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About This Guide

The following topics explain how to use this guide.

- Document Objectives, on page xlvii
- Related Documentation, on page xlvii
- Document Conventions, on page xlvii
- Communications, Services, and Additional Information, on page xlix

Document Objectives

The purpose of this guide is to help you configure general operations for the Cisco ASA series using the command-line interface. This guide does not cover every feature, but describes only the most common configuration scenarios.

You can also configure and monitor the ASA by using the Adaptive Security Device Manager (ASDM), a web-based GUI application. ASDM includes configuration wizards to guide you through some common configuration scenarios, and online help for less common scenarios.

Throughout this guide, the term “ASA” applies generically to supported models, unless specified otherwise.

Related Documentation

For more information, see Navigating the Cisco ASA Series Documentation at http://www.cisco.com/go/asadocs.

Document Conventions

This document adheres to the following text, display, and alert conventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text Conventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Convention</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>boldface</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Convention | Indication
--- | ---
italic | Variables, for which you supply values, are presented in an *italic* typeface. Italics are also used for document titles, and for general emphasis.
monospace | Terminal sessions and information that the system displays appear in monospace type.
{x | y | z} | Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[] | Elements in square brackets are optional.
[x | y | z] | Optional alternative keywords are grouped in square brackets and separated by vertical bars.
[] | Default responses to system prompts are also in square brackets.
<> | Non-printing characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
!, # | An exclamation point (!) or a number sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

### Reader Alerts
This document uses the following for reader alerts:

**Note**

Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.

**Tip**

Means *the following information will help you solve a problem*.

**Caution**

Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

**Timesaver**

Means *the described action saves time*. You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.

**Warning**

Means *reader be warned*. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.
Communications, Services, and Additional Information

- To receive timely, relevant information from Cisco, sign up at Cisco Profile Manager.
- To get the business impact you’re looking for with the technologies that matter, visit Cisco Services.
- To submit a service request, visit Cisco Support.
- To discover and browse secure, validated enterprise-class apps, products, solutions and services, visit Cisco Marketplace.
- To obtain general networking, training, and certification titles, visit Cisco Press.
- To find warranty information for a specific product or product family, access Cisco Warranty Finder.

Cisco Bug Search Tool

Cisco Bug Search Tool (BST) is a web-based tool that acts as a gateway to the Cisco bug tracking system that maintains a comprehensive list of defects and vulnerabilities in Cisco products and software. BST provides you with detailed defect information about your products and software.
PART I

Getting Started with the ASA

• Introduction to the Cisco ASA, on page 1
• Getting Started, on page 13
• Licenses: Product Authorization Key Licensing, on page 47
• Licenses: Smart Software Licensing (ASA, ASA on Firepower), on page 107
• Logical Devices for the Firepower 4100/9300, on page 153
• Transparent or Routed Firewall Mode, on page 171
CHAPTER 1

Introduction to the Cisco ASA

The Cisco ASA provides advanced stateful firewall and VPN concentrator functionality in one device as well as integrated services with add-on modules. The ASA includes many advanced features, such as multiple security contexts (similar to virtualized firewalls), clustering (combining multiple firewalls into a single firewall), transparent (Layer 2) firewall or routed (Layer 3) firewall operation, advanced inspection engines, IPSec VPN, SSL VPN, and clientless SSL VPN support, and many more features.

• Hardware and Software Compatibility, on page 1
  • VPN Compatibility, on page 1
  • New Features, on page 1
  • Firewall Functional Overview, on page 5
  • VPN Functional Overview, on page 9
  • Security Context Overview, on page 9
  • ASA Clustering Overview, on page 10
  • Special and Legacy Services, on page 10

Hardware and Software Compatibility

For a complete list of supported hardware and software, see Cisco ASA Compatibility.

VPN Compatibility

See Supported VPN Platforms, Cisco ASA Series.

New Features

This section lists new features for each release.

Note

New, changed, and deprecated syslog messages are listed in the syslog message guide.
# New Features in ASA 9.10(1)

Released: October 25, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Platform Features</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAv VHD custom images for Azure</td>
<td>You can now create your own custom ASA images on Azure using a compressed VHD image available from Cisco. To deploy using a VHD image, you upload the VHD image to your Azure storage account. Then, you can create a managed image using the uploaded disk image and an Azure Resource Manager template. Azure templates are JSON files that contain resource descriptions and parameter definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAv support for DPDK</td>
<td>DPDK (Dataplane Development Kit) is integrated into the dataplane of the ASA using poll-mode drivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISA 3000 support for FirePOWER module Version 6.3</td>
<td>The previous supported version was FirePOWER 5.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Features</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Umbrella support</td>
<td>You can configure the device to redirect DNS requests to Cisco Umbrella, so that your Enterprise Security policy defined in Cisco Umbrella can be applied to user connections. You can allow or block connections based on FQDN, or for suspicious FQDNs, you can redirect the user to the Cisco Umbrella intelligent proxy, which can perform URL filtering. The Umbrella configuration is part of the DNS inspection policy. New/Modified commands: <strong>umbrella, umbrella-global, token, public-key, timeout edns, dnscrypt, show service-policy inspect dns detail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTP inspection enhancements for MSISDN and Selection Mode filtering, anti-replay, and user spoofing protection</td>
<td>You can now configure GTP inspection to drop Create PDP Context messages based on Mobile Station International Subscriber Directory Number (MSISDN) or Selection Mode. You can also implement anti-replay and user spoofing protection. New/Modified commands: <strong>anti-replay, gtp-u-header-check, match msisdn, match selection-mode</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default idle timeout for TCP state bypass</td>
<td>The default idle timeout for TCP state bypass connections is now 2 minutes instead of 1 hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for removing the logout button from the cut-through proxy login page</td>
<td>If you configure the cut-through proxy to obtain user identity information (the AAA authentication listener), you can now remove the logout button from the page. This is useful in case where users connect from behind a NAT device and cannot be distinguished by IP address. When one user logs out, it logs out all users of the IP address. New/Modified commands: <strong>aaa authentication listener no-log-out-button</strong> Also in 9.8(3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Also in 9.8(3).**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Trustsec SXP connection configurable delete hold down timer | The default SXP connection hold down timer is 120 seconds. You can now configure this timer, between 120 to 64000 seconds.  
New/Modified commands: `cts sxp delete-hold-down period`, `show cts sxp connection brief`, `show cts sxp connections`  
*Also in 9.8(3).* |
| Support for offloading NAT'ed flows in transparent mode. | If you are using flow offload (the `flow-offload enable` and `set connection advanced-options flow-offload` commands), offloaded flows can now include flows that require NAT in transparent mode. |
| Support for transparent mode deployment for a Firepower 4100/9300 ASA logical device | You can now specify transparent or routed mode when you deploy the ASA on a Firepower 4100/9300.  
New/Modified FXOS commands: `enter bootstrap-key FIREWALL_MODE`, `set value routed`, `set value transparent` |

**VPN Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Support for legacy SAML authentication | If you deploy an ASA with the fix for CSCvg65072, then the default SAML behavior is to use the embedded browser, which is not supported on AnyConnect 4.4 or 4.5. Therefore, to continue to use AnyConnect 4.4 or 4.5, you must enable the legacy external browser SAML authentication method. Because of security limitations, use this option only as part of a temporary plan to migrate to AnyConnect 4.6 (or later). This option will be deprecated in the near future.  
New/Modified commands: `saml external-browser`  
*Also in 9.8(3).* |
| DTLS 1.2 support for AnyConnect VPN remote access connections. | DTLS 1.2, as defined in RFC- 6347, is now supported for AnyConnect remote access in addition to the currently supported DTLS 1.0 (1.1 version number is not used for DTLS.) This applies to all ASA models except the 5506-X, 5508-X, and 5516-X; and applies when the ASA is acting as a server only, not a client. DTLS 1.2 supports additional ciphers, as well as all current TLS/DTLS cyphers, and a larger cookie size.  
New/Modified commands: `show run ssl`, `show vpn-sessiondb detail anyconnectssl cipher`, `ssl server-version` |

**High Availability and Scalability Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cluster control link customizable IP Address for the Firepower 4100/9300 | By default, the cluster control link uses the 127.2.0.0/16 network. You can now set the network when you deploy the cluster in FXOS. The chassis auto-generates the cluster control link interface IP address for each unit based on the chassis ID and slot ID: `127.2.chassis_id.slot_id`. However, some networking deployments do not allow 127.2.0.0/16 traffic to pass. Therefore, you can now set a custom /16 subnet for the cluster control link in FXOS except for loopback (127.0.0.0/8) and multicast (224.0.0.0/4) addresses.  
New/Modified FXOS commands: `set cluster-control-link network` |
**Feature** | **Description**
--- | ---
Parallel joining of cluster units per Firepower 9300 chassis | For the Firepower 9300, this feature ensures that the security modules in a chassis join the cluster simultaneously, so that traffic is evenly distributed between the modules. If a module joins very much in advance of other modules, it can receive more traffic than desired, because the other modules cannot yet share the load.
New/Modified commands: **unit parallel-join**

Cluster interface debounce time now applies to interfaces changing from a down state to an up state | When an interface status update occurs, the ASA waits the number of milliseconds specified in the **health-check monitor-interface debounce-time** command or the ASDM **Configuration > Device Management > High Availability and Scalability > ASA Cluster** screen before marking the interface as failed and the unit is removed from the cluster. This feature now applies to interfaces changing from a down state to an up state. For example, in the case of an EtherChannel that transitions from a down state to an up state (for example, the switch reloaded, or the switch enabled an EtherChannel), a longer debounce time can prevent the interface from appearing to be failed on a cluster unit just because another cluster unit was faster at bundling the ports.
We did not modify any commands.

Active/Backup High Availability for ASA v on Microsoft Azure Government Cloud | The stateless Active/Backup solution that allows for a failure of the active ASA v to trigger an automatic failover of the system to the backup ASA v in the Microsoft Azure public cloud is now available in the Azure Government Cloud.
New or modified command: **failover cloud**
**Monitoring > Properties > Failover > Status**
**Monitoring > Properties > Failover > History**

### Interface Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **show interface ip brief** and **show ipv6 interface** output enhancement to show the supervisor association status of the interfaces for the Firepower 2100/4100/9300 | For the Firepower 2100/4100/9300, the output of the command is enhanced to indicate the supervisor association status of the interfaces.
New/Modified commands: **show interface ip brief**, **show ipv6 interface**

The **set lacp-mode** command was changed to **set port-channel-mode** on the Firepower 2100 | The **set lacp-mode** command was changed to **set port-channel-mode** to match the command usage in the Firepower 4100/9300.
New/Modified FXOS commands: **set port-channel-mode**

### Administrative and Troubleshooting Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Support for NTP Authentication on the Firepower 2100 | You can now configure SHA1 NTP server authentication in FXOS.
New/Modified FXOS commands: **enable ntp-authentication**, **set ntp-sha1-key-id**, **set ntp-sha1-key-string**
New/Modified Firepower Chassis Manager screens: **Platform Settings > NTP**
New/Modified options: **NTP Server Authentication: Enable** check box, **Authentication Key** field, **Authentication Value** field |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packet capture support for matching IPv6 traffic without using an ACL</td>
<td>If you use the <code>match</code> keyword for the <code>capture</code> command, the <code>any</code> keyword only matches IPv4 traffic. You can now specify <code>any4</code> and <code>any6</code> keywords to capture either IPv4 or IPv6 traffic. The <code>any</code> keyword continues to match only IPv4 traffic. New/Modified commands: <code>capture match</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for public key authentication for SSH to FXOS on the Firepower 2100</td>
<td>You can set the SSH key so you can use public key authentication instead of/as well as password authentication. New/Modified FXOS commands: <code>set sshkey</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for GRE and IPinIP encapsulation</td>
<td>When you do a packet capture on interface inside, the output of the command is enhanced to display the GRE and IPinIP encapsulation on ICMP, UDP, TCP, and others. New/Modified commands: <code>show capture</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to enable memory threshold that restricts application cache allocations</td>
<td>You can restrict application cache allocations on reaching certain memory threshold so that there is a reservation of memory to maintain stability and manageability of the device. New/Modified commands: <code>memory threshold enable, show run memory threshold, clear conf memory threshold</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for RFC 5424 logging timestamp</td>
<td>You can enable the logging timestamp as per RFC 5424 format. New/Modified command: <code>logging timestamp</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to display memory usage of TCB-IPS</td>
<td>Shows application level memory cache for TCB-IPS New/Modified command: <code>show memory app-cache</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Firewall Functional Overview

Firewalls protect inside networks from unauthorized access by users on an outside network. A firewall can also protect inside networks from each other, for example, by keeping a human resources network separate from a user network. If you have network resources that need to be available to an outside user, such as a web or FTP server, you can place these resources on a separate network behind the firewall, called a demilitarized zone (DMZ). The firewall allows limited access to the DMZ, but because the DMZ only includes the public servers, an attack there only affects the servers and does not affect the other inside networks. You can also control when inside users access outside networks (for example, access to the Internet), by allowing only certain addresses out, by requiring authentication or authorization, or by coordinating with an external URL filtering server.

When discussing networks connected to a firewall, the outside network is in front of the firewall, the inside network is protected and behind the firewall, and a DMZ, while behind the firewall, allows limited access to outside users. Because the ASA lets you configure many interfaces with varied security policies, including many inside interfaces, many DMZs, and even many outside interfaces if desired, these terms are used in a general sense only.
Security Policy Overview

A security policy determines which traffic is allowed to pass through the firewall to access another network. By default, the ASA allows traffic to flow freely from an inside network (higher security level) to an outside network (lower security level). You can apply actions to traffic to customize the security policy.

Permitting or Denying Traffic with Access Rules

You can apply access rules to limit traffic from inside to outside, or allow traffic from outside to inside. For bridge group interfaces, you can also apply an EtherType access rule to allow non-IP traffic.

Applying NAT

Some of the benefits of NAT include the following:

- You can use private addresses on your inside networks. Private addresses are not routable on the Internet.
- NAT hides the local addresses from other networks, so attackers cannot learn the real address of a host.
- NAT can resolve IP routing problems by supporting overlapping IP addresses.

Protecting from IP Fragments

The ASA provides IP fragment protection. This feature performs full reassembly of all ICMP error messages and virtual reassembly of the remaining IP fragments that are routed through the ASA. Fragments that fail the security check are dropped and logged. Virtual reassembly cannot be disabled.

Applying HTTP, HTTPS, or FTP Filtering

Although you can use access lists to prevent outbound access to specific websites or FTP servers, configuring and managing web usage this way is not practical because of the size and dynamic nature of the Internet.

You can configure Cloud Web Security on the ASA, or install an ASA module that provides URL and other filtering services, such as ASA CX or ASA FirePOWER. You can also use the ASA in conjunction with an external product such as the Cisco Web Security Appliance (WSA).

Applying Application Inspection

Inspection engines are required for services that embed IP addressing information in the user data packet or that open secondary channels on dynamically assigned ports. These protocols require the ASA to do a deep packet inspection.

Sending Traffic to Supported Hardware or Software Modules

Some ASA models allow you to configure software modules, or to insert hardware modules into the chassis, to provide advanced services. These modules provide additional traffic inspection and can block traffic based on your configured policies. You can send traffic to these modules to take advantage of these advanced services.
Applying QoS Policies

Some network traffic, such as voice and streaming video, cannot tolerate long latency times. QoS is a network feature that lets you give priority to these types of traffic. QoS refers to the capability of a network to provide better service to selected network traffic.

Applying Connection Limits and TCP Normalization

You can limit TCP and UDP connections and embryonic connections. Limiting the number of connections and embryonic connections protects you from a DoS attack. The ASA uses the embryonic limit to trigger TCP Intercept, which protects inside systems from a DoS attack perpetrated by flooding an interface with TCP SYN packets. An embryonic connection is a connection request that has not finished the necessary handshake between source and destination.

TCP normalization is a feature consisting of advanced TCP connection settings designed to drop packets that do not appear normal.

Enabling Threat Detection

You can configure scanning threat detection and basic threat detection, and also how to use statistics to analyze threats.

Basic threat detection detects activity that might be related to an attack, such as a DoS attack, and automatically sends a system log message.

A typical scanning attack consists of a host that tests the accessibility of every IP address in a subnet (by scanning through many hosts in the subnet or sweeping through many ports in a host or subnet). The scanning threat detection feature determines when a host is performing a scan. Unlike IPS scan detection that is based on traffic signatures, the ASA scanning threat detection feature maintains an extensive database that contains host statistics that can be analyzed for scanning activity.

The host database tracks suspicious activity such as connections with no return activity, access of closed service ports, vulnerable TCP behaviors such as non-random IPID, and many more behaviors.

You can configure the ASA to send system log messages about an attacker or you can automatically shun the host.

Firewall Mode Overview

The ASA runs in two different firewall modes:

- Routed
- Transparent

In routed mode, the ASA is considered to be a router hop in the network.

In transparent mode, the ASA acts like a “bump in the wire,” or a “stealth firewall,” and is not considered a router hop. The ASA connects to the same network on its inside and outside interfaces in a "bridge group".

You might use a transparent firewall to simplify your network configuration. Transparent mode is also useful if you want the firewall to be invisible to attackers. You can also use a transparent firewall for traffic that would otherwise be blocked in routed mode. For example, a transparent firewall can allow multicast streams using an EtherType access list.
Routed mode supports Integrated Routing and Bridging, so you can also configure bridge groups in routed mode, and route between bridge groups and regular interfaces. In routed mode, you can replicate transparent mode functionality; if you do not need multiple context mode or clustering, you might consider using routed mode instead.

**Stateful Inspection Overview**

All traffic that goes through the ASA is inspected using the Adaptive Security Algorithm and either allowed through or dropped. A simple packet filter can check for the correct source address, destination address, and ports, but it does not check that the packet sequence or flags are correct. A filter also checks *every* packet against the filter, which can be a slow process.

---

**Note**

The TCP state bypass feature allows you to customize the packet flow.

A stateful firewall like the ASA, however, takes into consideration the state of a packet:

- Is this a new connection?

  If it is a new connection, the ASA has to check the packet against access lists and perform other tasks to determine if the packet is allowed or denied. To perform this check, the first packet of the session goes through the “session management path,” and depending on the type of traffic, it might also pass through the “control plane path.”

  The session management path is responsible for the following tasks:

  - Performing the access list checks
  - Performing route lookups
  - Allocating NAT translations (xlates)
  - Establishing sessions in the “fast path”

  The ASA creates forward and reverse flows in the fast path for TCP traffic; the ASA also creates connection state information for connectionless protocols like UDP, ICMP (when you enable ICMP inspection), so that they can also use the fast path.

---

**Note**

For other IP protocols, like SCTP, the ASA does not create reverse path flows. As a result, ICMP error packets that refer to these connections are dropped.

Some packets that require Layer 7 inspection (the packet payload must be inspected or altered) are passed on to the control plane path. Layer 7 inspection engines are required for protocols that have two or more channels: a data channel, which uses well-known port numbers, and a control channel, which uses different port numbers for each session. These protocols include FTP, H.323, and SNMP.

- Is this an established connection?

  If the connection is already established, the ASA does not need to re-check packets; most matching packets can go through the “fast” path in both directions. The fast path is responsible for the following tasks:
• IP checksum verification
• Session lookup
• TCP sequence number check
• NAT translations based on existing sessions
• Layer 3 and Layer 4 header adjustments

Data packets for protocols that require Layer 7 inspection can also go through the fast path.

Some established session packets must continue to go through the session management path or the control plane path. Packets that go through the session management path include HTTP packets that require inspection or content filtering. Packets that go through the control plane path include the control packets for protocols that require Layer 7 inspection.

**VPN Functional Overview**

A VPN is a secure connection across a TCP/IP network (such as the Internet) that appears as a private connection. This secure connection is called a tunnel. The ASA uses tunneling protocols to negotiate security parameters, create and manage tunnels, encapsulate packets, transmit or receive them through the tunnel, and unencapsulate them. The ASA functions as a bidirectional tunnel endpoint: it can receive plain packets, encapsulate them, and send them to the other end of the tunnel where they are unencapsulated and sent to their final destination. It can also receive encapsulated packets, unencapsulate them, and send them to their final destination. The ASA invokes various standard protocols to accomplish these functions.

The ASA performs the following functions:

• Establishes tunnels
• Negotiates tunnel parameters
• Authenticates users
• Assigns user addresses
• Encrypts and decrypts data
• Manages security keys
• Manages data transfer across the tunnel
• Manages data transfer inbound and outbound as a tunnel endpoint or router

The ASA invokes various standard protocols to accomplish these functions.

**Security Context Overview**

You can partition a single ASA into multiple virtual devices, known as security contexts. Each context is an independent device, with its own security policy, interfaces, and administrators. Multiple contexts are similar to having multiple standalone devices. Many features are supported in multiple context mode, including routing tables, firewall features, IPS, and management; however, some features are not supported. See the feature chapters for more information.
In multiple context mode, the ASA includes a configuration for each context that identifies the security policy, interfaces, and almost all the options you can configure on a standalone device. The system administrator adds and manages contexts by configuring them in the system configuration, which, like a single mode configuration, is the startup configuration. The system configuration identifies basic settings for the ASA. 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 contexts from the server), it uses one of the contexts that is designated as the admin context.

The admin context is just like any other context, except that when a user logs into the admin context, then that user has system administrator rights and can access the system and all other contexts.

**ASA Clustering Overview**

ASA Clustering lets you group multiple ASAs together as a single logical device. A cluster provides all the convenience of a single device (management, integration into a network) while achieving the increased throughput and redundancy of multiple devices.

You perform all configuration (aside from the bootstrap configuration) on the master unit only; the configuration is then replicated to the member units.

**Special and Legacy Services**

For some services, documentation is located outside of the main configuration guides and online help.

**Special Services Guides**

Special services allow the ASA to interoperate with other Cisco products; for example, by providing a security proxy for phone services (Unified Communications), or by providing Botnet traffic filtering in conjunction with the dynamic database from the Cisco update server, or by providing WCCP services for the Cisco Web Security Appliance. Some of these special services are covered in separate guides:

- Cisco ASA Botnet Traffic Filter Guide
- Cisco ASA NetFlow Implementation Guide
- Cisco ASA Unified Communications Guide
- Cisco ASA WCCP Traffic Redirection Guide
- SNMP Version 3 Tools Implementation Guide

**Legacy Services Guide**

Legacy services are still supported on the ASA, however there may be better alternative services that you can use instead. Legacy services are covered in a separate guide:

Cisco ASA Legacy Feature Guide

This guide includes the following chapters:

- Configuring RIP
- AAA Rules for Network Access
• Using Protection Tools, which includes Preventing IP Spoofing (ip verify reverse-path), Configuring the Fragment Size (fragment), Blocking Unwanted Connections (shun), Configuring TCP Options (for ASDM), and Configuring IP Audit for Basic IPS Support (ip audit).

• Configuring Filtering Services
Getting Started

This chapter describes how to get started with your Cisco ASA.

• Access the Console for the Command-Line Interface, on page 13
• Configure ASDM Access, on page 23
• Start ASDM, on page 29
• Factory Default Configurations, on page 30
• Work with the Configuration, on page 41
• Apply Configuration Changes to Connections, on page 45
• Reload the ASA, on page 46

Access the Console for the Command-Line Interface

For initial configuration, access the CLI directly from the console port. Later, you can configure remote access using Telnet or SSH according to #unique_32. If your system is already in multiple context mode, then accessing the console port places you in the system execution space.

For ASAv console access, see the ASAv quick start guide.

Access the Appliance Console

Follow these steps to access the appliance console.

Procedure

Step 1
Connect a computer to the console port using the provided console cable, and connect to the console using a terminal emulator set for 9600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, no flow control.

See the hardware guide for your ASA for more information about the console cable.

Step 2
Press the Enter key to see the following prompt:

ciscoasa>
This prompt indicates that you are in user EXEC mode. Only basic commands are available from user EXEC mode.

**Step 3**

Access privileged EXEC mode.

```
enable
```

You are prompted for the password. By default, the password is blank, and you can press the **Enter** key to continue. See *Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords*, on page 623 to change the enable password.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa> enable
Password:
ciscoasa#
```

All non-configuration commands are available in privileged EXEC mode. You can also enter configuration mode from privileged EXEC mode.

To exit privileged mode, enter the **disable**, **exit**, or **quit** command.

**Step 4**

Access global configuration mode.

```
configure terminal
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# configure terminal
ciscoasa(config)#
```

You can begin to configure the ASA from global configuration mode. To exit global configuration mode, enter the **exit**, **quit**, or **end** command.

---

**Access the Firepower 2100 Console**

The Firepower 2100 console port connects you to the FXOS CLI. From the FXOS CLI, you can then connect to the ASA console, and back again. If you SSH to FXOS, you can also connect to the ASA CLI; a connection from SSH is not a console connection, so you can have multiple ASA connections from an FXOS SSH connection. Similarly, if you SSH to the ASA, you can connect to the FXOS CLI.

**Before you begin**

You can only have one console connection at a time. When you connect to the ASA console from the FXOS console, this connection is a persistent console connection, not like a Telnet or SSH connection.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Connect your management computer to the console port. The Firepower 2100 ships with a DB-9 to RJ-45 serial cable, so you will need a third party serial-to-USB cable to make the connection. Be sure to install any necessary USB serial drivers for your operating system. Use the following serial settings:
• 9600 baud
• 8 data bits
• No parity
• 1 stop bit

You connect to the FXOS CLI. Enter the user credentials; by default, you can log in with the admin user and the default password, Admin123.

Step 2  Connect to the ASA:

```
connect asa
```

**Example:**

```
firepower-2100# connect asa
Attaching to Diagnostic CLI ... Press 'Ctrl+a then d' to detach.
Type help or '?' for a list of available commands.
ciscoasa>
```

Step 3  Access privileged EXEC mode.

```
enable
```

You are prompted for the password. By default, the password is blank, and you can press the Enter key to continue. See Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords, on page 623 to change the enable password.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa> enable
Password: ciscoasa#
```

All non-configuration commands are available in privileged EXEC mode. You can also enter configuration mode from privileged EXEC mode.

To exit privileged mode, enter the disable, exit, or quit command.

Step 4  Access global configuration mode.

```
configure terminal
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# configure terminal
ciscoasa(config)#
```

You can begin to configure the ASA from global configuration mode. To exit global configuration mode, enter the exit, quit, or end command.

Step 5  To return to the FXOS console, enter Ctrl+a, d.

Step 6  If you SSH to the ASA (after you configure SSH access in the ASA), connect to the FXOS CLI.

```
connect fxos
```
You are prompted to authenticate for FXOS; use the default username: admin and password: Admin123. To return to the ASA CLI, enter exit or type Ctrl-Shift-6, x.

Example:

ciscoasa# connect fxos
Connecting to fxos.
Connected to fxos. Escape character sequence is 'CTRL-^X'.

FXOS 2.2(2.32) kp2110

kp2110 login: admin
Password: Admin123
Last login: Sat Jan 23 16:20:16 UTC 2017 on pts/1
Successful login attempts for user 'admin' : 4
Cisco Firepower Extensible Operating System (FX-OS) Software

[-]

kp2110#
kp2110# exit
Remote card closed command session. Press any key to continue.
Connection with fxos terminated.
Type help or '?' for a list of available commands.
ciscoasa#

Access the ASA Console on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

For initial configuration, access the command-line interface by connecting to the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor (either to the console port or remotely using Telnet or SSH) and then connecting to the ASA security module.

Procedure

Step 1
Connect to the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor CLI (console or SSH), and then session to the ASA:

```
connect module slot {console | telnet}
```

The benefits of using a Telnet connection is that you can have multiple sessions to the module at the same time, and the connection speed is faster.

The first time you access the module, you access the FXOS module CLI. You must then connect to the ASA application.

```
connect asa
```

Example:

```
Firepower# connect module 1 console
Firepower-module1> connect asa
asa>
```

Step 2
Access privileged EXEC mode, which is the highest privilege level.
enable
You are prompted for the password. By default, the password is blank, and you can press the Enter key to continue. See Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords, on page 623 to change the enable password.

Example:

asa> enable
Password: 
asa# 

All non-configuration commands are available in privileged EXEC mode. You can also enter configuration mode from privileged EXEC mode.

To exit privileged mode, enter the disable, exit, or quit command.

Step 3 Enter global configuration mode.

configure terminal

Example:

asa# configure terminal
asa(config)# 

To exit global configuration mode, enter the disable, exit, or quit command.

Step 4 Exit the application console to the FXOS module CLI by entering Ctrl-a, d
You might want to use the FXOS module CLI for troubleshooting purposes.

Step 5 Return to the supervisor level of the FXOS CLI.

Exit the console:
  a) Enter ~
     You exit to the Telnet application.
  b) To exit the Telnet application, enter:
     telnet>quit

Exit the Telnet session:
  a) Enter Ctrl-[], .

Access the ASA Services Module Console

For initial configuration, access the command-line interface by connecting to the switch (either to the console port or remotely using Telnet or SSH) and then connecting to the ASASM. This section describes how to access the ASASM CLI.
About Connection Methods

From the switch CLI, you can use two methods to connect to the ASASM:

• Virtual console connection—Using the service-module session command, you create a virtual console connection to the ASASM, with all the benefits and limitations of an actual console connection.

  Benefits include:
  • The connection is persistent across reloads and does not time out.
  • You can stay connected through ASASM reloads and view startup messages.
  • You can access ROMMON if the ASASM cannot load the image.
  • No initial password configuration is required.

  Limitations include:
  • The connection is slow (9600 baud).
  • You can only have one console connection active at a time.
  • You cannot use this command in conjunction with a terminal server where Ctrl-Shift-6, x is the escape sequence to return to the terminal server prompt. Ctrl-Shift-6, x is also the sequence to escape the ASASM console and return to the switch prompt. Therefore, if you try to exit the ASASM console in this situation, you instead exit all the way to the terminal server prompt. If you reconnect the terminal server to the switch, the ASASM console session is still active; you can never exit to the switch prompt. You must use a direct serial connection to return the console to the switch prompt. In this case, either change the terminal server or switch escape character in Cisco IOS software, or use the Telnet session command instead.

  Note
  Because of the persistence of the console connection, if you do not properly log out of the ASASM, the connection may exist longer than intended. If someone else wants to log in, they will need to kill the existing connection.

• Telnet connection—Using the session command, you create a Telnet connection to the ASASM.

  Note
  You cannot connect using this method for a new ASASM; this method requires you to configure a Telnet login password on the ASASM (there is no default password). After you set a password using the passwd command, you can use this method.

  Benefits include:
  • You can have multiple sessions to the ASASM at the same time.
  • The Telnet session is a fast connection.

  Limitations include:
  • The Telnet session is terminated when the ASASM reloads, and can time out.
• You cannot access the ASASM until it completely loads; you cannot access ROMMON.

• You must first set a Telnet login password; there is no default password.

Log Into the ASA Services Module

For initial configuration, access the command-line interface by connecting to the switch (either to the switch console port or remotely using Telnet or SSH) and then connecting to the ASASM.

If your system is already in multiple context mode, then accessing the ASASM from the switch places you in the system execution space.

Later, you can configure remote access directly to the ASASM using Telnet or SSH.

Procedure

Step 1

From the switch, perform one of the following:

• Available for initial access—From the switch CLI, enter this command to gain console access to the ASASM:

  service-module session [switch {1 | 2}] slot number

  Example:

  Router# service-module session slot 3
  ciscoasa>

  For a switch in a VSS, enter the switch argument.

  To view the module slot numbers, enter the show module command at the switch prompt.

  You access user EXEC mode.

• Available after you configure a login password—From the switch CLI, enter this command to Telnet to the ASASM over the backplane:

  session [switch {1 | 2}] slot number processor 1

  You are prompted for the login password:

  ciscoasa passwd:

  Example:

  Router# session slot 3 processor 1
  ciscoasa passwd: cisco
  ciscoasa>

  For a switch in a VSS, enter the switch argument.

  The session slot processor 0 command, which is supported on other services modules, is not supported on the ASASM; the ASASM does not have a processor 0.

  To view the module slot numbers, enter the show module command at the switch prompt.
Enter the login password to the ASASM. Set the password using the `passwd` command. There is no default password.

You access user EXEC mode.

**Step 2**  Access privileged EXEC mode, which is the highest privilege level.

`enable`

You are prompted for the password. By default, the password is blank, and you can press the `Enter` key to continue. See Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords, on page 623 to change the enable password.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa> enable
Password:
ciscoasa#
```

All non-configuration commands are available in privileged EXEC mode. You can also enter configuration mode from privileged EXEC mode.

To exit privileged mode, enter the `disable`, `exit`, or `quit` command.

**Step 3**  Access global configuration mode:

`configure terminal`

To exit global configuration mode, enter the `disable`, `exit`, or `quit` command.

---

**Related Topics**

Guidelines for Management Access

Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords, on page 623

---

**Log Out of a Console Session**

If you do not log out of the ASASM, the console connection persists; there is no timeout. To end the ASASM console session and access the switch CLI, perform the following steps.

To kill another user’s active connection, which may have been unintentionally left open, see Kill an Active Console Connection, on page 21.

**Procedure**

To return to the switch CLI, type the following:

`Ctrl-Shift-6, x`

You return to the switch prompt:

```
assm# [Ctrl-Shift-6, x]
Router#
```
Shift-6 on US and UK keyboards issues the caret (^) character. If you have a different keyboard and cannot issue the caret (^) character as a standalone character, you can temporarily or permanently change the escape character to a different character. Use the `terminal escape-character ascii_number` command (to change for this session) or the `default escape-character ascii_number` command (to change permanently). For example, to change the sequence for the current session to Ctrl-w, x, enter `terminal escape-character 23`.

### Kill an Active Console Connection

Because of the persistence of a console connection, if you do not properly log out of the ASASM, the connection may exist longer than intended. If someone else wants to log in, they will need to kill the existing connection.

#### Procedure

**Step 1**

From the switch CLI, show the connected users using the `show users` command. A console user is called “con”. The Host address shown is 127.0.0.slot0, where `slot` is the slot number of the module.

`show users`

For example, the following command output shows a user “con” on line 0 on a module in slot 2:

```
Router# show users
Line User Host(s) Idle Location
* 0 con 0 127.0.0.20 00:00:02
```

**Step 2**

To clear the line with the console connection, enter the following command:

`clear line number`

For example:

```
Router# clear line 0
```

### Log Out of a Telnet Session

To end the Telnet session and access the switch CLI, perform the following steps.

#### Procedure

To return to the switch CLI, type `exit` from the ASASM privileged or user EXEC mode. If you are in a configuration mode, enter `exit` repeatedly until you exit the Telnet session.

You return to the switch prompt:

```
asasm# exit
```
Access the Software Module Console

If you have a software module installed, such as the ASA FirePOWER module on the ASA 5506-X, you can session to the module console.

**Note**
You cannot access the hardware module CLI over the ASA backplane using the `session` command.

**Procedure**

From the ASA CLI, session to the module:

```
session {sfr | cxsc | ips} console
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# session sfr console
Opening console session with module sfr.
Connected to module sfr. Escape character sequence is 'CTRL-^X'.
```

```
Cisco ASA SFR Boot Image 5.3.1
asasfr login: admin
Password: Admin123
```

Access the ASA 5506W-X Wireless Access Point Console

To access the wireless access point console, perform the following steps.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

From the ASA CLI, session to the access point:

```
session wlan console
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# session wlan console
```
open console session with module wlan
connected to module wlan. Escape character sequence is 'CTRL-^X'

ap>

Step 2 See the Cisco IOS Configuration Guide for Autonomous Aironet Access Points for information about the access point CLI.

Configure ASDM Access

This section describes how to access ASDM with a default configuration and how to configure access if you do not have a default configuration.

Use the Factory Default Configuration for ASDM Access (Appliances, ASAv)

With a factory default configuration, ASDM connectivity is pre-configured with default network settings.

Procedure

Connect to ASDM using the following interface and network settings:

- The management interface depends on your model:
  - ASA 5506-X, ASA 5508-X, and ASA 5516-X—The interface to which you connect to ASDM is GigabitEthernet 1/2.
  - ASA 5512-X and higher—The interface to which you connect to ASDM is Management 0/0.
  - ASAv—The interface to which you connect to ASDM is Management 0/0.
  - ISA 3000—The interface to which you connect to ASDM is Management 1/1.
  - ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—The interface to which you connect to ASDM is the Management type interface of your choice defined on the FXOS Chassis supervisor

- The default management address is:
  - ASAv—You set the management interface IP address during deployment.
  - ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—You set the management interface IP address during deployment.

- The clients allowed to access ASDM:
  - ASA appliances—Clients must be on the 192.168.1.0/24 network. The default configuration enables DHCP so that your management station can be assigned an IP address in this range.
  - ASAv—You set the management client IP address during deployment. The ASAv does not act as the DHCP server for connected clients.
ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—All hosts are allowed to access ASDM on the management interface. The ASAv does not act as the DHCP server for connected clients.

**Note** If you change to multiple context mode, you can access ASDM from the admin context using the network settings above.

---

**Customize ASDM Access**

This procedure applies to all models except the ASA Services Module.

Use this procedure if *one or more* of the following conditions applies:

- You do not have a factory default configuration
- You want to change the management IP address
- You want to change to transparent firewall mode
- You want to change to multiple context mode

For routed, single mode, for quick and easy ASDM access, we recommend applying the factory default configuration with the option to set your own management IP address. Use the procedure in this section only if you have special needs such as setting transparent or multiple context mode, or if you have other configuration that you need to preserve.

**Note** For the ASAv, you can configure transparent mode when you deploy, so this procedure is primarily useful after you deploy if you need to clear your configuration, for example.

---

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Access the CLI at the console port.

**Step 2** (Optional) Enable transparent firewall mode:

This command clears your configuration.

```
firewall transparent
```

**Step 3** Configure the management interface:

```
interface interface_id
nameif name
security-level level
no shutdown
```
ip address ip_address mask

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface management 0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif management
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

The security-level is a number between 1 and 100, where 100 is the most secure.

Step 4 (For directly-connected management hosts) Set the DHCP pool for the management network:

dhcpd address ip_address-ip_address interface_name
dhcpd enable interface_name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 management
ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd enable management

Make sure you do not include the interface address in the range.

Step 5 (For remote management hosts) Configure a route to the management hosts:

route management_ifc management_host_ip mask gateway_ip 1

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# route management 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.50 1

Step 6 Enable the HTTP server for ASDM:

http server enable

Step 7 Allow the management host(s) to access ASDM:

http ip_address mask interface_name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management

Step 8 Save the configuration:

write memory

Step 9 (Optional) Set the mode to multiple mode:

mode multiple
When prompted, confirm that you want to convert the existing configuration to be the admin context. You are then prompted to reload the ASA.

**Examples**

The following configuration converts the firewall mode to transparent mode, configures the Management 0/0 interface, and enables ASDM for a management host:

```
firewall transparent
interface management 0/0
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
nameif management
security-level 100
no shutdown
dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 management
dhcpd enable management
http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management
```

**Related Topics**

- [Restore the Factory Default Configuration](#), on page 31
- [Set the Firewall Mode](#), on page 181
- [Access the Appliance Console](#), on page 13
- [Start ASDM](#), on page 29

## Configure ASDM Access for the ASA Services Module

Because the ASASM does not have physical interfaces, it does not come pre-configured for ASDM access; you must configure ASDM access using the CLI on the ASASM. To configure the ASASM for ASDM access, perform the following steps.

**Before you begin**

Assign a VLAN interface to the ASASM according to ASASM quick start guide.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Connect to the ASASM and access global configuration mode.

**Step 2**
(Optional) Enable transparent firewall mode:

```
firewall transparent
```

This command clears your configuration.

**Step 3**
Do one of the following to configure a management interface, depending on your mode:

- Routed mode—Configure an interface in routed mode:
interface vlan number
  ip address ip_address (mask)
  nameif name
  security-level level

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface vlan 1
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside

ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100

The security-level is a number between 1 and 100, where 100 is the most secure.

• Transparent mode—Configure a bridge virtual interface and assigns a management VLAN to the bridge group:

interface bvi number
  ip address ip_address (mask)

interface vlan number
  bridge-group bvi_number
  nameif name
  security-level level

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface bvi 1

ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

ciscoasa(config)# interface vlan 1

ciscoasa(config-if)# bridge-group 1

ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside

ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100

The security-level is a number between 1 and 100, where 100 is the most secure.

Step 4  (For directly-connected management hosts) Enable DHCP for the management host on the management interface network:

dhcpd address ip_address-ip_address interface_name

dhcpd enable interface_name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 inside

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd enable inside

Make sure you do not include the management address in the range.

Step 5  (For remote management hosts) Configure a route to the management hosts:

route management_ifc management_host_ip mask gateway_ip 1
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# route management 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.50

Step 6  Enable the HTTP server for ASDM:
   http server enable

Step 7  Allow the management host to access ASDM:
   http ip_address mask interface_name
   Example:

   ciscoasa(config)# http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management

Step 8  Save the configuration:
   write memory

Step 9  (Optional) Set the mode to multiple mode:
   mode multiple
   When prompted, confirm that you want to convert the existing configuration to be the admin context. You are then prompted to reload the ASASM.

Examples

The following routed mode configuration configures the VLAN 1 interface and enables ASDM for a management host:

   interface vlan 1
   nameif inside
   ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
   security-level 100
   dhcpd address 192.168.1.3-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd enable inside
http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside

The following configuration converts the firewall mode to transparent mode, configures the VLAN 1 interface and assigns it to BVI 1, and enables ASDM for a management host:

   firewall transparent
   interface bvi 1
   ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
   interface vlan 1
   bridge-group 1
   nameif inside
   security-level 100
Start ASDM

You can start ASDM using two methods:

- **ASDM-IDM Launcher**—The Launcher is an application downloaded from the ASA using a web browser that you can use to connect to any ASA IP address. You do not need to re-download the launcher if you want to connect to other ASAs.

- **Java Web Start**—For each ASA that you manage, you need to connect with a web browser and then save or launch the Java Web Start application. You can optionally save the shortcut to your computer; however you need separate shortcuts for each ASA IP address.

---

**Note**

If you use web start, clear the Java cache or you might lose changes to some pre-login policies such as Hostscan. This problem does not occur if you use the launcher.

Within ASDM, you can choose a different ASA IP address to manage; the difference between the Launcher and Java Web Start functionality rests primarily in how you initially connect to the ASA and launch ASDM.

This section describes how to connect to ASDM initially, and then launch ASDM using the Launcher or the Java Web Start.

ASDM stores files in the local \`\Users\<user_id>\\.asmd directory, including cache, log, and preferences, and also in the Temp directory, including AnyConnect profiles.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

On the computer that you specified as the ASDM client, enter the following URL:

**https://asa_ip_address/admin**

The ASDM launch page appears with the following buttons:

- **Install ASDM Launcher and Run ASDM**
- **Run ASDM**
- **Run Startup Wizard**

**Step 2**

To download the Launcher:

a) Click **Install ASDM Launcher and Run ASDM**.
b) Leave the username and password fields empty (for a new installation), and click OK. With no HTTPS authentication configured, you can gain access to ASDM with no username and the enable password, which is blank by default. Note: If you enabled HTTPS authentication, enter your username and associated password. Even without authentication, if you enter a username and password at the login screen (instead of leaving the username blank), ASDM checks the local database for a match.

c) Save the installer to your computer, and then start the installer. The ASDM-IDM Launcher opens automatically after installation is complete.

d) Enter the management IP address, the same username and password (blank for a new installation), and then click OK.

**Step 3** To use Java Web Start:

a) Click Run ASDM or Run Startup Wizard.

b) Save the shortcut to your computer when prompted. You can optionally open it instead of saving it.

c) Start Java Web Start from the shortcut.

d) Accept any certificates according to the dialog boxes that appear. The Cisco ASDM-IDM Launcher appears.

e) Leave the username and password fields empty (for a new installation), and click OK. With no HTTPS authentication configured, you can gain access to ASDM with no username and the enable password, which is blank by default. Note: If you enabled HTTPS authentication, enter your username and associated password. Even without authentication, if you enter a username and password at the login screen (instead of leaving the username blank), ASDM checks the local database for a match.

---

**Factory Default Configurations**

The factory default configuration is the configuration applied by Cisco to new ASAs.

- ASA appliances—The factory default configuration configures an interface for management so that you can connect to it using ASDM, with which you can then complete your configuration.

- ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—When you deploy the standalone or cluster of ASAs, the factory default configuration configures an interface for management so that you can connect to it using ASDM, with which you can then complete your configuration.

- ASAv—Depending on your hypervisor, as part of deployment, the deployment configuration (the initial virtual deployment settings) configures an interface for management so that you can connect to it using ASDM, with which you can then complete your configuration. You can also configure failover IP addresses. You can also apply a “factory default” configuration if desired.

- ASASM—No default configuration. See Access the ASA Services Module Console, on page 17 to start configuration.

For appliances and the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, the factory default configuration is available only for routed firewall mode and single context mode. For the ASAv, you can choose transparent or routed mode at deployment.
In addition to the image files and the (hidden) default configuration, the following folders and files are standard in flash memory: log/, crypto_archive/, and coredumpinfo/coredump.cfg. The date on these files may not match the date of the image files in flash memory. These files aid in potential troubleshooting; they do not indicate that a failure has occurred.

### Restore the Factory Default Configuration

This section describes how to restore the factory default configuration. For the ASAv, this procedure erases the deployment configuration and applies the same factory default configuration as for the ASA appliances.

**Note**

On the ASASM, restoring the factory default configuration simply erases the configuration; there is no factory default configuration. On the Firepower 9300 ASA security module, restoring the factory default configuration simply erases the configuration; to restore the default configuration, you must re-deploy the ASA from the supervisor.

**Before you begin**

This feature is available only in routed firewall mode; transparent mode does not support IP addresses for interfaces. In addition, this feature is available only in single context mode; an ASA with a cleared configuration does not have any defined contexts to configure automatically using this feature.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Restore the factory default configuration:

```
configure factory-default [ip_address [mask]]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# configure factory-default 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

If you specify the `ip_address`, then you set the inside or management interface IP address, depending on your model, instead of using the default IP address of 192.168.1.1. The `http` command uses the subnet you specify. Similarly, the `dhcpd address` command range consists of addresses within the subnet that you specify.

This command also clears the `boot` system command, if present, along with the rest of the configuration. The `boot` system command lets you boot from a specific image, including an image on the external flash memory card. The next time you reload the ASA after restoring the factory configuration, it boots from the first image in internal flash memory; if you do not have an image in internal flash memory, the ASA does not boot.

**Step 2**

Save the default configuration to flash memory:

```
write memory
```
This command saves the running configuration to the default location for the startup configuration, even if you previously configured the `boot config` command to set a different location; when the configuration was cleared, this path was also cleared.

### Restore the ASAv Deployment Configuration

This section describes how to restore the ASAv deployment (Day 0) configuration.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** For failover, power off the standby unit.

To prevent the standby unit from becoming active, you must power it off. If you leave it on, when you erase the active unit configuration, then the standby unit becomes active. When the former active unit reloads and reconnects over the failover link, the old configuration will sync from the new active unit, wiping out the deployment configuration you wanted.

**Step 2** Restore the deployment configuration after you reload. For failover, enter this command on the active unit:

```
write erase
```

**Note** The ASAv boots the current running image, so you are not reverted to the original boot image. To use the original boot image, see the `boot image` command.

Do not save the configuration.

**Step 3** Reload the ASAv and load the deployment configuration:

```
reload
```

**Step 4** For failover, power on the standby unit.

After the active unit reloads, power on the standby unit. The deployment configuration will sync to the standby unit.

### ASA 5506-X Series Default Configuration

The default factory configuration for the ASA 5506-X series configures the following:

- Integrated Routing and Bridging functionality—GigabitEthernet 1/2 through 1/8 belong to bridge group 1; Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI) 1
- inside --> outside traffic flow—GigabitEthernet 1/1 (outside), BVI 1 (inside)
- outside IP address from DHCP, inside IP address—192.168.1.1
- (ASA 5506W-X) wifi <-> inside, wifi --> outside traffic flow—GigabitEthernet 1/9 (wifi)
- (ASA 5506W-X) wifi IP address—192.168.10.1
• DHCP for clients on inside and wifi. The access point itself and all its clients use the ASA as the DHCP server.

• ASDM access—inside and wifi hosts allowed.

• NAT—Interface PAT for all traffic from inside, wifi, and management to outside.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```plaintext
interface Management1/1
  management-only
  no nameif
  no security-level
  no ip address
  no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet1/1
  nameif outside
  security-level 0
  ip address dhcp setroute
  no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/2
  nameif inside_1
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 1
  no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet1/3
  nameif inside_2
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
  bridge-group 1
interface GigabitEthernet1/4
  nameif inside_3
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
  bridge-group 1
interface GigabitEthernet1/5
  nameif inside_4
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
  bridge-group 1
interface GigabitEthernet1/6
  nameif inside_5
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
  bridge-group 1
interface GigabitEthernet1/7
  nameif inside_6
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
  bridge-group 1
interface GigabitEthernet1/8
  nameif inside_7
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
  bridge-group 1
!
interface bvi 1
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
object network obj_any1
```
subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
nat (inside_1, outside) dynamic interface
object network obj_any2
subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
nat (inside_2, outside) dynamic interface
object network obj_any3
subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
nat (inside_3, outside) dynamic interface
object network obj_any4
subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
nat (inside_4, outside) dynamic interface
object network obj_any5
subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
nat (inside_5, outside) dynamic interface
object network obj_any6
subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
nat (inside_6, outside) dynamic interface
object network obj_any7
subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
nat (inside_7, outside) dynamic interface
! same-security-traffic permit inter-interface
! http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside_1
http 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 inside_2
http 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 inside_3
http 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 inside_4
http 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 inside_5
http 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 inside_6
http 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 inside_7
!
dhcpd auto_config outside
dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd enable inside
!
logging asdm informational

For the ASA 5506W-X, the following commands are also included:

interface GigabitEthernet 1/9
  security-level 100
  nameif wifi
  ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown
! object network obj_any_wifi
  subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
  nat (wifi, outside) dynamic interface
!
http 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 wifi
!
dhcpd address 192.168.10.2-192.168.10.254 wifi
dhcpd enable wifi

ASA 5508-X and 5516-X Default Configuration

The default factory configuration for the ASA 5508-X and 5516-X configures the following:

• inside --> outside traffic flow—GigabitEthernet 1/1 (outside), GigabitEthernet 1/2 (inside)
• outside IP address from DHCP, inside IP address—192.168.1.1

• DHCP for clients on inside.

• Management 1/1 interface is Up, but otherwise unconfigured. The ASA FirePOWER module can then use this interface to access the ASA inside network and use the inside interface as the gateway to the Internet.

• ASDM access—inside hosts allowed.

• NAT—Interface PAT for all traffic from inside and management to outside.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```bash
interface Management1/1
    management-only
    no nameif
    no security-level
    no ip address
    no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet1/1
    nameif outside
    security-level 0
    ip address dhcp setroute
    no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet1/2
    nameif inside
    security-level 100
    ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
    no shutdown
! object network obj_any
    subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
    nat (any, outside) dynamic interface
!
http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
!
dhcpd auto_config outside
dhcpd address 192.168.1.5-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd enable inside
!
logging asdm informational
```

ASA 5512-X, 5515-X, 5525-X and Above Default Configuration

The default factory configuration for the ASA 5512-X, 5515-X, 5525-X and above configures the following:

• Management interface—Management 0/0 (management).

• IP address—The management address is 192.168.1.1/24.

• DHCP server—Enabled for management hosts so that a computer connecting to the management interface receives an address between 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.254.

• ASDM access—Management hosts allowed.

The configuration consists of the following commands:
ASA on the Firepower 2100 Default Configuration

ASA Configuration

The default factory configuration for the ASA on the Firepower 2100 configures the following:

- • inside --> outside traffic flow—Ethernet 1/1 (outside), Ethernet 1/2 (inside)
- • outside IP address from DHCP, inside IP address—192.168.1.1
- • DHCP server on inside interface—192.168.1.20-192.168.1.254
- • Default route from outside DHCP
- • management—Management 1/1 (management), IP address 192.168.45.1
- • ASDM access—Management hosts allowed.
- • NAT—Interface PAT for all traffic from inside to outside.
- • FXOS management traffic initiation—The FXOS chassis can initiate management traffic on the ASA outside interface.
- • DNS servers—OpenDNS servers are pre-configured.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

interface Management1/1
management-only
nameif management
security-level 100
ip address 192.168.45.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/1
nameif outside
security-level 0
ip address dhcp setroute
no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/2
nameif inside
security-level 100
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
FXOS Configuration

The default factory configuration for FXOS on the Firepower 2100 configures the following:

- Management 1/1—IP address 192.168.45.45
- Default gateway—ASA data interfaces
- Firepower Chassis Manager and SSH access—From the management network.
- Default Username—admin, with the default password Admin123
- DHCP server—Client IP address range 192.168.45.10-192.168.45.12
- NTP server—Cisco NTP servers: 0.sourcefire.pool.ntp.org, 1.sourcefire.pool.ntp.org, 2.sourcefire.pool.ntp.org
- DNS Servers—OpenDNS: 208.67.222.222, 208.67.220.220
- Ethernet 1/1 and Ethernet 1/2—Enabled

ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis Default Configuration

When you deploy the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, you can pre-set many parameters that let you connect to the Management interface using ASDM. A typical configuration includes the following settings:

- Management interface:
  - Management type interface of your choice defined on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis supervisor
  - Named “management”
  - IP address of your choice
  - Security level 0
  - Management-only
- Default route through the management interface
• ASDM access—All hosts allowed.

The configuration for a standalone unit consists of the following commands. For additional configuration for clustered units, see Create an ASA Cluster, on page 454.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{interface } & \text{management_ifc} \\
\text{management-only} & \\
\text{ip address } & \text{<ip_address> } \text{<mask>} \\
\text{ipv6 address } & \text{<ipv6_address>} \\
\text{ipv6 enable} & \\
\text{nameif management} & \\
\text{security-level} & 0 \\
\text{no shutdown} & \\
\text{http server enable} & \\
\text{http 0.0.0.0 } & \text{0.0.0.0 management} \\
\text{http ::/0 management} & \\
\text{route management } & \text{0.0.0.0 } \text{0.0.0.0 } \text{<gateway_ip>} \text{ 1} \\
\text{ipv6 route management ::/0 } & \text{<gateway_ipv6>} \\
\end{align*}
\]

**ISA 3000 Default Configuration**

The default factory configuration for the ISA 3000 configures the following:

- **Transparent firewall mode**—A transparent firewall is a Layer 2 firewall that acts like a “bump in the wire,” or a “stealth firewall,” and is not seen as a router hop to connected devices.

- **1 Bridge Virtual Interface**—All member interfaces are in the same network (IP address not pre-configured; you must set to match your network): GigabitEthernet 1/1 (outside1), GigabitEthernet 1/2 (inside1), GigabitEthernet 1/3 (outside2), GigabitEthernet 1/4 (inside2)

- All inside and outside interfaces can communicate with each other.

- **Management 1/1 interface**—192.168.1.1/24 for ASDM access.

- **DHCP** for clients on management.

- **ASDM access**—Management hosts allowed.

- **Hardware bypass** is enabled for the following interface pairs: GigabitEthernet 1/1 & 1/2; GigabitEthernet 1/3 & 1/4

---

**Note**

When the ISA 3000 loses power and goes into hardware bypass mode, only the above interface pairs can communicate; inside1 and inside2, and outside1 and outside2 can no longer communicate. Any existing connections between these interfaces will be lost. When the power comes back on, there is a brief connection interruption as the ASA takes over the flows.

- **ASA FirePOWER module**—All traffic is sent to the module in Inline Tap Monitor-Only Mode. This mode sends a duplicate stream of traffic to the ASA Firepower module for monitoring purposes only.

- **Precision Time Protocol**—PTP traffic is not sent to the FirePOWER module.

The configuration consists of the following commands:
firewall transparent

interface GigabitEthernet1/1
  bridge-group 1
  nameif outside1
  security-level 0
  no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet1/2
  bridge-group 1
  nameif inside1
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet1/3
  bridge-group 1
  nameif outside2
  security-level 0
  no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet1/4
  bridge-group 1
  nameif inside2
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
interface Management1/1
  management-only
  no shutdown
  nameif management
  security-level 100
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface BVI1
  no ip address

access-list allowAll extended permit ip any any
access-group allowAll in interface outside1
access-group allowAll in interface outside2

same-security-traffic permit inter-interface

hardware-bypass GigabitEthernet 1/1-1/2
hardware-bypass GigabitEthernet 1/3-1/4

http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management
dhcpd address 192.168.1.5-192.168.1.254 management
dhcpd enable management

access-list sfrAccessList extended permit ip any any
class-map sfrclass
  match access-list sfrAccessList
policy-map global_policy
class sfrclass
  sfr fail-open monitor-only
service-policy global_policy global

**ASAv Deployment Configuration**

When you deploy the ASAv, you can pre-set many parameters that let you connect to the Management 0/0 interface using ASDM. A typical configuration includes the following settings:
To successfully register the ASAv with the Cisco Licensing Authority, the ASAv requires Internet access. You might need to perform additional configuration after deployment to achieve Internet access and successful license registration.

See the following sample configuration for a standalone unit:

```plaintext
interface Management0/0
  nameif management
  security-level 0
  ip address ip_address

  no shutdown
http server enable
http management_host_IP mask management
route management management_host_IP mask gateway_ip
1
dns server-group DefaultDNS
  name-server ip_address
call-home
  http-proxy ip_address port port
license smart
  feature tier standard
```
throughput level {100M | 1G | 2G}
license smart register idtoken id_token
aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL
username username password password
ssh source_IP_address mask management
rest-api image boot:/path
rest-api agent

See the following sample configuration for a primary unit in a failover pair:

```
nameif management
  security-level 0
  ip address ip_address standby standby_ip

  no shutdown
route management management_host_IP mask gateway_ip 1
http server enable
http management_host_IP mask management
dns server-group DefaultDNS
  name-server ip_address
call-home
  http-proxy ip_address port port
license smart
  feature tier standard
  throughput level {100M | 1G | 2G}
  license smart register idtoken id_token
aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL
username username password password
ssh source_IP_address mask management
rest-api image boot:/path
rest-api agent
failover
failover lan unit primary
failover lan interface fover gigabitethernet0/8
failover link fover gigabitethernet0/8
failover interface ip fover primary_ip mask standby standby_ip
```

**Work with the Configuration**

This section describes how to work with the configuration. The ASA loads the configuration from a text file, called the startup configuration. This file resides by default as a hidden file in internal flash memory. You can, however, specify a different path for the startup configuration.

When you enter a command, the change is made only to the running configuration in memory. You must manually save the running configuration to the startup configuration for your changes to remain after a reboot.

The information in this section applies to both single and multiple security contexts, except where noted.

**Save Configuration Changes**

This section describes how to save your configuration.

**Save Configuration Changes in Single Context Mode**

To save the running configuration to the startup configuration, perform the following procedure.
Procedure

Save the running configuration to the startup configuration:

```
write memory
```

Note The `copy running-config startup-config` command is equivalent to the `write memory` command.

---

**Save Configuration Changes in Multiple Context Mode**

You can save each context (and system) configuration separately, or you can save all context configurations at the same time.

**Save Each Context and System Separately**

Use the following procedure to save the system or context configuration.

**Procedure**

From within the context or the system, save the running configuration to the startup configuration:

```
write memory
```

For multiple context mode, context startup configurations can reside on external servers. In this case, the ASA saves the configuration back to the server you identified in the context URL, except for an HTTP or HTTPS URL, which do not let you save the configuration to the server.

Note The `copy running-config startup-config` command is equivalent to the `write memory` command.

---

**Save All Context Configurations at the Same Time**

Use the following procedure to save all context configurations at the same time, as well as the system configuration.

**Procedure**

From the system execution space, save the running configuration to the startup configuration for all contexts and the system configuration:

```
write memory all[/noconfirm]
```

If you do not enter the `/noconfirm` keyword, you see the following prompt:

```
Are you sure [Y/N]:
```

After you enter Y, the ASA saves the system configuration and each context. Context startup configurations can reside on external servers. In this case, the ASA saves the configuration back to the server you identified.
in the context URL, except for an HTTP or HTTPS URL, which do not let you save the configuration to the server.

After the ASA saves each context, the following message appears:

'Saving context 'b' ... ( 1/3 contexts saved ) '

Sometimes, a context is not saved because of an error. See the following information for errors:

• For contexts that are not saved because of low memory, the following message appears:

  The context 'context a' could not be saved due to Unavailability of resources

• For contexts that are not saved because the remote destination is unreachable, the following message appears:

  The context 'context a' could not be saved due to non-reachability of destination

• For contexts that are not saved because the context is locked, the following message appears:

  Unable to save the configuration for the following contexts as these contexts are locked. context 'a', context 'x', context 'z'.

A context is only locked if another user is already saving the configuration or in the process of deleting the context.

• For contexts that are not saved because the startup configuration is read-only (for example, on an HTTP server), the following message report is printed at the end of all other messages:

  Unable to save the configuration for the following contexts as these contexts have read-only config-urls: context 'a', context 'b', context 'c'.

• For contexts that are not saved because of bad sectors in the flash memory, the following message appears:

  The context 'context a' could not be saved due to Unknown errors

---

**Copy the Startup Configuration to the Running Configuration**

Use one of the following commands to copy a new startup configuration to the running configuration:

• `copy startup-config running-config`

Merges the startup configuration with the running configuration. A merge adds any new commands from the new configuration to the running configuration. If the configurations are the same, no changes occur. If commands conflict or if commands affect the running of the context, then the effect of the merge depends on the command. You might get errors, or you might have unexpected results.
View the Configuration

The following commands let you view the running and startup configurations:

- **show running-config**
  Views the running configuration.

- **show running-config command**
  Views the running configuration of a specific command.

- **show startup-config**
  Views the startup configuration.

Clear and Remove Configuration Settings

To erase settings, enter one of the following commands:

- **clear configure  configurationcommand [level2configurationcommand]**
  Clears all the configuration for a specified command. If you only want to clear the configuration for a specific version of the command, you can enter a value for level2configurationcommand.

  For example, to clear the configuration for all aaa commands, enter the following command:

  ```
ciscoasa(config)# clear configure aaa
  ```

  To clear the configuration for only aaa authentication commands, enter the following command:

  ```
ciscoasa(config)# clear configure aaa authentication
  ```

- **no configurationcommand [level2configurationcommand] qualifier**
  Disables the specific parameters or options of a command. In this case, you use the no command to remove the specific configuration identified by qualifier.

  For example, to remove a specific access-list command, enter enough of the command to identify it uniquely; you may have to enter the entire command:

  ```
ciscoasa(config)# no access-list abc extended permit icmp any any object-group obj_icmp_1
  ```

- **write erase**
  Erases the startup configuration.
For the ASAv, this command restores the deployment configuration after a reload. To erase the configuration completely, use the `clear configure all` command.

- **clear configure all**

  Erases the running configuration.

In multiple context mode, if you enter `clear configure all` from the system configuration, you also remove all contexts and stop them from running. The context configuration files are not erased, and remain in their original location.

This command also clears the `boot` system command, if present, along with the rest of the configuration. The `boot` system command lets you boot from a specific image, including an image on the external flash memory card. The next time you reload the ASA, it boots from the first image in internal flash memory; if you do not have an image in internal flash memory, the ASA does not boot.

---

### Create Text Configuration Files Offline

This guide describes how to use the CLI to configure the ASA; when you save commands, the changes are written to a text file. Instead of using the CLI, however, you can edit a text file directly on your computer and paste a configuration at the configuration mode command-line prompt in its entirety, or line by line. Alternatively, you can download a text file to the ASA internal flash memory. See Software and Configurations, on page 1079 for information on downloading the configuration file to the ASA.

In most cases, commands described in this guide are preceded by a CLI prompt. The prompt in the following example is “ciscoasa(config)#”:

```
ciscoasa(config)# context a
```

In the text configuration file you are not prompted to enter commands, so the prompt is omitted as follows:

```
context a
```

For additional information about formatting the file, see Using the Command-Line Interface, on page 1275.

---

### Apply Configuration Changes to Connections

When you make security policy changes to the configuration, all new connections use the new security policy. Existing connections continue to use the policy that was configured at the time of the connection establishment. `show` command output for old connections reflect the old configuration, and in some cases will not include data about the old connections.
For example, if you remove a QoS **service-policy** from an interface, then re-add a modified version, then the **show service-policy** command only displays QoS counters associated with new connections that match the new service policy; existing connections on the old policy no longer show in the command output.

To ensure that all connections use the new policy, you need to disconnect the current connections so that they can reconnect using the new policy.

To disconnect connections, enter one of the following commands:

- **clear local-host [ip_address] [all]**
  
  This command reinitializes per-client run-time states such as connection limits and embryonic limits. As a result, this command removes any connection that uses those limits. See the **show local-host all** command to view all current connections per host.

  With no arguments, this command clears all affected through-the-box connections. To also clear to-the-box connections (including your current management session), use the **all** keyword. To clear connections to and from a particular IP address, use the **ip_address** argument.

- **clear conn [all] [protocol {tcp | udp}] [address src_ip [-src_ip] [netmask mask]] [port src_port [-src_port]] [address dest_ip [-dest_ip] [netmask mask]] [port dest_port [-dest_port]]**
  
  This command terminates connections in any state. See the **show conn** command to view all current connections.

  With no arguments, this command clears all through-the-box connections. To also clear to-the-box connections (including your current management session), use the **all** keyword. To clear specific connections based on the source IP address, destination IP address, port, and/or protocol, you can specify the desired options.

---

## Reload the ASA

To reload the ASA, complete the following procedure.

**Procedure**

Reload the ASA:

```
reload
```

**Note** In multiple context mode, you can only reload from the system execution space.
Licenses: Product Authorization Key Licensing

A license specifies the options that are enabled on a given Cisco ASA. This document describes product authorization key (PAK) licenses for all physical ASAs. For the ASAv, see Licenses: Smart Software Licensing (ASAv, ASA on Firepower), on page 107.

- About PAK Licenses, on page 47
- Guidelines for PAK Licenses, on page 58
- Configure PAK Licenses, on page 60
- Configure a Shared License (AnyConnect 3 and Earlier), on page 64
- Supported Feature Licenses Per Model, on page 72
- Monitoring PAK Licenses, on page 88
- History for PAK Licenses, on page 98

About PAK Licenses

A license specifies the options that are enabled on a given ASA. It is represented by an activation key that is a 160-bit (532-bit words or 20 bytes) value. This value encodes the serial number (an 11 character string) and the enabled features.

Preinstalled License

By default, your ASA ships with a license already installed. This license might be the Base License, to which you want to add more licenses, or it might already have all of your licenses installed, depending on what you ordered and what your vendor installed for you.

Related Topics
- Monitoring PAK Licenses, on page 88

Permanent License

You can have one permanent activation key installed. The permanent activation key includes all licensed features in a single key. If you also install time-based licenses, the ASA combines the permanent and time-based licenses into a running license.

Related Topics
- How Permanent and Time-Based Licenses Combine, on page 48
Time-Based Licenses

In addition to permanent licenses, you can purchase time-based licenses or receive an evaluation license that has a time-limit. For example, you might buy a time-based AnyConnect Premium license to handle short-term surges in the number of concurrent SSL VPN users, or you might order a Botnet Traffic Filter time-based license that is valid for 1 year.

Note

The ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X do not support time-based licenses.

Time-Based License Activation Guidelines

• You can install multiple time-based licenses, including multiple licenses for the same feature. However, only one time-based license per feature can be active at a time. The inactive license remains installed, and ready for use. For example, if you install a 1000-session AnyConnect Premium license, and a 2500-session AnyConnect Premium license, then only one of these licenses can be active.

• If you activate an evaluation license that has multiple features in the key, then you cannot also activate another time-based license for one of the included features. For example, if an evaluation license includes the Botnet Traffic Filter and a 1000-session AnyConnect Premium license, you cannot also activate a standalone time-based 2500-session AnyConnect Premium license.

How the Time-Based License Timer Works

• The timer for the time-based license starts counting down when you activate it on the ASA.

• If you stop using the time-based license before it times out, then the timer halts. The timer only starts again when you reactivate the time-based license.

• If the time-based license is active, and you shut down the ASA, then the timer stops counting down. The time-based license only counts down when the ASA is running. The system clock setting does not affect the license; only ASA uptime counts towards the license duration.

How Permanent and Time-Based Licenses Combine

When you activate a time-based license, then features from both permanent and time-based licenses combine to form the running license. How the permanent and time-based licenses combine depends on the type of license. The following table lists the combination rules for each feature license.

Note

Even when the permanent license is used, if the time-based license is active, it continues to count down.
Table 1: Time-Based License Combination Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-Based Feature</th>
<th>Combined License Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect Premium Sessions</td>
<td>The higher value is used, either time-based or permanent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example, if the permanent license is 1000 sessions,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and the time-based license is 2500 sessions, then 2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sessions are enabled. Typically, you will not install a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time-based license that has less capability than the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>permanent license, but if you do so, then the permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>license is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified Communications Proxy</td>
<td>The time-based license sessions are added to the permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sessions</td>
<td>sessions, up to the platform limit. For example, if the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>permanent license is 2500 sessions, and the time-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>license is 1000 sessions, then 3500 sessions are enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for as long as the time-based license is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>The time-based license contexts are added to the permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contexts, up to the platform limit. For example, if the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>permanent license is 10 contexts, and the time-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>license is 20 contexts, then 30 contexts are enabled for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as long as the time-based license is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>There is no permanent Botnet Traffic Filter license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>available; the time-based license is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Others</td>
<td>The higher value is used, either time-based or permanent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For licenses that have a status of enabled or disabled,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>then the license with the enabled status is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For licenses with numerical tiers, the higher value is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>used. Typically, you will not install a time-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>license that has less capability than the permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>license, but if you do so, then the permanent license is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Topics

Monitoring PAK Licenses, on page 88

Stacking Time-Based Licenses

In many cases, you might need to renew your time-based license and have a seamless transition from the old license to the new one. For features that are only available with a time-based license, it is especially important that the license not expire before you can apply the new license. The ASA allows you to *stack* time-based licenses so that you do not have to worry about the license expiring or about losing time on your licenses because you installed the new one early.

When you install an identical time-based license as one already installed, then the licenses are combined, and the duration equals the combined duration.

For example:
1. You install a 52-week Botnet Traffic Filter license, and use the license for 25 weeks (27 weeks remain).

2. You then purchase another 52-week Botnet Traffic Filter license. When you install the second license, the licenses combine to have a duration of 79 weeks (52 weeks plus 27 weeks).

Similarly:
1. You install an 8-week 1000-session AnyConnect Premium license, and use it for 2 weeks (6 weeks remain).

2. You then install another 8-week 1000-session license, and the licenses combine to be 1000-sessions for 14 weeks (8 weeks plus 6 weeks).

If the licenses are not identical (for example, a 1000-session AnyConnect Premium license vs. a 2500-session license), then the licenses are not combined. Because only one time-based license per feature can be active, only one of the licenses can be active.

Although non-identical licenses do not combine, when the current license expires, the ASA automatically activates an installed license of the same feature if available.

Related Topics
- Activate or Deactivate Keys, on page 63
- Time-Based License Expiration, on page 50

**Time-Based License Expiration**

When the current license for a feature expires, the ASA automatically activates an installed license of the same feature if available. If there are no other time-based licenses available for the feature, then the permanent license is used.

If you have more than one additional time-based license installed for a feature, then the ASA uses the first license it finds; which license is used is not user-configurable and depends on internal operations. If you prefer to use a different time-based license than the one the ASA activated, then you must manually activate the license you prefer.

For example, you have a time-based 2500-session AnyConnect Premium license (active), a time-based 1000-session AnyConnect Premium license (inactive), and a permanent 500-session AnyConnect Premium license. While the 2500-session license expires, the ASA activates the 1000-session license. After the 1000-session license expires, the ASA uses the 500-session permanent license.

Related Topics
- Activate or Deactivate Keys, on page 63

**License Notes**

The following sections include additional information about licenses.

**AnyConnect Plus and Apex Licenses**

The AnyConnect Plus or Apex license is a multi-use license that you can apply to multiple ASAs, all of which share a user pool as specified by the license. See https://www.cisco.com/go/license, and assign the PAK separately to each ASA. When you apply the resulting activation key to an ASA, it toggles on the VPN features to the maximum allowed, but the actual number of unique users across all ASAs sharing the license should not exceed the license limit. For more information, see:
The AnyConnect Apex license is required for multiple context mode. Moreover, in multiple context mode, this license must be applied to each unit in a failover pair; the license is not aggregated.

Other VPN License

Other VPN sessions include the following VPN types:

- IPsec remote access VPN using IKEv1
- IPsec site-to-site VPN using IKEv1
- IPsec site-to-site VPN using IKEv2

This license is included in the Base license.

Total VPN Sessions Combined, All Types

- Although the maximum VPN sessions add up to more than the maximum VPN AnyConnect and Other VPN sessions, the combined sessions should not exceed the VPN session limit. If you exceed the maximum VPN sessions, you can overload the ASA, so be sure to size your network appropriately.

- If you start a clientless SSL VPN session and then start an AnyConnect client session from the portal, 1 session is used in total. However, if you start the AnyConnect client first (from a standalone client, for example) and then log into the clientless SSL VPN portal, then 2 sessions are used.

VPN Load Balancing

VPN load balancing requires a Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) License.

Legacy VPN Licenses

Refer to the Supplemental end User License Agreement for AnyConnect for all relevant information on licensing.

Encryption License

The DES license cannot be disabled. If you have the 3DES license installed, DES is still available. To prevent the use of DES when you want to only use strong encryption, be sure to configure any relevant commands to use only strong encryption.
Carrier License

The Carrier license enables the following inspection features:

- Diameter
- GTP/GPRS
- SCTP

Total TLS Proxy Sessions

Each TLS proxy session for Encrypted Voice Inspection is counted against the TLS license limit.

Other applications that use TLS proxy sessions do not count toward the TLS limit, for example, Mobility Advantage Proxy (which does not require a license).

Some applications might use multiple sessions for a connection. For example, if you configure a phone with a primary and backup Cisco Unified Communications Manager, there are 2 TLS proxy connections.

You independently set the TLS proxy limit using the `tls-proxy maximum-sessions` command or in ASDM, using the Configuration > Firewall > Unified Communications > TLS Proxy pane. To view the limits of your model, enter the `tls-proxy maximum-sessions ?` command. When you apply a TLS proxy license that is higher than the default TLS proxy limit, the ASA automatically sets the TLS proxy limit to match the license. The TLS proxy limit takes precedence over the license limit; if you set the TLS proxy limit to be less than the license, then you cannot use all of the sessions in your license.

For license part numbers ending in “K8” (for example, licenses under 250 users), TLS proxy sessions are limited to 1000. For license part numbers ending in “K9” (for example, licenses 250 users or larger), the TLS proxy limit depends on the configuration, up to the model limit. K8 and K9 refer to whether the license is restricted for export: K8 is unrestricted, and K9 is restricted.

If you clear the configuration (using the clear configure all command, for example), then the TLS proxy limit is set to the default for your model; if this default is lower than the license limit, then you see an error message to use the `tls-proxy maximum-sessions` command to raise the limit again (in ASDM, use the TLS Proxy pane). If you use failover and enter the write standby command or in ASDM, use File > Save Running Configuration to Standby Unit on the primary unit to force a configuration synchronization, the clear configure all command is generated on the secondary unit automatically, so you may see the warning message on the secondary unit. Because the configuration synchronization restores the TLS proxy limit set on the primary unit, you can ignore the warning.

You might also use SRTP encryption sessions for your connections:

- For K8 licenses, SRTP sessions are limited to 250.
- For K9 licenses, there is no limit.

Note: Only calls that require encryption/decryption for media are counted toward the SRTP limit; if passthrough is set for the call, even if both legs are SRTP, they do not count toward the limit.
VLANs, Maximum

For an interface to count against the VLAN limit, you must assign a VLAN to it. For example:

```
interface gigabitethernet 0/0.100
vlan 100
```

Botnet Traffic Filter License

Requires a Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) License to download the dynamic database.

IPS Module License

The IPS module license lets you run the IPS software module on the ASA. You also need the IPS signature subscription on the IPS side.

See the following guidelines:

- To buy the IPS signature subscription you need to have the ASA with IPS pre-installed (the part number must include “IPS”, for example ASA5515-IPS-K9); you cannot buy the IPS signature subscription for a non-IPS part number ASA.
- For failover, you need the IPS signature subscription on both units; this subscription is not shared in failover, because it is not an ASA license.
- For failover, the IPS signature subscription requires a unique IPS module license per unit. Like other ASA licenses, the IPS module license is technically shared in the failover cluster license. However, because of the IPS signature subscription requirements, you must buy a separate IPS module license for each unit in failover.

Shared AnyConnect Premium Licenses (AnyConnect 3 and Earlier)

The shared license feature on the ASA is not supported with AnyConnect 4 and later licensing. AnyConnect licenses are shared and no longer require a shared server or participant license.

A shared license lets you purchase a large number of AnyConnect Premium sessions and share the sessions as needed among a group of ASAs by configuring one of the ASAs as a shared licensing server, and the rest as shared licensing participants.

Failover or ASA Cluster Licenses

With some exceptions, failover and cluster units do not require the same license on each unit. For earlier versions, see the licensing document for your version.

Failover License Requirements and Exceptions

Failover units do not require the same license on each unit. If you have licenses on both units, they combine into a single running failover cluster license. There are some exceptions to this rule. See the following table for precise licensing requirements for failover.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X                 | • Active/Standby—Security Plus License.  
• Active/Active—No Support.  

*Note*  
Each unit must have the same encryption license.                                                                                                                                 |
| ASA 5512-X through ASA 5555-X              | • ASA 5512-X—Security Plus License.  
• Other models—Base License.  

*Note*  
• Each unit must have the same encryption license.  
• In multiple context mode, each unit must have the same AnyConnect Apex license.  
• Each unit must have the same IPS module license. You also need the IPS signature subscription on the IPS side for both units. See the following guidelines:  
• To buy the IPS signature subscription you need to have the ASA with IPS pre-installed (the part number must include “IPS”, for example ASA5515-IPS-K9); you cannot buy the IPS signature subscription for a non-IPS part number ASA.  
• You need the IPS signature subscription on both units; this subscription is not shared in failover, because it is not an ASA license.  
• The IPS signature subscription requires a unique IPS module license per unit. Like other ASA licenses, the IPS module license is technically shared in the failover cluster license. However, because of the IPS signature subscription requirements, you must buy a separate IPS module license for each unit in. |
| ASA Av                                     | See *Failover Licenses for the ASAv*, on page 115.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ASA on the Firepower 2100                  | See *Failover Licenses for the Firepower 2100*, on page 115.                                                                                                                                                             |
ASA Cluster License Requirements and Exceptions

Cluster units do not require the same license on each unit. Typically, you buy a license only for the master unit; slave units inherit the master license. If you have licenses on multiple units, they combine into a single running ASA cluster license.

There are exceptions to this rule. See the following table for precise licensing requirements for clustering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5585-X</td>
<td>Cluster License, supports up to 16 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each unit must have the same encryption license; each unit must have the same 10 GE I/O/Security Plus license (ASA 5585-X with SSP-10 and -20).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5516-X</td>
<td>Base license, supports 2 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each unit must have the same encryption license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5512-X</td>
<td>Security Plus license, supports 2 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each unit must have the same encryption license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5515-X, ASA 5525-X, ASA 5545-X, ASA 5555-X</td>
<td>Base License, supports 2 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each unit must have the same encryption license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis</td>
<td>See ASA Cluster Licenses for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis, on page 118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other models</td>
<td>No support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How Failover or ASA Cluster Licenses Combine

For failover pairs or ASA clusters, the licenses on each unit are combined into a single running cluster license. If you buy separate licenses for each unit, then the combined license uses the following rules:

A valid permanent key is required; in rare instances, your PAK authentication key can be removed. If your key consists of all 0’s, then you need to reinstall a valid authentication key before failover can be enabled.
• For licenses that have numerical tiers, such as the number of sessions, the values from each unit’s licenses are combined up to the platform limit. If all licenses in use are time-based, then the licenses count down simultaneously.

For example, for failover:

• You have two ASAs with 10 TLS Proxy sessions installed on each; the licenses will be combined for a total of 20 TLS Proxy sessions.

• You have an ASA 5545-X with 1000 TLS Proxy sessions, and another with 2000 sessions; because the platform limit is 2000, the combined license allows 2000 TLS Proxy sessions.

• You have two ASA 5545-X ASAs, one with 20 contexts and the other with 10 contexts; the combined license allows 30 contexts. For Active/Active failover, the contexts are divided between the two units. One unit can use 18 contexts and the other unit can use 12 contexts, for example, for a total of 30.

For example, for ASA clustering:

• You have 2 ASA 5516-X ASAs with the default 2 contexts. Because the platform limit is 5, the combined license allows a maximum of 4 contexts. Therefore, you can configure up to 4 contexts on the primary unit; each secondary unit will also have 4 contexts through configuration replication.

• You have four ASA 5516-X ASAs, three units with 5 contexts each, and one unit with the default 2 contexts. Because the platform limit is 5, the licenses will be combined for a total of 5 contexts. Therefore, you can configure up to 5 contexts on the primary unit; each secondary unit will also have 5 contexts through configuration replication.

• For licenses that have a status of enabled or disabled, then the license with the enabled status is used.

• For time-based licenses that are enabled or disabled (and do not have numerical tiers), the duration is the combined duration of all licenses. The primary/master unit counts down its license first, and when it expires, the secondary/slave unit(s) start counting down its license, and so on. This rule also applies to Active/Active failover and ASA clustering, even though all units are actively operating.

For example, if you have 48 weeks left on the Botnet Traffic Filter license on two units, then the combined duration is 96 weeks.

Related Topics
  Monitoring PAK Licenses, on page 88

Loss of Communication Between Failover or ASA Cluster Units

If the units lose communication for more than 30 days, then each unit reverts to the license installed locally. During the 30-day grace period, the combined running license continues to be used by all units.

If you restore communication during the 30-day grace period, then for time-based licenses, the time elapsed is subtracted from the primary/master license; if the primary/master license becomes expired, only then does the secondary/slave license start to count down.

If you do not restore communication during the 30-day period, then for time-based licenses, time is subtracted from all unit licenses, if installed. They are treated as separate licenses and do not benefit from the combined license. The time elapsed includes the 30-day grace period.

For example:
1. You have a 52-week Botnet Traffic Filter license installed on two units. The combined running license allows a total duration of 104 weeks.

2. The units operate as a failover unit/ASA cluster for 10 weeks, leaving 94 weeks on the combined license (42 weeks on the primary/master, and 52 weeks on the secondary/slave).

3. If the units lose communication (for example the primary/master unit fails), the secondary/slave unit continues to use the combined license, and continues to count down from 94 weeks.

4. The time-based license behavior depends on when communication is restored:
   - Within 30 days—The time elapsed is subtracted from the primary/master unit license. In this case, communication is restored after 4 weeks. Therefore, 4 weeks are subtracted from the primary/master license leaving 90 weeks combined (38 weeks on the primary, and 52 weeks on the secondary).
   - After 30 days—The time elapsed is subtracted from both units. In this case, communication is restored after 6 weeks. Therefore, 6 weeks are subtracted from both the primary/master and secondary/slave licenses, leaving 84 weeks combined (36 weeks on the primary/master, and 46 weeks on the secondary/slave).

**Upgrading Failover Pairs**

Because failover pairs do not require the same license on both units, you can apply new licenses to each unit without any downtime. If you apply a permanent license that requires a reload, then you can fail over to the other unit while you reload. If both units require reloading, then you can reload them separately so that you have no downtime.

**Related Topics**
- **Activate or Deactivate Keys**, on page 63

**No Payload Encryption Models**

You can purchase some models with No Payload Encryption. For export to some countries, payload encryption cannot be enabled on the Cisco ASA series. The ASA software senses a No Payload Encryption model, and disables the following features:

- Unified Communications
- VPN

You can still install the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license for use with management connections. For example, you can use ASDM HTTPS/SSL, SSHv2, Telnet and SNMPv3. You can also download the dynamic database for the Botnet Traffic Filter (which uses SSL).

When you view the license, VPN and Unified Communications licenses will not be listed.

**Related Topics**
- **Monitoring PAK Licenses**, on page 88
Licenses FAQ

Can I activate multiple time-based licenses, for example, AnyConnect Premium and Botnet Traffic Filter?

Yes. You can use one time-based license per feature at a time.

Can I “stack” time-based licenses so that when the time limit runs out, it will automatically use the next license?

Yes. For identical licenses, the time limit is combined when you install multiple time-based licenses. For non-identical licenses (for example, a 1000-session AnyConnect Premium license and a 2500-session license), the ASA automatically activates the next time-based license it finds for the feature.

Can I install a new permanent license while maintaining an active time-based license?

Yes. Activating a permanent license does not affect time-based licenses.

For failover, can I use a shared licensing server as the primary unit, and the shared licensing backup server as the secondary unit?

No. The secondary unit has the same running license as the primary unit; in the case of the shared licensing server, they require a server license. The backup server requires a participant license. The backup server can be in a separate failover pair of two backup servers.

Do I need to buy the same licenses for the secondary unit in a failover pair?

No. Starting with Version 8.3(1), you do not have to have matching licenses on both units. Typically, you buy a license only for the primary unit; the secondary unit inherits the primary license when it becomes active. In the case where you also have a separate license on the secondary unit (for example, if you purchased matching licenses for pre-8.3 software), the licenses are combined into a running failover cluster license, up to the model limits.

Can I use a time-based or permanent AnyConnect Premium license in addition to a shared AnyConnect Premium license?

Yes. The shared license is used only after the sessions from the locally installed license (time-based or permanent) are used up.

Note

On the shared licensing server, the permanent AnyConnect Premium license is not used; you can however use a time-based license at the same time as the shared licensing server license. In this case, the time-based license sessions are available for local AnyConnect Premium sessions only; they cannot be added to the shared licensing pool for use by participants.

Guidelines for PAK Licenses

Context Mode Guidelines

In multiple context mode, apply the activation key in the system execution space.

Failover Guidelines

See Failover or ASA Cluster Licenses, on page 53.
Model Guidelines

- Smart Licensing is supported on the ASAv only.
- Shared licenses are not supported on the ASAv, ASA 5506-X, ASA 5508-X, and ASA 5516-X.
- The ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X do not support time-based licenses.

Upgrade and Downgrade Guidelines

Your activation key remains compatible if you upgrade to the latest version from any previous version. However, you might have issues if you want to maintain downgrade capability:

- Downgrading to Version 8.1 or earlier—After you upgrade, if you activate additional feature licenses that were introduced before 8.2, then the activation key continues to be compatible with earlier versions if you downgrade. However if you activate feature licenses that were introduced in 8.2 or later, then the activation key is not backwards compatible. If you have an incompatible license key, then see the following guidelines:
  - If you previously entered an activation key in an earlier version, then the ASA uses that key (without any of the new licenses you activated in Version 8.2 or later).
  - If you have a new system and do not have an earlier activation key, then you need to request a new activation key compatible with the earlier version.

- Downgrading to Version 8.2 or earlier—Version 8.3 introduced more robust time-based key usage as well as failover license changes:
  - If you have more than one time-based activation key active, when you downgrade, only the most recently activated time-based key can be active. Any other keys are made inactive. If the last time-based license is for a feature introduced in 8.3, then that license still remains the active license even though it cannot be used in earlier versions. Reenter the permanent key or a valid time-based key.
  - If you have mismatched licenses on a failover pair, then downgrading will disable failover. Even if the keys are matching, the license used will no longer be a combined license.
  - If you have one time-based license installed, but it is for a feature introduced in 8.3, then after you downgrade, that time-based license remains active. You need to reenter the permanent key to disable the time-based license.

Additional Guidelines

- The activation key is not stored in your configuration file; it is stored as a hidden file in flash memory.
- The activation key is tied to the serial number of the device. Feature licenses cannot be transferred between devices (except in the case of a hardware failure). If you have to replace your device due to a hardware failure, and it is covered by Cisco TAC, contact the Cisco Licensing Team to have your existing license transferred to the new serial number. The Cisco Licensing Team will ask for the Product Authorization Key reference number and existing serial number.
- The serial number used for licensing is the one seen in the `show version` output. This serial number is different from the chassis serial number printed on the outside of your hardware. The chassis serial number is used for technical support, but not for licensing.
• Once purchased, you cannot return a license for a refund or for an upgraded license.

• On a single unit, you cannot add two separate licenses for the same feature together; for example, if you purchase a 25-session SSL VPN license, and later purchase a 50-session license, you cannot use 75 sessions; you can use a maximum of 50 sessions. (You may be able to purchase a larger license at an upgrade price, for example from 25 sessions to 75 sessions; this kind of upgrade should be distinguished from adding two separate licenses together).

• Although you can activate all license types, some features are incompatible with each other. In the case of the AnyConnect Essentials license, the license is incompatible with the following licenses: AnyConnect Premium license, shared AnyConnect Premium license, and Advanced Endpoint Assessment license. By default, if you install the AnyConnect Essentials license (if it is available for your model), it is used instead of the above licenses. You can disable the AnyConnect Essentials license in the configuration to restore use of the other licenses using the `webvpn`, and then the `no anyconnect-essentials` command.

**Configure PAK Licenses**

This section describes how to obtain an activation key and how to active it. You can also deactivate a key.

**Order License PAKs and Obtain an Activation Key**

To install a license on the ASA, you need Product Authorization Keys, which you can then register with Cisco.com to obtain an activation key. You can then enter the activation key on the ASA. You need a separate Product Authorization Key for each feature license. The PAKs are combined to give you a single activation key. You may have received all of your license PAKs in the box with your device. The ASA has the Base or Security Plus license pre-installed, along with the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license if you qualify for its use. If you need to manually request the Strong Encryption license (which is free), see http://www.cisco.com/go/license.

**Before you begin**

When you purchase 1 or more licenses for the device, you manage them in the Cisco Smart Software Manager:  https://software.cisco.com/#module/SmartLicensing

If you do not yet have an account, set up a new account. The Smart Software Manager lets you create a master account for your organization.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

To purchase additional licenses, see http://www.cisco.com/go/ccw. See the following AnyConnect ordering guide and FAQ:

• [Cisco AnyConnect Ordering Guide](#)

• [AnyConnect Licensing Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)](#)

After you order a license, you will then receive an email with a Product Authorization Key (PAK). For the AnyConnect licenses, you receive a multi-use PAK that you can apply to multiple ASAs that use the same pool of user sessions. The PAK email can take several days in some cases.
The ASA FirePOWER module uses a separate licensing mechanism from the ASA. See the quick start guide for your model for more information.

Step 2
Obtain the serial number for your ASA by entering the following command.

```bash
show version | grep Serial
```

The serial number used for licensing is different from the chassis serial number printed on the outside of your hardware. The chassis serial number is used for technical support, but not for licensing.

Step 3
To obtain the activation key, go to the following licensing website:

http://www.cisco.com/go/license

Step 4
Enter the following information, when prompted:

- Product Authorization Key (if you have multiple keys, enter one of the keys first. You have to enter each key as a separate process.)
- The serial number of your ASA
- Your e-mail address

An activation key is automatically generated and sent to the e-mail address that you provide. This key includes all features you have registered so far for permanent licenses. For time-based licenses, each license has a separate activation key.

Step 5
If you have additional Product Authorization Keys, repeat the process for each Product Authorization Key. After you enter all of the Product Authorization Keys, the final activation key provided includes all of the permanent features you registered.

Step 6
Install the activation key according to Activate or Deactivate Keys, on page 63.

---

**Obtain a Strong Encryption License**

To use ASDM (and many other features), you need to install the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license. If your ASA did not come with the Strong Encryption license pre-installed, you can request one for free. You must qualify for a Strong Encryption license based on your country.

**Procedure**

Step 1
Obtain the serial number for your ASA by entering the following command:

```bash
show version | grep Serial
```

This serial number is different from the chassis serial number printed on the outside of your hardware. The chassis serial number is used for technical support, but not for licensing.

Step 2
See https://www.cisco.com/go/license, and click Get Other Licenses.
Obtain a Strong Encryption License

Getting Started with the ASA

**Figure 1: Get Other Licenses**

Step 3

Choose **IPS, Crypto, Other**.

**Figure 2: IPS, Crypto, Other**

Step 4

In the **Search by Keyword** field, enter *asa*, and select **Cisco ASA 3DES/AES License**.

**Figure 3: Cisco ASA 3DES/AES License**

Step 5

Select your **Smart Account**, **Virtual Account**, enter the **ASA Serial Number**, and click **Next**.
Step 6  Your Send To email address and End User name are auto-filled; enter additional email addresses if needed. Check the I Agree check box, and click Submit.

Step 7  You will then receive an email with the activation key, but you can also download the key right away from the Manage > Licenses area.

Step 8  Apply the activation key according to Activate or Deactivate Keys, on page 63.

Activate or Deactivate Keys

This section describes how to enter a new activation key, and how to activate and deactivate time-based keys.

Before you begin

• If you are already in multiple context mode, enter the activation key in the system execution space.

• Some permanent licenses require you to reload the ASA after you activate them. The following table lists the licenses that require reloading.
Table 2: Permanent License Reloading Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Action Requiring Reload</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All models</td>
<td>Downgrading the Encryption license.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure

Step 1  Apply an activation key to the ASA:

```
activation-key key [activate | deactivate]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa# activation-key 0xd11b3d48 0xa80a4c0a 0x48e0fd1c 0xb0443480 0x843fc490
```

The key is a five-element hexadecimal string with one space between each element. The leading 0x specifier is optional; all values are assumed to be hexadecimal.

You can install one permanent key, and multiple time-based keys. If you enter a new permanent key, it overwrites the already installed one.

The activate and deactivate keywords are available for time-based keys only. If you do not enter any value, activate is the default. The last time-based key that you activate for a given feature is the active one. To deactivate any active time-based key, enter the deactivate keyword. If you enter a key for the first time, and specify deactivate, then the key is installed on the ASA in an inactive state.

Step 2  (Might be required.) Reload the ASA:

```
reload
```

Some permanent licenses require you to reload the ASA after entering the new activation key. If you need to reload, you will see the following message:

WARNING: The running activation key was not updated with the requested key.
The flash activation key was updated with the requested key, and will become active after the next reload.

Related Topics

Time-Based Licenses, on page 48

Configure a Shared License (AnyConnect 3 and Earlier)

Note

The shared license feature on the ASA is not supported with AnyConnect 4 and later licensing. AnyConnect licenses are shared and no longer require a shared server or participant license.

This section describes how to configure the shared licensing server and participants.
About Shared Licenses

A shared license lets you purchase a large number of AnyConnect Premium sessions and share the sessions as needed among a group of ASAs by configuring one of the ASAs as a shared licensing server, and the rest as shared licensing participants.

About the Shared Licensing Server and Participants

The following steps describe how shared licenses operate:

1. Decide which ASA should be the shared licensing server, and purchase the shared licensing server license using that device serial number.

2. Decide which ASAs should be shared licensing participants, including the shared licensing backup server, and obtain a shared licensing participant license for each device, using each device serial number.

3. (Optional) Designate a second ASA as a shared licensing backup server. You can only specify one backup server.

4. Configure a shared secret on the shared licensing server; any participants with the shared secret can use the shared license.

5. When you configure the ASA as a participant, it registers with the shared licensing server by sending information about itself, including the local license and model information.

6. The shared licensing server responds with information about how often the participant should poll the server.

7. When a participant uses up the sessions of the local license, it sends a request to the shared licensing server for additional sessions in 50-session increments.

8. The shared licensing server responds with a shared license. The total sessions used by a participant cannot exceed the maximum sessions for the platform model.

The shared licensing server can also participate in the shared license pool. It does not need a participant license as well as the server license to participate.

1. If there are not enough sessions left in the shared license pool for the participant, then the server responds with as many sessions as available.

2. The participant continues to send refresh messages requesting more sessions until the server can adequately fulfill the request.
9. When the load is reduced on a participant, it sends a message to the server to release the shared sessions.

---

The ASA uses SSL between the server and participant to encrypt all communications.

---

**Communication Issues Between Participant and Server**

See the following guidelines for communication issues between the participant and server:

- If a participant fails to send a refresh after 3 times the refresh interval, then the server releases the sessions back into the shared license pool.

- If the participant cannot reach the license server to send the refresh, then the participant can continue to use the shared license it received from the server for up to 24 hours.

- If the participant is still not able to communicate with a license server after 24 hours, then the participant releases the shared license, even if it still needs the sessions. The participant leaves existing connections established, but cannot accept new connections beyond the license limit.

- If a participant reconnects with the server before 24 hours expires, but after the server expired the participant sessions, then the participant needs to send a new request for the sessions; the server responds with as many sessions as can be reassigned to that participant.

---

**About the Shared Licensing Backup Server**

The shared licensing backup server must register successfully with the main shared licensing server before it can take on the backup role. When it registers, the main shared licensing server syncs server settings as well as the shared license information with the backup, including a list of registered participants and the current license usage. The main server and backup server sync the data at 10 second intervals. After the initial sync, the backup server can successfully perform backup duties, even after a reload.

When the main server goes down, the backup server takes over server operation. The backup server can operate for up to 30 continuous days, after which the backup server stops issuing sessions to participants, and existing sessions time out. Be sure to reinstate the main server within that 30-day period. Critical-level syslog messages are sent at 15 days, and again at 30 days.

When the main server comes back up, it syncs with the backup server, and then takes over server operation. When the backup server is not active, it acts as a regular participant of the main shared licensing server.

---

**Note**

When you first launch the main shared licensing server, the backup server can only operate independently for 5 days. The operational limit increases day-by-day, until 30 days is reached. Also, if the main server later goes down for any length of time, the backup server operational limit decrements day-by-day. When the main server comes back up, the backup server starts to increment again day-by-day. For example, if the main server is down for 20 days, with the backup server active during that time, then the backup server will only have a 10-day limit left over. The backup server “recharges” up to the maximum 30 days after 20 more days as an inactive backup. This recharging function is implemented to discourage misuse of the shared license.
Failover and Shared Licenses

This section describes how shared licenses interact with failover.

Failover and Shared License Servers

This section describes how the main server and backup server interact with failover. Because the shared licensing server is also performing normal duties as the ASA, including performing functions such as being a VPN gateway and firewall, then you might need to configure failover for the main and backup shared licensing servers for increased reliability.

Note

The backup server mechanism is separate from, but compatible with, failover.

Shared licenses are supported only in single context mode, so Active/Active failover is not supported.

For Active/Standby failover, the primary unit acts as the main shared licensing server, and the standby unit acts as the main shared licensing server after failover. The standby unit does not act as the backup shared licensing server. Instead, you can have a second pair of units acting as the backup server, if desired.

For example, you have a network with 2 failover pairs. Pair #1 includes the main licensing server. Pair #2 includes the backup server. When the primary unit from Pair #1 goes down, the standby unit immediately becomes the new main licensing server. The backup server from Pair #2 never gets used. Only if both units in Pair #1 go down does the backup server in Pair #2 come into use as the shared licensing server. If Pair #1 remains down, and the primary unit in Pair #2 goes down, then the standby unit in Pair #2 comes into use as the shared licensing server (see the following figure).
The standby backup server shares the same operating limits as the primary backup server; if the standby unit becomes active, it continues counting down where the primary unit left off.

**Related Topics**

*About the Shared Licensing Backup Server*, on page 66

### Failover and Shared License Participants

For participant pairs, both units register with the shared licensing server using separate participant IDs. The active unit syncs its participant ID with the standby unit. The standby unit uses this ID to generate a transfer request when it switches to the active role. This transfer request is used to move the shared sessions from the previously active unit to the new active unit.

### Maximum Number of Participants

The ASA does not limit the number of participants for the shared license; however, a very large shared network could potentially affect the performance on the licensing server. In this case, you can increase the delay between participant refreshes, or you can create two shared networks.
Configure the Shared Licensing Server

This section describes how to configure the ASA to be a shared licensing server.

**Before you begin**

The server must have a shared licensing server key.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Set the shared secret:

```
license-server secret secret
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server secret farscape
```

The *secret* is a string between 4 and 128 ASCII characters. Any participant with this secret can use the licensing server.

**Step 2**
(Optional) Set the refresh interval:

```
license-server refresh-interval seconds
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server refresh-interval 100
```

The interval is between 10 and 300 seconds; this value is provided to participants to set how often they should communicate with the server. The default is 30 seconds.

**Step 3**
(Optional) Set the port on which the server listens for SSL connections from participants:

```
license-server port port
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server port 40000
```

The *port* is between 1 and 65535. The default is TCP port 50554.

**Step 4**
(Optional) Identify the backup server IP address and serial number:

```
license-server backup address backup-id serial_number [ha-backup-id ha_serial_number]
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server backup 10.1.1.2 backup-id JMX0916L0Z4 ha-backup-id JMX1378N0W3
```

If the backup server is part of a failover pair, identify the standby unit serial number as well. You can only identify 1 backup server and its optional standby unit.
**Configure the Shared Licensing Backup Server (Optional)**

This section enables a shared license participant to act as the backup server if the main server goes down.

**Before you begin**

The backup server must have a shared licensing participant key.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Identify the shared licensing server IP address and shared secret:

```
license-server address address secret secret [port port]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server address 10.1.1.1 secret farscape
```

If you changed the default port in the server configuration, set the port for the backup server to match.

**Step 2**

Enable this unit to be the shared licensing backup server:

```
license-server backup enable interface_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server backup enable inside
```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server backup enable inside

Specify the interface on which participants contact the server. You can repeat this command for as many interfaces as desired.

Examples

The following example identifies the license server and shared secret, and enables this unit as the backup shared license server on the inside interface and dmz interface:

ciscoasa(config)# license-server address 10.1.1.1 secret farscape
ciscoasa(config)# license-server backup enable inside
ciscoasa(config)# license-server backup enable dmz

Configure the Shared Licensing Participant

This section configures a shared licensing participant to communicate with the shared licensing server.

Before you begin

The participant must have a shared licensing participant key.

Procedure

Step 1

Identify the shared licensing server IP address and shared secret:

license-server address address secret secret [port port]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# license-server address 10.1.1.1 secret farscape

If you changed the default port in the server configuration, set the port for the participant to match.

Step 2

(Optional) If you configured a backup server, enter the backup server address:

license-server backup address address

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# license-server backup address 10.1.1.2
Examples

The following examples set the license server IP address and shared secret, as well as the backup license server IP address:

```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server address 10.1.1.1 secret farscape
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# license-server backup address 10.1.1.2
```

Supported Feature Licenses Per Model

This section describes the licenses available for each model as well as important notes about licenses.

Licenses Per Model

This section lists the feature licenses available for each model:

Items that are in *italics* are separate, optional licenses that can replace the Base (or Security Plus, and so on) license version. You can mix and match optional licenses.

---

**Note**

Some features are incompatible with each other. See the individual feature chapters for compatibility information.

If you have a No Payload Encryption model, then some of the features below are not supported. See No Payload Encryption Models, on page 57 for a list of unsupported features.

For detailed information about licenses, see License Notes, on page 50.

ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
<th>Security Plus License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>No Support</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASA 5506H-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5506H-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
<th>Security Plus License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VPN Licenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AnyConnect peers</th>
<th>Base License</th>
<th>Security Plus License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license: 50 maximum</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td>No support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### General Licenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encryption</th>
<th>Base (DES)</th>
<th>Opt. lic.: Strong (3DES/AES)</th>
<th>Base (DES)</th>
<th>Opt. lic.: Strong (3DES/AES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td>Active/Standby</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td>No support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ASA 5506H-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5506H-X.
### ASA 5508-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5508-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrier</strong></td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total UC Proxy Sessions</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect Plus or Apex license (purchased separately), maximum premium peers</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other VPN Peers</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Load Balancing</strong></td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>General Licenses</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Encryption Base (DES)</td>
<td><strong>Opt. lic.: Strong (3DES/AES)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby or Active/Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLANs, Maximum</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ASA 5508-X License Features</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5508-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASA 5512-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5512-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
<th>Security Plus License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Optional Time-based license: Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Optional licenses:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 50 100 250 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASA 5515-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5515-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
<th>Security Plus License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license: 250 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES)</td>
<td>Opt. lic.: Strong (3DES/AES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>No Support</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPS Module</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Optional license: Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ASA 5515-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5515-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASA 5516-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5516-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Licenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

ASA 5516-X License Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional licenses</td>
<td>24 50 100 250 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VPN Licenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AnyConnect peers</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license: 250 maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Licenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encryption</th>
<th>Base (DES)</th>
<th>Optional license: Strong (3DES/AES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby or Active/Active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Optional licenses: 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPS Module</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Optional license: Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASA 5525-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5525-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Licenses</strong></th>
<th><strong>Base License</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby or Active/Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASA 5525-X License Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Licenses</strong></th>
<th><strong>Base License</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license:** 300 maximum

---

**Optional Time-based license:** Available
### ASA 5545-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5545-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional license: Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional licenses:</td>
<td>24 50 100 250 500 750 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VPN Licenses

| AnyConnect peers            | Disabled                      |
| Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license: 750 maximum |
| Other VPN Peers             | 750                           |
| Total VPN Peers, combined all types | 750                           |
| VPN Load Balancing          | Enabled                       |

#### General Licenses

<p>| Encryption                  | Base (DES)                    |
| Optional license: Strong (3DES/AES) |
| Failover                    | Active/Standby or Active/Active |
| Security Contexts           | 2                             |
| Optional licenses:          | 5 10 20                       |
| Clustering                  | 2                             |
| IPS Module                  | Disabled                      |
| Optional license: Available |                               |
| VLANS, Maximum              | 200                           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby or Active/Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>Optional licenses: 5 10 20 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPS Module</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASA 5555-X License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5555-X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 50 100 250 500 750 1000 2000 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby or Active/Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 10 20 50 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPS Module</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASA 5585-X with SSP-10 License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5585-X with SSP-10. You can use two SSPs of the same level in the same chassis. Mixed-level SSPs are not supported (for example, an SSP-10 with an SSP-20 is not supported). Each SSP acts as an independent device, with separate configurations and management. You can use the two SSPs as a failover pair if desired.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base and Security Plus Licenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conn, Concurrent</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASA 5585-X with SSP-20 License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5585-X with SSP-20.

You can use two SSPs of the same level in the same chassis. Mixed-level SSPs are not supported (for example, an SSP-20 with an SSP-40 is not supported). Each SSP acts as an independent device, with separate configurations and management. You can use the two SSPs as a failover pair if desired.

---

**Note**

With the 10,000-session UC license, the total combined sessions can be 10,000, but the maximum number of Phone Proxy sessions is 5000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base and Security Plus Licenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional Time-based license: Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional license: Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional licenses:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 50 100 250 500 750 1000 2000 3000 5000 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license: 10,000 maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASA 5585-X with SSP-40 and -60 License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA 5585-X with SSP-40 and -60.

You can use two SSPs of the same level in the same chassis. Mixed-level SSPs are not supported (for example, an SSP-40 with an SSP-60 is not supported). Each SSP acts as an independent device, with separate configurations and management. You can use the two SSPs as a failover pair if desired.

#### ASA 5585-X with SSP-40 and -60 License Features

With the 10,000-session UC license, the total combined sessions can be 10,000, but the maximum number of Phone Proxy sessions is 5000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
<th>Security Plus License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General Licenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 GE I/O</th>
<th>Base License: Disabled; fiber ifcs run at 1 GE</th>
<th>Security Plus License: Enabled; fiber ifcs run at 10 GE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES)</td>
<td>Optional license: Strong (3DES/AES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby or Active/Active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>Optional licenses: 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Optional license: Available for 16 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Licenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firewall Licenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ASASM License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASA Services Module.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td><strong>5585-X with SSP-40</strong>: 4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 GE I/O</td>
<td>Enabled; fiber ifcs run at 10 GE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby or Active/Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With the 10,000-session UC license, the total combined sessions can be 10,000, but the maximum number of Phone Proxy sessions is 5000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby or Active/Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>No support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ISA 3000 License Features

The following table shows the licensed features for the ISA 3000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Base License</th>
<th>Security Plus License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>No support</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>No Support</td>
<td>No Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **VPN Licenses** | | |
| AnyConnect peers | Disabled | Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license: 25 maximum | Disabled | Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license: 25 maximum |
| Other VPN Peers | 10 | 50 |
| Total VPN Peers, combined all types | 25 | 50 |
| VPN Load Balancing | No support | No support |

| **General Licenses** | | |
| Encryption | Base (DES) | Opt. lic.: Strong (3DES/AES) | Base (DES) | Opt. lic.: Strong (3DES/AES) |
| Failover | No support | Active/Standby |
Monitoring PAK Licenses

This section describes how to view license information.

Viewing Your Current License

This section describes how to view your current license, and for time-based activation keys, how much time the license has left.

**Before you begin**

If you have a No Payload Encryption model, then you view the license, VPN and Unified Communications licenses will not be listed. See No Payload Encryption Models, on page 57 for more information.

**Procedure**

Show the permanent license, active time-based licenses, and the running license, which is a combination of the permanent license and active time-based licenses:

```
show activation-key [detail]
```

The `detail` keyword also shows inactive time-based licenses.

For failover or cluster units, this command also shows the “cluster” license, which is the combined keys of all units.

**Examples**

**Example 1: Standalone Unit Output for the show activation-key command**

The following is sample output from the `show activation-key` command for a standalone unit that shows the running license (the combined permanent license and time-based licenses), as well as each active time-based license:

```
ciscoasa# show activation-key
Serial Number: JMX1232L11M
Running Permanent Activation Key: 0xce06dc6b 0x8a7b5ab7 0xa1e21dd4 0xd2c4b8b8 0xc4594f9c
```
Running Timebased Activation Key: 0xa821d549 0x35725fe4 0xc918b97b 0xce0b987b 0x47c7c285
Running Timebased Activation Key: 0xyadayad2 0xyadayad2 0xyadayad2 0xyadayad2 0xyadayad2

Licensed features for this platform:

- Maximum Physical Interfaces: Unlimited perpetual
- Maximum VLANs: 150 perpetual
- Inside Hosts: Unlimited perpetual
- Failover: Active/Active perpetual
- VPN-DES: Enabled perpetual
- VPN-3DES-AES: Enabled perpetual
- Security Contexts: 10 perpetual
- GTP/GPRS: Enabled perpetual
- AnyConnect Premium Peers: 2 perpetual
- AnyConnect Essentials: Disabled perpetual
- Other VPN Peers: 750 perpetual
- Total VPN Peers: 750 perpetual
- Shared License: Enabled perpetual
  - Shared AnyConnect Premium Peers: 12000 perpetual
- AnyConnect for Mobile: Disabled perpetual
- AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone: Disabled perpetual
- Advanced Endpoint Assessment: Disabled perpetual
- UC Phone Proxy Sessions: 12 62 days
- Total UC Proxy Sessions: 12 62 days
- Botnet Traffic Filter: Enabled 646 days
- Intercompany Media Engine: Disabled perpetual

This platform has a Base license.

The flash permanent activation key is the SAME as the running permanent key.

Active Timebased Activation Key:
0xa821d549 0x35725fe4 0xc918b97b 0xce0b987b 0x47c7c285
Botnet Traffic Filter: Enabled 646 days
0xyadayad2 0xyadayad2 0xyadayad2 0xyadayad2 0xyadayad2
Total UC Proxy Sessions: 10 62 days

Example 2: Standalone Unit Output for show activation-key detail

The following is sample output from the `show activation-key detail` command for a standalone unit that shows the running license (the combined permanent license and time-based licenses), as well as the permanent license and each installed time-based license (active and inactive):

ciscoasa# show activation-key detail

Serial Number: 88810093382
Running Permanent Activation Key: 0xce06dc6b 0x8a7b5ab7 0xa1e21dd4 0xd2c4b8b8 0xc4594f9c
Running Timebased Activation Key: 0xa821d549 0x35725fe4 0xc918b97b 0xce0b987b 0x47c7c285

Licensed features for this platform:

- Maximum Physical Interfaces: 8 perpetual
- VLANs: 20 DMZ Unrestricted
- Dual ISPs: Enabled perpetual
- VLAN Trunk Ports: 8 perpetual
- Inside Hosts: Unlimited perpetual
- Failover: Active/Standby perpetual
- VPN-DES: Enabled perpetual
- VPN-3DES-AES: Enabled perpetual
- AnyConnect Premium Peers: 2 perpetual
- AnyConnect Essentials: Disabled perpetual
- Other VPN Peers: 25 perpetual
- Total VPN Peers: 25 perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone : Disabled perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment : Disabled perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 39 days
Intercompany Media Engine : Disabled perpetual

This platform has an ASA 5512-X Security Plus license.

Running Permanent Activation Key: 0xce06dc6b 0x8a7b5ab7 0xa1e21dd4 0xd2c4b8b8 0xc4594f9c

Licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Physical Interfaces : 8 perpetual
VLANs : 20 DMZ Unrestricted
Dual ISPs : Enabled perpetual
VLAN Trunk Ports : 8 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Standby perpetual
VPN-DES : Enabled perpetual
VPN-3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers : 2 perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials : Disabled perpetual
Other VPN Peers : 25 perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone : Disabled perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment : Disabled perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 39 days
Intercompany Media Engine : Disabled perpetual

The flash permanent activation key is the SAME as the running permanent key.

Active Timebased Activation Key:
0xa821d549 0x35725fe4 0xc918b97b 0xce0b987b 0x47c7c285
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 39 days

Inactive Timebased Activation Key:
0xyadayada3 0xyadayada3 0xyadayada3 0xyadayada3 0xyadayada3
AnyConnect Premium Peers : 25 7 days

Example 3: Primary Unit Output in a Failover Pair for show activation-key detail

The following is sample output from the show activation-key detail command for the primary failover unit that shows:

• The primary unit license (the combined permanent license and time-based licenses).
  • The “Failover Cluster” license, which is the combined licenses from the primary and secondary units. This is the license that is actually running on the ASA. The values in this license that reflect the combination of the primary and secondary licenses are in bold.
  • The primary unit permanent license.
  • The primary unit installed time-based licenses (active and inactive).
Running Permanent Activation Key: 0xce06dc6b 0x8a7b5ab7 0xa1e21dd4 0xd2c4b8b8 0xc4594f9c
Running Timebased Activation Key: 0xa821d549 0x35725fe4 0xc918b97b 0xce0b987b 0x47c7c285

Licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Physical Interfaces : Unlimited perpetual
Maximum VLANs : 150 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
VPN-DES : Enabled perpetual
VPN-3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 12 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Enabled perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers : 2 perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials : Disabled perpetual
Other VPN Peers : 750 perpetual
Total VPN Peers : 750 perpetual
Shared License : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone : Disabled perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment : Disabled perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 33 days
Intercompany Media Engine : Disabled perpetual

This platform has an ASA 5520 VPN Plus license.

Failover cluster licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Physical Interfaces : Unlimited perpetual
Maximum VLANs : 150 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
VPN-DES : Enabled perpetual
VPN-3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 12 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Enabled perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers : 4 perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials : Disabled perpetual
Other VPN Peers : 750 perpetual
Total VPN Peers : 750 perpetual
Shared License : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone : Disabled perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment : Disabled perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions : 4 perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions : 4 perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 33 days
Intercompany Media Engine : Disabled perpetual

This platform has an ASA 5520 VPN Plus license.

Running Permanent Activation Key: 0xce06dc6b 0x8a7b5ab7 0xa1e21dd4 0xd2c4b8b8 0xc4594f9c

Licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Physical Interfaces : Unlimited perpetual
Maximum VLANs : 150 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
VPN-DES : Enabled perpetual
VPN-3DES-AES : Disabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 2 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers : 2 perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials : Disabled perpetual

This platform has an ASA 5520 VPN Plus license.
Other VPN Peers: 750 perpetual
Total VPN Peers: 750 perpetual
Shared License: Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile: Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone: Disabled perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment: Disabled perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions: 2 perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions: 2 perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter: Disabled perpetual
Intercompany Media Engine: Disabled perpetual

The flash permanent activation key is the SAME as the running permanent key.

Active Timebased Activation Key:
0xa821d549 0xml725fe4 0xc918b97b 0xc918b97b 0x47c7c285
Botnet Traffic Filter: Enabled 33 days

Inactive Timebased Activation Key:
0xyadayad3 0xyadayad3 0xyadayad3 0xyadayad3 0xyadayad3
Security Contexts: 2 7 days
AnyConnect Premium Peers: 100 7 days

Example 4: Secondary Unit Output in a Failover Pair for show activation-key detail

The following is sample output from the `show activation-key detail` command for the secondary failover unit that shows:

- The secondary unit license (the combined permanent license and time-based licenses).
- The “Failover Cluster” license, which is the combined licenses from the primary and secondary units. This is the license that is actually running on the ASA. The values in this license that reflect the combination of the primary and secondary licenses are in bold.
- The secondary unit permanent license.
- The secondary installed time-based licenses (active and inactive). This unit does not have any time-based licenses, so none display in this sample output.

```
ciscoasa# show activation-key detail
Serial Number: P3000000011
Running Activation Key: Oxyadayad1 Oxyadayad1 Oxyadayad1 Oxyadayad1 Oxyadayad1
Licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Physical Interfaces: Unlimited perpetual
Maximum VLANs: 150 perpetual
Inside Hosts: Unlimited perpetual
Failover: Active/Active perpetual
VPN-DES: Enabled perpetual
VPN-3DES-AES: Disabled perpetual
Security Contexts: 2 perpetual
GTP/GPRS: Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers: 2 perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials: Disabled perpetual
Other VPN Peers: 750 perpetual
Total VPN Peers: 750 perpetual
Shared License: Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile: Disabled perpetual
```
### Viewing Your Current License

#### Example 5: Primary Unit Output for the ASA Services Module in a Failover Pair for show activation-key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Endpoint Assessment</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Phone Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total UC Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany Media Engine</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This platform has an ASA 5520 VPN Plus license.

Failover cluster licensed features for this platform:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Physical Interfaces</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum VLANs</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside Hosts</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Active</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN-DES</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN-3DES-AES</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTP/GPRS</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect Premium Peers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect Essentials</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared License</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect for Mobile</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Endpoint Assessment</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Phone Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total UC Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>33 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany Media Engine</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This platform has an ASA 5520 VPN Plus license.

Running Permanent Activation Key: Oxyadayad1 Oxyadayad1 Oxyadayad1 Oxyadayad1 Oxyadayad1

Licensed features for this platform:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Physical Interfaces</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum VLANs</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside Hosts</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Active</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN-DES</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN-3DES-AES</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTP/GPRS</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect Premium Peers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect Essentials</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared License</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect for Mobile</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Endpoint Assessment</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Phone Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total UC Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany Media Engine</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The flash permanent activation key is the SAME as the running permanent key.
The following is sample output from the `show activation-key` command for the primary failover unit that shows:

- The primary unit license (the combined permanent license and time-based licenses).
- The “Failover Cluster” license, which is the combined licenses from the primary and secondary units. This is the license that is actually running on the ASA. The values in this license that reflect the combination of the primary and secondary licenses are in bold.
- The primary unit installed time-based licenses (active and inactive).

```
ciscoasa# show activation-key

Serial Number: SAL144705BF
Running Permanent Activation Key: 0x4d1ed752 0xc8cfeb37 0xf4c38198 0x93c04c28 0x4a1c049a
Running Timebased Activation Key: 0xbc07bbd7 0xb15591e0 0xed68c013 0xd79374ff 0x44f87880

Licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Interfaces : 1024 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
DES : Enabled perpetual
3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 25 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Enabled perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 330 days

This platform has an WS-SVC-ASA-SM1 No Payload Encryption license.

Failover cluster licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Interfaces : 1024 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
DES : Enabled perpetual
3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 50 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Enabled perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 330 days
This platform has an WS-SVC-ASA-SM1 No Payload Encryption license.

The flash permanent activation key is the SAME as the running permanent key.

Active Timebased Activation Key:
0xbc07bbd7 0xb15591e0 0xed68c013 0xd79374ff 0x44f87880
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 330 days
```

Example 6: Secondary Unit Output for the ASA Services Module in a Failover Pair for `show activation-key`

The following is sample output from the `show activation-key` command for the secondary failover unit that shows:

- The secondary unit license (the combined permanent license and time-based licenses).
- The “Failover Cluster” license, which is the combined licenses from the primary and secondary units. This is the license that is actually running on the ASA. The values in this license that reflect the combination of the primary and secondary licenses are in bold.
• The secondary installed time-based licenses (active and inactive). This unit does not have any time-based licenses, so none display in this sample output.

ciscoasa# show activation-key detail

Serial Number: SAD143502E3
Running Permanent Activation Key: 0xf404c46a 0xb8e5bd84 0x28c1b900 0x92eca09c 0x4e2a0683

Licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Interfaces : 1024 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
DES : Enabled perpetual
3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 25 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Disabled perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Disabled perpetual

This platform has an WS-SVC-ASA-SM1 No Payload Encryption license.

Failover cluster licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Interfaces : 1024 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
DES : Enabled perpetual
3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 50 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Enabled perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled 330 days

This platform has an WS-SVC-ASA-SM1 No Payload Encryption license.

The flash permanent activation key is the SAME as the running permanent key.

Example 7: Output in a Cluster for show activation-key

ciscoasa# show activation-key

Serial Number: JMX1504L2TD
Running Permanent Activation Key: 0x4a3eea7b 0x54b9f61a 0x4143a90c 0xe5849088 0x4412d4a9

Licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Physical Interfaces : Unlimited perpetual
Maximum VLANs : 100 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
Encryption-DES : Enabled perpetual
Encryption-3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 2 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers : 2 perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials : Disabled perpetual
Other VPN Peers : 250 perpetual
Total VPN Peers : 250 perpetual
Shared License : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone : Disabled perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment : Disabled perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Disabled perpetual
Intercompany Media Engine : Disabled perpetual
Cluster : Enabled perpetual

This platform has an ASA 5585-X base license.

Failover cluster licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Physical Interfaces : Unlimited perpetual
Maximum VLANs : 100 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Active perpetual
Encryption-DES : Enabled perpetual
Encryption-3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 4 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers : 4 perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials : Disabled perpetual
Other VPN Peers : 250 perpetual
Total VPN Peers : 250 perpetual
Shared License : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone : Disabled perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment : Disabled perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions : 4 perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions : 4 perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Disabled perpetual
Intercompany Media Engine : Disabled perpetual
Cluster : Enabled perpetual

This platform has an ASA 5585-X base license.

The flash permanent activation key is the SAME as the running permanent key.

Monitoring the Shared License

To monitor the shared license, enter one of the following commands.

• `show shared license [detail | client [hostname]] | backup`

Shows shared license statistics. Optional keywords are available only for the licensing server: the `detail` keyword shows statistics per participant. To limit the display to one participant, use the `client` keyword. The `backup` keyword shows information about the backup server.

To clear the shared license statistics, enter the `clear shared license` command.

The following is sample output from the `show shared license` command on the license participant:

ciscoasa> show shared license
Primary License Server : 10.3.32.20
Version : 1
Status : Inactive

Shared license utilization:
SSLVPN:
  Total for network : 5000
  Available : 5000
  Utilized : 0
This device:
  Platform limit : 250
  Current usage : 0
  High usage : 0
  Messages Tx/Rx/Error:
The following is sample output from the `show shared license detail` command on the license server:

```plaintext
ciscoasa> show shared license detail
Backup License Server Info:
  Device ID : ABCD
  Address : 10.1.1.2
  Registered : NO
  HA peer ID : EFGH
  Registered : NO
  Messages Tx/Rx/Error:
    Hello : 0 / 0 / 0
    Sync : 0 / 0 / 0
    Update : 0 / 0 / 0

Shared license utilization:
  SSLVPN:
    Total for network : 500
    Available : 500
    Utilized : 0
    This device:
      Platform limit : 250
      Current usage : 0
      High usage : 0
      Messages Tx/Rx/Error:
        Registration : 0 / 0 / 0
        Get : 0 / 0 / 0
        Release : 0 / 0 / 0
        Transfer : 0 / 0 / 0

Client Info:
  Hostname : 5540-A
  Device ID : XXXXXXXXXXX
  SSLVPN:
    Current usage : 0
    High : 0
    Messages Tx/Rx/Error:
      Registration : 1 / 1 / 0
      Get : 0 / 0 / 0
      Release : 0 / 0 / 0
      Transfer : 0 / 0 / 0
...
```

- **show activation-key**
  
  Shows the licenses installed on the ASA. The `show version` command also shows license information.

- **show vpn-sessiondb**
  
  Shows license information about VPN sessions.
# History for PAK Licenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased Connections and VLANs</td>
<td>7.0(5)</td>
<td>Increased the following limits:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ASA5510 Base license connections from 32000 to 5000; VLANs from 0 to 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ASA5510 Security Plus license connections from 64000 to 130000; VLANs from 10 to 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ASA5520 connections from 130000 to 280000; VLANs from 25 to 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ASA5540 connections from 280000 to 400000; VLANs from 100 to 200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL VPN Licenses</td>
<td>7.1(1)</td>
<td>SSL VPN licenses were introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased SSL VPN Licenses</td>
<td>7.2(1)</td>
<td>A 5000-user SSL VPN license was introduced for the ASA 5550 and above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased interfaces for the Base license on the ASA 5510</td>
<td>7.2(2)</td>
<td>For the Base license on the ASA 5510, the maximum number of interfaces was increased from 3 plus a management interface to unlimited interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased VLANs</td>
<td>7.2(2)</td>
<td>The maximum number of VLANs for the Security Plus license on the ASA 5505 was increased from 5 (3 fully functional; 1 failover; one restricted to a backup interface) to 20 fully functional interfaces. In addition, the number of trunk ports was increased from 1 to 8. Now there are 20 fully functional interfaces, you do not need to use the backup interface command to cripple a backup ISP interface; you can use a fully functional interface for it. The backup interface command is still useful for an Easy VPN configuration. VLAN limits were also increased for the ASA 5510 (from 10 to 50 for the Base license, and from 25 to 100 for the Security Plus license), the ASA 5520 (from 100 to 150), the ASA 5550 (from 200 to 250).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet Support for the ASA 5510 Security Plus License</td>
<td>7.2(3)</td>
<td>The ASA 5510 now supports Gigabit Ethernet (1000 Mbps) for the Ethernet 0/0 and 0/1 ports with the Security Plus license. In the Base license, they continue to be used as Fast Ethernet (100 Mbps) ports. Ethernet 0/2, 0/3, and 0/4 remain as Fast Ethernet ports for both licenses. <strong>Note</strong> The interface names remain Ethernet 0/0 and Ethernet 0/1. Use the <code>speed</code> command to change the speed on the interface and use the <code>show interface</code> command to see what speed is currently configured for each interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Endpoint Assessment License</td>
<td>8.0(2)</td>
<td>The Advanced Endpoint Assessment license was introduced. As a condition for the completion of a Cisco AnyConnect or clientless SSL VPN connections, the remote computer scans for a greatly expanded collection of antivirus and antispyware applications, firewalls, operating systems, and associated updates. It also scans for any registry entries, filenames, and process names that you specify. It sends the scan results to the ASA. The ASA uses both the user login credentials and the computer scan results to assign a Dynamic Access Policy (DAP). With an Advanced Endpoint Assessment License, you can enhance Host Scan by configuring an attempt to update noncompliant computers to meet version requirements. Cisco can provide timely updates to the list of applications and versions that Host Scan supports in a package that is separate from Cisco Secure Desktop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN Load Balancing for the ASA 5510</td>
<td>8.0(2)</td>
<td>VPN load balancing is now supported on the ASA 5510 Security Plus license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect for Mobile License</td>
<td>8.0(3)</td>
<td>The AnyConnect for Mobile license was introduced. It lets Windows mobile devices connect to the ASA using the AnyConnect client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-based Licenses</td>
<td>8.0(4)/8.1(2)</td>
<td>Support for time-based licenses was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased VLANs for the ASA 5580</td>
<td>8.1(2)</td>
<td>The number of VLANs supported on the ASA 5580 are increased from 100 to 250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified Communications Proxy Sessions license</td>
<td>8.0(4)</td>
<td>The UC Proxy sessions license was introduced. Phone Proxy, Presence Federation Proxy, and Encrypted Voice Inspection applications use TLS proxy sessions for their connections. Each TLS proxy session is counted against the UC license limit. All of these applications are licensed under the UC Proxy umbrella, and can be mixed and matched. This feature is not available in Version 8.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter License</td>
<td>8.2(1)</td>
<td>The Botnet Traffic Filter license was introduced. The Botnet Traffic Filter protects against malware network activity by tracking connections to known bad domains and IP addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| AnyConnect Essentials License | 8.2(1) | The AnyConnect Essentials License was introduced. This license enables AnyConnect VPN client access to the ASA. This license does not support browser-based SSL VPN access or Cisco Secure Desktop. For these features, activate an AnyConnect Premium license instead of the AnyConnect Essentials license.  
  **Note** With the AnyConnect Essentials license, VPN users can use a Web browser to log in, and download and start (WebLaunch) the AnyConnect client.  
  The AnyConnect client software offers the same set of client features, whether it is enabled by this license or an AnyConnect Premium license.  
  The AnyConnect Essentials license cannot be active at the same time as the following licenses on a given ASA: AnyConnect Premium license (all types) or the Advanced Endpoint Assessment license. You can, however, run AnyConnect Essentials and AnyConnect Premium licenses on different ASAs in the same network.  
  By default, the ASA uses the AnyConnect Essentials license, but you can disable it to use other licenses by using the `webvpn`, and then the `no anyconnect-essentials` command. |
<p>| SSL VPN license changed to AnyConnect Premium SSL VPN Edition license | 8.2(1) | The SSL VPN license name was changed to the AnyConnect Premium SSL VPN Edition license. |
| Shared Licenses for SSL VPN | 8.2(1) | Shared licenses for SSL VPN were introduced. Multiple ASAs can share a pool of SSL VPN sessions on an as-needed basis. |
| Mobility Proxy application no longer requires Unified Communications Proxy license | 8.2(2) | The Mobility Proxy no longer requires the UC Proxy license. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10 GE I/O license for the ASA 5585-X with SSP-20 | 8.2(3) | We introduced the 10 GE I/O license for the ASA 5585-X with SSP-20 to enable 10-Gigabit Ethernet speeds for the fiber ports. The SSP-60 supports 10-Gigabit Ethernet speeds by default.  
**Note** The ASA 5585-X is not supported in 8.3(x). |
| 10 GE I/O license for the ASA 5585-X with SSP-10 | 8.2(4) | We introduced the 10 GE I/O license for the ASA 5585-X with SSP-10 to enable 10-Gigabit Ethernet speeds for the fiber ports. The SSP-40 supports 10-Gigabit Ethernet speeds by default.  
**Note** The ASA 5585-X is not supported in 8.3(x). |
| Non-identical failover licenses | 8.3(1) | Failover licenses no longer need to be identical on each unit. The license used for both units is the combined license from the primary and secondary units.  
We modified the following commands:  
`show activation-key` and `show version`. |
| Stackable time-based licenses | 8.3(1) | Time-based licenses are now stackable. In many cases, you might need to renew your time-based license and have a seamless transition from the old license to the new one. For features that are only available with a time-based license, it is especially important that the license not expire before you can apply the new license. The ASA allows you to `stack` time-based licenses so that you do not have to worry about the license expiring or about losing time on your licenses because you installed the new one early. |
| Intercompany Media Engine License | 8.3(1) | The IME license was introduced. |
| Multiple time-based licenses active at the same time | 8.3(1) | You can now install multiple time-based licenses, and have one license per feature active at a time.  
We modified the following commands:  
`show activation-key` and `show version`. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discrete activation and deactivation of time-based licenses.</td>
<td>8.3(1)</td>
<td>You can now activate or deactivate time-based licenses using a command. We modified the following commands: `activation-key [activate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect Premium SSL VPN Edition license changed to AnyConnect Premium SSL VPN license</td>
<td>8.3(1)</td>
<td>The AnyConnect Premium SSL VPN Edition license name was changed to the AnyConnect Premium SSLVPN license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Payload Encryption image for export</td>
<td>8.3(2)</td>
<td>If you install the No Payload Encryption software on the ASA 5505 through 5550, then you disable Unified Communications, strong encryption VPN, and strong encryption management protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> This special image is only supported in 8.3(x); for No Payload Encryption support in 8.4(1) and later, you need to purchase a special hardware version of the ASA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased contexts for the ASA 5550, 5580, and 5585-X</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>For the ASA 5550 and ASA 5585-X with SSP-10, the maximum contexts was increased from 50 to 100. For the ASA 5580 and 5585-X with SSP-20 and higher, the maximum was increased from 50 to 250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased VLANs for the ASA 5580 and 5585-X</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>For the ASA 5580 and 5585-X, the maximum VLANs was increased from 250 to 1024.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Increased connections for the ASA 5580 and 5585-X                            | 8.4(1)            | We increased the firewall connection limits:  
<p>|                                                                              |                   | • ASA 5580-20—1,000,000 to 2,000,000.                                                                                                               |
|                                                                              |                   | • ASA 5580-40—2,000,000 to 4,000,000.                                                                                                               |
|                                                                              |                   | • ASA 5585-X with SSP-10: 750,000 to 1,000,000.                                                                                                    |
|                                                                              |                   | • ASA 5585-X with SSP-20: 1,000,000 to 2,000,000.                                                                                                   |
|                                                                              |                   | • ASA 5585-X with SSP-40: 2,000,000 to 4,000,000.                                                                                                   |
|                                                                              |                   | • ASA 5585-X with SSP-60: 2,000,000 to 10,000,000.                                                                                                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect Premium SSL VPN license changed to AnyConnect Premium license</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>The AnyConnect Premium SSL VPN license name was changed to the AnyConnect Premium license. The license information display was changed from “SSL VPN Peers” to “AnyConnect Premium Peers.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased AnyConnect VPN sessions for the ASA 5580</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>The AnyConnect VPN session limit was increased from 5,000 to 10,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Other VPN sessions for the ASA 5580</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>The other VPN session limit was increased from 5,000 to 10,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPSec remote access VPN using IKEv2</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>IPSec remote access VPN using IKEv2 was added to the AnyConnect Essentials and AnyConnect Premium licenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> The following limitation exists in our support for IKEv2 on the ASA: We currently do not support duplicate security associations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IKEv2 site-to-site sessions were added to the Other VPN license (formerly IPsec VPN). The Other VPN license is included in the Base license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Payload Encryption hardware for export</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>For models available with No Payload Encryption (for example, the ASA 5585-X), the ASA software disables Unified Communications and VPN features, making the ASA available for export to certain countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual SSPs for SSP-20 and SSP-40</td>
<td>8.4(2)</td>
<td>For SSP-40 and SSP-60, you can use two SSPs of the same level in the same chassis. Mixed-level SSPs are not supported (for example, an SSP-40 with an SSP-60 is not supported). Each SSP acts as an independent device, with separate configurations and management. You can use the two SSPs as a failover pair if desired. When using two SSPs in the chassis, VPN is not supported; note, however, that VPN has not been disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPS Module license for the ASA 5512-X through ASA 5555-X</td>
<td>8.6(1)</td>
<td>The IPS SSP software module on the ASA 5512-X, ASA 5515-X, ASA 5525-X, ASA 5545-X, and ASA 5555-X requires the IPS module license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering license for the ASA 5580 and ASA 5585-X.</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>A clustering license was added for the ASA 5580 and ASA 5585-X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for VPN on the ASASM</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>The ASASM now supports all VPN features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified communications support on the ASASM</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>The ASASM now supports all Unified Communications features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5585-X Dual SSP support for the SSP-10 and SSP-20 (in addition to the SSP-40 and SSP-60); VPN support for Dual SSPs</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>The ASA 5585-X now supports dual SSPs using all SSP models (you can use two SSPs of the same level in the same chassis). VPN is now supported when using dual SSPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for 16 cluster members for the ASA 5585-X</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>The ASA 5585-X now supports 16-unit clusters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAv4 and ASAv30 Standard and Premium model licenses introduced</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>The ASAv was introduced with a simple licensing scheme: ASAv4 and ASAv30 permanent licenses in Standard or Premium levels. No add-on licenses are available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History for PAK Licenses
Licenses: Smart Software Licensing (ASAv, ASA on Firepower)

Cisco Smart Software Licensing lets you purchase and manage a pool of licenses centrally. Unlike product authorization key (PAK) licenses, smart licenses are not tied to a specific serial number. You can easily deploy or retire ASAs without having to manage each unit’s license key. Smart Software Licensing also lets you see your license usage and needs at a glance.

Smart Software Licensing is only supported on the ASAv and ASA Firepower chassis. Other models use PAK licenses. See About PAK Licenses, on page 47.

- About Smart Software Licensing, on page 107
- Prerequisites for Smart Software Licensing, on page 119
- Guidelines for Smart Software Licensing, on page 119
- Defaults for Smart Software Licensing, on page 119
- ASAv: Configure Smart Software Licensing, on page 120
- Firepower 4100: Configure Smart Software Licensing, on page 129
- Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis: Configure Smart Software Licensing, on page 138
- Licenses Per Model, on page 141
- Monitoring Smart Software Licensing, on page 146
- History for Smart Software Licensing, on page 149

About Smart Software Licensing

This section describes how Smart Software Licensing works.

Smart Software Licensing for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

For the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, Smart Software Licensing configuration is split between the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor and the ASA.

- Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—Configure all Smart Software Licensing infrastructure on the chassis, including parameters for communicating with the License Authority. The Firepower 4100/9300 chassis itself does not require any licenses to operate.
Inter-chassis clustering requires that you enable the same Smart Licensing method on each chassis in the cluster.

- ASA Application—Configure all license entitlements in the ASA.

## Smart Software Manager and Accounts

When you purchase 1 or more licenses for the device, you manage them in the Cisco Smart Software Manager: https://software.cisco.com/#module/SmartLicensing

The Smart Software Manager lets you create a master account for your organization.

If you do not yet have an account, click the link to set up a new account. The Smart Software Manager lets you create a master account for your organization.

By default, your licenses are assigned to the Default Virtual Account under your master account. As the account administrator, you can optionally create additional virtual accounts; for example, you can create accounts for regions, departments, or subsidiaries. Multiple virtual accounts let you more easily manage large numbers of licenses and devices.

## Offline Management

If your devices do not have internet access, and cannot register with the License Authority, you can configure offline licensing.

## Permanent License Reservation

If your devices cannot access the internet for security reasons, you can optionally request permanent licenses for each ASA. Permanent licenses do not require periodic access to the License Authority. Like PAK licenses, you will purchase a license and install the license key for the ASA. Unlike a PAK license, you obtain and manage the licenses with the Smart Software Manager. You can easily switch between regular smart licensing mode and permanent license reservation mode.

### ASAv Permanent License Reservation

You can obtain a model-specific license that enables all features: Standard tier with the correct maximum throughput for your model.

- ASAv5
- ASAv10
- ASAv30
- ASAv50

You must choose the model level that you want to use during ASAv deployment. That model level determines the license you request. If you later want to change the model level of a unit, you will have to return the current
license and request a new license at the correct model level. To change the model of an already deployed
ASA, from the hypervisor you can change the vCPUs and DRAM settings to match the new model
requirements; see the ASA quick start guide for these values.

If you stop using a license, you must return the license by generating a return code on the ASA, and then
entering that code into the Smart Software Manager. Make sure you follow the return process correctly so
you do not pay for unused licenses.

Permanent license reservation is not supported for the Azure hypervisor.

Firepower 2100 Permanent License Reservation

You can obtain a license that enables all features: Standard tier with maximum Security Contexts. You also
need to request the entitlements in the ASA configuration so that the ASA allows their use.

If you stop using a license, you must return the license by generating a return code on the ASA, and then
entering that code into the Smart Software Manager. Make sure you follow the return process correctly so
you do not pay for unused licenses.

Firepower 4100/9300 chassis Permanent License Reservation

You can obtain a license that enables all features: Standard tier with maximum Security Contexts and the
Carrier license. The license is managed on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, but you also need to request the
entitlements in the ASA configuration so that the ASA allows their use.

If you stop using a license, you must return the license by generating a return code on the Firepower 4100/9300
chassis, and then entering that code into the Smart Software Manager. Make sure you follow the return process
correctly so you do not pay for unused licenses.

Satellite Server

If your devices cannot access the internet for security reasons, you can optionally install a local Smart Software
Manager satellite server as a virtual machine (VM). The satellite provides a subset of Smart Software Manager
functionality, and allows you to provide essential licensing services for all your local devices. Only the satellite
needs to connect periodically to the main License Authority to sync your license usage. You can sync on a
schedule or you can sync manually.

You can perform the following functions on the satellite server:

• Activate or register a license
• View your company's licenses
• Transfer licenses between company entities

For more information, see Smart Software Manager satellite.

Licenses and Devices Managed per Virtual Account

Licenses and devices are managed per virtual account: only that virtual account’s devices can use the licenses
assigned to the account. If you need additional licenses, you can transfer an unused license from another
virtual account. You can also transfer devices between virtual accounts.

For the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—Only the chassis registers as a device, while the ASA
applications in the chassis request their own licenses. For example, for a Firepower 9300 chassis with 3 security
modules, the chassis counts as one device, but the modules use 3 separate licenses.
Evaluation License

**ASA**

The ASA does not support an evaluation mode. Before the ASA registers with the Licensing Authority, it operates in a severely rate-limited state.

**Firepower 2100**

Before the Firepower 2100 registers with the Licensing Authority, it operates for 90 days (total usage) in evaluation mode. Only default entitlements are enabled. When this period ends, the Firepower 2100 becomes out-of-compliance.

---

**Note**

You cannot receive an evaluation license for Strong Encryption (3DES/AES); you must register with the License Authority to receive the export-compliance token that enables the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license.

---

**Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis**

The Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supports two types of evaluation license:

- Chassis-level evaluation mode—Before the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis registers with the Licensing Authority, it operates for 90 days (total usage) in evaluation mode. The ASA cannot request specific entitlements in this mode; only default entitlements are enabled. When this period ends, the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis becomes out-of-compliance.

- Entitlement-based evaluation mode—After the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis registers with the Licensing Authority, you can obtain time-based evaluation licenses that can be assigned to the ASA. In the ASA, you request entitlements as usual. When the time-based license expires, you need to either renew the time-based license or obtain a permanent license.

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**Note**

You cannot receive an evaluation license for Strong Encryption (3DES/AES); you must register with the License Authority and obtain a permanent license to receive the export-compliance token that enables the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license.

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**Smart Software Manager Communication**

This section describes how your device communicates with the Smart Software Manager.

**Device Registration and Tokens**

For each virtual account, you can create a registration token. This token is valid for 30 days by default. Enter this token ID plus entitlement levels when you deploy each device, or when you register an existing device. You can create a new token if an existing token is expired.
Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—Device registration is configured in the chassis, not on the ASA logical device.

At startup after deployment, or after you manually configure these parameters on an existing device, the device registers with the Cisco License Authority. When the device registers with the token, the License Authority issues an ID certificate for communication between the device and the License Authority. This certificate is valid for 1 year, although it will be renewed every 6 months.

### Periodic Communication with the License Authority

The device communicates with the License Authority every 30 days. If you make changes in the Smart Software Manager, you can refresh the authorization on the device so the change takes place immediately. Or you can wait for the device to communicate as scheduled.

You can optionally configure an HTTP proxy.

The ASA must have internet access either directly or through an HTTP proxy at least every 90 days. Normal license communication occurs every 30 days, but with the grace period, your device will stay compliant for up to 90 days without calling home. After the grace period, you should contact the Licensing Authority, or your ASA will be out-of-compliance.

The Firepower 4100/9300 chassis must have internet access either directly or through an HTTP proxy at least every 90 days. Normal license communication occurs every 30 days, but with the grace period, your device will operate for up to 90 days without calling home. After the grace period, you must contact the Licensing Authority, or you will not be able to make configuration changes to features requiring special licenses; operation is otherwise unaffected.

### Out-of-Compliance State

The device can become out of compliance in the following situations:

- Over-utilization—When the device uses unavailable licenses.
- License expiration—When a time-based license expires.
- Lack of communication—When the device cannot reach the Licensing Authority for re-authorization.

To verify whether your account is in, or approaching, an Out-of-Compliance state, you must compare the entitlements currently in use by your device against those in your Smart Account.

In an out-of-compliance state, the device might be limited, depending on the model:

- ASA—The ASA is not affected.
- ASA on the Firepower 2100—You will not be able to make configuration changes to features requiring special licenses, but operation is otherwise unaffected. For example, existing contexts over the Standard license limit can continue to run, and you can modify their configuration, but you will not be able to add a new context.
- ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—You will not be able to make configuration changes to features requiring special licenses, but operation is otherwise unaffected. For example, existing contexts over the Standard license limit can continue to run, and you can modify their configuration, but you will not be able to add a new context.
Smart Call Home Infrastructure

By default, a Smart Call Home profile exists in the configuration that specifies the URL for the Licensing Authority. You cannot remove this profile. Note that the only configurable option for the License profile is the destination address URL for the License Authority. Unless directed by Cisco TAC, you should not change the License Authority URL.

Note

For the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, Smart Call Home for licensing is configured in the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor, not on the ASA.

You cannot disable Smart Call Home for Smart Software Licensing. For example, even if you disable Smart Call Home using the `no service call-home` command, Smart Software Licensing is not disabled.

Other Smart Call Home functions are not turned on unless you specifically configure them.

Smart License Certificate Management

The ASA automatically creates a trustpoint containing the certificate of the CA that issued the Smart Call Home server certificate. To avoid service interruption if the issuing hierarchy of the server certificate changes, configure the `auto-update` command to enable the automatic update of the trustpool bundle at periodic intervals.

The server certificate received from a Smart License Server must contain "ServAuth" in the Extended Key Usage field. This check will be done on non self-signed certificates only; self-signed certificates do not provide any value in this field.

License Notes

The following table includes additional information about licenses.

AnyConnect Plus and Apex Licenses

The AnyConnect Plus or Apex license is a multi-use license that you can apply to multiple ASAs, all of which share a user pool as specified by the license. Devices that use Smart Licensing do not require any AnyConnect license to be physically applied to the actual platform. The same licenses must still be purchased, and you must still link the Contract number to your Cisco.com ID for SW Center access and technical support. For more information, see:

- Cisco AnyConnect Ordering Guide
- AnyConnect Licensing Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Other VPN License

Other VPN sessions include the following VPN types:

- IPsec remote access VPN using IKEv1
- IPsec site-to-site VPN using IKEv1
- IPsec site-to-site VPN using IKEv2
This license is included in the Base license.

**Total VPN Sessions Combined, All Types**

- Although the maximum VPN sessions add up to more than the maximum VPN AnyConnect and Other VPN sessions, the combined sessions should not exceed the VPN session limit. If you exceed the maximum VPN sessions, you can overload the ASA, so be sure to size your network appropriately.

- If you start a clientless SSL VPN session and then start an AnyConnect client session from the portal, 1 session is used in total. However, if you start the AnyConnect client first (from a standalone client, for example) and then log into the clientless SSL VPN portal, then 2 sessions are used.

**Encryption License**

**Strong Encryption: ASAv**

Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) is available for management connections before you connect to the License Authority or Satellite server, so you can launch ASDM and connect to the License Authority. For through-the-box traffic, throughput is severely limited until you connect to the License Authority and obtain the Strong Encryption license.

When you request the registration token for the ASAv from your Smart Software Licensing account, check the **Allow export-controlled functionality on the products registered with this token** check box so that the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license is applied (your account must be qualified for its use). If the ASAv becomes out-of-compliance later, as long as the export compliance token was successfully applied, the ASAv will retain the license and not revert to the rate-limited state. The license is removed if you re-register the ASAv, and export compliance is disabled, or if you restore the ASAv to factory default settings.

If you initially register the ASAv without strong encryption and later add strong encryption, then you must reload the ASAv for the new license to take effect.

For pre-2.3.0 Satellite server versions, you must manually request the Strong Encryption license in the ASA configuration (the export compliance token is not supported); in this case, if the ASAv becomes out-of-compliance, throughput is severely limited.

**Strong Encryption: Firepower 2100**

Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) is available for management connections before you connect to the License Authority or Satellite server so you can launch ASDM. Note that ASDM access is only available on management-only interfaces with the default encryption. Through the box traffic is not allowed until you connect and obtain the Strong Encryption license.

When you request the registration token for the ASA from your Smart Software Licensing account, check the **Allow export-controlled functionality on the products registered with this token** check box so that the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license is applied (your account must be qualified for its use). If the ASA becomes out-of-compliance later, as long as the export compliance token was successfully applied, the ASA will continue to allow through the box traffic. Even if you re-register the ASA, and export compliance is disabled, the license remains enabled. The license is removed if you restore the ASA to factory default settings.

If you initially register the ASA without strong encryption and later add strong encryption, then you must reload the ASA for the new license to take effect.

For pre-2.3.0 Satellite server versions, you must manually request the Strong Encryption license in the ASA configuration (the export compliance token is not supported); in this case, if the ASA becomes out-of-compliance, through-traffic will not be allowed.
**Strong Encryption: Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis**

When you request the registration token for the Firepower chassis from your Smart Software Licensing account, check the **Allow export-controlled functionality on the products registered with this token** check box so that the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license is applied (your account must be qualified for its use).

When the ASA is deployed as a logical device, it inherits the Strong Encryption license from the chassis, so you can launch ASDM and use other features for through traffic immediately. If the ASA becomes out-of-compliance later, as long as the export compliance token was successfully applied, the ASA will continue to allow through the box traffic. The license is removed if you re-register the chassis, and export compliance is disabled, or if you restore the chassis to factory default settings.

If you initially register the chassis without strong encryption and later add strong encryption, then you must reload the ASA application for the new license to take effect.

For pre-2.3.0 Satellite server versions that do not support the export-compliance token: You must manually request the Strong Encryption license in the ASA configuration using the CLI because ASDM requires 3DES. If the ASA becomes out-of-compliance, neither management traffic nor through-traffic requiring this license will be allowed.

**DES: All Models**

The DES license cannot be disabled. If you have the 3DES license installed, DES is still available. To prevent the use of DES when you want to only use strong encryption, be sure to configure any relevant commands to use only strong encryption.

**Carrier License**

The Carrier license enables the following inspection features:

- Diameter
- GTP/GPRS
- SCTP

**Total TLS Proxy Sessions**

Each TLS proxy session for Encrypted Voice Inspection is counted against the TLS license limit.

Other applications that use TLS proxy sessions do not count toward the TLS limit, for example, Mobility Advantage Proxy (which does not require a license).

Some applications might use multiple sessions for a connection. For example, if you configure a phone with a primary and backup Cisco Unified Communications Manager, there are 2 TLS proxy connections.

You independently set the TLS proxy limit using the `tls-proxy maximum-sessions` command or in ASDM, using the **Configuration > Firewall > Unified Communications > TLS Proxy** pane. To view the limits of your model, enter the `tls-proxy maximum-sessions?` command. When you apply a TLS proxy license that is higher than the default TLS proxy limit, the ASA automatically sets the TLS proxy limit to match the license. The TLS proxy limit takes precedence over the license limit; if you set the TLS proxy limit to be less than the license, then you cannot use all of the sessions in your license.
For license part numbers ending in “K8” (for example, licenses under 250 users), TLS proxy sessions are limited to 1000. For license part numbers ending in “K9” (for example, licenses 250 users or larger), the TLS proxy limit depends on the configuration, up to the model limit. K8 and K9 refer to whether the license is restricted for export: K8 is unrestricted, and K9 is restricted.

If you clear the configuration (using the clear configure all command, for example), then the TLS proxy limit is set to the default for your model; if this default is lower than the license limit, then you see an error message to use the tls-proxy maximum-sessions command to raise the limit again (in ASDM, use the TLS Proxy pane). If you use failover and enter the write standby command or in ASDM, use File > Save Running Configuration to Standby Unit on the primary unit to force a configuration synchronization, the clear configure all command is generated on the secondary unit automatically, so you may see the warning message on the secondary unit. Because the configuration synchronization restores the TLS proxy limit set on the primary unit, you can ignore the warning.

You might also use SRTP encryption sessions for your connections:

- For K8 licenses, SRTP sessions are limited to 250.
- For K9 licenses, there is no limit.

Only calls that require encryption/decryption for media are counted toward the SRTP limit; if passthrough is set for the call, even if both legs are SRTP, they do not count toward the limit.

**VLANs, Maximum**

For an interface to count against the VLAN limit, you must assign a VLAN to it. For example:

```plaintext
interface gigabitethernet 0/0.100
vlan 100
```

**Botnet Traffic Filter License**

Requires a Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) License to download the dynamic database.

**Failover or ASA Cluster Licenses**

**Failover Licenses for the ASAv**

The standby unit requires the same model license as the primary unit.

**Failover Licenses for the Firepower 2100**

Each Firepower 2100 must be registered with the License Authority or satellite server. There is no extra cost for secondary units. For permanent license reservation, you must purchase separate licenses for each chassis.
Each ASA must have the same encryption license. The Strong Encryption license is automatically enabled for qualified customers when you apply the registration token. For a pre-2.3.0 Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite deployment, see below.

For Active/Standby failover, you can only configure smart licensing on the active unit. For Active/Active failover, you can only configure smart licensing on the unit with failover group 1 as active. The configuration is replicated to the standby unit, but the standby unit does not use the configuration; it remains in a cached state. Only the active unit requests the licenses from the server. The licenses are aggregated into a single failover license that is shared by the failover pair, and this aggregated license is also cached on the standby unit to be used if it becomes the active unit in the future. Each license type is managed as follows:

- **Standard**—Although only the active unit requests this license from the server, the standby unit has the Standard license enabled by default; it does not need to register with the server to use it.

- **Context**—Only the active unit requests this license. However, the Standard license includes 2 contexts by default and is present on both units. The value from each unit’s Standard license plus the value of the Context license on the active unit are combined up to the platform limit. For example:

  - The Standard license includes 2 contexts; for two Firepower 2130 units, these licenses add up to 4 contexts. You configure a 30-Context license on the active unit in an Active/Standby pair. Therefore, the aggregated failover license includes 34 contexts. However, because the platform limit for one unit is 30, the combined license allows a maximum of 30 contexts only. In this case, you might only configure the active Context license to be 25 contexts.

  - The Standard license includes 2 contexts; for two Firepower 2130 units, these licenses add up to 4 contexts. You configure a 10-Context license on the primary unit in an Active/Active pair. Therefore, the aggregated failover license includes 14 contexts. One unit can use 9 contexts and the other unit can use 5 contexts, for example, for a total of 14. Because the platform limit for one unit is 30, the combined license allows a maximum of 30 contexts; the 14 contexts are within the limit.

- **Strong Encryption (3DES/AES)** (for a pre-2.3.0 Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite deployment only)—Only the active unit requests this license, and both units can use it due to license aggregation. For Smart Software Manager satellite deployments, to use ASDM and other strong encryption features, you must enable the Strong Encryption (3DES) license on the active unit using the ASA CLI. The Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license is not available with any type of evaluation license.

After a failover, the new active unit continues to use the aggregated license. It uses the cached license configuration to re-request the entitlement from the server. When the old active unit rejoins the pair as a standby unit, it releases the license entitlement. Before the standby unit releases the entitlement, the new active unit's license might be in a non-compliant state if there are no available licenses in the account. The failover pair can use the aggregated license for 30 days, but if it is still non-compliant after the grace period, you will not be able to make configuration changes to features requiring special licenses (i.e. add an extra context); operation is otherwise unaffected. The new active unit sends an entitlement authorization renewal request every 35 seconds until the license is compliant. If you disband the failover pair, then the active unit releases the entitlements, and both units retain the licensing configuration in a cached state. To re-activate licensing, you need to clear the configuration on each unit, and re-configure it.

### Failover Licenses for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

Each Firepower 4100/9300 chassis must be registered with the License Authority or satellite server. There is no extra cost for secondary units. For permanent license reservation, you must purchase separate licenses for each chassis.
Each ASA must have the same encryption license. For regular Smart Software Manager users, the Strong Encryption license is automatically enabled for qualified customers when you apply the registration token on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis. For a Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite deployment, see below.

In the ASA license configuration for Active/Standby failover, you can only configure smart licensing on the active unit. For Active/Active failover, you can only configure smart licensing on the unit with failover group 1 as active. The configuration is replicated to the standby unit, but the standby unit does not use the configuration; it remains in a cached state. Only the active unit requests the licenses from the server. The licenses are aggregated into a single failover license that is shared by the failover pair, and this aggregated license is also cached on the standby unit to be used if it becomes the active unit in the future. Each license type is managed as follows:

- **Standard**—Although only the active unit requests this license from the server, the standby unit has the Standard license enabled by default; it does not need to register with the server to use it.

- **Context**—Only the active unit requests this license. However, the Standard license includes 10 contexts by default and is present on both units. The value from each unit’s Standard license plus the value of the Context license on the active unit are combined up to the platform limit. For example:
  
  - The Standard license includes 10 contexts; for 2 units, these licenses add up to 20 contexts. You configure a 250-Context license on the active unit in an Active/Standby pair. Therefore, the aggregated failover license includes 270 contexts. However, because the platform limit for one unit is 250, the combined license allows a maximum of 250 contexts only. In this case, you should only configure the active Context license to be 230 contexts.

  - The Standard license includes 10 contexts; for 2 units, these licenses add up to 20 contexts. You configure a 10-Context license on the primary unit in an Active/Active pair. Therefore, the aggregated failover license includes 30 contexts. One unit can use 17 contexts and the other unit can use 13 contexts, for example, for a total of 30. Because the platform limit for one unit is 250, the combined license allows a maximum of 250 contexts; the 30 contexts are within the limit.

- **Carrier**—Only the active requests this license, and both units can use it due to license aggregation.

- **Strong Encryption (3DES)** (for a pre-2.3.0 Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite deployment only)—Only the active unit requests this license, and both units can use it due to license aggregation. For Smart Software Manager satellite deployments, to use ASDM and other strong encryption features, after you deploy the cluster you must enable the Strong Encryption (3DES) license on the active unit using the ASA CLI. The Strong Encryption (3DES) license is not available with any type of evaluation license.

After a failover, the new active unit continues to use the aggregated license. It uses the cached license configuration to re-request the entitlement from the server. When the old active unit rejoins the pair as a standby unit, it releases the license entitlement. Before the standby unit releases the entitlement, the new active unit's license might be in a non-compliant state if there are no available licenses in the account. The failover pair can use the aggregated license for 30 days, but if it is still non-compliant after the grace period, you will not be able to make configuration changes to features requiring special licenses; operation is otherwise unaffected. The new active unit sends an entitlement authorization renewal request every 35 seconds until the license is compliant. If you disband the failover pair, then the active unit releases the entitlements, and both units retain the licensing configuration in a cached state. To re-activate licensing, you need to clear the configuration on each unit, and re-configure it.
ASA Cluster Licenses for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

Each Firepower 4100/9300 chassis must be registered with the License Authority or satellite server. There is no extra cost for slave units. For permanent license reservation, you must purchase separate licenses for each chassis.

Each ASA must have the same encryption license. For regular Smart Software Manager users, the Strong Encryption license is automatically enabled for qualified customers when you apply the registration token on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis. For older Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite deployments, see below.

In the ASA license configuration, you can only configure smart licensing on the master unit. The configuration is replicated to the slave units, but for some licenses, they do not use the configuration; it remains in a cached state, and only the master unit requests the license. The licenses are aggregated into a single cluster license that is shared by the cluster units, and this aggregated license is also cached on the slave units to be used if one of them becomes the master unit in the future. Each license type is managed as follows:

- **Standard**—Only the master unit requests the Standard license from the server. Because the slave units have the Standard license enabled by default, they do not need to register with the server to use it.

- **Context**—Only the master unit requests the Context license from the server. The Standard license includes 10 contexts by default and is present on all cluster members. The value from each unit’s Standard license plus the value of the Context license on the master unit are combined up to the platform limit in an aggregated cluster license. For example:
  
  - You have 6 Firepower 9300 modules in the cluster. The Standard license includes 10 contexts; for 6 units, these licenses add up to 60 contexts. You configure an additional 20-Context license on the master unit. Therefore, the aggregated cluster license includes 80 contexts. Because the platform limit for one module is 250, the combined license allows a maximum of 250 contexts; the 80 contexts are within the limit. Therefore, you can configure up to 80 contexts on the master unit; each slave unit will also have 80 contexts through configuration replication.

  - You have 3 Firepower 4110 units in the cluster. The Standard license includes 10 contexts; for 3 units, these licenses add up to 30 contexts. You configure an additional 250-Context license on the master unit. Therefore, the aggregated cluster license includes 280 contexts. Because the platform limit for one unit is 250, the combined license allows a maximum of 250 contexts; the 280 contexts are over the limit. Therefore, you can only configure up to 250 contexts on the master unit; each slave unit will also have 250 contexts through configuration replication. In this case, you should only configure the master Context license to be 220 contexts.

- **Carrier**—Required for Distributed S2S VPN. This license is a per-unit entitlement, and each unit requests its own license from the server. This license configuration is replicated to the slave units.

- **Strong Encryption (3DES)** (for pre-2.3.0 Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite deployment only)—This license is a per-unit entitlement, and each unit requests its own license from the server. For Smart Software Manager satellite deployments, to use ASDM and other strong encryption features, after you deploy the cluster you must enable the Strong Encryption (3DES) license on the master unit using the ASA CLI. This license configuration is replicated to the slave units. The Strong Encryption (3DES) license is not available with any type of evaluation license.

If a new master unit is elected, the new master unit continues to use the aggregated license. It also uses the cached license configuration to re-request the master license. When the old master unit rejoins the cluster as a slave unit, it releases the master unit license entitlement. Before the slave unit releases the license, the master unit's license might be in a non-compliant state if there are no available licenses in the account. The retained license is valid for 30 days, but if it is still non-compliant after the grace period, you will not be able to make
configuration changes to features requiring special licenses; operation is otherwise unaffected. The new active unit sends an entitlement authorization renewal request every 12 hours until the license is compliant. You should refrain from making configuration changes until the license requests are completely processed. If a unit leaves the cluster, the cached master configuration is removed, while the per-unit entitlements are retained. In particular, you would need to re-request the Context license on non-cluster units.

Prerequisites for Smart Software Licensing

• Create a master account on the Cisco Smart Software Manager:
  https://software.cisco.com/#module/SmartLicensing
  If you do not yet have an account, click the link to set up a new account. The Smart Software Manager lets you create a master account for your organization.

• Purchase 1 or more licenses from the Cisco Commerce Workspace. On the home page, search for license PIDs in the Find Products and Solutions search field. Some licenses are free, but you still need to add them to your Smart Software Licensing account.

• ASA and Firepower 2100: Ensure internet access, or HTTP proxy access, or satellite server access from the device. Alternatively, you can use Permanent License Reservation.

• ASA and Firepower 2100: Configure a DNS server so the device can resolve the name of the License Authority.

• ASA and Firepower 2100: Set the clock for the device. On the Firepower 2100, you set the clock in FXOS.

• ASA: Permanent license reservation is not supported for the Azure hypervisor.

• Firepower 4100/9300 chassis: Configure the Smart Software Licensing infrastructure on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis before you configure the ASA licensing entitlements.

Guidelines for Smart Software Licensing

• Only Smart Software Licensing is supported. For older software on the ASA, if you upgrade an existing PAK-licensed ASA, then the previously installed activation key will be ignored, but retained on the device. If you downgrade the ASA, the activation key will be reinstated.

• For permanent license reservation, you must return the license before you decommission the device. If you do not officially return the license, the license remains in a used state and cannot be reused for a new device.

Defaults for Smart Software Licensing

ASA

• The ASA default configuration includes a Smart Call Home profile called “License” that specifies the URL for the Licensing Authority.
When you deploy the ASAv, you set the feature tier and throughput level. Only the standard level is available at this time. For permanent license reservation, you do not need to set these parameters. When you enable permanent license reservation, these commands are removed from the configuration.

```
license smart
  feature tier standard
  throughput level {100M | 1G | 2G}
```

Also during deployment, you can optionally configure an HTTP proxy.

```
call-home
  http-proxy ip_address port port
```

**Firepower 2100**

The Firepower 2100 default configuration includes a Smart Call Home profile called “License” that specifies the URL for the Licensing Authority.

```
call-home
  profile License
  destination address http https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService
```

**ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis**

There is no default configuration. You must manually enable the standard license tier and other optional licenses.

**ASAv: Configure Smart Software Licensing**

This section describes how to configure Smart Software Licensing for the ASAv. Choose one of the following methods:

**Procedure**

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</table>
ASAv: Configure Regular Smart Software Licensing

When you deploy the ASAv, you can pre-configure the device and include a registration token so it registers with the License Authority and enables Smart Software Licensing. If you need to change your HTTP proxy server, license entitlement, or register the ASAv (for example, if you did not include the ID token in the Day0 configuration), perform this task.

Note

You may have pre-configured the HTTP proxy and license entitlements when you deployed your ASAv. You may also have included the registration token with your Day0 configuration when you deployed the ASAv; if so, you do not need to re-register using this procedure.

Procedure

Step 1

In the Smart Software Manager (Cisco Smart Software Manager), request and copy a registration token for the virtual account to which you want to add this device.

a) Click Inventory.

Figure 7: Inventory

Cisco Software Control > Smart Software Licensing

Smart Software Licensing


Figure 8: New Token

Virtual Account

Description: 
Default Virtual Account: No

Product Instance Registration Tokens

The registration tokens below can be used to register new product instances to this virtual account.

New Token...

Token Expiration Date Description
IWU1MY1M2E122N0S0010/R 2016-Jul-46 14:20:13 (in 354 days) FTDA-5006

c) On the Create Registration Token dialog box enter the following settings, and then click Create Token:

• Description

• Expire After—Cisco recommends 30 days.
• Allow export-controlled functionality on the products registered with this token—Enables the export-compliance flag.

Figure 9: Create Registration Token

The token is added to your inventory.

d) Click the arrow icon to the right of the token to open the Token dialog box so you can copy the token ID to your clipboard. Keep this token ready for later in the procedure when you need to register the ASA.

Figure 10: View Token

Step 2 (Optional) On the ASAv, specify the HTTP Proxy URL:

```
call-home
http-proxy ip_address port port
```
If your network uses an HTTP proxy for internet access, you must configure the proxy address for Smart Software Licensing. This proxy is also used for Smart Call Home in general.

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
ciscoasa(config-call-home)# http-proxy 10.1.1.1 port 443
```

Step 3  Configure the license entitlements.

a) Enter license smart configuration mode:

```
license smart
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# license smart
ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)#
```

b) Set the feature tier:

```
feature tier standard
```

Only the standard tier is available.

c) Set the throughput level:

```
throughput level {100M | 1G | 2G | 10G}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)# throughput level 2G
```

a) Exit license smart mode to apply your changes:

```
exit
```

Your changes do not take effect until you exit the license smart configuration mode, either by explicitly exiting the mode (exit or end) or by entering any command that takes you to a different mode.

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)# exit
ciscoasa(config)#
```

Step 4  Register the ASAv with the License Authority.

When you register the ASAv, the License Authority issues an ID certificate for communication between the ASAv and the License Authority. It also assigns the ASAv to the appropriate virtual account. Normally, this procedure is a one-time instance. However, you might need to later re-register the ASAv if the ID certificate expires because of a communication problem, for example.

a) Enter the registration token on the ASAv:

```
license smart register idtoken id_token [force]
```

Example:
Use the **force** keyword to register an ASAv that is already registered, but that might be out of sync with the License Authority. For example, use **force** if the ASAv was accidentally removed from the Smart Software Manager.

The ASAv attempts to register with the License Authority and request authorization for the configured license entitlements.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# license smart register idtoken YjE3Njc5MzYtMGQzMi00OTA4
LWJhODItNzBhMGQ5NGRlYjUxLTE0MTQ5NDAy%0AODQxNz18NXk2b2V3SE02kgwQK
dYRmZ1NTNCNGlvrBHUFpjcmm02WTB4TU4w%0Ac2NnMD0%3D%0A
```
Step 4

Register the ASA using the token you requested in Step 1:

```
license smart register idtoken id_token
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# license smart register idtoken YjE3Njc5MzYtMGQzMi00OTA4LWJhODItNzBhMGQ5NGRlYjUxLTE0MTQ5NDAy%0AODQzNzl8NXk2bzV3DE0ZgwQkdYRmzINTNCNGlVRnBHUFpjc02WTB4TU4w%0Ac2NnMD0%3D%0A
```

The ASA registers with the satellite server and requests authorization for the configured license entitlements. The satellite server also applies the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license if your account allows. Use the `show license summary` command to check the license status and usage.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# show license summary
```

```
Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
Status: REGISTERED
Smart Account: Biz1
Virtual Account: IT
Export-Controlled Functionality: Allowed
Last Renewal Attempt: None
Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 19 20:26:29 2018 UTC

License Authorization:
Status: AUTHORIZED
Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED
Next Communication Attempt: Oct 23 01:41:26 2017 UTC

License Usage:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Entitlement tag</th>
<th>Count Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regid.2014-08.com.ci...</td>
<td>(FP2110-ASA-Std)</td>
<td>1 AUTHORIZED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**ASAv: Configure Permanent License Reservation**

You can assign a permanent license to an ASAv. This section also describes how to return a license if you retire the ASAv or change model tiers and need a new license.

**Procedure**

Step 1

Install the ASAv Permanent License, on page 126

Step 2

(Optional) Return the ASAv Permanent License, on page 127
Install the ASAv Permanent License

For ASAvs that do not have Internet access, you can request a permanent license from the Smart Software Manager.

Note

For permanent license reservation, you must return the license before you decommission the ASAv. If you do not officially return the license, the license remains in a used state and cannot be reused for a new ASAv. See (Optional) Return the ASAv Permanent License, on page 127.

Before you begin

- Purchase permanent licenses so they are available in the Smart Software Manager. Not all accounts are approved for permanent license reservation. Make sure you have approval from Cisco for this feature before you attempt to configure it.
- You must request a permanent license after the ASAv starts up; you cannot install a permanent license as part of the Day 0 configuration.

Procedure

Step 1  
At the ASAv CLI, enable permanent license reservation:

```bash
license smart reservation
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa (config)# license smart reservation
ciscoasa (config)#
```

The following commands are removed:

```bash
license smart
feature tier standard
throughput level {100M | 1G | 2G | 10G}
```

To use regular smart licensing, use the `no` form of this command, and re-enter the above commands. Other Smart Call Home configuration remains intact but unused, so you do not need to re-enter those commands.

Step 2  
Request the license code to enter in the Smart Software Manager:

```bash
license smart reservation request universal
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa# license smart reservation request universal
```

Enter this request code in the Cisco Smart Software Manager portal:

```
ABP:ASAv,S:9MUSET6UQHD/A8ug5/1jR9DaSp3w8uGEbQ/S3C13E
```

You must choose the model level (ASAv5/ASAv10/ASAv30/ASAv50) that you want to use during ASAv deployment. That model level determines the license you request. If you later want to change the model level
of a unit, you will have to return the current license and request a new license at the correct model level. To change the model of an already deployed ASA, from the hypervisor you can change the vCPUs and DRAM settings to match the new model requirements; see the ASA quick start guide for these values. To view your current model, use the `show vm` command.

If you re-enter this command, then the same code is displayed, even after a reload. If you have not yet entered this code into the Smart Software Manager and want to cancel the request, enter:

```bash
license smart reservation cancel
```

If you disable permanent license reservation, then any pending requests are canceled. If you already entered the code into the Smart Software Manager, then you must complete this procedure to apply the license to the ASA, after which point you can return the license if desired. See *(Optional) Return the ASAv Permanent License*, on page 127.

---

### Step 3

Go to the Smart Software Manager Inventory screen, and click the **Licenses** tab:

https://software.cisco.com/#SmartLicensing-Inventory

The **Licenses** tab displays all existing licenses related to your account, both regular and permanent.

### Step 4

Click **License Reservation**, and type the ASAv code into the box. Click **Reserve License**.

The Smart Software Manager generates an authorization code. You can download the code or copy it to the clipboard. At this point, the license is now in use according to the Smart Software Manager.

If you do not see the **License Reservation** button, then your account is not authorized for permanent license reservation. In this case, you should disable permanent license reservation and re-enter the regular smart license commands.

### Step 5

On the ASAv, enter the authorization code:

```
license smart reservation install code
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# license smart reservation install AAu3431rGRS00Ig5HQL2vpzg{MEYCIQCBw$
ciscoasa#
```

Your ASAv is now fully licensed.

---

### *(Optional) Return the ASAv Permanent License*

If you no longer need a permanent license (for example, you are retiring an ASAv or changing its model level so it needs a new license), you must officially return the license to the Smart Software Manager using this procedure. If you do not follow all steps, then the license stays in a used state and cannot easily be freed up for use elsewhere.

#### Procedure

---

### Step 1

On the ASAv, generate a return code:

```
license smart reservation return
```
Example:

ciscoasa# license smart reservation return
Enter this return code in the Cisco Smart Software Manager portal:
Au3431rGR500g5Hql2vpcg\uxiTRfVrp7M/zDp1rlwYCaq8oV60y5JuFbVBS2QliQ=

The ASAv immediately becomes unlicensed and moves to the Evaluation state. If you need to view this code again, re-enter this command. Note that if you request a new permanent license (license smart reservation request universal) or change the ASAv model level (by powering down and changing the vCPUs/RAM), then you cannot re-display this code. Be sure to capture the code to complete the return.

Step 2 View the ASAv universal device identifier (UDI) so you can find this ASAv instance in the Smart Software Manager:
show license udi

Example:

ciscoasa# show license udi
UDI: PID:ASAv,SN:9AHV3KJBEKE
ciscoasa#

Step 3 Go to the Smart Software Manager Inventory screen, and click the Product Instances tab:
https://software.cisco.com/#SmartLicensing-Inventory

The Product Instances tab displays all licensed products by the UDI.

Step 4 Find the ASAv you want to unlicense, choose Actions > Remove, and type the ASAv return code into the box. Click Remove Product Instance.

The permanent license is returned to the available pool.

(Optional) Deregister the ASAv (Regular and Satellite)

Deregistering the ASAv removes the ASAv from your account. All license entitlements and certificates on the ASAv are removed. You might want to deregister to free up a license for a new ASAv. Alternatively, you can remove the ASAv from the Smart Software Manager.

Procedure

Deregister the ASAv:

license smart deregister

The ASAv then reloads.
(Optional) Renew the ASAv ID Certificate or License Entitlement (Regular and Satellite)

By default, the ID certificate is automatically renewed every 6 months, and the license entitlement is renewed every 30 days. You might want to manually renew the registration for either of these items if you have a limited window for Internet access, or if you make any licensing changes in the Smart Software Manager, for example.

Procedure

**Step 1** Renew the ID certificate:
```bash
license smart renew id
```

**Step 2** Renew the license entitlement:
```bash
license smart renew auth
```

Firepower 2100: Configure Smart Software Licensing

This section describes how to configure Smart Software Licensing for the Firepower 2100. Choose one of the following methods:

Procedure

**Step 1** Firepower 2100: Configure Regular Smart Software Licensing, on page 129.
You can also (Optional) Deregister the Firepower 2100 (Regular and Satellite), on page 138 or (Optional) Renew the Firepower 2100 ID Certificate or License Entitlement (Regular and Satellite), on page 138.

**Step 2** Firepower 2100: Configure Satellite Smart Software Licensing, on page 132.
You can also (Optional) Deregister the Firepower 2100 (Regular and Satellite), on page 138 or (Optional) Renew the Firepower 2100 ID Certificate or License Entitlement (Regular and Satellite), on page 138.

**Step 3** Firepower 2100: Configure Permanent License Reservation, on page 134.

Firepower 2100: Configure Regular Smart Software Licensing

This procedure applies for an ASA using the License Authority.

Procedure

**Step 1** In the Smart Software Manager (Cisco Smart Software Manager), request and copy a registration token for the virtual account to which you want to add this device.
a) Click **Inventory**.

*Figure 12: Inventory*

![Inventory](image1)

b) On the **General** tab, click **New Token**.

*Figure 13: New Token*

![New Token](image2)

c) On the **Create Registration Token** dialog box enter the following settings, and then click **Create Token**:

  - **Description**
  - **Expire After**—Cisco recommends 30 days.
  - **Allow export-controlled functionality on the products registered with this token**—Enables the export-compliance flag.

*Figure 14: Create Registration Token*

![Create Token](image3)

The token is added to your inventory.
d) Click the arrow icon to the right of the token to open the **Token** dialog box so you can copy the token ID to your clipboard. Keep this token ready for later in the procedure when you need to register the ASA.

*Figure 15: View Token*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Product Instances</th>
<th>Event Log</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Virtual Account:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 16: Copy Token*

*Step 2* (Optional) On the ASA, specify the HTTP Proxy URL:

```
call-home
http-proxy ip_address port port
```

If your network uses an HTTP proxy for internet access, you must configure the proxy address for Smart Software Licensing. This proxy is also used for Smart Call Home in general.

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
ciscoasa(config-call-home)# http-proxy 10.1.1.1 port 443
```

*Step 3* Request license entitlements on the ASA.

a) Enter license smart configuration mode:

```
license smart
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# license smart
ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)#
```

b) Set the feature tier:

```
feature tier standard
```
Only the standard tier is available. A tier license is a prerequisite for adding other feature licenses.

c) Request the security context license:

```
feature context number
```

The maximum number of contexts depends on your model. By default, the ASA supports 2 contexts, so you should request the number of contexts you want minus the 2 default contexts.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)# feature context 18
```

**Step 4**  
Register the ASA using the token you copied in Step 1:

```
license smart register idtoken id_token
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# license smart register idtoken YjE3Njc5MzYtMGQzMi00OTA4LWJhODItNzBhMGQ5NGRlYjUxLTE0MTQ5NDAy%0AODQzNz18NXK2b2V3SDE0ZkgwQkdYRmZ1NTNCNG1vRhBFUHqcm02WTB4TU4w%0Ac2NnMD0%3D%0A
```

The ASA registers with the License Authority and requests authorization for the configured license entitlements. The License Authority also applies the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license if your account allows. Use the `show license summary` command to check the license status and usage.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# show license summary
```

```
Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
Status: REGISTERED
Smart Account: Biz1
Virtual Account: IT
Export-Controlled Functionality: Allowed
Last Renewal Attempt: None
Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 19 20:26:29 2018 UTC

License Authorization:
Status: AUTHORIZED
Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED
Next Communication Attempt: Oct 23 01:41:26 2017 UTC

License Usage:
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Entitlement tag</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regid.2014-08.com.ci... (FP2110-ASA-Std)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>AUTHORIZED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
```
```

---

**Firepower 2100: Configure Satellite Smart Software Licensing**

This procedure applies for an ASA using a satellite Smart Software Licensing server.
Before you begin

Download the Smart Software Manager satellite OVA file from Cisco.com and install and configure it on a VMware ESXi server. For more information, see Smart Software Manager satellite.

Procedure

**Step 1**
Request a registration token on the satellite server.

**Step 2**
(Optional) On the ASA, specify the HTTP Proxy URL:

```plaintext
call-home
http-proxy ip_address port port
```

If your network uses an HTTP proxy for internet access, you must configure the proxy address for Smart Software Licensing. This proxy is also used for Smart Call Home in general.

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# http-proxy 10.1.1.1 port 443
```

**Step 3**
Change the license server URL to go to the satellite server.

```plaintext
call-home
profile License
destination address http https://satellite_ip_address/Transportgateway/services/DeviceRequestHandler
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# profile License
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home-profile) destination address http https://10.1.5.5/Transportgateway/services/DeviceRequestHandler
```

**Step 4**
Request license entitlements on the ASA.

a) Enter license smart configuration mode:

```plaintext
license smart
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# license smart
ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)#
```

b) Set the feature tier:

```plaintext
feature tier standard
```

Only the standard tier is available. A tier license is a prerequisite for adding other feature licenses.

c) Request the security context license:

```plaintext
feature context number
```
The maximum number of contexts depends on your model. By default, the ASA supports 2 contexts, so you should request the number of contexts you want minus the 2 default contexts.

Example:

ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)# feature context 18

Step 5

Register the ASA using the token you requested in Step 1:

```bash
license smart register idtoken id_token
```

Example:

ciscoasa# license smart register idtoken YjE3Njc5MzYtMGQzMi00OTA4LWJhODItNzBhMGQ5NGRlYjUxLTE0MTQ5NDAy%0A0ADQzNzi8NXk2bzV3SDE0ZkgwQk
dYRmZ1NTNCNglvRnBHUFpjc02WTB4TU4w%0Ac2NnMD0%3D%0A

The ASA registers with the satellite server and requests authorization for the configured license entitlements. The satellite server also applies the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license if your account allows. Use the `show license summary` command to check the license status and usage.

Example:

ciscoasa# show license summary

Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
Status: REGISTERED
Smart Account: Biz1
Virtual Account: IT
Export-Controlled Functionality: Allowed
Last Renewal Attempt: None
Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 19 20:26:29 2018 UTC

License Authorization:
Status: AUTHORIZED
Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED
Next Communication Attempt: Oct 23 01:41:26 2017 UTC

License Usage:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Entitlement tag</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regid.2014-08.com.ci...</td>
<td>(FP2110-ASA-Std)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>AUTHORIZED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Firepower 2100: Configure Permanent License Reservation

You can assign a permanent license to a Firepower 2100. This section also describes how to return a license if you retire the ASA.
Procedure

Step 1  Install the Firepower 2100 Permanent License, on page 135.

Step 2  (Optional) Return the Firepower 2100 Permanent License, on page 137.

Install the Firepower 2100 Permanent License

For ASAs that do not have internet access, you can request a permanent license from the Smart Software Manager. The permanent license enables all features: Standard tier with maximum Security Contexts.

Note

For permanent license reservation, you must return the license before you decommission the ASA. If you do not officially return the license, the license remains in a used state and cannot be reused for a new ASA. See (Optional) Return the Firepower 2100 Permanent License, on page 137.

Before you begin

Purchase permanent licenses so they are available in the Smart Software Manager. Not all accounts are approved for permanent license reservation. Make sure you have approval from Cisco for this feature before you attempt to configure it.

Procedure

Step 1  At the ASA CLI, enable permanent license reservation:

license smart reservation

Example:

ciscoasa (config)# license smart reservation
ciscoasa (config)#

Step 2  Request the license code to enter in the Smart Software Manager:

license smart reservation request universal

Example:

ciscoasa# license smart reservation request universal
Enter this request code in the Cisco Smart Software Manager portal:
BB-ZFPR-2140:JAD200802RR-AzKmHcc71-2A
ciscoasa#

If you re-enter this command, then the same code is displayed, even after a reload. If you have not yet entered this code into the Smart Software Manager and want to cancel the request, enter:

license smart reservation cancel
If you disable permanent license reservation, then any pending requests are canceled. If you already entered the code into the Smart Software Manager, then you must complete this procedure to apply the license to the ASA, after which point you can return the license if desired. See (Optional) Return the Firepower 2100 Permanent License, on page 137.

**Step 3**

Go to the Smart Software Manager Inventory screen, and click the **Licenses** tab:

https://software.cisco.com/#SmartLicensing-Inventory

The **Licenses** tab displays all existing licenses related to your account, both regular and permanent.

**Step 4**

Click **License Reservation**, and type the ASA code into the box. Click **Reserve License**.

The Smart Software Manager generates an authorization code. You can download the code or copy it to the clipboard. At this point, the license is now in use according to the Smart Software Manager.

If you do not see the **License Reservation** button, then your account is not authorized for permanent license reservation. In this case, you should disable permanent license reservation and re-enter the regular smart license commands.

**Step 5**

On the ASA, enter the authorization code:

```
license smart reservation install code
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# license smart reservation install AAu3431rGRS001g5Hql2vpzg{MEYCIQCBw$
ciscoasa#
```

**Step 6**

Request license entitlements on the ASA.

You need to request the entitlements in the ASA configuration so that the ASA allows their use.

a) Enter license smart configuration mode:

```
license smart
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# license smart
ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)#
```

b) Set the feature tier:

```
feature tier standard
```

Only the standard tier is available. A tier license is a prerequisite for adding other feature licenses.

c) Request the security context license:

```
feature context number
```

The maximum number of contexts depends on your model; because the permanent license includes the maximum number of contexts, you should request the maximum, minus the 2 default contexts.

**Example:**
(Optional) Return the Firepower 2100 Permanent License

If you no longer need a permanent license (for example, you are retiring an ASA), you must officially return the license to the Smart Software Manager using this procedure. If you do not follow all steps, then the license stays in a used state and cannot easily be freed up for use elsewhere.

Procedure

**Step 1**  
On the ASA, generate a return code:

`license smart reservation return`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# license smart reservation return
```

Enter this return code in the Cisco Smart Software Manager portal:

```
Au3431rGRs00Ig5HQl2vpcg{uXiTRfVrp7M/zDpirLwYCaq8oSv60yZJuFDVBS2QliQ=
```

The ASA immediately becomes unlicensed and moves to the Evaluation state. If you need to view this code again, re-enter this command. Note that if you request a new permanent license (`license smart reservation request universal`), then you cannot re-display this code. Be sure to capture the code to complete the return.

**Step 2**  
View the ASA universal device identifier (UDI) so you can find this ASA instance in the Smart Software Manager:

`show license udi`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# show license udi
UDI: PID:FPR-2140,SN:JAD200802RR
```

**Step 3**  
Go to the Smart Software Manager Inventory screen, and click the **Product Instances** tab:

[https://software.cisco.com/#SmartLicensing-Inventory](https://software.cisco.com/#SmartLicensing-Inventory)

The **Product Instances** tab displays all licensed products by the UDI.

**Step 4**  
Find the ASA you want to unlicense, choose **Actions > Remove**, and type the ASA return code into the box. Click **Remove Product Instance**.

The permanent license is returned to the available pool.
(Optional) Deregister the Firepower 2100 (Regular and Satellite)

Deregistering the ASA removes the ASA from your account. All license entitlements and certificates on the ASA are removed. You might want to deregister to free up a license for a new ASA. Alternatively, you can remove the ASA from the Smart Software Manager.

Procedure

Deregister the ASA:
license smart deregister
The ASA then reloads.

(Optional) Renew the Firepower 2100 ID Certificate or License Entitlement (Regular and Satellite)

By default, the ID certificate is automatically renewed every 6 months, and the license entitlement is renewed every 30 days. You might want to manually renew the registration for either of these items if you have a limited window for internet access, or if you make any licensing changes in the Smart Software Manager, for example.

Procedure

Step 1
Renew the ID certificate:
license smart renew id

Step 2
Renew the license entitlement:
license smart renew auth

Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis: Configure Smart Software Licensing

This procedure applies for a chassis using the License Authority, Satellite server users, or for Permanent License Reservation; see the FXOS configuration guide to configure your method as a prerequisite.

For Permanent License Reservation, the license enables all features: Standard tier with maximum Security Contexts and the Carrier license. However, for the ASA to "know" to use these features, you need to enable them on the ASA.
For pre-2.3.0 Smart Software Manager satellite users: The Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license is not enabled by default so you cannot use ASDM to configure your ASA until you request the Strong Encryption license using the ASA CLI. Other strong encryption features are also not available until you do so, including VPN.

**Before you begin**

For an ASA cluster, you need to access the primary unit for configuration. Check the Firepower Chassis Manager to see which unit is the primary. You can also check from the ASA CLI, as shown in this procedure.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Connect to the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis CLI (console or SSH), and then session to the ASA:

- `connect module slot console`
- `connect asa`

**Example:**

```
Firepower> connect module 1 console
Firepower-module1> connect asa
asa>
```

The next time you connect to the ASA console, you go directly to the ASA; you do not need to enter `connect asa` again.

For an ASA cluster, you only need to access the master unit for license configuration and other configuration. Typically, the master unit is in slot 1, so you should connect to that module first.

**Step 2**
At the ASA CLI, enter global configuration mode. By default, the enable password is blank.

- `enable`
- `configure terminal`

**Example:**

```
asa> enable
Password:
asa# configure terminal
asa(config)#
```

**Step 3**
If required, for an ASA cluster confirm that this unit is the primary unit:

- `show cluster info`

**Example:**

```
asa(config)# show cluster info
```
Cluster stbu: On
This is "unit-1-1" in state SLAVE
  ID : 0
  Version : 9.5(2)
  Serial No.: P3000000025
  CCL IP : 127.2.1.1
  CCL MAC : 000b.fcf8.c192
  Last join : 17:08:59 UTC Sep 26 2015
  Last leave: N/A
Other members in the cluster:
  Unit "unit-1-2" in state SLAVE
    ID : 1
    Version : 9.5(2)
    Serial No.: P3000000001
    CCL IP : 127.2.1.2
    CCL MAC : 000b.fcf8.c162
    Last join : 19:13:11 UTC Sep 23 2015
    Last leave: N/A
  Unit "unit-1-3" in state MASTER
    ID : 2
    Version : 9.5(2)
    Serial No.: JAB0815ROJY
    CCL IP : 127.2.1.3
    CCL MAC : 000f.f775.541e
    Last join : 19:13:20 UTC Sep 23 2015
    Last leave: N/A

If a different unit is the primary unit, exit the connection and connect to the correct unit. See below for information about exiting the connection.

**Step 4**
Enter license smart configuration mode:

```
license smart
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# license smart
```
```
ciscoasa(config-smart-lic)#
```

**Step 5**
Set the feature tier:

```
feature tier standard
```

Only the standard tier is available. A tier license is a prerequisite for adding other feature licenses.

**Step 6**
Request one or more of the following features:

- Carrier (GTP/GPRS, Diameter, and SCTP inspection)

```
feature carrier
```

- Security Contexts

```
feature context <1-248>
```

For Permanent License Reservation, you can specify the maximum contexts (248).

- For pre 2.3.0 satellite server users only: Strong Encryption (3DES/AES)

```
feature strong-encryption
```

**Example:**

```
Step 7

To exit the ASA console, enter ~ at the prompt to exit to the Telnet application. Enter quit to exit back to the supervisor CLI.

Licenses Per Model

This section lists the license entitlements available for the ASAv and Firepower 4100/9300 chassis ASA security module.

ASAv

The following table shows the licensed features for the ASAv series.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Standard License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Firewall Licenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botnet Traffic Filter</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>ASAv5: 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv10: 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv30: 500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv50: 2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>ASAv5: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv10: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv30: 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv50: 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**VPN Licenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license, Maximums:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv5: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv10: 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv30: 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv50: 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenses</td>
<td>Standard License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>ASAv5: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv10: 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv30: 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv50: 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>ASAv5: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv10: 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv30: 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv50: 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Licenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throughput Level</td>
<td>ASAv5: 100 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv10: 1 Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv30: 2 Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv50: 10 Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES) or Strong (3DES/AES), depending on the account's export compliance setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Active/Standby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>No support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>No support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>ASAv5: 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv10: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv30: 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv50: 1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM, vCPUs</td>
<td>ASAv5: 1 GB, 1 vCPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) ASAv5: 1.5 GB, 1 vCPU (9.8(2) and later). You may want to assign more memory if your ASAv5 experiences memory exhaustion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv10: 2 GB, 1 vCPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv30: 8 GB, 4 vCPUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAv50: 16 GB, 8 vCPUs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Firepower 2100 Series

The following table shows the licensed features for the Firepower 2100 series.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Standard License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2110: 1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2120: 1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2130: 2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2140: 3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>No support. Although SCTP inspection maps are not supported, SCTP stateful inspection using ACLs is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2110: 4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2120: 8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2130: 8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2140: 10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2110: 1,500</td>
<td>Optional AnyConnect Plus or Apex license, Maximums:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2120: 3,500</td>
<td>Firepower 2110: 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2130: 7,500</td>
<td>Firepower 2120: 3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2140: 10,000</td>
<td>Firepower 2130: 7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>Firepower 2110: 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2120: 3,500</td>
<td>Firepower 2120: 3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2130: 7,500</td>
<td>Firepower 2130: 7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2140: 10,000</td>
<td>Firepower 2140: 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>Firepower 2110: 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2120: 3,500</td>
<td>Firepower 2120: 3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2130: 7,500</td>
<td>Firepower 2130: 7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2140: 10,000</td>
<td>Firepower 2140: 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES) or Strong (3DES/AES), depending on the account's export compliance setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CLM Book 1: Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide, 9.10*
## Licenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Standard License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>No support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Optional Licenses, Maximums in increments of 5 or 10:
- **Firepower 2110**: 25
- **Firepower 2120**: 25
- **Firepower 2130**: 30
- **Firepower 2140**: 40

### Firepower 4100 Series ASA Application

The following table shows the licensed features for the Firepower 4100 series ASA application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Standard License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>Firepower 4110: 10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 4120: 15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 4140: 25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 4150: 35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES) or Strong (3DES/AES), depending on the account's export compliance setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional License: Maximum of 250, in increments of 10
## Firepower 9300 ASA Application

The following table shows the licensed features for the Firepower 9300 ASA application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Standard License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewall Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall Conns, Concurrent</td>
<td>Firepower 9300 SM-44: 60,000,000, up to 70,000,000 for a chassis with 3 modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 9300 SM-36: 60,000,000, up to 70,000,000 for a chassis with 3 modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 9300 SM-24: 55,000,000, up to 70,000,000 for a chassis with 3 modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TLS Proxy Sessions</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VPN Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect peers</td>
<td>Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other VPN Peers</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VPN Peers, combined all types</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Licenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Base (DES) or Strong (3DES/AES), depending on the account's export compliance setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Contexts</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs, Maximum</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring Smart Software Licensing

You can monitor the license features, status, and certificate, as well as enable debug messages.

Viewing Your Current License

See the following commands for viewing your license:

- `show license features`

The following example shows an ASAv with only a base license (no current license entitlement):

```
Serial Number: 9AAHG8X8514R
ASAv Platform License State: Unlicensed
No active entitlement: no feature tier configured

Licensed features for this platform:
Maximum Physical Interfaces : 10 perpetual
Maximum VLANs : 50 perpetual
Inside Hosts : Unlimited perpetual
Failover : Active/Standby perpetual
Encryption-DES : Enabled perpetual
Encryption-3DES-AES : Enabled perpetual
Security Contexts : 0 perpetual
GTP/GPRS : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers : 2 perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials : Disabled perpetual
Other VPN Peers : 250 perpetual
Total VPN Peers : 250 perpetual
Shared License : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile : Disabled perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone : Disabled perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment : Disabled perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions : 2 perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter : Enabled perpetual
Intercompany Media Engine : Disabled perpetual
Cluster : Disabled perpetual
```

Viewing Smart License Status

See the following commands for viewing license status:

- `show license all`

Displays the state of Smart Software Licensing, Smart Agent version, UDI information, Smart Agent state, global compliance status, the entitlements status, licensing certificate information, and scheduled Smart Agent tasks.

The following example shows an ASAv license:

```
ciscoasa# show license all
Smart Licensing Status
-------------------------
```
**Smart Licensing is ENABLED**

**Registration:**
- Status: REGISTERED
- Smart Account: ASA
- Virtual Account: ASAv Internal Users
- Export-Controlled Functionality: Not Allowed
- Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Sep 21 20:26:29 2015 UTC
- Last Renewal Attempt: None
- Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 19 20:26:28 2016 UTC
- Registration Expires: Sep 20 20:23:25 2016 UTC

**License Authorization:**
- Status: AUTHORIZED on Sep 21 21:17:35 2015 UTC
- Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Sep 21 21:17:35 2015 UTC
- Next Communication Attempt: Sep 24 00:44:10 2015 UTC
- Communication Deadline: Dec 20 21:14:33 2015 UTC

**License Usage**

```plaintext
regid.2014-08.com.cisco.ASAv-STD-1G,1.0_4fd3bd3bd-29ae-44ce-ad82-45ad3db1070c
(ASAv-STD-1G):
  Description: This entitlement tag was created via Alpha Extension application
  Count: 1
  Version: 1.0
  Status: AUTHORIZED

**Product Information**

UDI: PID:ASAv,SN:9AIV3KJEKE

**Agent Version**

Smart Agent for Licensing: 1.6_reservation/36

**show license status**

Shows the smart license status.

The following example shows the status for an ASAv using regular smart software licensing:

ciscoasa# show license status

Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
- Status: REGISTERED
- Smart Account: ASA
- Virtual Account: ASAv Internal Users
- Export-Controlled Functionality: Not Allowed
- Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Sep 21 20:26:29 2015 UTC
- Last Renewal Attempt: None
- Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 19 20:26:28 2016 UTC
- Registration Expires: Sep 20 20:23:25 2016 UTC

License Authorization:
- Status: AUTHORIZED on Sep 23 01:41:26 2015 UTC
- Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Sep 23 01:41:26 2015 UTC
- Next Communication Attempt: Oct 23 01:41:26 2015 UTC
- Communication Deadline: Dec 22 01:38:25 2015 UTC
The following example shows the status for an ASAv using permanent license reservation:

ciscoasa# show license status
Smart Licensing is ENABLED
License Reservation is ENABLED

Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED - UNIVERSAL LICENSE RESERVATION
  Export-Controlled Functionality: Allowed
  Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Jan 28 16:42:45 2016 UTC

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED - RESERVED on Jan 28 16:42:45 2016 UTC

Licensing HA configuration error:
  No Reservation Ha config error

• show license summary

Shows a summary of smart license status and usage.

The following example shows the summary for an ASAv using regular smart software licensing:

ciscoasa# show license summary
Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED
  Smart Account: ASA
  Virtual Account: ASAv Internal Users
  Export-Controlled Functionality: Not Allowed
  Last Renewal Attempt: None
  Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 19 20:26:29 2016 UTC

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED
  Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED
  Next Communication Attempt: Oct 23 01:41:26 2015 UTC

License Usage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Entitlement tag</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regid.2014-08.com.ci...</td>
<td>{ASAv-STD-1G}</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>AUTHORIZED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows the summary for an ASAv using permanent license reservation:

ciscoasa# show license summary
Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED - UNIVERSAL LICENSE RESERVATION
  Export-Controlled Functionality: Allowed

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED - RESERVED
• show license usage

Shows the smart license usage.

The following example shows the usage for an ASAv:

ciscoasa# show license usage

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED on Sep 23 01:41:26 2015 UTC
regid.2014-08.com.cisco.ASAv-STD-1G,1.0_4fd3bdbd-29ae-4cbe-ad82-45ad3db1070c
  (ASAv-STD-1G):
  Description: This entitlement tag was created via Alpha Extension application
  Count: 1
  Version: 1.0
  Status: AUTHORIZED

Viewing the UDI

See the following command to view the universal product identifier (UDI):

show license udi

The following example shows the UDI for the ASAv:

ciscoasa# show license udi
UDI: PID:ASAv,SN:9AHV3KJBEKE
ciscoasa#

Debugging Smart Software Licensing

See the following commands for debugging clustering:

• debug license agent {error | trace | debug | all}
  Turns on debugging from the Smart Agent.

• debug license level
  Turns on various levels of Smart Software Licensing Manager debugs.

History for Smart Software Licensing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Licensing changes for failover pairs on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>Only the active unit requests the license entitlements. Previously, both units requested license entitlements. Supported with FXOS 2.1.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent License Reservation for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>For highly secure environments where communication with the Cisco Smart Software Manager is not allowed, you can request a permanent license for the ASA on the Firepower 9300 and Firepower 4100. All available license entitlements are included in the permanent license, including the Standard Tier, Strong Encryption (if qualified), Security Contexts, and Carrier licenses. Requires FXOS 2.0.1. All configuration is performed on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis; no configuration is required on the ASA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent License Reservation for the ASA</td>
<td>9.5(2.200) 9.6(2)</td>
<td>For highly secure environments where communication with the Cisco Smart Software Manager is not allowed, you can request a permanent license for the ASA. In 9.6(2), we also added support for this feature for the ASAv on Amazon Web Services. This feature is not supported for Microsoft Azure. We introduced the following commands: license smart reservation, license smart reservation cancel, license smart reservation install, license smart reservation request universal, license smart reservation return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent License Reservation for the ASAv</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>Due to an update to the Smart Agent (to 1.6.4), the request and authorization codes now use shorter strings. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite Server support for the ASAv</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>If your devices cannot access the internet for security reasons, you can optionally install a local Smart Software Manager satellite server as a virtual machine (VM). We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.6(2) Permanent License Reservation for the ASAv

9.6(2) Satellite Server support for the ASAv
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Smart Agent Upgrade to v1.6 | 9.5(2.200)  
9.6(2) | The smart agent was upgraded from Version 1.1 to Version 1.6. This upgrade supports permanent license reservation and also supports setting the Strong Encryption (3DES/AES) license entitlement according to the permission set in your license account.  
**Note** If you downgrade from Version 9.5(2.200), the ASA does not retain the licensing registration state. You need to re-register with the `license smart register idtoken id_token force` command; obtain the ID token from the Smart Software Manager.  
We introduced the following commands:  
* show license status, show license summary, show license udi, show license usage  
We modified the following commands:  
* show license all, show tech-support license  
We deprecated the following commands:  
* show license cert, show license entitlement, show license pool, show license registration  |
| Strong Encryption (3DES) license automatically applied for the ASA on the Firepower 9300 | 9.5(2.1) | For regular Cisco Smart Software Manager users, the Strong Encryption license is automatically enabled for qualified customers when you apply the registration token on the Firepower 9300.  
**Note** If you are using the Smart Software Manager satellite deployment, to use ASDM and other strong encryption features, after you deploy the ASA you must enable the Strong Encryption (3DES) license using the ASA CLI.  
This feature requires FXOS 1.1.3.  
We removed the following command for non-satellite configurations: `feature strong-encryption` |
## History for Smart Software Licensing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Validation of the Smart Call Home/Smart Licensing certificate if the issuing hierarchy of the server certificate changes</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>Smart licensing uses the Smart Call Home infrastructure. When the ASA first configures Smart Call Home anonymous reporting in the background, it automatically creates a trustpoint containing the certificate of the CA that issued the Smart Call Home server certificate. The ASA now supports validation of the certificate if the issuing hierarchy of the server certificate changes; you can enable the automatic update of the trustpool bundle at periodic intervals. We introduced the following command: <strong>auto-import</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Carrier license</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>The new Carrier license replaces the existing GTP/GPRS license, and also includes support for SCTP and Diameter inspection. For the ASA on the Firepower 9300, the <strong>feature mobile-sp</strong> command will automatically migrate to the <strong>feature carrier</strong> command. We introduced or modified the following commands: <strong>feature carrier</strong>, <strong>show activation-key</strong>, <strong>show license</strong>, <strong>show tech-support</strong>, <strong>show version</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Smart Software Licensing for the ASA on the Firepower 9300</td>
<td>9.4(1.150)</td>
<td>We introduced Smart Software Licensing for the ASA on the Firepower 9300. We introduced the following commands: <strong>feature strong-encryption</strong>, <strong>feature mobile-sp</strong>, <strong>feature context</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Smart Software Licensing for the ASA v</td>
<td>9.3(2)</td>
<td>Smart Software Licensing lets you purchase and manage a pool of licenses. Unlike PAK licenses, smart licenses are not tied to a specific serial number. You can easily deploy or retire ASAvs without having to manage each unit’s license key. Smart Software Licensing also lets you see your license usage and needs at a glance. We introduced the following commands: <strong>clear configure license</strong>, <strong>debug license agent</strong>, <strong>feature tier</strong>, <strong>http-proxy</strong>, <strong>license smart</strong>, <strong>license smart deregister</strong>, <strong>license smart register</strong>, <strong>license smart renew</strong>, <strong>show license</strong>, <strong>show running-config license</strong>, <strong>throughput level</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Logical Devices for the Firepower 4100/9300

The Firepower 4100/9300 is a flexible security platform on which you can install one or more logical devices. This chapter describes basic interface configuration and how to add a standalone or High Availability logical device using the Firepower Chassis Manager. To add a clustered logical device, see ASA Cluster for the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis, on page 429. To use the FXOS CLI, see the FXOS CLI configuration guide. For more advanced FXOS procedures and troubleshooting, see the FXOS configuration guide.

- About Firepower Interfaces, on page 153
- About Logical Devices, on page 154
- Guidelines and Limitations for Logical Devices, on page 155
- Configure Interfaces, on page 156
- Configure Logical Devices, on page 160
- History for Logical Devices, on page 169

About Firepower Interfaces

The Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supports physical interfaces and EtherChannel (port-channel) interfaces. EtherChannel interfaces can include up to 16 member interfaces of the same type.

Chassis Management Interface

The chassis management interface is used for management of the FXOS Chassis by SSH or Firepower Chassis Manager. This interface is separate from the mgmt-type interface that you assign to the logical devices for application management.

To configure parameters for this interface, you must configure them from the CLI. To view information about this interface in the FXOS CLI, connect to local management and show the management port:

Firepower # connect local-mgmt

Firepower(local-mgmt) # show mgmt-port

Note that the chassis management interface remains up even if the physical cable or SFP module are unplugged, or if the mgmt-port shut command is performed.

Interface Types

Each interface can be one of the following types:
Independent Interface States in the Chassis and in the Application

You can administratively enable and disable interfaces in both the chassis and in the application. For an interface to be operational, the interface must be enabled in both operating systems. Because the interface state is controlled independently, you may have a mismatch between the chassis and application.

About Logical Devices

A logical device lets you run one application instance (either ASA or Firepower Threat Defense) and also one optional decorator application (Radware DefensePro) to form a service chain. When you add a logical device, you also define the application instance type and version, assign interfaces, and configure bootstrap settings that are pushed to the application configuration.

Note

For the Firepower 9300, you must install the same application instance type (ASA or FTD) on all modules in the chassis; different types are not supported at this time. Note that modules can run different versions of an application instance type.

Standalone and Clustered Logical Devices

You can add the following logical device types:

• Data—Data interfaces cannot be shared between logical devices.

• Data-sharing—Only supported with container instances, these data interfaces can be shared by one or more logical devices/container instances (FTD-only). Each container instance can communicate over the backplane with all other instances that share this interface. Shared interfaces can affect the number of container instances you can deploy. Shared interfaces are not supported for bridge group member interfaces (in transparent mode or routed mode), inline sets, passive interfaces, or failover links.

• Mgmt—Use management interfaces to manage application instances. They can be shared by one or more logical devices to access external hosts; logical devices cannot communicate over this interface with other logical devices that share the interface. You can only assign one management interface per logical device. For information about the separate chassis management interface, see Chassis Management Interface, on page 153.

• Firepower-eventing—This interface is a secondary management interface for FTD devices. To use this interface, you must configure its IP address and other parameters at the FTD CLI. For example, you can separate management traffic from events (such as web events). See the "Management Interfaces" section in the Firepower Management Center configuration guide System Configuration chapter. Firepower-eventing interfaces can be shared by one or more logical devices to access external hosts; logical devices cannot communicate over this interface with other logical devices that share the interface.

• Cluster—Special interface type used for a clustered logical device. This type is automatically assigned to the cluster control link for inter-unit cluster communications. By default, the cluster control link is automatically created on Port-channel 48.
• Standalone—A standalone logical device operates as a standalone unit or as a unit in a High Availability pair.

• Cluster—A clustered logical device lets you group multiple units together, providing all the convenience of a single device (management, integration into a network) while achieving the increased throughput and redundancy of multiple devices. Multiple module devices, like the Firepower 9300, support intra-chassis clustering. For the Firepower 9300, all three module application instances belong to a single logical device.

![Note]

For the Firepower 9300, all modules must belong to the cluster. You cannot create a standalone logical device on one security module and then create a cluster using the remaining 2 security modules.

Guidelines and Limitations for Logical Devices

See the following sections for guidelines and limitations.

Guidelines and Limitations for Firepower Interfaces

Inline Sets for FTD

Default MAC Addresses

Default MAC address assignments depend on the type of interface.

• Physical interfaces—The physical interface uses the burned-in MAC address.

• EtherChannels—For an EtherChannel, all interfaces that are part of the channel group share the same MAC address. This feature makes the EtherChannel transparent to network applications and users, because they only see the one logical connection; they have no knowledge of the individual links. The port-channel interface uses a unique MAC address from a pool; interface membership does not affect the MAC address.

General Guidelines and Limitations

Firewall Mode

You can set the firewall mode to routed or transparent in the bootstrap configuration for the FTD and ASA.

High Availability

• Configure high availability within the application configuration.

• You can use any data interfaces as the failover and state links.

• For more information, see Failover System Requirements, on page 244
Configure Interfaces

By default, physical interfaces are disabled. You can enable interfaces, add EtherChannels, and edit interface properties.

Note

If you remove an interface in FXOS (for example, if you remove a network module, remove an EtherChannel, or reassign an interface to an EtherChannel), then the ASA configuration retains the original commands so that you can make any necessary adjustments; removing an interface from the configuration can have wide effects. You can manually remove the old interface configuration in the ASA OS.

Configure a Physical Interface

You can physically enable and disable interfaces, as well as set the interface speed and duplex. To use an interface, it must be physically enabled in FXOS and logically enabled in the application.

Before you begin

- Interfaces that are already a member of an EtherChannel cannot be modified individually. Be sure to configure settings before you add it to the EtherChannel.

Procedure

**Step 1**

Enter interface mode.

```
scope eth-uplink
scope fabric a
```

**Step 2**

Enable the interface.

```
enter interface interface_id
enable
```

Example:

```
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric # enter interface Ethernet1/8
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/interface # enable
```
Interfaces that are already a member of a port-channel cannot be modified individually. If you use the `enter interface` or `scope interface` command on an interface that is a member of a port channel, you will receive an error stating that the object does not exist. You should edit interfaces using the `enter interface` command before you add them to a port-channel.

Step 3  (Optional) Set the interface type.

```
set port-type {data | mgmt | cluster}
```

Example:

```
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/interface # set port-type mgmt
```

The `data` keyword is the default type. Do not choose the `cluster` keyword; by default, the cluster control link is automatically created on Port-channel 48.

Step 4  Enable or disable autonegotiation, if supported for your interface.

```
set auto-negotiation {on | off}
```

Example:

```
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # set auto-negotiation off
```

Step 5  Set the interface speed.

```
set admin-speed {10mbps | 100mbps | 1gbps | 10gbps | 40gbps | 100gbps}
```

Example:

```
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # set admin-speed 1gbps
```

Step 6  Set the interface duplex mode.

```
set admin-duplex {fullduplex | halfduplex}
```

Example:

```
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # set admin-duplex halfduplex
```

Step 7  If you edited the default flow control policy, it is already applied to interfaces. If you created a new policy, apply it to the interface.

```
set flow-control-policy name
```

Example:

```
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # set flow-control-policy flow1
```

Step 8  Save the configuration.

```
commit-buffer
```

Example:
Add an EtherChannel (Port Channel)

An EtherChannel (also known as a port channel) can include up to 16 member interfaces of the same type. The Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) aggregates interfaces by exchanging the Link Aggregation Control Protocol Data Units (LACPDUs) between two network devices.

You can configure each physical Data interface in an EtherChannel to be:

- Active—Sends and receives LACP updates. An active EtherChannel can establish connectivity with either an active or a passive EtherChannel. You should use the active mode unless you need to minimize the amount of LACP traffic.

- On—The EtherChannel is always on, and LACP is not used. An “on” EtherChannel can only establish a connection with another “on” EtherChannel.

Non-data interfaces only support active mode.

LACP coordinates the automatic addition and deletion of links to the EtherChannel without user intervention. It also handles misconfigurations and checks that both ends of member interfaces are connected to the correct channel group. “On” mode cannot use standby interfaces in the channel group when an interface goes down, and the connectivity and configurations are not checked.

When the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis creates an EtherChannel, the EtherChannel stays in a Suspended state until you assign it to a logical device, even if the physical link is up. The EtherChannel will be brought out of this Suspended state in the following situations:

- The EtherChannel is added as a data or management interface for a standalone logical device
- The EtherChannel is added as a management interface or cluster control link for a logical device that is part of a cluster
- The EtherChannel is added as a data interface for a logical device that is part of a cluster and at least one unit has joined the cluster

Note that the EtherChannel does not come up until you assign it to a logical device. If the EtherChannel is removed from the logical device or the logical device is deleted, the EtherChannel will revert to a Suspended state.

Procedure

Step 1
Enter interface mode:

```
scope eth-uplink
scope fabric a
```

Step 2
Create the port-channel:
create port-channel *id*

enable

**Step 3** Assign member interfaces:

create member-port *interface_id*

**Example:**

Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # create member-port Ethernet1/1
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port* # exit
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # create member-port Ethernet1/2
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port* # exit
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # create member-port Ethernet1/3
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port* # exit
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # create member-port Ethernet1/4
Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port* # exit

**Step 4** (Optional) Set the interface type.

set port-type {data | mgmt | cluster}

**Example:**

Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel # set port-type data

The *data* keyword is the default type. Do not choose the *cluster* keyword unless you want to use this port-channel as the cluster control link instead of the default.

**Step 5** (Optional) Set the interface speed for all members of the port-channel.

set speed {10mbps | 100mbps | 1gbps | 10gbps | 40gbps | 100gbps}

**Example:**

Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # set speed 1gbps

**Step 6** (Optional) Set the duplex for all members of the port-channel.

set duplex {fullduplex | halfduplex}

**Example:**

Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # set duplex fullduplex

**Step 7** Enable or disable autonegotiation, if supported for your interface.

set auto-negotiation {on | off}

**Example:**

Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # set auto-negotiation off

**Step 8** Set the LACP port-channel mode for data interfaces.

For non-Data interfaces, the mode is always active.
set port-channel-mode {active | on}

Example:

Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # set port-channel-mode on

Step 9  If you edited the default flow control policy, it is already applied to interfaces. If you created a new policy, apply it to the interface.

set flow-control-policy name

Example:

Firepower /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # set flow-control-policy flow1

Step 10  Commit the configuration:

commit-buffer

---

**Configure Logical Devices**

Add a standalone logical device or a High Availability pair on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis. For clustering, see ASA Cluster for the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis, on page 429.

**Add a Standalone ASA**

Standalone logical devices work either alone or in a High Availability pair. On multiple module devices, like the Firepower 9300, you can deploy either a cluster or standalone devices. The cluster must use all modules, so you cannot mix and match a 2-module cluster plus a single standalone device, for example.

You can deploy a routed or transparent firewall mode ASA from the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis.

For multiple context mode, you must first deploy the logical device, and then enable multiple context mode in the ASA application.

**Before you begin**

- Download the application image you want to use for the logical device from Cisco.com, and then download that image to the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis.

**Note**

For the Firepower 9300, you must install the same application instance type (ASA or FTD) on all modules in the chassis; different types are not supported at this time. Note that modules can run different versions of an application instance type.

- Configure a management interface to use with the logical device. The management interface is required. Note that this management interface is not the same as the chassis management interface that is used
only for chassis management (in FXOS, you might see it displayed as MGMT, management0, or other similar names).

Procedure

Step 1  Enter security services mode.

  scope ssa

  Example:

  Firepower# scope ssa
  Firepower /ssa #

Step 2  Set the application instance image version.

  a) View available images. Note the Version number that you want to use.

  show app

  Example:

  Firepower /ssa # show app
  Name  Version  Author  Supported Deploy Types  CSP Type  Is Default
  App
  ----------  -----------  ----------  ----------------------  -----------
  asa        9.9.1          cisco  Native  Application No
  asa        9.10.1         cisco  Native  Application Yes
  ftd        6.2.3          cisco  Native  Application Yes

  b) Set the scope to the security module/engine slot.

  scope slot slot_id

  The slot_id is always 1 for the Firepower 4100, and 1, 2, or 3 for the Firepower 9300.

  Example:

  Firepower /ssa # scope slot 1
  Firepower /ssa/slot #

  c) Create the application instance.

  enter app-instance asa device_name

  The device_name can be between 1 and 64 characters. You will use this device name when you create the logical device for this instance.

  Example:

  Firepower /ssa/slot # enter app-instance asa ASA1
  Firepower /ssa/slot/app-instance ASA1 #

  d) Set the ASA image version.
set startup-version version

Example:

Firepower /ssa/slot/app-instance* # set startup-version 9.10.1

e) Exit to slot mode.

exit

Example:

Firepower /ssa/slot/app-instance* # exit
Firepower /ssa/slot* #

f) Exit to ssa mode.

exit

Example:

Firepower /ssa/slot* # exit
Firepower /ssa* #

Example:

Firepower /ssa # scope slot 1
Firepower /ssa/slot # enter app-instance asa ASA1
Firepower /ssa/slot/app-instance* # set startup-version 9.10.1
Firepower /ssa/slot/app-instance* # exit
Firepower /ssa/slot* # exit
Firepower /ssa* #

Step 3 Create the logical device.

enter logical-device device_name asa slot_id standalone

Use the same device_name as the application instance you added earlier.

Example:

Firepower /ssa # enter logical-device ASA1 asa 1 standalone
Firepower /ssa/logical-device* #

Step 4 Assign the management and data interfaces to the logical device. Repeat for each interface.

create external-port-link name interface_id asa

set description description

exit

• name—The name is used by the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor; it is not the interface name used in the ASA configuration.

• description—Use quotes (") around phrases with spaces.
Example:

Firepower /ssa/logical-device* # create external-port-link inside Ethernet1/1 asa
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/external-port-link* # set description "inside link"
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/external-port-link* # exit
Firepower /ssa/logical-device* # create external-port-link management Ethernet1/7 asa
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/external-port-link* # set description "management link"
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/external-port-link* # exit
Firepower /ssa/logical-device* # create external-port-link outside Ethernet1/2 asa
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/external-port-link* # set description "external link"
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/external-port-link* # exit

Step 5 Configure the management bootstrap information:

a) Create the bootstrap object.

   create mgmt-bootstrap asa

   Example:

   Firepower /ssa/logical-device* # create mgmt-bootstrap asa
   Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* #

b) Specify the firewall mode, routed or transparent.

   create bootstrap-key FIREWALL_MODE
   set value \{routed | transparent\}
   exit

   Example:

   Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* # create bootstrap-key FIREWALL_MODE
   Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key* # set value routed
   Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key* # exit
   Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* #

c) Specify the admin and enable password.

   create bootstrap-key-secret PASSWORD
   set value
   Enter a value: password
   Confirm the value: password
   exit

   Example:

   The pre-configured ASA admin user and enable password is useful for password recovery; if you have FXOS access, you can reset the admin user password if you forget it.

   Example:

   Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* # create bootstrap-key-secret PASSWORD
   Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* # set value
   Enter a value: floppylampshade
Confirm the value: floppylampshade
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* # exit
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* #

d) Configure the IPv4 management interface settings.

   create ipv4 slot_id default
   set ip ip_address mask network_mask
   set gateway gateway_address
   exit

Example:

Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* # create ipv4 1 default
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/ipv4* # set ip 10.10.10.34 mask 255.255.255.0
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/ipv4* # set gateway 10.10.10.1
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/ipv4* # exit
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* #

e) Configure the IPv6 management interface settings.

   create ipv6 slot_id default
   set ip ip_address prefix-length prefix
   set gateway gateway_address
   exit

Example:

Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* # create ipv6 1 default
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/ipv6* # set ip 2001:0DB8:BA98::3210 prefix-length 64
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/ipv6* # set gateway 2001:0DB8:BA98::3211
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/ipv6* # exit
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/ipv6* #

f) Exit the management bootstrap mode.

   exit

Example:

Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* # exit
Firepower /ssa/logical-device* #

Step 6  Save the configuration.

   commit-buffer

Example:

Firepower /ssa/logical-device* # commit-buffer
Example

Firepower# scope ssa
Firepower /ssa / scope slot 1
Firepower /ssa / slot / enter app-instance asa MyDevice1
Firepower /ssa / slot / app-instance* / set startup-version 9.10.1
Firepower /ssa / slot / app-instance* / exit
Firepower /ssa / slot* / exit
Firepower /ssa / # create logical-device MyDevice1 asa 1 standalone
Firepower /ssa /logical-device* / create external-port-link inside Ethernet1/1 asa
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/external-port-link* / set description "inside link"
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/external-port-link* / exit
Firepower /ssa /logical-device* / create external-port-link management Ethernet1/7 asa
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/external-port-link* / set description "management link"
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/external-port-link* / exit
Firepower /ssa /logical-device* / create external-port-link outside Ethernet1/2 asa
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/external-port-link* / set description "external link"
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/external-port-link* / exit
Firepower /ssa /logical-device* / create mgmt-bootstrap asa
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* / enter bootstrap-key FIREWALL_MODE
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key* / set value transparent
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key* / exit
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* / create bootstrap-key-secret PASSWORD
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* / set value Enter a value: secretglassine
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* / exit
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* / create ipv4 1 default
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* / set gateway 10.0.0.1
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* / set ip 10.0.0.31 mask 255.255.255.0
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* / exit
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* / commit-buffer
Firepower /ssa /logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key* / commit-buffer

Add a High Availability Pair

ASA High Availability (also known as failover) is configured within the application, not in FXOS. However, to prepare your chassis for high availability, see the following steps.

Before you begin

• For High Availability system requirements, see Failover System Requirements, on page 244.

Procedure

Step 1  Each logical device should be on a separate chassis; intra-chassis High Availability for the Firepower 9300 is not recommended and may not be supported.

Step 2  Allocate the same interfaces to each logical device.
Step 3 Allocate 1 or 2 data interfaces for the failover and state link(s).

These interfaces exchange high availability traffic between the 2 chassis. We recommend that you use a 10 GB data interface for a combined failover and state link. If you have available interfaces, you can use separate failover and state links; the state link requires the most bandwidth. You cannot use the management-type interface for the failover or state link. We recommend that you use a switch between the chassis, with no other device on the same network segment as the failover interfaces.

Step 4 Enable High Availability on the logical devices. See Failover for High Availability, on page 243.

Step 5 If you need to make interface changes after you enable High Availability, perform the changes on the standby unit first, and then perform the changes on the active unit.

Note For the ASA, if you remove an interface in FXOS (for example, if you remove a network module, remove an EtherChannel, or reassign an interface to an EtherChannel), then the ASA configuration retains the original commands so that you can make any necessary adjustments; removing an interface from the configuration can have wide effects. You can manually remove the old interface configuration in the ASA OS.

---

**Change an Interface on an ASA Logical Device**

You can allocate, unallocate, or replace a management interface on an ASA logical device. ASDM discovers the new interfaces automatically.

**Before you begin**

- Configure your interfaces and add any EtherChannels according to Configure a Physical Interface, on page 156 and Add an EtherChannel (Port Channel), on page 158.
- You can edit the membership of an allocated EtherChannel without impacting the logical device.
- If you want to add an already-allocated interface to an EtherChannel (for example, all interfaces are allocated by default to a cluster), you need to unallocate the interface from the logical device first, then add the interface to the EtherChannel. For a new EtherChannel, you can then allocate the EtherChannel to the device.
- If you remove an allocated interface in FXOS (for example, if you remove a network module, remove an EtherChannel, or reassign an allocated interface to an EtherChannel), then the ASA configuration retains the original commands so that you can make any necessary adjustments; removing an interface from the configuration can have wide effects. You can manually remove the old interface configuration in the ASA OS.
- For clustering or failover, make sure you add or remove the interface on all units. We recommend that you make the interface changes on the slave/standby unit(s) first, and then on the master/active unit. New interfaces are added in an administratively down state, so they do not affect interface monitoring.

**Procedure**

Step 1 Enter security services mode:

Firepower# scope ssa
Step 2  Edit the logical device:
Firepower /ssa # scope logical-device device_name

Step 3  Unallocate an interface from the logical device:
Firepower /ssa/logical-device # delete external-port-link name
Enter the show external-port-link command to view interface names.
For a management interface, delete the current interface then commit your change using the commit-buffer command before you add the new management interface.

Step 4  Allocate a new interface to the logical device:
Firepower /ssa/logical-device* # create external-port-link name interface_id asa

Step 5  Commit the configuration:
commit-buffer
Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

Connect to the Console of the Application
Use the following procedure to connect to the console of the application.

Procedure

Step 1  Connect to the module CLI using a console connection or a Telnet connection.
connect module slot_number {console | telnet}
To connect to the security engine of a device that does not support multiple security modules, always use 1 as the slot_number.
The benefits of using a Telnet connection is that you can have multiple sessions to the module at the same time, and the connection speed is faster.
Example:

Firepower# connect module 1 console
Telnet escape character is '~~'.
Trying 127.5.1.1...
Connected to 127.5.1.1.
Escape character is '~~'.
CISCO Serial Over LAN:
Close Network Connection to Exit

Firepower-module1>

Step 2  Connect to the application console.
connect asa
Example:

Firepower-module1> connect asa
Connecting to asa(asa1) console... hit Ctrl + A + D to return to bootCLI
[...]  
asa>

Step 3  
Exit the application console to the FXOS module CLI.

• ASA—Enter Ctrl-a, d

You might want to use the FXOS module CLI for troubleshooting purposes.

Step 4  
Return to the supervisor level of the FXOS CLI.

Exit the console:

a) Enter ~

You exit to the Telnet application.

b) To exit the Telnet application, enter:

telnet> quit

Exit the Telnet session:

a) Enter Ctrl-][

Example

The following example connects to an ASA on security module 1 and then exits back to the supervisor level of the FXOS CLI.

Firepower# connect module 1 console
Telnet escape character is '~'.
Trying 127.5.1.1...
Connected to 127.5.1.1.
Escape character is '~'.

CISCO Serial Over LAN:
Close Network Connection to Exit

Firepower-module1> connect asa
asa> ~
telnet> quit
Connection closed.
Firepower#
# History for Logical Devices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster control link customizable IP Address for the Firepower 4100/9300</td>
<td>9.10.1</td>
<td>By default, the cluster control link uses the 127.2.0.0/16 network. You can now set the network when you deploy the cluster in FXOS. The chassis auto-generates the cluster control link interface IP address for each unit based on the chassis ID and slot ID: 127.2.chassis_id.slot_id. However, some networking deployments do not allow 127.2.0.0/16 traffic to pass. Therefore, you can now set a custom /16 subnet for the cluster control link in FXOS except for loopback (127.0.0.0/8) and multicast (224.0.0.0/4) addresses. New/modified Firepower Chassis Manager screens: Logical Devices &gt; Add Device &gt; Cluster Information &gt; CCL Subnet IP field New/Modified FXOS commands: set cluster-control-link network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for data EtherChannels in On mode</td>
<td>9.10.1</td>
<td>You can now set data and data-sharing EtherChannels to either Active LACP mode or to On mode. Other types of EtherChannels only support Active mode. New/Modified commands: set port-channel-mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-site clustering improvement for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure the site ID for each Firepower 4100/9300 chassis when you deploy the ASA cluster. Previously, you had to configure the site ID within the ASA application; this new feature eases initial deployment. Note that you can no longer set the site ID within the ASA configuration. Also, for best compatibility with inter-site clustering, we recommend that you upgrade to ASA 9.7(1) and FXOS 2.1.1, which includes several improvements to stability and performance. We modified the following command: site-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for the Firepower 4100 series</td>
<td>9.6(1)</td>
<td>With FXOS 1.1.4, the ASA supports inter-chassis clustering on the Firepower 4100 series. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-chassis clustering for 6 modules, and inter-site clustering for the Firepower 9300 ASA application</td>
<td>9.5(2.1)</td>
<td>With FXOS 1.1.3, you can now enable inter-chassis, and by extension inter-site clustering. You can include up to 6 modules in up to 6 chassis. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-chassis ASA Clustering for the Firepower 9300</td>
<td>9.4(1.150)</td>
<td>You can cluster up to 3 security modules within the Firepower 9300 chassis. All modules in the chassis must belong to the cluster. We introduced the following commands: <code>cluster replication delay, debug service-module, management-only individual, show cluster chassis</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transparent or Routed Firewall Mode

This chapter describes how to set the firewall mode to routed or transparent, as well as how the firewall works in each firewall mode.

You can set the firewall mode independently for each context in multiple context mode.

- About the Firewall Mode, on page 171
- Default Settings, on page 179
- Guidelines for Firewall Mode, on page 180
- Set the Firewall Mode, on page 181
- Examples for Firewall Mode, on page 182
- History for the Firewall Mode, on page 192

About the Firewall Mode

The ASA supports two firewall modes: Routed Firewall mode and Transparent Firewall mode.

About Routed Firewall Mode

In routed mode, the ASA is considered to be a router hop in the network. Each interface that you want to route between is on a different subnet. You can share Layer 3 interfaces between contexts.

With Integrated Routing and Bridging, you can use a "bridge group" where you group together multiple interfaces on a network, and the ASA uses bridging techniques to pass traffic between the interfaces. Each bridge group includes a Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI) to which you assign an IP address on the network. The ASA routes between BVIs and regular routed interfaces. If you do not need multiple context mode or clustering or EtherChannel or redundant or VNI member interfaces, you might consider using routed mode instead of transparent mode. In routed mode, you can have one or more isolated bridge groups like in transparent mode, but also have normal routed interfaces as well for a mixed deployment.

About Transparent Firewall Mode

Traditionally, a firewall is a routed hop and acts as a default gateway for hosts that connect to one of its screened subnets. A transparent firewall, on the other hand, is a Layer 2 firewall that acts like a “bump in the wire,” or a “stealth firewall,” and is not seen as a router hop to connected devices. However, like any other firewall, access control between interfaces is controlled, and all of the usual firewall checks are in place.
Layer 2 connectivity is achieved by using a "bridge group" where you group together the inside and outside interfaces for a network, and the ASA uses bridging techniques to pass traffic between the interfaces. Each bridge group includes a Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI) to which you assign an IP address on the network. You can have multiple bridge groups for multiple networks. In transparent mode, these bridge groups cannot communicate with each other.

**Using the Transparent Firewall in Your Network**

The ASA connects the same network between its interfaces. Because the firewall is not a routed hop, you can easily introduce a transparent firewall into an existing network.

The following figure shows a typical transparent firewall network where the outside devices are on the same subnet as the inside devices. The inside router and hosts appear to be directly connected to the outside router.

*Figure 17: Transparent Firewall Network*

**Management Interface**

In addition to each Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI) IP address, you can add a separate Management slot/port interface that is not part of any bridge group, and that allows only management traffic to the ASA. For more information, see Management Interface, on page 508.

**Passing Traffic For Routed-Mode Features**

For features that are not directly supported on the transparent firewall, you can allow traffic to pass through so that upstream and downstream routers can support the functionality. For example, by using an access rule, you can allow DHCP traffic (instead of the unsupported DHCP relay feature) or multicast traffic such as that created by IP/TV. You can also establish routing protocol adjacencies through a transparent firewall; you can allow OSPF, RIP, EIGRP, or BGP traffic through based on an access rule. Likewise, protocols like HSRP or VRRP can pass through the ASA.
About Bridge Groups

A bridge group is a group of interfaces that the ASA bridges instead of routes. Bridge groups are supported in both transparent and routed firewall mode. Like any other firewall interfaces, access control between interfaces is controlled, and all of the usual firewall checks are in place.

Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI)

Each bridge group includes a Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI). The ASA uses the BVI IP address as the source address for packets originating from the bridge group. The BVI IP address must be on the same subnet as the bridge group member interfaces. The BVI does not support traffic on secondary networks; only traffic on the same network as the BVI IP address is supported.

In transparent mode: Only bridge group member interfaces are named and can be used with interface-based features.

In routed mode: The BVI acts as the gateway between the bridge group and other routed interfaces. To route between bridge groups/routed interfaces, you must name the BVI. For some interface-based features, you can use the BVI itself:

- **Access rules**—You can configure access rules for both bridge group member interfaces and for the BVI; for inbound rules, the member interface is checked first. For outbound rules, the BVI is checked first.
- **DHCPv4 server**—Only the BVI supports the DHCPv4 server configuration.
- **Static routes**—You can configure static routes for the BVI; you cannot configure static routes for the member interfaces.
- **Syslog server and other traffic sourced from the ASA**—When specifying a syslog server (or SNMP server, or other service where the traffic is sourced from the ASA), you can specify either the BVI or a member interface.

If you do not name the BVI in routed mode, then the ASA does not route bridge group traffic. This configuration replicates transparent firewall mode for the bridge group. If you do not need multiple context mode or clustering or EtherChannel or redundant or VNI member interfaces, you might consider using routed mode instead. In routed mode, you can have one or more isolated bridge groups like in transparent mode, but also have normal routed interfaces as well for a mixed deployment.

Bridge Groups in Transparent Firewall Mode

Bridge group traffic is isolated from other bridge groups; traffic is not routed to another bridge group within the ASA, and traffic must exit the ASA before it is routed by an external router back to another bridge group in the ASA. Although the bridging functions are separate for each bridge group, many other functions are shared between all bridge groups. For example, all bridge groups share a syslog server or AAA server configuration. For complete security policy separation, use security contexts with one bridge group in each context.

You can include multiple interfaces per bridge group. See Guidelines for Firewall Mode, on page 180 for the exact number of bridge groups and interfaces supported. If you use more than 2 interfaces per bridge group, you can control communication between multiple segments on the same network, and not just between inside and outside. For example, if you have three inside segments that you do not want to communicate with each other, you can put each segment on a separate interface, and only allow them to communicate with the outside interface. Or you can customize the access rules between interfaces to allow only as much access as desired.

The following figure shows two networks connected to the ASA, which has two bridge groups.
Bridge Groups in Routed Firewall Mode

Bridge group traffic can be routed to other bridge groups or routed interfaces. You can choose to isolate bridge group traffic by not assigning a name to the BVI interface for the bridge group. If you name the BVI, then the BVI participates in routing like any other regular interface.

One use for a bridge group in routed mode is to use extra interfaces on the ASA instead of an external switch. For example, the default configuration for some devices include an outside interface as a regular interface, and then all other interfaces assigned to the inside bridge group. Because the purpose of this bridge group is to replace an external switch, you need to configure an access policy so all bridge group interfaces can freely communicate. For example, as in the default configuration, set all the interfaces to the same security level, and then enable same-security interface communication; no access rule is required.
Passing Traffic Not Allowed in Routed Mode

In routed mode, some types of traffic cannot pass through the ASA even if you allow it in an access rule. The bridge group, however, can allow almost any traffic through using either an access rule (for IP traffic) or an EtherType rule (for non-IP traffic):

- **IP traffic**—In routed firewall mode, broadcast and multicast traffic is blocked even if you allow it in an access rule, including unsupported dynamic routing protocols and DHCP (unless you configure DHCP relay). Within a bridge group, you can allow this traffic with an access rule (using an extended ACL).

- **Non-IP traffic**—AppleTalk, IPX, BPDUs, and MPLS, for example, can be configured to go through using an EtherType rule.

---

**Note**
The bridge group does not pass CDP packets, or any packets that do not have a valid EtherType greater than or equal to 0x600. An exception is made for BPDUs and IS-IS, which are supported.

---

Allowing Layer 3 Traffic

- Unicast IPv4 and IPv6 traffic is allowed through the bridge group automatically from a higher security interface to a lower security interface, without an access rule.

- For Layer 3 traffic traveling from a low to a high security interface, an access rule is required on the low security interface.

- ARPs are allowed through the bridge group in both directions without an access rule. ARP traffic can be controlled by ARP inspection.

- IPv6 neighbor discovery and router solicitation packets can be passed using access rules.
Allowed MAC Addresses

The following destination MAC addresses are allowed through the bridge group if allowed by your access policy (see Allowing Layer 3 Traffic, on page 175). Any MAC address not on this list is dropped.

- TRUE broadcast destination MAC address equal to FFFF.FFFF.FFFF
- IPv4 multicast MAC addresses from 0100.5E00.0000 to 0100.5EFE.FFFF
- IPv6 multicast MAC addresses from 3333.0000.0000 to 3333.FFFF.FFFF
- BPDU multicast address equal to 0100.0CCC.CCCD
- AppleTalk multicast MAC addresses from 0900.0700.0000 to 0900.07FF.FFFF

BPDU Handling

To prevent loops using the Spanning Tree Protocol, BPDUs are passed by default. To block BPDUs, you need to configure an EtherType rule to deny them. If you are using failover, you might want to block BPDUs to prevent the switch port from going into a blocking state when the topology changes. See Bridge Group Requirements for Failover, on page 256 for more information.

MAC Address vs. Route Lookups

For traffic within a bridge group, the outgoing interface of a packet is determined by performing a destination MAC address lookup instead of a route lookup.

Route lookups, however, are necessary for the following situations:

- Traffic originating on the ASA—Add a default/static route on the ASA for traffic destined for a remote network where a syslog server, for example, is located.
- Voice over IP (VoIP) and TFTP traffic with inspection enabled, and the endpoint is at least one hop away—Add a static route on the ASA for traffic destined for the remote endpoint so that secondary connections are successful. The ASA creates a temporary "pinhole" in the access control policy to allow the secondary connection; and because the connection might use a different set of IP addresses than the primary connection, the ASA needs to perform a route lookup to install the pinhole on the correct interface.

Affected applications include:

- CTIQBE
- GTP
- H.323
- MGCP
- RTSP
- SIP
- Skinny (SCCP)
- SQL*Net
• SunRPC
• TFTP

• Traffic at least one hop away for which the ASA performs NAT—Configure a static route on the ASA for traffic destined for the remote network. You also need a static route on the upstream router for traffic destined for the mapped addresses to be sent to the ASA.

This routing requirement is also true for embedded IP addresses for VoIP and DNS with inspection and NAT enabled, and the embedded IP addresses are at least one hop away. The ASA needs to identify the correct egress interface so it can perform the translation.

*Figure 20: NAT Example: NAT within a Bridge Group*

**Unsupported Features for Bridge Groups in Transparent Mode**

The following table lists the features are not supported in bridge groups in transparent mode.
### Table 3: Unsupported Features in Transparent Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic DNS</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCPv6 stateless server</td>
<td>Only the DHCPv4 server is supported on bridge group member interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP relay</td>
<td>The transparent firewall can act as a DHCPv4 server, but it does not support DHCP relay. DHCP relay is not required because you can allow DHCP traffic to pass through using two access rules: one that allows DHCP requests from the inside interface to the outside, and one that allows the replies from the server in the other direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic routing protocols</td>
<td>You can, however, add static routes for traffic originating on the ASA for bridge group member interfaces. You can also allow dynamic routing protocols through the ASA using an access rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast IP routing</td>
<td>You can allow multicast traffic through the ASA by allowing it in an access rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QoS</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN termination for through traffic</td>
<td>The transparent firewall supports site-to-site VPN tunnels for management connections only on bridge group member interfaces. It does not terminate VPN connections for traffic through the ASA. You can pass VPN traffic through the ASA using an access rule, but it does not terminate non-management connections. Clientless SSL VPN is also not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified Communications</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unsupported Features for Bridge Groups in Routed Mode

The following table lists the features are not supported in bridge groups in routed mode.

### Table 4: Unsupported Features in Routed Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EtherChannel or VNI member interfaces</td>
<td>Only physical interfaces, redundant interfaces, and subinterfaces are supported as bridge group member interfaces. Management interfaces are also not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>Bridge groups are not supported in clustering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic DNS</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCPv6 stateless server</td>
<td>Only the DHCPv4 server is supported on BVIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP relay</td>
<td>The routed firewall can act as a DHCPv4 server, but it does not support DHCP relay on BVIs or bridge group member interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic routing protocols</td>
<td>You can, however, add static routes for BVIs. You can also allow dynamic routing protocols through the ASA using an access rule. Non-bridge group interfaces support dynamic routing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast IP routing</td>
<td>You can allow multicast traffic through the ASA by allowing it in an access rule. Non-bridge group interfaces support multicast routing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Context Mode</td>
<td>Bridge groups are not supported in multiple context mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QoS</td>
<td>Non-bridge group interfaces support QoS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| VPN termination for through traffic | You cannot terminate a VPN connection on the BVI. Non-bridge group interfaces support VPN.  
  Bridge group member interfaces support site-to-site VPN tunnels for management connections only. It does not terminate VPN connections for traffic through the ASA. You can pass VPN traffic through the bridge group using an access rule, but it does not terminate non-management connections. Clientless SSL VPN is also not supported. |
| Unified Communications          | Non-bridge group interfaces support Unified Communications.                                                                                   |

### Default Settings

**Default Mode**

The default mode is routed mode.

**Bridge Group Defaults**

By default, all ARP packets are passed within the bridge group.
Guidelines for Firewall Mode

Context Mode Guidelines
Set the firewall mode per context.

Model Guidelines

• For the ASAv50, bridge groups are not supported.
• For the Firepower 2100 series, bridge groups are not supported in routed mode.

Bridge Group Guidelines (Transparent and Routed Mode)

• You can create up to 250 bridge groups, with 64 interfaces per bridge group.
• Each directly-connected network must be on the same subnet.
• The ASA does not support traffic on secondary networks; only traffic on the same network as the BVI IP address is supported.
• For IPv4, an IP address for the BVI is required for each bridge group for both management traffic and for traffic to pass through the ASA. IPv6 addresses are supported, but not required for the BVI.
• You can only configure IPv6 addresses manually.
• The BVI IP address must be on the same subnet as the connected network. You cannot set the subnet to a host subnet (255.255.255.255).
• Management interfaces are not supported as bridge group members.
• In transparent mode, you must use at least 1 bridge group; data interfaces must belong to a bridge group.
• In transparent mode, do not specify the BVI IP address as the default gateway for connected devices; devices need to specify the router on the other side of the ASA as the default gateway.
• In transparent mode, the default route, which is required to provide a return path for management traffic, is only applied to management traffic from one bridge group network. This is because the default route specifies an interface in the bridge group as well as the router IP address on the bridge group network, and you can only define one default route. If you have management traffic from more than one bridge group network, you need to specify a regular static route that identifies the network from which you expect management traffic.
• In transparent mode, PPPoE is not supported for the Management interface.
• In routed mode, to route between bridge groups and other routed interfaces, you must name the BVI.
• In routed mode, EtherChannel and VNI interfaces are not supported as bridge group members.
• Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) echo packets are not allowed through the ASA when using bridge group members. If there are two neighbors on either side of the ASA running BFD, then the ASA will drop BFD echo packets because they have the same source and destination IP address and appear to be part of a LAND attack.
Additional Guidelines and Limitations

- When you change firewall modes, the ASA clears the running configuration because many commands are not supported for both modes. The startup configuration remains unchanged. If you reload without saving, then the startup configuration is loaded, and the mode reverts back to the original setting. See Set the Firewall Mode, on page 181 for information about backing up your configuration file.

- If you download a text configuration to the ASA that changes the mode with the `firewall transparent` command, be sure to put the command at the top of the configuration; the ASA changes the mode as soon as it reads the command and then continues reading the configuration you downloaded. If the command appears later in the configuration, the ASA clears all the preceding lines in the configuration. See Set the ASA Image, ASDM, and Startup Configuration, on page 1095 for information about downloading text files.

Set the Firewall Mode

This section describes how to change the firewall mode.

**Note**

We recommend that you set the firewall mode before you perform any other configuration because changing the firewall mode clears the running configuration.

**Before you begin**

When you change modes, the ASA clears the running configuration (see Guidelines for Firewall Mode, on page 180 for more information).

- If you already have a populated configuration, be sure to back up your configuration before changing the mode; you can use this backup for reference when creating your new configuration. See Back Up and Restore Configurations or Other Files, on page 1097.

- Use the CLI at the console port to change the mode. If you use any other type of session, including the ASDM Command Line Interface tool or SSH, you will be disconnected when the configuration is cleared, and you will have to reconnect to the ASA using the console port in any case.

- Set the mode within the context.

**Note**

To set the firewall mode to transparent and also configure ASDM management access after the configuration is cleared, see Configure ASDM Access, on page 23.

**Procedure**

Set the firewall mode to transparent:

`firewall transparent`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# firewall transparent

To change the mode to routed, enter the `no firewall transparent` command.

**Note** You are not prompted to confirm the firewall mode change; the change occurs immediately.

---

**Examples for Firewall Mode**

This section includes examples of how traffic moves through the ASA in the routed and transparent firewall mode.

**How Data Moves Through the ASA in Routed Firewall Mode**

The following sections describe how data moves through the ASA in routed firewall mode in multiple scenarios.

**An Inside User Visits a Web Server**

The following figure shows an inside user accessing an outside web server.

*Figure 21: Inside to Outside*
The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:

1. The user on the inside network requests a web page from www.example.com.

2. The ASA receives the packet and because it is a new session, it verifies that the packet is allowed according to the terms of the security policy.

   For multiple context mode, the ASA first classifies the packet to a context.

3. The ASA translates the real address (10.1.2.27) to the mapped address 209.165.201.10, which is on the outside interface subnet.

   The mapped address could be on any subnet, but routing is simplified when it is on the outside interface subnet.

4. The ASA then records that a session is established and forwards the packet from the outside interface.

5. When www.example.com responds to the request, the packet goes through the ASA, and because the session is already established, the packet bypasses the many lookups associated with a new connection.

   The ASA performs NAT by untranslating the global destination address to the local user address, 10.1.2.27.

6. The ASA forwards the packet to the inside user.

An Outside User Visits a Web Server on the DMZ

The following figure shows an outside user accessing the DMZ web server.

Figure 22: Outside to DMZ
The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:

1. A user on the outside network requests a webpage from the DMZ web server using the mapped address of 209.165.201.3, which is on the outside interface subnet.

2. The ASA receives the packet and untranslates the mapped address to the real address 10.1.1.3.

3. Because it is a new session, the ASA verifies that the packet is allowed according to the terms of the security policy.
   For multiple context mode, the ASA first classifies the packet to a context.

4. The ASA then adds a session entry to the fast path and forwards the packet from the DMZ interface.

5. When the DMZ web server responds to the request, the packet goes through the ASA and because the session is already established, the packet bypasses the many lookups associated with a new connection. The ASA performs NAT by translating the real address to 209.165.201.3.

6. The ASA forwards the packet to the outside user.

**An Inside User Visits a Web Server on the DMZ**

The following figure shows an inside user accessing the DMZ web server.

*Figure 23: Inside to DMZ*

![Diagram of network traffic](image)

The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:
1. A user on the inside network requests a web page from the DMZ web server using the destination address of 10.1.1.3.

2. The ASA receives the packet and because it is a new session, the ASA verifies that the packet is allowed according to the terms of the security policy.
   - For multiple context mode, the ASA first classifies the packet to a context.

3. The ASA then records that a session is established and forwards the packet out of the DMZ interface.

4. When the DMZ web server responds to the request, the packet goes through the fast path, which lets the packet bypass the many lookups associated with a new connection.

5. The ASA forwards the packet to the inside user.

**An Outside User Attempts to Access an Inside Host**

The following figure shows an outside user attempting to access the inside network.

*Figure 24: Outside to Inside*

The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:

1. A user on the outside network attempts to reach an inside host (assuming the host has a routable IP address).
   - If the inside network uses private addresses, no outside user can reach the inside network without NAT. The outside user might attempt to reach an inside user by using an existing NAT session.
2. The ASA receives the packet and because it is a new session, it verifies if the packet is allowed according to the security policy.

3. The packet is denied, and the ASA drops the packet and logs the connection attempt.
   
   If the outside user is attempting to attack the inside network, the ASA employs many technologies to determine if a packet is valid for an already established session.

A DMZ User Attempts to Access an Inside Host

The following figure shows a user in the DMZ attempting to access the inside network.

Figure 25: DMZ to Inside

The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:

1. A user on the DMZ network attempts to reach an inside host. Because the DMZ does not have to route the traffic on the Internet, the private addressing scheme does not prevent routing.

2. The ASA receives the packet and because it is a new session, it verifies if the packet is allowed according to the security policy.
   
   The packet is denied, and the ASA drops the packet and logs the connection attempt.

How Data Moves Through the Transparent Firewall

The following figure shows a typical transparent firewall implementation with an inside network that contains a public web server. The ASA has an access rule so that the inside users can access Internet resources. Another access rule lets the outside users access only the web server on the inside network.
The following sections describe how data moves through the ASA.

**An Inside User Visits a Web Server**

The following figure shows an inside user accessing an outside web server.
The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:

1. The user on the inside network requests a web page from www.example.com.

2. The ASA receives the packet and adds the source MAC address to the MAC address table, if required. Because it is a new session, it verifies that the packet is allowed according to the terms of the security policy.

   For multiple context mode, the ASA first classifies the packet to a context.

3. The ASA records that a session is established.

4. If the destination MAC address is in its table, the ASA forwards the packet out of the outside interface. The destination MAC address is that of the upstream router, 209.165.201.2.

   If the destination MAC address is not in the ASA table, it attempts to discover the MAC address by sending an ARP request or a ping. The first packet is dropped.

5. The web server responds to the request; because the session is already established, the packet bypasses the many lookups associated with a new connection.

6. The ASA forwards the packet to the inside user.

### An Inside User Visits a Web Server Using NAT

The following figure shows an inside user accessing an outside web server.
The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:

1. The user on the inside network requests a web page from www.example.com.

2. The ASA receives the packet and adds the source MAC address to the MAC address table, if required. Because it is a new session, it verifies that the packet is allowed according to the terms of the security policy.

   For multiple context mode, the ASA first classifies the packet according to a unique interface.

3. The ASA translates the real address (10.1.2.27) to the mapped address 209.165.201.10.

   Because the mapped address is not on the same network as the outside interface, then be sure the upstream router has a static route to the mapped network that points to the ASA.

4. The ASA then records that a session is established and forwards the packet from the outside interface.

5. If the destination MAC address is in its table, the ASA forwards the packet out of the outside interface. The destination MAC address is that of the upstream router, 10.1.2.1.

   If the destination MAC address is not in the ASA table, then it attempts to discover the MAC address by sending an ARP request and a ping. The first packet is dropped.

6. The web server responds to the request; because the session is already established, the packet bypasses the many lookups associated with a new connection.

7. The ASA performs NAT by untranslating the mapped address to the real address, 10.1.2.27.
An Outside User Visits a Web Server on the Inside Network

The following figure shows an outside user accessing the inside web server.

Figure 29: Outside to Inside

An Outside User Visits a Web Server on the Inside Network

The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:

1. A user on the outside network requests a web page from the inside web server.

2. The ASA receives the packet and adds the source MAC address to the MAC address table, if required. Because it is a new session, it verifies that the packet is allowed according to the terms of the security policy.

   For multiple context mode, the ASA first classifies the packet to a context.

3. The ASA records that a session is established.

4. If the destination MAC address is in its table, the ASA forwards the packet out of the inside interface. The destination MAC address is that of the downstream router, 209.165.201.1.

   If the destination MAC address is not in the ASA table, then it attempts to discover the MAC address by sending an ARP request and a ping. The first packet is dropped.

5. The web server responds to the request; because the session is already established, the packet bypasses the many lookups associated with a new connection.
6. The ASA forwards the packet to the outside user.

**An Outside User Attempts to Access an Inside Host**

The following figure shows an outside user attempting to access a host on the inside network.

*Figure 30: Outside to Inside*

The following steps describe how data moves through the ASA:

1. A user on the outside network attempts to reach an inside host.

2. The ASA receives the packet and adds the source MAC address to the MAC address table, if required. Because it is a new session, it verifies if the packet is allowed according to the terms of the security policy.

   For multiple context mode, the ASA first classifies the packet to a context.

3. The packet is denied because there is no access rule permitting the outside host, and the ASA drops the packet.

4. If the outside user is attempting to attack the inside network, the ASA employs many technologies to determine if a packet is valid for an already established session.
## History for the Firewall Mode

### Table 5: Feature History for Firewall Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transparent Firewall Mode</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>A transparent firewall is a Layer 2 firewall that acts like a “bump in the wire,” or a “stealth firewall,” and is not seen as a router hop to connected devices. We introduced the following commands: <code>firewall transparent</code>, <code>show firewall</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent firewall bridge groups</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>If you do not want the overhead of security contexts, or want to maximize your use of security contexts, you can group interfaces together in a bridge group, and then configure multiple bridge groups, one for each network. Bridge group traffic is isolated from other bridge groups. You can configure up to 8 bridge groups in single mode or per context in multiple mode, with 4 interfaces maximum per bridge group. Note Although you can configure multiple bridge groups on the ASA 5505, the restriction of 2 data interfaces in transparent mode on the ASA 5505 means you can only effectively use 1 bridge group. We introduced the following commands: <code>interface bvi</code>, <code>bridge-group</code>, <code>show bridge-group</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed firewall mode support in multiple context mode</td>
<td>8.5(1)/9.0(1)</td>
<td>You can set the firewall mode independently for each security context in multiple context mode, so some can run in transparent mode while others run in routed mode. We modified the following command: <code>firewall transparent</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent mode bridge group maximum increased to 250</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>The bridge group maximum was increased from 8 to 250 bridge groups. You can configure up to 250 bridge groups in single mode or per context in multiple mode, with 4 interfaces maximum per bridge group. We modified the following commands: <code>interface bvi, bridge-group</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent mode maximum interfaces per bridge group increased to 64</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>The maximum interfaces per bridge group was increased from 4 to 64. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Routing and Bridging</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>Integrated Routing and Bridging provides the ability to route between a bridge group and a routed interface. A bridge group is a group of interfaces that the ASA bridges instead of routes. The ASA is not a true bridge in that the ASA continues to act as a firewall: access control between interfaces is controlled, and all of the usual firewall checks are in place. Previously, you could only configure bridge groups in transparent firewall mode, where you cannot route between bridge groups. This feature lets you configure bridge groups in routed firewall mode, and to route between bridge groups and between a bridge group and a routed interface. The bridge group participates in routing by using a Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI) to act as a gateway for the bridge group. Integrated Routing and Bridging provides an alternative to using an external Layer 2 switch if you have extra interfaces on the ASA to assign to the bridge group. In routed mode, the BVI can be a named interface and can participate separately from member interfaces in some features, such as access rules and DHCP server. The following features that are supported in transparent mode are not supported in routed mode: multiple context mode, ASA clustering. The following features are also not supported on BVIs: dynamic routing and multicast routing. We modified the following commands: <code>access-group</code>, <code>access-list ethertype</code>, <code>arp-inspection</code>, <code>dhcpd</code>, <code>mac-address-table static</code>, <code>mac-address-table aging-time</code>, <code>mac-learn</code>, <code>route</code>, <code>show arp-inspection</code>, <code>show bridge-group</code>, <code>show mac-address-table</code>, <code>show mac-learn</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for transparent mode deployment for a Firepower 4100/9300 ASA logical device</td>
<td>9.10(1)</td>
<td>You can now specify transparent or routed mode when you deploy the ASA on a Firepower 4100/9300. New/Modified FXOS commands: <code>enter bootstrap-key FIREWALL_MODE</code>, <code>set value routed</code>, <code>set value transparent</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART II

High Availability and Scalability

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• Failover for High Availability, on page 243
• Failover for High Availability in the Public Cloud, on page 299
• ASA Cluster, on page 319
• ASA Cluster for the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis, on page 429
Multiple Context Mode

This chapter describes how to configure multiple security contexts on the Cisco ASA.

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- Licensing for Multiple Context Mode, on page 207
- Prerequisites for Multiple Context Mode, on page 208
- Guidelines for Multiple Context Mode, on page 208
- Defaults for Multiple Context Mode, on page 209
- Configure Multiple Contexts, on page 209
- Change Between Contexts and the System Execution Space, on page 220
- Manage Security Contexts, on page 221
- Monitoring Security Contexts, on page 225
- Examples for Multiple Context Mode, on page 236
- History for Multiple Context Mode, on page 237

About Security Contexts

You can partition a single ASA into multiple virtual devices, known as security contexts. Each context acts as an independent device, with its own security policy, interfaces, and administrators. Multiple contexts are similar to having multiple standalone devices. For unsupported features in multiple context mode, see Guidelines for Multiple Context Mode, on page 208.

This section provides an overview of security contexts.

Common Uses for Security Contexts

You might want to use multiple security contexts in the following situations:

- You are a service provider and want to sell security services to many customers. By enabling multiple security contexts on the ASA, you can implement a cost-effective, space-saving solution that keeps all customer traffic separate and secure, and also eases configuration.

- You are a large enterprise or a college campus and want to keep departments completely separate.

- You are an enterprise that wants to provide distinct security policies to different departments.

- You have any network that requires more than one ASA.
Context Configuration Files

This section describes how the ASA implements multiple context mode configurations.

Context Configurations

For each context, the ASA includes a configuration that identifies the security policy, interfaces, and all the options you can configure on a standalone device. You can store context configurations in flash memory, or you can download them from a TFTP, FTP, or HTTP(S) server.

System Configuration

The system administrator adds and manages contexts by configuring each context configuration location, allocated interfaces, and other context operating parameters in the system configuration, which, like a single mode configuration, is the startup configuration. The system configuration identifies basic settings for the ASA. 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 contexts from the server), it uses one of the contexts that is designated as the admin context. The system configuration does include a specialized failover interface for failover traffic only.

Admin Context Configuration

The admin context is just like any other context, except that when a user logs in to the admin context, then that user has system administrator rights and can access the system and all other contexts. The admin context is not restricted in any way, and can be used as a regular context. However, because logging into the admin context grants you administrator privileges over all contexts, you might need to restrict access to the admin context to appropriate users. The admin context must reside on flash memory, and not remotely.

If your system is already in multiple context mode, or if you convert from single mode, the admin context is created automatically as a file on the internal flash memory called admin.cfg. This context is named “admin.” If you do not want to use admin.cfg as the admin context, you can change the admin context.

How the ASA Classifies Packets

Each packet that enters the ASA must be classified, so that the ASA can determine to which context to send a packet.

Note

If the destination MAC address is a multicast or broadcast MAC address, the packet is duplicated and delivered to each context.

Valid Classifier Criteria

This section describes the criteria used by the classifier.

Note

For management traffic destined for an interface, the interface IP address is used for classification.

The routing table is not used for packet classification.
Unique Interfaces

If only one context is associated with the ingress interface, the ASA classifies the packet into that context. In transparent firewall mode, unique interfaces for contexts are required, so this method is used to classify packets at all times.

Unique MAC Addresses

If multiple contexts share an interface, then the classifier uses unique MAC addresses assigned to the interface in each context. An upstream router cannot route directly to a context without unique MAC addresses. You can enable auto-generation of MAC addresses. You can also set the MAC addresses manually when you configure each interface.

NAT Configuration

If you do not enable use of unique MAC addresses, then the ASA uses the mapped addresses in your NAT configuration to classify packets. We recommend using MAC addresses instead of NAT, so that traffic classification can occur regardless of the completeness of the NAT configuration.

Classification Examples

The following figure shows multiple contexts sharing an outside interface. The classifier assigns the packet to Context B because Context B includes the MAC address to which the router sends the packet.

*Figure 31: Packet Classification with a Shared Interface Using MAC Addresses*
Note that all new incoming traffic must be classified, even from inside networks. The following figure shows a host on the Context B inside network accessing the Internet. The classifier assigns the packet to Context B because the ingress interface is Gigabit Ethernet 0/1.3, which is assigned to Context B.

*Figure 32: Incoming Traffic from Inside Networks*

For transparent firewalls, you must use unique interfaces. The following figure shows a packet destined to a host on the Context B inside network from the Internet. The classifier assigns the packet to Context B because the ingress interface is Gigabit Ethernet 1/0.3, which is assigned to Context B.
Cascading Security Contexts

Placing a context directly in front of another context is called cascading contexts; the outside interface of one context is the same interface as the inside interface of another context. You might want to cascade contexts if you want to simplify the configuration of some contexts by configuring shared parameters in the top context.

Note

Cascading contexts requires unique MAC addresses for each context interface. Because of the limitations of classifying packets on shared interfaces without MAC addresses, we do not recommend using cascading contexts without unique MAC addresses.

The following figure shows a gateway context with two contexts behind the gateway.
Management Access to Security Contexts

The ASA provides system administrator access in multiple context mode as well as access for individual context administrators. The following sections describe logging in as a system administrator or as a context administrator:

System Administrator Access

You can access the ASA as a system administrator in two ways:

- Access the ASA console.
  
  From the console, you access the system execution space, which means that any commands you enter affect only the system configuration or the running of the system (for run-time commands).

- Access the admin context using Telnet, SSH, or ASDM.

As the system administrator, you can access all contexts.

The system execution space does not support any AAA commands, but you can configure its own enable password, as well as usernames in the local database to provide individual logins.

Context Administrator Access

You can access a context using Telnet, SSH, or ASDM. If you log in to a non-admin context, you can only access the configuration for that context. You can provide individual logins to the context.
About Resource Management

By default, all security contexts have unlimited access to the resources of the ASA, except where maximum limits per context are enforced; the only exception is VPN resources, which are disabled by default. If you find that one or more contexts use too many resources, and they cause other contexts to be denied connections, for example, then you can configure resource management to limit the use of resources per context. For VPN resources, you must configure resource management to allow any VPN tunnels.

Resource Classes

The ASA manages resources by assigning contexts to resource classes. Each context uses the resource limits set by the class. To use the settings of a class, assign the context to the class when you define the context. All contexts belong to the default class if they are not assigned to another class; you do not have to actively assign a context to default. You can only assign a context to one resource class. The exception to this rule is that limits that are undefined in the member class are inherited from the default class; so in effect, a context could be a member of default plus another class.

Resource Limits

You can set the limit for individual resources as a percentage (if there is a hard system limit) or as an absolute value.

For most resources, the ASA does not set aside a portion of the resources for each context assigned to the class; rather, the ASA sets the maximum limit for a context. If you oversubscribe resources, or allow some resources to be unlimited, a few contexts can “use up” those resources, potentially affecting service to other contexts. The exception is VPN resource types, which you cannot oversubscribe, so the resources assigned to each context are guaranteed. To accommodate temporary bursts of VPN sessions beyond the amount assigned, the ASA supports a “burst” VPN resource type, which is equal to the remaining unassigned VPN sessions. The burst sessions can be oversubscribed, and are available to contexts on a first-come, first-served basis.

Default Class

All contexts belong to the default class if they are not assigned to another class; you do not have to actively assign a context to the default class.

If a context belongs to a class other than the default class, those class settings always override the default class settings. However, if the other class has any settings that are not defined, then the member context uses the default class for those limits. For example, if you create a class with a 2 percent limit for all concurrent connections, but no other limits, then all other limits are inherited from the default class. Conversely, if you create a class with a limit for all resources, the class uses no settings from the default class.

For most resources, the default class provides unlimited access to resources for all contexts, except for the following limits:

- Telnet sessions—5 sessions. (The maximum per context.)
- SSH sessions—5 sessions. (The maximum per context.)
- IPsec sessions—5 sessions. (The maximum per context.)
- MAC addresses—65,535 entries. (The maximum for the system.)
- AnyConnect peers—0 sessions. (You must manually configure the class to allow any AnyConnect peers.)
• VPN site-to-site tunnels—0 sessions. (You must manually configure the class to allow any VPN sessions.)

The following figure shows the relationship between the default class and other classes. Contexts A and C belong to classes with some limits set; other limits are inherited from the default class. Context B inherits no limits from default because all limits are set in its class, the Gold class. Context D was not assigned to a class, and is by default a member of the default class.

Use Oversubscribed Resources

You can oversubscribe the ASA by assigning more than 100 percent of a resource across all contexts (with the exception of non-burst VPN resources). For example, you can set the Bronze class to limit connections to 20 percent per context, and then assign 10 contexts to the class for a total of 200 percent. If contexts concurrently use more than the system limit, then each context gets less than the 20 percent you intended.

Figure 35: Resource Classes

Figure 36: Resource Oversubscription
Use Unlimited Resources

The ASA lets you assign unlimited access to one or more resources in a class, instead of a percentage or absolute number. When a resource is unlimited, contexts can use as much of the resource as the system has available. For example, Context A, B, and C are in the Silver Class, which limits each class member to 1 percent of the connections, for a total of 3 percent; but the three contexts are currently only using 2 percent combined. Gold Class has unlimited access to connections. The contexts in the Gold Class can use more than the 97 percent of “unassigned” connections; they can also use the 1 percent of connections not currently in use by Context A, B, and C, even if that means that Context A, B, and C are unable to reach their 3 percent combined limit. Setting unlimited access is similar to oversubscribing the ASA, except that you have less control over how much you oversubscribe the system.

Figure 37: Unlimited Resources

About MAC Addresses

You can manually assign MAC addresses to override the default. For multiple context mode, you can automatically generate unique MAC addresses (for all interfaces assigned to a context).

Note

You might want to assign unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces defined on the ASA, because they use the same burned-in MAC address of the parent interface. For example, your service provider might perform access control based on the MAC address. Also, because IPv6 link-local addresses are generated based on the MAC address, assigning unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces allows for unique IPv6 link-local addresses, which can avoid traffic disruption in certain instances on the ASA.

MAC Addresses in Multiple Context Mode

The MAC address is used to classify packets within a context. If you share an interface, but do not have unique MAC addresses for the interface in each context, then other classification methods are attempted that might not provide full coverage.

To allow contexts to share interfaces, you should enable auto-generation of virtual MAC addresses to each shared context interface. On the ASASM only, auto-generation is enabled by default in multiple context mode.
Automatic MAC Addresses

In multiple context mode, auto-generation assigns unique MAC addresses to all interfaces assigned to a context.

If you manually assign a MAC address and also enable auto-generation, then the manually assigned MAC address is used. If you later remove the manual MAC address, the auto-generated address is used, if enabled.

In the rare circumstance that the generated MAC address conflicts with another private MAC address in your network, you can manually set the MAC address for the interface.

Because auto-generated addresses (when using a prefix) start with A2, you cannot start manual MAC addresses with A2 if you also want to use auto-generation.

The ASA generates the MAC address using the following format:

A2xx.yyzz.zzzz

Where xx.yy is a user-defined prefix or an autogenerated prefix based on the last two bytes of the interface MAC address, and zz.zzzz is an internal counter generated by the ASA. For the standby MAC address, the address is identical except that the internal counter is increased by 1.

For an example of how the prefix is used, if you set a prefix of 77, then the ASA converts 77 into the hexadecimal value 004D (yyxx). When used in the MAC address, the prefix is reversed (xxyy) to match the ASA native form:

A24D.00zz.zzzz

For a prefix of 1009 (03F1), the MAC address is:

A2F1.03zz.zzzz

Note

The MAC address format without a prefix is a legacy version. See the `mac-address auto` command in the command reference for more information about the legacy format.

VPN Support

For VPN resources, you must configure resource management to allow any VPN tunnels.

You can use site-to-site VPN in multiple context mode.

For remote access VPN, you must use AnyConnect 3.x and later for SSL VPN and IKEv2 protocol. You can customize flash storage per context for AnyConnect images and customizations, as well as using shared flash memory across all contexts. For unsupported features, see Guidelines for Multiple Context Mode, on page 208. For a detailed list of supported VPN features per ASA release, see History for Multiple Context Mode, on page 237.

Note

The AnyConnect Apex license is required for multiple context mode; you cannot use the default or legacy license.
# Licensing for Multiple Context Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5506-X</td>
<td>No support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5508-X</td>
<td>Security Plus License: 2 contexts. Optional license: 5 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5512-X</td>
<td>• Base License: No support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Security Plus License: 2 contexts. Optional license: 5 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5515-X</td>
<td>Base License: 2 contexts. Optional license: 5 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5516-X</td>
<td>Security Plus License: 2 contexts. Optional license: 5 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5525-X</td>
<td>Base License: 2 contexts. Optional licenses: 5, 10, or 20 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5545-X</td>
<td>Base License: 2 contexts. Optional licenses: 5, 10, 20, or 50 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5555-X</td>
<td>Base License: 2 contexts. Optional licenses: 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5585-X with SSP-10</td>
<td>Base License: 2 contexts. Optional licenses: 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5585-X with SSP-20, -40, and -60</td>
<td>Base License: 2 contexts. Optional licenses: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, or 250 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASASM</td>
<td>Base License: 2 contexts. Optional licenses: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, or 250 contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA on the Firepower 2100</td>
<td>Base License: 2 contexts. Optional License, Maximums in increments of 5 or 10:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 2110: 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 2120: 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 2130: 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firepower 2140: 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Prerequisites for Multiple Context Mode

After you are in multiple context mode, connect to the system or the admin context to access the system configuration. You cannot configure the system from a non-admin context. By default, after you enable multiple context mode, you can connect to the admin context by using the default management IP address.

### Guidelines for Multiple Context Mode

#### Failover
Active/Active mode failover is only supported in multiple context mode.

#### IPv6
Cross-context IPv6 routing is not supported.

#### Unsupported Features
Multiple context mode does not support the following features:
- RIP
- OSPFv3. (OSPFv2 is supported.)
- Multicast routing
- Threat Detection
- Unified Communications
- QoS
Multiple context mode does not currently support the following features for remote access VPN:

- AnyConnect 2.x and earlier
- IKEv1
- WebLaunch
- VLAN Mapping
- HostScan
- VPN load balancing
- Customization
- L2TP/IPsec

Additional Guidelines

- The context mode (single or multiple) is not stored in the configuration file, even though it does endure reboots. If you need to copy your configuration to another device, set the mode on the new device to match.

- If you store context configurations in the root directory of flash memory, on some models you might run out of room in that directory, even though there is available memory. In this case, create a subdirectory for your configuration files. Background: some models, such as the ASA 5585-X, use the FAT 16 file system for internal flash memory, and if you do not use 8.3-compliant short names, or use uppercase characters, then fewer than 512 files and folders can be stored because the file system uses up slots to store long file names (see http://support.microsoft.com/kb/120138/en-us).

Defaults for Multiple Context Mode

- By default, the ASA is in single context mode.

  • See Default Class, on page 203.

Configure Multiple Contexts

Procedure

Step 1  Enable or Disable Multiple Context Mode, on page 210.

Step 2  (Optional) Configure a Class for Resource Management, on page 211.

  Note  For VPN support, you must configure VPN resources in a resource class; the default class does not allow VPN.

Step 3  Configure interfaces in the system execution space.

  • ASA 5500-X—Basic Interface Configuration, on page 507.
Enable or Disable Multiple Context Mode

Your ASA might already be configured for multiple security contexts depending on how you ordered it from Cisco. If you need to convert from single mode to multiple mode, follow the procedures in this section.

Enable Multiple Context Mode

When you convert from single mode to multiple mode, the ASA converts the running configuration into two files: a new startup configuration that comprises the system configuration, and admin.cfg that comprises the admin context (in the root directory of the internal flash memory). The original running configuration is saved as old_running.cfg (in the root directory of the internal flash memory). The original startup configuration is not saved. The ASA automatically adds an entry for the admin context to the system configuration with the name “admin.”

Before you begin

Back up your startup configuration. When you convert from single mode to multiple mode, the ASA converts the running configuration into two files. The original startup configuration is not saved. See Back Up and Restore Configurations or Other Files, on page 1097.

Procedure

Change to multiple context mode:

mode multiple

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# mode multiple

You are prompted to reboot the ASA.

Restore Single Context Mode

To copy the old running configuration to the startup configuration and to change the mode to single mode, perform the following steps.

Before you begin

Perform this procedure in the system execution space.
Procedure

**Step 1**
Copy the backup version of your original running configuration to the current startup configuration:

`copy disk0:old_running.cfg startup-config`

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# copy disk0:old_running.cfg startup-config
```

**Step 2**
Set the mode to single mode:

`mode single`

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# mode single
```

You are prompted to reboot the ASA.

---

**Configure a Class for Resource Management**

To configure a class in the system configuration, perform the following steps. You can change the value of a particular resource limit by reentering the command with a new value.

**Before you begin**

- Perform this procedure in the system execution space.
- The following table lists the resource types and the limits. See also the `show resource types` command.

**Note**
If the System Limit is N/A, then you cannot set a percentage of the resource because there is no hard system limit for the resource.
### Table 6: Resource Names and Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Name</th>
<th>Rate or Concurrent</th>
<th>Minimum and Maximum Number per Context</th>
<th>System Limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asdm</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>1 minimum 20 maximum</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>ASDM management sessions. ASDM sessions use two HTTPS connections: one for monitoring that is always present, and one for making configuration changes that is present only when you make changes. For example, the system limit of 32 ASDM sessions represents a limit of 64 HTTPS sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conns</td>
<td>Concurrent or Rate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Concurrent connections: See Supported Feature Licenses Per Model, on page 72 for the connection limit available for your model. Rate: N/A</td>
<td>TCP or UDP connections between any two hosts, including connections between one host and multiple other hosts. Note Syslog messages are generated for whichever limit is lower, xlates or conns. For example, if you set the xlates limit to 7 and the conns to 9, then the ASA only generates syslog message 321001 (“Resource 'xlates' limit of 7 reached for context 'ctx1'”) and not 321002 (“Resource 'conn rate' limit of 5 reached for context 'ctx1'”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hosts</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Hosts that can connect through the ASA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspectc</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Application inspections per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-addresses</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>65,535</td>
<td>For transparent firewall mode, the number of MAC firewall mode, the number of MAC addresses allowed in the MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routes</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Dynamic routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Name</td>
<td>Rate or Concurrent</td>
<td>Minimum and Maximum Number per Context</td>
<td>System Limit</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpn burst anyconnect</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>The AnyConnect Premium Peers for your model minus the sum of the sessions assigned to all contexts for <strong>vpn anyconnect</strong>.</td>
<td>The number of AnyConnect sessions allowed beyond the amount assigned to a context with <strong>vpn anyconnect</strong>. For example, if your model supports 5000 peers, and you assign 4000 peers across all contexts with <strong>vpn anyconnect</strong>, then the remaining 1000 sessions are available for <strong>vpn burst anyconnect</strong>. Unlike <strong>vpn anyconnect</strong>, which guarantees the sessions to the context, <strong>vpn burst anyconnect</strong> can be oversubscribed; the burst pool is available to all contexts on a first-come, first-served basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpn anyconnect</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>See Supported Feature Licenses Per Model, on page 72 for the AnyConnect Premium Peers available for your model.</td>
<td>AnyConnect peers. You cannot oversubscribe this resource; all context assignments combined cannot exceed the model limit. The peers you assign for this resource are guaranteed to the context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpn burst other</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>The Other VPN session amount for your model minus the sum of the sessions assigned to all contexts for <strong>vpn other</strong>.</td>
<td>The number of site-to-site VPN sessions allowed beyond the amount assigned to a context with <strong>vpn other</strong>. For example, if your model supports 5000 sessions, and you assign 4000 sessions across all contexts with <strong>vpn other</strong>, then the remaining 1000 sessions are available for <strong>vpn burst other</strong>. Unlike <strong>vpn other</strong>, which guarantees the sessions to the context, <strong>vpn burst other</strong> can be oversubscribed; the burst pool is available to all contexts on a first-come, first-served basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpn other</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>See Supported Feature Licenses Per Model, on page 72 for the Other VPN sessions available for your model.</td>
<td>Site-to-site VPN sessions. You cannot oversubscribe this resource; all context assignments combined cannot exceed the model limit. The sessions you assign for this resource are guaranteed to the context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikev1 in-negotiation</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>A percentage of the Other VPN sessions assigned to this context. See the <strong>vpn other</strong> resources to assign sessions to the context.</td>
<td>Incoming IKEv1 SA negotiations, as a percentage of the context Other VPN limit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configure a Class for Resource Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Name</th>
<th>Rate or Concurrent</th>
<th>Minimum and Maximum Number per Context</th>
<th>System Limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssh</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>1 minimum 5 maximum</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SSH sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>The maximum depends on your specified flash memory drive</td>
<td>The maximum depends on your specified flash memory drive</td>
<td>Storage limit of context directory in MB. Specify the drive using the <code>storage-url</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslogs</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Syslog messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telnet</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>1 minimum 5 maximum</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Telnet sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlates</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network address translations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Procedure

**Step 1**
Specify the class name and enter the class configuration mode:

```
class name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# class gold
```

The `name` is a string up to 20 characters long. To set the limits for the default class, enter `default` for the name.

**Step 2**
Set the resource limit for a resource type:

```
limit-resource [rate] resource_name number[\*\%]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource rate inspects 10
```

- See the preceding table for a list of resource types. If you specify `all`, then all resources are configured with the same value. If you also specify a value for a particular resource, the limit overrides the limit set for `all`.
- Enter the `rate` argument to set the rate per second for certain resources.
- For most resources, specify `0` for the `number` to set the resource to be unlimited or to be the system limit, if available. For VPN resources, `0` sets the limit to none.
• For resources that do not have a system limit, you cannot set the percentage (%); you can only set an absolute value.

**Example**

For example, to set the default class limit for conns to 10 percent instead of unlimited, and to allow 5 site-to-site VPN tunnels with 2 tunnels allowed for VPN burst, enter the following commands:

```cisco
Ciscoasa(config)# class default
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource conns 10%
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource vpn other 5
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource vpn burst other 2
```

All other resources remain at unlimited.

To add a class called gold, enter the following commands:

```cisco
Ciscoasa(config)# class gold
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource mac-addresses 10000
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource conns 15%
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource rate conns 1000
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource rate inspects 500
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource asdm 5
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource ssh 5
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource rate syslogs 5000
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource telnet 5
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource xlates 36000
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource routes 5000
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource vpn other 10
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource vpn burst other 5
```

When a context is configured with a resource class, a check is made. A warning is generated if the proper licenses were not installed prior to attempting VPN remote-access connections. The administrator must then obtain an AnyConnect Apex license. For example, a warning like the following may appear:

```cisco
Ciscoasa(config)# class vpn
Ciscoasa(config-class)# limit-resource vpn anyconnect 10.0%
Ciscoasa(config-class)# context test
Creating context 'text'...Done. (3)
Ciscoasa(config-ctx)# member vpn
WARNING: Multi-mode remote access VPN support requires an AnyConnect Apex license.
Warning: An Access Context license is required for remote-access VPN support in multi-mode.
Ciscoasa(config-ctx)#
```

**Configure a Security Context**

The security context definition in the system configuration identifies the context name, configuration file URL, interfaces that a context can use, and other settings.

**Before you begin**

• Perform this procedure in the system execution space.
• For the ASASM, assign VLANs to the ASASM on the switch according to the ASASM quick start guide.

• For the ASA 5500-X, configure physical interface parameters, VLAN subinterfaces, EtherChannels, and redundant interfaces according to Basic Interface Configuration, on page 507.

• If you do not have an admin context (for example, if you clear the configuration) then you must first specify the admin context name by entering the following command:

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

Although this context does not exist yet in your configuration, you can subsequently enter the context name command to continue the admin context configuration.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Add or modify a context:

```
context name
```

**Example:**

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

The name is a string up to 32 characters long. 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.

**Note** “System” or “Null” (in upper or lower case letters) are reserved names, and cannot be used.

**Step 2** (Optional) Add a description for this context:

```
description text
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# description Admin Context
```

**Step 3** Specify the interfaces you can use in the context:

To allocate an interface:

```
allocate-interface interface_id [mapped_name] [visible | invisible]
```

To allocate one or more subinterfaces:

```
allocate-interface interface_id.subinterface [-interface_id.subinterface] [mapped_name[-mapped_name]] [visible | invisible]
```

**Example:**

```
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
```
Do not include a space between the interface type and the port number.

- Enter these commands multiple times to specify different ranges. If you remove an allocation with the `no` form of this command, then any context commands that include this interface are removed from the running configuration.

- Transparent firewall mode allows a limited number of interfaces to pass through traffic; however, you can use a dedicated management interface, Management `slot/port` (physical, subinterface, redundant, or EtherChannel), as an additional interface for management traffic. A separate management interface is not available for the ASASM.

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

- The `mapped_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 the context is using. 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`.

- 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 `gig0/11-gig0/15 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 `gig0/0.100-gig0/0.199 int1-int15`, for example, the command fails.

- Specify `visible` to see the real interface ID in the `show interface` command if you set a mapped name. The default `invisible` keyword shows only the mapped name.

**Step 4** Identify the URL from which the system downloads the context configuration:

```
config-url url
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/test.cfg
```

**Step 5** (Optional) Allow each context to use flash memory to store VPN packages, such as AnyConnect, as well as providing storage for AnyConnect and clientless SSL VPN portal customizations. For example, if you are using multiple context mode to configure an AnyConnect profile with Dynamic Access Policies, you must plan for context specific private storage. Each context can use a private storage space as well as a shared read-only storage space. **Note:** Make sure the target directory is already present on the specified disk using the `mkdir` command.

```
storage-url {private | shared} [diskn://path [context_label]]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# mkdir disk1:/private-storage
ciscoasa(config)# mkdir disk1:/shared-storage
```
ciscoasa(config)# context admin
ciscoasa(config-ctxt)# storage-url private disk1:/private-storage context
ciscoasa(config-ctxt)# storage-url shared disk1:/shared-storage shared

You can specify one private storage space per context. You can read/write/delete from this directory within the context (as well as from the system execution space). If you do not specify the disk number, the default is disk0. Under the specified path, the ASA creates a sub-directory named after the context. For example, for contextA if you specify disk1:/private-storage for the path, then the ASA creates a sub-directory for this context at disk1:/private-storage/contextA/. You can also optionally name the path within the context with a context_label, so that the file system is not exposed to context administrators. For example, if you specify the context_label as context, then from within the context, this directory is called context:. To control how much disk space is allowed per context, see Configure a Class for Resource Management, on page 211.

You can specify one read-only shared storage space per context, but you can create multiple shared directories. To reduce duplication of common large files that can be shared among all contexts, such as AnyConnect packages, you can use the shared storage space. The ASA does not create context sub-directories for this storage space because it is a shared space for multiple contexts. Only the system execution space can write and delete from the shared directory.

**Step 6** (Optional) Assign the context to a resource class:

```
member class_name
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-ctx)# member gold

If you do not specify a class, the context belongs to the default class. You can only assign a context to one resource class.

**Step 7** (Optional) Assign an IPS virtual sensor to this context if you have the IPS module installed:

```
allocate-ips sensor_name [mapped_name] [default]
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor1 highsec

See the IPS quick start guide for detailed information about virtual sensors.

- When you add a context URL, the system immediately loads the context so that it is running, if the configuration is available.

- Enter the allocate-interface commands before you enter the config-url command. If you enter the config-url command first, the ASA loads the context configuration immediately. If the context contains any commands that refer to (not yet configured) interfaces, those commands fail.

- The filename does not require a file extension, although we recommend using “.cfg”. The server must be accessible from the admin context. If the configuration file is not available, you see the following warning message:

  WARNING: Could not fetch the URL url
  INFO: Creating context with default config
For non-HTTP(S) URL locations, after you specify the URL, you can then change to the context, configure it at the CLI, and enter the `write memory` command to write the file to the URL location. (HTTP(S) is read only).

- The admin context file must be stored on the internal flash memory.
- Available URL types include: `disk number` (for flash memory), `ftp`, `http`, `https`, or `tftp`.
- To change the URL, reenter the `config-url` command with a new URL.

**Step 8**
(Optional) Assign a context to a failover group in Active/Active failover:

`join-failover-group {1 | 2}`

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# join-failover-group 2
```

By default, contexts are in group 1. The admin context must always be in group 1.

**Step 9**
(Optional) Enable Cloud Web Security for this context:

`scansafe [license key]`

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# scansafe
```

If you do not specify a `license`, the context uses the license configured in the system configuration. The ASA sends the authentication key to the Cloud Web Security proxy servers to indicate from which organization the request comes. The authentication key is a 16-byte hexadecimal number.

See the firewall configuration guide for detailed information about ScanSafe.

---

**Example**

The following example sets the admin context to be “administrator,” creates a context called “administrator” on the internal flash memory, and then adds two contexts from an FTP server:

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

ciscoasa(config)# context admin

ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.1

ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.1

ciscoasa(config-ctx)# config-url disk0:/admin.cfg

ciscoasa(config-ctx)# context test

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)# config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/test.cfg

ciscoasa(config-ctx)# member gold

ciscoasa(config-ctx)# context sample
```
Assign MAC Addresses to Context Interfaces Automatically

This section describes how to configure auto-generation of MAC addresses. The MAC address is used to classify packets within a context.

Before you begin

- When you configure a `nameif` command for the interface in a context, the new MAC address is generated immediately. If you enable this feature after you configure context interfaces, then MAC addresses are generated for all interfaces immediately after you enable it. If you disable this feature, the MAC address for each interface reverts to the default MAC address. For example, subinterfaces of GigabitEthernet 0/1 revert to using the MAC address of GigabitEthernet 0/1.

- In the rare circumstance that the generated MAC address conflicts with another private MAC address in your network, you can manually set the MAC address for the interface within the context.

Procedure

Automatically assign private MAC addresses to each context interface:

```
mac-address auto [prefix prefix]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# mac-address auto prefix 19
```

If you do not enter a prefix, then the ASA autogenerates the prefix based on the last two bytes of the interface (ASA 5500-X) or backplane (ASASM) MAC address.

If you manually enter a prefix, then the `prefix` is a decimal value between 0 and 65535. This prefix is converted to a four-digit hexadecimal number, and used as part of the MAC address.

Change Between Contexts and the System Execution Space

If you log in to the system execution space (or the admin context), you can change between contexts and perform configuration and monitoring tasks within each context. The running configuration that you edit in a configuration mode, or that is used in the `copy` or `write` commands, depends on your location. When you are in the system execution space, the running configuration consists only of the system configuration; when you are in a context, the running configuration consists only of that context. For example, you cannot view all running configurations (system plus all contexts) by entering the `show running-config` command. Only the current configuration displays.
Procedure

Step 1  Change to a context:
  changeto context name
  The prompt changes to ciscoasa/name/#

Step 2  Change to the system execution space:
  changeto system
  The prompt changes to ciscoasa#

Manage Security Contexts

This section describes how to manage security contexts.

Remove a Security Context

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

Note

If you use failover, there is a delay between when you remove the context on the active unit and when the context is removed on the standby unit. You might see an error message indicating that the number of interfaces on the active and standby units are not consistent; this error is temporary and can be ignored.

Before you begin

Perform this procedure in the system execution space.

Procedure

Step 1  Remove a single context:
  no context name
  All context commands are also removed. The context configuration file is not removed from the config URL location.

Step 2  Remove all contexts (including the admin context):
  clear context
  The context configuration files are not removed from the config URL locations.
Change the Admin Context

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 contexts from the server), it uses one of the contexts that is designated as the admin context.

The admin context is just like any other context, except that when a user logs in to the admin context, then that user has system administrator rights and can access the system and all other contexts. The admin context is not restricted in any way, and can be used as a regular context. However, because logging into the admin context grants you administrator privileges over all contexts, you might need to restrict access to the admin context to appropriate users.

Before you begin

• You can set any context to be the admin context, as long as the configuration file is stored in the internal flash memory.

• Perform this procedure in the system execution space.

Procedure

Set the admin context:

```
admin-context context_name
```

Example:

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

Any remote management sessions, such as Telnet, SSH, or HTTPS, that are connected to the admin context are terminated. You must reconnect to the new admin context.

A few system configuration commands, including `ntp server`, identify an interface name that belongs to the admin context. If you change the admin context, and that interface name does not exist in the new admin context, be sure to update any system commands that refer to the interface.

Change the Security Context URL

This section describes how to change the context URL.

Before you begin

• You cannot change the security context URL without reloading the configuration from the new URL. The ASA merges the new configuration with the current running configuration.

• Reentering the same URL also merges the saved configuration with the running configuration.

• A merge adds any new commands from the new configuration to the running configuration.

  • If the configurations are the same, no changes occur.
• If commands conflict or if commands affect the running of the context, then the effect of the merge depends on the command. You might get errors, or you might have unexpected results. If the running configuration is blank (for example, if the server was unavailable and the configuration was never downloaded), then the new configuration is used.

• If you do not want to merge the configurations, you can clear the running configuration, which disrupts any communications through the context, and then reload the configuration from the new URL.

• Perform this procedure in the system execution space.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
(Optional, if you do not want to perform a merge) Change to the context and clear configuration:

```
changeto context name
clear configure all
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# changeto context ctx1
ciscoasa/ctx1(config)# clear configure all
```

If you want to perform a merge, skip to Step 2.

**Step 2**  
Change to the system execution space:

```
changeto system
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa/ctx1(config)# changeto system
ciscoasa(config)#
```

**Step 3**  
Enter the context configuration mode for the context you want to change.

```
context name
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# context ctx1
```

**Step 4**  
Enter the new URL. The system immediately loads the context so that it is running.

```
config-url new_url
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/ctx1.cfg
```
Reload a Security Context

You can reload the context in two ways:

- Clear the running configuration and then import the startup configuration.
  This action clears most attributes associated with the context, such as connections and NAT tables.
- Remove the context from the system configuration.
  This action clears additional attributes, such as memory allocation, which might be useful for troubleshooting. However, to add the context back to the system requires you to respecify the URL and interfaces.

Reload by Clearing the Configuration

Procedure

Step 1  Change to the context that you want to reload:

```
change context name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# change context ctx1
ciscoasa/ctx1(config)#
```

Step 2  Clear the running configuration:

```
clear configure all
```

This command clears all connections.

Step 3  Reload the configuration:

```
copy startup-config running-config
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa/ctx1(config)# copy startup-config running-config
```

The ASA copies the configuration from the URL specified in the system configuration. You cannot change the URL from within a context.

Reload by Removing and Re-adding the Context

To reload the context by removing the context and then re-adding it, perform the steps.
Procedure

**Step 1**
Remove a Security Context, on page 221. Also delete config URL file from the disk

**Step 2**
Configure a Security Context, on page 215

Monitoring Security Contexts

This section describes how to view and monitor context information.

**View Context Information**

From the system execution space, you can view a list of contexts including the name, allocated interfaces, and configuration file URL.

**Procedure**

Show all contexts:

```
show context [name | detail | count]
```

If you want to show information for a particular context, specify the `name`.

The `detail` option shows additional information. See the following sample outputs below for more information.

The `count` option shows the total number of contexts.

**Example**

The following is sample output from the `show context` command. The following sample output shows three contexts:

```
ciscoasa# show context
Context Name  Interfaces       URL
  *admin        GigabitEthernet0/1.100  disk0:/admin.cfg
              GigabitEthernet0/1.101
  contexta     GigabitEthernet0/1.200  disk0:/contexta.cfg
              GigabitEthernet0/1.201
  contextb     GigabitEthernet0/1.300  disk0:/contextb.cfg
              GigabitEthernet0/1.301
Total active Security Contexts: 3
```

The following table shows each field description.
Table 7: show context Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Context Name</td>
<td>Lists all context names. The context name with the asterisk (*) is the admin context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfaces</td>
<td>The interfaces assigned to the context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>The URL from which the ASA loads the context configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is sample output from the `show context detail` command:

ciscoasa# show context detail

Context "admin", has been created, but initial ACL rules not complete
  Config URL: disk0:/admin.cfg
  Real Interfaces: Management0/0
  Mapped Interfaces: Management0/0
  Flags: 0x0000000013, ID: 1

Context "ctx", has been created, but initial ACL rules not complete
  Config URL: ctx.cfg
  Real Interfaces: GigabitEthernet0/0/0.10, GigabitEthernet0/1.20, GigabitEthernet0/2.30
  Mapped Interfaces: int1, int2, int3
  Flags: 0x0000000011, ID: 2

Context "system", is a system resource
  Config URL: startup-config
  Real Interfaces:
  Mapped Interfaces: Control0/0, GigabitEthernet0/0, GigabitEthernet0/0/0.10, GigabitEthernet0/1.10, GigabitEthernet0/1.20, GigabitEthernet0/2, GigabitEthernet0/2.30, GigabitEthernet0/3, Management0/0, Management0/0/0
  Flags: 0x0000000019, ID: 257

Context "null", is a system resource
  Config URL: ... null ...
  Real Interfaces:
  Mapped Interfaces:
  Flags: 0x0000000009, ID: 258

See the command reference for more information about the `detail` output.

The following is sample output from the `show context count` command:

ciscoasa# show context count
  Total active contexts: 2

View Resource Allocation

From the system execution space, you can view the allocation for each resource across all classes and class members.
**Procedure**

Show the resource allocation:

```bash
show resource allocation [detail]
```

This command shows the resource allocation, but does not show the actual resources being used. See View Resource Usage, on page 230 for more information about actual resource usage.

The `detail` argument shows additional information. See the following sample outputs for more information.

**Example**

The following sample output shows the total allocation of each resource as an absolute value and as a percentage of the available system resources:

```bash
ciscoasa# show resource allocation
Resource Total % of Avail
Conns [rate] 35000 N/A
Inspects [rate] 35000 N/A
Syslogs [rate] 10500 N/A
Conns 305000 30.50%
Hosts 78842 N/A
SSH 35 35.00%
Routes 5000 N/A
Telnet 35 35.00%
Xlates 91749 N/A
AnyConnect 1000 10%
AnyConnectBurst 200 2%
Other VPN Sessions 20 2.66%
Other VPN Burst 20 2.66%
All unlimited
```

The following table shows each field description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>The name of the resource that you can limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total amount of the resource that is allocated across all contexts. The amount is an absolute number of concurrent instances or instances per second. If you specified a percentage in the class definition, the ASA converts the percentage to an absolute number for this display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Avail</td>
<td>The percentage of the total system resources that is allocated across all contexts, if the resource has a hard system limit. If a resource does not have a system limit, this column shows N/A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is sample output from the `show resource allocation detail` command:

```
ciscoasa# show resource allocation detail
Resource Origin:
 A Value was derived from the resource 'all'
 C Value set in the definition of this class
 D Value set in default class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Membrs</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conns [rate]</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>34000</td>
<td>34000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>34000</td>
<td>34000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspects [rate]</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syslogs [rate]</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conns</td>
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<td>CA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>200000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300000</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosts</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>26214</td>
<td>26214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>26214</td>
<td>26214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>13107</td>
<td>13107</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>13107</td>
<td>13107</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26214</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telnet</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xlates</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>23040</td>
<td>23040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DA</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>23040</td>
<td>23040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>11520</td>
<td>11520</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>11520</td>
<td>11520</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Contexts:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23040</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-addresses</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>65535</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
The following table shows each field description.

**Table 9: show resource allocation detail Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>The name of the resource that you can limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>The name of each class, including the default class. The All contexts field shows the total values across all classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mmbrs</td>
<td>The number of contexts assigned to each class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>The origin of the resource limit, as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A—You set this limit with the <strong>all</strong> option, instead of as an individual resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• C—This limit is derived from the member class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• D—This limit was not defined in the member class, but was derived from the default class. For a context assigned to the default class, the value will be “C” instead of “D.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The ASA can combine “A” with “C” or “D.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>The limit of the resource per context, as an absolute number. If you specified a percentage in the class definition, the ASA converts the percentage to an absolute number for this display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total amount of the resource that is allocated across all contexts in the class. The amount is an absolute number of concurrent instances or instances per second. If the resource is unlimited, this display is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Avail</td>
<td>The percentage of the total system resources that is allocated across all contexts in the class. If the resource is unlimited, this display is blank. If the resource does not have a system limit, then this column shows N/A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**View Resource Usage**

From the system execution space, you can view the resource usage for each context and display the system resource usage.

**Procedure**

View resource usage for each context:

```
show resource usage [context context_name | top n | all | summary | system] [resource {resource_name | all} | detail] [counter counter_name [count_threshold]]
```

- By default, all context usage is displayed; each context is listed separately.
- Enter the `top n` keyword to show the contexts that are the top $n$ users of the specified resource. You must specify a single resource type, and not `resource all`, with this option.
- The `summary` option shows all context usage combined.
- The `system` option shows all context usage combined, but shows the system limits for resources instead of the combined context limits.
- For the `resource resource_name`, see Configure a Class for Resource Management, on page 211 for available resource names. See also the `show resource type` command. Specify `all` (the default) for all types.
- The `detail` option shows the resource usage of all resources, including those you cannot manage. For example, you can view the number of TCP intercepts.
- The `counter counter_name` is one of the following keywords:
  - `current`—Shows the active concurrent instances or the current rate of the resource.
  - `denied`—Shows the number of instances that were denied because they exceeded the resource limit shown in the Limit column.
  - `peak`—Shows the peak concurrent instances, or the peak rate of the resource since the statistics were last cleared, either using the `clear resource usage` command or because the device rebooted.
  - `all`—(Default) Shows all statistics.
- The `count_threshold` sets the number above which resources are shown. The default is 1. If the usage of the resource is below the number you set, then the resource is not shown. If you specify `all` for the counter name, then the `count_threshold` applies to the current usage.
- To show all resources, set the `count_threshold` to 0.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the `show resource usage context` command, which shows the resource usage for the admin context:
The following is sample output from the `show resource usage context admin` command, which shows the resource usage for all contexts and all resources. This sample shows the limits for six contexts.

```
ciscoasa# show resource usage context admin
Resource Current Peak Limit Denied Context
Telnet 1 1 5 0 admin
Conns 44 55 N/A 0 admin
Hosts 45 56 N/A 0 admin
```

The following is sample output from the `show resource usage summary` command, which shows the limits for 25 contexts. Because the context limit for Telnet and SSH connections is 5 per context, then the combined limit is 125. The system limit is only 100, so the system limit is shown.

```
ciscoasa# show resource usage summary
Resource Current Peak Limit Denied Context
Syslogs [rate] 1743 2132 N/A 0 Summary
Conns 584 763 280000(S) 0 Summary
Xlates 8526 8966 N/A 0 Summary
Hosts 254 254 N/A 0 Summary
Conns [rate] 270 535 N/A 1704 Summary
Inspects [rate] 270 535 N/A 0 Summary
AnyConnect 2 25 1000 0 Summary
AnyConnectBurst 0 0 200 0 Summary
Other VPN Sessions 0 10 10 740 Summary
Other VPN Burst 0 10 10 730 Summary
```

S = System: Combined context limits exceed the system limit; the system limit is shown.

The following is sample output from the `show resource usage summary` command, which shows the limits for 25 contexts. Because the context limit for Telnet and SSH connections is 5 per context, then the combined limit is 125. The system limit is only 100, so the system limit is shown.

```
ciscoasa# show resource usage summary
Resource Current Peak Limit Denied Context
Telnet 1 1 100[S] 0 System
SSH 2 2 100[S] 0 System
Conns 56 90 130000(S) 0 System
Hosts 89 102 N/A 0 System
```

S = System: Combined context limits exceed the system limit; the system limit is shown.

The following is sample output from the `show resource usage system` command, which shows the resource usage for all contexts, but it shows the system limit instead of the combined context limits. The `counter all 0` option is used to show resources that are not currently in use. The Denied statistics indicate how many times the resource was denied due to the system limit, if available.

```
ciscoasa# show resource usage system counter all 0
Resource Current Peak Limit Denied Context
Telnet 0 0 100 0 System
SSH 0 0 100 0 System
ASDM 0 0 32 0 System
Routes 0 0 N/A 0 System
IPSec 0 0 5 0 System
Syslogs [rate] 1 18 N/A 0 System
Conns 0 1 280000 0 System
Xlates 0 0 N/A 0 System
Hosts 0 2 N/A 0 System
Conns [rate] 1 1 N/A 0 System
```

High Availability and Scalability

View Resource Usage
Monitor SYN Attacks in Contexts

The ASA prevents SYN attacks using TCP Intercept. TCP Intercept uses the SYN cookies algorithm to prevent TCP SYN-flooding attacks. A SYN-flooding attack consists of a series of SYN packets usually originating from spoofed IP addresses. The constant flood of SYN packets keeps the server SYN queue full, which prevents it from servicing connection requests. When the embryonic connection threshold of a connection is crossed, the ASA acts as a proxy for the server and generates a SYN-ACK response to the client SYN request. When the ASA receives an ACK back from the client, it can then authenticate the client and allow the connection to the server.

Procedure

Step 1
Monitor the rate of attacks for individual contexts:

```
show perfmon
```

Step 2
Monitor the amount of resources being used by TCP intercept for individual contexts:

```
show resource usage detail
```

Step 3
Monitor the resources being used by TCP intercept for the entire system:

```
show resource usage summary detail
```

Examples

The following is sample output from the `show perfmon` command that shows the rate of TCP intercepts for a context called admin.

```
ciscoasa/admin# show perfmon
Context:admin
PERFMON STATS: Current Average
Xlates 0/s 0/s
Connections 0/s 0/s
TCP Conns 0/s 0/s
UDP Conns 0/s 0/s
URL Access 0/s 0/s
URL Server Req 0/s 0/s
WebSns Req 0/s 0/s
TCP Fixup 0/s 0/s
HTTP Fixup 0/s 0/s
FTP Fixup 0/s 0/s
AAA Authen 0/s 0/s
AAA Author 0/s 0/s
AAA Account 0/s 0/s
```
The following is sample output from the `show resource usage detail` command that shows the amount of resources being used by TCP Intercept for individual contexts. (Sample text in **bold** shows the TCP intercept information.)

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# show resource usage detail
Resource Current Peak Limit Denied Context
memory 843732 847288 unlimited 0 admin
chunk:channels 14 15 unlimited 0 admin
chunk:fixup 15 15 unlimited 0 admin
chunk:hole 1 1 unlimited 0 admin
chunk:ip-users 10 10 unlimited 0 admin
chunk:list-elem 21 21 unlimited 0 admin
chunk:list-hdr 3 4 unlimited 0 admin
chunk:route 2 2 unlimited 0 admin
chunk:static 1 1 unlimited 0 admin
tcp-intercepts 328787 803610 unlimited 0 admin
np-statics 3 3 unlimited 0 admin
statics 1 1 unlimited 0 admin
ace-rules 1 1 unlimited 0 admin
console-access-rul 2 2 unlimited 0 admin
fixup-rules 14 14 unlimited 0 admin
memory 959872 960000 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:channels 15 16 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:dbgtrace 1 1 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:fixup 15 15 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:global 1 1 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:hole 2 2 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:ip-users 10 10 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:udp-ctrl-blk 1 1 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:list-elem 24 24 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:list-hdr 5 6 unlimited 0 c1
chunk:nat 1 1 unlimited 0 c1
tcp-intercept-rate 16056 16254 unlimited 0 c1
globals 1 1 unlimited 0 c1
np-statics 3 3 unlimited 0 c1
statics 1 1 unlimited 0 c1
nats 1 1 unlimited 0 c1
ace-rules 2 2 unlimited 0 c1
console-access-rul 2 2 unlimited 0 c1
fixup-rules 14 14 unlimited 0 c1
memory 232695716 232020648 unlimited 0 system
chunk:channels 17 20 unlimited 0 system
chunk:dbgtrace 3 3 unlimited 0 system
chunk:fixup 15 15 unlimited 0 system
chunk:ip-users 4 4 unlimited 0 system
chunk:list-elem 1014 1014 unlimited 0 system
chunk:list-hdr 1 1 unlimited 0 system
chunk:route 1 1 unlimited 0 system
block:16384 510 885 unlimited 0 system
block:2048 32 34 unlimited 0 system
```

The following sample output shows the resources being used by TCP intercept for the entire system. (Sample text in **bold** shows the TCP intercept information.)

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# show resource usage summary detail
Resource Current Peak Limit Denied Context
```

---

**High Availability and Scalability**

**Monitor SYN Attacks in Contexts**

---

**CLI Book 1: Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide, 9.10**

---

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View Assigned MAC Addresses

You can view auto-generated MAC addresses within the system configuration or within the context.

View MAC Addresses in the System Configuration

This section describes how to view MAC addresses in the system configuration.

Before you begin

If you manually assign a MAC address to an interface, but also have auto-generation enabled, the auto-generated address continues to show in the configuration even though the manual MAC address is the one that is in use. If you later remove the manual MAC address, the auto-generated one shown will be used.

Procedure

Show the assigned MAC addresses from the system execution space:

**show running-config all context [name]**

The **all** option is required to view the assigned MAC addresses. Although the **mac-address auto** command is user-configurable in global configuration mode only, the command appears as a read-only entry in context configuration mode along with the assigned MAC address. Only allocated interfaces that are configured with a **nameif** command within the context have a MAC address assigned.
Examples

The following output from the `show running-config all context admin` command shows the primary and standby MAC address assigned to the Management0/0 interface:

```
ciscoasa# show running-config all context admin
context admin
allocate-interface Management0/0
  mac-address auto Management0/0 a2d2.0400.125a a2d2.0400.125b
config-url disk0:/admin.cfg
```

The following output from the `show running-config all context` command shows all the MAC addresses (primary and standby) for all context interfaces. Note that because the GigabitEthernet0/0 and GigabitEthernet0/1 main interfaces are not configured with a `nameif` command inside the contexts, no MAC addresses have been generated for them.

```
ciscoasa# show running-config all context
admin-context admin
context admin
  allocate-interface Management0/0
  mac-address auto Management0/0 a2d2.0400.125a a2d2.0400.125b
  config-url disk0:/admin.cfg
!
context CTX1
  allocate-interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  allocate-interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1-GigabitEthernet0/0.5
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.1 a2d2.0400.11bc a2d2.0400.11bd
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.2 a2d2.0400.11c0 a2d2.0400.11c1
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.3 a2d2.0400.11c4 a2d2.0400.11c5
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.4 a2d2.0400.11c8 a2d2.0400.11c9
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.5 a2d2.0400.11cc a2d2.0400.11cd
  allocate-interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  allocate-interface GigabitEthernet0/1.1-GigabitEthernet0/1.3
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/1.1 a2d2.0400.120a a2d2.0400.120b
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/1.2 a2d2.0400.1210 a2d2.0400.1211
  config-url disk0:/CTX1.cfg
!
context CTX2
  allocate-interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  allocate-interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1-GigabitEthernet0/0.5
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.1 a2d2.0400.11ba a2d2.0400.11bb
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.2 a2d2.0400.11be a2d2.0400.11bf
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.3 a2d2.0400.11c2 a2d2.0400.11c3
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.4 a2d2.0400.11c6 a2d2.0400.11c7
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/0.5 a2d2.0400.11ca a2d2.0400.11cb
  allocate-interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  allocate-interface GigabitEthernet0/1.1-GigabitEthernet0/1.3
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/1.1 a2d2.0400.120a a2d2.0400.120b
  mac-address auto GigabitEthernet0/1.2 a2d2.0400.120e a2d2.0400.120f
  config-url disk0:/CTX2.cfg
!```
View MAC Addresses Within a Context

This section describes how to view MAC addresses within a context.

Procedure

Show the MAC address in use by each interface within the context:

```
show interface | include (Interface)|(MAC)
```

Example

For example:

```
ciscoasa/context# show interface | include (Interface)|(MAC)
```

```
Interface GigabitEthernet1/1.1 "g1/1.1", is down, line protocol is down
  MAC address a201.0101.0600, MTU 1500
Interface GigabitEthernet1/1.2 "g1/1.2", is down, line protocol is down
  MAC address a201.0102.0600, MTU 1500
Interface GigabitEthernet1/1.3 "g1/1.3", is down, line protocol is down
  MAC address a201.0103.0600, MTU 1500
...```

Note

The `show interface` command shows the MAC address in use; if you manually assign a MAC address and also have auto-generation enabled, then you can only view the unused auto-generated address from within the system configuration.

Examples for Multiple Context Mode

The following example:

- Automatically sets the MAC addresses in contexts with a custom prefix.
- Sets the default class limit for conns to 10 percent instead of unlimited, and sets the VPN other sessions to 10, with a burst of 5.
- Creates a gold resource class.
- Sets the admin context to be “administrator.”
- Creates a context called “administrator” on the internal flash memory to be part of the default resource class.
- Adds two contexts from an FTP server as part of the gold resource class.

```
ciscoasa(config)# mac-address auto prefix 19
```
History for Multiple Context Mode

Table 10: History for Multiple Context Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple security contexts</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Multiple context mode was introduced. We introduced the following commands: context, mode, and class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic MAC address assignment</td>
<td>7.2(1)</td>
<td>Automatic assignment of MAC address to context interfaces was introduced. We introduced the following command: <strong>mac-address auto</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource management</td>
<td>7.2(1)</td>
<td>Resource management was introduced. We introduced the following commands: <strong>class</strong>, <strong>limit-resource</strong>, and <strong>member</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual sensors for IPS</td>
<td>8.0(2)</td>
<td>The AIP SSM running IPS software Version 6.0 and above can run multiple virtual sensors, which means you can configure multiple security policies on the AIP SSM. You can assign each context or single mode ASA to one or more virtual sensors, or you can assign multiple security contexts to the same virtual sensor. We introduced the following command: <strong>allocate-ips</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic MAC address assignment</td>
<td>8.0(5)/8.2(2)</td>
<td>The MAC address format was changed to use a prefix, to use a fixed starting value (A2), and to use a different scheme for the primary and secondary unit MAC addresses in a failover pair. The MAC addresses are also now persistent across reloads. The command parser now checks if auto-generation is enabled; if you want to also manually assign a MAC address, you cannot start the manual MAC address with A2. We modified the following command: <strong>mac-address auto prefix</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum contexts increased for the ASA 5550 and 5580</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>The maximum security contexts for the ASA 5550 was increased from 50 to 100. The maximum for the ASA 5580 was increased from 50 to 250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic MAC address assignment enabled by default</td>
<td>8.5(1)</td>
<td>Automatic MAC address assignment is now enabled by default. We modified the following command: <strong>mac-address auto</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Automatic generation of a MAC address prefix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Automatic generation of a MAC address prefix | 8.6(1) | In multiple context mode, the ASA now converts the automatic MAC address generation configuration to use a default prefix. The ASA auto-generates the prefix based on the last two bytes of the interface (ASA5500-X) or backplane (ASASM) MAC address. This conversion happens automatically when you reload, or if you reenable MAC address generation. The prefix method of generation provides many benefits, including a better guarantee of unique MAC addresses on a segment. You can view the auto-generated prefix by entering the `show running-config mac-address` command. If you want to change the prefix, you can reconfigure the feature with a custom prefix. The legacy method of MAC address generation is no longer available.

**Note** To maintain hitless upgrade for failover pairs, the ASA does not convert the MAC address method in an existing configuration upon a reload if failover is enabled. However, we strongly recommend that you manually change to the prefix method of generation when using failover, especially for the ASASM. Without the prefix method, ASASMs installed in different slot numbers experience a MAC address change upon failover, and can experience traffic interruption. After upgrading, to use the prefix method of MAC address generation, reenable MAC address generation to use the default prefix.

We modified the following command: `mac-address auto`.

Automatic MAC address assignment disabled by default on all models except for the ASASM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Automatic MAC address assignment disabled by default on all models except for the ASASM | 9.0(1) | Automatic MAC address assignment is now disabled by default except for the ASASM. We modified the following command: `mac-address auto`.

Note: We modified the following command: `mac-address auto`. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic routing in Security Contexts</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>EIGRP and OSPFv2 dynamic routing protocols are now supported in multiple context mode. OSPFv3, RIP, and multicast routing are not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New resource type for routing table entries</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>A new resource type, routes, was created to set the maximum number of routing table entries in each context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following commands: limit-resource, show resource types, show resource usage, show resource allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site-to-Site VPN in multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>Site-to-site VPN tunnels are now supported in multiple context mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New resource type for site-to-site VPN tunnels</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>New resource types, vpn other and vpn burst other, were created to set the maximum number of site-to-site VPN tunnels in each context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following commands: limit-resource, show resource types, show resource usage, show resource allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New resource type for IKEv1 SA negotiations</td>
<td>9.1(2)</td>
<td>New resource type, ikev1 in-negotiation, was created to set the maximum percentage of IKEv1 SA negotiations in each context to prevent overwhelming the CPU and crypto engines. Under certain conditions (large certificates, CRL checking), you might want to restrict this resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following commands: limit-resource, show resource types, show resource usage, show resource allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Remote Access VPN in multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>You can now use the following remote access features in multiple context mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• AnyConnect 3.x and later (SSL VPN only; no IKEv2 support)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Centralized AnyConnect image configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• AnyConnect image upgrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Context Resource Management for AnyConnect connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The AnyConnect Apex license is required for multiple context mode; you cannot use the default or legacy license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: <code>limit-resource vpn anyconnect</code>, <code>limit-resource vpn burst anyconnect</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-fill/Username-from-cert feature for multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>AnyConnect SSL support is extended, allowing pre-fill/username-from-certificate feature CLIs, previously available only in single mode, to be enabled in multiple context mode as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Virtualization for Remote Access VPN</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>Remote access VPN in multiple context mode now supports flash virtualization. Each context can have a private storage space and a shared storage place based on the total flash that is available:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Private storage—Store files associated only with that user and specific to the content that you want for that user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Shared storage—Upload files to this space and have it accessible to any user context for read/write access once you enable it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: <code>limit-resource storage, storage-url</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnyConnect client profiles supported in multi-context devices</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>AnyConnect client profiles are supported in multi-context devices. To add a new profile using ASDM, you must have the AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client release 4.2.00748 or 4.3.03013 and later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stateful failover for AnyConnect connections in multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>Stateful failover is now supported for AnyConnect connections in multiple context mode. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Access VPN Dynamic Access Policy (DAP) is supported in multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>You can now configure DAP per context in multiple context mode. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Access VPN CoA (Change of Authorization) is supported in multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>You can now configure CoA per context in multiple context mode. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Access VPN localization is supported in multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>Localization is supported globally. There is only one set of localization files that are shared across different contexts. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Access VPN for IKEv2 is supported in multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.9(2)</td>
<td>You can configure Remote Access VPN in multiple context mode for IKEv2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Failover for High Availability

This chapter describes how to configure Active/Standby or Active/Active failover to accomplish high availability of the Cisco ASA.

- About Failover, on page 243
- Licensing for Failover, on page 267
- Guidelines for Failover, on page 268
- Defaults for Failover, on page 270
- Configure Active/Standby Failover, on page 270
- Configure Active/Active Failover, on page 274
- Configure Optional Failover Parameters, on page 280
- Manage Failover, on page 288
- Monitoring Failover, on page 294
- History for Failover, on page 296

About Failover

Configuring failover requires two identical ASAs connected to each other through a dedicated failover link and, optionally, a state link. The health of the active units and interfaces is monitored to determine if specific failover conditions are met. If those conditions are met, failover occurs.

Failover Modes

The ASA supports two failover modes, Active/Active failover and Active/Standby failover. Each failover mode has its own method for determining and performing failover.

- In Active/Standby failover, one unit is the active unit. It passes traffic. The standby unit does not actively pass traffic. When a failover occurs, the active unit fails over to the standby unit, which then becomes active. You can use Active/Standby failover for ASAs in single or multiple context mode.

- In an Active/Active failover configuration, both ASAs can pass network traffic. Active/Active failover is only available to ASAs in multiple context mode. In Active/Active failover, you divide the security contexts on the ASA into 2 failover groups. A failover group is simply a logical group of one or more security contexts. One group is assigned to be active on the primary ASA, and the other group is assigned to be active on the secondary ASA. When a failover occurs, it occurs at the failover group level.

Both failover modes support stateful or stateless failover.
Failover System Requirements

This section describes the hardware, software, and license requirements for ASAs in a Failover configuration.

Hardware Requirements

The two units in a Failover configuration must:

- Be the same model.
- Have the same number and types of interfaces.

For the Firepower 2100 and Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, all interfaces must be preconfigured in FXOS identically before you enable Failover. If you change the interfaces after you enable Failover, make the interface changes in FXOS on the standby unit, and then make the same changes on the active unit. If you remove an interface in FXOS (for example, if you remove a network module, remove an EtherChannel, or reassign an interface to an EtherChannel), then the ASA configuration retains the original commands so that you can make any necessary adjustments; removing an interface from the configuration can have wide effects. You can manually remove the old interface configuration in the ASA OS.

- Have the same modules installed (if any).
- Have the same RAM installed.

If you are using units with different flash memory sizes in your Failover configuration, make sure the unit with the smaller flash memory has enough space to accommodate the software image files and the configuration files. If it does not, configuration synchronization from the unit with the larger flash memory to the unit with the smaller flash memory will fail.

Software Requirements

The two units in a Failover configuration must:

- Be in the same firewall mode (routed or transparent).
- Be in the same context mode (single or multiple).
- Have the same major (first number) and minor (second number) software version. However, you can temporarily use different versions of the software during an upgrade process; for example, you can upgrade one unit from Version 8.3(1) to Version 8.3(2) and have failover remain active. We recommend upgrading both units to the same version to ensure long-term compatibility.
- Have the same AnyConnect images. If the failover pair has mismatched images when a hitless upgrade is performed, then the clientless SSL VPN connection terminates in the final reboot step of the upgrade process, the database shows an orphaned session, and the IP pool shows that the IP address assigned to the client is “in use.”
- Be in the same FIPS mode.

License Requirements

The two units in a failover configuration do not need to have identical licenses; the licenses combine to make a failover cluster license.
Failover and Stateful Failover Links

The failover link and the optional stateful failover link are dedicated connections between the two units.

⚠️ Caution

All information sent over the failover and state links is sent in clear text unless you secure the communication with an IPsec tunnel or a failover key. If the ASA is used to terminate VPN tunnels, this information includes any usernames, passwords and preshared keys used for establishing the tunnels. Transmitting this sensitive data in clear text could pose a significant security risk. We recommend securing the failover communication with an IPsec tunnel or a failover key if you are using the ASA to terminate VPN tunnels.

Failover Link

The two units in a failover pair constantly communicate over a failover link to determine the operating status of each unit.

Failover Link Data

The following information is communicated over the failover link:

- The unit state (active or standby)
- Hello messages (keep-alives)
- Network link status
- MAC address exchange
- Configuration replication and synchronization

Interface for the Failover Link

You can use an unused data interface (physical, subinterface, redundant, or EtherChannel) as the failover link; however, you cannot specify an interface that is currently configured with a name. The failover link interface is not configured as a normal networking interface; it exists for failover communication only. This interface can only be used for the failover link (and also for the state link). For most models, you cannot use a management interface for failover unless explicitly described below.

The ASA does not support sharing interfaces between user data and the failover link. You also cannot use separate subinterfaces on the same parent for the failover link and for data.

See the following guidelines for the failover link:

- 5506-X through 5555-X—You cannot use the Management interface as the failover link; you must use a data interface. The only exception is for the 5506H-X, where you can use the management interface as the failover link.

- 5506H-X—You can use the Management 1/1 interface as the failover link. If you configure it for failover, you must reload the device for the change to take effect. In this case, you cannot also use the ASA Firepower module, because it requires the Management interface for management purposes.

- 5585-X—Do not use the Management 0/0 interface, even though it can be used as a data interface. It does not support the necessary performance for this use.
• ASA on the Firepower 9300 and Firepower 4100—We recommend that you use a 10 GB data interface for the combined failover and state link. You cannot use the management-type interface for the failover link.

• All other models—1 GB interface is large enough for a combined failover and state link.

For a redundant interface used as the failover link, see the following benefits for added redundancy:

• When a failover unit boots up, it alternates between the member interfaces to detect an active unit.

• If a failover unit stops receiving keepalive messages from its peer on one of the member interfaces, it switches to the other member interface.

For an EtherChannel used as the failover link, to prevent out-of-order packets, only one interface in the EtherChannel is used. If that interface fails, then the next interface in the EtherChannel is used. You cannot alter the EtherChannel configuration while it is in use as a failover link.

Connecting the Failover Link

Connect the failover link in one of the following two ways:

• Using a switch, with no other device on the same network segment (broadcast domain or VLAN) as the failover interfaces of the ASA.

• Using an Ethernet cable to connect the units directly, without the need for an external switch.

If you do not use a switch between the units, if the interface fails, the link is brought down on both peers. This condition may hamper troubleshooting efforts because you cannot easily determine which unit has the failed interface and caused the link to come down.

The ASA supports Auto-MDI/MDIX on its copper Ethernet ports, so you can either use a crossover cable or a straight-through cable. If you use a straight-through cable, the interface automatically detects the cable and swaps one of the transmit/receive pairs to MDIX.

Stateful Failover Link

To use Stateful Failover, you must configure a Stateful Failover link (also known as the state link) to pass connection state information.

Note

Cisco recommends that the bandwidth of the stateful failover link should at least match the bandwidth of the data interfaces.

Shared with the Failover Link

Sharing a failover link is the best way to conserve interfaces. However, you must consider a dedicated interface for the state link and failover link, if you have a large configuration and a high traffic network.

Dedicated Interface

You can use a dedicated data interface (physical, redundant, or EtherChannel) for the state link. For an EtherChannel used as the state link, to prevent out-of-order packets, only one interface in the EtherChannel is used. If that interface fails, then the next interface in the EtherChannel is used.

Connect a dedicated state link in one of the following two ways:
• Using a switch, with no other device on the same network segment (broadcast domain or VLAN) as the failover interfaces of the ASA device.

• Using an Ethernet cable to connect the appliances directly, without the need for an external switch.

If you do not use a switch between the units, if the interface fails, the link is brought down on both peers. This condition may hamper troubleshooting efforts because you cannot easily determine which unit has the failed interface and caused the link to come down.

The ASA supports Auto-MDI/MDIX on its copper Ethernet ports, so you can either use a crossover cable or a straight-through cable. If you use a straight-through cable, the interface automatically detects the cable and swaps one of the transmit/receive pairs to MDIX.

For optimum performance when using long distance failover, the latency for the state link should be less than 10 milliseconds and no more than 250 milliseconds. If latency is more than 10 milliseconds, some performance degradation occurs due to retransmission of failover messages.

### Avoiding Interrupted Failover and Data Links

We recommend that failover links and data interfaces travel through different paths to decrease the chance that all interfaces fail at the same time. If the failover link is down, the ASA can use the data interfaces to determine if a failover is required. Subsequently, the failover operation is suspended until the health of the failover link is restored.

See the following connection scenarios to design a resilient failover network.

#### Scenario 1—Not Recommended

If a single switch or a set of switches are used to connect both failover and data interfaces between two ASAs, then when a switch or inter-switch-link is down, both ASAs become active. Therefore, the following two connection methods shown in the following figures are NOT recommended.

*Figure 38: Connecting with a Single Switch—Not Recommended*

*Figure 39: Connecting with a Double-Switch—Not Recommended*

#### Scenario 2—Recommended

We recommend that failover links NOT use the same switch as the data interfaces. Instead, use a different switch or use a direct cable to connect the failover link, as shown in the following figures.
Figure 40: Connecting with a Different Switch

Figure 41: Connecting with a Cable

Scenario 3—Recommended

If the ASA data interfaces are connected to more than one set of switches, then a failover link can be connected to one of the switches, preferably the switch on the secure (inside) side of network, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 42: Connecting with a Secure Switch

Scenario 4—Recommended

The most reliable failover configurations use a redundant interface on the failover link, as shown in the following figures.
MAC Addresses and IP Addresses in Failover

When you configure your interfaces, you can specify an active IP address and a standby IP address on the same network. Generally, when a failover occurs, the new active unit takes over the active IP addresses and MAC addresses. Because network devices see no change in the MAC to IP address pairing, no ARP entries change or time out anywhere on the network.
Although recommended, the standby address is not required. Without a standby IP address, the active unit cannot perform network tests to check the standby interface health; it can only track the link state. You also cannot connect to the standby unit on that interface for management purposes.

The IP address and MAC address for the state link do not change at failover.

**Active/Standby IP Addresses and MAC Addresses**

For Active/Standby Failover, see the following for IP address and MAC address usage during a failover event:

1. The active unit always uses the primary unit’s IP addresses and MAC addresses.
2. When the active unit fails over, the standby unit assumes the IP addresses and MAC addresses of the failed unit and begins passing traffic.
3. When the failed unit comes back online, it is now in a standby state and takes over the standby IP addresses and MAC addresses.

However, if the secondary unit boots without detecting the primary unit, then the secondary unit becomes the active unit and uses its own MAC addresses, because it does not know the primary unit MAC addresses. When the primary unit becomes available, the secondary (active) unit changes the MAC addresses to those of the primary unit, which can cause an interruption in your network traffic. Similarly, if you swap out the primary unit with new hardware, a new MAC address is used.

Virtual MAC addresses guard against this disruption, because the active MAC addresses are known to the secondary unit at startup, and remain the same in the case of new primary unit hardware. If you do not configure virtual MAC addresses, you might need to clear the ARP tables on connected routers to restore traffic flow. The ASA does not send gratuitous ARPs for static NAT addresses when the MAC address changes, so connected routers do not learn of the MAC address change for these addresses.

**Active/Active IP Addresses and MAC Addresses**

For Active/Active failover, see the following for IP address and MAC address usage during a failover event:

1. The primary unit autogenerates active and standby MAC addresses for all interfaces in failover group 1 and 2 contexts. You can also manually configure the MAC addresses if necessary, for example, if there are MAC address conflicts.
2. Each unit uses the active IP addresses and MAC addresses for its active failover group, and the standby addresses for its standby failover group. For example, the primary unit is active for failover group 1, so it uses the active addresses for contexts in failover group 1. It is standby for the contexts in failover group 2, where it uses the standby addresses.
3. When a unit fails over, the other unit assumes the active IP addresses and MAC addresses of the failed failover group and begins passing traffic.
4. When the failed unit comes back online, and you enabled the preempt option, it resumes the failover group.

**Virtual MAC Addresses**

The ASA has multiple methods to configure virtual MAC addresses. We recommend using only one method. If you set the MAC address using multiple methods, the MAC address used depends on many variables, and
might not be predictable. Manual methods include the interface mode `mac-address` command, the `failover mac address` command, and for Active/Active failover, the failover group mode `mac address` command, in addition to autogeneration methods described below.

In multiple context mode, you can configure the ASA to generate virtual active and standby MAC addresses automatically for shared interfaces, and these assignments are synced to the secondary unit (see the `mac-address auto` command). For non-shared interfaces, you can manually set the MAC addresses for Active/Standby mode (Active/Active mode autogenerates MAC addresses for all interfaces).

For Active/Active failover, virtual MAC addresses are always used, either with default values or with values you can set per interface.

### Intra- and Inter-Chassis Module Placement for the ASA Services Module

You can place the primary and secondary ASASMs within the same switch or in two separate switches.

#### Intra-Chassis Failover

If you install the secondary ASASM in the same switch as the primary ASASM, you protect against module-level failure.

Even though both ASASMs are assigned the same VLANs, only the active module takes part in networking. The standby module does not pass any traffic.

The following figure shows a typical intra-switch configuration.

*Figure 45: Intra-Switch Failover*
Inter-Chassis Failover

To protect against switch-level failure, you can install the secondary ASASM in a separate switch. The ASASM does not coordinate failover directly with the switch, but it works harmoniously with the switch failover operation. See the switch documentation to configure failover for the switch.

For the best reliability of failover communications between ASASMs, we recommend that you configure an EtherChannel trunk port between the two switches to carry the failover and state VLANs.

For other VLANs, you must ensure that both switches have access to all firewall VLANs, and that monitored VLANs can successfully pass hello packets between both switches.

The following figure shows a typical switch and ASASM redundancy configuration. The trunk between the two switches carries the failover ASASM VLANs (VLANs 10 and 11).

---

**Note**

ASASM failover is independent of the switch failover operation; however, ASASM works in any switch failover scenario.

---

**Figure 46: Normal Operation**

If the primary ASASM fails, then the secondary ASASM becomes active and successfully passes the firewall VLANs.
If the entire switch fails, as well as the ASASM (such as in a power failure), then both the switch and the ASASM fail over to their secondary units.
Stateless and Stateful Failover

The ASA supports two types of failover, stateless and stateful for both the Active/Standby and Active/Active modes.

Note
Some configuration elements for clientless SSL VPN (such as bookmarks and customization) use the VPN failover subsystem, which is part of Stateful Failover. You must use Stateful Failover to synchronize these elements between the members of the failover pair. Stateless failover is not recommended for clientless SSL VPN.

Stateless Failover

When a failover occurs, all active connections are dropped. Clients need to reestablish connections when the new active unit takes over.
Some configuration elements for clientless SSL VPN (such as bookmarks and customization) use the VPN failover subsystem, which is part of Stateful Failover. You must use Stateful Failover to synchronize these elements between the members of the failover pair. Stateless (regular) failover is not recommended for clientless SSL VPN.

**Stateful Failover**

When Stateful Failover is enabled, the active unit continually passes per-connection state information to the standby unit, or in Active/Active failover, between the active and standby failover groups. After a failover occurs, the same connection information is available at the new active unit. Supported end-user applications are not required to reconnect to keep the same communication session.

**Supported Features**

For Stateful Failover, the following state information is passed to the standby ASA:

- NAT translation table.
- TCP and UDP connections and states. Other types of IP protocols, and ICMP, are not parsed by the active unit, because they get established on the new active unit when a new packet arrives.
- The HTTP connection table (unless you enable HTTP replication).
- The HTTP connection states (if HTTP replication is enabled)—By default, the ASA does not replicate HTTP session information when Stateful Failover is enabled. Because HTTP sessions are typically short-lived, and because HTTP clients typically retry failed connection attempts, not replicating HTTP sessions increases system performance without causing serious data or connection loss.
- SCTP connection states. However, SCTP inspection stateful failover is best effort. During failover, if any SACK packets are lost, the new active unit will drop all other out of order packets in the queue until the missing packet is received.
- The ARP table
- The Layer 2 bridge table (for bridge groups)
- The ISAKMP and IPsec SA table
- GTP PDP connection database
- SIP signaling sessions and pin holes.
- ICMP connection state—ICMP connection replication is enabled only if the respective interface is assigned to an asymmetric routing group.
- Static and dynamic routing tables—Stateful Failover participates in dynamic routing protocols, like OSPF and EIGRP, so routes that are learned through dynamic routing protocols on the active unit are maintained in a Routing Information Base (RIB) table on the standby unit. Upon a failover event, packets travel normally with minimal disruption to traffic because the active secondary unit initially has rules that mirror the primary unit. Immediately after failover, the re-convergence timer starts on the newly active unit. Then the epoch number for the RIB table increments. During re-convergence, OSPF and EIGRP routes become updated with a new epoch number. Once the timer is expired, stale route entries (determined by the epoch number) are removed from the table. The RIB then contains the newest routing protocol forwarding information on the newly active unit.
Note
Routes are synchronized only for link-up or link-down events on an active unit. If the link goes up or down on the standby unit, dynamic routes sent from the active unit may be lost. This is normal, expected behavior.

- DHCP Server—DHCP address leases are not replicated. However, a DHCP server configured on an interface will send a ping to make sure an address is not being used before granting the address to a DHCP client, so there is no impact to the service. State information is not relevant for DHCP relay or DDNS.

- Cisco IP SoftPhone sessions—If a failover occurs during an active Cisco IP SoftPhone session, the call remains active because the call session state information is replicated to the standby unit. When the call is terminated, the IP SoftPhone client loses connection with the Cisco Call Manager. This connection loss occurs because there is no session information for the CTIQBE hangup message on the standby unit. When the IP SoftPhone client does not receive a response back from the Call Manager within a certain time period, it considers the Call Manager unreachable and unregisters itself.

- RA VPN—Remote access VPN end users do not have to reauthenticate or reconnect the VPN session after a failover. However, applications operating over the VPN connection could lose packets during the failover process and not recover from the packet loss.

Unsupported Features
For Stateful Failover, the following state information is not passed to the standby ASA:

- The user authentication (uauth) table
- TCP state bypass connections
- Multicast routing.
- State information for modules, such as the ASA FirePOWER module.
- Selected clientless SSL VPN features:
  - Smart Tunnels
  - Port Forwarding
  - Plugins
  - Java Applets
  - IPv6 clientless or Anyconnect sessions
  - Citrix authentication (Citrix users must reauthenticate after failover)

Bridge Group Requirements for Failover
There are special considerations for failover when using bridge groups.
Bridge Group Requirements for Appliances, ASAv

When the active unit fails over to the standby unit, the connected switch port running Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) can go into a blocking state for 30 to 50 seconds when it senses the topology change. To avoid traffic loss while the port is in a blocking state, you can configure one of the following workarounds depending on the switch port mode:

- **Access mode**—Enable the STP PortFast feature on the switch:

  ```
  interface interface_id
  spanning-tree portfast
  ```

  The PortFast feature immediately transitions the port into STP forwarding mode upon linkup. The port still participates in STP. So if the port is to be a part of the loop, the port eventually transitions into STP blocking mode.

- **Trunk mode**—Block BPDU on the ASA on a bridge group's member interfaces with an EtherType access rule:

  ```
  access-list id ethertype deny bpdu
  access-group id in interface name1
  access-group id in interface name2
  ```

  Blocking BPDU on the switch. Be sure not to have any loops involving the ASA in your network layout.

If neither of the above options are possible, then you can use one of the following less desirable workarounds that impacts failover functionality or STP stability:

- Disable interface monitoring.

- Increase interface holdtime to a high value that will allow STP to converge before the ASAs fail over.

- Decrease STP timers to allow STP to converge faster than the interface holdtime.

Bridge Group Requirements for the ASA Services Module

To avoid loops when you use failover with bridge groups, you should allow BPDU to pass (the default), and you must use switch software that supports BPDU forwarding.

Loops can occur if both modules are active at the same time, such as when both modules are discovering each other’s presence, or due to a bad failover link. Because the ASASMs bridge packets between the same two VLANs, loops can occur when packets between bridge group member interfaces get endlessly replicated by both ASASMs. The spanning tree protocol can break such loops if there is a timely exchange of BPDU. To break the loop, BPDU sent between VLAN 200 and VLAN 201 need to be bridged.
Failover Health Monitoring

The ASA monitors each unit for overall health and for interface health. This section includes information about how the ASA performs tests to determine the state of each unit.

Unit Health Monitoring

The ASA determines the health of the other unit by monitoring the failover link with hello messages. When a unit does not receive three consecutive hello messages on the failover link, the unit sends LANTEST messages on each data interface, including the failover link, to validate whether or not the peer is responsive. For the Firepower 9300 and 4100 series, you can enable Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) monitoring, which is more reliable than hello messages. The action that the ASA takes depends on the response from the other unit. See the following possible actions:

- If the ASA receives a response on the failover link, then it does not fail over.
- If the ASA does not receive a response on the failover link, but it does receive a response on a data interface, then the unit does not failover. The failover link is marked as failed. You should restore the failover link as soon as possible because the unit cannot fail over to the standby while the failover link is down.
- If the ASA does not receive a response on any interface, then the standby unit switches to active mode and classifies the other unit as failed.

Interface Monitoring

You can monitor up to 1025 interfaces (in multiple mode, divided between all contexts). You should monitor important interfaces. For example in multiple mode, you might configure one context to monitor a shared interface: because the interface is shared, all contexts benefit from the monitoring.
When a unit does not receive hello messages on a monitored interface for 2 polling periods, it runs interface tests. If all interface tests fail for an interface, but this same interface on the other unit continues to successfully pass traffic, then the interface is considered to be failed. If the threshold for failed interfaces is met, then a failover occurs. If the other unit interface also fails all the network tests, then both interfaces go into the “Unknown” state and do not count towards the failover limit.

An interface becomes operational again if it receives any traffic. A failed ASA returns to standby mode if the interface failure threshold is no longer met.

If you have a services module, such as the ASA FirePOWER SSP, then the ASA also monitors the health of the module over the backplane interface. Failure of the module is considered a unit failure and will trigger failover. This setting is configurable.

If an interface has IPv4 and IPv6 addresses configured on it, the ASA uses the IPv4 addresses to perform the health monitoring.

If an interface has only IPv6 addresses configured on it, then the ASA uses IPv6 neighbor discovery instead of ARP to perform the health monitoring tests. For the broadcast ping test, the ASA uses the IPv6 all nodes address (FE02::1).

Note

If a failed unit does not recover and you believe it should not be failed, you can reset the state by entering the failover reset command. If the failover condition persists, however, the unit will fail again.

Interface Tests

The ASA uses the following interface tests:

1. Link Up/Down test—A test of the interface status. If the Link Up/Down test indicates that the interface is down, then the ASA considers it failed. If the status is Up, then the ASA performs the Network Activity test.

2. Network Activity test—A received network activity test. The purpose of this test is to generate network traffic using LANTEST messages to determine which (if either) unit has failed. At the start of the test, each unit clears its received packet count for its interfaces. As soon as a unit receives any packets during the test (up to 5 seconds), then the interface is considered operational. If one unit receives traffic and the other unit does not, then the unit that received no traffic is considered failed. If neither unit received traffic, then the ASA starts the ARP test.

3. ARP test—A reading of the unit ARP cache for the 2 most recently acquired entries. One at a time, the unit sends ARP requests to these machines, attempting to stimulate network traffic. After each request, the unit counts all received traffic for up to 5 seconds. If traffic is received, the interface is considered operational. If no traffic is received, an ARP request is sent to the next machine. If at the end of the list no traffic has been received, the ASA starts the ping test.

4. Broadcast Ping test—A ping test that consists of sending out a broadcast ping request. The unit then counts all received packets for up to 5 seconds. If any packets are received at any time during this interval, the interface is considered operational and testing stops. If no traffic is received, the testing starts over again with the ARP test.

Interface Status

Monitored interfaces can have the following status:

- Unknown—Initial status. This status can also mean the status cannot be determined.
**Failover Conditions**

- Normal—The interface is receiving traffic.
- Testing—Hello messages are not heard on the interface for five poll times.
- Link Down—The interface or VLAN is administratively down.
- No Link—The physical link for the interface is down.
- Failed—No traffic is received on the interface, yet traffic is heard on the peer interface.

**Failover Times**

The following table shows the minimum, default, and maximum failover times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Failover Condition</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active unit loses power or stops normal operation.</td>
<td>800 milliseconds</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
<td>45 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active unit main board interface link down.</td>
<td>500 milliseconds</td>
<td>5 seconds</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active unit 4GE module interface link down.</td>
<td>2 seconds</td>
<td>5 seconds</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active unit FirePOWER module fails.</td>
<td>2 seconds</td>
<td>2 seconds</td>
<td>2 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active unit interface up, but connection problem causes interface testing.</td>
<td>5 seconds</td>
<td>25 seconds</td>
<td>75 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuration Synchronization**

Failover includes various types of configuration synchronization.

**Running Configuration Replication**

Running configuration replication occurs when one or both devices in the failover pair boot.

In Active/Standby failover, configurations are always synchronized from the active unit to the standby unit.

In Active/Active failover, whichever unit boots second obtains the running configuration from the unit that boots first, regardless of the primary or secondary designation of the booting unit. After both units are up,
commands entered in the system execution space are replicated from the unit on which failover group 1 is in the active state.

When the standby/second unit completes its initial startup, it clears its running configuration (except for the failover commands needed to communicate with the active unit), and the active unit sends its entire configuration to the standby/second unit. When the replication starts, the ASA console on the active unit displays the message “Beginning configuration replication: Sending to mate,” and when it is complete, the ASA displays the message “End Configuration Replication to mate.” Depending on the size of the configuration, replication can take from a few seconds to several minutes.

On the unit receiving the configuration, the configuration exists only in running memory. You should save the configuration to flash memory according to Save Configuration Changes, on page 41. For example, in Active/Active failover, enter the **write memory all** command in the system execution space on the unit that has failover group 1 in the active state. The command is replicated to the peer unit, which proceeds to write its configuration to flash memory.

---

**Note**

During replication, commands entered on the unit sending the configuration may not replicate properly to the peer unit, and commands entered on the unit receiving the configuration may be overwritten by the configuration being received. Avoid entering commands on either unit in the failover pair during the configuration replication process.

---

**Note**

The **crypto ca server** command and related subcommands are not supported with failover; you must remove them using the **no crypto ca server** command.

---

**File Replication**

Configuration syncing does not replicate the following files and configuration components, so you must copy these files manually so they match:

- AnyConnect images
- CSD images
- AnyConnect profiles

The ASA uses a cached file for the AnyConnect client profile stored in cache:/stc/profiles, and not the file stored in the flash file system. To replicate the AnyConnect client profile to the standby unit, perform one of the following:

- Enter the **write standby** command on the active unit.
- Reapply the profile on the active unit.
- Reload the standby unit.

- Local Certificate Authorities (CAs)
- ASA images
- ASDM images
Command Replication

After startup, commands that you enter on the active unit are immediately replicated to the standby unit. You do not have to save the active configuration to flash memory to replicate the commands.

In Active/Active failover, commands entered in the system execution space are replicated from the unit on which failover group 1 is in the active state.

Failure to enter the commands on the appropriate unit for command replication to occur causes the configurations to be out of synchronization. Those changes may be lost the next time the initial configuration synchronization occurs.

The following commands are replicated to the standby ASA:

- All configuration commands except for `mode`, `firewall`, and `failover lan unit`
- `copy running-config startup-config`
- `delete`
- `mkdir`
- `rename`
- `rmdir`
- `write memory`

The following commands are not replicated to the standby ASA:

- All forms of the `copy` command except for `copy running-config startup-config`
- All forms of the `write` command except for `write memory`
- `debug`
- `failover lan unit`
- `firewall`
- `show`
- `terminal pager` and `pager`

About Active/Standby Failover

Active/Standby failover lets you use a standby ASA to take over the functionality of a failed unit. When the active unit fails, the standby unit becomes the active unit.

---

**Note**

For multiple context mode, the ASA can fail over the entire unit (including all contexts) but cannot fail over individual contexts separately.
Primary/Secondary Roles and Active/Standby Status

The main differences between the two units in a failover pair are related to which unit is active and which unit is standby, namely which IP addresses to use and which unit actively passes traffic.

However, a few differences exist between the units based on which unit is primary (as specified in the configuration) and which unit is secondary:

• The primary unit always becomes the active unit if both units start up at the same time (and are of equal operational health).

• The primary unit MAC addresses are always coupled with the active IP addresses. The exception to this rule occurs when the secondary unit becomes active and cannot obtain the primary unit MAC addresses over the failover link. In this case, the secondary unit MAC addresses are used.

Active Unit Determination at Startup

The active unit is determined by the following:

• If a unit boots and detects a peer already running as active, it becomes the standby unit.

• If a unit boots and does not detect a peer, it becomes the active unit.

• If both units boot simultaneously, then the primary unit becomes the active unit, and the secondary unit becomes the standby unit.

Failover Events

In Active/Standby failover, failover occurs on a unit basis. Even on systems running in multiple context mode, you cannot fail over individual or groups of contexts.

The following table shows the failover action for each failure event. For each failure event, the table shows the failover policy (failover or no failover), the action taken by the active unit, the action taken by the standby unit, and any special notes about the failover condition and actions.

Table 12: Failover Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Failure Event</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Active Group Action</th>
<th>Standby Group Action</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active unit failed (power or hardware)</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>No hello messages are received on any monitored interface or the failover link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mark active as failed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formerly active unit recovers</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Become standby</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby unit failed (power or hardware)</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Mark standby as failed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>When the standby unit is marked as failed, then the active unit does not attempt to fail over, even if the interface failure threshold is surpassed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### About Active/Active Failover

This section describes Active/Active failover.

#### Active/Active Failover Overview

In an Active/Active failover configuration, both ASAs can pass network traffic. Active/Active failover is only available to ASAs in multiple context mode. In Active/Active failover, you divide the security contexts on the ASA into a maximum of 2 failover groups.

A failover group is simply a logical group of one or more security contexts. You can assign failover group to be active on the primary ASA, and failover group 2 to be active on the secondary ASA. When a failover occurs, it occurs at the failover group level. For example, depending on interface failure patterns, it is possible for failover group 1 to fail over to the secondary ASA, and subsequently failover group 2 to fail over to the primary ASA. This event could occur if the interfaces in failover group 1 are down on the primary ASA but up on the secondary ASA, while the interfaces in failover group 2 are down on the secondary ASA but up on the primary ASA.

The admin context is always a member of failover group 1. Any unassigned security contexts are also members of failover group 1 by default. If you want Active/Active failover, but are otherwise uninterested in multiple contexts, the simplest configuration would be to add one additional context and assign it to failover group 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Failure Event</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Active Group Action</th>
<th>Standby Group Action</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failover link failed during operation</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Mark failover link as failed</td>
<td>Mark failover link as failed</td>
<td>You should restore the failover link as soon as possible because the unit cannot fail over to the standby unit while the failover link is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover link failed at startup</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Mark failover link as failed</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>If the failover link is down at startup, both units become active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State link failed</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>State information becomes out of date, and sessions are terminated if a failover occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface failure on active unit above threshold</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Mark active as failed</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface failure on standby unit above threshold</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>Mark standby as failed</td>
<td>When the standby unit is marked as failed, then the active unit does not attempt to fail over even if the interface failure threshold is surpassed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration

#### CLI Book 1: Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide, 9.10

High Availability and Scalability
When configuring Active/Active failover, make sure that the combined traffic for both units is within the capacity of each unit.

Note

You can assign both failover groups to one ASA if desired, but then you are not taking advantage of having two active ASAs.

Primary/Secondary Roles and Active/Standby Status for a Failover Group

As in Active/Standby failover, one unit in an Active/Active failover pair is designated the primary unit, and the other unit the secondary unit. Unlike Active/Standby failover, this designation does not indicate which unit becomes active when both units start simultaneously. Instead, the primary/secondary designation does two things:

- The primary unit provides the running configuration to the pair when they boot simultaneously.
- Each failover group in the configuration is configured with a primary or secondary unit preference. When used with preemption, this preference ensures that the failover group runs on the correct unit after it starts up. Without preemption, both groups run on the first unit to boot up.

Active Unit Determination for Failover Groups at Startup

The unit on which a failover group becomes active is determined as follows:

- When a unit boots while the peer unit is not available, both failover groups become active on the unit.
- When a unit boots while the peer unit is active (with both failover groups in the active state), the failover groups remain in the active state on the active unit regardless of the primary or secondary preference of the failover group until one of the following occurs:
  - A failover occurs.
  - You manually force a failover.
  - You configured preemption for the failover group, which causes the failover group to automatically become active on the preferred unit when the unit becomes available.

Failover Events

In an Active/Active failover configuration, failover occurs on a failover group basis, not a system basis. For example, if you designate both failover groups as active on the primary unit, and failover group 1 fails, then failover group 2 remains active on the primary unit while failover group 1 becomes active on the secondary unit.

Because a failover group can contain multiple contexts, and each context can contain multiple interfaces, it is possible for all interfaces in a single context to fail without causing the associated failover group to fail.

The following table shows the failover action for each failure event. For each failure event, the policy (whether or not failover occurs), actions for the active failover group, and actions for the standby failover group are given.
### Table 13: Failover Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Failure Event</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Active Group Action</th>
<th>Standby Group Action</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A unit experiences a power or software failure</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Become standby Mark as failed</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>When a unit in a failover pair fails, any active failover groups on that unit are marked as failed and become active on the peer unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface failure on active failover group above threshold</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Mark active group as failed</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface failure on standby failover group above threshold</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>Mark standby group as failed</td>
<td>When the standby failover group is marked as failed, the active failover group does not attempt to fail over, even if the interface failure threshold is surpassed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formerly active failover group recovers</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>Unless failover group preemption is configured, the failover groups remain active on their current unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover link failed at startup</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>If the failover link is down at startup, both failover groups on both units become active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State link failed</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>State information becomes out of date, and sessions are terminated if a failover occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover link failed during operation</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Each unit marks the failover link as failed. You should restore the failover link as soon as possible because the unit cannot fail over to the standby unit while the failover link is down.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Licensing for Failover

Failover units do not require the same license on each unit. If you have licenses on both units, they combine into a single running failover cluster license. There are some exceptions to this rule. See the following table for precise licensing requirements for failover.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X | • Active/Standby—Security Plus License.  
• Active/Active—No Support.  
*Note* Each unit must have the same encryption license. |
| ASA 5512-X through ASA 5555-X | • ASA 5512-X—Security Plus License.  
• Other models—Base License.  
*Note* Each unit must have the same encryption license.  
• In multiple context mode, each unit must have the same AnyConnect Apex license.  
• Each unit must have the same IPS module license. You also need the IPS signature subscription on the IPS side for both units. See the following guidelines:  
• To buy the IPS signature subscription you need to have the ASA with IPS pre-installed (the part number must include “IPS”, for example ASA5515-IPS-K9); you cannot buy the IPS signature subscription for a non-IPS part number ASA.  
• You need the IPS signature subscription on both units; this subscription is not shared in failover, because it is not an ASA license.  
• The IPS signature subscription requires a unique IPS module license per unit. Like other ASA licenses, the IPS module license is technically shared in the failover cluster license. However, because of the IPS signature subscription requirements, you must buy a separate IPS module license for each unit in. |
| ASAv | See [Failover Licenses for the ASAv, on page 115](#). |
| ASA on the Firepower 2100 | See [Failover Licenses for the Firepower 2100, on page 115](#). |
### Guidelines for Failover

#### Context Mode

- Active/Active mode is supported only in multiple context mode.
- For multiple context mode, perform all steps in the system execution space unless otherwise noted.

#### Model Support

- **ASA 5506W-X**—You must disable interface monitoring for the internal GigabitEthernet 1/9 interface. These interfaces will not be able to communicate to perform the default interface monitoring checks, resulting in a switch from active to standby and back again because of expected interface communication failures.
- **ASA on the Firepower 9300**—We recommend that you use inter-chassis Failover for the best redundancy.
- The ASAv on public cloud networks such as Microsoft Azure and Amazon Web Services are not supported with Failover because Layer 2 connectivity is required. See Failover for High Availability in the Public Cloud, on page 299.
- The ASA FirePOWER module does not support failover directly; when the ASA fails over, any existing ASA FirePOWER flows are transferred to the new ASA. The ASA FirePOWER module in the new ASA begins inspecting the traffic from that point forward; old inspection states are not transferred.

You are responsible for maintaining consistent policies on the ASA FirePOWER modules in the high-availability ASA pair to ensure consistent failover behavior.

---

**Table: License Requirement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis</td>
<td>See Failover Licenses for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis, on page 116.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other models</td>
<td>Base License or Standard License.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Each unit must have the same encryption license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In multiple context mode, each unit must have the the same AnyConnect Apex license.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Create the failover pair before you configure the ASA FirePOWER modules. If the modules are already configured on both devices, clear the interface configuration on the standby device before creating the failover pair. From the CLI on the standby device, enter the `clear configure interface` command.

**Note**

When creating a failover pair with the ASAv, it is necessary to add the data interfaces to each ASAv in the same order. If the exact same interfaces are added to each ASAv, but in different order, errors may be presented at the ASAv Console. Failover functionality may also be affected.

**ASAv Failover for High Availability**

When creating a failover pair with the ASAv, it is necessary to add the data interfaces to each ASAv in the same order. If the exact same interfaces are added to each ASAv, but in different order, errors may be presented at the ASAv Console. Failover functionality may also be affected.

**Additional Guidelines**

- When the active unit fails over to the standby unit, the connected switch port running Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) can go into a blocking state for 30 to 50 seconds when it senses the topology change. To avoid traffic loss while the port is in a blocking state, you can enable the STP PortFast feature on the switch:

  ```
  interface interface_id spanning-tree portfast
  ```

  This workaround applies to switches connected to both routed mode and bridge group interfaces. The PortFast feature immediately transitions the port into STP forwarding mode upon linkup. The port still participates in STP. If the port is to be a part of the loop, the port eventually transitions into STP blocking mode.

- You cannot enable failover if a local CA server is configured. Remove the CA configuration using the `no crypto ca server` command.

- Configuring port security on the switch(es) connected to the ASA failover pair can cause communication problems when a failover event occurs. This problem occurs when a secure MAC address configured or learned on one secure port moves to another secure port, a violation is flagged by the switch port security feature.

- You can monitor up to 1025 interfaces on a unit, across all contexts.

- For Active/Standby Failover and a VPN IPsec tunnel, you cannot monitor both the active and standby units using SNMP over the VPN tunnel. The standby unit does not have an active VPN tunnel, and will drop traffic destined for the NMS. You can instead use SNMPv3 with encryption so the IPsec tunnel is not required.

- For Active/Active failover, no two interfaces in the same context should be configured in the same ASR group.

- For Active/Active failover, you can define a maximum of two failover groups.

- For Active/Active failover, when removing failover groups, you must remove failover group 1 last. Failover group 1 always contains the admin context. Any context not assigned to a failover group defaults to failover group 1. You cannot remove a failover group that has contexts explicitly assigned to it.
Defaults for Failover

By default, the failover policy consists of the following:

- No HTTP replication in Stateful Failover.
- A single interface failure causes failover.
- The interface poll time is 5 seconds.
- The interface hold time is 25 seconds.
- The unit poll time is 1 second.
- The unit hold time is 15 seconds.
- Virtual MAC addresses are disabled in multiple context mode, except for the ASASM, where they are enabled by default.
- Monitoring on all physical interfaces, or for the ASASM, all VLAN interfaces.

Configure Active/Standby Failover

To configure Active/Standby failover, configure basic failover settings on both the primary and secondary units. All other configuration occurs only on the primary unit, and is then synched to the secondary unit.

Configure the Primary Unit for Active/Standby Failover

Follow the steps in this section to configure the primary in an Active/Standby failover configuration. These steps provide the minimum configuration needed to enable failover on the primary unit.

Before you begin

- We recommend that you configure standby IP addresses for all interfaces except for the failover and state links. If you use a 31-bit subnet mask for point-to-point connections, do not configure a standby IP address.
- Do not configure a nameif for the failover and state links.
- For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | Designate this unit as the primary unit:  
`failover lan unit primary` |
| Step 2 | Specify the interface to be used as the failover link:  
`failover lan interface if_name interface_id` |
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# failover lan interface folink gigabitethernet0/3

This interface cannot be used for any other purpose (except, optionally, the state link).
The if_name argument assigns a name to the interface.
The interface_id argument can be a data physical interface, subinterface, redundant interface, or EtherChannel interface ID. On the ASASM, the interface_id specifies a VLAN ID. For the ASA 5506H-X only, you can specify the Management 1/1 interface as the failover link. If you do so, you must save the configuration with write memory, and then reload the device. You then cannot use this interface for failover and also use the ASA Firepower module; the module requires the interface for management, and you can only use it for one function. For the Firepower 9300 ASA security module, you can use any data or management type interface.

Step 3 Assign the active and standby IP addresses to the failover link:

```
failover interface ip failover_if_name {ip_address mask | ipv6_address / prefix} standby ip_address
```

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip folink 172.27.48.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.27.48.2

Or:

ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip folink 2001:a0a:b00::a0a:b70/64 standby 2001:a0a:b00::a0a:b71

This address should be on an unused subnet. This subnet can be 31-bits (255.255.255.254) with only two IP addresses.
The standby IP address must be in the same subnet as the active IP address.

Step 4 Enable the failover link:

```
interface failover_interface_id
no shutdown
```

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/3
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown

Step 5 (Optional) Specify the interface you want to use as the state link:

```
failover link if_name interface_id
```

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# failover link folink gigabitethernet0/3

You can share the failover link with the statelink.
The if_name argument assigns a name to the interface.
The `interface_id` argument can be a physical interface, subinterface, redundant interface, or EtherChannel interface ID. On the ASASM, the `interface_id` specifies a VLAN ID.

**Step 6**

If you specified a separate state link, assign the active and standby IP addresses to the state link:

```
failover interface ip state_if_name {ip_address mask | ipv6_address/prefix} standby ip_address
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip statelink 172.27.49.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.27.49.2
```

Or:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip statelink 2001:a0a:b00:a::a0a:b70/64 standby 2001:a0a:b00:a::a0a:b71
```

This address should be on an unused subnet, different from the failover link. This subnet can be 31-bits (255.255.255.254) with only two IP addresses.

The standby IP address must be in the same subnet as the active IP address.

Skip this step if you are sharing the state link.

**Step 7**

If you specified a separate state link, enable the state link.

```
interface state_interface_id
no shutdown
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/4
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Skip this step if you are sharing the state link.

**Step 8**

(Optional) Do one of the following to encrypt communications on the failover and state links:

- (Preferred) Establish IPsec LAN-to-LAN tunnels on the failover and state links between the units to encrypt all failover communications:
  
  ```
  failover ipsec pre-shared-key [0 | 8] key
  ```

  **Example:**
  
  ```
ciscoasa(config)# failover ipsec pre-shared-key a3rynsun
  ```

  The `key` can be up to 128 characters in length. Identify the same key on both units. The key is used by IKEv2 to establish the tunnels.

  If you use a master passphrase (see Configure the Master Passphrase, on page 630), then the key is encrypted in the configuration. If you are copying from the configuration (for example, from `more system:running-config` output), specify that the key is encrypted by using the `8` keyword. `0` is used by default, specifying an unencrypted password.
The `failover ipsec pre-shared-key` shows as ***** in `show running-config` output; this obscured key is not copyable.

If you do not configure failover and state link encryption, failover communication, including any passwords or keys in the configuration that are sent during command replication, will be in clear text.

You cannot use both IPsec encryption and the legacy `failover key` encryption. If you configure both methods, IPsec is used. However, if you use the master passphrase, you must first remove the failover key using the `no failover key` command before you configure IPsec encryption.

Failover LAN-to-LAN tunnels do not count against the IPsec (Other VPN) license.

- (Optional) Encrypt failover communication on the failover and state links:

  ```
  failover key [0 | 8] {hex key | shared_secret}
  ```

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa(config)# failover key johncr1cht0n
  ```

  Use a `shared_secret` from 1 to 63 characters or a 32-character `hex key`. For the `shared_secret`, you can use any combination of numbers, letters, or punctuation. The shared secret or hex key is used to generate the encryption key. Identify the same key on both units.

  If you use a master passphrase (see Configure the Master Passphrase, on page 630), then the shared secret or hex key is encrypted in the configuration. If you are copying from the configuration (for example, from more system:running-config output), specify that the shared secret or hex key is encrypted by using the `8` keyword. `0` is used by default, specifying an unencrypted password.

  The `failover key` shared secret shows as ***** in `show running-config` output; this obscured key is not copyable.

  If you do not configure failover and state link encryption, failover communication, including any passwords or keys in the configuration that are sent during command replication, will be in clear text.

**Step 9**

Enable failover:

```
failover
```

**Step 10**

Save the system configuration to flash memory:

```
write memory
```

**Examples**

The following example configures the failover parameters for the primary unit:

```
failover lan unit primary
failover lan interface folink gigabitethernet0/3

failover interface ip folink 172.27.48.0 255.255.255.254 standby 172.27.48.1
interface gigabitethernet 0/3
  no shutdown
failover link folink gigabitethernet0/3
failover ipsec pre-shared-key a3rynsun
```
Configure the Secondary Unit for Active/Standby Failover

The only configuration required on the secondary unit is for the failover link. The secondary unit requires these commands to communicate initially with the primary unit. After the primary unit sends its configuration to the secondary unit, the only permanent difference between the two configurations is the `failover lan unit` command, which identifies each unit as primary or secondary.

**Before you begin**
- Do not configure a `nameif` for the failover and state links.
- For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Re-enter the exact same commands as on the primary unit except for the `failover lan unit primary` command. You can optionally replace it with the `failover lan unit secondary` command, but it is not necessary because `secondary` is the default setting. See Configure the Primary Unit for Active/Standby Failover, on page 270.

For example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# failover lan interface folink gigabitethernet0/3
INFO: Non-failover interface config is cleared on GigabitEthernet0/3 and its sub-interfaces

ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip folink 172.27.48.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.27.48.2

ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/3

ciscoasa(config-ifc)# no shutdown

ciscoasa(config-ifc)# failover link folink gigabitethernet0/3

ciscoasa(config)# failover ipsec pre-shared-key a3rynsun

ciscoasa(config)# failover
```

**Step 2**
After the failover configuration syncs, save the configuration to flash memory:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# write memory
```

Configure Active/Active Failover

This section tells how to configure Active/Active failover.
Configure the Primary Unit for Active/Active Failover

Follow the steps in this section to configure the primary unit in an Active/Active failover configuration. These steps provide the minimum configuration needed to enable failover on the primary unit.

Before you begin

- Enable multiple context mode according to Enable or Disable Multiple Context Mode, on page 210.
- We recommend that you configure standby IP addresses for all interfaces except for the failover and state links according to Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces, on page 557. If you use a 31-bit subnet mask for point-to-point connections, do not configure a standby IP address.
- Do not configure a nameif for the failover and state links.
- Complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the change to system command.

Procedure

Step 1
Designate this unit as the primary unit:

```
failover lan unit primary
```

Step 2
Specify the interface to be used as the failover link:

```
failover lan interface if_name interface_id
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover lan interface folink gigabitethernet0/3
```

This interface cannot be used for any other purpose (except, optionally, the state link).

The `if_name` argument assigns a name to the interface.

The `interface_id` argument can be a physical interface, subinterface, redundant interface, or EtherChannel interface ID. On the ASASM, the `interface_id` specifies a VLAN ID.

Step 3
Assign the active and standby IP addresses to the failover link:

```
standby failover interface ip if_name {ip_address mask | ipv6_address/prefix} standby ip_address
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip folink 172.27.48.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.27.48.2
```

Or:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip folink 2001:a0a:b00::a0a:b70/64 standby 2001:a0a:b00::a0a:b71
```
This address should be on an unused subnet. This subnet can be 31-bits (255.255.255.254) with only two IP addresses.
The standby IP address must be in the same subnet as the active IP address.

Step 4
Enable the failover link:

```
interface failover_interface_id
no shutdown
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/3
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Step 5
(Optional) Specify the interface you want to use as the state link:

```
failover link if_name interface_id
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover link statelink gigabitethernet0/4
```

We recommend specifying a separate interface from the failover link or data interfaces.
The `if_name` argument assigns a name to the interface.
The `interface_id` argument can be a physical interface, subinterface, redundant interface, or EtherChannel interface ID. On the ASASM, the `interface_id` specifies a VLAN ID.

Step 6
If you specified a separate state link, assign the active and standby IP addresses to the state link:

This address should be on an unused subnet, different from the failover link. This subnet can be 31-bits (255.255.255.254) with only two IP addresses.
The standby IP address must be in the same subnet as the active IP address.
Skip this step if you are sharing the state link.

```
failover interface ip state if_name {ip_address mask | ipv6_address/prefix} standby ip_address
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip statelink 172.27.49.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.27.49.2
```

Or:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip statelink 2001:a0a:b00:a::a0a:b70/64 standby 2001:a0a:b00:a::a0a:b71
```

Step 7
If you specified a separate state link, enable the state link:

```
interface state_interface_id
no shutdown
```

Example:
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/4
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown

Skip this step if you are sharing the state link.

**Step 8**  
(Optional) Do one of the following to encrypt communications on the failover and state links:

- (Preferred) Establish IPsec LAN-to-LAN tunnels on the failover and state links between the units to encrypt all failover communications:

  ```
  failover ipsec pre-shared-key [0 | 8] key
  ```

  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# failover ipsec pre-shared-key a3rynus
  ```

  The *key* can be up to 128 characters in length. Identify the same key on both units. The key is used by IKEv2 to establish the tunnels.

  If you use a master passphrase (see Configure the Master Passphrase, on page 630), then the key is encrypted in the configuration. If you are copying from the configuration (for example, from `more system:running-config` output), specify that the key is encrypted by using the 8 keyword. 0 is used by default, specifying an unencrypted password.

  The *failover ipsec pre-shared-key* shows as ***** in `show running-config` output; this obscured key is not copyable.

  If you do not configure failover and state link encryption, failover communication, including any passwords or keys in the configuration that are sent during command replication, will be in clear text.

  You cannot use both IPsec encryption and the legacy *failover key* encryption. If you configure both methods, IPsec is used. However, if you use the master passphrase, you must first remove the failover key using the *no failover key* command before you configure IPsec encryption.

  Failover LAN-to-LAN tunnels do not count against the IPsec (Other VPN) license.

- (Optional) Encrypt failover communication on the failover and state links:

  ```
  failover key [0 | 8] {hex key | shared_secret}
  ```

  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# failover key johncr1cht0n
  ```

  Use a *shared_secret*, from 1 to 63 characters, or a 32-character *hex key*.

  For the *shared_secret*, you can use any combination of numbers, letters, or punctuation. The shared secret or hex key is used to generate the encryption key. Identify the same key on both units.

  If you use a master passphrase (see Configure the Master Passphrase, on page 630), then the shared secret or hex key is encrypted in the configuration. If you are copying from the configuration (for example, from `more system:running-config` output), specify that the shared secret or hex key is encrypted by using the 8 keyword. 0 is used by default, specifying an unencrypted password.

  The *failover key* shared secret shows as ***** in `show running-config` output; this obscured key is not copyable.

  If you do not configure failover and state link encryption, failover communication, including any passwords or keys in the configuration that are sent during command replication, will be in clear text.
Step 9
Create failover group 1:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-fover-group)# failover group 1
primary
preempt [delay]
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-fover-group)# failover group 1
primary
preempt 1200
```

Typically, you assign group 1 to the primary unit, and group 2 to the secondary unit. Both failover groups become active on the unit that boots first (even if it seems like they boot simultaneously, one unit becomes active first), despite the primary or secondary setting for the group. The `preempt` command causes the failover group to become active on the designated unit automatically when that unit becomes available.

You can enter an optional `delay` value, which specifies the number of seconds the failover group remains active on the current unit before automatically becoming active on the designated unit. Valid values are from 1 to 1200.

If Stateful Failover is enabled, the preemption is delayed until the connections are replicated from the unit on which the failover group is currently active.

If you manually fail over, the `preempt` command is ignored.

Step 10
Create failover group 2 and assign it to the secondary unit:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-fover-group)# failover group 2
secondary
preempt [delay]
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-fover-group)# failover group 2
secondary
preempt 1200
```

Step 11
Enter the context configuration mode for a given context, and assign the context to a failover group:

```plaintext
context name
join-failover-group {1 | 2}
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# context Eng
primary
preempt
```

Repeat this command for each context.

Any unassigned contexts are automatically assigned to failover group 1. The admin context is always a member of failover group 1; you cannot assign it to group 2.

Step 12
Enable failover:
failover

Step 13
Save the system configuration to flash memory:
write memory

Examples
The following example configures the failover parameters for the primary unit:

failover lan unit primary
failover lan interface folink gigabitethernet0/3

failover interface ip folink 172.27.48.0 255.255.255.254 standby 172.27.48.1
interface gigabitethernet 0/3
  no shutdown
failover link statelink gigabitethernet0/4

failover interface ip statelink 172.27.48.2 255.255.255.254 standby 172.27.48.3
interface gigabitethernet 0/4
  no shutdown
failover group 1
  primary
  preempt
failover group 2
  secondary
  preempt
context admin
  join-failover-group 1
failover ipsec pre-shared-key a3rynsun
failover

Configure the Secondary Unit for Active/Active Failover

The only configuration required on the secondary unit is for the failover link. The secondary unit requires these commands to communicate initially with the primary unit. After the primary unit sends its configuration to the secondary unit, the only permanent difference between the two configurations is the failover lan unit command, which identifies each unit as primary or secondary.

Before you begin

- Enable multiple context mode according to Enable or Disable Multiple Context Mode, on page 210.
- Do not configure a nameif for the failover and state links.
- Complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the changeto system command.
Procedure

Step 1  Re-enter the exact same commands as on the primary unit except for the failover lan unit primary command. You can optionally replace it with the failover lan unit secondary command, but it is not necessary because secondary is the default setting. You also do not need to enter the failover group and join-failover-group commands, as they are replicated from the primary unit. See Configure the Primary Unit for Active/Active Failover, on page 275.

For example:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# failover lan interface folink gigabitethernet0/3
INFO: Non-failover interface config is cleared on GigabitEthernet0/3 and its sub-interfaces

ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip folink 172.27.48.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.27.48.2

ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/3
no shutdown

ciscoasa(config)# failover link statelink gigabitethernet0/4
INFO: Non-failover interface config is cleared on GigabitEthernet0/4 and its sub-interfaces

ciscoasa(config)# failover interface ip statelink 172.27.49.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.27.49.2

ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/4
no shutdown

ciscoasa(config)# failover ipsec pre-shared-key a3rynsun

ciscoasa(config)# failover
```

Step 2  After the failover configuration syncs from the primary unit, save the configuration to flash memory:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# write memory
```

Step 3  If necessary, force failover group 2 to be active on the secondary unit:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# failover active group 2
```

## Configure Optional Failover Parameters

You can customize failover settings as desired.

## Configure Failover Criteria and Other Settings

See Defaults for Failover, on page 270 for the default settings for many parameters that you can change in this section. For Active/Active mode, you set most criteria per failover group.

### Before you begin

- Configure these settings in the system execution space in multiple context mode.

- For Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for unit health monitoring, see the following limitations:
  - Firepower 9300 and 4100 only.
  - Active/Standby only.
- Routed mode only

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Change the unit poll and hold times:

```
failover polltime [unit] [msec] poll_time [holdtime [msec] time]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover polltime unit msec 200 holdtime msec 800
```

The **polltime** range is between 1 and 15 seconds or between 200 and 999 milliseconds. The **holdtime** range is between 1 and 45 seconds or between 800 and 999 milliseconds. You cannot enter a holdtime value that is less than 3 times the unit poll time. With a faster poll time, the ASA can detect failure and trigger failover faster. However, faster detection can cause unnecessary switchovers when the network is temporarily congested.

If a unit does not hear hello packet on the failover communication interface for one polling period, additional testing occurs through the remaining interfaces. If there is still no response from the peer unit during the hold time, the unit is considered failed and, if the failed unit is the active unit, the standby unit takes over as the active unit.

In Active/Active mode, you set this rate for the system; you cannot set this rate per failover group.

**Step 2**

Configure BFD for unit health monitoring.

The regular unit monitoring can cause false alarms when CPU usage is high. The BFD method is distributed, so high CPU does not affect its operation.

a) Define a BFD template to be used for failover health detection:

```
bfd-template single-hop template_name
```

```
bfd interval min-tx milliseconds min-rx milliseconds multiplier multiplier_value
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# bfd template single-hop failover-temp
```

```
ciscoasa(config-bfd)# bfd interval min-tx 50 min-rx 50 multiplier 3
```

The **min-tx** specifies the rate at which BFD control packets are sent to the failover peer. The range is 50 to 999 milliseconds. The **min-rx** specifies the rate at which BFD control packets are expected to be received from the failover peer. The range is 50 to 999 milliseconds. The **multiplier** specifies the number of consecutive BFD control packets that must be missed from a failover peer before BFD declares that the peer is unavailable. The range is 3 to 50.

You can also configure echo and authentication for this template; see Create the BFD Template, on page 781.

b) Enable BFD for health monitoring:

```
failover health-check bfd template_name
```

**Example:**
Step 3
Change the interface link state poll time:

```
failover polltime link-state msec poll_time
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover polltime link-state msec 300
```

The range is between 300 and 799 milliseconds. By default, each ASA in a failover pair checks the link state of its interfaces every 500 msec. You can customize the polltime; for example, if you set the polltime to 300 msec, the ASA can detect an interface failure and trigger failover faster.

In Active/Active mode, you set this rate for the system; you cannot set this rate per failover group.

Step 4
Set the session replication rate in connections per second:

```
failover replication rate conns
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover replication rate 20000
```

The minimum and maximum rate is determined by your model. The default is the maximum rate. In Active/Active mode, you set this rate for the system; you cannot set this rate per failover group.

Step 5
Disable the ability to make any configuration changes directly on the standby unit or context:

```
failover standby config-lock
```

By default, configurations on the standby unit/context are allowed with a warning message.

Step 6
(Active/Active mode only) Specify the failover group you want to customize:

```
failover group {1 | 2}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover group 1
ciscoasa(config-fover-group)#
```

Step 7
Enable HTTP state replication:

- For Active/Standby mode:
  
  ```
  failover replication http
  ```

- For Active/Active mode:
  
  ```
  replication http
  ```

To allow HTTP connections to be included in the state information replication, you need to enable HTTP replication. Because HTTP connections are typically short-lived, and because HTTP clients typically retry failed connection attempts, HTTP connections are not automatically included in the replicated state information.
Note Because of a delay when deleting HTTP flows from the standby unit when using failover, the show conn count output might show different numbers on the active unit vs. the standby unit; if you wait several seconds and re-issue the command, you will see the same count on both units.

Step 8 Set the threshold for failover when interfaces fail:

- For Active/Standby mode:
  
  ```
  failover interface-policy num [%]
  ```
  
  Example:
  
  ```
ciscoasa (config)# failover interface-policy 20%
  ```

- For Active/Active mode:
  
  ```
  interface-policy num [%]
  ```
  
  Example:
  
  ```
ciscoasa(config-fover-group)# interface-policy 20%
  ```

By default, one interface failure causes failover.

When specifying a specific number of interfaces, the `num` argument can be from 1 to 1025.

When specifying a percentage of interfaces, the `num` argument can be from 1 to 100.

Step 9 Change the interface poll and hold times:

- For Active/Standby mode:
  
  ```
  failover polltime interface [msec] time [holdtime time]
  ```
  
  Example:
  
  ```
ciscoasa(config)# failover polltime interface msec 500 holdtime 5
  ```

- For Active/Active mode:
  
  ```
  polltime interface [msec] time [holdtime time]
  ```
  
  Example:
  
  ```
ciscoasa(config-fover-group)# polltime interface msec 500 holdtime 5
  ```

Valid values for the poll time are from 1 to 15 seconds or, if the optional `msec` keyword is used, from 500 to 999 milliseconds. The hold time determines how long it takes from the time a hello packet is missed to when the interface is marked as failed. Valid values for the hold time are from 5 to 75 seconds. You cannot enter a hold time that is less than 5 times the poll time.

If the interface link is down, interface testing is not conducted and the standby unit could become active in just one interface polling period if the number of failed interfaces meets or exceeds the configured failover criteria.
Step 10  Configure the virtual MAC address for an interface:

- For Active/Standby mode:
  ```
  failover mac address phy_if active_mac standby_mac
  ```
  Example:
  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# failover mac address gigabitethernet0/2 00a0.c969.87c8 00a0.c918.95d8
  ```

- For Active/Active mode:
  ```
  mac address phy_if active_mac standby_mac
  ```
  Example:
  ```
  ciscoasa(config-fover-group)# mac address gigabitethernet0/2 00a0.c969.87c8 00a0.c918.95d8
  ```

The `phy_if` argument is the physical name of the interface, such as gigabitethernet0/1.
The `active_mac` and `standby_mac` arguments are MAC addresses in H.H.H format, where H is a 16-bit hexadecimal digit. For example, the MAC address 00-0C-F1-42-4C-DE would be entered as 000C.F142.4CDE.
The `active_mac` address is associated with the active IP address for the interface, and the `standby_mac` is associated with the standby IP address for the interface.

You can also set the MAC address using other commands or methods, but we recommend using only one method. If you set the MAC address using multiple methods, the MAC address used depends on many variables, and might not be predictable.

Use the `show interface` command to display the MAC address used by an interface.

Step 11  (Active/Active mode only) Repeat this procedure for the other failover group.

---

**Configure Interface Monitoring**

By default, monitoring is enabled on all physical interfaces, or for the ASASM, all VLAN interfaces, and on any hardware or software modules installed on the ASA, such as the ASA FirePOWER module. You might want to exclude interfaces attached to less critical networks from affecting your failover policy.

**Before you begin**

- You can monitor up to 1025 interfaces on a unit (across all contexts in multiple context mode).
- In multiple context mode, configure interfaces within each context.

**Procedure**

Enable or disable health monitoring for an interface:
[no] monitor-interface {if_name | service-module}

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# monitor-interface inside
ciscoasa(config)# no monitor-interface eng1

If you do not want a hardware or software module failure, such as the ASA FirePOWER module, to trigger failover, you can disable module monitoring using the `no monitor-interface service-module` command. Note that for the ASA 5585-X, if you disable monitoring of the service module, you may also want to disable monitoring of the interfaces on the module, which are monitored separately.

---

**Configure Support for Asymmetrically Routed Packets (Active/Active Mode)**

When running in Active/Active failover, a unit might receive a return packet for a connection that originated through its peer unit. Because the ASA that receives the packet does not have any connection information for the packet, the packet is dropped. This drop most commonly occurs when the two ASAs in an Active/Active failover pair are connected to different service providers and the outbound connection does not use a NAT address.

You can prevent the return packets from being dropped by allowing asymmetrically routed packets. To do so, you assign the similar interfaces on each ASA to the same ASR group. For example, both ASAs connect to the inside network on the inside interface, but connect to separate ISPs on the outside interface. On the primary unit, assign the active context outside interface to ASR group 1; on the secondary unit, assign the active context outside interface to the same ASR group 1. When the primary unit outside interface receives a packet for which it has no session information, it checks the session information for the other interfaces in standby contexts that are in the same group; in this case, ASR group 1. If it does not find a match, the packet is dropped. If it finds a match, then one of the following actions occurs:

- If the incoming traffic originated on a peer unit, some or all of the layer 2 header is rewritten and the packet is redirected to the other unit. This redirection continues as long as the session is active.
- If the incoming traffic originated on a different interface on the same unit, some or all of the layer 2 header is rewritten and the packet is reinjected into the stream.

**Note**

This feature does not provide asymmetric routing; it restores asymmetrically routed packets to the correct interface.

The following figure shows an example of an asymmetrically routed packet.
1. An outbound session passes through the ASA with the active SecAppA context. It exits interface outside ISP-A (192.168.1.1).

2. Because of asymmetric routing configured somewhere upstream, the return traffic comes back through the interface outsideISP-B (192.168.2.2) on the ASA with the active SecAppB context.

3. Normally the return traffic would be dropped because there is no session information for the traffic on interface 192.168.2.2. However, the interface is configured as part of ASR group 1. The unit looks for the session on any other interface configured with the same ASR group ID.

4. The session information is found on interface outsideISP-A (192.168.1.2), which is in the standby state on the unit with SecAppB. Stateful Failover replicated the session information from SecAppA to SecAppB.

5. Instead of being dropped, the layer 2 header is rewritten with information for interface 192.168.1.1 and the traffic is redirected out of the interface 192.168.1.2, where it can then return through the interface on the unit from which it originated (192.168.1.1 on SecAppA). This forwarding continues as needed until the session ends.

**Before you begin**

- Stateful Failover—Passes state information for sessions on interfaces in the active failover group to the standby failover group.

- Replication HTTP—HTTP session state information is not passed to the standby failover group, and therefore is not present on the standby interface. For the ASA to be able to re-route asymmetrically routed HTTP packets, you need to replicate the HTTP state information.

- Perform this procedure within each active context on the primary and secondary units.
• You cannot configure both ASR groups and traffic zones within a context. If you configure a zone in a context, none of the context interfaces can be part of an ASR group.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
On the primary unit, specify the interface for which you want to allow asymmetrically routed packets:
```
interface phy_if
```
*Example:*

```
primary/admin(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
```

**Step 2**  
Set the ASR group number for the interface:
```
asr-group num
```
*Example:*

```
primary/admin(config-ifc)# asr-group 1
```

Valid values for `num` range from 1 to 32.

**Step 3**  
On the secondary unit, specify the similar interface for which you want to allow asymmetrically routed packets:
```
interface phy_if
```
*Example:*

```
secondary/ctx1(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
```

**Step 4**  
Set the ASR group number for the interface to match the primary unit interface:
```
asr-group num
```
*Example:*

```
secondary/ctx1(config-ifc)# asr-group 1
```

**Examples**

The two units have the following configuration (configurations show only the relevant commands). The device labeled SecAppA in the diagram is the primary unit in the failover pair.

**Primary Unit System Configuration**

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
   description LAN/STATE Failover Interface
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
   no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
```
Manage Failover

This section describes how to manage Failover units after you enable Failover, including how to change the Failover setup and how to force failover from one unit to another.
**Force Failover**

To force the standby unit to become active, perform the following procedure.

**Before you begin**

In multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the System execution space.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Force a failover when entered on the *standby* unit. The standby unit becomes the active unit.

If you specify the `group group_id`, then this command forces a failover when entered on the *standby* unit for the specified Active/Active failover group. The standby unit becomes the active unit for the failover group.

- For Active/Standby mode on the standby unit:
  ```
  failover active
  ```

- For Active/Active mode on the standby unit:
  ```
  failover active [group group_id]
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  standby# failover active group 1
  ```

**Step 2**

Force a failover when entered on the *active* unit. The active unit becomes the standby unit.

If you specify the `group group_id`, then this command forces a failover when entered on the *active* unit for the specified failover group. The active unit becomes the standby unit for the failover group.

- For Active/Standby mode on the active unit:
  ```
  no failover active
  ```

- For Active/Active mode on the active unit:
  ```
  no failover active [group group_id]
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  active# no failover active group 1
  ```

**Disable Failover**

Disabling failover on one or both units causes the active and standby state of each unit to be maintained until you reload. For an Active/Active failover pair, the failover groups remain in the active state on whichever unit they are active, no matter which unit they are configured to prefer.

See the following characteristics when you disable failover:
• The standby unit/context remains in standby mode so that both units do not start passing traffic (this is called a pseudo-standby state).

• The standby unit/context continues to use its standby IP addresses even though it is no longer connected to an active unit/context.

• The standby unit/context continues to listen for a connection on the failover link. If failover is re-enabled on the active unit/context, then the standby unit/context resumes ordinary standby status after re-synchronizing the rest of its configuration.

• Do not enable failover manually on the standby unit to make it active; instead see Force Failover, on page 289. If you enable failover on the standby unit, you will see a MAC address conflict that can disrupt IPv6 traffic.

• To truly disable failover, save the no failover configuration to the startup configuration, and then reload.

**Before you begin**

In multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space.

**Procedure**

| Step 1 | Disable failover:  
| no failover |

**Step 2**
To completely disable failover, save the configuration and reload:

write memory
reload

---

**Restore a Failed Unit**

To restore a failed unit to an unfailed state, perform the following procedure.

**Before you begin**

In multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the System execution space.

**Procedure**

| Step 1 | Restore a failed unit to an unfailed state:  
| For Active/Standby mode:  
failover reset  
| For Active/Active mode:  
failover reset [group group_id] |
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# failover reset group 1

Restoring a failed unit to an unfailed state does not automatically make it active; restored units remain in the standby state until made active by failover (forced or natural). An exception is a failover group (Active/Active mode only) configured with failover preemption. If previously active, a failover group becomes active if it is configured with preemption and if the unit on which it failed is the preferred unit.

If you specify the group group_id, this command restores a failed Active/Active failover group to an unfailed state.

Step 2 (Active/Active mode only) To reset failover at the failover group level:
a) In the System choose Monitoring > Failover > Failover Group #, where # is the number of the failover group you want to control.
b) Click Reset Failover.

Re-Sync the Configuration

If you enter the write standby command on the active unit, the standby unit clears its running configuration (except for the failover commands used to communicate with the active unit), and the active unit sends its entire configuration to the standby unit.

For multiple context mode, when you enter the write standby command in the system execution space, all contexts are replicated. If you enter the write standby command within a context, the command replicates only the context configuration.

Replicated commands are stored in the running configuration.

Test the Failover Functionality

To test failover functionality, perform the following procedure.

Procedure

Step 1 Test that your active unit is passing traffic as expected by using FTP (for example) to send a file between hosts on different interfaces.

Step 2 Force a failover by entering the following command on the active unit:

Active/Standby mode:
ciscoasa(config)# no failover active

Active/Active mode:
ciscoasa(config)# no failover active group group_id

Step 3 Use FTP to send another file between the same two hosts.

Step 4 If the test was not successful, enter the show failover command to check the failover status.
Step 5 When you are finished, you can restore the unit to active status by enter the following command on the newly active unit:

Active/Standby mode:

ciscoasa(config)# no failover active

Active/Active mode:

ciscoasa(config)# failover active group group_id

Note When an ASA interface goes down, for failover it is still considered to be a unit issue. If the ASA detects that an interface is down, failover occurs immediately, without waiting for the interface holdtime. The interface holdtime is only useful when the ASA considers its status to be OK, although it is not receiving hello packets from the peer. To simulate interface holdtime, shut down the VLAN on the switch to prevent peers from receiving hello packets from each other.

Remote Command Execution

Remote command execution lets you send commands entered at the command line to a specific failover peer.

Send a Command

Because configuration commands are replicated from the active unit or context to the standby unit or context, you can use the failover exec command to enter configuration commands on the correct unit, no matter which unit you are logged in to. For example, if you are logged in to the standby unit, you can use the failover exec active command to send configuration changes to the active unit. Those changes are then replicated to the standby unit. Do not use the failover exec command to send configuration commands to the standby unit or context; those configuration changes are not replicated to the active unit and the two configurations will no longer be synchronized.

Output from configuration, exec, and show commands is displayed in the current terminal session, so you can use the failover exec command to issue show commands on a peer unit and view the results in the current terminal.

You must have sufficient privileges to execute a command on the local unit to execute the command on the peer unit.

Procedure

Step 1 If you are in multiple context mode, use the chagento context name command to change to the context you want to configure. You cannot change contexts on the failover peer with the failover exec command.

Step 2 Use the following command to send commands to the specified failover unit:

ciscoasa(config)# failover exec {active | mate | standby}

Use the active or standby keyword to cause the command to be executed on the specified unit, even if that unit is the current unit. Use the mate keyword to cause the command to be executed on the failover peer.
Commands that cause a command mode change do not change the prompt for the current session. You must use the `show failover exec` command to display the command mode the command is executed in. See Change Command Modes for more information.

---

**Change Command Modes**

The `failover exec` command maintains a command mode state that is separate from the command mode of your terminal session. By default, the `failover exec` command mode starts in global configuration mode for the specified device. You can change that command mode by sending the appropriate command (such as the `interface` command) using the `failover exec` command. The session prompt does not change when you change modes using `failover exec`.

For example, if you are logged in to global configuration mode of the active unit of a failover pair, and you use the `failover exec active` command to change to interface configuration mode, the terminal prompt remains in global configuration mode, but commands entered using `failover exec` are entered in interface configuration mode.

The following examples show the difference between the terminal session mode and the `failover exec` command mode. In the example, the administrator changes the `failover exec` mode on the active unit to interface configuration mode for the interface GigabitEthernet0/1. After that, all commands entered using `failover exec active` are sent to interface configuration mode for interface GigabitEthernet0/1. The administrator then uses failover exec active to assign an IP address to that interface. Although the prompt indicates global configuration mode, the `failover exec active` mode is in interface configuration mode.

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# failover exec active interface GigabitEthernet0/1
192.168.1.2

ciscoasa(config)# failover exec active ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 standby

192.168.1.2

ciscoasa(config)# router rip

ciscoasa(config-router)#
```

Changing commands modes for your current session to the device does not affect the command mode used by the `failover exec` command. For example, if you are in interface configuration mode on the active unit, and you have not changed the `failover exec` command mode, the following command would be executed in global configuration mode. The result would be that your session to the device remains in interface configuration mode, while commands entered using `failover exec active` are sent to router configuration mode for the specified routing process.

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# failover exec active router ospf 100

ciscoasa(config-if)#
```

Use the `show failover exec` command to display the command mode on the specified device in which commands sent with the `failover exec` command are executed. The `show failover exec` command takes the same keywords as the `failover exec` command: `active`, `mate`, or `standby`. The `failover exec` mode for each device is tracked separately.

For example, the following is sample output from the `show failover exec` command entered on the standby unit:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# failover exec active interface GigabitEthernet0/1

ciscoasa(config)# sh failover exec active

Active unit Failover EXEC is at interface sub-command mode
```
Security Considerations

The **failover exec** command uses the failover link to send commands to and receive the output of the command execution from the peer unit. You should enable encryption on the failover link to prevent eavesdropping or man-in-the-middle attacks.

Limitations of Remote Command Execution

When you use remote commands you face the following limitations:

- If you upgrade one unit using the zero-downtime upgrade procedure and not the other, both units must be running software that supports the **failover exec** command for the command to work.
- Command completion and context help is not available for the commands in the `cmd_string` argument.
- In multiple context mode, you can only send commands to the peer context on the peer unit. To send commands to a different context, you must first change to that context on the unit to which you are logged in.
- You cannot use the following commands with the **failover exec** command:
  - `chargeto`
  - `debug (undebug)`
- If the standby unit is in the failed state, it can still receive commands from the **failover exec** command if the failure is due to a service card failure; otherwise, the remote command execution will fail.
- You cannot use the **failover exec** command to switch from privileged EXEC mode to global configuration mode on the failover peer. For example, if the current unit is in privileged EXEC mode, and you enter **failover exec mate configure terminal**, the **show failover exec mate** output will show that the failover exec session is in global configuration mode. However, entering configuration commands for the peer unit using **failover exec** will fail until you enter global configuration mode on the current unit.
- You cannot enter recursive failover exec commands, such as **failover exec mate failover exec mate** command.
- Commands that require user input or confirmation must use the **noconfirm** option. For example, to reload the mate, enter:
  
  ```
  failover exec mate reload noconfirm
  ```

Monitoring Failover

This section lets you monitor the Failover status.
Failover Messages

When a failover occurs, both ASAs send out system messages.

Failover Syslog Messages

The ASA issues a number of syslog messages related to failover at priority level 2, which indicates a critical condition. To view these messages, see the syslog messages guide. The ranges of message IDs associated with failover are: 101xxx, 102xxx, 103xxx, 104xxx, 105xxx, 210xxx, 311xxx, 709xxx, 727xxx. For example, 105032 and 105043 indicate a problem with the failover link.

Note

During failover, the ASA logically shuts down and then brings up interfaces, generating syslog messages 411001 and 411002. This is normal activity.

Failover Debug Messages

To see debug messages, enter the debug failover command. See the command reference for more information.

Note

Because debugging output is assigned high priority in the CPU process, it can drastically affect system performance. For this reason, use the debug failover commands only to troubleshoot specific problems or during troubleshooting sessions with Cisco TAC.

SNMP Failover Traps

To receive SNMP syslog traps for failover, configure the SNMP agent to send SNMP traps to SNMP management stations, define a syslog host, and compile the Cisco syslog MIB into your SNMP management station.

Monitoring Failover Status

To monitor failover status, enter one of the following commands:

• show failover
  Displays information about the failover state of the unit.

• show failover group
  Displays information about the failover state of the failover group. The information displayed is similar to that of the show failover command but limited to the specified group.

• show monitor-interface
  Displays information about the monitored interface.

• show running-config failover
  Displays the failover commands in the running configuration.
## History for Failover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active/Standby failover</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>This feature was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active/Active failover</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>This feature was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for a hex value for the failover key</td>
<td>7.0(4)</td>
<td>You can now specify a hex value for failover link encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <strong>failover key hex</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for the master passphrase for the failover key</td>
<td>8.3(1)</td>
<td>The failover key now supports the master passphrase, which encrypts the shared key in the running and startup configuration. If you are copying the shared secret from one ASA to another, for example from the <strong>more system:running-config</strong> command, you can successfully copy and paste the encrypted shared key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> The <strong>failover key</strong> shared secret shows as ***** in <strong>show running-config</strong> output; this obscured key is not copyable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: **failover key [0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 support for failover added.</td>
<td>8.2(2)</td>
<td>We modified the following commands: <strong>failover interface ip, show failover, ipv6 address, show monitor-interface</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change to failover group unit preference during &quot;simultaneous&quot; bootup.</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>Earlier software versions allowed “simultaneous” boot up so that the failover groups did not require the <strong>preempt</strong> command to become active on the preferred unit. However, this functionality has now changed so that both failover groups become active on the first unit to boot up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### High Availability and Scalability

#### History for Failover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for IPsec LAN-to-LAN tunnels to encrypt failover and state link communications</td>
<td>9.1(2)</td>
<td>Instead of using the proprietary encryption for the failover key (the <code>failover key</code> command), you can now use an IPsec LAN-to-LAN tunnel for failover and state link encryption. <strong>Note</strong> Failover LAN-to-LAN tunnels do not count against the IPsec (Other VPN) license. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>failover ipsec pre-shared-key</code>, <code>show vpn-sessiondb</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable health monitoring of a hardware module</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>By default, the ASA monitors the health of an installed hardware module such as the ASA FirePOWER module. If you do not want a hardware module failure to trigger failover, you can disable module monitoring. We modified the following command: <code>monitor-interface service-module</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock configuration changes on the standby unit or standby context in a failover pair</td>
<td>9.3(2)</td>
<td>You can now lock configuration changes on the standby unit (Active/Standby failover) or the standby context (Active/Active failover) so you cannot make changes on the standby unit outside normal configuration syncing. We introduced the following command: <code>failover standby config-lock</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable use of the Management 1/1 interface as the failover link on the ASA 5506H</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>On the ASA 5506H only, you can now configure the Management 1/1 interface as the failover link. This feature lets you use all other interfaces on the device as data interfaces. Note that if you use this feature, you cannot use the ASA Firepower module, which requires the Management 1/1 interface to remain as a regular management interface. We modified the following commands: <code>failover lan interface</code>, <code>failover link</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Grade NAT enhancements now supported in failover and ASA clustering</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>For carrier-grade or large-scale PAT, you can allocate a block of ports for each host, rather than have NAT allocate one port translation at a time (see RFC 6888). This feature is now supported in failover and ASA cluster deployments. We modified the following command: <code>show local-host</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved sync time for dynamic ACLs from AnyConnect when using Active/Standby failover</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>When you use AnyConnect on a failover pair, then the sync time for the associated dynamic ACLs (dACLs) to the standby unit is now improved. Previously, with large dACLs, the sync time could take hours during which time the standby unit is busy syncing instead of providing high availability backup. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stateful failover for AnyConnect connections in multiple context mode</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>Stateful failover is now supported for AnyConnect connections in multiple context mode. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface link state monitoring polling for failover now configurable for faster detection</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>By default, each ASA in a failover pair checks the link state of its interfaces every 500 msec. You can now configure the polling interval, between 300 msec and 799 msec; for example, if you set the polltime to 300 msec, the ASA can detect an interface failure and trigger failover faster. We introduced the following command: <code>failover polltime link-state</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) support for Active/Standby failover health monitoring on the Firepower 9300 and 4100</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>You can enable Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for the failover health check between two units of an Active/Standby pair on the Firepower 9300 and 4100. Using BFD for the health check is more reliable than the default health check method and uses less CPU. We introduced the following command: <code>failover health-check bfd</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Failover for High Availability in the Public Cloud

This chapter describes how to configure Active/Backup failover to accomplish high availability of the Cisco ASA in a public cloud environment, such as Microsoft Azure.

- About Failover in the Public Cloud, on page 299
- Licensing for Failover in the Public Cloud, on page 303
- Defaults for Failover in the Public Cloud, on page 304
- About ASA High Availability in Microsoft Azure, on page 304
- Configure Active/Backup Failover, on page 307
- Configure Optional Failover Parameters, on page 308
- Enable Active/Backup Failover, on page 313
- Manage Failover in the Public Cloud, on page 314
- Monitor Failover in the Public Cloud, on page 316
- History for Failover in the Public Cloud, on page 318

About Failover in the Public Cloud

To ensure redundancy, you can deploy the ASA in a public cloud environment in an Active/Backup high availability (HA) configuration. HA in the public cloud implements a stateless Active/Backup solution that allows for a failure of the active ASA to trigger an automatic failover of the system to the backup ASA.

The following list describes the primary components in the HA public cloud solution:

- **Active ASA**—The ASA in the HA pair that is set up to handle the firewall traffic for the HA peers.

- **Backup ASA**—The ASA in the HA pair that is not handling firewall traffic and takes over as the active ASA in the event of an active ASA failure. It is referred to as a Backup rather than a Standby because it is does not take on the identify of its peer in the event of a failover.

- **HA Agent**—A lightweight process that runs on the ASA and determines the HA role (active/backup) of an ASA, detects failures of its HA peer, and performs actions based on its HA role.

On the physical ASA and the non-public cloud virtual ASA, the system handles failover conditions using gratuitous ARP requests where the backup ASA sends out a gratuitous ARP indicating it is now associated with the active IP and MAC addresses. Most public cloud environments do not allow broadcast traffic of this nature. For this reason, an HA configuration in the public cloud requires ongoing connections be restarted when failover happens.
The health of the active unit is monitored by the backup unit to determine if specific failover conditions are met. If those conditions are met, failover occurs. The failover time can vary from a few seconds to over a minute depending on the responsiveness of the public cloud infrastructure.

**About Active/Backup Failover**

In Active/Backup failover, one unit is the active unit. It passes traffic. The backup unit does not actively pass traffic or exchange any configuration information with the active unit. Active/Backup failover lets you use a backup ASAv device to take over the functionality of a failed unit. When the active unit fails, it changes to the backup state while the backup unit changes to the active state.

**Primary/Secondary Roles and Active/Backup Status**

When setting up Active/Backup failover, you configure one unit to be primary and the other as secondary. At this point, the two units act as two separate devices for device and policy configuration, as well as for events, dashboards, reports, and health monitoring.

The main differences between the two units in a failover pair are related to which unit is active and which unit is backup, namely which unit actively passes traffic. Although both units are capable of passing traffic, only the primary unit responds to Load Balancer probes and programs any configured routes to use it as a route destination. The backup unit's primary function is to monitor the health of the primary unit. The primary unit always becomes the active unit if both units start up at the same time (and are of equal operational health).

**Failover Connection**

The backup ASAv monitors the health of the active ASAv using a failover connection established over TCP:

- The active ASAv acts as a connection server by opening a **listen port**.
- The backup ASAv connects to the active ASAv using **connect port**.
- Typically the **listen port** and the **connect port** are the same, unless your configuration requires some type of network address translation between the ASAv units.

The state of the failover connection detects the failure of the active ASAv. When the backup ASAv sees the failover connection come down, it considers the active ASAv as **failed**. Similarly, if the backup ASAv does not receive a response to a keepalive message sent to the active unit, it considers the active ASAv as **failed**.

**Related Topics**

- **Polling and Hello Messages**

  The backup ASAv sends Hello messages over the failover connection to the active ASAv and expects a Hello Response in return. Message timing uses a polling interval, the time period between the receipt of a Hello Response by the backup ASAv unit and the sending of the next Hello message. The receipt of the response is enforced by a receive timeout, called the hold time. If the receipt of the Hello Response times out, the active ASAv is considered to have failed.

  The polling and hold time intervals are configurable parameters; see Configure Failover Criteria and Other Settings, on page 309.
Active Unit Determination at Startup

The active unit is determined by the following:

- If a unit boots and detects a peer already running as active, it becomes the backup unit.
- If a unit boots and does not detect a peer, it becomes the active unit.
- If both units boot simultaneously, then the primary unit becomes the active unit, and the secondary unit becomes the backup unit.

Failover Events

In Active/Backup failover, failover occurs on a unit basis. The following table shows the failover action for each failure event. For each failure event, the table shows the failover policy (failover or no failover), the action taken by the active unit, the action taken by the backup unit, and any special notes about the failover condition and actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Failure Event</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Active Action</th>
<th>Backup Action</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backup unit sees a failover connection close</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>This is the standard failover use case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Mark backup as failed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Failover to an inactive unit should never occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active unit sees a failover connection close</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Mark backup as failed</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>Failover should not occur if the active unit is not getting a response from the backup unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active unit sees a TCP timeout on failover link</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Mark backup as failed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup unit sees a TCP timeout on failover link</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>The backup unit assumes that the active unit is unable to continue operation and takes over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mark active as failed</td>
<td>In case the active unit is still up, but fails to send a response in time, the backup unit sends the failover command to the active unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure Event</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Active Action</td>
<td>Backup Action</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Authentication failed</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>Because the backup unit is changing the route tables, it is the only unit that needs to be authenticated to Azure. It does not matter if the active unit is authenticated to Azure or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup Authentication failed</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Mark backup as unauthenticated</td>
<td>No action</td>
<td>Failover cannot happen if the backup unit is not authenticated to Azure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active unit initiates intentional failover</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Become backup</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>The active unit initiates failover by closing the Failover Link Connection. The backup unit sees the connection close and becomes the active unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup unit initiates intentional failover</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Become backup</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>The backup unit initiates failover by sending a failover message to the active unit. When the active unit sees the message, it closes the connection and becomes the backup unit. The backup unit sees the connection close and becomes the active unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formerly active unit recovers</td>
<td>No failover</td>
<td>Become backup</td>
<td>Mark mate as backup</td>
<td>Failover should not occur unless absolutely necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active unit sees failover message from backup unit</td>
<td>Failover</td>
<td>Become backup</td>
<td>Become active</td>
<td>Can occur if a manual failover was initiated by a user; or the backup unit saw the TCP timeout, but the active unit is able to receive messages from the backup unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines and Limitations

This section includes the guidelines and limitations for this feature.

**ASAv Failover for High Availability in the Public Cloud**

To ensure redundancy, you can deploy the ASAv in a public cloud environment in an Active/Backup high availability (HA) configuration.

- Supported only on the Microsoft Azure public cloud, using the Standard D3_v2 instance.
- Implements a stateless Active/Backup solution that allows for a failure of the active ASAv to trigger an automatic failover of the system to the backup ASAv.

**Limitations**

- Failover is on the order of seconds rather than milliseconds.
- The HA role determination and the ability to participate as an HA unit depends on TCP connectivity between HA peers and between an HA unit and the Azure infrastructure. There are several situations where an ASAv will not be able participate as an HA unit:
  - The inability to establish a failover connection to its HA peer.
  - The inability to retrieve an authentication token from Azure.
  - The inability to authenticate with Azure.
- There is no synching of the configuration from the Active unit to the Backup unit. Each unit must be configured individually with similar configurations for handling failover traffic.
- No ASDM support.
- No IPSec Remote Access VPN support.

**Note**

See the Cisco Adaptive Security Virtual Appliance (ASAv) Quick Start Guide for information about supported VPN topologies in the public cloud.

- ASAv Virtual Machine instances must be in the same availability set. If you are a current ASAv user in Azure, you will not be able to upgrade to HA from an existing deployment. You have to delete your instance and deploy the ASAv 4 NIC HA offering from the Azure Marketplace.

**Licensing for Failover in the Public Cloud**

The ASAv uses Cisco Smart Software Licensing. A smart license is required for regular operation. Each ASAv must be licensed independently with an ASAv platform license. Until you install a license, throughput is limited to 100 Kbps so you can perform preliminary connectivity tests. See the Cisco ASA Series Feature Licenses page to find precise licensing requirements for ASAv.
Defaults for Failover in the Public Cloud

By default, the failover policy consists of the following:

- Stateless failover only.
- Each unit must be configured individually with similar configurations for handling failover traffic.
- The failover TCP control port number is 44442.
- The Azure Load Balancer health probe port number is 44441.
- The unit poll time is 5 seconds.
- The unit hold time is 15 seconds.

About ASAv High Availability in Microsoft Azure

The following figure shows a high-level view of an ASAv HA deployment in Azure. A protected workload sits behind two ASAv instances in an Active/Backup failover configuration. An Azure Load Balancer probes both of the ASAv units using a three-way TCP handshake. The active ASAv completes the three way handshake indicating that it is healthy, while the backup ASAv intentionally does not respond. By not responding to the Load Balancer, the backup ASAv appears unhealthy to the Load Balancer, which in turn does not send traffic to it.

On failover, the active ASAv stops responding to the Load Balancer probes and the backup ASAv starts responding, causing all new connections to be sent to the backup ASAv. The backup ASAv sends API requests to the Azure Fabric to modify the route table, redirecting traffic from the active unit to the backup unit. At this point, the backup ASAv becomes the active unit and the active unit becomes the backup unit or is offline, depending on the reason for the failover.
To be able to automatically make API calls to modify Azure route tables, the ASAv HA units need to have Azure Active Directory credentials. Azure employs the concept of a Service Principal which, in simple terms, is a service account. A Service Principal allows you to provision an account with only enough permissions and scope to run a task within a predefined set of Azure resources.

There are two steps to enable your ASAv HA deployment to manage your Azure subscription using a Service Principal:

1. Create an Azure Active Directory application and Service Principal; see About the Azure Service Principal, on page 305.

2. 

Related Topics

See the Azure documentation for more information about the Load Balancer.

About the Azure Service Principal

When you have an application that needs to access or modify Azure resources, such as route tables, you must set up an Azure Active Directory (AD) application and assign the required permissions to it. This approach is preferable to running the application under your own credentials because:

- You can assign permissions to the application identity that are different than your own permissions. Typically, these permissions are restricted to exactly what the application needs to do.
- You do not have to change the application's credentials if your responsibilities change.
- You can use a certificate to automate authentication when executing an unattended script.

When you register an Azure AD application in the Azure portal, two objects are created in your Azure AD tenant: an application object, and a service principal object.
• **Application object**—An Azure AD application is defined by its one and only application object, which resides in the Azure AD tenant where the application was registered, known as the application's "home" tenant.

• **Service principal object**—The service principal object defines the policy and permissions for an application's use in a specific tenant, providing the basis for a security principal to represent the application at run-time.

Azure provides instructions on how to create an Azure AD application and service principal in the *Azure Resource Manager Documentation*. See the following topics for complete instructions:

- Use portal to create an Azure Active Directory application and service principal that can access resources
- Use Azure PowerShell to create a service principal to access resource

---

**Note**

After you set up the service principal, obtain the **Directory ID**, **Application ID**, and **Secret key**. These are required to configure Azure authentication credentials; see *Configure Authentication Credentials for an Azure Service Principal*, on page 310.

---

### Configuration Requirements for ASAv High Availability in Azure

To deploy a configuration similar to the one described in *Figure 51: ASAv HA Deployment in Azure*, on page 305 you need the following:

- Azure Authentication information (see *About the Azure Service Principal*, on page 305):
  - Directory ID
  - Application ID
  - Secret key

- Azure route information (see *Configure Azure Route Tables*, on page 311):
  - Azure Subscription ID
  - Route table resource group
  - Table names
  - Address prefix
  - Next hop address

- ASA configuration (see *Configure Active/Backup Failover*, on page 307, *Defaults for Failover in the Public Cloud*, on page 304):
  - Active/Backup IP addresses
  - HA Agent communication port
  - Load Balancer probe port
  - Polling intervals
Configure basic failover settings on both the primary and secondary units. There is no synching of configuration from the primary unit to the secondary unit. Each unit must be configured individually with similar configurations for handling failover traffic.

## Configure Active/Backup Failover

To configure Active/Backup failover, configure basic failover settings on both the primary and secondary units. There is no synching of configuration from the primary unit to the secondary unit. Each unit must be configured individually with similar configurations for handling failover traffic.

### Before you begin

- Deploy your ASA v HA pair in an Azure Availability Set.
- Have your Azure environment information available, including your Azure Subscription ID and Azure authentication credentials for the Service Principal.

## Configure the Primary Unit for Active/Backup Failover

Follow the steps in this section to configure the primary in an Active/Backup failover configuration. These steps provide the minimum configuration needed to enable failover on the primary unit.

### Before you begin

- Configure these settings in the system execution space in single context mode.

### Example

The following example shows how to configure the failover parameters for the primary/active unit:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud unit primary
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud peer ip 10.4.3.5 port 4444
ciscoasa(config)#
```

### What to do next

Configure additional parameters as needed:

- Configure the backup unit; see Configure the Secondary Unit for Active/Backup Failover, on page 308.
- Configure Azure authentication; see Configure Authentication Credentials for an Azure Service Principal, on page 310.
- Configure Azure route information; see Configure Azure Route Tables, on page 311.
- Review additional parameters; see Configure Failover Criteria and Other Settings, on page 309.
Configure the Secondary Unit for Active/Backup Failover

Follow the steps in this section to configure the secondary unit in an Active/Backup failover configuration. These steps provide the minimum configuration needed to enable failover to the secondary unit.

Before you begin

- Configure these settings in the system execution space in single context mode.

Procedure

Step 1
Designate this unit as the backup unit:

```
failover cloud unit secondary
```

Step 2
Assign the active IP address to the failover link:

```
failover cloud peer ip ip-address [port port-number]
```

This IP address is used to establish a TCP failover control connection to the HA peer. The port is used when attempting to open a failover connection to the HA peer, which may already be the active unit. Configuring the port here may be needed if NAT is in place between the HA peers. In most cases you will not need to configure the port.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the failover parameters for the secondary/backup unit:

```
failover cloud unit secondary
failover cloud peer ip 10.4.3.4 port 4444
```

What to do next

Configure additional parameters as needed:

- Configure Azure authentication; see Configure Authentication Credentials for an Azure Service Principal, on page 310.
- Configure Azure route information; see Configure Azure Route Tables, on page 311.
- Review additional parameters; see Configure Failover Criteria and Other Settings, on page 309.

Configure Optional Failover Parameters

You can customize failover settings as necessary.
Configure Failover Criteria and Other Settings

See Defaults for Failover in the Public Cloud, on page 304 for the default settings for many parameters that you can change in this section.

Before you begin

- Configure these settings in the system execution space in single context mode.
- Configure these settings on both the primary and secondary units. There is no synching of configuration from the primary unit to the secondary unit.

Procedure

**Step 1** Specify the TCP port to be used for communication with the HA peer:

`failover cloud port control port-number`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud port control 4444
```

The `port-number` argument assigns a number for the TCP port used for peer-to-peer communication. This configures the failover connection TCP port on which to accept connections when in the active unit role. This is the port opened on the active ASA from which the backup ASA connects.

**Note** We recommend that you keep the default value of 4444, which is the default for both HA peers. If you change the default value for one HA peer, the best practice is to make the same change to the other HA unit.

**Step 2** Change the unit poll and hold times:

`failover cloud polltime poll_time [holdtime time]`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud polltime 10 holdtime 30
```

The `polltime` range is between 1 and 15 seconds. The hold time determines how long it takes from the time a hello packet is missed to when the unit is marked as failed. The `holdtime` range is between 3 and 60 seconds. You cannot enter a holdtime value that is less than 3 times the unit poll time. With a faster poll time, the ASA can detect failure and trigger failover faster. However, faster detection can cause unnecessary switchovers when the network is temporarily congested.

**Step 3** Specify the TCP port used for Azure Load Balancer health probes:

`failover cloud port probe port-number`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud port probe 4443
```
If your deployment uses an Azure Load Balancer, the active ASAvm must respond to TCP probes from the load balancer so that incoming connections are directed to the active unit.

---

**Configure Authentication Credentials for an Azure Service Principal**

You can enable your ASAvm HA peers to access or modify Azure resources, such as route tables, using an Azure Service Principal. You must set up an Azure Active Directory (AD) application and assign the required permissions to it. The following commands allow the ASAvm to authenticate with Azure using a Service Principal. See the ASAvm Quick Start Guide’s Azure chapter for more information about the Azure Service Principal.

**Before you begin**

- Configure these settings in the system execution space in single context mode.
- Configure these settings on both the primary and secondary units. There is no synching of configuration from the primary unit to the secondary unit.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Configure the Azure Subscription ID for the Azure Service Principal:

```
failover cloud subscription-id subscription-id
```

**Example:**

```
(config)# failover cloud subscription-id ab2fe6b2-c2bd-44
```

The Azure Subscription ID is needed to modify Azure route tables, for example, when the Cloud HA user wants to direct internal routes to the active unit.

**Step 2**
Configure Azure Service Principal credential information:

```
failover cloud authentication {application-id | directory-id | key}
```

To alter Azure route tables during a failover, you need to obtain an access key from the Azure infrastructure before you can access route tables. You obtain the access key using a application ID, a directory ID, and a secret key for the Azure Service Principal controlling the HA pair.

**Step 3**
Configure the Azure Service Principal’s application ID:

```
failover cloud authentication application-id appl-id
```

**Example:**

```
(config)# failover cloud authentication application-id dfa92ce2-f67b3-ad2a-6931704e4201
```

You need this application ID when you request an access key from the Azure infrastructure.

**Step 4**
Configure the Azure Service Principal’s directory ID:
failover cloud authentication directory-id  dir-id
Example:

(config)# failover cloud authentication directory-id 227b0f8f-684d-48fa-9803-c08138b77ae9

You need this directory ID when you request an access key from the Azure infrastructure.

**Step 5**

Configure the Azure Service Principal’s secret key ID:

failover cloud authentication key  secret-key [encrypt]
Example:

(config)# failover cloud authentication key 5yOhH593dtD/O8gzAlWgulrkWz5dH02d2STk3LDdbI4c=

You need this secret key when requesting an access key from the Azure infrastructure. If the `encrypt` keyword is present the secret key is encrypted in the `running-config`.

---

**Configure Azure Route Tables**

The route table configuration consists of information about Azure user-defined routes that need to be updated when an ASA assumes the active role. On failover, you want to direct internal routes to the active unit, which uses the configured route table information to automatically direct the routes to itself.

---

**Note**

You need to configure any Azure route table information on both the active and backup units.

---

**Before you begin**

- Configure these settings in the system execution space in single context mode.
- Configure these settings on both the primary and secondary units. There is no synching of configuration from the primary unit to the secondary unit.
- Have your Azure environment information available, including your Azure Subscription ID and Azure authentication credentials for the Service Principal.

---

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Configure an Azure route table that requires updating during a failover:

failover cloud route-table  table-name  [subscription-id  sub-id]

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud route-table inside-rt
```
(Optional) To update user-defined routes in more than one Azure subscription, include the subscription-id parameter.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud route-table inside-rt subscription-id cd5fe6b4-d2ed-45
```

The subscription-id parameter at the route-table command level overrides the Azure Subscription ID specified at the global level. If you enter the route-table command without specifying an Azure Subscription ID, the global subscription-id parameter is used. See Configure Authentication Credentials for an Azure Service Principal, on page 310 for information about the Azure Subscription ID.

**Note** When you enter the route-table command the ASA switches to cfg-fover-cloud-rt mode.

**Step 2** Configure an Azure Resource Group for a route table:

```
rg resource-group
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-fover-cloud-rt)# rg east-rg
```

You need a resource group for the route table update requests in Azure.

**Step 3** Configure a route that requires updating during a failover:

```
route name route-name prefix address-prefix nexthop ip-address
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-fover-cloud-rt)# route route-to-outside prefix 10.4.2.0/24 nexthop 10.4.1.4
```

The address prefix is configured as an IP address prefix, a slash (/) and a numerical netmask. For example 192.120.0.0/16.

**Example**

Full configuration example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud route-table inside-rt
ciscoasa(config)# rg east-rg
ciscoasa(config)# route route-to-outside prefix 10.4.2.0/24 nexthop 10.4.1.4
```

```
ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud route-table outside-rt
ciscoasa(config)# rg east-rg
ciscoasa(config)# route route-to-inside prefix 10.4.1.0/24 nexthop 10.4.2.4
```
Enable Active/Backup Failover

You enable Active/Backup failover after you configure settings on both the primary and secondary units. There is no synching of configuration from the primary unit to the secondary unit. Each unit must be configured individually with similar configurations for handling failover traffic.

Enable the Primary Unit for Active/Backup Failover

Follow the steps in this section to enable the primary in an Active/Backup failover configuration.

Before you begin

• Configure these settings in the system execution space in single context mode.

Procedure

Step 1
Enable failover:

ciscoasa(config)# failover

Step 2
Save the system configuration to flash memory:

ciscoasa(config)# write memory

Example

The following example shows a complete configuration for the primary unit:

```cisco
Cisco(config)# failover cloud unit primary
Cisco(config)# failover cloud peer ip 10.4.3.4
Cisco(config)# failover cloud authentication application-id dfa92ce2-fea4-67b3-ad2a-693170
Cisco(config)# failover cloud authentication directory-id 227b0f8f-684d-48fa-9803-c08138
Cisco(config)# failover cloud authentication key 5yO1eR9593doD/O8gzAWguR02d2STK3LdbI4c=
Cisco(config)# failover cloud authentication subscription-id ab2fe6b2-c2bd-44
Cisco(config)# failover cloud route-table inside-rt
Cisco(config-cfover-cloud-rt)# rg east-rg
Cisco(config-cfover-cloud-rt)# route route-to-outside prefix 10.4.2.0/24 nexthop 10.4.1.4
Cisco(config)# failover cloud route-table outside-rt
Cisco(config-cfover-cloud-rt)# rg east-rg
Cisco(config-cfover-cloud-rt)# route route-to-inside prefix 10.4.1.0/24 nexthop 10.4.2.4
Cisco(config)# failover
Cisco(config)# write memory
```
Enable the Secondary Unit for Active/Backup Failover

Follow the steps in this section to enable the secondary in an Active/Backup failover configuration.

Before you begin

- Configure these settings in the system execution space in single context mode.

Procedure

Step 1  Enable failover:
    ciscoasa(config)# failover

Step 2  Save the system configuration to flash memory:
    ciscoasa(config)# write memory

Example

The following example shows a complete configuration for the secondary unit:

    ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud unit secondary
    ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud peer ip 10.4.3.5
    ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud authentication application-id dfa92ce2-fea4-67b3-ad2a-693170
    ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud authentication directory-id 227b0f8f-684d-48fa-9803-c08138
    ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud authentication key 5yOhH593dtD/O8gzAWguH02d2STk3LDbI4c=
    ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud authentication subscription-id ab2fe6b2-c2bd-44
    ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud route-table inside-rt
    ciscoasa(cfg-fover-cloud-rt)# rg east-rg
    ciscoasa(cfg-fover-cloud-rt)# route route-to-outside prefix 10.4.2.0/24 nexthop 10.4.1.4
    ciscoasa(config)# failover cloud route-table outside-rt
    ciscoasa(cfg-fover-cloud-rt)# rg east-rg
    ciscoasa(cfg-fover-cloud-rt)# route route-to-inside prefix 10.4.1.0/24 nexthop 10.4.2.4
    ciscoasa(config)# failover
    ciscoasa(config)# write memory

Manage Failover in the Public Cloud

This section describes how to manage Failover units in the Cloud after you enable failover, including how to change to force failover from one unit to another.
**Force Failover**

To force the standby unit to become active, perform the following command.

**Before you begin**

Use this command in the system execution space in single context mode.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Force a failover when entered on the *standby* unit:

`failover active`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# failover active
```

The standby unit becomes the active unit.

**Step 2**
Force a failover when entered on the *active* unit:

`no failover active`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# no failover active
```

The active unit becomes the standby unit.

---

**Update Routes**

If the state of the routes in Azure is inconsistent with the ASA in the *active* role, you can force route updates on the ASA using the following EXEC command:

**Before you begin**

Use this command in the system execution space in single context mode.

**Procedure**

Update the routes on the *active* unit:

`failover cloud update routes`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# failover cloud update routes
Beginning route-table updates
Routes changed
```
This command is only valid on the ASA in the active role. If authentication fails the command output will be Route changes failed.

### Validate Azure Authentication

For a successful ASAv HA deployment in Azure, the Service Principal configuration must be complete and accurate. Without proper Azure authorization, the ASAv units will be unable to access resources to handle failover and to perform route updates. You can test your failover configuration to detect errors related to the following elements of your Azure Service Principal:

- Directory ID
- Application ID
- Authentication Key

**Before you begin**

Use this command in the system execution space in single context mode.

**Procedure**

Test the Azure authentication elements in your ASAv HA configuration:

```
test failover cloud authentication
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# test failover cloud authentication
Checking authentication to cloud provider
Authentication Succeeded
```

If authentication fails the command output will be Authentication Failed.

If the Directory ID or Application ID is not configured properly, Azure will not recognize the resource addressed in the REST request to obtain an authentication token. The event history for this condition entry will read:

```
Error Connection - Unexpected status in response to access token request: Bad Request
```

If the Directory ID or Application ID are correct, but the authentication key is not configured properly, Azure will not grant permission to generate the authentication token. The event history for this condition entry will read:

```
Error Connection - Unexpected status in response to access token request: Unauthorized
```

### Monitor Failover in the Public Cloud

This section explains how you monitor the failover status.
Failover Status

To monitor failover status, enter one of the following commands:

- **show failover**
  Displays information about the failover state of the unit. Values for configuration elements that have not been configured will display *not configured*.
  Route update information is presented only for the active unit.

- **show failover history**
  Displays failover event history with a timestamp, severity level, event type, and event text.

Failover Messages

Failover Syslog Messages

The ASA issues a number of syslog messages related to failover at priority level 2, which indicates a critical condition. To view these messages, see the syslog messages guide. Syslog messages are in the ranges of 1045xx and 1055xx.

During failover, the ASA logically shuts down and then brings up interfaces, generating syslog messages. This is normal activity.

The following are sample syslogs generated during a switchover:

%ASA-3-105509: (Primary) Error sending Hello message to peer unit 10.22.3.5, error: Unknown error
%ASA-1-104500: (Primary) Switching to ACTIVE - switch reason: Unable to send message to Active unit
%ASA-5-105522: (Primary) Updating route-table wc-rt-inside
%ASA-5-105523: (Primary) Updated route-table wc-rt-inside
%ASA-5-105522: (Primary) Updating route-table wc-rt-outside
%ASA-5-105523: (Primary) Updated route-table wc-rt-outside
%ASA-5-105542: (Primary) Enabling load balancer probe responses
%ASA-5-105503: (Primary) Internal state changed from Backup to Active no peer
%ASA-5-105520: (Primary) Responding to Azure Load Balancer probes

Each syslog related to a Public Cloud deployment is prefaced with the unit role: (Primary) or (Secondary).

Failover Debug Messages

To see debug messages, enter the **debug fover** command. See the command reference for more information.

Because debugging output is assigned high priority in the CPU process, it can drastically affect system performance. For this reason, use the **debug fover** commands only to troubleshoot specific problems or during troubleshooting sessions with Cisco TAC.
SNMP Failover Traps

To receive SNMP syslog traps for failover, configure the SNMP agent to send SNMP traps to SNMP management stations, define a syslog host, and compile the Cisco syslog MIB into your SNMP management station.

History for Failover in the Public Cloud

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active/Backup failover on Microsoft Azure</td>
<td>9.8(200)</td>
<td>This feature was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASA Cluster

Clustering lets you group multiple ASAs together as a single logical device. A cluster provides all the convenience of a single device (management, integration into a network) while achieving the increased throughput and redundancy of multiple devices.

Some features are not supported when using clustering. See Unsupported Features with Clustering, on page 329.

- About ASA Clustering, on page 319
- Licenses for ASA Clustering, on page 337
- Requirements and Prerequisites for ASA Clustering, on page 337
- Guidelines for ASA Clustering, on page 339
- Configure ASA Clustering, on page 344
- Manage ASA Cluster Members, on page 382
- Monitoring the ASA Cluster, on page 387
- Examples for ASA Clustering, on page 396
- History for ASA Clustering, on page 417

About ASA Clustering

This section describes the clustering architecture and how it works.

How the ASA Cluster Fits into Your Network

The cluster consists of multiple ASAs acting as a single unit. To act as a cluster, the ASAs need the following infrastructure:

- Isolated, high-speed backplane network for intra-cluster communication, known as the *cluster control link*.

- Management access to each ASA for configuration and monitoring.

When you place the cluster in your network, the upstream and downstream routers need to be able to load-balance the data coming to and from the cluster using one of the following methods:
• Spanned EtherChannel (Recommended)—Interfaces on multiple members of the cluster are grouped into a single EtherChannel; the EtherChannel performs load balancing between units.

• Policy-Based Routing (Routed firewall mode only)—The upstream and downstream routers perform load balancing between units using route maps and ACLs.

• Equal-Cost Multi-Path Routing (Routed firewall mode only)—The upstream and downstream routers perform load balancing between units using equal cost static or dynamic routes.

Performance Scaling Factor

When you combine multiple units into a cluster, you can expect a performance of approximately:

- 70% of the combined throughput
- 60% of maximum connections
- 50% of connections per second

For example, for throughput, the ASA 5585-X with SSP-40 can handle approximately 10 Gbps of real world firewall traffic when running alone. For a cluster of 8 units, the maximum combined throughput will be approximately 70% of 80 Gbps (8 units x 10 Gbps): 56 Gbps.

Cluster Members

Cluster members work together to accomplish the sharing of the security policy and traffic flows. This section describes the nature of each member role.

Bootstrap Configuration

On each device, you configure a minimal bootstrap configuration including the cluster name, cluster control link interface, and other cluster settings. The first unit on which you enable clustering typically becomes the master unit. When you enable clustering on subsequent units, they join the cluster as slaves.

Master and Slave Unit Roles

One member of the cluster is the master unit. The master unit is determined by the priority setting in the bootstrap configuration; the priority is set between 1 and 100, where 1 is the highest priority. All other members are slave units. Typically, when you first create a cluster, the first unit you add becomes the master unit simply because it is the only unit in the cluster so far.

You must perform all configuration (aside from the bootstrap configuration) on the master unit only; the configuration is then replicated to the slave units. In the case of physical assets, such as interfaces, the configuration of the master unit is mirrored on all slave units. For example, if you configure GigabitEthernet 0/1 as the inside interface and GigabitEthernet 0/0 as the outside interface, then these interfaces are also used on the slave units as inside and outside interfaces.

Some features do not scale in a cluster, and the master unit handles all traffic for those features.

Master Unit Election

Members of the cluster communicate over the cluster control link to elect a master unit as follows:
1. When you enable clustering for a unit (or when it first starts up with clustering already enabled), it broadcasts an election request every 3 seconds.

2. Any other units with a higher priority respond to the election request; the priority is set between 1 and 100, where 1 is the highest priority.

3. If after 45 seconds, a unit does not receive a response from another unit with a higher priority, then it becomes master.

---

**Note**

If multiple units tie for the highest priority, the cluster unit name and then the serial number is used to determine the master.

4. If a unit later joins the cluster with a higher priority, it does not automatically become the master unit; the existing master unit always remains as the master unless it stops responding, at which point a new master unit is elected.

---

**Note**

You can manually force a unit to become the master. For centralized features, if you force a master unit change, then all connections are dropped, and you have to re-establish the connections on the new master unit.

---

**Cluster Interfaces**

You can configure data interfaces as either Spanned EtherChannels or as Individual interfaces. All data interfaces in the cluster must be one type only. See About Cluster Interfaces, on page 344 for more information.

**Cluster Control Link**

Each unit must dedicate at least one hardware interface as the cluster control link. See About the Cluster Control Link, on page 344 for more information.

**High Availability Within the ASA Cluster**

ASA Clustering provides high availability by monitoring unit and interface health and by replicating connection states between units.

**Unit Health Monitoring**

The master unit monitors every slave unit by sending heartbeat messages over the cluster control link periodically (the period is configurable). Each slave unit monitors the master unit using the same mechanism. If the unit health check fails, the unit is removed from the cluster.

**Interface Monitoring**

Each unit monitors the link status of all named hardware interfaces in use, and reports status changes to the master unit.
• Spanned EtherChannel—Uses cluster Link Aggregation Control Protocol (cLACP). Each unit monitors the link status and the cLACP protocol messages to determine if the port is still active in the EtherChannel. The status is reported to the master unit.

• Individual interfaces (Routed mode only)—Each unit self-monitors its interfaces and reports interface status to the master unit.

When you enable health monitoring, all physical interfaces (including the main EtherChannel and redundant interface types) are monitored by default; you can optionally disable monitoring per interface. Only named interfaces can be monitored. For example, the named EtherChannel must fail to be considered failed, which means all member ports of an EtherChannel must fail to trigger cluster removal (depending on your minimum port bundling setting).

A unit is removed from the cluster if its monitored interfaces fail. The amount of time before the ASA removes a member from the cluster depends on the type of interface and whether the unit is an established member or is joining the cluster. For EtherChannels (spanned or not), if the interface is down on an established member, then the ASA removes the member after 9 seconds. The ASA does not monitor interfaces for the first 90 seconds that a unit joins the cluster. Interface status changes during this time will not cause the ASA to be removed from the cluster. For non-EtherChannels, the unit is removed after 500 ms, regardless of the member state.

Status After Failure

When a unit in the cluster fails, the connections hosted by that unit are seamlessly transferred to other units; state information for traffic flows is shared over the control cluster link.

If the master unit fails, then another member of the cluster with the highest priority (lowest number) becomes the master unit.

The ASA automatically tries to rejoin the cluster, depending on the failure event.

---

Note

When the ASA becomes inactive and fails to automatically rejoin the cluster, all data interfaces are shut down; only the management-only interface can send and receive traffic. The management interface remains up using the IP address the unit received from the cluster IP pool. However if you reload, and the unit is still inactive in the cluster, the management interface is disabled. You must use the console port for any further configuration.

Rejoining the Cluster

After a cluster member is removed from the cluster, how it can rejoin the cluster depends on why it was removed:

• Failed cluster control link when initially joining—After you resolve the problem with the cluster control link, you must manually rejoin the cluster by re-enabling clustering at the console port by entering `cluster group name` and then `enable`.

• Failed cluster control link after joining the cluster—The ASA automatically tries to rejoin every 5 minutes, indefinitely. This behavior is configurable.

• Failed data interface—The ASA automatically tries to rejoin at 5 minutes, then at 10 minutes, and finally at 20 minutes. If the join is not successful after 20 minutes, then the ASA disables clustering. After you resolve the problem with the data interface, you have to manually enable clustering at the console port by entering `cluster group name`, and then `enable`. This behavior is configurable.
• Failed ASA FirePOWER module on the ASA 5585-X—The ASA automatically tries to rejoin at 5 minutes.

• Failed ASA FirePOWER software module—After you resolve the problem with the module, you must manually enable clustering at the console port by entering `cluster group name`, and then `enable`.

• Failed unit—If the unit was removed from the cluster because of a unit health check failure, then rejoining the cluster depends on the source of the failure. For example, a temporary power failure means the unit will rejoin the cluster when it starts up again as long as the cluster control link is up and clustering is still enabled with the `enable` command. The ASA attempts to rejoin the cluster every 5 seconds.

• Internal error—Internal failures include: application sync timeout; inconsistent application statuses; and so on. A unit will attempt to rejoin the cluster automatically at the following intervals: 5 minutes, 10 minutes, and then 20 minutes. This behavior is configurable.

See Configure the Master Unit Bootstrap Settings, on page 364.

Data Path Connection State Replication

Every connection has one owner and at least one backup owner in the cluster. The backup owner does not take over the connection in the event of a failure; instead, it stores TCP/UDP state information, so that the connection can be seamlessly transferred to a new owner in case of a failure. The backup owner is usually the director.

Some traffic requires state information above the TCP or UDP layer. See the following table for clustering support or lack of support for this kind of traffic.

Table 15: Features Replicated Across the Cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic</th>
<th>State Support</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up time</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Keeps track of the system up time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Table</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address table</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Identity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Includes AAA rules (uauth) and identity firewall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Neighbor database</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic routing</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Engine ID</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centralized VPN (Site-to-Site)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>VPN sessions will be disconnected if the master unit fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed VPN (Site-to-Site)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Backup session becomes the active session, then a new backup session is created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Configuration Replication**

All units in the cluster share a single configuration. You can only make configuration changes on the master unit, and changes are automatically synced to all other units in the cluster.

**ASA Cluster Management**

One of the benefits of using ASA clustering is the ease of management. This section describes how to manage the cluster.

**Management Network**

We recommend connecting all units to a single management network. This network is separate from the cluster control link.

**Management Interface**

For the management interface, we recommend using one of the dedicated management interfaces. You can configure the management interfaces as Individual interfaces (for both routed and transparent modes) or as a Spanned EtherChannel interface.

We recommend using Individual interfaces for management, even if you use Spanned EtherChannels for your data interfaces. Individual interfaces let you connect directly to each unit if necessary, while a Spanned EtherChannel interface only allows remote connection to the current master unit.

---

**Note**

If you use Spanned EtherChannel interface mode, and configure the management interface as an Individual interface, you cannot enable dynamic routing for the management interface. You must use a static route.

For an Individual interface, the Main cluster IP address is a fixed address for the cluster that always belongs to the current master unit. For each interface, you also configure a range of addresses so that each unit, including the current master, can use a Local address from the range. The Main cluster IP address provides consistent management access to an address; when a master unit changes, the Main cluster IP address moves to the new master unit, so management of the cluster continues seamlessly. The Local IP address is used for routing, and is also useful for troubleshooting.

For example, you can manage the cluster by connecting to the Main cluster IP address, which is always attached to the current master unit. To manage an individual member, you can connect to the Local IP address.

For outbound management traffic such as TFTP or syslog, each unit, including the master unit, uses the Local IP address to connect to the server.

For a Spanned EtherChannel interface, you can only configure one IP address, and that IP address is always attached to the master unit. You cannot connect directly to a slave unit using the EtherChannel interface; we recommend configuring the management interface as an Individual interface so that you can connect to each unit. Note that you can use a device-local EtherChannel for management.

**Master Unit Management Vs. Slave Unit Management**

All management and monitoring can take place on the master unit. From the master unit, you can check runtime statistics, resource usage, or other monitoring information of all units. You can also issue a command to all units in the cluster, and replicate the console messages from slave units to the master unit.
You can monitor slave units directly if desired. Although also available from the master unit, you can perform file management on slave units (including backing up the configuration and updating images). The following functions are not available from the master unit:

- Monitoring per-unit cluster-specific statistics.
- Syslog monitoring per unit (except for syslogs sent to the console when console replication is enabled).
- SNMP
- NetFlow

**RSA Key Replication**

When you create an RSA key on the master unit, the key is replicated to all slave units. If you have an SSH session to the Main cluster IP address, you will be disconnected if the master unit fails. The new master unit uses the same key for SSH connections, so that you do not need to update the cached SSH host key when you reconnect to the new master unit.

**ASDM Connection Certificate IP Address Mismatch**

By default, a self-signed certificate is used for the ASDM connection based on the Local IP address. If you connect to the Main cluster IP address using ASDM, then a warning message about a mismatched IP address appears because the certificate uses the Local IP address, and not the Main cluster IP address. You can ignore the message and establish the ASDM connection. However, to avoid this type of warning, you can enroll a certificate that contains the Main cluster IP address and all the Local IP addresses from the IP address pool. You can then use this certificate for each cluster member.

**Inter-Site Clustering**

For inter-site installations, you can take advantage of ASA clustering as long as you follow the recommended guidelines.

You can configure each cluster chassis to belong to a separate site ID.

Site IDs work with site-specific MAC addresses and IP addresses. Packets sourced from the cluster use a site-specific MAC address and IP address, while packets received by the cluster use a global MAC address and IP address. This feature prevents the switches from learning the same global MAC address from both sites on two different ports, which causes MAC flapping; instead, they only learn the site MAC address. Site-specific MAC addresses and IP address are supported for routed mode using Spanned EtherChannels only.

Site IDs are also used to enable flow mobility using LISP inspection, director localization to improve performance and reduce round-trip time latency for inter-site clustering for data centers, and site redundancy for connections where a backup owner of a traffic flow is always at a different site from the owner.

See the following sections for more information about inter-site clustering:

- Sizing the Data Center Interconnect—Requirements and Prerequisites for ASA Clustering, on page 337
- Inter-Site Guidelines—Guidelines for ASA Clustering, on page 339
- Configure Cluster Flow Mobility—Configure Cluster Flow Mobility, on page 377
- Enable Director Localization—Enable Director Localization, on page 376
How the ASA Cluster Manages Connections

Connections can be load-balanced to multiple members of the cluster. Connection roles determine how connections are handled in both normal operation and in a high availability situation.

Connection Roles

See the following roles defined for each connection:

- **Owner**—Usually, the unit that initially receives the connection. The owner maintains the TCP state and processes packets. A connection has only one owner. If the original owner fails, then when new units receive packets from the connection, the director chooses a new owner from those units.

- **Backup owner**—The unit that stores TCP/UDP state information received from the owner, so that the connection can be seamlessly transferred to a new owner in case of a failure. The backup owner does not take over the connection in the event of a failure. If the owner becomes unavailable, then the first unit to receive packets from the connection (based on load balancing) contacts the backup owner for the relevant state information so it can become the new owner.

  As long as the director (see below) is not the same unit as the owner, then the director is also the backup owner. If the owner chooses itself as the director, then a separate backup owner is chosen.

  For inter-chassis clustering on the Firepower 9300, which can include up to 3 cluster units in one chassis, if the backup owner is on the same chassis as the owner, then an additional backup owner will be chosen from another chassis to protect flows from a chassis failure.

  If you enable director localization for inter-site clustering, then there are two backup owner roles: the local backup and the global backup. The owner always chooses a local backup at the same site as itself (based on site ID). The global backup can be at any site, and might even be the same unit as the local backup. The owner sends connection state information to both backups.

  If you enable site redundancy, and the backup owner is at the same site as the owner, then an additional backup owner will be chosen from another site to protect flows from a site failure. Chassis backup and site backup are independent, so in some cases a flow will have both a chassis backup and a site backup.

- **Director**—The unit that handles owner lookup requests from forwarders. When the owner receives a new connection, it chooses a director based on a hash of the source/destination IP address and ports, and sends a message to the director to register the new connection. If packets arrive at any unit other than the owner, the unit queries the director about which unit is the owner so it can forward the packets. A connection has only one director. If a director fails, the owner chooses a new director.

  As long as the director is not the same unit as the owner, then the director is also the backup owner (see above). If the owner chooses itself as the director, then a separate backup owner is chosen.

  If you enable director localization for inter-site clustering, then there are two director roles: the local director and the global director. The owner always chooses a local director at the same site as itself (based on site ID). The global director can be at any site, and might even be the same site as the local director. If the original owner fails, then the local director chooses a new connection owner at the same site.

- **Forwarder**—A unit that forwards packets to the owner. If a forwarder receives a packet for a connection it does not own, it queries the director for the owner, and then establishes a flow to the owner for any
other packets it receives for this connection. The director can also be a forwarder. If you enable director localization, then the forwarder always queries the local director. The forwarder only queries the global director if the local director does not know the owner, for example, if a cluster member receives packets for a connection that is owned on a different site. Note that if a forwarder receives the SYN-ACK packet, it can derive the owner directly from a SYN cookie in the packet, so it does not need to query the director. (If you disable TCP sequence randomization, the SYN cookie is not used; a query to the director is required.) For short-lived flows such as DNS and ICMP, instead of querying, the forwarder immediately sends the packet to the director, which then sends them to the owner. A connection can have multiple forwarders; the most efficient throughput is achieved by a good load-balancing method where there are no forwarders and all packets of a connection are received by the owner.

When a connection uses Port Address Translation (PAT), then the PAT type (per-session or multi-session) influences which member of the cluster becomes the owner of a new connection:

- **Per-session PAT**—The owner is the unit that receives the initial packet in the connection.
  
  By default, TCP and DNS UDP traffic use per-session PAT.

- **Multi-session PAT**—The owner is always the master unit. If a multi-session PAT connection is initially received by a slave unit, then the slave unit forwards the connection to the master unit.
  
  By default, UDP (except for DNS UDP) and ICMP traffic use multi-session PAT, so these connections are always owned by the master unit.

You can change the per-session PAT defaults for TCP and UDP so connections for these protocols are handled per-session or multi-session depending on the configuration. For ICMP, you cannot change from the default multi-session PAT. For more information about per-session PAT, see the firewall configuration guide.

**New Connection Ownership**

When a new connection is directed to a member of the cluster via load balancing, that unit owns both directions of the connection. If any connection packets arrive at a different unit, they are forwarded to the owner unit over the cluster control link. For best performance, proper external load balancing is required for both directions of a flow to arrive at the same unit, and for flows to be distributed evenly between units. If a reverse flow arrives at a different unit, it is redirected back to the original unit.

**Sample Data Flow**

The following example shows the establishment of a new connection.
1. The SYN packet originates from the client and is delivered to one ASA (based on the load balancing method), which becomes the owner. The owner creates a flow, encodes owner information into a SYN cookie, and forwards the packet to the server.

2. The SYN-ACK packet originates from the server and is delivered to a different ASA (based on the load balancing method). This ASA is the forwarder.

3. Because the forwarder does not own the connection, it decodes owner information from the SYN cookie, creates a forwarding flow to the owner, and forwards the SYN-ACK to the owner.

4. The owner sends a state update to the director, and forwards the SYN-ACK to the client.

5. The director receives the state update from the owner, creates a flow to the owner, and records the TCP state information as well as the owner. The director acts as the backup owner for the connection.

6. Any subsequent packets delivered to the forwarder will be forwarded to the owner.

7. If packets are delivered to any additional units, it will query the director for the owner and establish a flow.

8. Any state change for the flow results in a state update from the owner to the director.

**Rebalancing New TCP Connections Across the Cluster**

If the load balancing capabilities of the upstream or downstream routers result in unbalanced flow distribution, you can configure overloaded units to redirect new TCP flows to other units. No existing flows will be moved to other units.

**ASA Features and Clustering**

Some ASA features are not supported with ASA clustering, and some are only supported on the master unit. Other features might have caveats for proper usage.
Unsupported Features with Clustering

These features cannot be configured with clustering enabled, and the commands will be rejected.

- Unified Communication features that rely on TLS Proxy
- Remote access VPN (SSL VPN and IPsec VPN)
- The following application inspections:
  - CTIQBE
  - H323, H225, and RAS
  - IPsec passthrough
  - MGCP
  - MMP
  - RTSP
  - SCCP (Skinny)
  - WAAS
  - WCCP
- Botnet Traffic Filter
- Auto Update Server
- DHCP client, server, and proxy. DHCP relay is supported.
- VPN load balancing
- Failover
- ASA CX module
- Integrated Routing and Bridging
- Dead Connection Detection (DCD)

Centralized Features for Clustering

The following features are only supported on the master unit, and are not scaled for the cluster. For example, you have a cluster of eight units (5585-X with SSP-60). The Other VPN license allows a maximum of 10,000 site-to-site IPsec tunnels for one ASA 5585-X with SSP-60. For the entire cluster of eight units, you can only use 10,000 tunnels; the feature does not scale.
Traffic for centralized features is forwarded from member units to the master unit over the cluster control link.

If you use the rebalancing feature, traffic for centralized features may be rebalanced to non-master units before the traffic is classified as a centralized feature; if this occurs, the traffic is then sent back to the master unit.

For centralized features, if the master unit fails, all connections are dropped, and you have to re-establish the connections on the new master unit.

- Site-to-site VPN
- The following application inspections:
  - DCERPC
  - ESMTP
  - IM
  - NetBIOS
  - PPTP
  - RADIUS
  - RSH
  - SNMP
  - SQLNET
  - SUNRPC
  - TFTP
  - XDMCP
- Dynamic routing (Spanned EtherChannel mode only)
- Multicast routing (Individual interface mode only)
- Static route monitoring
- IGMP multicast control plane protocol processing (data plane forwarding is distributed across the cluster)
- PIM multicast control plane protocol processing (data plane forwarding is distributed across the cluster)
- Authentication and Authorization for network access. Accounting is decentralized.
- Filtering Services

Features Applied to Individual Units

These features are applied to each ASA unit, instead of the cluster as a whole or to the master unit.

- QoS—The QoS policy is synced across the cluster as part of configuration replication. However, the policy is enforced on each unit independently. For example, if you configure policing on output, then
the conform rate and conform burst values are enforced on traffic exiting a particular ASA. In a cluster with 3 units and with traffic evenly distributed, the conform rate actually becomes 3 times the rate for the cluster.

- Threat detection—Threat detection works on each unit independently; for example, the top statistics is unit-specific. Port scanning detection, for example, does not work because scanning traffic will be load-balanced between all units, and one unit will not see all traffic.

- Resource management—Resource management in multiple context mode is enforced separately on each unit based on local usage.

- LISP traffic—LISP traffic on UDP port 4342 is inspected by each receiving unit, but is not assigned a director. Each unit adds to the EID table that is shared across the cluster, but the LISP traffic itself does not participate in cluster state sharing.

- ASA Firepower module—There is no configuration sync or state sharing between ASA Firepower modules. You are responsible for maintaining consistent policies on the ASA Firepower modules in the cluster using Firepower Management Center. Do not use different ASA-interface-based zone definitions for devices in the cluster.

- ASA IPS module—There is no configuration sync or state sharing between IPS modules. Some IPS signatures require IPS to keep the state across multiple connections. For example, the port scanning signature is used when the IPS module detects that someone is opening many connections to one server but with different ports. In clustering, those connections will be balanced between multiple ASA devices, each of which has its own IPS module. Because these IPS modules do not share state information, the cluster may not be able to detect port scanning as a result.

AAA for Network Access and Clustering

AAA for network access consists of three components: authentication, authorization, and accounting. Authentication and authorization are implemented as centralized features on the clustering master with replication of the data structures to the cluster slaves. If a master is elected, the new master will have all the information it needs to continue uninterrupted operation of the established authenticated users and their associated authorizations. Idle and absolute timeouts for user authentications are preserved when a master unit change occurs.

Accounting is implemented as a distributed feature in a cluster. Accounting is done on a per-flow basis, so the cluster unit owning a flow will send accounting start and stop messages to the AAA server when accounting is configured for a flow.

FTP and Clustering

- If FTP data channel and control channel flows are owned by different cluster members, then the data channel owner will periodically send idle timeout updates to the control channel owner and update the idle timeout value. However, if the control flow owner is reloaded, and the control flow is re-hosted, the parent/child flow relationship will not longer be maintained; the control flow idle timeout will not be updated.

- If you use AAA for FTP access, then the control channel flow is centralized on the master unit.
Identity Firewall and Clustering

Only the master unit retrieves the user-group from the AD and the user-ip mapping from the AD agent. The master unit then populates the user information to slaves, and slaves can make a match decision for user identity based on the security policy.

Multicast Routing and Clustering

Multicast routing behaves differently depending on the interface mode.

Multicast Routing in Spanned EtherChannel Mode

In Spanned EtherChannel mode, the master unit handles all multicast routing packets and data packets until fast-path forwarding is established. After the connection is established, each slave can forward multicast data packets.

Multicast Routing in Individual Interface Mode

In Individual interface mode, units do not act independently with multicast. All data and routing packets are processed and forwarded by the master unit, thus avoiding packet replication.

NAT and Clustering

NAT can affect the overall throughput of the cluster. Inbound and outbound NAT packets can be sent to different ASAs in the cluster, because the load balancing algorithm relies on IP addresses and ports, and NAT causes inbound and outbound packets to have different IP addresses and/or ports. When a packet arrives at the ASA that is not the NAT owner, it is forwarded over the cluster control link to the owner, causing large amounts of traffic on the cluster control link. Note that the receiving unit does not create a forwarding flow to the owner, because the NAT owner may not end up creating a connection for the packet depending on the results of security and policy checks. If you still want to use NAT in clustering, then consider the following guidelines:

- No Proxy ARP—For Individual interfaces, a proxy ARP reply is never sent for mapped addresses. This prevents the adjacent router from maintaining a peer relationship with an ASA that may no longer be in the cluster. The upstream router needs a static route or PBR with Object Tracking for the mapped addresses that points to the Main cluster IP address. This is not an issue for a Spanned EtherChannel, because there is only one IP address associated with the cluster interface.

- No interface PAT on an Individual interface—Interface PAT is not supported for Individual interfaces.

- No PAT with Port Block Allocation—This feature is not supported for the cluster.

- PAT with Port Block Allocation—See the following guidelines for this feature:

  - Maximum-per-host limit is not a cluster-wide limit, and is enforced on each unit individually. Thus, in a 3-node cluster with the maximum-per-host limit configured as 1, if the traffic from a host is load-balanced across all 3 units, then it can get allocated 3 blocks with 1 in each unit.

  - Port blocks created on the backup unit from the backup pools are not accounted for when enforcing the maximum-per-host limit.

  - When a PAT IP address owner goes down, the backup unit will own the PAT IP address, corresponding port blocks, and xlates. But it will not use these blocks to service new requests. As the connections eventually time out, the blocks get freed.
• On-the-fly PAT rule modifications, where the PAT pool is modified with a completely new range of IP addresses, will result in xlate backup creation failures for the xlate backup requests that were still in transit while the new pool became effective. This behavior is not specific to the port block allocation feature, and is a transient PAT pool issue seen only in cluster deployments where the pool is distributed and traffic is load-balanced across the cluster units.

• NAT pool address distribution for dynamic PAT—The master unit evenly pre-distributes addresses across the cluster. If a member receives a connection and they have no addresses left, then the connection is dropped even if other members still have addresses available. Make sure to include at least as many NAT addresses as there are units in the cluster to ensure that each unit receives an address. Use the `show nat pool cluster` command to see the address allocations.

• No round-robin—Round-robin for a PAT pool is not supported with clustering.

• Dynamic NAT xlates managed by the master unit—The master unit maintains and replicates the xlate table to slave units. When a slave unit receives a connection that requires dynamic NAT, and the xlate is not in the table, it requests the xlate from the master unit. The slave unit owns the connection.

• Per-session PAT feature—Although not exclusive to clustering, the per-session PAT feature improves the scalability of PAT and, for clustering, allows each slave unit to own PAT connections; by contrast, multi-session PAT connections have to be forwarded to and owned by the master unit. By default, all TCP traffic and UDP DNS traffic use a per-session PAT xlate, whereas ICMP and all other UDP traffic uses multi-session. You can configure per-session NAT rules to change these defaults for TCP and UDP, but you cannot configure per-session PAT for ICMP. For traffic that benefits from multi-session PAT, such as H.323, SIP, or Skinny, you can disable per-session PAT for the associated TCP ports (the UDP ports for those H.323 and SIP are already multi-session by default). For more information about per-session PAT, see the firewall configuration guide.

• No static PAT for the following inspections—
  • FTP
  • PPTP
  • RSH
  • SQLNET
  • TFTP
  • XDMCP
  • SIP

Dynamic Routing and Clustering

This section describes how to use dynamic routing with clustering.

Dynamic Routing in Spanned EtherChannel Mode

**Note**

IS-IS is not supported in Spanned EtherChannel mode.
In Spanned EtherChannel mode: The routing process only runs on the master unit, and routes are learned through the master unit and replicated to slaves. If a routing packet arrives at a slave, it is redirected to the master unit.

Figure 52: Dynamic Routing in Spanned EtherChannel Mode

After the slave members learn the routes from the master unit, each unit makes forwarding decisions independently.

The OSPF LSA database is not synchronized from the master unit to slave units. If there is a master unit switchover, the neighboring router will detect a restart; the switchover is not transparent. The OSPF process picks an IP address as its router ID. Although not required, you can assign a static router ID to ensure a consistent router ID is used across the cluster. See the OSPF Non-Stop Forwarding feature to address the interruption.

Dynamic Routing in Individual Interface Mode

In Individual interface mode, each unit runs the routing protocol as a standalone router, and routes are learned by each unit independently.
In the above diagram, Router A learns that there are 4 equal-cost paths to Router B, each through an ASA. ECMP is used to load balance traffic between the 4 paths. Each ASA picks a different router ID when talking to external routers.

You must configure a cluster pool for the router ID so that each unit has a separate router ID.

EIGRP does not form neighbor relationships with cluster peers in individual interface mode.

If the cluster has multiple adjacencies to the same router for redundancy purposes, asymmetric routing can lead to unacceptable traffic loss. To avoid asymmetric routing, group all of these ASA interfaces into the same traffic zone. See Configure a Traffic Zone, on page 613.

**SCTP and Clustering**

An SCTP association can be created on any unit (due to load balancing); its multi-homing connections must reside on the same unit.
**SIP Inspection and Clustering**

A control flow can be created on any unit (due to load balancing); its child data flows must reside on the same unit.

TLS Proxy configuration is not supported.

**SNMP and Clustering**

An SNMP agent polls each individual ASA by its Local IP address. You cannot poll consolidated data for the cluster.

You should always use the Local address, and not the Main cluster IP address for SNMP polling. If the SNMP agent polls the Main cluster IP address, if a new master is elected, the poll to the new master unit will fail.

**STUN and Clustering**

STUN inspection is supported in failover and cluster modes, as pinholes are replicated. However, the transaction ID is not replicated among units. In the case where a unit fails after receiving a STUN Request and another unit received the STUN Response, the STUN Response will be dropped.

**Syslog and NetFlow and Clustering**

- Syslog—Each unit in the cluster generates its own syslog messages. You can configure logging so that each unit uses either the same or a different device ID in the syslog message header field. For example, the hostname configuration is replicated and shared by all units in the cluster. If you configure logging to use the hostname as the device ID, syslog messages generated by all units look as if they come from a single unit. If you configure logging to use the local-unit name that is assigned in the cluster bootstrap configuration as the device ID, syslog messages look as if they come from different units.

- NetFlow—Each unit in the cluster generates its own NetFlow stream. The NetFlow collector can only treat each ASA as a separate NetFlow exporter.

**Cisco TrustSec and Clustering**

Only the master unit learns security group tag (SGT) information. The master unit then populates the SGT to slaves, and slaves can make a match decision for SGT based on the security policy.

**VPN and Clustering**

Site-to-site VPN is a centralized feature; only the master unit supports VPN connections.

---

**Note**

Remote access VPN is not supported with clustering.

VPN functionality is limited to the master unit and does not take advantage of the cluster high availability capabilities. If the master unit fails, all existing VPN connections are lost, and VPN users will see a disruption in service. When a new master is elected, you must reestablish the VPN connections.

When you connect a VPN tunnel to a Spanned EtherChannel address, connections are automatically forwarded to the master unit. For connections to an Individual interface when using PBR or ECMP, you must always connect to the Main cluster IP address, not a Local address.
VPN-related keys and certificates are replicated to all units.

## Licenses for ASA Clustering

Cluster units do not require the same license on each unit. Typically, you buy a license only for the master unit; slave units inherit the master license. If you have licenses on multiple units, they combine into a single running ASA cluster license.

There are exceptions to this rule. See the following table for precise licensing requirements for clustering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5585-X</td>
<td>Cluster License, supports up to 16 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Each unit must have the same encryption license; each unit must have the same 10 GE I/O/Security Plus license (ASA 5585-X with SSP-10 and -20).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5516-X</td>
<td>Base license, supports 2 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Each unit must have the same encryption license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5512-X</td>
<td>Security Plus license, supports 2 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Each unit must have the same encryption license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5515-X, ASA 5525-X, ASA 5545-X, ASA 5555-X</td>
<td>Base License, supports 2 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Each unit must have the same encryption license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis</td>
<td>See ASA Cluster Licenses for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis, on page 118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other models</td>
<td>No support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Requirements and Prerequisites for ASA Clustering

### Model Requirements

- ASA 5516-X—Maximum 2 units
- ASA 5512-X, 5515-X, 5525-X, 5545-X, and 5555-X—Maximum 2 units
- ASA 5585-X—Maximum 16 units

For the ASA 5585-X with SSP-10 and SSP-20, which include two Ten Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, we recommend using one interface for the cluster control link, and the other for data (you can use subinterfaces for data). Although this setup does not accommodate redundancy for the cluster control link, it does satisfy the need to size the cluster control link to match the size of the data interfaces.
• ASA FirePOWER module—The ASA FirePOWER module does not support clustering directly, but you can use these modules in a cluster. You are responsible for maintaining consistent policies on the ASA FirePOWER modules in the cluster.

**Note** Create the cluster before you configure the ASA FirePOWER modules. If the modules are already configured on the slave devices, clear the interface configuration on the devices before adding them to the cluster. From the CLI, enter the `clear configure interface` command.

### ASA Hardware and Software Requirements

All units in a cluster:

• Must be the same model with the same DRAM. You do not have to have the same amount of flash memory.

• Must run the identical software except at the time of an image upgrade. Hitless upgrade is supported.

• Must be in the same security context mode, single or multiple.

• (Single context mode) Must be in the same firewall mode, routed or transparent.

• New cluster members must use the same SSL encryption setting (the `ssl encryption` command) as the master unit for initial cluster control link communication before configuration replication.

• Must have the same cluster, encryption and, for the ASA 5585-X, 10 GE I/O licenses.

### Switch Requirements

• Be sure to complete the switch configuration before you configure clustering on the ASAs.

• For a list of supported switches, see [Cisco ASA Compatibility](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/asa/asa-switches-asa-switches和支持.html).

### ASA Requirements

• Provide each unit with a unique IP address before you join them to the management network.

  • See the Getting Started chapter for more information about connecting to the ASA and setting the management IP address.

  • Except for the IP address used by the master unit (typically the first unit you add to the cluster), these management IP addresses are for temporary use only.

  • After a slave joins the cluster, its management interface configuration is replaced by the one replicated from the master unit.

• To use jumbo frames on the cluster control link (recommended), you must enable Jumbo Frame Reservation before you enable clustering.
Sizing the Data Center Interconnect for Inter-Site Clustering

You should reserve bandwidth on the data center interconnect (DCI) for cluster control link traffic equivalent to the following calculation:

\[
\frac{\text{# of cluster members per site}}{2} \times \text{cluster control link size per member}
\]

If the number of members differs at each site, use the larger number for your calculation. The minimum bandwidth for the DCI should not be less than the size of the cluster control link for one member.

For example:

- For 4 members at 2 sites:
  - 4 cluster members total
  - 2 members at each site
  - 5 Gbps cluster control link per member

  Reserved DCI bandwidth = 5 Gbps (2/2 x 5 Gbps).

- For 6 members at 3 sites, the size increases:
  - 6 cluster members total
  - 3 members at site 1, 2 members at site 2, and 1 member at site 3
  - 10 Gbps cluster control link per member

  Reserved DCI bandwidth = 15 Gbps (3/2 x 10 Gbps).

- For 2 members at 2 sites:
  - 2 cluster members total
  - 1 member at each site
  - 10 Gbps cluster control link per member

  Reserved DCI bandwidth = 10 Gbps (1/2 x 10 Gbps = 5 Gbps; but the minimum bandwidth should not be less than the size of the cluster control link (10 Gbps)).

Other Requirements

We recommend using a terminal server to access all cluster member unit console ports. For initial setup, and ongoing management (for example, when a unit goes down), a terminal server is useful for remote management.

Guidelines for ASA Clustering

Context Mode

The mode must match on each member unit.
Firewall Mode
For single mode, the firewall mode must match on all units.

Failover
Failover is not supported with clustering.

IPv6
The cluster control link is only supported using IPv4.

Switches
- For the ASR 9006, if you want to set a non-default MTU, set the ASR interface MTU to be 14 bytes higher than the cluster device MTU. Otherwise, OSPF adjacency peering attempts may fail unless the \texttt{mtu-ignore} option is used. Note that the cluster device MTU should match the ASR IPv4 MTU.

- On the switch(es) for the cluster control link interfaces, you can optionally enable Spanning Tree PortFast on the switch ports connected to the cluster unit to speed up the join process for new units.

- When you see slow bundling of a Spanned EtherChannel on the switch, you can enable LACP rate fast for an individual interface on the switch. Note that some switches, such as the Nexus series, do not support LACP rate fast when performing in-service software upgrades (ISSUs), so we do not recommend using ISSUs with clustering.

- On the switch, we recommend that you use one of the following EtherChannel load-balancing algorithms: \texttt{source-dest-ip} or \texttt{source-dest-ip-port} (see the Cisco Nexus OS and Cisco IOS \texttt{port-channel load-balance} command). Do not use a \texttt{vlan} keyword in the load-balance algorithm because it can cause unevenly distributed traffic to the devices in a cluster. \textit{Do not} change the load-balancing algorithm from the default on the cluster device.

- If you change the load-balancing algorithm of the EtherChannel on the switch, the EtherChannel interface on the switch temporarily stops forwarding traffic, and the Spanning Tree Protocol restarts. There will be a delay before traffic starts flowing again.

- Some switches do not support dynamic port priority with LACP (active and standby links). You can disable dynamic port priority to provide better compatibility with Spanned EtherChannels.

- Switches on the cluster control link path should not verify the L4 checksum. Redirected traffic over the cluster control link does not have a correct L4 checksum. Switches that verify the L4 checksum could cause traffic to be dropped.

- Port-channel bundling downtime should not exceed the configured keepalive interval.

- On Supervisor 2T EtherChannels, the default hash distribution algorithm is adaptive. To avoid asymmetric traffic in a VSS design, change the hash algorithm on the port-channel connected to the cluster device to fixed:

  \begin{verbatim}
  router(config)# port-channel id hash-distribution fixed
  \end{verbatim}

  Do not change the algorithm globally; you may want to take advantage of the adaptive algorithm for the VSS peer link.

- You should disable the LACP Graceful Convergence feature on all cluster-facing EtherChannel interfaces for Cisco Nexus switches.
EtherChannels

- In Catalyst 3750-X Cisco IOS software versions earlier than 15.1(1)S2, the cluster unit did not support connecting an EtherChannel to a switch stack. With default switch settings, if the cluster unit EtherChannel is connected cross stack, and if the master switch is powered down, then the EtherChannel connected to the remaining switch will not come up. To improve compatibility, set the `stack-mac persistent timer` command to a large enough value to account for reload time; for example, 8 minutes or 0 for indefinite. Or, you can upgrade to a more stable switch software version, such as 15.1(1)S2.

- Spanned vs. Device-Local EtherChannel Configuration—Be sure to configure the switch appropriately for Spanned EtherChannels vs. Device-local EtherChannels.

  - Spanned EtherChannels—For cluster unit *Spanned* EtherChannels, which span across all members of the cluster, the interfaces are combined into a single EtherChannel on the switch. Make sure each interface is in the same channel group on the switch.

  - Device-local EtherChannels—For cluster unit *Device-local* EtherChannels including any EtherChannels configured for the cluster control link, be sure to configure discrete EtherChannels on the switch; do not combine multiple cluster unit EtherChannels into one EtherChannel on the switch.
Inter-Site Guidelines

See the following guidelines for inter-site clustering:

- Supports inter-site clustering in the following interface and firewall modes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Mode</th>
<th>Firewall Mode</th>
<th>Firewall Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Routed</td>
<td>Transparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Interface</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanned EtherChannel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- For individual interface mode, when using ECMP towards a multicast Rendezvous Point (RP), we recommend that you use a static route for the RP IP address using the Main cluster IP address as the next hop. This static route prevents sending unicast PIM register packets to slave units. If a slave unit receives a PIM register packet, then the packet is dropped, and the multicast stream cannot be registered.

- The cluster control link latency must be less than 20 ms round-trip time (RTT).
• The cluster control link must be reliable, with no out-of-order or dropped packets; for example, you should use a dedicated link.

• Do not configure connection rebalancing; you do not want connections rebalanced to cluster members at a different site.

• The cluster implementation does not differentiate between members at multiple sites for incoming connections; therefore, connection roles for a given connection may span across sites. This is expected behavior. However, if you enable director localization, the local director role is always chosen from the same site as the connection owner (according to site ID). Also, the local director chooses a new owner at the same site if the original owner fails (Note: if the traffic is asymmetric across sites, and there is continuous traffic from the remote site after the original owner fails, then a unit from the remote site might become the new owner if it receives a data packet within the re-hosting window).

• For director localization, the following traffic types do not support localization: NAT or PAT traffic; SCTP-inspected traffic; Fragmentation owner query.

• For transparent mode, if the cluster is placed between a pair of inside and outside routers (AKA North-South insertion), you must ensure that both inside routers share a MAC address, and also that both outside routers share a MAC address. When a cluster member at site 1 forwards a connection to a member at site 2, the destination MAC address is preserved. The packet will only reach the router at site 2 if the MAC address is the same as the router at site 1.

• For transparent mode, if the cluster is placed between data networks and the gateway router at each site for firewalling between internal networks (AKA East-West insertion), then each gateway router should use a First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) such as HSRP to provide identical virtual IP and MAC address destinations at each site. The data VLANs are extended across the sites using Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV), or something similar. You need to create filters to prevent traffic that is destined to the local gateway router from being sent over the DCI to the other site. If the gateway router becomes unreachable at one site, you need to remove any filters so traffic can successfully reach the other site’s gateway.

• For routed mode using Spanned EtherChannel, configure site-specific MAC addresses. Extend the data VLANs across the sites using OTV, or something similar. You need to create filters to prevent traffic that is destined to the global MAC address from being sent over the DCI to the other site. If the cluster becomes unreachable at one site, you need to remove any filters so traffic can successfully reach the other site’s cluster units. Dynamic routing is not supported when an inter-site cluster acts as the first hop router for an extended segment.

Additional Guidelines

• When significant topology changes occur (such as adding or removing an EtherChannel interface, enabling or disabling an interface on the ASA or the switch, adding an additional switch to form a VSS or vPC) you should disable the health check feature and also disable interface monitoring for the disabled interfaces. When the topology change is complete, and the configuration change is synced to all units, you can re-enable the interface health check feature.

• When adding a unit to an existing cluster, or when reloading a unit, there will be a temporary, limited packet/connection drop; this is expected behavior. In some cases, the dropped packets can hang your connection; for example, dropping a FIN/ACK packet for an FTP connection will make the FTP client hang. In this case, you need to reestablish the FTP connection.

• If you use a Windows 2003 server connected to a Spanned EtherChannel, when the syslog server port is down and the server does not throttle ICMP error messages, then large numbers of ICMP messages
are sent back to the ASA cluster. These messages can result in some units of the ASA cluster experiencing high CPU, which can affect performance. We recommend that you throttle ICMP error messages.

- We do not support VXLAN in Individual Interface mode. Only Spanned EtherChannel mode supports VXLAN.
- We do not support IS-IS in Spanned EtherChannel mode. Only Individual Interface mode supports IS-IS.

### Defaults for ASA Clustering

- When using Spanned EtherChannels, the cLACP system ID is auto-generated and the system priority is 1 by default.
- The cluster health check feature is enabled by default with the holdtime of 3 seconds. Interface health monitoring is enabled on all interfaces by default.
- The cluster auto-rejoin feature for a failed cluster control link is unlimited attempts every 5 minutes.
- The cluster auto-rejoin feature for a failed data interface is 3 attempts every 5 minutes, with the increasing interval set to 2.
- Connection rebalancing is disabled by default. If you enable connection rebalancing, the default time between load information exchanges is 5 seconds.
- Connection replication delay of 5 seconds is enabled by default for HTTP traffic.

### Configure ASA Clustering

To configure clustering, perform the following tasks.

#### Note

To enable or disable clustering, you must use a console connection (for CLI) or an ASDM connection.

#### Cable the Units and Configure Interfaces

Before configuring clustering, cable the cluster control link network, management network, and data networks. Then configure your interfaces.

#### About Cluster Interfaces

You can configure data interfaces as either Spanned EtherChannels or as Individual interfaces. All data interfaces in the cluster must be one type only. Each unit must also dedicate at least one hardware interface as the cluster control link.

#### About the Cluster Control Link

Each unit must dedicate at least one hardware interface as the cluster control link.

#### Cluster Control Link Traffic Overview

Cluster control link traffic includes both control and data traffic.
Control traffic includes:

- Master election.
- Configuration replication.
- Health monitoring.

Data traffic includes:

- State replication.
- Connection ownership queries and data packet forwarding.

**Cluster Control Link Interfaces and Network**

You can use any data interface(s) for the cluster control link, with the following exceptions:

- You cannot use a VLAN subinterface as the cluster control link.
- You cannot use a Management x/x interface as the cluster control link, either alone or as an EtherChannel.
- For the ASA 5585-X with an ASA FirePOWER module, Cisco recommends that you use ASA interfaces for the cluster control link, and not interfaces on the ASA FirePOWER module. Module interfaces can drop traffic for up to 30 seconds during a module reload, including reboots that occur during a software upgrade. However, if needed, you can use module interfaces and ASA interfaces in the same cluster control link EtherChannel. When the module interfaces drop, the remaining interfaces in the EtherChannel are still up. The ASA 5585-X Network Module does not run a separate operating system, so it is not affected by this issue.

Be aware that data interfaces on the module are also affected by reload drops. Cisco recommends always using ASA interfaces redundantly with module interfaces in an EtherChannel.

For the ASA 5585-X with SSP-10 and SSP-20, which include two Ten Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, we recommend using one interface for the cluster control link, and the other for data (you can use subinterfaces for data). Although this setup does not accommodate redundancy for the cluster control link, it does satisfy the need to size the cluster control link to match the size of the data interfaces.

You can use an EtherChannel or redundant interface.

Each cluster control link has an IP address on the same subnet. This subnet should be isolated from all other traffic, and should include only the ASA cluster control link interfaces.

For a 2-member cluster, do not directly-connect the cluster control link from one ASA to the other ASA. If you directly connect the interfaces, then when one unit fails, the cluster control link fails, and thus the remaining healthy unit fails. If you connect the cluster control link through a switch, then the cluster control link remains up for the healthy unit.

**Size the Cluster Control Link**

If possible, you should size the cluster control link to match the expected throughput of each chassis so the cluster-control link can handle the worst-case scenarios. For example, if you have the ASA 5585-X with SSP-60, which can pass 14 Gbps per unit maximum in a cluster, then you should also assign interfaces to the cluster control link that can pass at least 14 Gbps. In this case, you could use 2 Ten Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in an EtherChannel for the cluster control link, and use the rest of the interfaces as desired for data links.
Cluster control link traffic is comprised mainly of state update and forwarded packets. The amount of traffic at any given time on the cluster control link varies. The amount of forwarded traffic depends on the load-balancing efficacy or whether there is a lot of traffic for centralized features. For example:

- NAT results in poor load balancing of connections, and the need to rebalance all returning traffic to the correct units.
- AAA for network access is a centralized feature, so all traffic is forwarded to the master unit.
- When membership changes, the cluster needs to rebalance a large number of connections, thus temporarily using a large amount of cluster control link bandwidth.

A higher-bandwidth cluster control link helps the cluster to converge faster when there are membership changes and prevents throughput bottlenecks.

Note
If your cluster has large amounts of asymmetric (rebalanced) traffic, then you should increase the cluster control link size.

Cluster Control Link Redundancy

We recommend using an EtherChannel for the cluster control link, so that you can pass traffic on multiple links in the EtherChannel while still achieving redundancy.

The following diagram shows how to use an EtherChannel as a cluster control link in a Virtual Switching System (VSS) or Virtual Port Channel (vPC) environment. All links in the EtherChannel are active. When the switch is part of a VSS or vPC, then you can connect ASA interfaces within the same EtherChannel to separate switches in the VSS or vPC. The switch interfaces are members of the same EtherChannel port-channel interface, because the separate switches act like a single switch. Note that this EtherChannel is device-local, not a Spanned EtherChannel.
Cluster Control Link Reliability

To ensure cluster control link functionality, be sure the round-trip time (RTT) between units is less than 20 ms. This maximum latency enhances compatibility with cluster members installed at different geographical sites. To check your latency, perform a ping on the cluster control link between units.

The cluster control link must be reliable, with no out-of-order or dropped packets; for example, for inter-site deployment, you should use a dedicated link.

Cluster Control Link Failure

If the cluster control link line protocol goes down for a unit, then clustering is disabled; data interfaces are shut down. After you fix the cluster control link, you must manually rejoin the cluster by re-enabling clustering.

Note

When the ASA becomes inactive, all data interfaces are shut down; only the management-only interface can send and receive traffic. The management interface remains up using the IP address the unit received from the cluster IP pool. However if you reload, and the unit is still inactive in the cluster, the management interface is not accessible (because it then uses the Main IP address, which is the same as the master unit). You must use the console port for any further configuration.

Spanned EtherChannels (Recommended)

You can group one or more interfaces per chassis into an EtherChannel that spans all chassis in the cluster. The EtherChannel aggregates the traffic across all the available active interfaces in the channel. A Spanned EtherChannel can be configured in both routed and transparent firewall modes. In routed mode, the EtherChannel is configured as a routed interface with a single IP address. In transparent mode, the IP address is assigned to the BVI, not to the bridge group member interface. The EtherChannel inherently provides load balancing as part of basic operation.
Spanned EtherChannel Benefits

The EtherChannel method of load-balancing is recommended over other methods for the following benefits:

- Faster failure discovery.
- Faster convergence time. Individual interfaces rely on routing protocols to load-balance traffic, and routing protocols often have slow convergence during a link failure.
- Ease of configuration.

Guidelines for Maximum Throughput

To achieve maximum throughput, we recommend the following:

- Use a load balancing hash algorithm that is “symmetric,” meaning that packets from both directions will have the same hash, and will be sent to the same ASA in the Spanned EtherChannel. We recommend using the source and destination IP address (the default) or the source and destination port as the hashing algorithm.
- Use the same type of line cards when connecting the ASAs to the switch so that hashing algorithms applied to all packets are the same.
**Load Balancing**

The EtherChannel link is selected using a proprietary hash algorithm, based on source or destination IP addresses and TCP and UDP port numbers.

---

**Note**

On the ASA, do not change the load-balancing algorithm from the default. On the switch, we recommend that you use one of the following algorithms: source-dest-ip or source-dest-ip-port (see the Cisco Nexus OS or Cisco IOS port-channel load-balance command). Do not use a vlan keyword in the load-balance algorithm because it can cause unevenly distributed traffic to the ASAs in a cluster.

The number of links in the EtherChannel affects load balancing.

Symmetric load balancing is not always possible. If you configure NAT, then forward and return packets will have different IP addresses and/or ports. Return traffic will be sent to a different unit based on the hash, and the cluster will have to redirect most returning traffic to the correct unit.

---

**EtherChannel Redundancy**

The EtherChannel has built-in redundancy. It monitors the line protocol status of all links. If one link fails, traffic is re-balanced between remaining links. If all links in the EtherChannel fail on a particular unit, but other units are still active, then the unit is removed from the cluster.

---

**Connecting to a VSS or vPC**

You can include multiple interfaces per ASA in the Spanned EtherChannel. Multiple interfaces per ASA are especially useful for connecting to both switches in a VSS or vPC.

Depending on your switches, you can configure up to 32 active links in the spanned EtherChannel. This feature requires both switches in the vPC to support EtherChannels with 16 active links each (for example the Cisco Nexus 7000 with F2-Series 10 Gigabit Ethernet Module).

For switches that support 8 active links in the EtherChannel, you can configure up to 16 active links in the spanned EtherChannel when connecting to two switches in a VSS/vPC.

If you want to use more than 8 active links in a spanned EtherChannel, you cannot also have standby links; the support for 9 to 32 active links requires you to disable cLACP dynamic port priority that allows the use of standby links. You can still use 8 active links and 8 standby links if desired, for example, when connecting to a single switch.

The following figure shows a 32 active link spanned EtherChannel in an 8-ASA cluster and a 16-ASA cluster.
The following figure shows a 16 active link spanned EtherChannel in a 4-ASA cluster and an 8-ASA cluster.
The following figure shows a traditional 8 active/8 standby link spanned EtherChannel in a 4-ASA cluster and an 8-ASA cluster. The active links are shown as solid lines, while the inactive links are dotted. cLACP load-balancing can automatically choose the best 8 links to be active in the EtherChannel. As shown, cLACP helps achieve load balancing at the link level.
Individual Interfaces (Routed Firewall Mode Only)

Individual interfaces are normal routed interfaces, each with their own Local IP address. Because interface configuration must be configured only on the master unit, the interface configuration lets you set a pool of IP addresses to be used for a given interface on the cluster members, including one for the master. The Main cluster IP address is a fixed address for the cluster that always belongs to the current master unit. The Main cluster IP address is a slave IP address for the master unit; the Local IP address is always the master address for routing. The Main cluster IP address provides consistent management access to an address; when a master unit changes, the Main cluster IP address moves to the new master unit, so management of the cluster continues seamlessly. Load balancing, however, must be configured separately on the upstream switch in this case.

Note

We recommend Spanned EtherChannels instead of Individual interfaces because Individual interfaces rely on routing protocols to load-balance traffic, and routing protocols often have slow convergence during a link failure.
When using Individual interfaces, each ASA interface maintains its own IP address and MAC address. One method of load balancing is Policy-Based Routing (PBR).

We recommend this method if you are already using PBR, and want to take advantage of your existing infrastructure. This method might offer additional tuning options vs. Spanned EtherChannel as well.

PBR makes routing decisions based on a route map and ACL. You must manually divide traffic between all ASAs in a cluster. Because PBR is static, it may not achieve the optimum load balancing result at all times. To achieve the best performance, we recommend that you configure the PBR policy so that forward and return packets of a connection are directed to the same physical ASA. For example, if you have a Cisco router, redundancy can be achieved by using Cisco IOS PBR with Object Tracking. Cisco IOS Object Tracking monitors each ASA using ICMP ping. PBR can then enable or disable route maps based on reachability of a particular ASA. See the following URLs for more details:


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**Note**

If you use this method of load-balancing, you can use a device-local EtherChannel as an Individual interface.

**Equal-Cost Multi-Path Routing (Routed Firewall Mode Only)**

When using Individual interfaces, each ASA interface maintains its own IP address and MAC address. One method of load balancing is Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing.

We recommend this method if you are already using ECMP, and want to take advantage of your existing infrastructure. This method might offer additional tuning options vs. Spanned EtherChannel as well.
ECMP routing can forward packets over multiple “best paths” that tie for top place in the routing metric. Like EtherChannel, a hash of source and destination IP addresses and/or source and destination ports can be used to send a packet to one of the next hops. If you use static routes for ECMP routing, then an ASA failure can cause problems; the route continues to be used, and traffic to the failed ASA will be lost. If you use static routes, be sure to use a static route monitoring feature such as Object Tracking. We recommend using dynamic routing protocols to add and remove routes, in which case, you must configure each ASA to participate in dynamic routing.

**Note**
If you use this method of load-balancing, you can use a device-local EtherChannel as an Individual interface.

**Nexus Intelligent Traffic Director (Routed Firewall Mode Only)**

When using Individual interfaces, each ASA interface maintains its own IP address and MAC address. Intelligent Traffic Director (ITD) is a high-speed hardware load-balancing solution for Nexus 5000, 6000, 7000, and 9000 switch series. In addition to fully covering the functional capabilities of traditional PBR, it offers a simplified configuration workflow and multiple additional features for a more granular load distribution.

ITD supports IP stickiness, consistent hashing for bi-directional flow symmetry, virtual IP addressing, health monitoring, sophisticated failure handling policies with N+M redundancy, weighted load-balancing, and application IP SLA probes including DNS. Due to the dynamic nature of load-balancing, it achieves a more even traffic distribution across all cluster members as compared to PBR. In order to achieve bi-directional flow symmetry, we recommend configuring ITD such that forward and return packets of a connection are directed to the same physical ASA. See the following URL for more details:


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Cable the Cluster Units and Configure Upstream and Downstream Equipment

Before configuring clustering, cable the cluster control link network, management network, and data networks.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At a minimum, an active cluster control link network is required before you configure the units to join the cluster. You should also configure the upstream and downstream equipment. For example, if you use EtherChannels, then you should configure the upstream and downstream equipment for the EtherChannels.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

Cable the cluster control link network, management network, and data networks.
Examples

This example uses EtherChannels for load-balancing. If you are using PBR or ECMP, your switch configuration will differ.

For example on each of 4 ASA 5585-Xs, you want to use:

- 2 Ten Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in a device-local EtherChannel for the cluster control link.
- 2 Ten Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in a Spanned EtherChannel for the inside and outside network; each interface is a VLAN subinterface of the EtherChannel. Using subinterfaces lets both inside and outside interfaces take advantage of the benefits of an EtherChannel.
- 1 Management interface.

You have one switch for both the inside and outside networks.
### Configure the Cluster Interface Mode on Each Unit

You can only configure one type of interface for clustering: Spanned EtherChannels or Individual interfaces; you cannot mix interface types in a cluster.

#### Before you begin

- You must set the mode separately on each ASA that you want to add to the cluster.
- You can always configure the management-only interface as an Individual interface (recommended), even in Spanned EtherChannel mode. The management interface can be an Individual interface even in transparent firewall mode.
- In Spanned EtherChannel mode, if you configure the management interface as an Individual interface, you cannot enable dynamic routing for the management interface. You must use a static route.
- In multiple context mode, you must choose one interface type for all contexts. For example, if you have a mix of transparent and routed mode contexts, you must use Spanned EtherChannel mode for all contexts because that is the only interface type allowed for transparent mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Connect Interfaces on each of 4 ASAs</th>
<th>To Switch Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster control link</td>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/6 and TenGigabitEthernet 0/7</td>
<td>8 ports total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For each TenGigabitEthernet 0/6 and TenGigabitEthernet 0/7 pair, configure 4 EtherChannels (1 EC for each ASA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>These EtherChannels must all be on the same isolated cluster control VLAN, for example VLAN 101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside and outside interfaces</td>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/8 and TenGigabitEthernet 0/9</td>
<td>8 ports total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configure a single EtherChannel (across all ASAs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On the switch, configure these VLANs and networks now; for example, a trunk including VLAN 200 for the inside and VLAN 201 for the outside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management interface</td>
<td>Management 0/0</td>
<td>4 ports total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Place all interfaces on the same isolated management VLAN, for example VLAN 100.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Procedure

Step 1
Show any incompatible configuration so that you can force the interface mode and fix your configuration later; the mode is not changed with this command:

`cluster interface-mode {individual | spanned} check-details`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster interface-mode spanned check-details
```

Step 2
Set the interface mode for clustering:

`cluster interface-mode {individual | spanned} force`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster interface-mode spanned force
```

There is no default setting; you must explicitly choose the mode. If you have not set the mode, you cannot enable clustering.

The `force` option changes the mode without checking your configuration for incompatible settings. You need to manually fix any configuration issues after you change the mode. Because any interface configuration can only be fixed after you set the mode, we recommend using the `force` option so that you can at least start from the existing configuration. You can re-run the `check-details` option after you set the mode for more guidance.

Without the `force` option, if there is any incompatible configuration, you are prompted to clear your configuration and reload, thus requiring you to connect to the console port to reconfigure your management access. If your configuration is compatible (rare), the mode is changed and the configuration is preserved. If you do not want to clear your configuration, you can exit the command by typing `n`.

To remove the interface mode, enter the `no cluster interface-mode` command.

Configure Interfaces on the Master Unit

You must modify any interface that is currently configured with an IP address to be cluster-ready before you enable clustering. For other interfaces, you can configure them before or after you enable clustering; we recommend pre-configuring all of your interfaces so that the complete configuration is synced to new cluster members.

This section describes how to configure interfaces to be compatible with clustering. You can configure data interfaces as either Spanned EtherChannels or as Individual interfaces. Each method uses a different load-balancing mechanism. You cannot configure both types in the same configuration, with the exception of the management interface, which can be an Individual interface even in Spanned EtherChannel mode.

Configure Individual Interfaces (Recommended for the Management Interface)

Individual interfaces are normal routed interfaces, each with their own IP address taken from a pool of IP addresses. The Main cluster IP address is a fixed address for the cluster that always belongs to the current primary unit.
In Spanned EtherChannel mode, we recommend configuring the management interface as an Individual interface. Individual management interfaces let you connect directly to each unit if necessary, while a Spanned EtherChannel interface only allows connection to the current primary unit.

Before you begin

- Except for the management-only interface, you must be in Individual interface mode.
- For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in each context. If you are not already in the context configuration mode, enter the `changeto context name` command.
- Individual interfaces require you to configure load balancing on neighbor devices. External load balancing is not required for the management interface.
- (Optional) Configure the interface as a device-local EtherChannel interface, a redundant interface, and/or configure subinterfaces.
  - For an EtherChannel, this EtherChannel is local to the unit, and is not a Spanned EtherChannel.
  - Management-only interfaces cannot be redundant interfaces.

Procedure

Step 1 Configure a pool of Local IP addresses (IPv4 and/or IPv6), one of which will be assigned to each cluster unit for the interface:

(IPv4)

```
ip local pool poolname first-address — last-address [mask mask]
```

(IPv6)

```
ipv6 local pool poolname ipv6-address/prefix-length number_of_addresses
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# ip local pool ins 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.9
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 local pool insipv6 2001:DB8::1002/32 8
```

Include at least as many addresses as there are units in the cluster. If you plan to expand the cluster, include additional addresses. The Main cluster IP address that belongs to the current primary unit is not a part of this pool; be sure to reserve an IP address on the same network for the Main cluster IP address.

You cannot determine the exact Local address assigned to each unit in advance; to see the address used on each unit, enter the `show ip[v6] local pool poolname` command. Each cluster member is assigned a member ID when it joins the cluster. The ID determines the Local IP used from the pool.

Step 2 Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface interface_id
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
```
Step 3  (Management interface only) Set an interface to management-only mode so that it does not pass through traffic:

```
management-only
```

By default, Management type interfaces are configured as management-only. In transparent mode, this command is always enabled for a Management type interface.

This setting is required if the cluster interface mode is Spanned.

Step 4  Name the interface:

```
nameif name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
```

The name is a text string up to 48 characters, and is not case-sensitive. You can change the name by reentering this command with a new value.

Step 5  Set the Main cluster IP address and identify the cluster pool:

**(IPv4)**

```
ip address ip_address [mask] cluster-pool poolname
```

**(IPv6)**

```
ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length cluster-pool poolname
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 cluster-pool ins
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1002/32 cluster-pool insipv6
```

This IP address must be on the same network as the cluster pool addresses, but not be part of the pool. You can configure an IPv4 and/or an IPv6 address.

DHCP, PPPoE, and IPv6 autoconfiguration are not supported; you must manually configure the IP addresses.

Step 6  Set the security level, where number is an integer between 0 (lowest) and 100 (highest):

```
security-level number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
```

Step 7  Enable the interface:

```
no shutdown
```
Examples

The following example configures the Management 0/0 and Management 0/1 interfaces as a device-local EtherChannel, and then configures the EtherChannel as an Individual interface:

```plaintext
ip local pool mgmt 10.1.1.2-10.1.1.9
ipv6 local pool mgmtipv6 2001:DB8:45:1002/64 8
interface management 0/0
  channel-group 1 mode active
  no shutdown
interface management 0/1
  channel-group 1 mode active
  no shutdown
interface port-channel 1
  nameif management
  ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 cluster-pool mgmt
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8:45:1001/64 cluster-pool mgmtipv6
  security-level 100
  management-only
```

Configure Spanned EtherChannels

A Spanned EtherChannel spans all ASAs in the cluster, and provides load balancing as part of the EtherChannel operation.

Before you begin

- You must be in Spanned EtherChannel interface mode.
- For multiple context mode, start this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `change to system` command.
- For transparent mode, configure the bridge group. See Configure the Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI), on page 565.
- Do not specify the maximum and minimum links in the EtherChannel—We recommend that you do not specify the maximum and minimum links in the EtherChannel (The `lacp max-bundle` and `port-channel min-bundle` commands) on either the ASA or the switch. If you need to use them, note the following:
  - The maximum links set on the ASA is the total number of active ports for the whole cluster. Be sure the maximum links value configured on the switch is not larger than the ASA value.
  - The minimum links set on the ASA is the minimum active ports to bring up a port-channel interface per unit. On the switch, the minimum links is the minimum links across the cluster, so this value will not match the ASA value.
- Do not change the load-balancing algorithm from the default (see the `port-channel load-balance` command). On the switch, we recommend that you use one of the following algorithms: `source-dest-ip` or `source-dest-ip-port` (see the Cisco Nexus OS and Cisco IOS `port-channel load-balance` command).
Do not use a `vlan` keyword in the load-balance algorithm because it can cause unevenly distributed traffic to the ASAs in a cluster.

- The `lacp port-priority` and `lacp system-priority` commands are not used for a Spanned EtherChannel.
- When using Spanned EtherChannels, the port-channel interface will not come up until clustering is fully enabled. This requirement prevents traffic from being forwarded to a unit that is not an active unit in the cluster.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Specify the interface you want to add to the channel group:

```plaintext
interface physical_interface
```

*Example:*

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
```

The `physical_interface` ID includes the type, slot, and port number as type slot/port. This first interface in the channel group determines the type and speed for all other interfaces in the group.

**Step 2**

Assign this interface to an EtherChannel:

```plaintext
channel-group channel_id mode active [vss-id {1 | 2}]
```

*Example:*

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active
```

The `channel_id` is between 1 and 48. If the port-channel interface for this channel ID does not yet exist in the configuration, one will be added automatically:

```plaintext
interface port-channel channel_id
```

Only `active` mode is supported for Spanned EtherChannels.

If you are connecting the ASA to two switches in a VSS or vPC, then configure the `vss-id` keyword to identify to which switch this interface is connected (1 or 2). You must also use the `port-channel span-cluster vss-load-balance` command for the port-channel interface in Step 6.

**Step 3**

Enable the interface:

```plaintext
no shutdown
```

**Step 4**

(Optional) Add additional interfaces to the EtherChannel by repeating the process.

*Example:*

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
ciscoasa(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Multiple interfaces in the EtherChannel per unit are useful for connecting to switches in a VSS or vPC. Keep in mind that by default, a spanned EtherChannel can have only 8 active interfaces out of 16 maximum across
all members in the cluster; the remaining 8 interfaces are on standby in case of link failure. To use more than 8 active interfaces (but no standby interfaces), disable dynamic port priority using the `clacp static-port-priority` command. When you disable dynamic port priority, you can use up to 32 active links across the cluster. For example, for a cluster of 16 ASAs, you can use a maximum of 2 interfaces on each ASA, for a total of 32 interfaces in the spanned EtherChannel.

**Step 5**

Specify the port-channel interface:

```
interface port-channel channel_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface port-channel 1
```

This interface was created automatically when you added an interface to the channel group.

**Step 6**

Set this EtherChannel as a Spanned EtherChannel:

```
port-channel span-cluster [vss-load-balance]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# port-channel span-cluster
```

If you are connecting the ASA to two switches in a VSS or VPC, then you should enable VSS load balancing by using the `vss-load-balance` keyword. This feature ensures that the physical link connections between the ASAs to the VSS (or VPC) pair are balanced. You must configure the `vss-id` keyword in the `channel-group` command for each member interface before enabling load balancing (see Step 2).

**Step 7**

(Optional) You can set the Ethernet properties for the port-channel interface to override the properties set on the Individual interfaces.

This method provides a shortcut to set these parameters because these parameters must match for all interfaces in the channel group.

**Step 8**

(Optional) If you are creating VLAN subinterfaces on this EtherChannel, do so now.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface port-channel 1.10
ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 10
```

The rest of this procedure applies to the subinterfaces.

**Step 9**

(Multiple Context Mode) Allocate the interface to a context. Then enter:

```
changeto context name
interface port-channel channel_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# context admin
ciscoasa(config)# allocate-interface port-channel1
```

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# changeto context admin
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface port-channel 1
```
For multiple context mode, the rest of the interface configuration occurs within each context.

**Step 10**  
Name the interface:  
\texttt{nameif name}  
\textbf{Example:}  
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
```

The \textit{name} is a text string up to 48 characters, and is not case-sensitive. You can change the name by reentering this command with a new value.

**Step 11**  
Perform one of the following, depending on the firewall mode.

- **Routed Mode**—Set the IPv4 and/or IPv6 address:
  
  (IPv4)  
  \texttt{ip address ip\_address [mask]}  
  
  (IPv6)  
  \texttt{ipv6 address ipv6\_prefix/prefix\_length}  
  
  \textbf{Example:}  
  ```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1001/32
```

DHCP, PPPoE, and IPv6 autoconfig are not supported. For point-to-point connections, you can specify a 31-bit subnet mask (255.255.255.254). In this case, no IP addresses are reserved for the network or broadcast addresses.

- **Transparent Mode**—Assign the interface to a bridge group:
  
  \texttt{bridge-group number}  
  
  \textbf{Example:}  
  ```
ciscoasa(config-if)# bridge-group 1
```

Where \textit{number} is an integer between 1 and 100. You can assign up to 64 interfaces to a bridge group. You cannot assign the same interface to more than one bridge group. Note that the BVI configuration includes the IP address.

**Step 12**  
Set the security level:

\texttt{security-level number}  

\textbf{Example:}  
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 50
```

Where \textit{number} is an integer between 0 (lowest) and 100 (highest).

**Step 13**  
Configure a global MAC address for a Spanned EtherChannel to avoid potential network connectivity problems:
mac-address mac_address

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address 000C.F142.4CDE

With a manually-configured MAC address, the MAC address stays with the current master unit. If you do not configure a MAC address, then if the master unit changes, the new master unit uses a new MAC address for the interface, which can cause a temporary network outage.

In multiple context mode, if you share an interface between contexts, you should instead enable auto-generation of MAC addresses so you do not need to set the MAC address manually. Note that you must manually configure the MAC address using this command for non-shared interfaces.

The mac_address is in H.H.H format, where H is a 16-bit hexadecimal digit. For example, the MAC address 00-0C-F1-42-4C-DE is entered as 000C.F142.4CDE.

The first two bytes of a manual MAC address cannot be A2 if you also want to use auto-generated MAC addresses.

Step 14 (Routed mode) For inter-site clustering, configure a site-specific MAC address and IP address for each site:

mac-address mac_address site-id number

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.1234
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.aaaa site-id 1 site-ip 10.9.9.1
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.bbbb site-id 2 site-ip 10.9.9.2
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.cccc site-id 3 site-ip 10.9.9.3
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.dddd site-id 4 site-ip 10.9.9.4

The site-specific IP addresses must be on the same subnet as the global IP address. The site-specific MAC address and IP address used by a unit depends on the site ID you specify in each unit’s bootstrap configuration.

Create the Bootstrap Configuration

Each unit in the cluster requires a bootstrap configuration to join the cluster.

Configure the Master Unit Bootstrap Settings

Each unit in the cluster requires a bootstrap configuration to join the cluster. Typically, the first unit you configure to join the cluster will be the master unit. After you enable clustering, after an election period, the cluster elects a master unit. With only one unit in the cluster initially, that unit will become the master unit. Subsequent units that you add to the cluster will be slave units.

Before you begin

- Back up your configurations in case you later want to leave the cluster, and need to restore your configuration.
- For multiple context mode, complete these procedures in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the change to system command.
• We recommend enabling jumbo frame reservation for use with the cluster control link.

• You must use the console port to enable or disable clustering. You cannot use Telnet or SSH.

• With the exception of the cluster control link, any interfaces in your configuration must be configured with a cluster IP pool or as a Spanned EtherChannel before you enable clustering, depending on your interface mode. If you have pre-existing interface configuration, you can either clear the interface configuration (clear configure interface), or convert your interfaces to cluster interfaces before you enable clustering.

• When you add a unit to a running cluster, you may see temporary, limited packet/connection drops; this is expected behavior.

• Pre-determine the size of the cluster control link. See Size the Cluster Control Link, on page 345.

Procedure

Step 1

Enable the cluster control link interface before you join the cluster.

You will later identify this interface as the cluster control link when you enable clustering.

We recommend that you combine multiple cluster control link interfaces into an EtherChannel if you have enough interfaces. The EtherChannel is local to the ASA, and is not a Spanned EtherChannel.

The cluster control link interface configuration is not replicated from the master unit to slave units; however, you must use the same configuration on each unit. Because this configuration is not replicated, you must configure the cluster control link interfaces separately on each unit.

• You cannot use a VLAN subinterface as the cluster control link.

• You cannot use a Management $x/x interface as the cluster control link, either alone or as an EtherChannel.

• For the ASA 5585-X with an ASA FirePOWER module, Cisco recommends that you use ASA interfaces for the cluster control link, and not interfaces on the ASA FirePOWER module. Module interfaces can drop traffic for up to 30 seconds during a module reload, including reloads that occur during a software upgrade. However, if needed, you can use module interfaces and ASA interfaces in the same cluster control link EtherChannel. When the module interfaces drop, the remaining interfaces in the EtherChannel are still up. The ASA 5585-X Network Module does not run a separate operating system, so it is not affected by this issue.

a) Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface interface_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
```

b) (Optional, for an EtherChannel) Assign this physical interface to an EtherChannel:

```
channel-group channel_id mode on
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode on
```
The channel_id is between 1 and 48. If the port-channel interface for this channel ID does not yet exist in the configuration, one will be added automatically:

```
interface port-channel channel_id
```

We recommend using the On mode for cluster control link member interfaces to reduce unnecessary traffic on the cluster control link. The cluster control link does not need the overhead of LACP traffic because it is an isolated, stable network. **Note:** We recommend setting data EtherChannels to Active mode.

c) Enable the interface:

```
no shutdown
```

You only need to enable the interface; do not configure a name for the interface, or any other parameters.

d) (For an EtherChannel) Repeat for each additional interface you want to add to the EtherChannel:

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
ciscoasa(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode on
```

**Step 2**

(Optional) Specify the maximum transmission unit for the cluster control link interface:

```
mtu cluster bytes
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# mtu cluster 9000
```

Set the MTU between 1400 and 9198 bytes. The default MTU is 1500 bytes.

We suggest setting the MTU to 1600 bytes or greater, which requires you to enable jumbo frame reservation before continuing with this procedure. Jumbo frame reservation requires a reload of the ASA.

This command is a global configuration command, but is also part of the bootstrap configuration that is not replicated between units.

**Step 3**

Name the cluster and enter cluster configuration mode:

```
cluster group name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group pod1
```

The name must be an ASCII string from 1 to 38 characters. You can only configure one cluster group per unit. All members of the cluster must use the same name.

**Step 4**

Name this member of the cluster:

```
local-unit unit_name
```

Use a unique ASCII string from 1 to 38 characters. Each unit must have a unique name. A unit with a duplicated name will be not be allowed in the cluster.

**Example:**
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# local-unit unit1

**Step 5** Specify the cluster control link interface, preferably an EtherChannel:

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# cluster-interface interface_id ip ip_address mask
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# cluster-interface port-channel2 ip 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
INFO: Non-cluster interface config is cleared on Port-Channel2
```

Subinterfaces and Management interfaces are not allowed.
Specify an IPv4 address for the IP address; IPv6 is not supported for this interface. This interface cannot have a nameif configured.
For each unit, specify a different IP address on the same network.

**Step 6** If you use inter-site clustering, set the site ID for this unit so it uses a site-specific MAC address:

```
site-id number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# site-id 1
```

The *number* is between 1 and 8.

**Step 7** Set the priority of this unit for master unit elections:

```
priority priority_number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# priority 1
```

The priority is between 1 and 100, where 1 is the highest priority.

**Step 8** (Optional) Set an authentication key for control traffic on the cluster control link:

```
key shared_secret
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# key chuntheunavoidable
```

The shared secret is an ASCII string from 1 to 63 characters. The shared secret is used to generate the key. This command does not affect datapath traffic, including connection state update and forwarded packets, which are always sent in the clear.

**Step 9** (Optional) Disable dynamic port priority in LACP:

```
clacp static-port-priority
```

Some switches do not support dynamic port priority, so this command improves switch compatibility. Moreover, it enables support of more than 8 active spanned EtherChannel members, up to 32 members. Without this
command, only 8 active members and 8 standby members are supported. If you enable this command, then
you cannot use any standby members; all members are active.

Step 10  (Optional) Manually specify the cLACP system ID and system priority:

```
clacp system-mac {mac_address | auto} [system-priority number]
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# clacp system-mac 000a.0000.aaaa

When using Spanned EtherChannels, the ASA uses cLACP to negotiate the EtherChannel with the neighbor
switch. ASAs in a cluster collaborate in cLACP negotiation so that they appear as a single (virtual) device to
the switch. One parameter in cLACP negotiation is a system ID, which is in the format of a MAC address.
All ASAs in the cluster use the same system ID: auto-generated by the master unit (the default) and replicated
to all secondaries; or manually specified in this command in the form H.H.H, where H is a 16-bit hexadecimal
digit. (For example, the MAC address 00-0A-00-00-AA-AA is entered as 000A.0000.AAAA.) You might
want to manually configure the MAC address for troubleshooting purposes, for example, so that you can use
an easily identified MAC address. Typically, you would use the auto-generated MAC address.

The system priority, between 1 and 65535, is used to decide which unit is in charge of making a bundling
decision. By default, the ASA uses priority 1, which is the highest priority. The priority needs to be higher
than the priority on the switch.

This command is not part of the bootstrap configuration, and is replicated from the master unit to the slave
units. However, you cannot change this value after you enable clustering.

Step 11  Enable clustering:

```
enable [noconfirm]
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# enable
INFO: Clustering is not compatible with following commands:
policy-map global_policy
class inspection_default
inspect skinny
policy-map global_policy
class inspection_default
inspect sip
Would you like to remove these commands? [Y]es/[N]o: Y
INFO: Removing incompatible commands from running configuration...
Cryptochecksum (changed): f16b7fc2 a742727e e40bc0b0 cd169999
INFO: Done

When you enter the `enable` command, the ASA scans the running configuration for incompatible commands
for features that are not supported with clustering, including commands that may be present in the default
configuration. You are prompted to delete the incompatible commands. If you respond No, then clustering is
not enabled. Use the `noconfirm` keyword to bypass the confirmation and delete incompatible commands
automatically.

For the first unit enabled, a master unit election occurs. Because the first unit should be the only member of
the cluster so far, it will become the master unit. Do not perform any configuration changes during this period.

To disable clustering, enter the `no enable` command.
Note: If you disable clustering, all data interfaces are shut down, and only the management-only interface is active.

Examples

The following example configures a management interface, configures a device-local EtherChannel for the cluster control link, and then enables clustering for the ASA called “unit1,” which will become the master unit because it is added to the cluster first:

```
ip local pool mgmt 10.1.1.2-10.1.1.9
ipv6 local pool mgmtipv6 2001:DB8::1002/32 8
interface management 0/0
    nameif management
    ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 cluster-pool mgmt
    ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1001/32 cluster-pool mgmtipv6
    security-level 100
    management-only
    no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
    channel-group 1 mode on
    no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
    channel-group 1 mode on
    no shutdown
cluster group pod1
    local-unit unit1
    cluster-interface port-channel1 ip 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
    priority 1
    key chuntheunavoidable
    enable noconfirm
```

Configure Slave Unit Bootstrap Settings

Perform the following procedure to configure the slave units.

Before you begin

- You must use the console port to enable or disable clustering. You cannot use Telnet or SSH.
- Back up your configurations in case you later want to leave the cluster, and need to restore your configuration.
- For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.
- We recommend enabling jumbo frame reservation for use with the cluster control link.
- If you have any interfaces in your configuration that have not been configured for clustering (for example, the default configuration Management 0/0 interface), you can join the cluster as a slave unit (with no possibility of becoming the master in a current election).
When you add a unit to a running cluster, you may see temporary, limited packet/connection drops; this is expected behavior.

Procedure

Step 1  Configure the same cluster control link interface as you configured for the master unit.

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
ciscoasa(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode on
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
ciscoasa(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
ciscoasa(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode on
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Step 2  Specify the same MTU that you configured for the master unit:

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# mtu cluster 9000
```

Step 3  Identify the same cluster name that you configured for the master unit:

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group pod1
```

Step 4  Name this member of the cluster with a unique string:

```plaintext
local-unit unit_name
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# local-unit unit2
```

Specify an ASCII string from 1 to 38 characters.Each unit must have a unique name. A unit with a duplicated name will not be allowed in the cluster.

Step 5  Specify the same cluster control link interface that you configured for the master unit, but specify a different IP address on the same network for each unit:

```plaintext
cluster-interface interface_id ip ip_address mask
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# cluster-interface port-channel2 ip 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
INFO: Non-cluster interface config is cleared on Port-Channel2
```

Specify an IPv4 address for the IP address; IPv6 is not supported for this interface. This interface cannot have a nameif configured.

Each unit must have a unique name. A unit with a duplicated name will not be allowed in the cluster.
Step 6  If you use inter-site clustering, set the site ID for this unit so it uses a site-specific MAC address:

    site-id number

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# site-id 1
```

The `number` is between 1 and 8.

Step 7  Set the priority of this unit for master unit elections, typically to a higher value than the master unit:

    priority priority_number

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# priority 2
```

Set the priority between 1 and 100, where 1 is the highest priority.

Step 8  Set the same authentication key that you set for the master unit:

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# key chuntheunavoidable
```

Step 9  Enable clustering:

    enable as-slave

You can avoid any configuration incompatibilities (primarily the existence of any interfaces not yet configured for clustering) by using the `enable as-slave` command. This command ensures the slave joins the cluster with no possibility of becoming the master in any current election. Its configuration is overwritten with the one synced from the master unit.

To disable clustering, enter the `no enable` command.

**Note**  If you disable clustering, all data interfaces are shut down, and only the management interface is active.

---

**Examples**

The following example includes the configuration for a slave unit, unit2:

```
interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
```
cluster group pod1
local-unit unit2
cluster-interface port-channel1 ip 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
priority 2
key chuntheunavoidable
enable as-slave

Customize the Clustering Operation

You can customize clustering health monitoring, TCP connection replication delay, flow mobility and other optimizations.

Perform these procedures on the master unit.

Configure Basic ASA Cluster Parameters

You can customize cluster settings on the master unit.

Before you begin

• For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space on the master unit.
  To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the chanto system command.

Procedure

Step 1
Enter cluster configuration mode:

clustergroup name

Step 2
(Optional) Enable console replication from slave units to the master unit:

console-replicate

This feature is disabled by default. The ASA prints out some messages directly to the console for certain critical events. If you enable console replication, slave units send the console messages to the master unit so that you only need to monitor one console port for the cluster.

Step 3
Set the minimum trace level for clustering events:

trace-level level

Set the minimum level as desired:

• critical—Critical events (severity=1)
• warning—Warnings (severity=2)
• informational—Informational events (severity=3)
• debug—Debugging events (severity=4)
Configure Health Monitoring and Auto-Rejoin Settings

This procedure configures unit and interface health monitoring.

You might want to disable health monitoring of non-essential interfaces, for example, the management interface. You can monitor any port-channel ID, redundant ID, or single physical interface ID, or the software or hardware module, such as the ASA Firepower module. Health monitoring is not performed on VLAN subinterfaces or virtual interfaces such as VNIs or BVIs. You cannot configure monitoring for the cluster control link; it is always monitored.

Procedure

Step 1
Enter cluster configuration mode.

```
cluster group name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group test
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)#
```

Step 2
Customize the cluster unit health check feature.

```
health-check [holdtime timeout] [vss-enabled]
```

To determine unit health, the ASA cluster units send heartbeat messages on the cluster control link to other units. If a unit does not receive any heartbeat messages from a peer unit within the holdtime period, the peer unit is considered unresponsive or dead.

- `holdtime timeout`—Determines the amount of time between unit heartbeat status messages, between .3 and 45 seconds; The default is 3 seconds.

- `vss-enabled`—Flooding the heartbeat messages on all EtherChannel interfaces in the cluster control link to ensure that at least one of the switches can receive them. If you configure the cluster control link as an EtherChannel (recommended), and it is connected to a VSS or vPC pair, then you might need to enable the `vss-enabled` option. For some switches, when one unit in the VSS/vPC is shutting down or booting up, EtherChannel member interfaces connected to that switch may appear to be Up to the ASA, but they are not passing traffic on the switch side. The ASA can be erroneously removed from the cluster if you set the ASA holdtime timeout to a low value (such as .8 seconds), and the ASA sends keepalive messages on one of these EtherChannel interfaces.

When any topology changes occur (such as adding or removing a data interface, enabling or disabling an interface on the ASA or the switch, or adding an additional switch to form a VSS or vPC) you should disable the health check feature and also disable interface monitoring for the disabled interfaces (`no health-check monitor-interface`). When the topology change is complete, and the configuration change is synced to all units, you can re-enable the health check feature.

Example:

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check holdtime 5
```

Step 3
Disable the interface health check on an interface.

```
no health-check monitor-interface [interface_id | service-module]
```

The interface health check monitors for link failures. If all physical ports for a given logical interface fail on a particular unit, but there are active ports under the same logical interface on other units, then the unit is removed from the cluster. The amount of time before the ASA removes a member from the cluster depends on the type of interface and whether the unit is an established member or is joining the cluster. Health check is enabled by default for all interfaces. You can disable it per interface using the `no` form of this command. You might want to disable health monitoring of non-essential interfaces, for example, the management interface.

- `interface_id`—Disables monitoring of any port-channel ID, redundant ID, or single physical interface ID. Health monitoring is not performed on VLAN subinterfaces or virtual interfaces such as VNI or BVIs. You cannot configure monitoring for the cluster control link; it is always monitored.

- `service-module`—Disables monitoring of a hardware or software module, such as the ASA FirePOWER module. Note that for the ASA 5585-X, if you disable monitoring of the service module, you may also want to disable monitoring of the interfaces on the module, which are monitored separately.

When any topology changes occur (such as adding or removing a data interface, enabling or disabling an interface on the ASA or the switch, or adding an additional switch to form a VSS or vPC) you should disable the health check feature (`no health-check`) and also disable interface monitoring for the disabled interfaces.

When the topology change is complete, and the configuration change is synced to all units, you can re-enable the health check feature.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# no health-check monitor-interface management0/0
```

**Step 4** Customize the auto-rejoin cluster settings after a health check failure.

```
health-check {data-interface | cluster-interface | system} auto-rejoin [unlimited | auto_rejoin_max]
auto_rejoin_interval auto_rejoin_interval_variation
```

- `system`—Specifies the auto-rejoin settings for internal errors. Internal failures include: application sync timeout; inconsistent application statuses; and so on.

- `unlimited`—(Default for the `cluster-interface`) Does not limit the number of rejoin attempts.

- `auto-rejoin-max`—Sets the number of rejoin attempts, between 0 and 65535. 0 disables auto-rejoining. The default for the `data-interface` and `system` is 3.

- `auto_rejoin_interval`—Defines the interval duration in minutes between rejoin attempts, between 2 and 60. The default value is 5 minutes. The maximum total time that the unit attempts to rejoin the cluster is limited to 14400 minutes (10 days) from the time of last failure.

- `auto_rejoin_interval_variation`—Defines if the interval duration increases. Set the value between 1 and 3: 1 (no change); 2 (2 x the previous duration), or 3 (3 x the previous duration). For example, if you set the interval duration to 5 minutes, and set the variation to 2, then the first attempt is after 5 minutes; the 2nd attempt is 10 minutes (2 x 5); the 3rd attempt 20 minutes (2 x 10), and so on. The default value is 1 for the cluster-interface and 2 for the data-interface and system.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check data-interface auto-rejoin 10 3 3
```
Step 5
Configure the debounce time before the ASA considers an interface to be failed and the unit is removed from the cluster.

```
health-check monitor-interface debounce-time ms
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check monitor-interface debounce-time 300
```

Set the debounce time between 300 and 9000 ms. The default is 500 ms. Lower values allow for faster detection of interface failures. Note that configuring a lower debounce time increases the chances of false-positives. When an interface status update occurs, the ASA waits the number of milliseconds specified before marking the interface as failed and the unit is removed from the cluster. In the case of an EtherChannel that transitions from a down state to an up state (for example, the switch reloaded, or the switch enabled an EtherChannel), a longer debounce time can prevent the interface from appearing to be failed on a cluster unit just because another cluster unit was faster at bundling the ports.

Example
The following example configures the health-check holdtime to .3 seconds; enables VSS; disables monitoring on the Ethernet 1/2 interface, which is used for management; sets the auto-rejoin for data interfaces to 4 attempts starting at 2 minutes, increasing the duration by 3 x the previous interval; and sets the auto-rejoin for the cluster control link to 6 attempts every 2 minutes.
```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group test
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check holdtime .3 vss-enabled
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# no health-check monitor-interface ethernet1/2
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check data-interface auto-rejoin 4 2 3
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check cluster-interface auto-rejoin 6 2 1
```

Configure Connection Rebalancing and the Cluster TCP Replication Delay

You can configure connection rebalancing. For more information, see Rebalancing New TCP Connections Across the Cluster, on page 328

Enable the cluster replication delay for TCP connections to help eliminate the “unnecessary work” related to short-lived flows by delaying the director/backup flow creation. Note that if a unit fails before the director/backup flow is created, then those flows cannot be recovered. Similarly, if traffic is rebalanced to a different unit before the flow is created, then the flow cannot be recovered. You should not enable the TCP replication delay for traffic on which you disable TCP randomization.

Procedure

Step 1
Enable the cluster replication delay for TCP connections:
```
cluster replication delay seconds {http | match tcp {host ip_address | ip_address mask | any | any4 | any6} [{eq | lt | gt} port] |host ip_address | ip_address mask | any | any4 | any6} [{eq | lt | gt} port]}
```

Example:
ciscoasa(config)# cluster replication delay 15 match tcp any any eq ftp

ciscoasa(config)# cluster replication delay 15 http

Set the seconds between 1 and 15. The http delay is enabled by default for 5 seconds. In multiple context mode, configure this setting within the context.

Step 2 Enter cluster configuration mode:

cluster group name

Step 3 (Optional) Enable connection rebalancing for TCP traffic:

conn-rebalance [frequency seconds]

Example:

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# conn-rebalance frequency 60

This command is disabled by default. If enabled, ASAs exchange load information periodically, and offload new connections from more loaded devices to less loaded devices. The frequency, between 1 and 360 seconds, specifies how often the load information is exchanged. The default is 5 seconds. Do not configure connection rebalancing for inter-site topologies; you do not want connections rebalanced to cluster members at a different site.

---

**Configure Inter-Site Features**

For inter-site clustering, you can customize your configuration to enhance redundancy and stability.

**Enable Director Localization**

To improve performance and reduce round-trip time latency for inter-site clustering for data centers, you can enable director localization. New connections are typically load-balanced and owned by cluster members within a given site. However, the ASA assigns the director role to a member at any site. Director localization enables additional director roles: a local director at the same site as the owner, and a global director that can be at any site. Keeping the owner and director at the same site improves performance. Also, if the original owner fails, the local director chooses a new connection owner at the same site. The global director is used if a cluster member receives packets for a connection that is owned on a different site.

**Before you begin**

- Set the site ID for the cluster member in the bootstrap configuration.

- The following traffic types do not support localization: NAT or PAT traffic; SCTP-inspected traffic; Fragmentation owner query.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter cluster configuration mode.
Step 2

**Enable Site Redundancy**

To protect flows from a site failure, you can enable site redundancy. If the connection backup owner is at the same site as the owner, then an additional backup owner will be chosen from another site to protect flows from a site failure.

**Before you begin**

- Set the site ID for the cluster member in the bootstrap configuration.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enter cluster configuration mode.

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group cluster1
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)#
```

**Step 2**
Enable site redundancy.

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# site-redundancy
```

**Configure Cluster Flow Mobility**

You can inspect LISP traffic to enable flow mobility when a server moves between sites.

**About LISP Inspection**

You can inspect LISP traffic to enable flow mobility between sites.

**About LISP**

Data center virtual machine mobility such as VMware VMotion enables servers to migrate between data centers while maintaining connections to clients. To support such data center server mobility, routers need to be able to update the ingress route towards the server when it moves. Cisco Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) architecture separates the device identity, or endpoint identifier (EID), from its location, or routing
locator (RLOC), into two different numbering spaces, making server migration transparent to clients. For example, when a server moves to a new site and a client sends traffic to the server, the router redirects traffic to the new location.

LISP requires routers and servers in certain roles, such as the LISP egress tunnel router (ETR), ingress tunnel router (ITR), first hop routers, map resolver (MR), and map server (MS). When the first hop router for the server senses that the server is connected to a different router, it updates all of the other routers and databases so that the ITR connected to the client can intercept, encapsulate, and send traffic to the new server location.

ASA LISP Support

The ASA does not run LISP itself; it can, however, inspect LISP traffic for location changes and then use this information for seamless clustering operation. Without LISP integration, when a server moves to a new site, traffic comes to an ASA cluster member at the new site instead of to the original flow owner. The new ASA forwards traffic to the ASA at the old site, and then the old ASA has to send traffic back to the new site to reach the server. This traffic flow is sub-optimal and is known as “tromboning” or “hair-pinning.”

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.

LISP Guidelines

• The ASA cluster members must reside between the first hop router and the ITR or ETR for the site. The ASA cluster itself cannot be the first hop router for an extended segment.

• Only fully-distributed flows are supported; centralized flows, semi-distributed flows, or flows belonging to individual units are not moved to new owners. Semi-distributed flows include applications, such as SIP, where all child flows are owned by the same ASA that owns the parent flow.

• The cluster only moves Layer 3 and 4 flow states; some application data might be lost.

• For short-lived flows or non-business-critical flows, moving the owner may not be worthwhile. You can control the types of traffic that are supported with this feature when you configure the inspection policy, and should limit flow mobility to essential traffic.

ASA LISP Implementation

This feature includes several inter-related configurations (all of which are described in this chapter):

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.

2. LISP traffic inspection—The ASA inspects LISP traffic on UDP port 4342 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. Note that LISP traffic is not assigned a director, and LISP traffic itself does not participate in cluster state sharing.

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.

4. Site IDs—The ASA uses the site ID for each cluster unit to determine the new owner.
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.

Configure LISP Inspection

You can inspect LISP traffic to enable flow mobility when a server moves between sites.

Before you begin

- Assign each cluster unit to a site ID according to Configure the Master Unit Bootstrap Settings, on page 364 and Configure Slave Unit Bootstrap Settings, on page 369.
- LISP traffic is not included in the default-inspection-traffic class, so you must configure a separate class for LISP traffic as part of this procedure.

Procedure

**Step 1**
(Optional) Configure a LISP inspection map to limit inspected EIDs based on IP address, and to configure the LISP pre-shared key:

a) Create an extended ACL; only the destination IP address is matched to the EID embedded address:

   ```
   access-list eid_acl_name extended permit ip source_address mask destination_address mask
   ```

   Both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs are accepted. See the command reference for exact `access-list extended` syntax.

b) Create the LISP inspection map, and enter parameters mode:

   ```
   policy-map type inspect lisp inspect_map_name
   ```

   ```
   parameters
   ```

   c) Define the allowed EIDs by identifying the ACL you created:

   ```
   allowed-eid access-list eid_acl_name
   ```

   The first hop router or ITR/ETR might send EID-notify messages for hosts or networks that 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.

d) If necessary, enter the pre-shared key:

   ```
   validate-key key
   ```

   **Example:**

   ```
   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
   ```

**Step 2**
Configure LISP inspection for UDP traffic between the first hop router and the ITR or ETR on port 4342:

a) Configure the extended ACL to identify LISP traffic:
access list inspect_acl_name extended permit udp source_address mask destination_address mask eq 4342
You must specify UDP port 4342. Both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs are accepted. See the command reference for exact access-list extended syntax.

b) Create a class map for the ACL:

class-map inspect_class_name

match access-list inspect_acl_name

c) Specify the policy map, the class map, enable inspection using the optional LISP inspection map, and apply the service policy to an interface (if new):

policy-map policy_map_name

class inspect_class_name

inspect lisp [inspect_map_name]

service-policy policy_map_name {global | interface ifc_name}

If you have an existing service policy, specify the existing policy map name. By default, the ASA includes a global policy called global_policy, so for a global policy, specify that name. You can also create one service policy per interface if you do not want to apply the policy globally. LISP inspection is applied to traffic bidirectionally so you do not need to apply the service policy on both the source and destination interfaces; all traffic that enters or exits the interface to which you apply the policy map is affected if the traffic matches the class map for both directions.

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# access-list LISP_ACL extended permit udp host 192.168.50.89 host 192.168.10.8 eq 4342
ciscoasa(config)# class-map LISP_CLASS
ciscoasa(config-cmap)# match access-list LISP_ACL
ciscoasa(config-cmap)# policy-map INSIDE_POLICY
ciscoasa(config-pmap)# class LISP_CLASS
ciscoasa(config-pmap-c)# inspect lisp LISP_EID_INSPECT
ciscoasa(config)# service-policy INSIDE_POLICY interface inside

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.

Step 3 Enable Flow Mobility for a traffic class:

a) Configure the extended ACL to identify business critical traffic that you want to re-assign to the most optimal site when servers change sites:

access list flow_acl_name extended permit udp source_address mask destination_address mask eq port

Both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs are accepted. See the command reference for exact access-list extended syntax. 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.

b) Create a class map for the ACL:

class-map flow_map_name

match access-list flow_acl_name
c) Specify the same policy map on which you enabled LISP inspection, the flow class map, and enable flow mobility:

```
policy-map policy_map_name
class flow_map_name
cluster flow-mobility lisp
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list IMPORTANT-FLOWS extended permit tcp any 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 eq https
ciscoasa(config)# class-map IMPORTANT-FLOWS-MAP
ciscoasa(config)# match access-list IMPORTANT-FLOWS
ciscoasa(config-cmap)# policy-map INSIDE_POLICY
ciscoasa(config-pmap)# class IMPORTANT-FLOWS-MAP
ciscoasa(config-pmap-c)# cluster flow-mobility lisp
```

**Step 4** Enter cluster group configuration mode, and enable flow mobility for the cluster:

```
class group name
flow-mobility lisp
```

This on/off toggle lets you easily enable or disable flow mobility.

---

**Examples**

The following example:

- Limits EIDs to those on the 10.10.10.0/24 network
- Inspects LISP traffic (UDP 4342) between a LISP router at 192.168.50.89 (on inside) and an ITR or ETR router (on another ASA interface) at 192.168.10.8
- Enables flow mobility for all inside traffic going to a server on 10.10.10.0/24 using HTTPS.
- Enables flow mobility for the cluster.

```
access-list TRACKED_EID_LISP extended permit ip any 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
policy-map type inspect lisp LISP_EID_INSPECT
  parameters
  allowed-eid access-list TRACKED_EID_LISP
  validate-key MadMaxShinyandChrome
! access-list LISP_ACL extended permit udp host 192.168.50.89 host 192.168.10.8 eq 4342
  class-map LISP_CLASS
  match access-list LISP_ACL
policy-map INSIDE_POLICY
  class LISP_CLASS
  inspect lisp LISP_EID_INSPECT
service-policy INSIDE_POLICY interface inside
! access-list IMPORTANT-FLOWS extended permit tcp any 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 eq https
  class-map IMPORTANT-FLOWS-MAP
  match access-list IMPORTANT-FLOWS
```

Manage ASA Cluster Members

After you deploy the cluster, you can change the configuration and manage cluster members.

Become an Inactive Member

To become an inactive member of the cluster, disable clustering on the unit while leaving the clustering configuration intact.

When an ASA becomes inactive (either manually or through a health check failure), all data interfaces are shut down; only the management-only interface can send and receive traffic. To resume traffic flow, re-enable clustering; or you can remove the unit altogether from the cluster. The management interface remains up using the IP address the unit received from the cluster IP pool. However, if you reload, and the unit is still inactive in the cluster (for example, you saved the configuration with clustering disabled), then the management interface is disabled. You must use the console port for any further configuration.

Before you begin

• You must use the console port; you cannot enable or disable clustering from a remote CLI connection.

• For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `changeto system` command.

Procedure

Step 1
Enter cluster configuration mode:

```
cluster group name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group pod1
```

Step 2
Disable clustering:

```
no enable
```

If this unit was the master unit, a new master election takes place, and a different member becomes the master unit.
The cluster configuration is maintained, so that you can enable clustering again later.

**Deactivate a Member**

To deactivate a member from any unit, perform the following steps.

**Note**

When an ASA becomes inactive, all data interfaces are shut down; only the management-only interface can send and receive traffic. To resume traffic flow, re-enable clustering; or you can remove the unit altogether from the cluster. The management interface remains up using the IP address the unit received from the cluster IP pool. However if you reload, and the unit is still inactive in the cluster (for example, if you saved the configuration with clustering disabled), the management interface is disabled. You must use the console port for any further configuration.

**Before you begin**

For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `changeto system` command.

**Procedure**

Remove the unit from the cluster:

```
cluster remove unit unit_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster remove unit ?
```

```
Current active units in the cluster:
asa2
```

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster remove unit asa2
WARNING: Clustering will be disabled on unit asa2. To bring it back to the cluster please logon to that unit and re-enable clustering
```

The bootstrap configuration remains intact, as well as the last configuration synched from the master unit, so that you can later re-add the unit without losing your configuration. If you enter this command on a slave unit to remove the master unit, a new master unit is elected.

To view member names, enter `cluster remove unit ?`, or enter the `show cluster info` command.

**Rejoin the Cluster**

If a unit was removed from the cluster, for example for a failed interface or if you manually deactivated a member, you must manually rejoin the cluster.
Before you begin

• You must use the console port to reenable clustering. Other interfaces are shut down.
• For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `change to system` command.
• Make sure the failure is resolved before you try to rejoin the cluster.

Procedure

---

Step 1  At the console, enter cluster configuration mode:
```
cluster group name
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group pod1
```

Step 2  Enable clustering.
```
enable
```

---

Leave the Cluster

If you want to leave the cluster altogether, you need to remove the entire cluster bootstrap configuration. Because the current configuration on each member is the same (synced from the primary unit), leaving the cluster also means either restoring a pre-clustering configuration from backup, or clearing your configuration and starting over to avoid IP address conflicts.

Before you begin

You must use the console port; when you remove the cluster configuration, all interfaces are shut down, including the management interface and cluster control link. Moreover, you cannot enable or disable clustering from a remote CLI connection.

Procedure

---

Step 1  For a secondary unit, disable clustering:
```
cluster group cluster_name
no enable
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group cluster1
```
```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# no enable
```

---
You cannot make configuration changes while clustering is enabled on a secondary unit.

Step 2  Clear the cluster configuration:

```
clear configure cluster
```

The ASA shuts down all interfaces including the management interface and cluster control link.

Step 3  Disable cluster interface mode:

```
nocluster interface-mode
```

The mode is not stored in the configuration and must be reset manually.

Step 4  If you have a backup configuration, copy the backup configuration to the running configuration:

```
copy backup_cfg running-config
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# copy backup_cluster.cfg running-config
```

Source filename [backup_cluster.cfg]?

```
Destination filename [running-config]?
ciscoasa(config)#
```

Step 5  Save the configuration to startup:

```
write memory
```

Step 6  If you do not have a backup configuration, reconfigure management access. Be sure to change the interface IP addresses, and restore the correct hostname, for example.

---

**Change the Master Unit**

**Caution**

The best method to change the master unit is to disable clustering on the master unit, wait for a new master election, and then re-enable clustering. If you must specify the exact unit you want to become the master, use the procedure in this section. Note, however, that for centralized features, if you force a master unit change using this procedure, then all connections are dropped, and you have to re-establish the connections on the new master unit.

To change the master unit, perform the following steps.

**Before you begin**

For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `chargeto system` command.
**Procedure**

Set a new unit as the master unit:

```
cluster master unit unit_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster master unit asa2
```

You will need to reconnect to the Main cluster IP address.

To view member names, enter `cluster master unit ?` (to see all names except the current unit), or enter the `show cluster info` command.

---

**Execute a Command Cluster-Wide**

To send a command to all members in the cluster, or to a specific member, perform the following steps. Sending a `show` command to all members collects all output and displays it on the console of the current unit. Other commands, such as `capture` and `copy`, can also take advantage of cluster-wide execution.

**Procedure**

Send a command to all members, or if you specify the unit name, a specific member:

```
cluster exec [unit unit_name] command
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# cluster exec show xlate
```

To view member names, enter `cluster exec unit ?` (to see all names except the current unit), or enter the `show cluster info` command.

---

**Examples**

To copy the same capture file from all units in the cluster at the same time to a TFTP server, enter the following command on the master unit:

```
ciscoasa# cluster exec copy /pcap capture: tftp://10.1.1.56/capture1.pcap
```

Multiple PCAP files, one from each unit, are copied to the TFTP server. The destination capture file name is automatically attached with the unit name, such as capture1_asa1.pcap, capture1_asa2.pcap, and so on. In this example, asa1 and asa2 are cluster unit names.
The following sample output for the `cluster exec show port-channel summary` command shows EtherChannel information for each member in the cluster:

```
ciscoasa# cluster exec show port-channel summary
master(LOCAL):*******************************************************************************
Number of channel-groups in use: 2
Group Port-channel Protocol Span-cluster Ports
+----------------------------------------------+------------+----------------------+-----------------------------------------------
1 Po1 LACP Yes Gi0/0(P)
2 Po2 LACP Yes Gi0/1(P)
slave:*******************************************************************************
Number of channel-groups in use: 2
Group Port-channel Protocol Span-cluster Ports
+----------------------------------------------+------------+----------------------+-----------------------------------------------
1 Po1 LACP Yes Gi0/0(P)
2 Po2 LACP Yes Gi0/1(P)
```

**Monitoring the ASA Cluster**

You can monitor and troubleshoot cluster status and connections.

**Monitoring Cluster Status**

See the following commands for monitoring cluster status:

- `show cluster info [health [details]]`

  With no keywords, the `show cluster info` command shows the status of all members of the cluster.

  The `show cluster info health` command shows the current health of interfaces, units, and the cluster overall. The `details` keyword shows the number heartbeat message failures.

  See the following output for the `show cluster info` command:

```
ciscoasa# show cluster info
Cluster stbu: On
  This is "C" in state SLAVE
    ID : 0
      Site ID : 1
        Version : 9.4(1)
      Serial No.: P3000000025
      CCL IP : 10.0.0.3
      CCL MAC : 000b.fcf8.c192
    Last join : 17:08:59 UTC Sep 26 2011
    Last leave: N/A
Other members in the cluster:
  Unit "D" in state SLAVE
    ID : 1
      Site ID : 1
        Version : 9.4(1)
      Serial No.: P3000000001
      CCL IP : 10.0.0.4
      CCL MAC : 000b.fcf8.c162
    Last join : 19:13:11 UTC Sep 23 2011
    Last leave: N/A
Unit "A" in state MASTER
```
• **show cluster info auto-join**

Shows whether the cluster unit will automatically rejoin the cluster after a time delay and if the failure conditions (such as waiting for the license, chassis health check failure, and so on) are cleared. If the unit is permanently disabled, or if the unit is already in the cluster, then this command will not show any output.

See the following outputs for the `show cluster info auto-join` command:

````
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster in 253 seconds.
Quit reason: Received control message DISABLE

```ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster when quit reason is cleared.
Quit reason: Master has application down that slave has up.

```ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster when quit reason is cleared.
Quit reason: Chassis-blade health check failed.

```ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster when quit reason is cleared.
Quit reason: Service chain application became down.

```ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster when quit reason is cleared.
Quit reason: Unit is kicked out from cluster because of Application health check failure.

```ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit join is pending (waiting for the smart license entitlement: ent1)

```ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit join is pending (waiting for the smart license export control flag)

• **show cluster info transport {asp | cp [detail]}**

Shows transport related statistics for the following:

• **asp** — Data plane transport statistics.

• **cp** — Control plane transport statistics.
If you enter the **detail** keyword, you can view cluster reliable transport protocol usage so you can identify packet drop issues when the buffer is full in the control plane. See the following output for the **show cluster info transport cp detail** command:

```plaintext
ciscoasa# show cluster info transport cp detail
Member ID to name mapping:
  0 = unit-1-1  2 = unit-4-1  3 = unit-2-1

Legend:
  U  - unreliable messages
  UE - unreliable messages error
  SN - sequence number
  ESN - expecting sequence number
  R  - reliable messages
  RE - reliable messages error
  RDC - reliable message deliveries confirmed
  RA - reliable ack packets received
  RFR - reliable fast retransmits
  RTR - reliable timer-based retransmits
  RDP - reliable message dropped
  RDPR - reliable message drops reported
  RI - reliable message with old sequence number
  RO - reliable message with out of order sequence number
  ROW - reliable message with out of window sequence number
  ROB - out of order reliable messages buffered
  RAS - reliable ack packets sent

This unit as a sender
--------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member ID</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>123301</td>
<td>3867966</td>
<td>3230662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN</td>
<td>1656a4ce</td>
<td>acb26fe</td>
<td>5f839f76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>733840</td>
<td>1042168</td>
<td>852285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDC</td>
<td>699789</td>
<td>934969</td>
<td>740874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>385525</td>
<td>281198</td>
<td>204021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFR</td>
<td>27626</td>
<td>56397</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTR</td>
<td>34051</td>
<td>107199</td>
<td>111411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDPR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This unit as a receiver of broadcast messages
---------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member ID</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>111847</td>
<td>121862</td>
<td>120029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>7503</td>
<td>665700</td>
<td>749288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESN</td>
<td>5d75b4b3</td>
<td>6d81d23</td>
<td>365ddd50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>34278</td>
<td>40291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>123289</td>
<td>142256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This unit as a receiver of unicast messages
---------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member ID</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3308122</td>
<td>4370233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>513846</td>
<td>879979</td>
<td>1009492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESN</td>
<td>4458903a</td>
<td>6d841a84</td>
<td>7b4e7fa7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>66024</td>
<td>108924</td>
<td>102114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Gated Tx Buffered Message Statistics
-------------------------------------
current sequence number: 0

total: 0
current: 0
high watermark: 0
delivered: 0
deliver failures: 0
buffer full drops: 0
message truncate drops: 0
gate close ref count: 0

num of supported clients: 45

MRT Tx of broadcast messages
-------------------------------
Message high watermark: 3%
Total messages buffered at high watermark: 5677

[Per-client message usage at high watermark]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Redirect Client</td>
<td>4153</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Cluster Client</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI Cluster Client</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current MRT buffer usage: 0%
Total messages buffered in real-time: 1

[Per-client message usage in real-time]

Legend:
F - MRT messages sending when buffer is full
L - MRT messages sending when cluster node leave
R - MRT messages sending in Rx thread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPN Clustering HA Client</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MRT Tx of unicast messages (to member_id: 0)
--------------------------------------------
Message high watermark: 31%
Total messages buffered at high watermark: 4059

[Per-client message usage at high watermark]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Redirect Client</td>
<td>3731</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI Cluster Client</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current MRT buffer usage: 29%
Total messages buffered in real-time: 3924

[Per-client message usage in real-time]

Legend:
F - MRT messages sending when buffer is full
L - MRT messages sending when cluster node leave
R - MRT messages sending in Rx thread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Redirect Client</td>
<td>3607</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI Cluster Client</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MRT Tx of unitcast messages (to member_id:2)

Message high watermark: 14%
Total messages buffered at high watermark: 578
[Per-client message usage at high watermark]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPN Clustering HA Client</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current MRT buffer usage: 0%
Total messages buffered in real-time: 0

MRT Tx of unitcast messages (to member_id:3)

Message high watermark: 12%
Total messages buffered at high watermark: 573
[Per-client message usage at high watermark]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPN Clustering HA Client</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster VPN Unique ID Client</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current MRT buffer usage: 0%
Total messages buffered in real-time: 0

- show cluster history
  Shows the cluster history.

**Capturing Packets Cluster-Wide**

See the following command for capturing packets in a cluster:

```
cluster exec capture
```

To support cluster-wide troubleshooting, you can enable capture of cluster-specific traffic on the master unit using the `cluster exec capture` command, which is then automatically enabled on all of the slave units in the cluster.

**Monitoring Cluster Resources**

See the following command for monitoring cluster resources:

```
show cluster {cpu | memory | resource} [options]
```

Displays aggregated data for the entire cluster. The `options` available depends on the data type.

**Monitoring Cluster Traffic**

See the following commands for monitoring cluster traffic:

- `show conn [detail]`, `cluster exec show conn`

The `show conn` command shows whether a flow is a director, backup, or forwarder flow. Use the `cluster exec show conn` command on any unit to view all connections. This command can show how traffic for a single flow arrives at different ASAs in the cluster. The throughput of the cluster is dependent on the
efficiency and configuration of load balancing. This command provides an easy way to view how traffic for a connection is flowing through the cluster, and can help you understand how a load balancer might affect the performance of a flow.

The `show conn detail` command also shows which flows are subject to flow mobility.

The following is sample output for the `show conn detail` command:

ciscoasa/ASA2/slave# show conn detail
12 in use, 13 most used
Cluster stub connections: 0 in use, 46 most used
Flags: A - awaiting inside ACK to SYN, a - awaiting outside ACK to SYN,
B - initial SYN from outside, b - TCP state-bypass or nailed,
C - CTIQSEE media, c - cluster centralized,
D - DNS, d - dump, E - outside back connection, e - semi-distributed,
F - outside FIN, f - inside FIN,
G - group, g - MGCP, H - H.323, h - H.225.0, I - inbound data,
i - incomplete, J - GTP, j - GTP data, K - GTP t3-response
k - Skinny media, L - LISP triggered flow owner mobility,
M - SMTP data, m - SIP media, n - GUP
O - outbound data, o - offloaded,
P - inside back connection,
Q - Diameter, q - SQL*Net data,
R - outside acknowledged FIN,
R - UDP SUNRPC, r - inside acknowledged FIN, S - awaiting inside SYN,
s - awaiting outside SYN, T - SIP, t - SIP transient, U - up,
V - VPN orphan, W - WAAS,
W - secondary domain backup,
X - inspected by service module,
x - per session, Y - director stub flow, y - backup stub flow,
Z - Scansafe redirection, z - forwarding stub flow
ESP outside: 10.1.227.1/53744 NP Identity Ifc: 10.1.226.1/30604, , flags c, idle 0s,
uptime
1m21s, timeout 30s, bytes 7544, cluster sent/rcvd bytes 0/0, owners (0,255) Traffic received
at interface outside Locally received: 7544 (93 byte/s) Traffic received at interface NP
Identity Ifc Locally received: 0 (0 byte/s) UDP outside: 10.1.227.1/500 NP Identity Ifc:
10.1.226.1/500, flags -c, idle 1m22s, uptime 1m22s, timeout 2m0s, bytes 1580, cluster
sent/rcvd bytes 0/0, cluster sent/rcvd total bytes 0/0, owners (0,255) Traffic received
at interface outside Locally received: 864 (10 byte/s) Traffic received at interface NP
Identity Ifc Locally received: 716 (8 byte/s)

To troubleshoot the connection flow, first see connections on all units by entering the `cluster exec show conn` command on any unit. Look for flows that have the following flags: director (Y), backup (y), and forwarder (z). The following example shows an SSH connection from 172.18.124.187:22 to
192.168.103.131:44727 on all three ASAs; ASA 1 has the z flag showing it is a forwarder for the connection, ASA3 has the Y flag showing it is the director for the connection, and ASA2 has no special flags showing it is the owner. In the outbound direction, the packets for this connection enter the inside interface on ASA2 and exit the outside interface. In the inbound direction, the packets for this connection enter the outside interface on ASA 1 and ASA3, are forwarded over the cluster control link to ASA2, and then exit the inside interface on ASA2.

ciscoasa/ASA1/master# cluster exec show conn
ASA1(LOCAL):********************************************************************************
18 in use, 22 most used
Cluster stub connections: 0 in use, 5 most used

To troubleshoot the connection flow, first see connections on all units by entering the `cluster exec show conn` command on any unit. Look for flows that have the following flags: director (Y), backup (y), and forwarder (z). The following example shows an SSH connection from 172.18.124.187:22 to
192.168.103.131:44727 on all three ASAs; ASA 1 has the z flag showing it is a forwarder for the connection, ASA3 has the Y flag showing it is the director for the connection, and ASA2 has no special flags showing it is the owner. In the outbound direction, the packets for this connection enter the inside interface on ASA2 and exit the outside interface. In the inbound direction, the packets for this connection enter the outside interface on ASA 1 and ASA3, are forwarded over the cluster control link to ASA2, and then exit the inside interface on ASA2.

ciscoasa/ASA1/master# cluster exec show conn
ASA1(LOCAL):********************************************************************************
18 in use, 22 most used
Cluster stub connections: 0 in use, 5 most used
TCP outside 172.18.124.187:22 inside 192.168.103.131:44727, idle 0:00:00, bytes 37240828, flags z

ASA2:*****************************************************************
12 in use, 13 most used
Cluster stub connections: 0 in use, 46 most used
TCP outside 172.18.124.187:22 inside 192.168.103.131:44727, idle 0:00:00, bytes 37240828, flags UIO

ASA3:*****************************************************************
10 in use, 12 most used
Cluster stub connections: 2 in use, 29 most used
TCP outside 172.18.124.187:22 inside 192.168.103.131:44727, idle 0:00:03, bytes 0, flags Y

- show cluster info [conn-distribution | packet-distribution | loadbalance | flow-mobility counters]

The show cluster info conn-distribution and show cluster info packet-distribution commands show traffic distribution across all cluster units. These commands can help you to evaluate and adjust the external load balancer.

The show cluster info loadbalance command shows connection rebalance statistics.

The show cluster info flow-mobility counters command shows EID movement and flow owner movement information. See the following output for show cluster info flow-mobility counters:

ciscoasa# show cluster info flow-mobility counters
EID movement notification received : 4
EID movement notification processed : 4
Flow owner moving requested : 2

- show cluster {access-list | conn | traffic | user-identity | xlate} [options]

Displays aggregated data for the entire cluster. The options available depends on the data type.

See the following output for the show cluster access-list command:

ciscoasa# show cluster access-list
hitcnt display order: cluster-wide aggregated result, unit-A, unit-B, unit-C, unit-D
access-list cached ACL log flows: total 0, denied 0 (deny-flow-max 4096) alert-interval 300
access-list 101; 122 elements; name hash: 0xe7d586b5
access-list 101 line 1 extended permit tcp 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 any eq www (hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x207a2b7d
access-list 101 line 2 extended permit tcp any 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 (hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0xfe4f4947
access-list 101 line 3 extended permit tcp any 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 (hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x5795c069
access-list 101 line 4 extended permit tcp any 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 (hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x51bde7ee
access-list 101 line 5 extended permit tcp any 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 (hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x3668697c
access-list 101 line 6 extended permit tcp any 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 (hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x21ce5c49
access-list 101 line 7 extended permit tcp any 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 (hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x2b659512
access-list 101 line 8 extended permit tcp any 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 (hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0xdc104200
access-list 101 line 10 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.112 host 192.168.43.44
(hitcnt=429, 109, 107, 109, 104) 0xce4f281d
access-list 101 line 11 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.238
(hitcnt=3, 1, 0, 0, 2) 0x4143a818
access-list 101 line 12 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.169
(hitcnt=2, 0, 1, 0, 1) 0xb18dfea4
access-list 101 line 13 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.229
(hitcnt=1, 1, 0, 0, 0) 0x21557d71
access-list 101 line 14 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.106
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x7316e016
access-list 101 line 15 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.196
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x013fd5b6
access-list 101 line 16 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.75
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x2c7dba0d

To display the aggregated count of in-use connections for all units, enter:

ciscoasa# show cluster conn count
Usage Summary In Cluster:*****************************************************
  200 in use (cluster-wide aggregated)
   cl2(LOCAL):*************************************************************
     100 in use, 100 most used
   cl1:********************************************************************
     100 in use, 100 most used

* show asp cluster counter

This command is useful for datapath troubleshooting.

**Monitoring Cluster Routing**

See the following commands for cluster routing:

* show route cluster

  Shows cluster information for routing.

* show lisp eid

  Shows the ASA EID table showing EIDs and site IDs.

See the following output from the `cluster exec show lisp eid` command.

ciscoasa# cluster exec show lisp eid
L1(LOCAL):*****************************************************
   LISP EID     Site ID
   33.44.33.105  2
   33.44.33.201  2
   11.22.11.1    4
   11.22.11.2    4
L2:*****************************************************
   LISP EID     Site ID
   33.44.33.105  2
   33.44.33.201  2
   11.22.11.1    4
• show asp table classify domain inspect-lisp
  This command is useful for troubleshooting.

Configuring Logging for Clustering

See the following command for configuring logging for clustering:

   logging device-id

Each unit in the cluster generates syslog messages independently. You can use the logging device-id command to generate syslog messages with identical or different device IDs to make messages appear to come from the same or different units in the cluster.

Monitoring Cluster Interfaces

See the following commands for monitoring cluster interfaces:

• show cluster interface-mode
  Shows the cluster interface mode.

• show port-channel
  Includes information about whether a port-channel is spanned.

• show lacp cluster {system-mac | system-id}
  Shows the cLACP system ID and priority.

• debug lacp cluster [all | ccp | misc | protocol]
  Shows debug messages for cLACP.

• show interface
  Shows the use of the site MAC address when in use:

    ciscoasa# show interface port-channel 1.3151
    Interface Port-channel1.3151 "inside", is up, line protocol is up
    Hardware is EtherChannel/LACP, BW 1000 Mbps, DLY 10 usec
    VLAN identifier 3151
    MAC address aaaa.1111.1234, MTU 1500
    Site Specific MAC address aaaa.1111.aaaa
    IP address 10.3.1.1, subnet mask 255.255.255.0
    Traffic Statistics for "inside":
    132269 packets input, 6483425 bytes
    1062 packets output, 110448 bytes
    98530 packets dropped

Debugging Clustering

See the following commands for debugging clustering:
• debug cluster [ccp | datapath | fsm | general | hc | license | rpc | transport]
  Shows debug messages for clustering.

• debug cluster flow-mobility
  Shows events related to clustering flow mobility.

• debug lisp eid-notify-intercept
  Shows events when the eid-notify message is intercepted.

• show cluster info trace
  The show cluster info trace command shows the debug information for further troubleshooting.

See the following output for the show cluster info trace command:

ciscoasa# show cluster info trace
Feb 02 14:19:47.456 [DBUG]Receive CCP message: CCP_MSG_LOAD_BALANCE
Feb 02 14:19:47.456 [DBUG]Receive CCP message: CCP_MSG_LOAD_BALANCE
Feb 02 14:19:47.456 [DBUG]Send CCP message to all: CCP_MSG_KEEPALIVE from 80-1 at MASTER

Examples for ASA Clustering

These examples include all cluster-related ASA configuration for typical deployments.

Sample ASA and Switch Configuration

The following sample configurations connect the following interfaces between the ASA and the switch:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASA Interface</th>
<th>Switch Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet 0/2</td>
<td>GigabitEthernet 1/0/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet 0/3</td>
<td>GigabitEthernet 1/0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet 0/4</td>
<td>GigabitEthernet 1/0/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet 0/5</td>
<td>GigabitEthernet 1/0/18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASA Configuration

**Interface Mode on Each Unit**

```
cluster interface-mode spanned force
```

**ASA1 Master Bootstrap Configuration**

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
```
channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
!
interface Port-channel1
description Clustering Interface
!
cluster group Moya
local-unit A
cluster-interface Port-channel1 ip 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
priority 10
key emphyr10
enable noconfirm

ASA2 Slave Bootstrap Configuration

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
!
interface Port-channel1
description Clustering Interface
!
cluster group Moya
local-unit B
cluster-interface Port-channel1 ip 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
priority 11
key emphyr10
enable as-slave

Master Interface Configuration

ip local pool mgmt-pool 10.53.195.231-10.53.195.232

interface GigabitEthernet0/2
channel-group 10 mode active
no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
channel-group 10 mode active
no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
channel-group 11 mode active
no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/5
channel-group 11 mode active
no shutdown
!
interface Management0/0
management-only
nameif management
ip address 10.53.195.230 cluster-pool mgmt-pool
security-level 100
no shutdown
!
interface Port-channel10
port-channel span-cluster
mac-address aaaa.bbbb.cccc
nameif inside
security-level 100
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
!
interface Port-channel11
port-channel span-cluster
mac-address aaaa.dddd.cccc
nameif outside
security-level 0
ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.224

Cisco IOS Switch Configuration

interface GigabitEthernet1/0/15
switchport access vlan 201
switchport mode access
spanning-tree portfast
channel-group 10 mode active
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/16
switchport access vlan 201
switchport mode access
spanning-tree portfast
channel-group 10 mode active
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/17
switchport access vlan 401
switchport mode access
spanning-tree portfast
channel-group 11 mode active
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/18
switchport access vlan 401
switchport mode access
spanning-tree portfast
channel-group 11 mode active
!
interface Port-channel10
switchport access vlan 201
switchport mode access
!
interface Port-channel11
switchport access vlan 401
switchport mode access
Firewall on a Stick

Data traffic from different security domains are associated with different VLANs, for example, VLAN 10 for the inside network and VLAN 20 for the outside network. Each ASA has a single physical port connected to the external switch or router. Trunking is enabled so that all packets on the physical link are 802.1q encapsulated. The ASA is the firewall between VLAN 10 and VLAN 20.

When using Spanned EtherChannels, all data links are grouped into one EtherChannel on the switch side. If an ASA becomes unavailable, the switch will rebalance traffic between the remaining units.

**Interface Mode on Each Unit**

```
cluster interface-mode spanned force
```

**ASA1 Master Bootstrap Configuration**

```
interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
no shutdown
```
description CCL
cluster group cluster1
local-unit asa1
cluster-interface tengigabitethernet0/8 ip 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
priority 1
key chuntheunavoidable
enable noconfirm

ASA2 Slave Bootstrap Configuration

interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
no shutdown
description CCL
cluster group cluster1
local-unit asa2
cluster-interface tengigabitethernet0/8 ip 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
priority 2
key chuntheunavoidable
enable as-slave

ASA3 Slave Bootstrap Configuration

interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
no shutdown
description CCL
cluster group cluster1
local-unit asa3
cluster-interface tengigabitethernet0/8 ip 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
priority 3
key chuntheunavoidable
enable as-slave

Master Interface Configuration

ip local pool mgmt 10.1.1.2-10.1.1.9
ipv6 local pool mgmtipv6 2001:DB8::1002/64 8
interface management 0/0
nameif management
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 cluster-pool mgmt
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1001/32 cluster-pool mgmtipv6
security-level 100
management-only
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/9
channel-group 2 mode active
no shutdown
interface port-channel 2
port-channel span-cluster
interface port-channel 2.10
vlan 10
nameif inside
ip address 10.10.10.5 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::5/64
mac-address 000C.F142.4CDE
interface port-channel 2.20
vlan 20
nameif outside
ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.224
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::8/64
mac-address 000C.F142.5CDE

Traffic Segregation

You may prefer physical separation of traffic between the inside and outside network.

As shown in the diagram above, there is one Spanned EtherChannel on the left side that connects to the inside switch, and the other on the right side to outside switch. You can also create VLAN subinterfaces on each EtherChannel if desired.
Interface Mode on Each Unit

cluster interface-mode spanned force

ASA1 Master Bootstrap Configuration

interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
c channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
c channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface port-channel 1
description CCL
c cluster group cluster1
l local-unit asa1
c cluster-interface port-channel1 ip 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
priority 1
c key chuntheunavoidable
enable noconfirm

ASA2 Slave Bootstrap Configuration

interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
c channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
c channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface port-channel 1
description CCL
c cluster group cluster1
l local-unit asa2
c cluster-interface port-channel1 ip 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
priority 2
c key chuntheunavoidable
enable as-slave

ASA3 Slave Bootstrap Configuration

interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
c channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown

interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
channel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface port-channel 1
description CCL
cluster group cluster1
local-unit asa3
cluster-interface port-channel1 ip 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
priority 3
key chuntheunavoidable
enable as-slave

Master Interface Configuration

ip local pool mgmt 10.1.1.2-10.1.1.9
ipv6 local pool mgmtipv6 2001:DB8::1002/64 8
interface management 0/0

nameif management
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 cluster-pool mgmt
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1001/32 cluster-pool mgmtipv6
security-level 100
management-only
no shutdown

interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
channel-group 2 mode active
no shutdown
interface port-channel 2
port-channel span-cluster
nameif inside
ip address 10.10.10.5 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1:5/64
mac-address 000C.F142.4CDE

interface tengigabitethernet 0/9
channel-group 3 mode active
no shutdown
interface port-channel 3
port-channel span-cluster
nameif outside
ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.224
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::8/64
mac-address 000C.F142.5CDE

Spanned EtherChannel with Backup Links (Traditional 8 Active/8 Standby)

The maximum number of active ports in a traditional EtherChannel is limited to 8 from the switch side. If you have an 8-ASA cluster, and you allocate 2 ports per unit to the EtherChannel, for a total of 16 ports total, then 8 of them have to be in standby mode. The ASA uses LACP to negotiate which links should be active or standby. If you enable multi-switch EtherChannel using VSS or vPC, you can achieve inter-switch redundancy. On the ASA, all physical ports are ordered first by the slot number then by the port number. In the following figure, the lower ordered port is the “master” port (for example, GigabitEthernet 0/0), and the other one is the “slave” port (for example, GigabitEthernet 0/1). You must guarantee symmetry in the hardware configuration.
connection: all master links must terminate on one switch, and all slave links must terminate on another switch if VSS/vPC is used. The following diagram shows what happens when the total number of links grows as more units join the cluster:

The principle is to first maximize the number of active ports in the channel, and secondly keep the number of active master ports and the number of active slave ports in balance. Note that when a 5th unit joins the cluster, traffic is not balanced evenly between all units.

Link or device failure is handled with the same principle. You may end up with a less-than-perfect load balancing situation. The following figure shows a 4-unit cluster with a single link failure on one of the units.
There could be multiple EtherChannels configured in the network. The following diagram shows an EtherChannel on the inside and one on the outside. An ASA is removed from the cluster if both master and slave links in one EtherChannel fail. This prevents the ASA from receiving traffic from the outside network when it has already lost connectivity to the inside network.
Interface Mode on Each Unit

```
cluster interface-mode spanned force
```
ASA1 Master Bootstrap Configuration

interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
  channel-group 1 mode on
  no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
  channel-group 1 mode on
  no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
  channel-group 1 mode on
  no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/9
  channel-group 1 mode on
  no shutdown
interface port-channel 1
description CCL
cluster group cluster1
local-unit asa1
cluster-interface port-channel1 ip 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
priority 1
key chuntheunavoidable
enable noconfirm

ASA2 Slave Bootstrap Configuration

interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
  channel-group 1 mode on
  no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
  channel-group 1 mode on
  no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
  channel-group 1 mode on
  no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/9
  channel-group 1 mode on
  no shutdown
interface port-channel 1
description CCL
cluster group cluster1
local-unit asa2
cluster-interface port-channel1 ip 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
priority 2
key chuntheunavoidable
enable as-slave

**ASA3 Slave Bootstrap Configuration**

interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
cchannel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
cchannel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
cchannel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/9
cchannel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface port-channel 1
description CCL
clcluster group cluster1
local-unit asa3
ccluster-interface port-channel 1 ip 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
priority 3
key chuntheunavoidable
enable as-slave

**ASA4 Slave Bootstrap Configuration**

interface tengigabitethernet 0/6
cchannel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/7
cchannel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/8
cchannel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 0/9
cchannel-group 1 mode on
no shutdown
interface port-channel 1
description CCL
cluster group cluster1
local-unit asa4
cluster-interface port-channel1 ip 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
priority 4
key chuntheunavoidable
enable as-slave

Master Interface Configuration

ip local pool mgmt 10.1.1.2-10.1.1.9
interface management 0/0
channel-group 2 mode active
no shutdown
interface management 0/1
channel-group 2 mode active
no shutdown
interface port-channel 2
nameif management
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
cluster-pool mgmt
security-level 100
management-only

interface tengigabitethernet 1/6
channel-group 3 mode active vss-id 1
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 1/7
channel-group 3 mode active vss-id 2
no shutdown
interface port-channel 3
port-channel span-cluster vss-load-balance
nameif inside
ip address 10.10.10.5 255.255.255.0
mac-address 000C.F142.4CDE

interface tengigabitethernet 1/8
channel-group 4 mode active vss-id 1
no shutdown
interface tengigabitethernet 1/9
channel-group 4 mode active vss-id 2
no shutdown
interface port-channel 4
port-channel span-cluster vss-load-balance
nameif outside
ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.224
mac-address 000C.F142.5CDE
The success of inter-site clustering for routed mode with Spanned EtherChannels depends on the proper configuration and monitoring of OTV. OTV plays a major role by forwarding the packets across the DCI. OTV forwards unicast packets across the DCI only when it learns the MAC address in its forwarding table. If the MAC address is not learned in the OTV forwarding table, it will drop the unicast packets.

Sample OTV Configuration

```
//Sample OTV config:
//3151 – Inside VLAN, 3152 – Outside VLAN, 202 – CCL VLAN
//aaaa.1111.1234 – ASA inside interface global VMAC
//0050.56A8.3D22 – Server MAC

feature ospf
feature otv

mac access-list ALL_MACs
10 permit any any

mac access-list HSRP_VMAC
10 permit aaaa.1111.1234 0000.0000.0000 any
20 permit aaaa.2222.1234 0000.0000.0000 any
30 permit any aaaa.1111.1234 0000.0000.0000
40 permit any aaaa.2222.1234 0000.0000.0000

vlan access-map Local 10
match mac address HSRP_VMAC
action drop

vlan access-map Local 20
match mac address ALL_MACs
action forward

vlan filter Local vlan-list 3151-3152

//To block global MAC with ARP inspection:
arp access-list HSRP_VMAC_ARP
10 deny aaaa.1111.1234 0000.0000.0000 any
20 deny aaaa.2222.1234 0000.0000.0000 any
30 deny any aaaa.1111.1234 0000.0000.0000
40 deny any aaaa.2222.1234 0000.0000.0000
50 permit ip any mac

ip arp inspection filter HSRP_VMAC_ARP 3151-3152

no ip igmp snooping optimise-multicast-flood

vlan 1,202,1111,2222,3151-3152

otv site-vlan 2222
mac-list GMAC_DENY seq 10 deny aaaa.aaaa.aaaa ffff.ffff.ffff
mac-list GMAC_DENY seq 20 deny aaaa.bbbb.bbbb ffff.ffff.ffff
mac-list GMAC_DENY seq 30 permit 0000.0000.0000 0000.0000.0000
route-map stop-GMAC permit 10
match mac-list GMAC_DENY

interface Overlay1
  otv join-interface Ethernet8/1
  otv control-group 239.1.1.1
  otv data-group 232.1.1.0/28
  otv extend-vlan 202, 3151
  otv arp-nd timeout 60
  no shutdown

interface Ethernet8/1
```
description uplink_to_OTV_cloud
mtu 9198
ip address 10.4.0.18/24
ip igmp version 3
no shutdown

interface Ethernet8/2

interface Ethernet8/3
description back_to_default_vdc_e6/39
switchport
    switchport mode trunk
    switchport trunk allowed vlan 202,2222,3151-3152
mac packet-classify
no shutdown

otv-isis default
vpn Overlay1
    redistribute filter route-map stop-GMAC
otv site-identifier 0x2
//OTV flood not required for ARP inspection:
otv flood mac 0050.56A8.3D22 vlan 3151

OTV Filter Modifications Required Because of Site Failure

If a site goes down, the filters need to be removed from OTV because you do not want to block the global MAC address anymore. There are some additional configurations required.

You need to add a static entry for the ASA global MAC address on the OTV switch in the site that is functional. This entry will let the OTV at the other end add these entries on the overlay interface. This step is required because if the server and client already have the ARP entry for the ASA, which is the case for existing connections, then they will not send the ARP again. Therefore, OTV will not get a chance to learn the ASA global MAC address in its forwarding table. Because OTV does not have the global MAC address in its forwarding table, and per OTV design it will not flood unicast packets over the overlay interface, then it will drop the unicast packets to the global MAC address from the server, and the existing connections will break.

//OTV filter configs when one of the sites is down
mac-list GMAC_A seq 10 permit 0000.0000.0000 0000.0000.0000
route-map a-GMAC permit 10
    match mac-list GMAC_A

otv-isis default
vpn Overlay1
    redistribute filter route-map a-GMAC

no vlan filter Local vlan-list 3151
//For ARP inspection, allow global MAC:
arp access-list HSRP_VMAC_ARP_Allow
    50 permit ip any mac
ip arp inspection filter HSRP_VMAC_ARP_Allow 3151-3152

mac address-table static aaaa.1111.1234 vlan 3151 interface Ethernet8/3
//Static entry required only in the OTV in the functioning Site
When the other site is restored, you need to add the filters back again and remove this static entry on the OTV. It is very important to clear the dynamic MAC address table on both the OTVs to clear the overlay entry for the global MAC address.

**MAC Address Table Clearing**

When a site goes down, and a static entry for the global MAC address is added to OTV, you need to let the other OTV learn the global MAC address on the overlay interface. After the other site comes up, these entries should be cleared. Make sure to clear the mac address table to make sure OTV does not have these entries in its forwarding table.

```
cluster-N7k6-OTV# show mac address-table
Legend:
* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC, O - Overlay MAC
age - seconds since last seen, + - primary entry using VPC Peer-Link,
(T) - True, (F) - False
VLAN MAC Address Type age Secure NTFY Ports/SWID.SSID.LID
---------+-----------------+--------+---------+-----+----+------------------
G  d867.d900.2e42 static - F F sup-eth1(R)
O  202 885a.92f6.44a5 dynamic - F F Overlay1
*  202 885a.92f6.4b8f dynamic 5 F F Eth8/3
O  3151 0050.5660.9412 dynamic - F F Overlay1
*  3151 aaaa.1111.1234 dynamic 50 F F Eth8/3
```

**OTV ARP Cache Monitoring**

OTV maintains an ARP cache to proxy ARP for IP addresses that it learned across the OTV interface.

```
cluster-N7k6-OTV# show otv arp-nd-cache
OTV ARP/ND L3->L2 Address Mapping Cache
Overlay Interface Overlay1
VLAN MAC Address Layer-3 Address Age Expires In
3151 0050.5660.9412 10.0.0.2 1w0d 00:00:31
cluster-N7k6-OTV#
```

**Examples for Inter-Site Clustering**

The following examples show supported cluster deployments.

**Individual Interface Routed Mode North-South Inter-Site Example**

The following example shows 2 ASA cluster members at each of 2 data centers placed between inside and outside routers (North-South insertion). The cluster members are connected by the cluster control link over the DCI. The inside and outside routers at each data center use OSPF and PBR or ECMP to load balance the traffic between cluster members. By assigning a higher cost route across the DCI, traffic stays within each data center unless all ASA cluster members at a given site go down. In the event of a failure of all cluster members at one site, traffic goes from each router over the DCI to the ASA cluster members at the other site.
Spanned EtherChannel Routed Mode Example with Site-Specific MAC and IP Addresses

The following example shows 2 cluster members at each of 2 data centers placed between the gateway router and an inside network at each site (East-West insertion). The cluster members are connected by the cluster control link over the DCI. The cluster members at each site connect to the local switches using spanned EtherChannels for both the inside and outside networks. Each EtherChannel is spanned across all chassis in the cluster.

The data VLANs are extended between the sites using Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV) (or something similar). You must add filters blocking the global MAC address to prevent traffic from traversing the DCI to the other site when the traffic is destined for the cluster. If the cluster units at one site become unreachable, you must remove the filters so traffic can be sent to the other site’s cluster units. You should use VACLs to filter the global MAC address. For some switches, such as Nexus with the F3-series line card, you must also use ARP inspection to block ARP packets from the global MAC address. ARP inspection requires you to set both the site MAC address and the site IP address on the ASA. If you only configure the site MAC address be sure to disable ARP inspection. See OTV Configuration for Routed Mode Inter-Site Clustering, on page 410 for more information.

The cluster acts as the gateway for the inside networks. The global virtual MAC, which is shared across all cluster units, is used only to receive packets. Outgoing packets use a site-specific MAC address from each DC cluster. This feature prevents the switches from learning the same global MAC address from both sites on two different ports, which causes MAC flapping; instead, they only learn the site MAC address.

In this scenario:
• All egress packets sent from the cluster use the site MAC address and are localized at the data center.

• All ingress packets to the cluster are sent using the global MAC address, so they can be received by any of the units at both sites; filters at the OTV localize the traffic within the data center.

For a sample OTV configuration and best practices, see OTV Configuration for Routed Mode Inter-Site Clustering, on page 410.

**Spanned EtherChannel Transparent Mode North-South Inter-Site Example**

The following example shows 2 cluster members at each of 2 data centers placed between inside and outside routers (North-South insertion). The cluster members are connected by the cluster control link over the DCI. The cluster members at each site connect to the local switches using spanned EtherChannels for the inside and outside. Each EtherChannel is spanned across all chassis in the cluster.

The inside and outside routers at each data center use OSPF, which is passed through the transparent ASAs. Unlike MACs, router IPs are unique on all routers. By assigning a higher cost route across the DCI, traffic stays within each data center unless all cluster members at a given site go down. The lower cost route through the ASAs must traverse the same bridge group at each site for the cluster to maintain asymmetric connections.
In the event of a failure of all cluster members at one site, traffic goes from each router over the DCI to the cluster members at the other site.

The implementation of the switches at each site can include:

- Inter-site VSS/vPC—In this scenario, you install one switch at Data Center 1, and the other at Data Center 2. One option is for the cluster units at each Data Center to only connect to the local switch, while the VSS/vPC traffic goes across the DCI. In this case, connections are for the most part kept local to each datacenter. You can optionally connect each unit to both switches across the DCI if the DCI can handle the extra traffic. In this case, traffic is distributed across the data centers, so it is essential for the DCI to be very robust.

- Local VSS/vPC at each site—For better switch redundancy, you can install 2 separate VSS/vPC pairs at each site. In this case, although the cluster units still have a spanned EtherChannel with Data Center 1 chassis connected only to both local switches, and Data Center 2 chassis connected to those local switches, the spanned EtherChannel is essentially “split.” Each local VSS/vPC sees the spanned EtherChannel as a site-local EtherChannel.

Spanned EtherChannel Transparent Mode East-West Inter-Site Example

The following example shows 2 cluster members at each of 2 data centers placed between the gateway router and two inside networks at each site, the App network and the DB network (East-West insertion). The cluster members are connected by the cluster control link over the DCI. The cluster members at each site connect to
the local switches using spanned EtherChannels for both the App and DB networks on the inside and outside. Each EtherChannel is spanned across all chassis in the cluster.

The gateway router at each site uses an FHRP such as HSRP to provide the same destination virtual MAC and IP addresses at each site. A good practice to avoid unintended MAC address flapping is to statically add the gateway routers real MAC addresses to the ASA MAC address table using the `mac-address-table static outside_interface mac_address` command. Without these entries, if the gateway at site 1 communicates with the gateway at site 2, that traffic might pass through the ASA and attempt to reach site 2 from the inside interface and cause problems. The data VLANs are extended between the sites using Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV) (or something similar). You must add filters to prevent traffic from traversing the DCI to the other site when the traffic is destined for the gateway router. If the gateway router at one site becomes unreachable, you must remove the filters so traffic can be sent to the other site’s gateway router.

See the 'Spanned EtherChannel Transparent Mode North-South Inter-Site Example' on page 414 for information about vPC/VSS options.
## History for ASA Clustering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster interface debounce time now applies to interfaces changing from a down state to an up state</td>
<td>9.10(1)</td>
<td>When an interface status update occurs, the ASA waits the number of milliseconds specified in the <code>health-check monitor-interface debounce-time</code> command or the ASDM Configuration &gt; Device Management &gt; High Availability and Scalability &gt; ASA Cluster screen before marking the interface as failed and the unit is removed from the cluster. This feature now applies to interfaces changing from a down state to an up state. For example, in the case of an EtherChannel that transitions from a down state to an up state (for example, the switch reloaded, or the switch enabled an EtherChannel), a longer debounce time can prevent the interface from appearing to be failed on a cluster unit just because another cluster unit was faster at bundling the ports. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatically rejoin the cluster after an internal failure</td>
<td>9.9(2)</td>
<td>Formerly, many error conditions caused a cluster unit to be removed from the cluster, and you were required to manually rejoin the cluster after resolving the issue. Now, a unit will attempt to rejoin the cluster automatically at the following intervals by default: 5 minutes, 10 minutes, and then 20 minutes. These values are configurable. Internal failures include: application sync timeout; inconsistent application statuses; and so on. New or Modified commands: <code>health-check system auto-rejoin</code>, <code>show cluster info auto-join</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show transport related statistics for cluster reliable transport protocol messages</td>
<td>9.9(2)</td>
<td>You can now view per-unit cluster reliable transport buffer usage so you can identify packet drop issues when the buffer is full in the control plane. New or modified command: <code>show cluster info transport cp detail</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configurable debounce time to mark an interface as failed for the ASA 5000-X series</td>
<td>9.9(2)</td>
<td>You can now configure the debounce time before the ASA considers an interface to be failed, and the unit is removed from the cluster on the ASA 5500-X series. This feature allows for faster detection of interface failures. Note that configuring a lower debounce time increases the chances of false-positives. When an interface status update occurs, the ASA waits the number of milliseconds specified before marking the interface as failed and the unit is removed from the cluster. The default debounce time is 500 ms, with a range of 300 ms to 9 seconds. This feature was previously available for the Firepower 4100/9300. New or modified command: <code>health-check monitor-interface debounce-time</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-site redundancy for clustering</td>
<td>9.9(1)</td>
<td>Inter-site redundancy ensures that a backup owner for a traffic flow will always be at the other site from the owner. This feature guards against site failure. New or modified command: <code>site-redundancy, show asp cluster counter change, show asp table cluster chash-table, show conn flag</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved cluster unit health-check failure detection</td>
<td>9.8(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure a lower holdtime for the unit health check: .3 seconds minimum. The previous minimum was .8 seconds. This feature changes the unit health check messaging scheme to heartbeats in the data plane from keepalives in the control plane. Using heartbeats improves the reliability and the responsiveness of clustering by not being susceptible to control plane CPU hogging and scheduling delays. Note that configuring a lower holdtime increases cluster control link messaging activity. We suggest that you analyze your network before you configure a low holdtime; for example, make sure a ping from one unit to another over the cluster control link returns within the holdtime/3, because there will be three heartbeat messages during one holdtime interval. If you downgrade your ASA software after setting the hold time to .3 - .7, this setting will revert to the default of 3 seconds because the new setting is unsupported. We modified the following commands: health-check holdtime, show asp drop cluster counter, show cluster info health details</td>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director localization: inter-site clustering improvement for data centers</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>To improve performance and keep traffic within a site for inter-site clustering for data centers, you can enable director localization. New connections are typically load-balanced and owned by cluster members within a given site. However, the ASA assigns the director role to a member at any site. Director localization enables additional director roles: a local director at the same site as the owner, and a global director that can be at any site. Keeping the owner and director at the same site improves performance. Also, if the original owner fails, the local director chooses a new connection owner at the same site. The global director is used if a cluster member receives packets for a connection that is owned on a different site. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>director-localization</code>, <code>show asp table cluster chash</code>, <code>show conn</code>, <code>show conn detail</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for site-specific IP addresses in Routed, Spanned EtherChannel mode</td>
<td>9.6(1)</td>
<td>For inter-site clustering in routed mode with Spanned EtherChannels, you can now configure site-specific IP addresses in addition to site-specific MAC addresses. The addition of site IP addresses allows you to use ARP inspection on the Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV) devices to prevent ARP responses from the global MAC address from traveling over the Data Center Interconnect (DCI), which can cause routing problems. ARP inspection is required for some switches that cannot use VACLs to filter MAC addresses. We modified the following commands: <code>mac-address</code>, <code>show interface</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5516-X support for clustering</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>The ASA 5516-X now supports 2-unit clusters. Clustering for 2 units is enabled by default in the base license. We did not modify any commands.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>LISP Inspection for Inter-Site Flow Mobility</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>Cisco Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) architecture separates the device identity from its location into two different numbering spaces, making server migration transparent to clients. The ASA can inspect LISP traffic for location changes and then use this information for seamless clustering operation; the ASA cluster members inspect LISP traffic passing between the first hop router and the egress tunnel router (ETR) or ingress tunnel router (ITR), and then change the flow owner to be at the new site. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>allowed-eid</code>, <code>clear cluster info</code>, <code>flow-mobility counters</code>, <code>clear lisp eid</code>, <code>cluster flow-mobility lisp</code>, <code>debug cluster flow-mobility</code>, <code>debug lisp eid-notify-intercept</code>, <code>flow-mobility lisp</code>, <code>inspect lisp</code>, <code>policy-map type inspect lisp</code>, <code>site-id</code>, <code>show asp table classify domain inspect-lisp</code>, <code>show cluster info flow-mobility counters</code>, <code>show conn</code>, <code>show lisp eid</code>, <code>show service-policy</code>, <code>validate-key</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Grade NAT enhancements now supported in failover and ASA clustering</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>For carrier-grade or large-scale PAT, you can allocate a block of ports for each host, rather than have NAT allocate one port translation at a time (see RFC 6888). This feature is now supported in failover and ASA cluster deployments. We modified the following command: <code>show local-host</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configurable level for clustering trace entries</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>By default, all levels of clustering events are included in the trace buffer, including many low level events. To limit the trace to higher level events, you can set the minimum trace level for the cluster. We introduced the following command: <code>trace-level</code></td>
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<td>Feature Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site-specific MAC addresses for inter-site clustering support for Spanned</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>You can now use inter-site clustering for Spanned EtherChannels in routed mode. To avoid MAC address flapping, configure a site ID for each cluster member so that a site-specific MAC address for each interface can be shared among a site’s units. We introduced or modified the following commands: site-id, mac-address site-id, show cluster info, show interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EtherChannel in Routed firewall mode</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ASA cluster customization of the auto-rejoin behavior when an interface or</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>You can now customize the auto-rejoin behavior when an interface or the cluster control link fails. We introduced the following command: health-check auto-rejoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the cluster control link fails</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The ASA cluster supports GTPv1 and GTPv2</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>The ASA cluster now supports GTPv1 and GTPv2 inspection. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable health monitoring of a hardware module in ASA clustering</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>By default when using clustering, the ASA monitors the health of an installed hardware module such as the ASA FirePOWER module. If you do not want a hardware module failure to trigger failover, you can disable module monitoring. We modified the following command: health-check monitor-interface service-module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster replication delay for TCP connections</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>This feature helps eliminate the “unnecessary work” related to short-lived flows by delaying the director/backup flow creation. We introduced the following command: cluster replication delay</td>
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<td>Feature Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enable and disable ASA cluster health monitoring per interface</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>You can now enable or disable health monitoring per interface. Health monitoring is enabled by default on all port-channel, redundant, and single physical interfaces. Health monitoring is not performed on VLAN subinterfaces or virtual interfaces such as VNIs or BVIs. You cannot configure monitoring for the cluster control link; it is always monitored. You might want to disable health monitoring of non-essential interfaces, for example, the management interface. We introduced the following command: <strong>health-check monitor-interface</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA clustering support for DHCP relay</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure DHCP relay on the ASA cluster. Client DHCP requests are load-balanced to the cluster members using a hash of the client MAC address. DHCP client and server functions are still not supported. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIP inspection support in ASA clustering</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure SIP inspection on the ASA cluster. A control flow can be created on any unit (due to load balancing), but its child data flows must reside on the same unit. TLS Proxy configuration is not supported. We introduced the following command: <strong>show cluster service-policy</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-site deployment in transparent mode with the ASA cluster firewalling</td>
<td>9.3(2)</td>
<td>You can now deploy a cluster in transparent mode between inside networks and the gateway router at each site (AKA East-West insertion), and extend the inside VLANs between sites. We recommend using Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV), but you can use any method that ensures that the overlapping MAC Addresses and IP addresses of the gateway router do not leak between sites. Use a First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) such as HSRP to provide the same virtual MAC and IP addresses to the gateway routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>BGP support for ASA clustering</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>We added support for BGP with ASA clustering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: <code>bgp router-id clusterpool</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for cluster members at different geographical locations (inter-site) for transparent mode</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>You can now place cluster members at different geographical locations when using Spanned EtherChannel mode in transparent firewall mode. Inter-site clustering with spanned EtherChannels in routed firewall mode is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static LACP port priority support for clustering</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>Some switches do not support dynamic port priority with LACP (active and standby links). You can now disable dynamic port priority to provide better compatibility with spanned EtherChannels. You should also follow these guidelines:</td>
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<td>• Network elements on the cluster control link path should not verify the L4 checksum. Redirected traffic over the cluster control link does not have a correct L4 checksum. Switches that verify the L4 checksum could cause traffic to be dropped.</td>
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<td>• Port-channel bundling downtime should not exceed the configured keepalive interval.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: <code>clacp static-port-priority</code>.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Support for 32 active links in a spanned EtherChannel</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>ASA EtherChannels now support up to 16 active links. With <em>spanned</em> EtherChannels, that functionality is extended to support up to 32 active links across the cluster when used with two switches in a vPC and when you disable dynamic port priority. The switches must support EtherChannels with 16 active links, for example, the Cisco Nexus 7000 with F2-Series 10 Gigabit Ethernet Module. For switches in a VSS or vPC that support 8 active links, you can now configure 16 active links in the spanned EtherChannel (8 connected to each switch). Previously, the spanned EtherChannel only supported 8 active links and 8 standby links, even for use with a VSS/vPC. <strong>Note</strong> If you want to use more than 8 active links in a spanned EtherChannel, you cannot also have standby links; the support for 9 to 32 active links requires you to disable cLACP dynamic port priority that allows the use of standby links. We introduced the following command: <code>clacp static-port-priority</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for 16 cluster members for the ASA 5585-X</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>The ASA 5585-X now supports 16-unit clusters. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5500-X support for clustering</td>
<td>9.1(4)</td>
<td>The ASA 5512-X, ASA 5515-X, ASA 5525-X, ASA 5545-X, and ASA 5555-X now support 2-unit clusters. Clustering for 2 units is enabled by default in the base license; for the ASA 5512-X, you need the Security Plus license. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved VSS and vPC support for health check monitoring</td>
<td>9.1(4)</td>
<td>If you configure the cluster control link as an EtherChannel (recommended), and it is connected to a VSS or vPC pair, you can now increase stability with health check monitoring. For some switches, such as the Cisco Nexus 5000, when one unit in the VSS/vPC is shutting down or booting up, EtherChannel member interfaces connected to that switch may appear to be Up to the ASA, but they are not passing traffic on the switch side. The ASA can be erroneously removed from the cluster if you set the ASA holdtime timeout to a low value (such as 0.8 seconds), and the ASA sends keepalive messages on one of these EtherChannel interfaces. When you enable the VSS/vPC health check feature, the ASA floods the keepalive messages on all EtherChannel interfaces in the cluster control link to ensure that at least one of the switches can receive them. We modified the following command: <code>health-check [vss-enabled]</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for cluster members at different geographical locations (inter-site); Individual Interface mode only</td>
<td>9.1(4)</td>
<td>You can now place cluster members at different geographical locations when using Individual Interface mode. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASA Clustering lets you group up to 8 ASAs together as a single logical device. A cluster provides all the convenience of a single device (management, integration into a network) while achieving the increased throughput and redundancy of multiple devices. ASA clustering is supported for the ASA 5580 and the ASA 5585-X; all units in a cluster must be the same model with the same hardware specifications. See the configuration guide for a list of unsupported features when clustering is enabled.

We introduced or modified the following commands: channel-group, clacp system-mac, clear cluster info, clear configure cluster, cluster exec, cluster group, cluster interface-mode, cluster-interface, conn-rebalance, console-replicate, cluster master unit, cluster remove unit, debug cluster, debug lacp cluster, enable (clustergroup), health-check, ip address, ipv6 address, key (clustergroup), local-unit, mac-address (interface), mac-address pool, mtu cluster, port-channel span-cluster, priority (clustergroup), prompt cluster-unit, show asp cluster counter, show asp table cluster chash-table, show cluster, show cluster info, show cluster user-identity, show lacp cluster, and show running-config cluster.
ASA Cluster for the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

Clustering lets you group multiple Firepower 4100/9300 chassis ASAs together as a single logical device. The Firepower 4100/9300 chassis series includes the Firepower 9300 and Firepower 4100 series. A cluster provides all the convenience of a single device (management, integration into a network) while achieving the increased throughput and redundancy of multiple devices.

Note

Some features are not supported when using clustering. See Unsupported Features with Clustering, on page 441.

About Clustering on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

The cluster consists of multiple devices acting as a single logical unit. When you deploy a cluster on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, it does the following:

• Creates a cluster-control link (by default, port-channel 48) for unit-to-unit communication. For intra-chassis clustering (Firepower 9300 only), this link utilizes the Firepower 9300 backplane for cluster communications. For inter-chassis clustering, you need to manually assign physical interface(s) to this EtherChannel for communications between chassis.

• Creates the cluster bootstrap configuration within the application.

When you deploy the cluster, the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor pushes a minimal bootstrap configuration to each unit that includes the cluster name, cluster control link interface, and other cluster settings. Some parts of the bootstrap configuration may be user-configurable within the application if you want to customize your clustering environment.
• Assigns data interfaces to the cluster as *Spanned* interfaces.

For intra-chassis clustering, spanned interfaces are not limited to EtherChannels, like it is for inter-chassis clustering. The Firepower 9300 supervisor uses EtherChannel technology internally to load-balance traffic to multiple modules on a shared interface, so any data interface type works for Spanned mode. For inter-chassis clustering, you must use Spanned EtherChannels for all data interfaces.

---

**Note**

Individual interfaces are not supported, with the exception of a management interface.

• Assigns a management interface to all units in the cluster.

The following sections provide more detail about clustering concepts and implementation.

### Performance Scaling Factor

When you combine multiple units into a cluster, you can expect the total cluster performance to be approximately:

- 80% of the combined TCP or CPS throughput
- 90% of the combined UDP throughput
- 60% of the combined Ethernet MIX (EMIX) throughput, depending on the traffic mix.

For example, for TCP throughput, the Firepower 9300 with 3 modules can handle approximately 135 Gbps of real world firewall traffic when running alone. For 2 chassis, the maximum combined throughput will be approximately 80% of 270 Gbps (2 chassis x 135 Gbps): 216 Gbps.

### Bootstrap Configuration

When you deploy the cluster, the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor pushes a minimal bootstrap configuration to each unit that includes the cluster name, cluster control link interface, and other cluster settings. Some parts of the bootstrap configuration are user-configurable if you want to customize your clustering environment.

### Cluster Members

Cluster members work together to accomplish the sharing of the security policy and traffic flows. This section describes the nature of each member role.

### Master and Slave Unit Roles

One member of the cluster is the master unit. The master unit is determined automatically. All other members are slave units.

You must perform all configuration on the master unit only; the configuration is then replicated to the slave units.
Some features do not scale in a cluster, and the master unit handles all traffic for those features. See Centralized Features for Clustering, on page 442.

**Master Unit Election**

Members of the cluster communicate over the cluster control link to elect a master unit as follows:

1. When you deploy the cluster, each unit broadcasts an election request every 3 seconds.
2. Any other units with a higher priority respond to the election request; the priority is set when you deploy the cluster and is not configurable.
3. If after 45 seconds, a unit does not receive a response from another unit with a higher priority, then it becomes master.
4. If a unit later joins the cluster with a higher priority, it does not automatically become the master unit; the existing master unit always remains as the master unless it stops responding, at which point a new master unit is elected.

---

**Note**

You can manually force a unit to become the master. For centralized features, if you force a master unit change, then all connections are dropped, and you have to re-establish the connections on the new master unit.

**Cluster Control Link**

The cluster-control link is an EtherChannel (port-channel 48) for unit-to-unit communication. For intra-chassis clustering, this link utilizes the Firepower 9300 backplane for cluster communications. For inter-chassis clustering, you need to manually assign physical interface(s) to this EtherChannel on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis for communications between chassis.

For a 2-chassis inter-chassis cluster, do not directly-connect the cluster control link from one chassis to the other chassis. If you directly connect the interfaces, then when one unit fails, the cluster control link fails, and thus the remaining healthy unit fails. If you connect the cluster control link through a switch, then the cluster control link remains up for the healthy unit.

Cluster control link traffic includes both control and data traffic.

Control traffic includes:

- Master election.
- Configuration replication.
- Health monitoring.

Data traffic includes:

- State replication.
- Connection ownership queries and data packet forwarding.
Size the Cluster Control Link

If possible, you should size the cluster control link to match the expected throughput of each chassis so the cluster-control link can handle the worst-case scenarios. For example, if you have the ASA 5585-X with SSP-60, which can pass 14 Gbps per unit maximum in a cluster, then you should also assign interfaces to the cluster control link that can pass at least 14 Gbps. In this case, you could use 2 Ten Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in an EtherChannel for the cluster control link, and use the rest of the interfaces as desired for data links.

Cluster control link traffic is comprised mainly of state update and forwarded packets. The amount of traffic at any given time on the cluster control link varies. The amount of forwarded traffic depends on the load-balancing efficacy or whether there is a lot of traffic for centralized features. For example:

- NAT results in poor load balancing of connections, and the need to rebalance all returning traffic to the correct units.
- AAA for network access is a centralized feature, so all traffic is forwarded to the master unit.
- When membership changes, the cluster needs to rebalance a large number of connections, thus temporarily using a large amount of cluster control link bandwidth.

A higher-bandwidth cluster control link helps the cluster to converge faster when there are membership changes and prevents throughput bottlenecks.

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Note

If your cluster has large amounts of asymmetric (rebalanced) traffic, then you should increase the cluster control link size.

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Cluster Control Link Redundancy

We recommend using an EtherChannel for the cluster control link, so that you can pass traffic on multiple links in the EtherChannel while still achieving redundancy.

The following diagram shows how to use an EtherChannel as a cluster control link in a Virtual Switching System (VSS) or Virtual Port Channel (vPC) environment. All links in the EtherChannel are active. When the switch is part of a VSS or vPC, then you can connect ASA interfaces within the same EtherChannel to separate switches in the VSS or vPC. The switch interfaces are members of the same EtherChannel port-channel interface, because the separate switches act like a single switch. Note that this EtherChannel is device-local, not a Spanned EtherChannel.
Cluster Control Link Reliability

To ensure cluster control link functionality, be sure the round-trip time (RTT) between units is less than 20 ms. This maximum latency enhances compatibility with cluster members installed at different geographical sites. To check your latency, perform a ping on the cluster control link between units.

The cluster control link must be reliable, with no out-of-order or dropped packets; for example, for inter-site deployment, you should use a dedicated link.

Cluster Control Link Network

The Firepower 4100/9300 chassis auto-generates the cluster control link interface IP address for each unit based on the chassis ID and slot ID: 127.2.chassis_id.slot_id. You can customize this IP address when you deploy the cluster. The cluster control link network cannot include any routers between units; only Layer 2 switching is allowed. For inter-site traffic, Cisco recommends using Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV).

Cluster Interfaces

For intra-chassis clustering, you can assign both physical interfaces or EtherChannels (also known as port channels) to the cluster. Interfaces assigned to the cluster are Spanned interfaces that load-balance traffic across all members of the cluster.

For inter-chassis clustering, you can only assign data EtherChannels to the cluster. These Spanned EtherChannels include the same member interfaces on each chassis; on the upstream switch, all of these interfaces are included in a single EtherChannel, so the switch does not know that it is connected to multiple devices.

Individual interfaces are not supported, with the exception of a management interface.
Connecting to a VSS or vPC

We recommend connecting EtherChannels to a VSS or vPC to provide redundancy for your interfaces.

High Availability Within the Cluster

Clustering provides high availability by monitoring chassis, unit, and interface health and by replicating connection states between units.

Chassis-Application Monitoring

Chassis-application health monitoring is always enabled. The Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor checks the ASA application periodically (every second). If the ASA is up and cannot communicate with the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor for 3 seconds, the ASA generates a syslog message and leaves the cluster.

If the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor cannot communicate with the application after 45 seconds, it reloads the ASA. If the ASA cannot communicate with the supervisor, it removes itself from the cluster.

Unit Health Monitoring

The master unit monitors every slave unit by sending heartbeat messages over the cluster control link periodically (the period is configurable). Each slave unit monitors the master unit using the same mechanism. If the unit health check fails, the unit is removed from the cluster.

Interface Monitoring

Each unit monitors the link status of all hardware interfaces in use, and reports status changes to the master unit. For inter-chassis clustering, Spanned EtherChannels use the cluster Link Aggregation Control Protocol (cLACP). Each chassis monitors the link status and the cLACP protocol messages to determine if the port is still active in the EtherChannel, and informs the ASA application if the interface is down. When you enable health monitoring, all physical interfaces are monitored by default (including the main EtherChannel for EtherChannel interfaces). Only named interfaces that are in an Up state can be monitored. For example, all member ports of an EtherChannel must fail before a named EtherChannel is removed from the cluster (depending on your minimum port bundling setting). You can optionally disable monitoring per interface.

If a monitored interface fails on a particular unit, but it is active on other units, then the unit is removed from the cluster. The amount of time before the ASA removes a member from the cluster depends on whether the unit is an established member or is joining the cluster. The ASA does not monitor interfaces for the first 90 seconds that a unit joins the cluster. Interface status changes during this time will not cause the ASA to be removed from the cluster. For an established member, the unit is removed after 500 ms.

For inter-chassis clustering, if you add or delete an EtherChannel from the cluster, interface health-monitoring is suspended for 95 seconds to ensure that you have time to make the changes on each chassis.

Decorator Application Monitoring

When you install a decorator application on an interface, such as the Radware DefensePro application, then both the ASA and the decorator application must be operational to remain in the cluster. The unit does not join the cluster until both applications are operational. Once in the cluster, the unit monitors the decorator application health every 3 seconds. If the decorator application is down, the unit is removed from the cluster.
Status After Failure

When a unit in the cluster fails, the connections hosted by that unit are seamlessly transferred to other units; state information for traffic flows is shared over the control cluster link.

If the master unit fails, then another member of the cluster with the highest priority (lowest number) becomes the master unit.

The ASA automatically tries to rejoin the cluster, depending on the failure event.

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Note

When the ASA becomes inactive and fails to automatically rejoin the cluster, all data interfaces are shut down; only the management-only interface can send and receive traffic. The management interface remains up using the IP address the unit received from the cluster IP pool. However if you reload, and the unit is still inactive in the cluster, the management interface is disabled. You must use the console port for any further configuration.

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Rejoining the Cluster

After a cluster member is removed from the cluster, how it can rejoin the cluster depends on why it was removed:

- Failed cluster control link when initially joining—After you resolve the problem with the cluster control link, you must manually rejoin the cluster by re-enabling clustering at the ASA console port by entering `clustergroup name`, and then `enable`.

- Failed cluster control link after joining the cluster—The ASA automatically tries to rejoin every 5 minutes, indefinitely. This behavior is configurable.

- Failed data interface—The ASA automatically tries to rejoin at 5 minutes, then at 10 minutes, and finally at 20 minutes. If the join is not successful after 20 minutes, then the ASA disables clustering. After you resolve the problem with the data interface, you have to manually enable clustering at the ASA console port by entering `clustergroup name`, and then `enable`. This behavior is configurable.

- Failed unit—If the unit was removed from the cluster because of a unit health check failure, then rejoining the cluster depends on the source of the failure. For example, a temporary power failure means the unit will rejoin the cluster when it starts up again as long as the cluster control link is up. The unit attempts to rejoin the cluster every 5 seconds.

- Failed Chassis-Application Communication—When the ASA detects that the chassis-application health has recovered, the ASA tries to rejoin the cluster automatically.

- Failed decorator application—The ASA rejoins the cluster when it senses that the decorator application is back up.

- Internal error—Internal failures include: application sync timeout; inconsistent application statuses; and so on. A unit will attempt to rejoin the cluster automatically at the following intervals: 5 minutes, 10 minutes, and then 20 minutes. This behavior is configurable.

---

Data Path Connection State Replication

Every connection has one owner and at least one backup owner in the cluster. The backup owner does not take over the connection in the event of a failure; instead, it stores TCP/UDP state information, so that the connection can be seamlessly transferred to a new owner in case of a failure. The backup owner is usually also the director.
Some traffic requires state information above the TCP or UDP layer. See the following table for clustering support or lack of support for this kind of traffic.

**Table 16: Features Replicated Across the Cluster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic</th>
<th>State Support</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up time</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Keeps track of the system up time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Table</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address table</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Identity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Includes AAA rules (uauth) and identity firewall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Neighbor database</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic routing</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Engine ID</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centralized VPN (Site-to-Site)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>VPN sessions will be disconnected if the master unit fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed VPN (Site-to-Site)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Backup session becomes the active session, then a new backup session is created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration Replication

All units in the cluster share a single configuration. You can only make configuration changes on the master unit, and changes are automatically synced to all other units in the cluster.

### ASA Cluster Management

One of the benefits of using ASA clustering is the ease of management. This section describes how to manage the cluster.

### Management Network

We recommend connecting all units to a single management network. This network is separate from the cluster control link.

### Management Interface

You must assign a Management type interface to the cluster. This interface is a special individual interface as opposed to a Spanned interface. The management interface lets you connect directly to each unit.

The Main cluster IP address is a fixed address for the cluster that always belongs to the current master unit. You also configure a range of addresses so that each unit, including the current master, can use a Local address from the range. The Main cluster IP address provides consistent management access to an address; when a
master unit changes, the Main cluster IP address moves to the new master unit, so management of the cluster continues seamlessly.

For example, you can manage the cluster by connecting to the Main cluster IP address, which is always attached to the current master unit. To manage an individual member, you can connect to the Local IP address.

For outbound management traffic such as TFTP or syslog, each unit, including the master unit, uses the Local IP address to connect to the server.

Master Unit Management Vs. Slave Unit Management

All management and monitoring can take place on the master unit. From the master unit, you can check runtime statistics, resource usage, or other monitoring information of all units. You can also issue a command to all units in the cluster, and replicate the console messages from slave units to the master unit.

You can monitor slave units directly if desired. Although also available from the master unit, you can perform file management on slave units (including backing up the configuration and updating images). The following functions are not available from the master unit:

- Monitoring per-unit cluster-specific statistics.
- Syslog monitoring per unit (except for syslogs sent to the console when console replication is enabled).
- SNMP
- NetFlow

RSA Key Replication

When you create an RSA key on the master unit, the key is replicated to all slave units. If you have an SSH session to the Main cluster IP address, you will be disconnected if the master unit fails. The new master unit uses the same key for SSH connections, so that you do not need to update the cached SSH host key when you reconnect to the new master unit.

ASDM Connection Certificate IP Address Mismatch

By default, a self-signed certificate is used for the ASDM connection based on the Local IP address. If you connect to the Main cluster IP address using ASDM, then a warning message about a mismatched IP address appears because the certificate uses the Local IP address, and not the Main cluster IP address. You can ignore the message and establish the ASDM connection. However, to avoid this type of warning, you can enroll a certificate that contains the Main cluster IP address and all the Local IP addresses from the IP address pool. You can then use this certificate for each cluster member.

Spanned EtherChannels (Recommended)

You can group one or more interfaces per chassis into an EtherChannel that spans all chassis in the cluster. The EtherChannel aggregates the traffic across all the available active interfaces in the channel. A Spanned EtherChannel can be configured in both routed and transparent firewall modes. In routed mode, the EtherChannel is configured as a routed interface with a single IP address. In transparent mode, the IP address is assigned to the BVI, not to the bridge group member interface. The EtherChannel inherently provides load balancing as part of basic operation.
Inter-Site Clustering

For inter-site installations, you can take advantage of ASA clustering as long as you follow the recommended guidelines.

You can configure each cluster chassis to belong to a separate site ID.

Site IDs work with site-specific MAC addresses and IP addresses. Packets sourced from the cluster use a site-specific MAC address and IP address, while packets received by the cluster use a global MAC address and IP address. This feature prevents the switches from learning the same global MAC address from both sites on two different ports, which causes MAC flapping; instead, they only learn the site MAC address. Site-specific MAC addresses and IP address are supported for routed mode using Spanned EtherChannels only.

Site IDs are also used to enable flow mobility using LISP inspection, director localization to improve performance and reduce round-trip time latency for inter-site clustering for data centers, and site redundancy for connections where a backup owner of a traffic flow is always at a different site from the owner.

See the following sections for more information about inter-site clustering:

- Configure Cluster Flow Mobility—Configure Cluster Flow Mobility, on page 473
- Enable Director Localization—Enable Director Localization, on page 472
- Enable Site Redundancy—Enable Director Localization, on page 472
How the Cluster Manages Connections

Connections can be load-balanced to multiple members of the cluster. Connection roles determine how connections are handled in both normal operation and in a high availability situation.

Connection Roles

See the following roles defined for each connection:

• Owner—Usually, the unit that initially receives the connection. The owner maintains the TCP state and processes packets. A connection has only one owner. If the original owner fails, then when new units receive packets from the connection, the director chooses a new owner from those units.

• Backup owner—The unit that stores TCP/UDP state information received from the owner, so that the connection can be seamlessly transferred to a new owner in case of a failure. The backup owner does not take over the connection in the event of a failure. If the owner becomes unavailable, then the first unit to receive packets from the connection (based on load balancing) contacts the backup owner for the relevant state information so it can become the new owner.

As long as the director (see below) is not the same unit as the owner, then the director is also the backup owner. If the owner chooses itself as the director, then a separate backup owner is chosen.

For inter-chassis clustering on the Firepower 9300, which can include up to 3 cluster units in one chassis, if the backup owner is on the same chassis as the owner, then an additional backup owner will be chosen from another chassis to protect flows from a chassis failure.

If you enable director localization for inter-site clustering, then there are two backup owner roles: the local backup and the global backup. The owner always chooses a local backup at the same site as itself (based on site ID). The global backup can be at any site, and might even be the same unit as the local backup. The owner sends connection state information to both backups.

If you enable site redundancy, and the backup owner is at the same site as the owner, then an additional backup owner will be chosen from another site to protect flows from a site failure. Chassis backup and site backup are independent, so in some cases a flow will have both a chassis backup and a site backup.

• Director—The unit that handles owner lookup requests from forwarders. When the owner receives a new connection, it chooses a director based on a hash of the source/destination IP address and ports, and sends a message to the director to register the new connection. If packets arrive at any unit other than the owner, the unit queries the director about which unit is the owner so it can forward the packets. A connection has only one director. If a director fails, the owner chooses a new director.

As long as the director is not the same unit as the owner, then the director is also the backup owner (see above). If the owner chooses itself as the director, then a separate backup owner is chosen.

If you enable director localization for inter-site clustering, then there are two director roles: the local director and the global director. The owner always chooses a local director at the same site as itself (based on site ID). The global director can be at any site, and might even be the same unit as the local director. If the original owner fails, then the local director chooses a new connection owner at the same site.

• Forwarder—A unit that forwards packets to the owner. If a forwarder receives a packet for a connection it does not own, it queries the director for the owner, and then establishes a flow to the owner for any other packets it receives for this connection. The director can also be a forwarder. If you enable director localization, then the forwarder always queries the local director. The forwarder only queries the global director if the local director does not know the owner, for example, if a cluster member receives packets for a connection that is owned on a different site. Note that if a forwarder receives the SYN-ACK packet, it can derive the owner directly from a SYN cookie in the packet, so it does not need to query the director.
(If you disable TCP sequence randomization, the SYN cookie is not used; a query to the director is required.) For short-lived flows such as DNS and ICMP, instead of querying, the forwarder immediately sends the packet to the director, which then sends them to the owner. A connection can have multiple forwarders; the most efficient throughput is achieved by a good load-balancing method where there are no forwarders and all packets of a connection are received by the owner.

When a connection uses Port Address Translation (PAT), then the PAT type (per-session or multi-session) influences which member of the cluster becomes the owner of a new connection:

- **Per-session PAT**—The owner is the unit that receives the initial packet in the connection.
  By default, TCP and DNS UDP traffic use per-session PAT.
- **Multi-session PAT**—The owner is always the master unit. If a multi-session PAT connection is initially received by a slave unit, then the slave unit forwards the connection to the master unit.
  By default, UDP (except for DNS UDP) and ICMP traffic use multi-session PAT, so these connections are always owned by the master unit.

You can change the per-session PAT defaults for TCP and UDP so connections for these protocols are handled per-session or multi-session depending on the configuration. For ICMP, you cannot change from the default multi-session PAT. For more information about per-session PAT, see the firewall configuration guide.

**New Connection Ownership**

When a new connection is directed to a member of the cluster via load balancing, that unit owns both directions of the connection. If any connection packets arrive at a different unit, they are forwarded to the owner unit over the cluster control link. If a reverse flow arrives at a different unit, it is redirected back to the original unit.

**Sample Data Flow**

The following example shows the establishment of a new connection.
1. The SYN packet originates from the client and is delivered to one ASA (based on the load balancing method), which becomes the owner. The owner creates a flow, encodes owner information into a SYN cookie, and forwards the packet to the server.

2. The SYN-ACK packet originates from the server and is delivered to a different ASA (based on the load balancing method). This ASA is the forwarder.

3. Because the forwarder does not own the connection, it decodes owner information from the SYN cookie, creates a forwarding flow to the owner, and forwards the SYN-ACK to the owner.

4. The owner sends a state update to the director, and forwards the SYN-ACK to the client.

5. The director receives the state update from the owner, creates a flow to the owner, and records the TCP state information as well as the owner. The director acts as the backup owner for the connection.

6. Any subsequent packets delivered to the forwarder will be forwarded to the owner.

7. If packets are delivered to any additional units, it will query the director for the owner and establish a flow.

8. Any state change for the flow results in a state update from the owner to the director.

**ASA Features and Clustering**

Some ASA features are not supported with ASA clustering, and some are only supported on the master unit. Other features might have caveats for proper usage.

**Unsupported Features with Clustering**

These features cannot be configured with clustering enabled, and the commands will be rejected.
Unified Communication features that rely on TLS Proxy
Remote access VPN (SSL VPN and IPsec VPN)
IS-IS routing
The following application inspections:
  • CTIQBE
  • H323, H225, and RAS
  • IPsec passthrough
  • MGCP
  • MMP
  • RTSP
  • SCCP (Skinny)
  • WAAS
  • WCCP

Botnet Traffic Filter
Auto Update Server
DHCP client, server, and proxy. DHCP relay is supported.
VPN load balancing
Failover
Integrated Routing and Bridging
Dead Connection Detection (DCD)

Centralized Features for Clustering

The following features are only supported on the master unit, and are not scaled for the cluster.

Note
Traffic for centralized features is forwarded from member units to the master unit over the cluster control link.
If you use the rebalancing feature, traffic for centralized features may be rebalanced to non-master units before the traffic is classified as a centralized feature; if this occurs, the traffic is then sent back to the master unit.
For centralized features, if the master unit fails, all connections are dropped, and you have to re-establish the connections on the new master unit.

• The following application inspections:
  • DCERPC
- NetBIOS
- PPTP
- RADIUS
- RSH
- SUNRPC
- TFTP
- XDMCP

- Dynamic routing
- Static route monitoring
- IGMP multicast control plane protocol processing (data plane forwarding is distributed across the cluster)
- PIM multicast control plane protocol processing (data plane forwarding is distributed across the cluster)
- Authentication and Authorization for network access. Accounting is decentralized.
- Filtering Services
- Site-to-site IKEv1/IKEv2 VPN

In centralized mode, VPN connections are established with the master of the cluster only. This is the default mode for VPN clustering. Site-to-site VPN can also be deployed in Distributed VPN Mode, where S2S IKEv2 VPN connections are distributed across members.

**Features Applied to Individual Units**

These features are applied to each ASA unit, instead of the cluster as a whole or to the master unit.

- QoS—The QoS policy is synced across the cluster as part of configuration replication. However, the policy is enforced on each unit independently. For example, if you configure policing on output, then the conform rate and conform burst values are enforced on traffic exiting a particular ASA. In a cluster with 3 units and with traffic evenly distributed, the conform rate actually becomes 3 times the rate for the cluster.

- Threat detection—Threat detection works on each unit independently; for example, the top statistics is unit-specific. Port scanning detection, for example, does not work because scanning traffic will be load-balanced between all units, and one unit will not see all traffic.

- Resource management—Resource management in multiple context mode is enforced separately on each unit based on local usage.

- LISP traffic—LISP traffic on UDP port 4342 is inspected by each receiving unit, but is not assigned a director. Each unit adds to the EID table that is shared across the cluster, but the LISP traffic itself does not participate in cluster state sharing.
AAA for Network Access and Clustering

AAA for network access consists of three components: authentication, authorization, and accounting. Authentication and authorization are implemented as centralized features on the clustering master with replication of the data structures to the cluster slaves. If a master is elected, the new master will have all the information it needs to continue uninterrupted operation of the established authenticated users and their associated authorizations. Idle and absolute timeouts for user authentications are preserved when a master unit change occurs.

Accounting is implemented as a distributed feature in a cluster. Accounting is done on a per-flow basis, so the cluster unit owning a flow will send accounting start and stop messages to the AAA server when accounting is configured for a flow.

FTP and Clustering

- If FTP data channel and control channel flows are owned by different cluster members, then the data channel owner will periodically send idle timeout updates to the control channel owner and update the idle timeout value. However, if the control flow owner is reloaded, and the control flow is re-hosted, the parent/child flow relationship will not longer be maintained; the control flow idle timeout will not be updated.
- If you use AAA for FTP access, then the control channel flow is centralized on the master unit.

Identity Firewall and Clustering

Only the master unit retrieves the user-group from the AD and the user-ip mapping from the AD agent. The master unit then populates the user information to slaves, and slaves can make a match decision for user identity based on the security policy.

Multicast Routing and Clustering

The master unit handles all multicast routing packets and data packets until fast-path forwarding is established. After the connection is established, each slave can forward multicast data packets.

NAT and Clustering

NAT can affect the overall throughput of the cluster. Inbound and outbound NAT packets can be sent to different ASAs in the cluster, because the load balancing algorithm relies on IP addresses and ports, and NAT causes inbound and outbound packets to have different IP addresses and/or ports. When a packet arrives at the ASA that is not the NAT owner, it is forwarded over the cluster control link to the owner, causing large amounts of traffic on the cluster control link. Note that the receiving unit does not create a forwarding flow to the owner, because the NAT owner may not end up creating a connection for the packet depending on the results of security and policy checks.

If you still want to use NAT in clustering, then consider the following guidelines:

- No PAT with Port Block Allocation—This feature is not supported for the cluster.
- PAT with Port Block Allocation—See the following guidelines for this feature:
• Maximum-per-host limit is not a cluster-wide limit, and is enforced on each unit individually. Thus, in a 3-node cluster with the maximum-per-host limit configured as 1, if the traffic from a host is load-balanced across all 3 units, then it can get allocated 3 blocks with 1 in each unit.

• Port blocks created on the backup unit from the backup pools are not accounted for when enforcing the maximum-per-host limit.

• When a PAT IP address owner goes down, the backup unit will own the PAT IP address, corresponding port blocks, and xlates. But it will not use these blocks to service new requests. As the connections eventually time out, the blocks get freed.

• On-the-fly PAT rule modifications, where the PAT pool is modified with a completely new range of IP addresses, will result in xlate backup creation failures for the xlate backup requests that were still in transit while the new pool became effective. This behavior is not specific to the port block allocation feature, and is a transient PAT pool issue seen only in cluster deployments where the pool is distributed and traffic is load-balanced across the cluster units.

• NAT pool address distribution for dynamic PAT—The master unit evenly pre-distributes addresses across the cluster. If a member receives a connection and they have no addresses left, then the connection is dropped even if other members still have addresses available. Make sure to include at least as many NAT addresses as there are units in the cluster to ensure that each unit receives an address. Use the show nat pool cluster command to see the address allocations.

• No round-robin—Round-robin for a PAT pool is not supported with clustering.

• Dynamic NAT xlates managed by the master unit—The master unit maintains and replicates the xlate table to slave units. When a slave unit receives a connection that requires dynamic NAT, and the xlate is not in the table, it requests the xlate from the master unit. The slave unit owns the connection.

• Per-session PAT feature—Although not exclusive to clustering, the per-session PAT feature improves the scalability of PAT and, for clustering, allows each slave unit to own PAT connections; by contrast, multi-session PAT connections have to be forwarded to and owned by the master unit. By default, all TCP traffic and UDP DNS traffic use a per-session PAT xlate, whereas ICMP and all other UDP traffic uses multi-session. You can configure per-session NAT rules to change these defaults for TCP and UDP, but you cannot configure per-session PAT for ICMP. For traffic that benefits from multi-session PAT, such as H.323, SIP, or Skinny, you can disable per-session PAT for the associated TCP ports (the UDP ports for those H.323 and SIP are already multi-session by default). For more information about per-session PAT, see the firewall configuration guide.

• No static PAT for the following inspections—
  • FTP
  • PPTP
  • RSH
  • SQLNET
  • TFTP
  • XDMCP
  • SIP
Dynamic Routing and Clustering

The routing process only runs on the master unit, and routes are learned through the master unit and replicated to secondaries. If a routing packet arrives at a slave, it is redirected to the master unit.

*Figure 54: Dynamic Routing*

After the slave members learn the routes from the master unit, each unit makes forwarding decisions independently.

The OSPF LSA database is not synchronized from the master unit to slave units. If there is a master unit switchover, the neighboring router will detect a restart; the switchover is not transparent. The OSPF process picks an IP address as its router ID. Although not required, you can assign a static router ID to ensure a consistent router ID is used across the cluster. See the OSPF Non-Stop Forwarding feature to address the interruption.

SCTP and Clustering

An SCTP association can be created on any unit (due to load balancing); its multi-homing connections must reside on the same unit.

SIP Inspection and Clustering

A control flow can be created on any unit (due to load balancing); its child data flows must reside on the same unit.

TLS Proxy configuration is not supported.

SNMP and Clustering

An SNMP agent polling each individual ASA by its Local IP address. You cannot poll consolidated data for the cluster.

You should always use the Local address, and not the Main cluster IP address for SNMP polling. If the SNMP agent polls the Main cluster IP address, if a new master is elected, the poll to the new master unit will fail.
STUN and Clustering

STUN inspection is supported in failover and cluster modes, as pinholes are replicated. However, the transaction ID is not replicated among units. In the case where a unit fails after receiving a STUN Request and another unit received the STUN Response, the STUN Response will be dropped.

Syslog and NetFlow and Clustering

- Syslog—Each unit in the cluster generates its own syslog messages. You can configure logging so that each unit uses either the same or a different device ID in the syslog message header field. For example, the hostname configuration is replicated and shared by all units in the cluster. If you configure logging to use the hostname as the device ID, syslog messages generated by all units look as if they come from a single unit. If you configure logging to use the local-unit name that is assigned in the cluster bootstrap configuration as the device ID, syslog messages look as if they come from different units.

- NetFlow—Each unit in the cluster generates its own NetFlow stream. The NetFlow collector can only treat each ASA as a separate NetFlow exporter.

Cisco TrustSec and Clustering

Only the master unit learns security group tag (SGT) information. The master unit then populates the SGT to slaves, and slaves can make a match decision for SGT based on the security policy.

VPN and Clustering on the FXOS Chassis

An ASA FXOS Cluster supports one of two mutually exclusive modes for S2S VPN, centralized or distributed:

- Centralized VPN Mode. The default mode. In centralized mode, VPN connections are established with the master of the cluster only.

  VPN functionality is limited to the master unit and does not take advantage of the cluster high availability capabilities. If the master unit fails, all existing VPN connections are lost, and VPN connected users see a disruption in service. When a new master is elected, you must reestablish the VPN connections.

  When you connect a VPN tunnel to a Spanned interface address, connections are automatically forwarded to the master unit. VPN-related keys and certificates are replicated to all units.

- Distributed VPN Mode. In this mode, S2S IPsec IKEv2 VPN connections are distributed across members of an ASA cluster providing scalability. Distributing VPN connections across the members of a cluster allows both the capacity and throughput of the cluster to be fully utilized, significantly scaling VPN support beyond Centralized VPN capabilities.

Note

Centralized VPN clustering mode supports S2S IKEv1 and S2S IKEv2.

Distributed VPN clustering mode supports S2S IKEv2 only.

Distributed VPN clustering mode is supported on the Firepower 9300 only.

Remote access VPN is not supported in centralized or distributed VPN clustering mode.
Requirements and Prerequisites for Clustering on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

Maximum Clustering Units Per Model

- Firepower 4100—16 chassis
- Firepower 9300—16 modules in up to 16 chassis

Hardware and Software Requirements for Inter-Chassis Clustering

All chassis in a cluster:

- For the Firepower 4100 series: All chassis must be the same model. For the Firepower 9300: All security modules must be the same type. You can have different quantities of installed security modules in each chassis, although all modules present in the chassis must belong to the cluster including any empty slots.
- Must run the identical FXOS software except at the time of an image upgrade.
- Must include the same interface configuration for interfaces you assign to the cluster, such as the same Management interface, EtherChannels, active interfaces, speed and duplex, and so on. You can use different network module types on the chassis as long as the capacity matches for the same interface IDs and interfaces can successfully bundle in the same spanned EtherChannel. Note that all data interfaces must be EtherChannels in inter-chassis clustering. If you change the interfaces in FXOS after you enable clustering (by adding or removing interface modules, or configuring EtherChannels, for example), then perform the same changes on each chassis, starting with the slave units, and ending with the master. Note that if you remove an interface in FXOS, the ASA configuration retains the related commands so that you can make any necessary adjustments; removing an interface from the configuration can have wide effects. You can manually remove the old interface configuration.
- Must use the same NTP server. Do not set the time manually.
- ASA: Each FXOS chassis must be registered with the License Authority or satellite server. There is no extra cost for slave units. For permanent license reservation, you must purchase separate licenses for each chassis. For Firepower Threat Defense, all licensing is handled by the Firepower Management Center.

Switch Requirements

- Be sure to complete the switch configuration and successfully connect all the EtherChannels from the chassis to the switch(es) before you configure clustering on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis.
- For a list of supported switches, see Cisco FXOS Compatibility.

Licenses for Clustering on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

Each Firepower 4100/9300 chassis must be registered with the License Authority or satellite server. There is no extra cost for slave units. For permanent license reservation, you must purchase separate licenses for each chassis.
Each ASA must have the same encryption license. For regular Smart Software Manager users, the Strong Encryption license is automatically enabled for qualified customers when you apply the registration token on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis. For older Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite deployments, see below.

In the ASA license configuration, you can only configure smart licensing on the master unit. The configuration is replicated to the slave units, but for some licenses, they do not use the configuration; it remains in a cached state, and only the master unit requests the license. The licenses are aggregated into a single cluster license that is shared by the cluster units, and this aggregated license is also cached on the slave units to be used if one of them becomes the master unit in the future. Each license type is managed as follows:

- **Standard**—Only the master unit requests the Standard license from the server. Because the slave units have the Standard license enabled by default, they do not need to register with the server to use it.

- **Context**—Only the master unit requests the Context license from the server. The Standard license includes 10 contexts by default and is present on all cluster members. The value from each unit’s Standard license plus the value of the Context license on the master unit are combined up to the platform limit in an aggregated cluster license. For example:
  - You have 6 Firepower 9300 modules in the cluster. The Standard license includes 10 contexts; for 6 units, these licenses add up to 60 contexts. You configure an additional 20-Context license on the master unit. Therefore, the aggregated cluster license includes 80 contexts. Because the platform limit for one module is 250, the combined license allows a maximum of 250 contexts; the 80 contexts are within the limit. Therefore, you can configure up to 80 contexts on the master unit; each slave unit will also have 80 contexts through configuration replication.
  - You have 3 Firepower 4110 units in the cluster. The Standard license includes 10 contexts; for 3 units, these licenses add up to 30 contexts. You configure an additional 250-Context license on the master unit. Therefore, the aggregated cluster license includes 280 contexts. Because the platform limit for one unit is 250, the combined license allows a maximum of 250 contexts; the 280 contexts are over the limit. Therefore, you can only configure up to 250 contexts on the master unit; each slave unit will also have 250 contexts through configuration replication. In this case, you should only configure the master Context license to be 220 contexts.

- **Carrier**—Required for Distributed S2S VPN. This license is a per-unit entitlement, and each unit requests its own license from the server. This license configuration is replicated to the slave units.

- **Strong Encryption (3DES)** (for pre-2.3.0 Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite deployment only)—This license is a per-unit entitlement, and each unit requests its own license from the server. For Smart Software Manager satellite deployments, to use ASDM and other strong encryption features, after you deploy the cluster you must enable the Strong Encryption (3DES) license on the master unit using the ASA CLI. This license configuration is replicated to the slave units. The Strong Encryption (3DES) license is not available with any type of evaluation license.

If a new master unit is elected, the new master unit continues to use the aggregated license. It also uses the cached license configuration to re-request the master license. When the old master unit rejoins the cluster as a slave unit, it releases the master unit license entitlement. Before the slave unit releases the license, the master unit's license might be in a non-compliant state if there are no available licenses in the account. The retained license is valid for 30 days, but if it is still non-compliant after the grace period, you will not be able to make configuration changes to features requiring special licenses; operation is otherwise unaffected. The new active unit sends an entitlement authorization renewal request every 12 hours until the license is compliant. You should refrain from making configuration changes until the license requests are completely processed. If a unit leaves the cluster, the cached master configuration is removed, while the per-unit entitlements are retained. In particular, you would need to re-request the Context license on non-cluster units.
Licenses for Distributed S2S VPN

A Carrier license is required for Distributed S2S VPN, on each member of the cluster.

Each VPN connection requires two Other VPN licensed sessions (the Other VPN license is part of the Base license), one for the active session and one for the backup session. The maximum VPN session capacity of the cluster can be no more than half of the licensed capacity due to using two licenses for each session.

Clustering Guidelines and Limitations

Switches for Inter-Chassis Clustering

- For the ASR 9006, if you want to set a non-default MTU, set the ASR interface MTU to be 14 bytes higher than the cluster device MTU. Otherwise, OSPF adjacency peering attempts may fail unless the mtu-ignore option is used. Note that the cluster device MTU should match the ASR IPv4 MTU.

- On the switch(es) for the cluster control link interfaces, you can optionally enable Spanning Tree PortFast on the switch ports connected to the cluster unit to speed up the join process for new units.

- When you see slow bundling of a Spanned EtherChannel on the switch, you can enable LACP rate fast for an individual interface on the switch. Note that some switches, such as the Nexus series, do not support LACP rate fast when performing in-service software upgrades (ISSUs), so we do not recommend using ISSUs with clustering.

- On the switch, we recommend that you use one of the following EtherChannel load-balancing algorithms: source-dest-ip or source-dest-ip-port (see the Cisco Nexus OS and Cisco IOS port-channel load-balance command). Do not use a vlan keyword in the load-balance algorithm because it can cause unevenly distributed traffic to the devices in a cluster. Do not change the load-balancing algorithm from the default on the cluster device.

- If you change the load-balancing algorithm of the EtherChannel on the switch, the EtherChannel interface on the switch temporarily stops forwarding traffic, and the Spanning Tree Protocol restarts. There will be a delay before traffic starts flowing again.

- Some switches do not support dynamic port priority with LACP (active and standby links). You can disable dynamic port priority to provide better compatibility with Spanned EtherChannels.

- Switches on the cluster control link path should not verify the L4 checksum. Redirected traffic over the cluster control link does not have a correct L4 checksum. Switches that verify the L4 checksum could cause traffic to be dropped.

- Port-channel bundling downtime should not exceed the configured keepalive interval.

- On Supervisor 2T EtherChannels, the default hash distribution algorithm is adaptive. To avoid asymmetric traffic in a VSS design, change the hash algorithm on the port-channel connected to the cluster device to fixed:

```bash
router(config)# port-channel id hash-distribution fixed
```

Do not change the algorithm globally; you may want to take advantage of the adaptive algorithm for the VSS peer link.
EtherChannels for Inter-Chassis Clustering

- For connecting switches, set the EtherChannel mode to Active; On mode is not supported on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, even for the cluster control link.

- FXOS EtherChannels have the LACP rate set to fast by default. Some switches, such as the Nexus series, do not support LACP rate fast when performing in-service software upgrades (ISSUs), so we do not recommend using ISSUs with clustering.

- In Catalyst 3750-X Cisco IOS software versions earlier than 15.1(1)S2, the cluster unit did not support connecting an EtherChannel to a switch stack. With default switch settings, if the cluster unit EtherChannel is connected cross stack, and if the master switch is powered down, then the EtherChannel connected to the remaining switch will not come up. To improve compatibility, set the `stack-mac persistent timer` command to a large enough value to account for reload time; for example, 8 minutes or 0 for indefinite. Or, you can upgrade to more a more stable switch software version, such as 15.1(1)S2.

- Spanned vs. Device-Local EtherChannel Configuration—Be sure to configure the switch appropriately for Spanned EtherChannels vs. Device-local EtherChannels.
  - Spanned EtherChannels—for cluster unit Spanned EtherChannels, which span across all members of the cluster, the interfaces are combined into a single EtherChannel on the switch. Make sure each interface is in the same channel group on the switch.
• Device-local EtherChannels—For cluster unit Device-local EtherChannels including any EtherChannels configured for the cluster control link, be sure to configure discrete EtherChannels on the switch; do not combine multiple cluster unit EtherChannels into one EtherChannel on the switch.

Inter-Site Clustering

See the following guidelines for inter-site clustering:

• The cluster control link latency must be less than 20 ms round-trip time (RTT).

• The cluster control link must be reliable, with no out-of-order or dropped packets; for example, you should use a dedicated link.

• Do not configure connection rebalancing; you do not want connections rebalanced to cluster members at a different site.

• The cluster implementation does not differentiate between members at multiple sites for incoming connections; therefore, connection roles for a given connection may span across sites. This is expected behavior. However, if you enable director localization, the local director role is always chosen from the same site as the connection owner (according to site ID). Also, the local director chooses a new owner at the same site if the original owner fails (Note: if the traffic is asymmetric across sites, and there is...
continuous traffic from the remote site after the original owner fails, then a unit from the remote site might become the new owner if it receives a data packet within the re-hosting window.

- For director localization, the following traffic types do not support localization: NAT or PAT traffic; SCTP-inspected traffic; Fragmentation owner query.

- For transparent mode, if the cluster is placed between a pair of inside and outside routers (AKA North-South insertion), you must ensure that both inside routers share a MAC address, and also that both outside routers share a MAC address. When a cluster member at site 1 forwards a connection to a member at site 2, the destination MAC address is preserved. The packet will only reach the router at site 2 if the MAC address is the same as the router at site 1.

- For transparent mode, if the cluster is placed between data networks and the gateway router at each site for firewalling between internal networks (AKA East-West insertion), then each gateway router should use a First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) such as HSRP to provide identical virtual IP and MAC address destinations at each site. The data VLANs are extended across the sites using Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV), or something similar. You need to create filters to prevent traffic that is destined to the local gateway router from being sent over the DCI to the other site. If the gateway router becomes unreachable at one site, you need to remove any filters so traffic can successfully reach the other site’s gateway.

- For routed mode using Spanned EtherChannel, configure site-specific MAC addresses. Extend the data VLANs across the sites using OTV, or something similar. You need to create filters to prevent traffic that is destined to the global MAC address from being sent over the DCI to the other site. If the cluster becomes unreachable at one site, you need to remove any filters so traffic can successfully reach the other site’s cluster units. Dynamic routing is not supported when an inter-site cluster acts as the first hop router for an extended segment.

Additional Guidelines

- When significant topology changes occur (such as adding or removing an EtherChannel interface, enabling or disabling an interface on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis or the switch, adding an additional switch to form a VSS or vPC) you should disable the health check feature, and also disable interface monitoring for the disabled interfaces. When the topology change is complete, and the configuration change is synced to all units, you can re-enable the health check feature.

- When adding a unit to an existing cluster, or when reloading a unit, there will be a temporary, limited packet/connection drop; this is expected behavior. In some cases, the dropped packets can hang connections; for example, dropping a FIN/ACK packet for an FTP connection will make the FTP client hang. In this case, you need to reestablish the FTP connection.

- If you use a Windows 2003 server connected to a Spanned EtherChannel interface, when the syslog server port is down, and the server does not throttle ICMP error messages, then large numbers of ICMP messages are sent back to the cluster. These messages can result in some units of the cluster experiencing high CPU, which can affect performance. We recommend that you throttle ICMP error messages.

- We recommend connecting EtherChannels to a VSS or vPC for redundancy.

- Within a chassis, you cannot cluster some security modules and run other security modules in standalone mode; you must include all security modules in the cluster.
Defaults

- The cluster health check feature is enabled by default with the holdtime of 3 seconds. Interface health monitoring is enabled on all interfaces by default.
- Connection rebalancing is disabled by default. If you enable connection rebalancing, the default time between load information exchanges is 5 seconds.
- The cluster auto-rejoin feature for a failed cluster control link is set to unlimited attempts every 5 minutes.
- The cluster auto-rejoin feature for a failed data interface is set to 3 attempts every 5 minutes, with the increasing interval set to 2.
- Connection replication delay of 5 seconds is enabled by default for HTTP traffic.

Configure Clustering on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

You can easily deploy the cluster from the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor. All initial configuration is automatically generated for each unit. This section describes the default bootstrap configuration and optional customization you can perform on the ASA. This section also describes how to manage cluster members from within the ASA. You can also manage cluster membership from the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis. See the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis documentation for more information.

Procedure

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Add an ASA Cluster on the FXOS Chassis

You can add a single Firepower 9300 chassis as an intra-chassis cluster, or add multiple chassis for inter-chassis clustering. For inter-chassis clustering, you must configure each chassis separately. Add the cluster on one chassis; you can then enter most of the same settings on the next chassis.

Create an ASA Cluster

Deploy the cluster on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis.

For multiple context mode, you must first deploy the logical device, and then enable multiple context mode in the ASA application.
You can deploy a routed or transparent firewall mode ASA from the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis.

When you deploy a cluster, the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor configures each ASA application with the following bootstrap configuration. You can later modify parts of the bootstrap configuration from the ASA, if desired (shown in **Bold** text).

```
interface Port-channel48
   description Clustering Interface
cluster group <service_type_name>
   key <secret>
   local-unit unit-<chassis#-module#>
site-id <number>
cluster-interface port-channel48 ip 127.2.<chassis#>.<module#> 255.255.255.0
priority <auto>
health-check holdtime 3
health-check data-interface auto-rejoin 3 5 2
health-check cluster-interface auto-rejoin unlimited 5 1
enable
ip local pool cluster_ipv4_pool <ip_address>-<ip_address> mask <mask>
interface <management_ifc>
   management-only individual
   nameif management
   security-level 0
   ip address <ip_address> <mask> cluster-pool cluster_ipv4_pool
   no shutdown
http server enable
http 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 management
route management <management_host_ip> <mask> <gateway_ip> 1
```

The **local-unit** name can only be changed if you disable clustering.

**Before you begin**

- You must enable clustering for all 3 module slots in a Firepower 9300 chassis, even if you do not have a module installed. If you do not configure all 3 modules, the cluster will not come up.

- On the **Interfaces** tab, the port-channel 48 cluster type interface shows the **Operation State** as **failed** if it does not include any member interfaces. For intra-chassis clustering, this EtherChannel does not require any member interfaces, and you can ignore this Operational State.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Configure at least one Data type interface or EtherChannel (also known as a port channel) before you deploy the cluster. See **Add an EtherChannel (Port Channel)**, on page 158 or **Configure a Physical Interface**, on page 156.

All interfaces are assigned to the cluster by default. You can also add data interfaces to the cluster after you deploy.

For inter-chassis clustering, all data interfaces must be EtherChannels with at least one member interface. Add the EtherChannels on each chassis.
Step 2 Add a Management type interface or EtherChannel. See Add an EtherChannel (Port Channel), on page 158 or Configure a Physical Interface, on page 156.

The management interface is required. Note that this management interface is not the same as the chassis management interface that is used only for chassis management (in FXOS, you might see the chassis management interface displayed as MGMT, management0, or other similar names).

Step 3 Port-channel 48 is reserved as the cluster control link. For inter-chassis clustering, add at least one member interface to port-channel 48.

Step 4 Enter security services mode:

`scope ssa`

**Example:**

```
Firepower # scope ssa
Firepower /ssa #
```

Step 5 Create the cluster:

`enter logical-device device_name asa slots clustered`

- `device_name`—Used by the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor to configure clustering settings and assign interfaces; it is not the cluster name used in the security module configuration. You must specify all three security modules, even if you have not yet installed the hardware.

- `slots`—Assigns the chassis modules to the cluster. For the Firepower 4100, specify 1. For the Firepower 9300, specify 1,2,3. You must enable clustering for all 3 module slots in a Firepower 9300 chassis, even if you do not have a module installed. If you do not configure all 3 modules, the cluster will not come up.

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa # enter logical-device ASA1 asa 1,2,3 clustered
Firepower /ssa/logical-device* #
```

Step 6 Create the management bootstrap object.

`enter mgmt-bootstrap asa`

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa/logical-device* # enter mgmt-bootstrap asa
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* #
```

Step 7 Specify the mode in which the logical device will operate (routed or transparent):

`enter bootstrap-key FIREWALL_MODE`

`set value {routed | transparent}`

`exit`

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* # enter bootstrap-key FIREWALL_MODE
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key* # set value transparent
```
Step 8
Specify the admin user password.

```
enter bootstrap-key-secret PASSWORD
set value
exit
exit
```

The pre-configured ASA admin user is useful for password recovery; if you have FXOS access, you can reset the admin user password if you forget it.

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* # set value
Enter a value: happytuesday
Confirm the value: happytuesday
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap/bootstrap-key-secret* # exit
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/mgmt-bootstrap* # exit
```

Step 9
Configure the cluster parameters:

```
enter cluster-bootstrap
```

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa/logical-device* # enter cluster-bootstrap
```

Step 10
Set the cluster group name in the security module configuration.

```
set service-type cluster_name
```

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set service-type cluster1
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* #
```

The name must be an ASCII string from 1 to 38 characters.

Step 11
Set the cluster interface mode:

```
set mode spanned-etherchannel
```

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set mode spanned-etherchannel
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* #
```

Spanned EtherChannel mode is the only supported mode.

Step 12
Configure the management IP address information.
This information is used to configure a management interface in the security module configuration.

a) Configure a pool of Local IP addresses, one of which will be assigned to each cluster unit for the interface:

   \texttt{set ipv4 pool start\_ip end\_ip}
   \texttt{set ipv6 pool start\_ip end\_ip}

   Include at least as many addresses as there are units in the cluster. Note that for the Firepower 9300, you must include 3 addresses per chassis, even if you do not have all module slots filled. If you plan to expand the cluster, include additional addresses. The Virtual IP address (known as the Main cluster IP address) that belongs to the current master unit is \textit{not} a part of this pool; be sure to reserve an IP address on the same network for the Main cluster IP address. You can use IPv4 and/or IPv6 addresses.

b) Configure the Main cluster IP address for the management interface:

   \texttt{set virtual ipv4 ip\_address mask mask}
   \texttt{set virtual ipv6 ip\_address prefix-length prefix}

   This IP address must be on the same network as the cluster pool addresses, but not be part of the pool.

c) Enter the network gateway address:

   \texttt{set ipv4 gateway ip\_address}
   \texttt{set ipv6 gateway ip\_address}

Example:

\begin{verbatim}
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set ipv4 gateway 10.1.1.254
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set ipv4 pool 10.1.1.11 10.1.1.27
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set ipv6 gateway 2001:DB8::AA
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set ipv6 pool 2001:DB8::11 2001:DB8::27
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set virtual ipv4 10.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.0
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set virtual ipv6 2001:DB8::1 prefix-length 64
\end{verbatim}

Step 13

Set the chassis ID:

\texttt{set chassis-id id}

Each chassis in the cluster needs a unique ID.

Example:

\begin{verbatim}
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set chassis-id 1
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* #
\end{verbatim}

Step 14

For inter-site clustering, set the site ID between 1 and 8:

\texttt{set site-id number.}

Example:

\begin{verbatim}
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set site-id 1
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* #
\end{verbatim}
Step 15  Configure an authentication key for control traffic on the cluster control link:

```bash
set key
```

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set key
Key: diamonddogs
```

You are prompted to enter the shared secret.

The shared secret is an ASCII string from 1 to 63 characters. The shared secret is used to generate the key. This option does not affect datapath traffic, including connection state update and forwarded packets, which are always sent in the clear.

Step 16  (Optional) Set the cluster control link IP network.

```bash
set cluster-control-link network a.b.0.0
```

By default, the cluster control link uses the 127.2.0.0/16 network. However, some networking deployments do not allow 127.2.0.0/16 traffic to pass. In this case, you can specify a /16 address on a unique network for the cluster.

- `a.b.0.0`—Specify any /16 network address, except for loopback (127.0.0.0/8) and multicast (224.0.0.0/4) addresses. If you set the value to 0.0.0.0, then the default network is used: 127.2.0.0.

The chassis auto-generates the cluster control link interface IP address for each unit based on the chassis ID and slot ID: `a.b.chassis_id.slot_id`.

**Example:**

```
Firepower /ssa/logical-device/cluster-bootstrap* # set cluster-control-link network 10.10.0.0
```

Step 17  Exit the cluster bootstrap mode and logical device mode:

```bash
exit
```

Step 18  View the available software versions and then set the version you want to use:

a) Show the available versions:

```bash
show app
```

**Example:**

```
/ssd # show app
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Deploy Type</th>
<th>CSP Type</th>
<th>Is Default</th>
<th>App</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asa</td>
<td>9.1.4.152</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>cisco</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Application Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asa</td>
<td>9.4.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>cisco</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Application No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asa</td>
<td>9.5.2.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>cisco</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Application No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Enter app mode for the version you want to use:
   `scope app asa version_number`

c) Set this version as the default:
   `set-default`

d) Exit app mode:
   `exit`

Example:

```
/ssa* # scope app asa 9.5.2.1
/ssa/app* # set-default
/ssa/app* # exit
/ssa* #
```

**Step 19** Commit the configuration:

`commit-buffer`

The Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor deploys the cluster by downloading the default security module software version and pushing the cluster bootstrap configuration and management interface settings to each security module.

**Step 20**

To add another chassis to the cluster, repeat this procedure except you must configure a unique `chassis-id` and the correct `site-id`; otherwise, use the same configuration for both chassis.

Make sure the interface configuration is the same on the new chassis. You can export and import FXOS chassis configuration to make this process easier.

**Step 21** Connect to the master unit ASA to customize your clustering configuration.

---

**Example**

For chassis 1:

```
scope eth-uplink
scope fabric a
  enter port-channel 1
  set port-type data
  enable
  enter member-port Ethernet1/1
  exit
  enter member-port Ethernet1/2
  exit
  exit
  enter port-channel 2
  set port-type data
  enable
  enter member-port Ethernet1/3
  exit
  enter member-port Ethernet1/4
  exit
  exit
```
enter port-channel 3
   set port-type data
   enable
   enter member-port Ethernet1/5
   exit
   enter member-port Ethernet1/6
   exit
   exit
enter port-channel 4
   set port-type mgmt
   enable
   enter member-port Ethernet2/1
   exit
   enter member-port Ethernet2/2
   exit
   exit
enter port-channel 48
   set port-type cluster
   enable
   enter member-port Ethernet2/3
   exit
   exit
   exit
commit-buffer

scope asa
enter logical-device ASA1 asa "1,2,3" clustered
enter cluster-bootstrap
   set chassis-id 1
   set ipv4 gateway 10.1.1.254
   set ipv4 pool 10.1.1.11 10.1.1.27
   set ipv6 gateway 2001:DB8::AA
   set ipv6 pool 2001:DB8::11 2001:DB8::27
   set key
       Key: f@rscape
   set mode spanned-etherchannel
   set service-type cluster1
   set virtual ipv4 10.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.0
   set virtual ipv6 2001:DB8::1 prefix-length 64
   exit
   exit
scope app asa 9.5.2.1
   set-default
   exit
commit-buffer

For chassis 2:

scope eth-uplink
scope fabric a
create port-channel 1
   set port-type data
   enable
   create member-port Ethernet1/1
   exit
   create member-port Ethernet1/2
   exit
create port-channel 2
   set port-type data
   enable
   create member-port Ethernet1/3
exit
create member-port Ethernet1/4
exit
exit
create port-channel 3
    set port-type data
    enable
create member-port Ethernet1/5
exit
create member-port Ethernet1/6
exit
exit
create port-channel 4
    set port-type mgmt
    enable
create member-port Ethernet2/1
exit
create member-port Ethernet2/2
exit
exit
create port-channel 48
    set port-type cluster
    enable
create member-port Ethernet2/3
exit
exit
exit
commit-buffer

scope ssa
    enter logical-device ASA1 asa "1,2,3" clustered
    enter cluster-bootstrap
        set chassis-id 2
        set ipv4 gateway 10.1.1.254
        set ipv4 pool 10.1.1.11 10.1.1.15
        set ipv6 gateway 2001:DB8::AA
        set ipv6 pool 2001:DB8::11 2001:DB8::19
        set key
    Key: f@rscape
    set mode spanned-etherchannel
    set service-type cluster1
    set virtual ipv4 10.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.0
    set virtual ipv6 2001:DB8::1 prefix-length 64
exit
exit
scope app asa 9.5.2.1
    set-default
exit
commit-buffer

Add More Cluster Members

Add or replace an ASA cluster member.

Note
This procedure only applies to adding or replacing a chassis; if you are adding or replacing a module to a Firepower 9300 where clustering is already enabled, the module will be added automatically.
Before you begin

• Make sure your existing cluster has enough IP addresses in the management IP address pool for this new member. If not, you need to edit the existing cluster bootstrap configuration on each chassis before you add this new member. This change causes a restart of the logical device.

• The interface configuration must be the same on the new chassis. You can export and import FXOS chassis configuration to make this process easier.

• For multiple context mode, enable multiple context mode in the ASA application on the first cluster member; additional cluster members will inherit the multiple context mode configuration automatically.

Procedure

To add another chassis to the cluster, repeat the procedure in Create an ASA Cluster, on page 454 except you must configure a unique `chassis-id` and the correct `site-id`; otherwise, use the same configuration for the new chassis.

Change the Firewall Mode and Context Mode

By default, the FXOS chassis deploys a cluster in routed firewall mode, and single context mode.

• Change the firewall mode—To change the mode after you deploy, change the mode on the master unit; the mode is automatically changed on all slave units to match. See Set the Firewall Mode, on page 181. In multiple context mode, you set the firewall mode per context.

• Change to multiple context mode—To change to multiple context mode after you deploy, change the mode on the master unit; the mode is automatically changed on all slave units to match. See Enable Multiple Context Mode, on page 210.

Configure Data Interfaces

This procedure configures basic parameters for each data interface that you assigned to the cluster when you deployed it in FXOS. For inter-chassis clustering, data interfaces are always Spanned EtherChannel interfaces.

Note

The management interface was pre-configured when you deployed the cluster. You can also change the management interface parameters in ASA, but this procedure focuses on data interfaces. The management interface is an individual interface, as opposed to a Spanned interface. See Management Interface, on page 436 for more information.

Before you begin

• For multiple context mode, start this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `changeto system` command.

• For transparent mode, configure the bridge group. See Configure the Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI), on page 565.
When using Spanned EtherChannels for inter-chassis clustering, the port-channel interface will not come up until clustering is fully enabled. This requirement prevents traffic from being forwarded to a unit that is not an active unit in the cluster.

Procedure

**Step 1**  
Specify the interface ID.  
```bash
interface id
```
Refer to the FXOS chassis for the interfaces assigned to this cluster. The interface ID can be:

- `port-channel integer`
- `ethernet slot/port`

**Example:**
```bash
ciscoasa(config)# interface port-channel 1
```

**Step 2**  
Enable the interface:
```bash
no shutdown
```

**Step 3**  
(Optional) If you are creating VLAN subinterfaces on this interface, do so now.

**Example:**
```bash
ciscoasa(config)# interface port-channel 1.10
```
```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 10
```
The rest of this procedure applies to the subinterfaces.

**Step 4**  
(Multiple Context Mode) Allocate the interface to a context, then change to the context and enter interface mode.

**Example:**
```bash
ciscoasa(config)# context admin
```
```bash
ciscoasa(config)# allocate-interface port-channel1
```
```bash
ciscoasa(config)# change-to context admin
```
```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface port-channel 1
```
For multiple context mode, the rest of the interface configuration occurs within each context.

**Step 5**  
Name the interface:
```bash
nameif name
```

**Example:**
```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
```
The name is a text string up to 48 characters, and is not case-sensitive. You can change the name by reentering this command with a new value.

**Step 6**
Perform one of the following, depending on the firewall mode.

- **Routed Mode**—Set the IPv4 and/or IPv6 address:

  (IPv4)
  
  ```
  ip address ip_address [mask]
  ```

  (IPv6)
  
  ```
  ipv6 address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
  ```

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1001/32
  ```

  DHCP, PPPoE, and IPv6 autoconfig are not supported. For point-to-point connections, you can specify a 31-bit subnet mask (255.255.255.254). In this case, no IP addresses are reserved for the network or broadcast addresses.

- **Transparent Mode**—Assign the interface to a bridge group:

  ```
  bridge-group number
  ```

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa(config-if)# bridge-group 1
  ```

  Where number is an integer between 1 and 100. You can assign up to 64 interfaces to a bridge group. You cannot assign the same interface to more than one bridge group. Note that the BVI configuration includes the IP address.

**Step 7**
Set the security level:

```
security-level number
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 50
```

Where number is an integer between 0 (lowest) and 100 (highest).

**Step 8**
(Inter-chassis clustering) Configure a global MAC address for a Spanned EtherChannel to avoid potential network connectivity problems.

```
mac-address mac_address
```

- mac_address—The MAC address is in H.H.H format, where H is a 16-bit hexadecimal digit. For example, the MAC address 00-0C-F1-42-4C-DE is entered as 000C.F142.4CDE. The first two bytes of a manual MAC address cannot be A2 if you also want to use auto-generated MAC addresses.
With a manually-configured MAC address, the MAC address stays with the current master unit. If you do not configure a MAC address, then if the master unit changes, the new master unit uses a new MAC address for the interface, which can cause a temporary network outage.

In multiple context mode, if you share an interface between contexts, you should instead enable auto-generation of MAC addresses so you do not need to set the MAC address manually. Note that you must manually configure the MAC address using this command for non-shared interfaces.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address 000C.F142.4CDE
```

**Step 9**  
(Inter-site clustering) Configure a site-specific MAC address and, for routed mode, an IP address for each site:

```
mac-address mac_address site-id number site-ip ip_address
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.1234
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.aaaa site-id 1 site-ip 10.9.9.1
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.bbbb site-id 2 site-ip 10.9.9.2
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.cccc site-id 3 site-ip 10.9.9.3
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.1111.dddd site-id 4 site-ip 10.9.9.4
```

The site-specific IP addresses must be on the same subnet as the global IP address. The site-specific MAC address and IP address used by a unit depends on the site ID you specify in each unit’s bootstrap configuration.

---

**Customize the Cluster Configuration in the ASA**

If you want to change bootstrap settings after you deploy the cluster or configure additional options, such as clustering health monitoring, TCP connection replication delay, flow mobility, and other optimizations, you can do so on the master unit.

**Configure Basic ASA Cluster Parameters**

You can customize cluster settings on the master unit.

**Before you begin**

- For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space on the master unit. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.
- The local-unit name and several other options can only be set on the FXOS chassis, or they can only be changed on the ASA if you disable clustering, so they are not included in the following procedure.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Confirm that this unit is the master unit:

```
show cluster info
```
Example:

```
asa(config)# show cluster info
Cluster cluster1: On
   Interface mode: spanned
   This is "unit-1-2" in state MASTER
      ID : 2
      Version : 9.5(2)
      Serial No.: FCH183770GD
      CCL IP : 127.2.1.2
      CCL MAC : 0015.c500.019f
      Last join : 01:18:34 UTC Nov 4 2015
      Last leave: N/A
Other members in the cluster:
   Unit "unit-1-3" in state SLAVE
      ID : 4
      Version : 9.5(2)
      Serial No.: FCH19057ML0
      CCL IP : 127.2.1.3
      CCL MAC : 0015.c500.018f
      Last join : 20:29:57 UTC Nov 4 2015
      Last leave: 20:24:55 UTC Nov 4 2015
   Unit "unit-1-1" in state SLAVE
      ID : 1
      Version : 9.5(2)
      Serial No.: FCH19057ML0
      CCL IP : 127.2.1.1
      CCL MAC : 0015.c500.017f
      Last join : 20:20:53 UTC Nov 4 2015
      Last leave: 20:18:15 UTC Nov 4 2015
   Unit "unit-2-1" in state SLAVE
      ID : 3
      Version : 9.5(2)
      Serial No.: FCH19057ML0
      CCL IP : 127.2.2.1
      CCL MAC : 0015.c500.020f
      Last join : 20:19:57 UTC Nov 4 2015
      Last leave: 20:24:55 UTC Nov 4 2015
```

If a different unit is the master unit, exit the connection and connect to the correct unit. See the Cisco ASA for Firepower 4100 Quick Start Guide or the Cisco ASA for Firepower 9300 Quick Start Guide for information about accessing the ASA console.

**Step 2** Specify the maximum transmission unit for the cluster control link interface:

```
mtu cluster bytes
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# mtu cluster 9000
```

We suggest setting the MTU to the maximum of 9184 bytes; the minimum value is 1400 bytes.

**Step 3** Enter cluster configuration mode:

```
cluster group name
```

**Step 4** (Optional) Enable console replication from slave units to the master unit:

```
console-replicate
```
This feature is disabled by default. The ASA prints out some messages directly to the console for certain critical events. If you enable console replication, slave units send the console messages to the master unit so that you only need to monitor one console port for the cluster.

**Step 5**  
Set the minimum trace level for clustering events:

```
trace-level level
```

Set the minimum level as desired:

- **critical**—Critical events (severity=1)
- **warning**—Warnings (severity=2)
- **informational**—Informational events (severity=3)
- **debug**—Debugging events (severity=4)

**Step 6** *(Optional)* Disable dynamic port priority in LACP.

```
clacp static-port-priority
```

Some switches do not support dynamic port priority, so this command improves switch compatibility. Moreover, it enables support of more than 8 active spanned EtherChannel members, up to 32 members. Without this command, only 8 active members and 8 standby members are supported. If you enable this command, then you cannot use any standby members; all members are active.

**Step 7** *(Optional)* *(Firepower 9300 only)* Ensure that the security modules in a chassis join the cluster simultaneously, so that traffic is evenly distributed between the modules. If a module joins very much in advance of other modules, it can receive more traffic than desired, because the other modules cannot yet share the load.

```
unit parallel-join num_of_units max-bundle-delay max_delay_time
```

- **num_of_units**—Specifies the minimum number of modules in the same chassis required to be ready before a module can join the cluster, between 1 and 3. The default is 1, meaning that a module will not wait for other modules to be ready before it joins the cluster. If you set the value to 3, for example, then each module will wait the `max_delay_time` or until all 3 modules are ready before joining the cluster. All 3 modules will request to join the cluster roughly simultaneously, and will all start receiving traffic around the same time.

- **max_delay_time**—Specifies the maximum delay time in minutes before a module stops waiting for other modules to be ready before it joins the cluster, between 0 and 30 minutes. The default is 0, meaning the module will not wait for other modules to be ready before it joins the cluster. If you set the `num_of_units` to 1, then this value must be 0. If you set the `num_of_units` to 2 or 3, then this value must be 1 or more. This timer is per module, but when the first module joins the cluster, then all other module timers end, and the remaining modules join the cluster.

For example, you set the `num_of_units` to 3, and the `max_delay_time` to 5 minutes. When module 1 comes up, it starts its 5 minute timer. Module 2 comes up 2 minutes later and starts its 5 minute timer. Module 3 comes up 1 minute later, therefore all modules will now join the cluster at the 4 minute mark; they will not wait for the timers to complete. If module 3 never comes up, then Module 1 will join the cluster at the end of its 5 minute timer, and Module 2 will also join, even though its timer still has 2 minutes remaining; it will not wait for its timer to complete.
Configure Health Monitoring and Auto-Rejoin Settings

This procedure configures unit and interface health monitoring.

You might want to disable health monitoring of non-essential interfaces, for example, the management interface. You can monitor any port-channel ID or single physical interface ID. Health monitoring is not performed on VLAN subinterfaces or virtual interfaces such as VNIs or BVIs. You cannot configure monitoring for the cluster control link; it is always monitored.

Procedure

**Step 1** Enter cluster configuration mode:

```
cluster group name
```

**Step 2** Customize the cluster unit health check feature:

```
health-check [holdtime timeout]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check holdtime 5
```

The **holdtime** determines the amount of time between unit heartbeat status messages, between .3 and 45 seconds; The default is 3 seconds.

To determine unit health, the ASA cluster units send heartbeat messages on the cluster control link to other units. If a unit does not receive any heartbeat messages from a peer unit within the holdtime period, the peer unit is considered unresponsive or dead.

When any topology changes occur (such as adding or removing a data interface, enabling or disabling an interface on the ASA, Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, or the switch, or adding an additional switch to form a VSS or vPC) you should disable the health check feature and also disable interface monitoring for the disabled interfaces (**no health-check monitor-interface**). When the topology change is complete, and the configuration change is synced to all units, you can re-enable the health check feature.

**Step 3** Disable the interface health check on an interface:

```
no health-check monitor-interface [interface_id | service-application]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# no health-check monitor-interface port-channel1
```

The interface health check monitors for link failures. If all physical ports for a given logical interface fail on a particular unit, but there are active ports under the same logical interface on other units, then the unit is removed from the cluster. The amount of time before the ASA removes a member from the cluster depends on the type of interface and whether the unit is an established member or is joining the cluster.

Health check is enabled by default for all interfaces. You can disable it per interface using the **no** form of this command. You might want to disable health monitoring of non-essential interfaces, for example, the management interface. Health monitoring is not performed on VLAN subinterfaces or virtual interfaces such as VNIs or BVIs. You cannot configure monitoring for the cluster control link; it is always monitored. Specify the **service-application** to disable monitoring of a decorator application.
When any topology changes occur (such as adding or removing a data interface, enabling or disabling an interface on the ASA, Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, or the switch, or adding an additional switch to form a VSS or vPC) you should disable the health check feature (no health-check) and also disable interface monitoring for the disabled interfaces. When the topology change is complete, and the configuration change is synced to all units, you can re-enable the health check feature.

**Step 4**
Customize the auto-rejoin cluster settings after a health check failure:

```
health-check {data-interface | cluster-interface | system} auto-rejoin [unlimited | auto_rejoin_max]
auto_rejoin_interval auto_rejoin_interval_variation
```

- **system**—Specifies the auto-rejoin settings for internal errors. Internal failures include: application sync timeout; inconsistent application statuses; and so on.
- **unlimited**—(Default for the cluster-interface) Does not limit the number of rejoin attempts.
- **auto-rejoin-max**—Sets the number of rejoin attempts, between 0 and 65535. 0 disables auto-rejoining. The default for the data-interface and system is 3.
- **auto_rejoin_interval**—Defines the interval duration in minutes between rejoin attempts, between 2 and 60. The default value is 5 minutes. The maximum total time that the unit attempts to rejoin the cluster is limited to 14400 minutes (10 days) from the time of last failure.
- **auto_rejoin_interval_variation**—Defines if the interval duration increases. Set the value between 1 and 3: 1 (no change); 2 (2 x the previous duration), or 3 (3 x the previous duration). For example, if you set the interval duration to 5 minutes, and set the variation to 2, then the first attempt is after 5 minutes; the 2nd attempt is 10 minutes (2 x 5); the 3rd attempt 20 minutes (2 x 10), and so on. The default value is 1 for the cluster-interface and 2 for the data-interface and system.

Example:

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check data-interface auto-rejoin 10 3 3
```

**Step 5**
Configure the debounce time before the ASA considers an interface to be failed and the unit is removed from the cluster.

```
health-check monitor-interface debounce-time ms
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# health-check monitor-interface debounce-time 300
```

Set the debounce time between 300 and 9000 ms. The default is 500 ms. Lower values allow for faster detection of interface failures. Note that configuring a lower debounce time increases the chances of false-positives. When an interface status update occurs, the ASA waits the number of milliseconds specified before marking the interface as failed and the unit is removed from the cluster. In the case of an EtherChannel that transitions from a down state to an up state (for example, the switch reloaded, or the switch enabled an EtherChannel), a longer debounce time can prevent the interface from appearing to be failed on a cluster unit just because another cluster unit was faster at bundling the ports.

**Step 6**

Configure the chassis health check interval:

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

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

- **interval ms**—Set the amount of time between heartbeats, between 100 and 6000 ms, in multiples of 100. The default is 1000 ms.

- **retry-count number**—Set the number of retries, between 1 and 30. The default is 3 retries.

---

## Configure Connection Rebalancing and the Cluster TCP Replication Delay

You can configure connection rebalancing. You can enable the cluster replication delay for TCP connections to help eliminate the “unnecessary work” related to short-lived flows by delaying the director/backup flow creation. Note that if a unit fails before the director/backup flow is created, then those flows cannot be recovered. Similarly, if traffic is rebalanced to a different unit before the flow is created, then the flow cannot be recovered. You should not enable the TCP replication delay for traffic on which you disable TCP randomization.

### Procedure

#### Step 1
Enter cluster configuration mode:

```
cluster group name
```

#### Step 2
(Optional) Enable connection rebalancing for TCP traffic:

```
conn-rebalance [frequency seconds]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# conn-rebalance frequency 60
```

This command is disabled by default. If enabled, ASAs exchange load information periodically, and offload new connections from more loaded devices to less loaded devices. The frequency, between 1 and 360 seconds, specifies how often the load information is exchanged. The default is 5 seconds.

Do not configure connection rebalancing for inter-site topologies; you do not want connections rebalanced to cluster members at a different site.

#### Step 3
Enable the cluster replication delay for TCP connections:

```
cluster replication delay seconds {http | match tcp {host ip_address | ip_address mask | any | any4 | any6} {[eq | lt | gt] port} | host ip_address | ip_address mask | any | any4 | any6} {[eq | lt | gt] port}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster replication delay 15 match tcp any any eq ftp
ciscoasa(config)# cluster replication delay 15 http
```

Set the **seconds** between 1 and 15. The **http** delay is enabled by default for 5 seconds.
Configure Inter-Site Features

For inter-site clustering, you can customize your configuration to enhance redundancy and stability.

Enable Director Localization

To improve performance and reduce round-trip time latency for inter-site clustering for data centers, you can enable director localization. New connections are typically load-balanced and owned by cluster members within a given site. However, the ASA assigns the director role to a member at any site. Director localization enables additional director roles: a local director at the same site as the owner, and a global director that can be at any site. Keeping the owner and director at the same site improves performance. Also, if the original owner fails, the local director chooses a new connection owner at the same site. The global director is used if a cluster member receives packets for a connection that is owned on a different site.

Before you begin

- Set the site ID for the chassis on Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor.
- The following traffic types do not support localization: NAT or PAT traffic; SCTP-inspected traffic; Fragmentation owner query.

Procedure

Step 1 Enter cluster configuration mode:

    cluster group name

Example:

    ciscoasa(config)# cluster group cluster1
    ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)#

Step 2 Enable director localization:

    director-localization

Enable Site Redundancy

To protect flows from a site failure, you can enable site redundancy. If the connection backup owner is at the same site as the owner, then an additional backup owner will be chosen from another site to protect flows from a site failure.

Before you begin

- Set the site ID for the chassis on Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor.

Procedure

Step 1 Enter cluster configuration mode:
cluster group name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# cluster group cluster1
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)#

Step 2
Enable site redundancy.
site-redundancy

Configure Cluster Flow Mobility

You can inspect LISP traffic to enable flow mobility when a server moves between sites.

About LISP Inspection

You can inspect LISP traffic to enable flow mobility between sites.

About LISP

Data center virtual machine mobility such as VMware VMotion enables servers to migrate between data centers while maintaining connections to clients. To support such data center server mobility, routers need to be able to update the ingress route towards the server when it moves. Cisco Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) architecture separates the device identity, or endpoint identifier (EID), from its location, or routing locator (RLOC), into two different numbering spaces, making server migration transparent to clients. For example, when a server moves to a new site and a client sends traffic to the server, the router redirects traffic to the new location.

LISP requires routers and servers in certain roles, such as the LISP egress tunnel router (ETR), ingress tunnel router (ITR), first hop routers, map resolver (MR), and map server (MS). When the first hop router for the server senses that the server is connected to a different router, it updates all of the other routers and databases so that the ITR connected to the client can intercept, encapsulate, and send traffic to the new server location.

ASA LISP Support

The ASA does not run LISP itself; it can, however, inspect LISP traffic for location changes and then use this information for seamless clustering operation. Without LISP integration, when a server moves to a new site, traffic comes to an ASA cluster member at the new site instead of to the original flow owner. The new ASA forwards traffic to the ASA at the old site, and then the old ASA has to send traffic back to the new site to reach the server. This traffic flow is sub-optimal and is known as “tromboning” or “hair-pinning.”

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.

LISP Guidelines

- The ASA cluster members must reside between the first hop router and the ITR or ETR for the site. The ASA cluster itself cannot be the first hop router for an extended segment.

- Only fully-distributed flows are supported; centralized flows, semi-distributed flows, or flows belonging to individual units are not moved to new owners. Semi-distributed flows include applications, such as SIP, where all child flows are owned by the same ASA that owns the parent flow.

- The cluster only moves Layer 3 and 4 flow states; some application data might be lost.
• For short-lived flows or non-business-critical flows, moving the owner may not be worthwhile. You can control the types of traffic that are supported with this feature when you configure the inspection policy, and should limit flow mobility to essential traffic.

ASA LISP Implementation

This feature includes several inter-related configurations (all of which are described in this chapter):

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.

2. LISP traffic inspection—The ASA inspects LISP traffic on UDP port 4342 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. Note that LISP traffic is not assigned a director, and LISP traffic itself does not participate in cluster state sharing.

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.

4. Site IDs—The ASA uses the site ID for each cluster unit to determine the new owner.

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.

Configure LISP Inspection

You can inspect LISP traffic to enable flow mobility when a server moves between sites.

Before you begin

• Set the site ID for the chassis on Firepower 4100/9300 chassis supervisor.

• LISP traffic is not included in the default-inspection-traffic class, so you must configure a separate class for LISP traffic as part of this procedure.

Procedure

Step 1  (Optional) Configure a LISP inspection map to limit inspected EIDs based on IP address, and to configure the LISP pre-shared key:

a) Create an extended ACL; only the destination IP address is matched to the EID embedded address:

access list eid_acl_name extended permit ip source_address mask destination_address mask

Both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs are accepted. See the command reference for exact access-list extended syntax.

b) Create the LISP inspection map, and enter parameters mode:

policy-map type inspect lisp inspect_map_name
parameters

c) Define the allowed EIDs by identifying the ACL you created:

\texttt{allowed-eid access-list \textit{eid acl name}}

The first hop router or ITR/ETR 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.

d) If necessary, enter the pre-shared key:

\texttt{validate-key key}

Example:

```
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

---

Step 2

Configure LISP inspection for UDP traffic between the first hop router and the ITR or ETR on port 4342:

a) Configure the extended ACL to identify LISP traffic:

```
access list inspect acl name extended permit udp source_address mask destination_address mask eq 4342
```

You must specify UDP port 4342. Both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs are accepted. See the command reference for exact \texttt{access-list extended} syntax.

b) Create a class map for the ACL:

```
class-map inspect_class_name

match access-list inspect_acl_name
```

c) Specify the policy map, the class map, enable inspection using the optional LISP inspection map, and apply the service policy to an interface (if new):

```
policy-map policy_map_name

class inspect_class_name

inspect lisp [inspect_map_name]

service-policy policy_map_name {global | interface ifc_name}
```

If you have an existing service policy, specify the existing policy map name. By default, the ASA includes a global policy called \texttt{global_policy}, so for a global policy, specify that name. You can also create one service policy per interface if you do not want to apply the policy globally. LISP inspection is applied to traffic bidirectionally so you do not need to apply the service policy on both the source and destination interfaces; all traffic that enters or exits the interface to which you apply the policy map is affected if the traffic matches the class map for both directions.

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list LISP_ACL extended permit udp host 192.168.50.89 host
```
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.

Step 3  
Enable Flow Mobility for a traffic class:

a) Configure the extended ACL to identify business critical traffic that you want to re-assign to the most optimal site when servers change sites:

```
access list flow_acl_name extended permit udp source_address mask destination_address mask eq port
```

Both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs are accepted. See the command reference for exact `access-list extended` syntax. 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.

b) Create a class map for the ACL:

```
class-map flow_map_name
match access-list flow_acl_name
```

c) Specify the same policy map on which you enabled LISP inspection, the flow class map, and enable flow mobility:

```
policy-map policy_map_name
class flow_map_name
cluster flow-mobility lisp
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list IMPORTANT-FLOWS extended permit tcp any 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 eq https
```

Step 4  
Enter cluster group configuration mode, and enable flow mobility for the cluster:

```
cluster group name
flow-mobility lisp
```

This on/off toggle lets you easily enable or disable flow mobility.
Examples

The following example:

- Limits EIDs to those on the 10.10.10.0/24 network
- Inspects LISP traffic (UDP 4342) between a LISP router at 192.168.50.89 (on inside) and an ITR or ETR router (on another ASA interface) at 192.168.10.8
- Enables flow mobility for all inside traffic going to a server on 10.10.10.0/24 using HTTPS.
- Enables flow mobility for the cluster.

```plaintext
access-list TRACKED_EID_LISP extended permit ip any 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
policy-map type inspect lisp LISP_EID_INSPECT
    parameters
    allowed-eid access-list TRACKED_EID_LISP
    validate-key MadMaxShinyandChrome
! access-list LISP_ACL extended permit udp host 192.168.50.89 host 192.168.10.8 eq 4342
class-map LISP_CLASS
    match access-list LISP_ACL
policy-map INSIDE_POLICY
    class LISP_CLASS
        inspect lisp LISP_EID_INSPECT
service-policy INSIDE_POLICY interface inside
! access-list IMPORTANT-FLOWS extended permit tcp any 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 eq https
class-map IMPORTANT-FLOWS-MAP
    match access-list IMPORTANT-FLOWS
policy-map INSIDE_POLICY
    class IMPORTANT-FLOWS-MAP
        cluster flow-mobility lisp
! cluster group cluster1
    flow-mobility lisp
```

Configure Distributed Site-to-Site VPN

By default, the ASA cluster uses Centralized Site-to-Site VPN mode. To take advantage of the scalability of clustering, you can enable Distributed Site-to-Site VPN mode. In this mode, S2S IPsec IKEv2 VPN connections are distributed across members of an ASA cluster. Distributing VPN connections across the members of a cluster allows both the capacity and throughput of the cluster to be fully utilized, significantly scaling VPN support beyond Centralized VPN capabilities.

About Distributed Site-to-Site VPN

Distributed VPN Connection Roles

When running in Distributed VPN mode the following roles are assigned to the cluster members:

- Active Session Owner—The unit that initially receives the connection, or that has transitioned a backup session to an active session. The owner maintains state and processes packets for the complete session, including the IKE and IPsec tunnels and all traffic associated with them.
• Backup Session Owner—The unit that is handling the backup session for an existing active session. Depending on the backup strategy chosen, this may be a unit in the same chassis as the active session owner, or a unit in another chassis. If the active session owner fails, the backup session owner becomes the active session owner, and a new backup session is established on a different unit.

• Forwarder—If traffic associated with a VPN session is sent to a unit that does not own the VPN session, that unit will use the Cluster Control Link (CCL) to forward the traffic to the member which owns the VPN session.

• Orchestrator—The orchestrator (always the master node of the cluster) is responsible for calculating which sessions will move and where to when executing an Active Session Redistribution (ASR). It sends a request to the owner member X to move N sessions to member Y. Member X will respond back to the orchestrator when complete, specifying how many sessions it was able to move.

**Distributed VPN Session Characteristics**

Distributed S2S VPN Sessions have the following characteristics. Otherwise, VPN connections behave as they normally do if not on an ASA cluster.

• VPN sessions are distributed across the cluster at the session level. Meaning the same cluster member handles the IKE and IPsec tunnels, and all their traffic, for a VPN connection. If VPN session traffic is sent to a cluster member that does not own that VPN session, traffic is forwarded to the cluster member that owns the VPN session.

• VPN sessions have a Session ID that is unique across the cluster. Using the session ID, traffic is validated, forwarding decisions are made, and IKE negotiation is completed.

• In an S2S VPN hub and spoke configuration, when clients connect through the ASA cluster (called hair-pinning), the session traffic flowing in and the session traffic flowing out may be on different cluster members.

• You can require that the backup session to be allocated on a security module in another chassis; this provides protection against chassis failure. Or, you can choose to allocate backup sessions on any node in the cluster; this provides protection against node failure only. When there are two chassis in the cluster, remote-chassis backup is strongly recommended.

• Only IKEv2 IPsec S2S VPN is supported in Distributed S2S VPN mode, IKEv1 is not. IKEv1 S2S is supported in centralized VPN mode.

• Each security module supports up to 6K VPN sessions for a maximum of approximately 36K sessions across 6 members. The actual number of sessions supported on a cluster member is determined by platform capacity, allocated licenses, and per context resource allocation. When utilization is close to the limit, there may be cases where session creation fails, even though the maximum capacity has not been reached on each cluster unit. This is because active session allocation is determined by external switching, and backup session allocation is determined by an internal cluster algorithm. Customers are encouraged to size their utilization accordingly and allow room for uneven distribution.
Distributed VPN Handling of Cluster Events

Table 17:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Distributed VPN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member failure</td>
<td>For all active sessions on this failed member, the backup sessions (on another member) become active and backup sessions are reallocated on another unit according to the backup strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis failure</td>
<td>When a remote-chassis backup strategy is being used, for all active sessions on the failed chassis, the backup sessions (on a member in the other chassis) become active. When the units are replaced, backup sessions for these now active sessions will be reallocated on members in the replaced chassis. When a flat backup strategy is being used, if both the active and backup sessions are on the failed chassis, the connection will drop. All active sessions with backup sessions on a member in the other chassis, fallback to these sessions. New backup sessions will be allocated on another member in the surviving chassis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivate a cluster member</td>
<td>For all active sessions on the cluster member being inactivated, backup sessions (on another member) become active and reallocate backup sessions on another unit according to the backup strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster member join</td>
<td>If the VPN cluster mode is not set to distributed, the master unit will request a mode change. If, or once the VPN mode is compatible, the cluster member will be assigned active and backup sessions in the flow of normal operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unsupported Inspections

The following types of inspections are not supported or are disabled in Distributed S2S VPN mode:

- CTIQBE
- DCERPC
- H323, H225, and RAS
- IPsec pass-through
- MGCP
- MMP
- NetBIOS
- PPTP
- RADIUS
- RSH
- RTSP
- SCCP (Skinny)
• SUNRPC
• TFTP
• WAAS
• WCCP
• XDMCP

**IPsec IKEv2 Modifications**

IKEv2 is modified while in Distributed S2S VPN mode in the following ways:

• An identity is used in place of IP/port tuples. This allows for proper forwarding decisions on the packets, and cleanup of previous connections that may be on other cluster members.

• The (SPI) identifiers that identify a single IKEv2 session are locally generated, random 8-byte values that are unique across the cluster. An SPI embeds a time stamp and a cluster member ID. Upon receipt of an IKE negotiation packet, if the time stamp or cluster member ID check fails, the packet is dropped and a message is logged indicating the reason.

• IKEv2 processing has been modified to prevent NAT-T negotiations from failing by being split across cluster members. A new ASP classify domain, `cluster_isakmp_redirect`, and rules are added when IKEv2 is enabled on an interface. Use the `show asp table classify domain cluster_isakmp_redirect` command to see the rules.

**Model Support**

The only device supported for Distributed VPN is the Firepower 9300. Distributed VPN supports a maximum of 6 modules on up to 2 chassis. You can have different quantities of installed security modules in each chassis, although we recommend an equal distribution.

Inter-site clustering is not supported.

**Firewall Mode**

Distributed S2S VPN is supported in routed mode only.

**Context Mode**

Distributed S2S VPN operates in both single and multiple context modes. However, in multiple context mode, active session redistribution is done at the system level, not at the context level. This prevents an active session associated with a context from moving to a cluster member that contains active sessions associated with a different context, unknowingly creating an unsupportable load.

**High Availability**

The following capabilities provide resiliency against single failure of a security module or chassis:

• VPN Sessions that are backed up on another security module in the cluster, on any chassis, withstand security module failures.

• VPN Sessions that are backed up on another chassis withstand chassis failures.

• The cluster master can change without losing VPN S2S sessions.
If an additional failure occurs before the cluster has stabilized, connections may be lost if the both active and backup sessions are on the failed units.

All attempts are made to ensure no sessions are lost when a member leaves the cluster in a graceful manner such as disabling the VPN cluster mode, reloading a cluster member, and other anticipated chassis changes. During these types of operations, sessions will not be lost as long as the cluster is given time to re-establish session backups between operations. If a graceful exit is triggered on the last cluster member, it will gracefully tear down existing sessions.

**Dynamic PAT**

Is not available while in Distributed VPN mode.

**CMPv2**

The CMPv2 ID certificate and key pairs are synchronized across the cluster members. However, only the master in the cluster automatically renews and rekeys the CMPv2 certificate. The master synchronizes these new ID certificates and keys to all cluster members on a renewal. In this way, all members in the cluster utilize the CMPv2 certificates for authentication, and also any member is capable of taking over as master.

---

**Enable Distributed S2S VPN**

Enable Distributed Site-to-Site VPN to take advantage of the scalability of clustering for VPN sessions.

---

**Note**

Changing the VPN mode between centralized and distributed causes all existing sessions to be torn down. Changing the backup mode is dynamic and will not terminate sessions.

---

**Before you begin**

- You must have a Carrier License configured on all members of the cluster.
- Your S2S VPN configuration must be set.

---

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

On the master unit of the cluster, enter cluster configuration mode.

```
cluster group name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group cluster1
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)#
```

**Step 2**

Enable Distributed S2S VPN.

```
vpn-mode distributed backup flat
```

or

```
vpn-mode distributed backup remote-chassis
```

---

**CLI Book 1: Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide, 9.10**
In flat backup mode, standby sessions are established on any other cluster member. This will protect users from blade failures, however, chassis failure protection is not guaranteed.

In remote-chassis backup mode standby sessions are established on a member of another chassis in the cluster. This will protect users from both blade failures and chassis failures.

If remote-chassis is configured in a single chassis environment (intentionally configured or the result of a failure), no backups will be created until another chassis joins.

**Example:**

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# vpn-mode distributed backup remote-chassis

---

**Redistribute Distributed S2S VPN Sessions**

Active Session Redistribution (ASR) redistributes the active VPN session load across the cluster members. Due to the dynamic nature of beginning and ending sessions, ASR is a best effort balancing of the sessions across all cluster members. Repeated redistribution actions will optimize the balance.

Redistribution can be run at any time, should be run after any topology change in the cluster, and is recommended after a new member joins the cluster. The goal of redistribution is to create a stable VPN cluster. A stable VPN cluster has an almost equal number of active and backup sessions across the nodes.

To move a session, the backup session becomes the active one and another node is selected to host a new backup session. Moving sessions is dependent on the location of the active session's backup and the number of active sessions already on that particular backup node. If the backup session node is unable to host the active session for some reason, the original node remains owner of the session.

In multiple-context mode, active session redistribution is done at the system level, not the individual context level. It is not done at the context level because an active session in one context could be moved a member that contains many more active sessions in a different context, creating more load on that cluster member.

**Before you begin**
- Enable system logs if you would like to monitor redistribution activity.
- This procedure must be carried out on the master node of the cluster.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Execute the `show cluster vpn-sessiondb distribution` command on the master node in the cluster to view how active and backup sessions are distributed across the cluster.

**Example:**

Distribution information displays as follows:

```
Member 0 (unit-1-1): active: 209; backups at: 1(111), 2(98)
Member 1 (unit-1-3): active: 204; backups at: 0(108), 2(96)
Member 2 (unit-1-2): active: 0
```

Each row contains the member id, member name, number of active sessions, and on which members the backup sessions reside. For the example above, one would read the information as:
- Member 0 has 209 active sessions, 111 sessions are backed up on member 1, 98 sessions are backed up on member 2.
- Member 1 has 204 active sessions, 108 sessions are backed up on member 0, 96 sessions are backed up on member 2.
- Member 2 has no active sessions; therefore, no cluster members are backing up sessions for this node. This member has recently joined the cluster.

**Step 2**

Execute the `cluster redistribute vpn-sessiondb` command.

This command returns immediately (with no message) while it executes in the background. Depending on the number of sessions to redistribute and the load on the cluster, this may take some time. Syslogs containing the following phrases (and other system details not shown here) are provided as redistribution activity occurs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syslog Phrase</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPN session redistribution started</td>
<td>Master only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent request to move number sessions from orig-member-name to dest-member-name</td>
<td>Master only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed to send session redistribution message to member-name</td>
<td>Master only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received request to move number sessions from orig-member-name to dest-member-name</td>
<td>Slave only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved number sessions to member-name</td>
<td>The number of active sessions moved to the named cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed to receive session move response from dest-member-name</td>
<td>Master only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN session completed</td>
<td>Master only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster topology change detected. VPN session redistribution aborted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 3**

Use the output of `show cluster vpn distribution` to see the results of the redistribution activity.

---

**Become an Inactive Member**

To become an inactive member of the cluster, disable clustering on the unit while leaving the clustering configuration intact.

**Note**

When an ASA becomes inactive (either manually or through a health check failure), all data interfaces are shut down; only the management-only interface can send and receive traffic. To resume traffic flow, re-enable clustering; or you can remove the unit altogether from the cluster. The management interface remains up using the IP address the unit received from the cluster IP pool. However, if you reload, and the unit is still inactive in the cluster (for example, you saved the configuration with clustering disabled), then the management interface is disabled. You must use the console port for any further configuration.
Before you begin

- You must use the console port; you cannot enable or disable clustering from a remote CLI connection.
- For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `change to system` command.

Procedure

Step 1
Enter cluster configuration mode:

```
cluster group name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster group pod1
```

Step 2
Disable clustering:

```
no enable
```

If this unit was the master unit, a new master election takes place, and a different member becomes the master unit.

The cluster configuration is maintained, so that you can enable clustering again later.

Deactivate a Member

To deactivate a member from any unit, perform the following steps.

Note

When an ASA becomes inactive, all data interfaces are shut down; only the management-only interface can send and receive traffic. To resume traffic flow, re-enable clustering; or you can remove the unit altogether from the cluster. The management interface remains up using the IP address the unit received from the cluster IP pool. However if you reload, and the unit is still inactive in the cluster (for example, if you saved the configuration with clustering disabled), the management interface is disabled. You must use the console port for any further configuration.

Before you begin

For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `change to system` command.

Procedure

Remove the unit from the cluster:

```
cluster remove unit unit_name
```
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# cluster remove unit ?
Current active units in the cluster:
asa2
ciscoasa(config)# cluster remove unit asa2
WARNING: Clustering will be disabled on unit asa2. To bring it back to the cluster please logon to that unit and re-enable clustering

The bootstrap configuration remains intact, as well as the last configuration synched from the master unit, so that you can later re-add the unit without losing your configuration. If you enter this command on a slave unit to remove the master unit, a new master unit is elected.

To view member names, enter `cluster remove unit ?`, or enter the `show cluster info` command.

---

### Rejoin the Cluster

If a unit was removed from the cluster, for example for a failed interface or if you manually deactivated a member, you must manually rejoin the cluster.

**Before you begin**

- You must use the console port to reenable clustering. Other interfaces are shut down.
- For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `changeto system` command.
- Make sure the failure is resolved before you try to rejoin the cluster.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
At the console, enter cluster configuration mode:  
`cluster group name`

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# cluster group pod1

**Step 2**  
Enable clustering.  
`enable`
Change the Master Unit

Caution

The best method to change the master unit is to disable clustering on the master unit, wait for a new master election, and then re-enable clustering. If you must specify the exact unit you want to become the master, use the procedure in this section. Note, however, that for centralized features, if you force a master unit change using this procedure, then all connections are dropped, and you have to re-establish the connections on the new master unit.

To change the master unit, perform the following steps.

Before you begin

For multiple context mode, perform this procedure in the system execution space. If you are not already in the System configuration mode, enter the `chargeto system` command.

Procedure

Set a new unit as the master unit:

```
cluster master unit unit_name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# cluster master unit asa2
```

You will need to reconnect to the Main cluster IP address.

To view member names, enter `cluster master unit ?` (to see all names except the current unit), or enter the `show cluster info` command.

Execute a Command Cluster-Wide

To send a command to all members in the cluster, or to a specific member, perform the following steps. Sending a `show` command to all members collects all output and displays it on the console of the current unit. (Note that alternatively there are show commands that you can enter on the master unit to view cluster-wide statistics.) Other commands, such as `capture` and `copy`, can also take advantage of cluster-wide execution.

Procedure

Send a command to all members, or if you specify the unit name, a specific member:

```
cluster exec [unit unit_name] command
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa# cluster exec show xlate
```
To view member names, enter `cluster exec unit ?` (to see all names except the current unit), or enter the `show cluster info` command.

---

**Examples**

To copy the same capture file from all units in the cluster at the same time to a TFTP server, enter the following command on the master unit:

```
ciscoasa# cluster exec copy /pcap capture: tftp://10.1.1.56/capture1.pcap
```

Multiple PCAP files, one from each unit, are copied to the TFTP server. The destination capture file name is automatically attached with the unit name, such as capture1.asa1.pcap, capture1.asa2.pcap, and so on. In this example, asa1 and asa2 are cluster unit names.

The following sample output for the `cluster exec show memory` command shows memory information for each member in the cluster:

```
ciscoasa# cluster exec show memory
unit-1-1(LOCAL):*******************************************************
  Free memory: 108724634538 bytes (92%)
  Used memory: 9410087158 bytes ( 8%)
  --------------- ------------------
  Total memory: 118111600640 bytes (100%)

unit-1-3:*******************************************************
  Free memory: 108749922170 bytes (92%)
  Used memory: 9371097334 bytes ( 8%)
  --------------- ------------------
  Total memory: 118111600640 bytes (100%)

unit-1-2:*******************************************************
  Free memory: 108426753537 bytes (92%)
  Used memory: 9697869087 bytes ( 8%)
  --------------- ------------------
  Total memory: 118111600640 bytes (100%)
```

---

**Monitoring the ASA Cluster on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis**

You can monitor and troubleshoot cluster status and connections.

**Monitoring Cluster Status**

See the following commands for monitoring cluster status:

- `show cluster info [health], show cluster chassis info`

  With no keywords, the `show cluster info` command shows the status of all members of the cluster.
The **show cluster info health** command shows the current health of interfaces, units, and the cluster overall.

See the following output for the **show cluster info** command:

```plaintext
asa(config)# show cluster info
Cluster cluster1: On
   Interface mode: spanned
   This is "unit-1-2" in state MASTER
     ID : 2
     Version : 9.5(2)
     Serial No.: FCH183770GD
     CCL IP : 127.2.1.2
     CCL MAC : 0015.c500.019f
     Last join : 01:18:34 UTC Nov 4 2015
     Last leave: N/A

Other members in the cluster:
   Unit "unit-1-3" in state SLAVE
     ID : 4
     Version : 9.5(2)
     Serial No.: FCH19057ML0
     CCL IP : 127.2.1.3
     CCL MAC : 0015.c500.018f
     Last join : 20:29:57 UTC Nov 4 2015
     Last leave: 20:24:55 UTC Nov 4 2015

   Unit "unit-1-1" in state SLAVE
     ID : 1
     Version : 9.5(2)
     Serial No.: FCH19057ML0
     CCL IP : 127.2.1.1
     CCL MAC : 0015.c500.017f
     Last join : 20:20:53 UTC Nov 4 2015
     Last leave: 20:18:15 UTC Nov 4 2015

   Unit "unit-2-1" in state SLAVE
     ID : 3
     Version : 9.5(2)
     Serial No.: FCH19057ML0
     CCL IP : 127.2.2.1
     CCL MAC : 0015.c500.020f
     Last join : 20:19:57 UTC Nov 4 2015
     Last leave: 20:24:55 UTC Nov 4 2015
```

• **show cluster info auto-join**

Shows whether the cluster unit will automatically rejoin the cluster after a time delay and if the failure conditions (such as waiting for the license, chassis health check failure, and so on) are cleared. If the unit is permanently disabled, or if the unit is already in the cluster, then this command will not show any output.

See the following outputs for the **show cluster info auto-join** command:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster in 253 seconds.
Quit reason: Received control message DISABLE

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster when quit reason is cleared.
Quit reason: Master has application down that slave has up.
```

"
Unit will try to join cluster when quit reason is cleared.
Quit reason: Chassis-blade health check failed.

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster when quit reason is cleared.
Quit reason: Service chain application became down.

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit will try to join cluster when quit reason is cleared.
Quit reason: Unit is kicked out from cluster because of Application health check failure.

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit join is pending (waiting for the smart license entitlement: ent1)

ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)# show cluster info auto-join
Unit join is pending (waiting for the smart license export control flag)

• show cluster info transport {asp | cp [detail]}

Shows transport related statistics for the following:

  • asp — Data plane transport statistics.
  • cp — Control plane transport statistics.

If you enter the detail keyword, you can view cluster reliable transport protocol usage so you can identify packet drop issues when the buffer is full in the control plane. See the following output for the show cluster info transport cp detail command:

ciscoasa# show cluster info transport cp detail
Member ID to name mapping:
  0 - unit-1-1  2 - unit-4-1  3 - unit-2-1

Legend:
  U - unreliable messages
  UE - unreliable messages error
  SN - sequence number
  ESN - expecting sequence number
  R - reliable messages
  RE - reliable messages error
  RDC - reliable message deliveries confirmed
  RA - reliable ack packets received
  RFR - reliable fast retransmits
  RTR - reliable timer-based retransmits
  RDP - reliable message dropped
  RDPR - reliable message drops reported
  RI - reliable message with old sequence number
  RO - reliable message with out of order sequence number
  ROW - reliable message with out of window sequence number
  ROB - out of order reliable messages buffered
  RAS - reliable ack packets sent

This unit as a sender
-------------------------------------
          all  0     2      3
 U  123301  3867966 3230662 3850381
 UE 0       0       0      0
 SN 1656a4ce acb26fe 5f839f76 7b680831
 R  733840  1042168 852285 867311
 RE 0       0       0      0
 RDC 699789  934969  740874  756490
This unit as a receiver of broadcast messages
---------------------------------------------

0 2 3
U 111847 121862 120029
R 7503 665700 749288
ESN 5d75b4b3 6d81d23 365ddd50
RI 630 34278 40291
RO 0 582 850
ROW 0 566 850
ROB 0 16 0
RAS 1571 123289 142256

This unit as a receiver of unicast messages
---------------------------------------------

0 2 3
U 1 3308122 4370233
R 513846 879979 1009492
ESN 4458903a 6d841a84 7b4e7fa7
RI 66024 108924 102114
RO 0 0 0
ROW 0 0 0
ROB 0 0 0
RAS 130258 218924 228303

Gated Tx Buffered Message Statistics
-------------------------------------
current sequence number: 0

total: 0
current: 0
high watermark: 0
delivered: 0
deliver failures: 0
buffer full drops: 0
message truncate drops: 0
gate close ref count: 0

num of supported clients: 45

MRT Tx of broadcast messages
-------------------------------
Message high watermark: 3%
Total messages buffered at high watermark: 5677
[Per-client message usage at high watermark]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Redirect Client</td>
<td>4153</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Cluster Client</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI Cluster Client</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current MRT buffer usage: 0%
Total messages buffered in real-time: 1
[Per-client message usage in real-time]
Legend:
F - MRT messages sending when buffer is full
L - MRT messages sending when cluster node leave  
R - MRT messages sending in Rx thread  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPN Clustering HA Client</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MRT Tx of unitcast messages (to member_id:0)

Message high watermark: 31%  
Total messages buffered at high watermark: 4059  
[Per-client message usage at high watermark]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Redirect Client</td>
<td>3731</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI Cluster Client</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current MRT buffer usage: 29%  
Total messages buffered in real-time: 3924  
[Per-client message usage in real-time]

Legend:
F - MRT messages sending when buffer is full  
L - MRT messages sending when cluster node leave  
R - MRT messages sending in Rx thread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Redirect Client</td>
<td>3607</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI Cluster Client</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MRT Tx of unitcast messages (to member_id:2)

Message high watermark: 14%  
Total messages buffered at high watermark: 578  
[Per-client message usage at high watermark]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPN Clustering HA Client</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current MRT buffer usage: 0%  
Total messages buffered in real-time: 0

MRT Tx of unitcast messages (to member_id:3)

Message high watermark: 12%  
Total messages buffered at high watermark: 573  
[Per-client message usage at high watermark]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client name</th>
<th>Total messages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPN Clustering HA Client</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster VPN Unique ID Client</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current MRT buffer usage: 0%  
Total messages buffered in real-time: 0

- show cluster history
  Shows the cluster history.

Capturing Packets Cluster-Wide

See the following command for capturing packets in a cluster:
cluster exec capture

To support cluster-wide troubleshooting, you can enable capture of cluster-specific traffic on the master unit using the `cluster exec capture` command, which is then automatically enabled on all of the slave units in the cluster.

**Monitoring Cluster Resources**

See the following command for monitoring cluster resources:

```
show cluster {cpu | memory | resource} [options], show cluster chassis {cpu | memory | resource usage}
```

Displays aggregated data for the entire cluster. The options available depends on the data type.

**Monitoring Cluster Traffic**

See the following command for monitoring cluster traffic:

```
• show conn [detail | count], cluster exec show conn
```

The `show conn` command shows whether a flow is a director, backup, or forwarder flow. Use the `cluster exec show conn` command on any unit to view all connections. This command can show how traffic for a single flow arrives at different ASAs in the cluster. The throughput of the cluster is dependent on the efficiency and configuration of load balancing. This command provides an easy way to view how traffic for a connection is flowing through the cluster, and can help you understand how a load balancer might affect the performance of a flow.

The following is sample output for the `show conn detail` command:

```
ciscoasa/ASA2/slave# show conn detail
15 in use, 21 most used
Cluster:
  fwd connections: 0 in use, 0 most used
  dir connections: 0 in use, 0 most used
  centralized connections: 0 in use, 44 most used
Flags: A - awaiting inside ACK to SYN, a - awaiting outside ACK to SYN,
  B - initial SYN from outside, b - TCP state-bypass or nailed,
  C - CTIQBE media, c - cluster centralized,
  D - DNS, d - dump, E - outside back connection, e - semi-distributed,
  F - outside FIN, f - inside FIN,
  G - group, g - MGCP, H - H.323, h - H.225.0, I - inbound data,
  i - incomplete, J - GTP, j - GTP data, K - GTP t3-response
  L - offload, m - SIP media, n - GUP
  N - inspected by Snort
  O - outbound data, o - offloaded,
  P - inside back connection,
  Q - Diameter, q - SQL*Net data,
  R - outside acknowledged FIN,
  S - waiting outside ACK to OUT, s - waiting inside ACK to OUT,
  T - outside SYN, t - SIP transient, U - up,
  V - VPN orphan, W - WAAS,
  X - secondary domain backup,
  Y - director stub flow, Z - forwarding stub flow

Cluster units to ID mappings:
```
ID 0: unit-2-1
ID 1: unit-1-1
ID 2: unit-1-2
ID 3: unit-2-2
ID 4: unit-2-3
ID 255: The default cluster member ID which indicates no ownership or affiliation with an existing cluster member

• show cluster info [conn-distribution | packet-distribution | loadbalance]

The show cluster info conn-distribution and show cluster info packet-distribution commands show traffic distribution across all cluster units. These commands can help you to evaluate and adjust the external load balancer.

The show cluster info loadbalance command shows connection rebalance statistics.

• show cluster {access-list | conn [count] | traffic | user-identity | xlate} [options], show cluster chassis {access-list | conn | traffic | user-identity | xlate count}

Displays aggregated data for the entire cluster. The options available depends on the data type.

See the following output for the show cluster access-list command:

ciscoasa# show cluster access-list
hitcnt display order: cluster-wide aggregated result, unit-A, unit-B, unit-C, unit-D
access-list cached ACL log flows: total 0, denied 0 (deny-flow-max 4096) alert-interval 300
access-list 101; 122 elements; name hash: 0xe7d586b5
access-list 101 line 1 extended permit tcp 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 any eq www
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x207a2b7d
access-list 101 line 2 extended permit tcp any 192.168.143.0 255.255.255.0 (hitcnt=0,
0, 0, 0, 0) 0xfe4f4947
access-list 101 line 3 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.183 host 192.168.43.238
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x7b521307
access-list 101 line 4 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.116 host 192.168.43.238
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x5795c069
access-list 101 line 5 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.177 host 192.168.43.238
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x51bde7ee
access-list 101 line 6 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.177 host 192.168.43.13
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x1e68697c
access-list 101 line 7 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.177 host 192.168.43.132
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0xc1ce5c49
access-list 101 line 8 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.177 host 192.168.43.192
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x8f59512
access-list 101 line 9 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.177 host 192.168.43.44
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0xdc104200
access-list 101 line 10 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.112 host 192.168.43.44
(hitcnt=429, 109, 107, 109, 104) 0xced2e8d
access-list 101 line 11 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.238
(hitcnt=2, 1, 0, 0, 0) 0x14459a18
access-list 101 line 12 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.169
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0xb18d6e4
access-list 101 line 13 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.229
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x21557d71
access-list 101 line 14 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.106
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x7316e016
access-list 101 line 15 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.196
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x03f5d5b8
access-list 101 line 16 extended permit tcp host 192.168.1.170 host 192.168.43.75
(hitcnt=0, 0, 0, 0, 0) 0x2e7dba0d
To display the aggregated count of in-use connections for all units, enter:

```
ciscoasa# show cluster conn count
Usage Summary In Cluster:*********************************************
124 in use, fwd connection 0 in use, dir connection 0 in use, centralized connection 0 in use (Cluster-wide aggregated)
```

```
unit-1-1(LOCAL):**********************************************************************
40 in use, 48 most used, fwd connection 0 in use, 0 most used, dir connection 0 in use, 0 most used, centralized connection 0 in use, 46 most used
```

```
unit-2-2:**********************************************************************
18 in use, 40 most used, fwd connection 0 in use, 0 most used, dir connection 0 in use, 0 most used, centralized connection 0 in use, 45 most used
```

- **show asp cluster counter**
  This command is useful for datapath troubleshooting.

### Monitoring Cluster Routing

See the following commands for cluster routing:

- **show route cluster**
- **debug route cluster**
  Shows cluster information for routing.
- **show lisp eid**
  Shows the ASA EID table showing EIDs and site IDs.

```
ciscoasa# cluster exec show lisp eid
L1(LOCAL):**********************************************************************
LISP EID    Site ID
33.44.33.105 2
33.44.33.201 2
11.22.11.1   4
11.22.11.2   4
L2:**********************************************************************
LISP EID    Site ID
33.44.33.105 2
33.44.33.201 2
11.22.11.1   4
11.22.11.2   4
```

- **show asp table classify domain inspect-lisp**
  This command is useful for troubleshooting.

### Monitoring Distributed S2S VPN

Use the following commands to monitor status and distribution of the VPN sessions:
• The overall distribution of sessions is provided using `show cluster vpn-sessiondb distribution`. If running in a multi-context environment, this command must be run in the system context.

This show command provides a quick view of the sessions, rather than having to execute `show vpn-sessiondb summary` on each member.

• A unified view of the VPN connections on the cluster using the `show cluster vpn-sessiondb summary` command is also available.

• Individual device monitoring using the `show vpn-sessiondb` command shows the number of active and backup sessions on a device in addition to the usual VPN information.

### Configuring Logging for Clustering

See the following command for configuring logging for clustering:

```
logging device-id
```

Each unit in the cluster generates syslog messages independently. You can use the `logging device-id` command to generate syslog messages with identical or different device IDs to make messages appear to come from the same or different units in the cluster.

### Debugging Clustering

See the following commands for debugging clustering:

- `debug cluster [ccp | datapath | fsm | general | hc | license | rpc | service-module | transport]`
  
  Shows debug messages for clustering.

- `debug service-module`
  
  Shows debug messages for blade level issues including health check issues between the supervisor and the application.

- `show cluster info trace`
  
  The `show cluster info trace` command shows the debug information for further troubleshooting.

See the following output for the `show cluster info trace` command:

```
ciscoasa# show cluster info trace
Feb 02 14:19:47.456 [DEBUG]Receive CCP message: CCP_MSG_LOAD_BALANCE
Feb 02 14:19:47.456 [DEBUG]Receive CCP message: CCP_MSG_LOAD_BALANCE
Feb 02 14:19:47.456 [DEBUG]Send CCP message to all: CCP_MSG_KEEPALIVE from 80-1 at MASTER
```

### Troubleshooting Distributed S2S VPN

#### Distributed VPN Notifications

You will be notified with messages containing the identified phrases when the following error situations occur on a cluster running distributed VPN:
### Situation
If an existing or joining cluster slave is not in distributed VPN mode when attempting to join the cluster:

New cluster member *(member-name)* rejected due to vpn mode mismatch. 

and 

Master *(master-name)* rejects enrollment request from unit *(unit-name)* for the reason: the vpn mode capabilities are not compatible with the master configuration

If licensing is not properly configured on a cluster member for Distributed VPN:

ERROR: Master requested cluster vpn-mode change to distributed. Unable to change mode due to missing Carrier License.

If the time stamp or member ID is invalid in the SPI of a received IKEv2 packet:

Expired SPI received  

or 

Corrupted SPI detected

If the cluster is unable to create a backup session:

Failed to create the backup for an IKEv2 session.

IKEv2 Initial Contact (IC) processing error:

IKEv2 Negotiation aborted due to ERROR: Stale backup session found on backup

Redistribution problems:

Failed to send session redistribution message to *member-name*

Failed to receive session move response from *member-name* (master only)

If the topology changes during redistribution of the sessions:

Cluster topology change detected. VPN session redistribution aborted.

---

### You may be encountering one of the following situations:

- L2L VPN sessions are being distributed to only one of the chassis in a cluster when the N7K Switch is configured with L4port as a load balancing algorithm using the `port-channel load-balance src-dst l4port` command. An example of the cluster session allocation looks like below:

```
SSP-Cluster/slave(cfg-cluster)# show cluster vpn-sessiondb distribution
Member 0 (unit-1-3): active: 0
Member 1 (unit-2-2): active: 13295; backups at: 0(2536), 2(2769), 3(2495), 4(2835), 5(2660)
Member 2 (unit-2-3): active: 12174; backups at: 0(2074), 1(2687), 3(2207), 4(3084), 5(2122)
Member 3 (unit-2-1): active: 13416; backups at: 0(2419), 1(3013), 2(2712), 4(2771), 5(2501)
Member 4 (unit-1-1): active: 0
Member 5 (unit-1-2): active: 0
```

Since L2L IKEv2 VPN uses port 500 for both source and destination ports, IKE packets are only sent to one of the links in the port channel connected between the N7K and the chassis.
Change the N7K load balancing algorithm to IP and L4 port using the `port-channel load-balance src-dst ip-l4port`. Then the IKE packets are sent to all the links and thus both Firepower9300 chassis.

For a more immediate adjustment, on the master of the ASA cluster execute: `cluster redistribute vpn-sessiondb` to redistribute active VPN sessions to the cluster members of the other chassis.

### History for ASA Clustering on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parallel cluster joining of units per Firepower 9300 chassis</td>
<td>9.10(1)</td>
<td>For the Firepower 9300, this feature ensures that the security modules in a chassis join the cluster simultaneously, so that traffic is evenly distributed between the modules. If a module joins very much in advance of other modules, it can receive more traffic than desired, because the other modules cannot yet share the load. New/Modified commands: <code>unit parallel-join</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster control link customizable IP Address for the Firepower 4100/9300</td>
<td>9.10(1)</td>
<td>By default, the cluster control link uses the 127.2.0.0/16 network. You can now set the network when you deploy the cluster in FXOS. The chassis auto-generates the cluster control link interface IP address for each unit based on the chassis ID and slot ID: 127.2.\text{chassis id}.\text{slot id}. However, some networking deployments do not allow 127.2.0.0/16 traffic to pass. Therefore, you can now set a custom /16 subnet for the cluster control link in FXOS except for loopback (127.0.0.0/8) and multicast (224.0.0.0/4) addresses. New/Modified FXOS commands: <code>set cluster-control-link network</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster interface debounce time now applies to interfaces changing from a down state to an up state</td>
<td>9.10(1)</td>
<td>When an interface status update occurs, the ASA waits the number of milliseconds specified in the <code>health-check monitor-interface debounce-time</code> command or the ASDM Configuration &gt; Device Management &gt; High Availability and Scalability &gt; ASA Cluster screen before marking the interface as failed and the unit is removed from the cluster. This feature now applies to interfaces changing from a down state to an up state. For example, in the case of an EtherChannel that transitions from a down state to an up state (for example, the switch reloaded, or the switch enabled an EtherChannel), a longer debounce time can prevent the interface from appearing to be failed on a cluster unit just because another cluster unit was faster at bundling the ports. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatically rejoin the cluster after an internal failure</td>
<td>9.9(2)</td>
<td>Formerly, many error conditions caused a cluster unit to be removed from the cluster, and you were required to manually rejoin the cluster after resolving the issue. Now, a unit will attempt to rejoin the cluster automatically at the following intervals by default: 5 minutes, 10 minutes, and then 20 minutes. These values are configurable. Internal failures include: application sync timeout; inconsistent application statuses; and so on. New or Modified commands: <code>health-check system auto-rejoin, show cluster info auto-join</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show transport related statistics for cluster reliable transport protocol messages</td>
<td>9.9(2)</td>
<td>You can now view per-unit cluster reliable transport buffer usage so you can identify packet drop issues when the buffer is full in the control plane. New or modified command: <code>show cluster info transport cp detail</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved chassis health check failure detection for the Firepower chassis</td>
<td>9.9(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure a lower holdtime for the chassis health check: 100 ms. The previous minimum was 300 ms. New or modified command: <code>app-agent heartbeat interval</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-site redundancy for clustering</td>
<td>9.9(1)</td>
<td>Inter-site redundancy ensures that a backup owner for a traffic flow will always be at the other site from the owner. This feature guards against site failure. New or modified command: <code>site-redundancy</code>, <code>show asp cluster counter change</code>, <code>show asp table cluster chash-table</code>, <code>show conn flag</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed Site-to-Site VPN with clustering on the Firepower 9300</td>
<td>9.9(1)</td>
<td>An ASA cluster on the Firepower 9300 supports Site-to-Site VPN in distributed mode. Distributed mode provides the ability to have many Site-to-Site IPsec IKEv2 VPN connections distributed across members of an ASA cluster, not just on the master unit (as in centralized mode). This significantly scales VPN support beyond Centralized VPN capabilities and provides high availability. Distributed S2S VPN runs on a cluster of up to two chassis, each containing up to three modules (six total cluster members), each module supporting up to 6K active sessions (12K total), for a maximum of approximately 36K active sessions (72K total). New or modified commands: <code>cluster redistribute vpn-sessiondb</code>, <code>show cluster vpn-sessiondb</code>, <code>vpn mode</code>, <code>show cluster resource usage</code>, <code>show vpn-sessiondb</code>, <code>show connection detail</code>, <code>show crypto ikev2</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feature Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved cluster unit health-check failure detection</td>
<td>9.8(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure a lower holdtime for the unit health check: .3 seconds minimum. The previous minimum was .8 seconds. This feature changes the unit health check messaging scheme to heartbeats in the data plane from keepalives in the control plane. Using heartbeats improves the reliability and the responsiveness of clustering by not being susceptible to control plane CPU hogging and scheduling delays. Note that configuring a lower holdtime increases cluster control link messaging activity. We suggest that you analyze your network before you configure a low holdtime; for example, make sure a ping from one unit to another over the cluster control link returns within the holdtime/3, because there will be three heartbeat messages during one holdtime interval. If you downgrade your ASA software after setting the hold time to .3 -.7, this setting will revert to the default of 3 seconds because the new setting is unsupported. We modified the following commands: <code>health-check holdtime</code>, <code>show asp drop cluster counter</code>, <code>show cluster info health details</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configurable debounce time to mark an interface as failed for the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis</td>
<td>9.8(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure the debounce time before the ASA considers an interface to be failed, and the unit is removed from the cluster. This feature allows for faster detection of interface failures. Note that configuring a lower debounce time increases the chances of false-positives. When an interface status update occurs, the ASA waits the number of milliseconds specified before marking the interface as failed and the unit is removed from the cluster. The default debounce time is 500 ms, with a range of 300 ms to 9 seconds. New or modified command: <code>health-check monitor-interface debounce-time</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Inter-site clustering improvement for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis | 9.7(1)            | You can now configure the site ID for each Firepower 4100/9300 chassis when you deploy the ASA cluster. Previously, you had to configure the site ID within the ASA application; this new feature eases initial deployment. Note that you can no longer set the site ID within the ASA configuration. Also, for best compatibility with inter-site clustering, we recommend that you upgrade to ASA 9.7(1) and FXOS 2.1.1, which includes several improvements to stability and performance.  

We modified the following command:  
*site-id*  

We introduced or modified the following commands: director-localization, show asp table cluster chash, show conn, show conn detail |
| Director localization: inter-site clustering improvement for data centers | 9.7(1)            | To improve performance and keep traffic within a site for inter-site clustering for data centers, you can enable director localization. New connections are typically load-balanced and owned by cluster members within a given site. However, the ASA assigns the director role to a member at any site. Director localization enables additional director roles: a local director at the same site as the owner, and a global director that can be at any site. Keeping the owner and director at the same site improves performance. Also, if the original owner fails, the local director chooses a new connection owner at the same site. The global director is used if a cluster member receives packets for a connection that is owned on a different site.  

We introduced or modified the following commands: director-localization, show asp table cluster chash, show conn, show conn detail |
| Support for 16 chassis for the Firepower 4100 series                      | 9.6(2)            | You can now add up to 16 chassis to the cluster for the Firepower 4100 series.  

We did not modify any commands. |
| Support for the Firepower 4100 series                                      | 9.6(1)            | With FXOS 1.1.4, the ASA supports inter-chassis clustering on the Firepower 4100 series for up to 6 chassis.  

We did not modify any commands. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for site-specific IP addresses in Routed, Spanned EtherChannel mode</td>
<td>9.6(1)</td>
<td>For inter-site clustering in routed mode with Spanned EtherChannels, you can now configure site-specific IP addresses in addition to site-specific MAC addresses. The addition of site IP addresses allows you to use ARP inspection on the Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV) devices to prevent ARP responses from the global MAC address from traveling over the Data Center Interconnect (DCI), which can cause routing problems. ARP inspection is required for some switches that cannot use VACLs to filter MAC addresses. We modified the following commands: <code>mac-address</code>, <code>show interface</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-chassis clustering for 6 modules, and inter-site clustering for the Firepower 9300 ASA application</td>
<td>9.5(2.1)</td>
<td>With FXOS 1.1.3, you can now enable inter-chassis, and by extension inter-site clustering. You can include up to 16 modules in up to 16 chassis. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site-specific MAC addresses for inter-site clustering support for Spanned EtherChannel in Routed firewall mode</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>You can now use inter-site clustering for Spanned EtherChannels in routed mode. To avoid MAC address flapping, configure a site ID for each cluster member so that a site-specific MAC address for each interface can be shared among a site’s units. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>site-id</code>, <code>mac-address site-id</code>, <code>show cluster info</code>, <code>show interface</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA cluster customization of the auto-rejoin behavior when an interface or the cluster control link fails</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>You can now customize the auto-rejoin behavior when an interface or the cluster control link fails. We introduced the following command: <code>health-check auto-rejoin</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ASA cluster supports GTPv1 and GTPv2</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>The ASA cluster now supports GTPv1 and GTPv2 inspection. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster replication delay for TCP connections</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>This feature helps eliminate the “unnecessary work” related to short-lived flows by delaying the director/backup flow creation. We introduced the following command: <code>cluster replication delay</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISP Inspection for Inter-Site Flow Mobility</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>Cisco Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) architecture separates the device identity from its location into two different numbering spaces, making server migration transparent to clients. The ASA can inspect LISP traffic for location changes and then use this information for seamless clustering operation; the ASA cluster members inspect LISP traffic passing between the first hop router and the ingress tunnel router (ETR) or ingress tunnel router (ITR), and then change the flow owner to be at the new site. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>allowed-eid</code>, <code>clear cluster info flow-mobility counters</code>, <code>clear lisp eid</code>, <code>cluster flow-mobility lisp</code>, <code>debug cluster flow-mobility</code>, <code>debug lisp eid-notify-intercept</code>, <code>flow-mobility lisp</code>, <code>inspect lisp</code>, <code>policy-map type inspect lisp</code>, <code>site-id</code>, <code>show asp table classify domain inspect-lisp</code>, <code>show cluster info flow-mobility counters</code>, <code>show conn</code>, <code>show lisp eid</code>, <code>show service-policy</code>, <code>validate-key</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Grade NAT enhancements now supported in failover and ASA clustering</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>For carrier-grade or large-scale PAT, you can allocate a block of ports for each host, rather than have NAT allocate one port translation at a time (see RFC 6888). This feature is now supported in failover and ASA cluster deployments. We modified the following command: <code>show local-host</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configurable level for clustering trace entries</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>By default, all levels of clustering events are included in the trace buffer, including many low level events. To limit the trace to higher level events, you can set the minimum trace level for the cluster. We introduced the following command: <code>trace-level</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Intra-chassis ASA Clustering for the Firepower 9300 | 9.4(1.150)        | You can cluster up to 3 security modules within the Firepower 9300 chassis. All modules in the chassis must belong to the cluster.  
We introduced the following commands:  
cluster replication delay, debug  
serve-node, management-only  
individual, show cluster chassis |
PART III

Interfaces

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• EtherChannel and Redundant Interfaces, on page 519
• VLAN Interfaces, on page 533
• VXLAN Interfaces, on page 541
• Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces, on page 557
• Advanced Interface Configuration, on page 595
• Traffic Zones, on page 605
CHAPTER 12

Basic Interface Configuration

This chapter includes basic interface configuration including Ethernet settings and Jumbo frame configuration.

For multiple context mode, complete all tasks in this section in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `change to system` command.

Note

For the ASA Services Module interfaces, see the ASA Services Module quick start guide.

For the ASA on the Firepower 2100 and Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, you configure basic interface settings in the FXOS operating system. See the configuration or getting started guide for your chassis for more information.

- About Basic Interface Configuration, on page 507
- Licensing for Basic Interface Configuration, on page 510
- Guidelines for Basic Interface Configuration, on page 511
- Default Settings for Basic Interface Configuration, on page 511
- Enable the Physical Interface and Configure Ethernet Parameters, on page 512
- Enable Jumbo Frame Support, on page 514
- Monitoring Interfaces, on page 515
- Examples for Basic Interfaces, on page 515
- History for Basic Interface Configuration, on page 516

About Basic Interface Configuration

This section describes interface features and special interfaces.

Auto-MDI/MDIX Feature

For RJ-45 interfaces, the default auto-negotiation setting also includes the Auto-MDI/MDIX feature. Auto-MDI/MDIX eliminates the need for crossover cabling by performing an internal crossover when a straight cable is detected during the auto-negotiation phase. Either the speed or duplex must be set to auto-negotiate to enable Auto-MDI/MDIX for the interface. If you explicitly set both the speed and duplex
to a fixed value, thus disabling auto-negotiation for both settings, then Auto-MDI/MDIX is also disabled. For
Gigabit Ethernet, when the speed and duplex are set to 1000 and full, then the interface always auto-negotiates;
therefore Auto-MDI/MDIX is always enabled and you cannot disable it.

Management Interface

The management interface, depending on your model, is a separate interface just for management traffic.

Management Interface Overview

You can manage the ASA by connecting to:

- Any through-traffic interface
- A dedicated Management Slot/Port interface (if available for your model)

You may need to configure management access to the interface according to #unique_32.

Management Slot/Port Interface

The following table shows the Management interfaces per model.

Table 18: Management Interfaces Per Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Management 0/0</th>
<th>Management 0/1</th>
<th>Management 1/0</th>
<th>Management 1/1</th>
<th>Configurable for Through Traffic</th>
<th>Subinterfaces Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5506-X</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5508-X</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5512-X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5515-X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5516-X</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5525-X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5545-X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5555-X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5585-X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2100</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you installed an SSP in slot 1, then Management 1/0 and 1/1 provide management access to the SSP in slot 1 only.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Management 0/0</th>
<th>Management 0/1</th>
<th>Management 1/0</th>
<th>Management 1/1</th>
<th>Configurable for Through Traffic</th>
<th>Subinterfaces Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The interface ID depends on the physical mgmt-type interface that you assigned to the ASA logical device</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISA 3000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASASM</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAv</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you installed a module, then the module management interface(s) provides management access for the module only. For models with software modules, the software module uses the same physical Management interface as the ASA.

**Use Any Interface for Management-Only Traffic**

You can use any interface as a dedicated management-only interface by configuring it for management traffic, including an EtherChannel interface (see the `management-only` command).

**Management Interface for Transparent Mode**

In transparent firewall mode, in addition to the maximum allowed through-traffic interfaces, you can also use the Management interface (either the physical interface, a subinterface (if supported for your model), or an EtherChannel interface comprised of Management interfaces (if you have multiple Management interfaces)) as a separate management interface. You cannot use any other interface types as management interfaces. For the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, the management interface ID depends on the mgmt-type interface that you assigned to the ASA logical device.

In multiple context mode, you cannot share any interfaces, including the Management interface, across contexts. To provide management per context, you can create subinterfaces of the Management interface and allocate a Management subinterface to each context. Note that the ASA 5555-X and lower do not allow subinterfaces on the Management interface, so for per-context management, you must connect to a data interface.

The management interface is not part of a normal bridge group. Note that for operational purposes, it is part of a non-configurable bridge group.
In transparent firewall mode, the management interface updates the MAC address table in the same manner as a data interface; therefore you should not connect both a management and a data interface to the same switch unless you configure one of the switch ports as a routed port (by default Catalyst switches share a MAC address for all VLAN switch ports). Otherwise, if traffic arrives on the management interface from the physically-connected switch, then the ASA updates the MAC address table to use the management interface to access the switch, instead of the data interface. This action causes a temporary traffic interruption; the ASA will not re-update the MAC address table for packets from the switch to the data interface for at least 30 seconds for security reasons.

**Note**

Redundant interfaces do not support Management slot/port interfaces as members. You can, however, set a redundant interface comprised of non-Management interfaces as management-only.

**Management Interface Characteristics on All Models Except for the ASA 5585-X**

The Management interface has the following characteristics:

- No through traffic support
- No subinterface support
- No priority queue support
- No multicast MAC support
- The software module shares the Management interface. Separate MAC addresses and IP addresses are supported for the ASA and module. You must perform configuration of the module IP address within the module operating system. However, physical characteristics (such as enabling the interface) are configured on the ASA.

**Licensing for Basic Interface Configuration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5585-X</td>
<td>Interface Speed for SSP-10 and SSP-20:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Base License—1-Gigabit Ethernet for fiber interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10 GE I/O License (Security Plus)—10-Gigabit Ethernet for fiber interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• (SSP-40 and SSP-60 support 10-Gigabit Ethernet by default.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines for Basic Interface Configuration

**Transparent Firewall Mode**

For multiple context, transparent mode, each context must use different interfaces; you cannot share an interface across contexts.

**Failover**

You cannot share a failover or state interface with a data interface.

**Additional Guidelines**

Some management-related services are not available until a non-management interface is enabled, and the ASA achieves a “System Ready” state. The ASA generates the following syslog message when it is in a “System Ready” state:

%ASA-6-199002: Startup completed. Beginning operation.

Default Settings for Basic Interface Configuration

This section lists default settings for interfaces if you do not have a factory default configuration.

**Default State of Interfaces**

The default state of an interface depends on the type and the context mode.

In multiple context mode, all allocated interfaces are enabled by default, no matter what the state of the interface is in the system execution space. However, for traffic to pass through the interface, the interface also has to be enabled in the system execution space. If you shut down an interface in the system execution space, then that interface is down in all contexts that share it.

In single mode or in the system execution space, interfaces have the following default states:

- Physical interfaces—Disabled.
- Redundant Interfaces—Enabled. However, for traffic to pass through the redundant interface, the member physical interfaces must also be enabled.
- VLAN subinterfaces—Enabled. However, for traffic to pass through the subinterface, the physical interface must also be enabled.
- VXLAN VNI interfaces—Enabled.
- EtherChannel port-channel interfaces (ASA models)—Enabled. However, for traffic to pass through the EtherChannel, the channel group physical interfaces must also be enabled.
- EtherChannel port-channel interfaces (Firepower models)—Disabled.
For the Firepower 4100/9300, you can administratively enable and disable interfaces in both the chassis and on the ASA. For an interface to be operational, the interface must be enabled in both operating systems. Because the interface state is controlled independently, you may have a mismatch between the chassis and the ASA.

**Note**

**Default Speed and Duplex**
- By default, the speed and duplex for copper (RJ-45) interfaces are set to auto-negotiate.
- For fiber interfaces for the 5585-X, the speed is set for automatic link negotiation.

**Default Connector Type**
Some models include two connector types: copper RJ-45 and fiber SFP. RJ-45 is the default. You can configure the ASA to use the fiber SFP connectors.

**Default MAC Addresses**
By default, the physical interface uses the burned-in MAC address, and all subinterfaces of a physical interface use the same burned-in MAC address.

---

**Enable the Physical Interface and Configure Ethernet Parameters**

This section describes how to:
- Enable the physical interface
- Set a specific speed and duplex (if available)
- Enable pause frames for flow control

**Before you begin**
For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Specify the interface you want to configure:

```bash
interface physical_interface
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
```
The physical_interface ID includes the type, slot, and port number as type[slot]/port. The physical interface types include the following:

- gigabitethernet
- tengigabitethernet
- management

Enter the type followed by slot/port, for example, gigabitethernet0/1. A space is optional between the type and the slot/port.

Step 2 (Optional) Set the media type to SFP, if available for your model:

media-type sfp

To restore the default RJ-45, enter the media-type rj45 command.

Step 3 (Optional) Set the speed:

speed {auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | nonegotiate}

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# speed 100
```

For RJ-45 interfaces, the default setting is auto.

For SFP interfaces, the default setting is no speed nonegotiate, which sets the speed to the maximum speed and enables link negotiation for flow-control parameters and remote fault information. The nonegotiate keyword is the only keyword available for SFP interfaces. The speed nonegotiate command disables link negotiation.

Step 4 (Optional) Set the duplex for RJ-45 interfaces:

duplex {auto | full | half}

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# duplex full
```

The auto setting is the default. The duplex setting for an EtherChannel interface must be full or auto.

Step 5 (Optional) Enable pause (XOFF) frames for flow control on GigabitEthernet and TenGigabitEthernet interfaces:

flowcontrol send on [low_water high_water pause_time] [noconfirm]

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# flowcontrol send on 95 200 10000
```

If you have a traffic burst, dropped packets can occur if the burst exceeds the buffering capacity of the FIFO buffer on the NIC and the receive ring buffers. Enabling pause frames for flow control can alleviate this issue. Pause (XOFF) and XON frames are generated automatically by the NIC hardware based on the FIFO buffer usage. A pause frame is sent when the buffer usage exceeds the high-water mark. The default high_water value is 128 KB (10 GigabitEthernet) and 24 KB (1 GigabitEthernet); you can set it between 0 and 511 (10 GigabitEthernet) or 0 and 47 KB (1 GigabitEthernet). After a pause is sent, an XON frame can be sent when...
the buffer usage is reduced below the low-water mark. By default, the low_water value is 64 KB (10 GigabitEthernet) and 16 KB (1 GigabitEthernet); you can set it between 0 and 511 (10 GigabitEthernet) or 0 and 47 KB (1 GigabitEthernet). The link partner can resume traffic after receiving an XON, or after the XOFF expires, as controlled by the timer value in the pause frame. The default pause_time value is 26624; you can set it between 0 and 65535. If the buffer usage is consistently above the high-water mark, pause frames are sent repeatedly, controlled by the pause refresh threshold value.

When you use this command, you see the following warning:

Changing flow-control parameters will reset the interface. Packets may be lost during the reset. Proceed with flow-control changes?

To change the parameters without being prompted, use the noconfirm keyword.

**Note** Only flow control frames defined in 802.3x are supported. Priority-based flow control is not supported.

**Step 6** Enable the interface:

```bash
no shutdown
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
```

To disable the interface, enter the shutdown command. If you enter the shutdown command, you also shut down all subinterfaces. If you shut down an interface in the system execution space, then that interface is shut down in all contexts that share it.

---

## Enable Jumbo Frame Support

A jumbo frame is an Ethernet packet larger than the standard maximum of 1518 bytes (including Layer 2 header and VLAN header), up to 9216 bytes. You can enable support for jumbo frames for all interfaces by increasing the amount of memory to process Ethernet frames. Assigning more memory for jumbo frames might limit the maximum use of other features, such as ACLs. Note that the ASA MTU sets the payload size not including the Layer 2 (14 bytes) and VLAN header (4 bytes), so the maximum MTU is 9198, depending on your model.

**Before you begin**

- In multiple context mode, set this option in the system execution space.
- Changes in this setting require you to reload the ASA.
- Be sure to set the MTU for each interface that needs to transmit jumbo frames to a higher value than the default 1500; for example, set the value to 9198 using the `mtu` command. In multiple context mode, set the MTU within each context.
- Be sure to adjust the TCP MSS, either to disable it for non-IPsec traffic (use the `sysopt connection tcpmss 0` command), or to increase it in accord with the MTU.
Procedure

Enable jumbo frame support:

```
jumbo-frame reservation
```

Examples

The following example enables jumbo frame reservation, saves the configuration, and reloads the ASA:

```
ciscoasa(config)# jumbo-frame reservation
WARNING: this command will take effect after the running-config is saved and the system has been rebooted. Command accepted.

ciscoasa(config)# write memory
Building configuration...
Cryptochecksum: 718e3706 4edb11ea 69af58d0 0a6b7cb5
70291 bytes copied in 3.710 secs (23430 bytes/sec) [OK]
ciscoasa(config)# reload
Proceed with reload? [confirm] Y
```

Monitoring Interfaces

See the following commands:

- `show interface`
  
  Displays interface statistics.

- `show interface ip brief`
  
  Displays interface IP addresses and status.

Examples for Basic Interfaces

See the following configuration examples.

Physical Interface Parameters Example

The following example configures parameters for the physical interface in single mode:

```
interface gigabitethernet 0/1
speed 1000
duplex full
```
Multiple Context Mode Example

The following example configures interface parameters in multiple context mode for the system configuration, and allocates the gigabitethernet 0/1.1 subinterface to contextA:

```plaintext
interface gigabitethernet 0/1
  speed 1000
  duplex full
  no shutdown
interface gigabitethernet 0/1.1
  vlan 101
  context contextA
  allocate-interface gigabitethernet 0/1.1
```

History for Basic Interface Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased interfaces for the Base license on the ASA 5510</td>
<td>7.2(2)</td>
<td>For the Base license on the ASA 5510, the maximum number of interfaces was increased from 3 plus a management interface to unlimited interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet Support for the ASA 5510 Security Plus License</td>
<td>7.2(3)</td>
<td>The ASA 5510 now supports GE (Gigabit Ethernet) for port 0 and 1 with the Security Plus license. If you upgrade the license from Base to Security Plus, the capacity of the external Ethernet0/0 and Ethernet0/1 ports increases from the original FE (Fast Ethernet) (100 Mbps) to GE (1000 Mbps). The interface names will remain Ethernet 0/0 and Ethernet 0/1. Use the <code>speed</code> command to change the speed on the interface and use the <code>show interface</code> command to see what speed is currently configured for each interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumbo packet support for the ASA 5580</td>
<td>8.1(1)</td>
<td>The Cisco ASA 5580 supports jumbo frames. A jumbo frame is an Ethernet packet larger than the standard maximum of 1518 bytes (including Layer 2 header and FCS), up to 9216 bytes. You can enable support for jumbo frames for all interfaces by increasing the amount of memory to process Ethernet frames. Assigning more memory for jumbo frames might limit the maximum use of other features, such as ACLs. This feature is also supported on the ASA 5585-X. We introduced the following command: <strong>jumbo-frame reservation</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Pause Frames for Flow Control on the ASA 5580 Ten Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</td>
<td>8.2(2)</td>
<td>You can now enable pause (XOFF) frames for flow control. This feature is also supported on the ASA 5585-X. We introduced the following command: <strong>flowcontrol</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Pause Frames for Flow Control on Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</td>
<td>8.2(5)/8.4(2)</td>
<td>You can now enable pause (XOFF) frames for flow control for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on all models. We modified the following command: <strong>flowcontrol</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through traffic support on the Management 0/0 interface for the ASAv</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>You can now allow through traffic on the Management 0/0 interface on the ASAv. Previously, only the ASAv on Microsoft Azure supported through traffic; now all ASAvs support through traffic. You can optionally configure this interface to be management-only, but it is not configured by default. We modified the following command: <strong>management-only</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EtherChannel and Redundant Interfaces

This chapter tells how to configure EtherChannels and redundant interfaces.

Note
For multiple context mode, complete all tasks in this section in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.

For ASA cluster interfaces, which have special requirements, see ASA Cluster, on page 319.

Note
For the ASA on the Firepower 2100 and Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, EtherChannel interfaces are configured in the FXOS operating system. Redundant interfaces are not supported. See the configuration or getting started guide for your chassis for more information.

- About EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces, on page 519
- Guidelines for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces, on page 522
- Default Settings for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces, on page 524
- Configure a Redundant Interface, on page 525
- Configure an EtherChannel, on page 527
- Monitoring EtherChannel and Redundant Interfaces, on page 530
- Examples for EtherChannel and Redundant Interfaces, on page 531
- History for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces, on page 531

About EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces

This section describes EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces.

Redundant Interfaces

A logical redundant interface consists of a pair of physical interfaces: an active and a standby interface. When the active interface fails, the standby interface becomes active and starts passing traffic. You can configure a redundant interface to increase the ASA reliability. This feature is separate from device-level failover, but you can configure redundant interfaces as well as device-level failover if desired.

You can configure up to 8 redundant interface pairs.
Redundant Interface MAC Address

The redundant interface uses the MAC address of the first physical interface that you add. If you change the order of the member interfaces in the configuration, then the MAC address changes to match the MAC address of the interface that is now listed first. Alternatively, you can assign a manual MAC address to the redundant interface, which is used regardless of the member interface MAC addresses. When the active interface fails over to the standby, the same MAC address is maintained so that traffic is not disrupted.

Related Topics

- Configure the MTU and TCP MSS, on page 602
- Configure Multiple Contexts, on page 209

EtherChannels

An 802.3ad EtherChannel is a logical interface (called a port-channel interface) consisting of a bundle of individual Ethernet links (a channel group) so that you increase the bandwidth for a single network. A port channel interface is used in the same way as a physical interface when you configure interface-related features. You can configure up to 48 EtherChannels.

Channel Group Interfaces

Each channel group can have up to 16 active interfaces. For switches that support only 8 active interfaces, you can assign up to 16 interfaces to a channel group; while only 8 interfaces can be active, the remaining interfaces can act as standby links in case of interface failure. For 16 active interfaces, be sure that your switch supports the feature (for example, the Cisco Nexus 7000 with F2-Series 10 Gigabit Ethernet Module).

All interfaces in the channel group must be the same type and speed. The first interface added to the channel group determines the correct type and speed. Note that for interfaces that you can configure to use either the RJ-45 or SFP connector, you can include both RJ-45 and SFP interfaces in the same EtherChannel.

The EtherChannel aggregates the traffic across all the available active interfaces in the channel. The interface is selected using a proprietary hash algorithm, based on source or destination MAC addresses, IP addresses, TCP and UDP port numbers and VLAN numbers.

Connecting to an EtherChannel on Another Device

The device to which you connect the ASA EtherChannel must also support 802.3ad EtherChannels; for example, you can connect to the Catalyst 6500 switch or the Cisco Nexus 7000.

When the switch is part of a Virtual Switching System (VSS) or Virtual Port Channel (vPC), then you can connect ASA interfaces within the same EtherChannel to separate switches in the VSS/vPC. The switch interfaces are members of the same EtherChannel port-channel interface, because the separate switches act like a single switch.
If you use the ASA in an Active/Standby failover deployment, then you need to create separate EtherChannels on the switches in the VSS/vPC, one for each ASA. On each ASA, a single EtherChannel connects to both switches. Even if you could group all switch interfaces into a single EtherChannel connecting to both ASA (in this case, the EtherChannel will not be established because of the separate ASA system IDs), a single EtherChannel would not be desirable because you do not want traffic sent to the standby ASA.

**Link Aggregation Control Protocol**

The Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) aggregates interfaces by exchanging the Link Aggregation Control Protocol Data Units (LACPDUs) between two network devices.

You can configure each physical interface in an EtherChannel to be:

- **Active**—Sends and receives LACP updates. An active EtherChannel can establish connectivity with either an active or a passive EtherChannel. You should use the active mode unless you need to minimize the amount of LACP traffic.

- **Passive**—Receives LACP updates. A passive EtherChannel can only establish connectivity with an active EtherChannel.

- **On**—The EtherChannel is always on, and LACP is not used. An “on” EtherChannel can only establish a connection with another “on” EtherChannel.
LACP coordinates the automatic addition and deletion of links to the EtherChannel without user intervention. It also handles misconfigurations and checks that both ends of member interfaces are connected to the correct channel group. “On” mode cannot use standby interfaces in the channel group when an interface goes down, and the connectivity and configurations are not checked.

Load Balancing

The ASA distributes packets to the interfaces in the EtherChannel by hashing the source and destination IP address of the packet (this criteria is configurable). The resulting hash is divided by the number of active links in a modulo operation where the resulting remainder determines which interface owns the flow. All packets with a \( \text{hash\_value} \mod \text{active\_links} \) result of 0 go to the first interface in the EtherChannel, packets with a result of 1 go to the second interface, packets with a result of 2 go to the third interface, and so on. For example, if you have 15 active links, then the modulo operation provides values from 0 to 14. For 6 active links, the values are 0 to 5, and so on.

For a spanned EtherChannel in clustering, load balancing occurs on a per ASA basis. For example, if you have 32 active interfaces in the spanned EtherChannel across 8 ASAs, with 4 interfaces per ASA in the EtherChannel, then load balancing only occurs across the 4 interfaces on the ASA.

If an active interface goes down and is not replaced by a standby interface, then traffic is rebalanced between the remaining links. The failure is masked from both Spanning Tree at Layer 2 and the routing table at Layer 3, so the switchover is transparent to other network devices.

Related Topics

- Customize the EtherChannel, on page 529

EtherChannel MAC Address

All interfaces that are part of the channel group share the same MAC address. This feature makes the EtherChannel transparent to network applications and users, because they only see the one logical connection; they have no knowledge of the individual links.

The port-channel interface uses the lowest numbered channel group interface MAC address as the port-channel MAC address. Alternatively you can manually configure a MAC address for the port-channel interface. In multiple context mode, you can automatically assign unique MAC addresses to shared interfaces, including an EtherChannel port interface. We recommend manually, or in multiple context mode for shared interfaces, automatically configuring a unique MAC address in case the group channel interface membership changes. If you remove the interface that was providing the port-channel MAC address, then the port-channel MAC address changes to the next lowest numbered interface, thus causing traffic disruption.

Guidelines for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces

Bridge Group

In routed mode, EtherChannels are not supported as bridge group members.

Failover

- When you use a redundant or EtherChannel interface as a Failover link, it must be pre-configured on both units in the Failover pair; you cannot configure it on the primary unit and expect it to replicate to the secondary unit because the Failover link itself is required for replication.
• If you use a redundant or EtherChannel interface for the state link, no special configuration is required; the configuration can replicate from the primary unit as normal.

• You can monitor redundant or EtherChannel interfaces for Failover using the `monitor-interface` command; be sure to reference the logical redundant interface name. When an active member interface fails over to a standby interface, this activity does not cause the redundant or EtherChannel interface to appear to be failed when being monitored for device-level Failover. Only when all physical interfaces fail does the redundant or EtherChannel interface appear to be failed (for an EtherChannel interface, the number of member interfaces allowed to fail is configurable).

• If you use an EtherChannel interface for a Failover or state link, then to prevent out-of-order packets, only one interface in the EtherChannel is used. If that interface fails, then the next interface in the EtherChannel is used. You cannot alter the EtherChannel configuration while it is in use as a Failover link. To alter the configuration, you need to either shut down the EtherChannel while you make changes, or temporarily disable Failover; either action prevents Failover from occurring for the duration.

Model Support

• EtherChannels are supported on ASA appliances only; they are not supported on the ASAv or the ASASM.

• For the Firepower 2100 and Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, you configure EtherChannels in FXOS, not in the ASA OS.

• Redundant interfaces are not supported on the Firepower 2100, Firepower 4100/9300 chassis and ASASM.

Clustering

• When you use a redundant or EtherChannel interface as the Cluster Control Link, it must be pre-configured on all units in the cluster; you cannot configure it on the primary unit and expect it to replicate to member units because *the Cluster Control Link itself is required for replication*.

• To configure a spanned EtherChannel or an individual cluster interface, see the clustering chapter.

Redundant Interfaces

• You can configure up to 8 redundant interface pairs.

• All ASA configuration refers to the logical redundant interface instead of the member physical interfaces.

• You cannot use a redundant interface as part of an EtherChannel, nor can you use an EtherChannel as part of a redundant interface. You cannot use the same physical interfaces in a redundant interface and an EtherChannel interface. You can, however, configure both types on the ASA if they do not use the same physical interfaces.

• If you shut down the active interface, then the standby interface becomes active.

• Redundant interfaces do not support Management `slot/port` interfaces as members. You can, however, set a redundant interface comprised of non-Management interfaces as management-only.

EtherChannels

• EtherChannels are supported on ASA appliances only; they are not supported on the ASAv or the ASASM.
• You can configure up to 48 EtherChannels.

• Each channel group can have up to 16 active interfaces. For switches that support only 8 active interfaces, you can assign up to 16 interfaces to a channel group: while only eight interfaces can be active, the remaining interfaces can act as standby links in case of interface failure.

• All interfaces in the channel group must be the same type and speed. The first interface added to the channel group determines the correct type and speed. Note that for interfaces that you can configure to use either the RJ-45 or SFP connector, you can include both RJ-45 and SFP interfaces on the same network module in the same EtherChannel.

• The device to which you connect the ASA EtherChannel must also support 802.3ad EtherChannels; for example, you can connect to the Catalyst 6500 switch or Cisco Nexus 7000 switch.

• The ASA does not support LACPDUs that are VLAN-tagged. If you enable native VLAN tagging on the neighboring switch using the Cisco IOS `vlan dot1Q tag native` command, then the ASA will drop the tagged LACPDUs. Be sure to disable native VLAN tagging on the neighboring switch. In multiple context mode, these messages are not included in a packet capture, so that you cannot diagnose the issue easily.

• In Cisco IOS software versions earlier than 15.1(1)S2, the ASA did not support connecting an EtherChannel to a switch stack. With default switch settings, if the ASA EtherChannel is connected cross stack, and if the master switch is powered down, then the EtherChannel connected to the remaining switch will not come up. To improve compatibility, set the `stack-mac persistent timer` command to a large enough value to account for reload time; for example, 8 minutes or 0 for indefinite. Or, you can upgrade to more a more stable switch software version, such as 15.1(1)S2.

• All ASA configuration refers to the logical EtherChannel interface instead of the member physical interfaces.

• You cannot use a redundant interface as part of an EtherChannel, nor can you use an EtherChannel as part of a redundant interface. You cannot use the same physical interfaces in a redundant interface and an EtherChannel interface. You can, however, configure both types on the ASA if they do not use the same physical interfaces.

**Default Settings for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces**

This section lists default settings for interfaces if you do not have a factory default configuration.

**Default State of Interfaces**

The default state of an interface depends on the type and the context mode.

In multiple context mode, all allocated interfaces are enabled by default, no matter what the state of the interface is in the system execution space. However, for traffic to pass through the interface, the interface also has to be enabled in the system execution space. If you shut down an interface in the system execution space, then that interface is down in all contexts that share it.

In single mode or in the system execution space, interfaces have the following default states:

• Physical interfaces—Disabled.

• Redundant Interfaces—Enabled. However, for traffic to pass through the redundant interface, the member physical interfaces must also be enabled.
Configure a Redundant Interface

A logical redundant interface consists of a pair of physical interfaces: an active and a standby interface. When the active interface fails, the standby interface becomes active and starts passing traffic. You can configure a redundant interface to increase the ASA reliability. This feature is separate from device-level failover, but you can configure redundant interfaces as well as failover if desired.

This section describes how to configure redundant interfaces.

Configure a Redundant Interface

This section describes how to create a redundant interface. By default, redundant interfaces are enabled.

Before you begin

- You can configure up to 8 redundant interface pairs.
- Redundant interface delay values are configurable, but by default the ASA inherits the default delay values based on the physical type of its member interfaces.
- Both member interfaces must be of the same physical type. For example, both must be GigabitEthernet.
- You cannot add a physical interface to the redundant interface if you configured a name for it. You must first remove the name using the `no nameif` command.
- For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.

⚠️ Caution

If you are using a physical interface already in your configuration, removing the name will clear any configuration that refers to the interface.

Procedure

**Step 1**
Add the logical redundant interface:

```
interface redundant number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface redundant 1
```

The `number` argument is an integer between 1 and 8.

You need to add at least one member interface to the redundant interface before you can configure logical parameters for it such as a name.
Step 2
Add the first member interface to the redundant interface:

\textbf{member-interface} \textit{physical\_interface}

\textbf{Example:}

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/0
```

Redundant interfaces do not support Management \textit{slot/port} interfaces as members.

After you add the interface, any configuration for it (such as an IP address) is removed.

Step 3
Add the second member interface to the redundant interface:

\textbf{member-interface} \textit{physical\_interface}

\textbf{Example:}

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/1
```

Make sure the second interface is the same physical type as the first interface.

To remove a member interface, enter the \textbf{no member-interface} \textit{physical\_interface} command. You cannot remove both member interfaces from the redundant interface; the redundant interface requires at least one member interface.

---

**Examples**

The following example creates two redundant interfaces:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface redundant 1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# interface redundant 2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/3
```

---

**Change the Active Interface**

By default, the active interface is the first interface listed in the configuration, if it is available.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
To view which interface is active, enter the following command:

```
show interface redundant number detail | grep Member
```

\textbf{Example:}

```
ciscoasa# show interface redundant1 detail | grep Member
```
Members GigabitEthernet0/3(Active), GigabitEthernet0/2

Step 2  Change the active interface:

```
redundant-interface redundant number active-member physical_interface
```

The `redundant number` argument is the redundant interface ID, such as `redundant1`.

The `physical_interface` is the member interface ID that you want to be active.

---

**Configure an EtherChannel**

This section describes how to create an EtherChannel port-channel interface, assign interfaces to the EtherChannel, and customize the EtherChannel.

**Add Interfaces to the EtherChannel**

This section describes how to create an EtherChannel port-channel interface and assign interfaces to the EtherChannel. By default, port-channel interfaces are enabled.

**Before you begin**

- You can configure up to 48 EtherChannels.
- Each channel group can have up to 16 active interfaces. For switches that support only 8 active interfaces, you can assign up to 16 interfaces to a channel group: while only eight interfaces can be active, the remaining interfaces can act as standby links in case of interface failure.
- To configure a spanned EtherChannel for clustering, see the clustering chapter instead of this procedure.
- All interfaces in the channel group must be the same type, speed, and duplex. Half duplex is not supported. Note that for interfaces that you can configure to use either the RJ-45 or SFP connector, you can include both RJ-45 and SFP interfaces in the same EtherChannel.
- You cannot add a physical interface to the channel group if you configured a name for it. You must first remove the name using the `no nameif` command.
- For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.

---

**Caution**

If you are using a physical interface already in your configuration, removing the name will clear any configuration that refers to the interface.

---

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  Specify the interface you want to add to the channel group:
interface physical_interface

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0

The physical_interface ID includes the type, slot, and port number as type[slot]/port. This first interface in the channel group determines the type and speed for all other interfaces in the group.

In transparent mode, if you create a channel group with multiple Management interfaces, then you can use this EtherChannel as the management-only interface.

Step 2 Assign this physical interface to an EtherChannel:

channel-group channel_id mode {active | passive | on}

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active

The channel_id is an integer between 1 and 48. If the port-channel interface for this channel ID does not yet exist in the configuration, one will be added:

interface port-channel channel_id

We recommend using active mode.

Step 3 (Optional) Set the priority for a physical interface in the channel group:

lacp port-priority number

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# lacp port-priority 12345

The priority number is an integer between 1 and 65535. The default is 32768. The higher the number, the lower the priority. The ASA uses this setting to decide which interfaces are active and which are standby if you assign more interfaces than can be used. If the port priority setting is the same for all interfaces, then the priority is determined by the interface ID (slot/port). The lowest interface ID is the highest priority. For example, GigabitEthernet 0/0 is a higher priority than GigabitEthernet 0/1.

If you want to prioritize an interface to be active even though it has a higher interface ID, then set this command to have a lower value. For example, to make GigabitEthernet 1/3 active before GigabitEthernet 0/7, then make the lacp port-priority value be 12345 on the 1/3 interface vs. the default 32768 on the 0/7 interface.

If the device at the other end of the EtherChannel has conflicting port priorities, the system priority is used to determine which port priorities to use. See the lacp system-priority command.

Step 4 Repeat Steps 1 through 3 for each interface you want to add to the channel group.

Each interface in the channel group must be the same type and speed. Half duplex is not supported. If you add an interface that does not match, it will be placed in a suspended state.

Related Topics

   Link Aggregation Control Protocol, on page 521
Customize the EtherChannel

This section describes how to set the maximum number of interfaces in the EtherChannel, the minimum number of operating interfaces for the EtherChannel to be active, the load balancing algorithm, and other optional parameters.

Procedure

Step 1 Specify the port-channel interface:

`interface port-channel channel_id`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface port-channel 1
```

This interface was created automatically when you added an interface to the channel group. If you have not yet added an interface, then this command creates the port-channel interface.

You need to add at least one member interface to the port-channel interface before you can configure logical parameters for it such as a name.

Step 2 Specify the maximum number of active interfaces allowed in the channel group:

`lacp max-bundle number`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# lacp max-bundle 6
```

The `number` is between 1 and 16. The default is 16. If your switch does not support 16 active interfaces, be sure to set this command to 8 or fewer.

Step 3 Specify the minimum number of active interfaces required for the port-channel interface to become active:

`port-channel min-bundle number`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# port-channel min-bundle 2
```

The `number` is between 1 and 16. The default is 1. If the active interfaces in the channel group falls below this value, then the port-channel interface goes down, and could trigger a device-level failover.

Step 4 Configure the load-balancing algorithm:

```
```

Example:
By default, the ASA balances the packet load on interfaces according to the source and destination IP address (src-dst-ip) of the packet. If you want to change the properties on which the packet is categorized, use this command. For example, if your traffic is biased heavily towards the same source and destination IP addresses, then the traffic assignment to interfaces in the EtherChannel will be unbalanced. Changing to a different algorithm can result in more evenly distributed traffic.

**Step 5**
Set the LACP system priority:

```plaintext
lacp system-priority number
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# lacp system-priority 12345
```

The *number* is between 1 and 65535. The default is 32768. The higher the number, the lower the priority. This command is global for the ASA.

If the device at the other end of the EtherChannel has conflicting port priorities, the system priority is used to determine which port priorities to use. For interface priorities within an EtherChannel, see the `lacp port-priority` command.

**Step 6**
(Optional) Set the Ethernet properties for the port-channel interface to override the properties set on the individual interfaces.

See Enable the Physical Interface and Configure Ethernet Parameters, on page 512 for Ethernet commands. This method provides a shortcut to set these parameters because these parameters must match for all interfaces in the channel group.

**Related Topics**
- Load Balancing, on page 522
- Add Interfaces to the EtherChannel, on page 527

## Monitoring EtherChannel and Redundant Interfaces

See the following commands:

* **show interface**
  Displays interface statistics.

* **show interface ip brief**
  Displays interface IP addresses and status.

* **show lacp {channel_group_number} {counters | internal | neighbor | sys-id}**
  For EtherChannel, displays LACP information such as traffic statistics, system identifier and neighbor details.

* **show port-channel [channel_group_number] {brief | detail | port | protocol | summary}**
For EtherChannel, displays EtherChannel information in a detailed and one-line summary form. This command also displays the port and port-channel information.

- `show port-channel channel_group_number load-balance [hash-result {ip | ipv6 | l4port | mac | mixed | vlan-only}] parameters`

For EtherChannel, displays port-channel load-balance information along with the hash result and member interface selected for a given set of parameters.

### Examples for EtherChannel and Redundant Interfaces

The following example configures three interfaces as part of an EtherChannel. It also sets the system priority to be a higher priority, and GigabitEthernet 0/2 to be a higher priority than the other interfaces in case more than eight interfaces are assigned to the EtherChannel.

```
lacp system-priority 1234
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  channel-group 1 mode active
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  channel-group 1 mode active
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  lacp port-priority 1234
  channel-group 1 mode passive
interface Port-channel1
  lacp max-bundle 4
  port-channel min-bundle 2
  port-channel load-balance dst-ip
```

### History for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces

#### Table 20: History for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redundant interfaces</td>
<td>8.0(2)</td>
<td>A logical redundant interface pairs an active and a standby physical interface. When the active interface fails, the standby interface becomes active and starts passing traffic. You can configure a redundant interface to increase the ASA reliability. This feature is separate from device-level failover, but you can configure redundant interfaces as well as failover if desired. You can configure up to eight redundant interface pairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EtherChannel support</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>You can configure up to 48 802.3ad EtherChannels of eight active interfaces each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: channel-group, lACP port-priority, interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-channel, lACP max-bundle, port-channel min-bundle, port-channel load-balance,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lACP system-priority, clear lACP counters, show lACP, show port-channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> EtherChannel is not supported on the ASA 5505.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for 16 active links in an EtherChannel</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure up to 16 active links in an EtherChannel. Previously, you could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>have 8 active links and 8 standby links. Be sure that your switch can support 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>active links (for example the Cisco Nexus 7000 with F2-Series 10 Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Module).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> If you upgrade from an earlier ASA version, the maximum active interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>is set to 8 for compatibility purposes (the lACP max-bundle command).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following commands: lACP max-bundle and port-channel min-bundle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 14

VLAN Interfaces

This chapter tells how to configure VLAN subinterfaces.

For multiple context mode, complete all tasks in this section in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the change to system command.

- About VLAN Interfaces, on page 533
- Licensing for VLAN Interfaces, on page 534
- Guidelines and Limitations for VLAN Interfaces, on page 535
- Default Settings for VLAN Interfaces, on page 535
- Configure VLAN Subinterfaces and 802.1Q Trunking, on page 536
- Monitoring VLAN Interfaces, on page 537
- Examples for VLAN Interfaces, on page 537
- History for VLAN Interfaces, on page 539

About VLAN Interfaces

VLAN subinterfaces let you divide a physical, redundant, or EtherChannel interface into multiple logical interfaces that are tagged with different VLAN IDs. An interface with one or more VLAN subinterfaces is automatically configured as an 802.1Q trunk. Because VLANs allow you to keep traffic separate on a given physical interface, you can increase the number of interfaces available to your network without adding additional physical interfaces or ASAs. This feature is particularly useful in multiple context mode so that you can assign unique interfaces to each context.

You can configure a primary VLAN, as well as one or more secondary VLANs. When the ASA receives traffic on the secondary VLANs, it maps it to the primary VLAN.
Licensing for VLAN Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5506-X</td>
<td>Base License: 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5506W-X</td>
<td>Security Plus License: 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5506H-X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5508-X</td>
<td>Base License: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5512-X</td>
<td>Base License: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security Plus License: 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5515-X</td>
<td>Base License: 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5516-X</td>
<td>Base License: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5525-X</td>
<td>Base License: 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5545-X</td>
<td>Base License: 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5555-X</td>
<td>Base License: 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 5585-X</td>
<td>Base and Security Plus License: 1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firepower 2100</td>
<td>Standard License: 1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA on the Firepower 4100</td>
<td>Standard License: 1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA on the Firepower 9300</td>
<td>Standard License: 1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISA 3000</td>
<td>Base License: 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security Plus License: 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAv5</td>
<td>Standard License: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAv10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAv30</td>
<td>Standard License: 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAv50</td>
<td>Standard License: 1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASASM</td>
<td>No support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For an interface to count against the VLAN limit, you must assign a VLAN to it. For example:

```
interface gigabitethernet 0/0.100
vlan 100
```
Guidelines and Limitations for VLAN Interfaces

Model Support

- ASASM—VLAN subinterfaces are not supported on the ASASM; ASASM interfaces are already VLAN interfaces assigned from the switch.

Additional Guidelines

- Preventing untagged packets on the physical interface—if you use subinterfaces, you typically do not also want the physical interface to pass traffic, because the physical interface passes untagged packets. This property is also true for the active physical interface in a redundant interface pair and for EtherChannel links. Because the physical, redundant, or EtherChannel interface must be enabled for the subinterface to pass traffic, ensure that the physical, redundant, or EtherChannel interface does not pass traffic by leaving out the `nameif` command. If you want to let the physical, redundant, or EtherChannel interface pass untagged packets, you can configure the `nameif` command as usual.

- (All models except for the ASA 5585-X) You cannot configure subinterfaces on the Management interface.

- All subinterfaces on the same parent interface must be either bridge group members or routed interfaces; you cannot mix and match.

- The ASA does not support the Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP), so you must configure the connected switch port to trunk unconditionally.

- You might want to assign unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces defined on the ASA, because they use the same burned-in MAC address of the parent interface. For example, your service provider might perform access control based on the MAC address. Also, because IPv6 link-local addresses are generated based on the MAC address, assigning unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces allows for unique IPv6 link-local addresses, which can avoid traffic disruption in certain instances on the ASA.

Default Settings for VLAN Interfaces

This section lists default settings for interfaces if you do not have a factory default configuration.

Default State of Interfaces

The default state of an interface depends on the type and the context mode.

In multiple context mode, all allocated interfaces are enabled by default, no matter what the state of the interface is in the system execution space. However, for traffic to pass through the interface, the interface also has to be enabled in the system execution space. If you shut down an interface in the system execution space, then that interface is down in all contexts that share it.

In single mode or in the system execution space, interfaces have the following default states:

- Physical interfaces—Disabled.
- VLAN subinterfaces—Enabled. However, for traffic to pass through the subinterface, the physical interface must also be enabled.
Configure VLAN Subinterfaces and 802.1Q Trunking

Add a VLAN subinterface to a physical, redundant, or EtherChannel interface.

Before you begin

For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changetosystem` command.

Procedure

Step 1
Specify the new subinterface:

```plaintext
interface \{physical_interface | redundant number | port-channel number\}.subinterface
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1.100
```

The `redundant number` argument is the redundant interface ID, such as `redundant 1`.

The `port-channel number` argument is the EtherChannel interface ID, such as `port-channel 1`.

The `subinterface` ID is an integer between 1 and 4294967293.

Step 2
Specify the VLAN for the subinterface:

```plaintext
vlan vlan_id [secondary vlan_range]
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-subif)# vlan 101 secondary 52 64,66-74
```

The `vlan_id` is an integer between 1 and 4094. Some VLAN IDs might be reserved on connected switches, so check the switch documentation for more information.

The secondary VLANs can be separated by spaces, commas, and dashes (for a contiguous range). When the ASA receives traffic on the secondary VLANs, it maps the traffic to the primary VLAN.

You cannot assign the same VLAN to multiple subinterfaces. You cannot assign a VLAN to the physical interface. Each subinterface must have a VLAN ID before it can pass traffic. To change a VLAN ID, you do not need to remove the old VLAN ID with the `no` option; you can enter the `vlan` command with a different VLAN ID, and the ASA changes the old ID. To remove some secondary VLANs from the list, you can use the `no` command and only list the VLANs to remove. You can only selectively remove listed VLANs; you cannot remove a single VLAN in a range, for example.

Examples

The following example maps a set of secondary VLANs to VLAN 200:
interface gigabitethernet 0/6.200
  vlan 200 secondary 500 503 600-700

The following example removes secondary VLAN 503 from the list:

no vlan 200 secondary 503
show running-config interface gigabitethernet0/6.200
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/6.200
  vlan 200 secondary 500 600-700
  no nameif
  no security-level
  no ip address

Related Topics
  Licensing for VLAN Interfaces, on page 534

Monitoring VLAN Interfaces

See the following commands:

• show interface
  Displays interface statistics.

• show interface ip brief
  Displays interface IP addresses and status.

• show vlan mapping
  Shows the interface, secondary VLANs, and the primary VLANs to which they are mapped.

Examples for VLAN Interfaces

The following example configures parameters for a subinterface in single mode:

interface gigabitethernet 0/1
  no nameif
  no security-level
  no ip address
  no shutdown
interface gigabitethernet 0/1.1
  vlan 101
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 192.168.6.6 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown

The following example shows how VLAN mapping works with the Catalyst 6500. Consult the Catalyst 6500 configuration guide on how to connect nodes to PVLANS.
ASA Configuration

interface GigabitEthernet1/1
  description Connected to Switch GigabitEthernet1/5
  no nameif
  no security-level
  no ip address
  no shutdown

interface GigabitEthernet1/1.70
  vlan 70 secondary 71 72
  nameif vlan_map1
  security-level 50
  ip address 10.11.1.2 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown

interface GigabitEthernet1/2
  nameif outside
  security-level 0
  ip address 172.16.171.31 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown

Catalyst 6500 Configuration

vlan 70
  private-vlan primary
  private-vlan association 71-72

vlan 71
  private-vlan community

vlan 72
  private-vlan isolated

interface GigabitEthernet1/5
  description Connected to ASA GigabitEthernet1/1
  switchport
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 70-72
  switchport mode trunk


---

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**Examples for VLAN Interfaces**
# History for VLAN Interfaces

## Table 21: History for VLAN Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased VLANs</td>
<td>7.0(5)</td>
<td>Increased the following limits:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ASA5510 Base license VLANs from 0 to 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ASA5510 Security Plus license VLANs from 10 to 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ASA5520 VLANs from 25 to 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ASA5540 VLANs from 100 to 200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased VLANs</td>
<td>7.2(2)</td>
<td>VLAN limits were increased for the ASA 5510 (from 10 to 50 for the Base license, and from 25 to 100 for the Security Plus license), the ASA 5520 (from 100 to 150), the ASA 5550 (from 200 to 250).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased VLANs for the ASA 5580</td>
<td>8.1(2)</td>
<td>The number of VLANs supported on the ASA 5580 are increased from 100 to 250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to map a Secondary VLANs to a Primary VLAN</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>You can now configure one or more secondary VLANs for a subinterface. When the ASA receives traffic on the secondary VLANs, it maps it to the primary VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>vlan secondary</code>, <code>show vlan mapping</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 15

VXLAN Interfaces

This chapter tells how to configure Virtual eXtensible LAN (VXLAN) interfaces. VXLANs act as Layer 2 virtual networks over Layer 3 physical networks to stretch Layer 2 networks.

- About VXLAN Interfaces, on page 541
- Guidelines for VXLAN Interfaces, on page 546
- Default Settings for VXLAN Interfaces, on page 546
- Configure VXLAN Interfaces, on page 546
- Monitoring VXLAN Interfaces, on page 550
- Examples for VXLAN Interfaces, on page 552
- History for VXLAN Interfaces, on page 556

About VXLAN Interfaces

VXLAN provides the same Ethernet Layer 2 network services as VLAN does, but with greater extensibility and flexibility. Compared to VLAN, VXLAN offers the following benefits:

- Flexible placement of multitenant segments throughout the data center.
- Higher scalability to address more Layer 2 segments: up to 16 million VXLAN segments.

This section describes how VXLAN works. For detailed information, see RFC 7348.

VXLAN Encapsulation

VXLAN is a Layer 2 overlay scheme on a Layer 3 network. It uses MAC Address-in-User Datagram Protocol (MAC-in-UDP) encapsulation. The original Layer 2 frame has a VXLAN header added and is then placed in a UDP-IP packet.

VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint

VXLAN tunnel endpoint (VTEP) devices perform VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation. Each VTEP has two interface types: one or more virtual interfaces called VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) interfaces to which you apply your security policy, and a regular interface called the VTEP source interface that tunnels the VNI interfaces between VTEPs. The VTEP source interface is attached to the transport IP network for VTEP-to-VTEP communication.
The following figure shows two ASAs and Virtual Server 2 acting as VTEPs across a Layer 3 network, extending the VNI 1, 2, and 3 networks between sites. The ASAs act as bridges or gateways between VXLAN and non-VXLAN networks.

The underlying IP network between VTEPs is independent of the VXLAN overlay. Encapsulated packets are routed based on the outer IP address header, which has the initiating VTEP as the source IP address and the terminating VTEP as the destination IP address. The destination IP address can be a multicast group when the remote VTEP is not known. The destination port is UDP port 4789 by default (user configurable).

**VTEP Source Interface**

The VTEP source interface is a regular ASA interface (physical, redundant, EtherChannel, or even VLAN) with which you plan to associate all VNI interfaces. You can configure one VTEP source interface per ASA/security context.

The VTEP source interface can be devoted wholly to VXLAN traffic, although it is not restricted to that use. If desired, you can use the interface for regular traffic and apply a security policy to the interface for that traffic. For VXLAN traffic, however, all security policy must be applied to the VNI interfaces. The VTEP interface serves as a physical port only.

In transparent firewall mode, the VTEP source interface is not part of a BVI, and you do configure an IP address for it, similar to the way the management interface is treated.

**VNI Interfaces**

VNI interfaces are similar to VLAN interfaces: they are virtual interfaces that keep network traffic separated on a given physical interface by using tagging. You apply your security policy directly to each VNI interface.

All VNI interfaces are associated with the same VTEP interface.

**VXLAN Packet Processing**

Traffic entering and exiting the VTEP source interface is subject to VXLAN processing, specifically encapsulation or decapsulation.

Encapsulation processing includes the following tasks:

- The VTEP source interface encapsulates the inner MAC frame with the VXLAN header.
- The UDP checksum field is set to zero.
• The Outer frame source IP is set to the VTEP interface IP.
• The Outer frame destination IP is decided by a remote VTEP IP lookup.

Decapsulation; the ASA only decapsulates a VXLAN packet if:
• It is a UDP packet with the destination port set to 4789 (this value is user configurable).
• The ingress interface is the VTEP source interface.
• The ingress interface IP address is the same as the destination IP address.
• The VXLAN packet format is compliant with the standard.

Peer VTEPs

When the ASA sends a packet to a device behind a peer VTEP, the ASA needs two important pieces of information:
• The destination MAC address of the remote device
• The destination IP address of the peer VTEP

There are two ways in which the ASA can find this information:
• A single peer VTEP IP address can be statically configured on the ASA.
  You cannot manually define multiple peers.
  The ASA then sends a VXLAN-encapsulated ARP broadcast to the VTEP to learn the end node MAC address.
• A multicast group can be configured on each VNI interface (or on the VTEP as a whole).
  The ASA sends a VXLAN-encapsulated ARP broadcast packet within an IP multicast packet through the VTEP source interface. The response to this ARP request enables the ASA to learn both the remote VTEP IP address along with the destination MAC address of the remote end node.

The ASA maintains a mapping of destination MAC addresses to remote VTEP IP addresses for the VNI interfaces.

VXLAN Use Cases

This section describes the use cases for implementing VXLAN on the ASA.

VXLAN Bridge or Gateway Overview

Each ASA VTEP acts as a bridge or gateway between end nodes such as VMs, servers, and PCs and the VXLAN overlay network. For incoming frames received with VXLAN encapsulation over the VTEP source interface, the ASA strips out the VXLAN header and forwards it to a physical interface connected to a non-VXLAN network based on the destination MAC address of the inner Ethernet frame.

The ASA always processes VXLAN packets; it does not just forward VXLAN packets untouched between two other VTEPs.
VXLAN Bridge

When you use a bridge group (transparent firewall mode, or optionally routed mode), the ASA can serve as a VXLAN bridge between a (remote) VXLAN segment and a local segment where both are in the same network. In this case, one member of the bridge group is a regular interface while the other member is a VNI interface.

VXLAN Gateway (Routed Mode)

The ASA can serve as a router between VXLAN and non-VXLAN domains, connecting devices on different networks.

Router Between VXLAN Domains

With a VXLAN-stretched Layer 2 domain, a VM can point to an ASA as its gateway while the ASA is not on the same rack, or even when the ASA is far away over the Layer 3 network.
See the following notes about this scenario:

1. For packets from VM3 to VM1, the destination MAC address is the ASA MAC address, because the ASA is the default gateway.

2. The VTEP source interface on Virtual Server 2 receives packets from VM3, then encapsulates the packets with VNI 3’s VXLAN tag and sends them to the ASA.

3. When the ASA receives the packets, it decapsulates the packets to get the inner frames.

4. The ASA uses the inner frames for route lookup, then finds that the destination is on VNI 2. If it does not already have a mapping for VM1, the ASA sends an encapsulated ARP broadcast on the multicast group IP on VNI 2.

---

**Note**
The ASA must use dynamic VTEP peer discovery because it has multiple VTEP peers in this scenario.
5. The ASA encapsulates the packets again with the VXLAN tag for VNI 2 and sends the packets to Virtual Server 1. Before encapsulation, the ASA changes the inner frame destination MAC address to be the MAC of VM1 (multicast-encapsulated ARP might be needed for the ASA to learn the VM1 MAC address).

6. When Virtual Server 1 receives the VXLAN packets, it decapsulates the packets and delivers the inner frames to VM1.

Guidelines for VXLAN Interfaces

IPv6

- The VNI interface supports IPv6 traffic, but the VTEP source interface IP address only supports IPv4.
- IPv6 OSPF interface settings are not supported.

Clustering

ASA clustering does not support VXLAN in Individual Interface mode. Only Spanned EtherChannel mode supports VXLAN.

Routing

- Only static routing or Policy Based Routing is supported on the VNI interface; dynamic routing protocols are not supported.

MTU

If the source interface MTU is less than 1554 bytes, then the ASA automatically raises the MTU to 1554 bytes. In this case, the entire Ethernet datagram is being encapsulated, so the new packet is larger and requires a larger MTU. If the MTU used by other devices is larger, then you should set the source interface MTU to be the network MTU + 54 bytes. This MTU requires you to enable jumbo frame reservation; see Enable Jumbo Frame Support, on page 514.

Default Settings for VXLAN Interfaces

VNI interfaces are enabled by default.

Configure VXLAN Interfaces

To configure VXLAN, perform the following steps.

Procedure

Step 1 Configure the VTEP Source Interface, on page 547.
Step 2 Configure the VNI Interface, on page 548
Step 3  (Optional) Change the VXLAN UDP Port, on page 550.

---

**Configure the VTEP Source Interface**

You can configure one VTEP source interface per ASA or per security context. The VTEP is defined as a Network Virtualization Endpoint (NVE); VXLAN VTEP is the only supported NVE at this time.

**Before you begin**

For multiple context mode, complete the tasks in this section in the context execution space. Enter the `changeto context name` command to change to the context you want to configure.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  (Transparent mode) Specify that the source interface is NVE-only:

```
interface id
nve-only
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1
ciscoasa(config-if)# nve-only
```

This setting lets you configure an IP address for the interface. This command is optional for routed mode where this setting restricts traffic to VXLAN and common management traffic only on this interface.

**Step 2**  Configure the source interface name and IPv4 address.

**Example:**  

(Transparent mode)

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1
```

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# nve-only
```

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif outside
```

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

**Example:**  

(Routed Mode)

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1
```

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif outside
```

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

**Step 3**  Specify the NVE instance:

```
nve 1
```

You can only specify one NVE instance, with the ID 1.
Configure the VNI Interface

Add a VNI interface, associate it with the VTEP source interface, and configure basic interface parameters.

Procedure

Step 1
Create the VNI interface:

`interface vni vni_num`

Example:

`ciscoasa(config)# interface vni 1`
Set the ID between 1 and 10000. This ID is only an internal interface identifier.

Step 2 Specify the VXLAN segment ID:

```
segment-id id
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# segment-id 1000
```

Set the ID between 1 and 16777215. The segment ID is used for VXLAN tagging.

Step 3 (Required for transparent mode) Specify the bridge group to which you want to associate this interface:

```
bridge-group number
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# bridge-group 1
```

See Configure Bridge Group Interfaces, on page 565 to configure the BVI interface and associate regular interfaces to this bridge group.

Step 4 Associate this interface with the VTEP source interface:

```
vtep-nve
```

Step 5 Name the interface:

```
nameif vni_interface_name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif vxlan1000
```

The name is a text string up to 48 characters, and is not case-sensitive. You can change the name by reentering this command with a new value. Do not enter the no form, because that command causes all commands that refer to that name to be deleted.

Step 6 (Routed mode) Assign an IPv4 and/or IPv6 address:

```
ip address {ip_address [mask] [standby ip_address] | dhcp [setroute] | pppoe [setroute]}
ipv6 address {autoconfig | ipv6-address/prefix-length [standby ipv6-address]}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.1.1.2
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8::BA98:0:3210/48
```

Step 7 Set the security level:

```
security-level level
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 50
```

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Where number is an integer between 0 (lowest) and 100 (highest).

**Step 8** (Single mode) Set the multicast group address:

```
mcast-group multicast_ip
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# mcast-group 236.0.0.100
```

If you do not set the multicast group for the VNI interface, the default group from the VTEP source interface configuration is used, if available. If you manually set a VTEP peer IP for the VTEP source interface, you cannot specify a multicast group for the VNI interface. Multicast is not supported in multiple context mode.

---

### (Optional) Change the VXLAN UDP Port

By default, the VTEP source interface accepts VXLAN traffic to UDP port 4789. If your network uses a non-standard port, you can change it.

**Before you begin**

For multiple context mode, complete this task in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `changeto system` command.

**Procedure**

Set the VXLAN UDP port:

```
vxlan port number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# vxlan port 5678
```

---

### Monitoring VXLAN Interfaces

See the following commands to monitor VTEP and VNI interfaces.

- `show nve [id] [summary]`

  This command shows the parameters, status and statistics of a NVE interface, status of its carrier interface (source-interface), IP address of the carrier interface, VNIs that use this NVE as the VXLAN VTEP, and peer VTEP IP addresses associated with this NVE interface. With the `summary` option, this command only shows the status of the NVE interface, number of VNIs behind the NVE interface, and number of VTEPs discovered.

  See the following output for the `show nve 1` command:
ciscoasa# show nve 1

ciscoasa(config-if)# show nve

nve 1, source-interface "inside" is up
IP address 15.1.2.1, subnet mask 255.255.255.0
Encapsulation: vxlan
Encapsulated traffic statistics:
6701004 packets input, 3196266002 bytes
6700897 packets output, 3437418084 bytes
1 packets dropped
Number of configured static peer VTEPs: 0
Number of discovered peer VTEPs: 1
Discovered peer VTEPs:
IP address 15.1.2.3
Number of VNIs attached to nve 1: 2
VNIs attached:
vni 2: segment-id 5002, mcast-group 239.1.2.3
vni 1: segment-id 5001, mcast-group 239.1.2.3

See the following output for the show nve 1 summary command:

ciscoasa# show nve 1 summary

nve 1, source-interface "inside" is up
Encapsulation: vxlan
Number of configured static peer VTEPs: 0
Number of discovered peer VTEPs: 1
Default multicast group: 239.1.2.3
Number of VNIs attached to nve 1: 2

• show interface vni id [summary]

This command shows the parameters, status and statistics of a VNI interface, status of its bridged interface (if configured), and NVE interface it is associated with. The summary option shows only the VNI interface parameters.

See the following output for the show interface vni 1 command:

ciscoasa# show interface vni 1

Interface vni1 "vni-inside", is up, line protocol is up
VTEP-NVE 1
Segment-id 5001
Tag-switching: disabled
MTU: 1500
MAC: aaaa.bbbb.1234
IP address 192.168.0.1, subnet mask 255.255.255.0
Multicast group 239.1.3.3
Traffic Statistics for "vni-inside":
235 packets input, 23606 bytes
524 packets output, 32364 bytes
14 packets dropped
1 minute input rate 0 pkts/sec, 0 bytes/sec
1 minute output rate 0 pkts/sec, 2 bytes/sec
1 minute drop rate, 0 pkts/sec
5 minute input rate 0 pkts/sec, 0 bytes/sec
5 minute output rate 0 pkts/sec, 0 bytes/sec
5 minute drop rate, 0 pkts/sec

See the following output for the show interface vni 1 summary command:
show interface vni 1 summary
Interface vni1 “vni-inside”, is up, line protocol is up
VTEP-NVE 1
Segment-id 5001
Tag-switching: disabled
MTU: 1500
MAC: aaaa.bbbb.1234
IP address 192.168.0.1, subnet mask 255.255.255.0
Multicast group not configured

• show vni vlan-mapping
  This command shows the mapping between VNI segment IDs and VLAN interfaces or physical interfaces. This command is only valid in transparent firewall mode because in routed mode, the mapping between VXLANs and VLANs can include too many values to show.

  See the following output for the show vni vlan-mapping command:

  vni1: segment-id: 6000, interface: 'g0110', vlan 10, interface: 'g0111', vlan 11
  vni2: segment_id: 5000, interface: 'g01100', vlan 1, interface: 'g111', vlan 3, interface: 'g112', vlan 4

• show arp vtep-mapping
  This command displays MAC addresses cached on the VNI interface for IP addresses located in the remote segment domain and the remote VTEP IP addresses.

  See the following output for the show arp vtep-mapping command:

  vni-outside 192.168.1.4 0012.0100.0003 577 15.1.2.3
  vni-inside 192.168.0.4 0014.0100.0003 577 15.1.2.3

• show mac-address-table vtep-mapping
  This command displays the Layer 2 forwarding table (MAC address table) on the VNI interface with the remote VTEP IP addresses.

  See the following output for the show mac-address-table vtep-mapping command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>interface</th>
<th>mac address</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Age(min)</th>
<th>bridge-group</th>
<th>VTEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vni-outside</td>
<td>00ff.9200.0000</td>
<td>dynamic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.9.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vni-inside</td>
<td>0041.9f00.0000</td>
<td>dynamic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.9.1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples for VXLAN Interfaces

See the following configuration examples for VXLAN.
Transparent VXLAN Gateway Example

See the following description of this example:

- The outside interface on GigabitEthernet 0/0 is used as the VTEP source interface, and it is connected to the Layer 3 network.
- The insidevm100 VLAN subinterface on GigabitEthernet 0/1.100 is connected to the 10.10.10.0/24 network, on which VM3 resides. When VM3 communicates with VM1 (not shown; both have 10.10.10.0/24 IP addresses), the ASA uses VXLAN tag 6000.
- The insidevm200 VLAN subinterface on GigabitEthernet 0/1.200 is connected to the 10.20.20.0/24 network, on which VM2 resides. When VM2 communicates with VM4 (not shown; both have 10.20.20.0/24 IP addresses), the ASA uses VXLAN tag 8000.
- Theinsidepc interface on GigabitEthernet 0/2 is connected to the 10.30.30.0/24 network on which a few PCs reside. When those PCs communicate with VMs/PCs (not shown) behind a remote VTEP that belongs to same network (all have 10.30.30.0/24 IP addresses), the ASA uses VXLAN tag 10000.

ASA Configuration

```
firewall transparent
vxlan port 8427
!
interface gigabitethernet0/0
  nve-only
  nameif outside
  ip address 192.168.1.30 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown
!
  nve 1
    encapsulation vxlan
    source-interface outside
    !
    interface vni1
      segment-id 6000
      nameif vxlan6000
      security-level 0
      bridge-group 1
```

vtep-nve 1
  mcast-group 235.0.0.100
!
interface vni2
  segment-id 8000
  nameif vxlan8000
  security-level 0
  bridge-group 2
  vtep-nve 1
  mcast-group 236.0.0.100
!
interface vni3
  segment-id 10000
  nameif vxlan10000
  security-level 0
  bridge-group 3
  vtep-nve 1
  mcast-group 236.0.0.100
!
interface gigabitethernet0/1.100
  nameif insidevm100
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 1
!
interface gigabitethernet0/1.200
  nameif insidevm200
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 2
!
interface gigabitethernet0/2
  nameif insidepc
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 3
!
interface bvi 1
  ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface bvi 2
  ip address 10.20.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface bvi 3
  ip address 10.30.30.1 255.255.255.0

Notes

• For VNI interfaces vni1 and vni2, the inner VLAN tag is removed during encapsulation.

• VNI interfaces vni2 and vni3 share the same multicast IP address for encapsulated ARP over multicast. This sharing is allowed.

• The ASA bridges the VXLAN traffic to non-VXLAN-supported interfaces based on the above BVIs and bridge group configurations. For each of the stretched Layer 2 network segments (10.10.0.24, 10.20.0.24 and 10.30.0.24), the ASA serves as a bridge.

• It is allowed to have more than one VNI or more than one regular interface (VLAN or just physical interface) in a bridge group. The forwarding or association between VXLAN segment ID to the VLAN ID (or a physical interface) is decided by the destination MAC address and which interface connects to the destination.
The VTEP source-interface is a Layer 3 interface in transparent firewall mode indicated by `nve-only` in the interface configuration. The VTEP source interface is not a BVI interface or a management interface, but it has an IP address and uses the routing table.

### VXLAN Routing Example

![VXLAN Routing Example Diagram]

See the following description of this example:

- VM1 (10.10.10.10) is hosted on Virtual Server 1, and VM2 (10.20.20.20) is hosted on Virtual Server 2.

- The default gateway for VM1 is the ASA, which is not in the same pod as Virtual Server 1, but VM1 is not aware of it. VM1 only knows that its default gateway IP address is 10.10.10.1. Similarly, VM2 only knows that its default gateway IP address is 10.20.1.0.

- The VTEP-supported hypervisors on Virtual Server 1 and 2 are able to communicate with the ASA over the same subnet or through a Layer 3 network (not shown; in which case, the ASA and uplinks of virtual servers have different network addresses).

- VM1’s packet will be encapsulated by its hypervisor’s VTEP and sent to its default gateway over VXLAN tunneling.

- When VM1 sends a packet to VM2, the packet will be sent through default gateway 10.10.10.1 from its perspective. Virtual Server 1 knows 10.10.10.1 is not local, so the VTEP encapsulates the packet over VXLAN and sends it to ASA’s VTEP.

- On the ASA, the packet is decapsulated. The VXLAN segment ID is learned during decapsulation. The ASA then re-injects the inner frame to the corresponding VNI interface (vni1) based on the VXLAN segment ID. The ASA then conducts a route lookup and sends the inner packet through another VNI interface, vni2. All egressing packets through vni2 are encapsulated with VXLAN segment 8000 and sent through the VTEP to outside.

- Eventually the encapsulated packet is received by the VTEP of Virtual Server 2, which decapsulates it and forwards it to VM2.
ASA Configuration

interface gigabitethernet0/0
  nameif outside
  ip address 192.168.1.30 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown
!
nve 1
  encapsulation vxlan
  source-interface outside
  default-mcast-group 235.0.0.100
!
interface vni1
  segment-id 6000
  nameif vxlan6000
  security-level 0
  vtep-nve 1
  ip address 10.20.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface vni2
  segment-id 8000
  nameif vxlan8000
  security-level 0
  vtep-nve 1
  ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
!

History for VXLAN Interfaces

Table 22: History for VXLAN Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VXLAN support</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>VXLAN support was added, including VXLAN tunnel endpoint (VTEP) support. You can define one VTEP source interface per ASA or security context. We introduced the following commands: debug vxlan, default-mcast-group, encapsulation vxlan, inspect vxlan, interface vni, mcast-group, nve, nve-only, peer ip, segment-id, show arp vtep-mapping, show interface vni, show mac-address-table vtep-mapping, show nve, show vni vlan-mapping, source-interface, vtep-nve, vxlan port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces

This chapter includes tasks to complete the interface configuration for all models in routed or transparent firewall mode.

Note

For multiple context mode, complete the tasks in this section in the context execution space. Enter the `change to context name` command to change to the context you want to configure.

- About Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces, on page 557
- Guidelines and Requirements for Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces, on page 559
- Configure Routed Mode Interfaces, on page 561
- Configure Bridge Group Interfaces, on page 565
- Configure IPv6 Addressing, on page 570
- Monitoring Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces, on page 582
- Examples for Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces, on page 586
- History for Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces, on page 589

About Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces

The ASA supports two types of interfaces: routed and bridged.

Each Layer 3 routed interface requires an IP address on a unique subnet.

Bridged interfaces belong to a bridge group, and all interfaces are on the same network. The bridge group is represented by a Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI) that has an IP address on the bridge network. Routed mode supports both routed and bridged interfaces, and you can route between routed interfaces and BVIs. Transparent firewall mode only supports bridge group and BVI interfaces.

Security Levels

Each interface must have a security level from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest), including bridge group member interfaces. For example, you should assign your most secure network, such as the inside host network, to level 100. While the outside network connected to the Internet can be level 0. Other networks, such as DMZs can be in between. You can assign interfaces to the same security level.
Whether you assign a security level to a BVI depends on the firewall mode. In transparent mode, the BVI interface does not have a security level because it does not participate in routing between interfaces. In routed mode, BVI interfaces have a security level if you choose to route between the BVIs and other interfaces. For routed mode, the security level on a bridge group member interface only applies for communication within the bridge group. Similarly, the BVI security level only applies for inter-BVI/Layer 3 interface communication.

The level controls the following behavior:

• Network access—By default, there is an implicit permit from a higher security interface to a lower security interface (outbound). Hosts on the higher security interface can access any host on a lower security interface. You can limit access by applying an ACL to the interface.

If you enable communication for same-security interfaces, there is an implicit permit for interfaces to access other interfaces on the same security level or lower.

• Inspection engines—Some application inspection engines are dependent on the security level. For same-security interfaces, inspection engines apply to traffic in either direction.
  • NetBIOS inspection engine—Applied only for outbound connections.
  • SQL*Net inspection engine—If a control connection for the SQL*Net (formerly OraServ) port exists between a pair of hosts, then only an inbound data connection is permitted through the ASA.

**Dual IP Stack (IPv4 and IPv6)**

The ASA supports both IPv6 and IPv4 addresses on an interface. Make sure you configure a default route for both IPv4 and IPv6.

**31-Bit Subnet Mask**

For routed interfaces, you can configure an IP address on a 31-bit subnet for point-to-point connections. The 31-bit subnet includes only 2 addresses; normally, the first and last address in the subnet is reserved for the network and broadcast, so a 2-address subnet is not usable. However, if you have a point-to-point connection and do not need network or broadcast addresses, a 31-bit subnet is a useful way to preserve addresses in IPv4. For example, the failover link between 2 ASAs only requires 2 addresses; any packet that is transmitted by one end of the link is always received by the other, and broadcasting is unnecessary. You can also have a directly-connected management station running SNMP or Syslog.

**31-Bit Subnet and Clustering**

You can use a 31-bit subnet mask in Spanned clustering mode, excluding the management interface and the Cluster Control Link.

You cannot use a 31-bit subnet mask in Individual clustering mode on any interface.

**31-Bit Subnet and Failover**

For failover, when you use a 31-bit subnet for the ASA interface IP address, you cannot configure a standby IP address for the interface because there are not enough addresses. Normally, an interface for failover should have a standby IP address so the active unit can perform interface tests to ensure standby interface health. Without a standby IP address, the ASA cannot perform any network tests; only the link state can be tracked.
For the failover and optional separate state link, which are point-to-point connections, you can also use a 31-bit subnet.

31-Bit Subnet and Management

If you have a directly-connected management station, you can use a point-to-point connection for SSH or HTTP on the ASA, or for SNMP or Syslog on the management station.

31-Bit Subnet Unsupported Features

The following features do not support the 31-Bit subnet:

- BVI interfaces for bridge groups—The bridge group requires at least 3 host addresses: the BVI, and two hosts connected to two bridge group member interfaces. you must use a /29 subnet or smaller.
- Multicast Routing

Guidelines and Requirements for Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces

Context Mode

- In multiple context mode, you can only configure context interfaces that you already assigned to the context in the system configuration according to Configure Multiple Contexts, on page 209.
- PPPoE is not supported in multiple context mode.
- For multiple context mode in transparent mode, each context must use different interfaces; you cannot share an interface across contexts.
- For multiple context mode in transparent mode, each context typically uses a different subnet. You can use overlapping subnets, but your network topology requires router and NAT configuration to make it possible from a routing standpoint.
- DHCPv6 and prefix delegation options are not supported with multiple context mode.
- In routed firewall mode, bridge group interfaces are not supported in multiple context mode.

Failover

- Do not configure failover links with the procedures in this chapter. See the Failover chapter for more information.
- When you use Failover, you must set the IP address and standby address for data interfaces manually; DHCP and PPPoE are not supported.

IPv6

- IPv6 is supported on all interfaces.
- You can only configure IPv6 addresses manually in transparent mode.
• The ASA does not support IPv6 anycast addresses.

• DHCPv6 and prefix delegation options are not supported with multiple context mode, transparent mode, or clustering.

Model Support

• PPPoE and DHCP are not supported on the ASASM.

• For the ASAv50, bridge groups are not supported.

• For the Firepower 2100 series, bridge groups are not supported in routed mode.

VLAN IDs for the ASASM

You can add any VLAN ID to the configuration, but only VLANs that are assigned to the ASA by the switch can pass traffic. To view all VLANs assigned to the ASA, use the `show vlan` command.

If you add an interface for a VLAN that is not yet assigned to the ASA by the switch, the interface will be in the down state. When you assign the VLAN to the ASA, the interface changes to an up state. See the `show interface` command for more information about interface states.

Transparent Mode and Bridge Group Guidelines

• You can create up to 250 bridge groups, with 64 interfaces per bridge group.

• Each directly-connected network must be on the same subnet.

• The ASA does not support traffic on secondary networks; only traffic on the same network as the BVI IP address is supported.

• For IPv4, an IP address for the BVI is required for each bridge group for both management traffic and for traffic to pass through the ASA. IPv6 addresses are supported, but not required for the BVI.

• You can only configure IPv6 addresses manually.

• The BVI IP address must be on the same subnet as the connected network. You cannot set the subnet to a host subnet (255.255.255.255).

• Management interfaces are not supported as bridge group members.

• In transparent mode, you must use at least 1 bridge group; data interfaces must belong to a bridge group.

• In transparent mode, do not specify the BVI IP address as the default gateway for connected devices; devices need to specify the router on the other side of the ASA as the default gateway.

• In transparent mode, the default route, which is required to provide a return path for management traffic, is only applied to management traffic from one bridge group network. This is because the default route specifies an interface in the bridge group as well as the router IP address on the bridge group network, and you can only define one default route. If you have management traffic from more than one bridge group network, you need to specify a regular static route that identifies the network from which you expect management traffic.

• In transparent mode, PPPoE is not supported for the Management interface.

• In routed mode, to route between bridge groups and other routed interfaces, you must name the BVI.
In routed mode, EtherChannel and VNI interfaces are not supported as bridge group members.

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) echo packets are not allowed through the ASA when using bridge group members. If there are two neighbors on either side of the ASA running BFD, then the ASA will drop BFD echo packets because they have the same source and destination IP address and appear to be part of a LAND attack.

**Default Security Level**

The default security level is 0. If you name an interface “inside,” and you do not set the security level explicitly, then the ASA sets the security level to 100.

---

**Configure Routed Mode Interfaces**

To configure routed mode interfaces, perform the following steps.

**Configure General Routed Mode Interface Parameters**

This procedure describes how to set the name, security level, IPv4 address, and other options.

**Before you begin**

In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the `changenodecontext name` command.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabithernet 0/0
```

The interface ID can be:

- `redundant`
- `port-channel`
- `physical`—For example, `ethernet`, `gigabithernet`, `tengigabithernet`, `management`. Refer to the hardware installation guide for your model for interface names.
Configure General Routed Mode Interface Parameters

- **physical.subinterface**—For example, `gigabitethernet0/0.100`.
- **vni**
- **vlan**
- **mapped_name**—For multiple context mode.

**Step 2**
Name the interface:

```bash
nameif name
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
```

The `name` is a text string up to 48 characters, and is not case-sensitive. You can change the name by reentering this command with a new value. Do not enter the `no` form, because that command causes all commands that refer to that name to be deleted.

**Step 3**
Set the IP address using one of the following methods.

- Set the IP address manually:

  ```bash
  ip address ip_address [mask] [standby ip_address]
  ```

  **Example:**

  ```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.1.1.2
  ```

  **Note** If you use failover, you must set the IP address and standby address manually; DHCP and PPPoE are not supported.

  The standby `ip_address` argument is used for failover. If you do not set the standby IP address, the active unit cannot monitor the standby interface using network tests; it can only track the link state.

  The `ip_address` and `mask` arguments set the interface IP address and subnet mask. For point-to-point connections, you can specify a 31-bit subnet mask (255.255.255.254). In this case, no IP addresses are reserved for the network or broadcast addresses. You cannot set the standby IP address in this case.

  **Example:**

  ```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.254
  ```

- Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server:

  ```bash
  ip address dhcp [setroute]
  ```

  **Example:**

  ```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address dhcp
  ```

  The `setroute` keyword lets the ASA use the default route supplied by the DHCP server. Reenter this command to reset the DHCP lease and request a new lease.
If you do not enable the interface using the `no shutdown` command before you enter the `ip address dhcp` command, some DHCP requests might not be sent.

- Obtain an IP address from a PPPoE server:
  ```
  ip address pppoe [setroute]
  ```
  Example:
  ```
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address pppoe setroute
  ```
  You can alternatively enable PPPoE by manually entering the IP address:
  ```
  ip address ip_address mask pppoe
  ```
  Example:
  ```
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.78 255.255.255.0 pppoe
  ```

  The `setroute` option sets the default routes when the PPPoE client has not yet established a connection. When using the `setroute` option, you cannot have a statically defined route in the configuration.

  If PPPoE is enabled on two interfaces (such as a primary and backup interface), and you do not configure dual ISP support, then the ASA can only send traffic through the first interface to acquire an IP address.

**Step 4**

Set the security level:

```
security-level number
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 50
```

The `number` is an integer between 0 (lowest) and 100 (highest).

**Step 5**

((Optional) Set an interface to management-only mode so that it does not pass through traffic:

```
management-only
```

By default, Management interfaces are configured as management-only. Except for the ASA 5585-X, you cannot disable `management-only` on the Management interface.

**Examples**

The following example configures parameters for VLAN 101:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface vlan 101
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```
The following example configures parameters in multiple context mode for the context configuration. The interface ID is a mapped name.

```
ciscoasa/contextA(config)# interface int1
ciscoasa/contextA(config-if)# nameif outside
ciscoasa/contextA(config-if)# security-level 100
```

**Related Topics**
- Configure IPv6 Addressing, on page 570
- Enable the Physical Interface and Configure Ethernet Parameters, on page 512
- Configure PPPoE, on page 564

## Configure PPPoE

If the interface is connected to a DSL, cable modem, or other connection to your ISP, and your ISP uses PPPoE to provide your IP address, configure the following parameters.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Define the Virtual Private Dialup Network (VPDN) group name of your choice to represent this connection:

```
vpdn group group_name request dialout pppoe
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# vpdn group pppoe-sbc request dialout pppoe
```

**Step 2** If your ISP requires authentication, select an authentication protocol:

```
vpdn group group_name ppp authentication {chap | mschap | pap}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# vpdn group pppoe-sbc ppp authentication chap
```

Enter the appropriate keyword for the type of authentication used by your ISP.

When using CHAP or MS-CHAP, the username may be referred to as the remote system name, while the password may be referred to as the CHAP secret.

**Step 3** Associate the username assigned by your ISP to the VPDN group:

```
vpdn group group_name localname username
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# vpdn group pppoe-sbc localname johncrichtion
```

**Step 4** Create a username and password pair for the PPPoE connection:
vpdn username username password password [store-local]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# vpdn username johnrichton password moya

The store-local option stores the username and password in a special location of NVRAM on the ASA. If an Auto Update Server sends a clear config command to the ASA and the connection is then interrupted, the ASA can read the username and password from NVRAM and re-authenticate to the Access Concentrator.

---

Configure Bridge Group Interfaces

A bridge group is a group of interfaces that the ASA bridges instead of routes. Bridge groups are supported in both transparent and routed firewall mode. For more information about bridge groups, see About Bridge Groups, on page 173.

To configure bridge groups and associated interfaces, perform these steps.

Configure the Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI)

Each bridge group requires a BVI for which you configure an IP address. The ASA uses this IP address as the source address for packets originating from the bridge group. The BVI IP address must be on the same subnet as the connected network. For IPv4 traffic, the BVI IP address is required to pass any traffic. For IPv6 traffic, you must, at a minimum, configure the link-local addresses to pass traffic, but a global management address is recommended for full functionality, including remote management and other management operations.

For routed mode, if you provide a name for the BVI, then the BVI participates in routing. Without a name, the bridge group remains isolated as in transparent firewall mode.

Some models include a bridge group and BVI in the default configuration. You can create additional bridge groups and BVIs and reassign member interfaces between the groups.

---

Note

For a separate management interface in transparent mode (for supported models), a non-configurable bridge group (ID 301) is automatically added to your configuration. This bridge group is not included in the bridge group limit.

---

Procedure

Step 1

Create a BVI:

    interface bvi bridge_group_number

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface bvi 2
Configure the Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI)

The `bridge_group_number` is an integer between 1 and 250. You will later assign physical interfaces to this bridge group number.

**Step 2**  (Transparent Mode) Specify the IP address for the BVI:

```
ip address ip_address [mask] [standby ip_address]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.1.3.2
```

Do not assign a host address (/32 or 255.255.255.255) to the BVI. Also, do not use other subnets that contain fewer than 3 host addresses (one each for the upstream router, downstream router, and BVI) such as a /30 subnet (255.255.255.252). The ASA drops all ARP packets to or from the first and last addresses in a subnet. Therefore, if you use a /30 subnet and assign a reserved address from that subnet to the upstream router, then the ASA drops the ARP request from the downstream router to the upstream router.

The `standby` keyword and address is used for failover.

**Step 3**  (Routed Mode) Set the IP address using one of the following methods.

- Set the IP address manually:

  ````
ip address ip_address [mask] [standby ip_address]
````

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.1.1.2
```

The `standby` `ip_address` argument is used for failover.

The `ip_address` and `mask` arguments set the interface IP address and subnet mask.

- Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server:

  ````
ip address dhcp [setroute]
````

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address dhcp
```

The `setroute` keyword lets the ASA use the default route supplied by the DHCP server. Reenter this command to reset the DHCP lease and request a new lease.

If you do not enable the interface using the no shutdown command before you enter the `ip address dhcp` command, some DHCP requests might not be sent.

**Step 4**  (Routed Mode) Name the interface:

```
nameif name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
```
You must name the BVI if you want to route traffic outside the bridge group members, for example, to the outside interface or to members of other bridge groups. The name is a text string up to 48 characters, and is not case-sensitive. You can change the name by reentering this command with a new value. Do not enter the no form, because that command causes all commands that refer to that name to be deleted.

**Step 5**
(Routed Mode) Set the security level:

```plaintext
security-level number
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 50
```

The *number* is an integer between 0 (lowest) and 100 (highest).

---

**Example**

The following example sets the BVI 2 address and standby address:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# interface bvi 2
   ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.1.3.2
   ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
   ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
```

---

## Configure General Bridge Group Member Interface Parameters

This procedure describes how to set the name, security level, and bridge group for each bridge group member interface.

### Before you begin

- The same bridge group can include different types of interfaces: physical interfaces, VLAN subinterfaces, VNI interfaces, EtherChannels, and redundant interfaces. The Management interface is not supported. In routed mode, EtherChannels and VNIs are not supported.
- In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the `changocontext name` command.
- For transparent mode, do not use this procedure for Management interfaces; see Configure a Management Interface for Transparent Mode, on page 569 to configure the Management interface.

### Procedure

**Step 1**

Enter interface configuration mode:

```plaintext
interface id
```

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0

The interface ID can be:

• redundant
• port-channel
• physical—for example, ethernet, gigabitethernet, tengigabitethernet. Management interfaces are not supported. Refer to the hardware installation guide for your model for interface names.
• physical.subinterface—for example, gigabitethernet0/0.100.
• vni
• vlan
• mapped_name—for multiple context mode.

Note In routed mode, the port-channel, redundant, and vni interfaces are not supported as bridge group members.

Step 2 Assign the interface to a bridge group:

bridge-group number

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# bridge-group 1

The number is an integer between 1 and 250, and must match the BVI interface number. You can assign up to 64 interfaces to a bridge group. You cannot assign the same interface to more than one bridge group.

Step 3 Name the interface:

nameif name

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside1

The name is a text string up to 48 characters, and is not case-sensitive. You can change the name by reentering this command with a new value. Do not enter the no form, because that command causes all commands that refer to that name to be deleted.

Step 4 Set the security level:

security-level number

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 50

The number is an integer between 0 (lowest) and 100 (highest).
Configure a Management Interface for Transparent Mode

In transparent firewall mode, all interfaces must belong to a bridge group. The only exception is the Management interface (either the physical interface, a subinterface (if supported for your model), or an EtherChannel interface comprised of Management interfaces (if you have multiple Management interfaces)) which you can configure as a separate management interface; for the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, the management interface ID depends on the mgmt-type interface that you assigned to the ASA logical device. You cannot use any other interface types as management interfaces. You can configure one management interface in single mode or per context. For more information see Management Interface for Transparent Mode, on page 509.

Before you begin

• Do not assign this interface to a bridge group; a non-configurable bridge group (ID 301) is automatically added to your configuration. This bridge group is not included in the bridge group limit.

• If your model does not include a Management interface, you must manage the transparent firewall from a data interface; skip this procedure. (For example, on the ASASM.) For the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, the management interface ID depends on the mgmt-type interface that you assigned to the ASA logical device.

• In multiple context mode, you cannot share any interfaces, including the Management interface, across contexts. You must connect to a data interface.

• In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the `changeto context name` command.

Procedure

**Step 1**

Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface {{port-channel number | management slot/port | mgmt-type_interface_id }[, subinterface] | mapped_name}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface management 0/0.1
```

The `port-channel number` argument is the EtherChannel interface ID, such as `port-channel 1`. The EtherChannel interface must have only Management member interfaces.

Redundant interfaces do not support Management `slot/port` interfaces as members. You can, however, set a redundant interface comprised of non-Management interfaces as management-only.

In multiple context mode, enter the `mapped_name` if one was assigned using the `allocate-interface` command.

For the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, specify the interface ID for the mgmt type interface (individual or EtherChannel) that you assigned to the ASA logical device.

**Step 2**

Name the interface:
nameif name

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif management
```

The name is a text string up to 48 characters, and is not case-sensitive. You can change the name by reentering this command with a new value. Do not enter the no form, because that command causes all commands that refer to that name to be deleted.

**Step 3**
Set the IP address using one of the following methods.

- Set the IP address manually:
  
  For use with failover, you must set the IP address and standby address manually; DHCP is not supported.
  
  The `ip_address` and `mask` arguments set the interface IP address and subnet mask.
  
  The standby `ip_address` argument is used for failover.

  `ip address ip_address [mask] [standby ip_address]`

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.1.1.2
```

- Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server:

  `ip address dhcp [setroute]`

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address dhcp
```

  The `setroute` keyword lets the ASA use the default route supplied by the DHCP server.
  
  Reenter this command to reset the DHCP lease and request a new lease.
  
  If you do not enable the interface using the `no shutdown` command before you enter the `ip address dhcp` command, some DHCP requests might not be sent.

**Step 4**
Set the security level:

```
security-level number
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
```

The `number` is an integer between 0 (lowest) and 100 (highest).

---

**Configure IPv6 Addressing**

This section describes how to configure IPv6 addressing.
About IPv6

This section includes information about IPv6.

IPv6 Addressing

You can configure two types of unicast addresses for IPv6:

- Global—The global address is a public address that you can use on the public network. For a bridge group, this address needs to be configured for the BVI, and not per member interface. You can also configure a global IPv6 address for the management interface in transparent mode.

- Link-local—The link-local address is a private address that you can only use on the directly-connected network. Routers do not forward packets using link-local addresses; they are only for communication on a particular physical network segment. They can be used for address configuration or for the Neighbor Discovery functions such as address resolution. In a bridge group, only member interfaces have link-local addresses; the BVI does not have a link-local address.

At a minimum, you need to configure a link-local address for IPv6 to operate. If you configure a global address, a link-local address is automatically configured on the interface, so you do not also need to specifically configure a link-local address. For bridge group member interfaces, when you configure the global address on the BVI, the ASA automatically generates link-local addresses for member interfaces. If you do not configure a global address, then you need to configure the link-local address, either automatically or manually.

If you want to only configure the link-local addresses, see the `ipv6 enable` (to auto-configure) or `ipv6 address link-local` (to manually configure) command in the command reference.

Modified EUI-64 Interface IDs

RFC 3513: Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) Addressing Architecture requires that the interface identifier portion of all unicast IPv6 addresses, except those that start with binary value 000, be 64 bits long and be constructed in Modified EUI-64 format. The ASA can enforce this requirement for hosts attached to the local link.

When this feature is enabled on an interface, the source addresses of IPv6 packets received on that interface are verified against the source MAC addresses to ensure that the interface identifiers use the Modified EUI-64 format. If the IPv6 packets do not use the Modified EUI-64 format for the interface identifier, the packets are dropped and the following system log message is generated:

325003: EUI-64 source address check failed.

The address format verification is only performed when a flow is created. Packets from an existing flow are not checked. Additionally, the address verification can only be performed for hosts on the local link.

Configure the IPv6 Prefix Delegation Client

The ASA can act as a DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client so that the client interface, for example the outside interface connected to a cable modem, can receive one or more IPv6 prefixes that the ASA can then subnet and assign to its inside interfaces.
About IPv6 Prefix Delegation

The ASA can act as a DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client so that the client interface, for example the outside interface connected to a cable modem, can receive one or more IPv6 prefixes that the ASA can then subnet and assign to its inside interfaces. Hosts connected to the inside interfaces can then use StateLess Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC) to obtain global IPv6 addresses. Note that the inside ASA interfaces do not in turn act as Prefix Delegation servers; the ASA can only provide global IP addresses to SLAAC clients. For example, if a router is connected to the ASA, it can act as a SLAAC client to obtain its IP address. But if you want to use a subnet of the delegated prefix for the networks behind the router, you must manually configure those addresses on the router's inside interfaces.

The ASA includes a light DHCPv6 server so the ASA can provide information such as the DNS server and domain name to SLAAC clients when they send Information Request (IR) packets to the ASA. The ASA only accepts IR packets, and does not assign addresses to the clients.

IPv6 Prefix Delegation /64 Subnet Example

The following example shows the ASA receiving an IP address on the outside interface using the DHCPv6 address client. It also gets a delegated prefix using the DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client. The ASA subnets the delegated prefix into /64 networks and assigns global IPv6 addresses to its inside interfaces dynamically using the delegated prefix plus a manually configured subnet (::0, ::1, or ::2) and IPv6 address (0:0:0:1) per interface. SLAAC clients connected to those inside interfaces obtain IPv6 addresses on each /64 subnet.

IPv6 Prefix Delegation /62 Subnet Example

cannot dynamically obtain the delegated prefix, so you need to view the delegated prefix on the ASA, and then use that prefix for your router configuration. Usually, ISPs delegate the same prefix to a given client when the lease expires, but if the ASA receives a new prefix, you will have to modify the router configuration to use the new prefix.

Enable the IPv6 Prefix Delegation Client

Enable the DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client on one or more interfaces. The ASA obtains one or more IPv6 prefixes that it can subnet and assign to inside networks. Typically, the interface on which you enable the prefix delegation client obtains its IP address using the DHCPv6 address client; only other ASA interfaces use addresses derived from the delegated prefix.

Before you begin

- This feature is only supported in routed firewall mode.
- This feature is not supported in multiple context mode.
- This feature is not supported in clustering.
- You cannot configure this feature on a management-only interface.
- When you use Prefix Delegation, you must set the ASA IPv6 neighbor discovery router advertisement interval to be much lower than the preferred lifetime of the prefix assigned by the DHCPv6 Server to prevent IPv6 traffic interruption. For example, if the DHCPv6 server sets the preferred Prefix Delegation lifetime to 300 seconds, you should set the ASA RA interval to be 150 seconds. To set the preferred
lifetime, use the `show ipv6 general-prefix` command. To set the ASA RA interval, see Configure IPv6 Neighbor Discovery, on page 577; the default is 200 seconds.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter interface configuration mode for the interface connected to the DHCPv6 server network:

```
interface id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabithethernet 0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)#
```

**Step 2** Enable the DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client, and name the prefix(es) obtained on this interface:

```
ipv6 dhcp client pd name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp client pd Outside-Prefix
```

The `name` can be up to 200 characters.

**Step 3** Provide one or more hints about the delegated prefix you want to receive:

```
ipv6 dhcp client pd hint ipv6_prefix/prefix_length
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp client pd hint 2001:DB8:ABCD:1230::/60
```

Typically you want to request a particular prefix length, such as ::/60, or if you have received a particular prefix before and want to ensure you get it again when the lease expires, you can enter the whole prefix as the hint. If you enter multiple hints (different prefixes or lengths), then it is up to the DHCP server which hint to honor, or whether to honor the hint at all.

**Step 4** See Configure a Global IPv6 Address, on page 575 to assign a subnet of the prefix as the global IP address for an ASA interface.

**Step 5** (Optional) See Configure the DHCPv6 Stateless Server, on page 652 to provide domain-name and server parameters to SLAAC clients.

**Step 6** (Optional) See Configure IPv6 Network Settings, on page 816 to advertise the prefix(es) with BGP.

**Example**

The following example configures the DHCPv6 address client and prefix delegation client on GigabitEthernet 0/0, then assigns addresses with the prefix on GigabitEthernet 0/1 and 0/2:

```
interface gigabithethernet 0/0
  ipv6 address dhcp default
```
Configure a Global IPv6 Address

To configure a global IPv6 address for any routed mode interface and for the transparent or routed mode BVI, perform the following steps.

DHCPv6 and prefix delegation options are not supported with multiple context mode.

---

**Note**

Configuring the global address automatically configurations the link-local address, so you do not need to configure it separately. For bridge groups, configuring the global address on the BVI automatically configures link-local addresses on all member interfaces.

For subinterfaces, we recommend that you also set the MAC address manually, because they use the same burned-in MAC address of the parent interface. IPv6 link-local addresses are generated based on the MAC address, so assigning unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces allows for unique IPv6 link-local addresses, which can avoid traffic disruption in certain instances on the ASA. See Manually Configure the MAC Address, on page 600.

---

**Before you begin**

- In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the `change to context name` command.

**Procedure**

---

**Step 1**

Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabithethernet 0/0
```

In transparent mode or for a bridge group in routed mode, specify the BVI:

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface bvi 1
```

In transparent mode, in addition to the BVI, you can also specify a Management interface:

**Example:**

```
```
Configure a Global IPv6 Address

### Step 2

(Routed interface) Set the IP address using one of the following methods.

- Enable stateless autoconfiguration on the interface:
  ```
  ipv6 address autoconfig [default trust {dhcp | ignore}]
  ```

Enabling stateless autoconfiguration on the interface configures IPv6 addresses based on prefixes received in Router Advertisement messages. A link-local address, based on the Modified EUI-64 interface ID, is automatically generated for the interface when stateless autoconfiguration is enabled.

**Note** Although RFC 4862 specifies that hosts configured for stateless autoconfiguration do not send Router Advertisement messages, the ASA does send Router Advertisement messages in this case. See the `ipv6 nd suppress-ra` command to suppress messages.

If you want to install a default route, specify `default trust dhcp` or `ignore`. `dhcp` specifies the ASA only uses a default route from Router Advertisements that come from a trusted source (in other words, from the same server that provided the IPv6 address). `ignore` specifies that Router Advertisements can be sourced from another network, which can be a riskier method.

- Obtain an address using DHCPv6:
  ```
  ipv6 address dhcp [default]
  ```

Example:

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address dhcp default
```

The `default` keyword obtains a default route from Router Advertisements.

- Manually assign a global address to the interface:
  ```
  ipv6 address ipv6_address/prefix-length [standby ipv6_address]
  ```

Example:

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:BA98::3210/64 standby 2001:0DB8:BA98::3211
```

When you assign a global address, the link-local address is automatically created for the interface.

`standby` specifies the interface address used by the secondary unit or failover group in a failover pair.

- Assign a global address to the interface by combining the specified prefix with an interface ID generated from the interface MAC address using the Modified EUI-64 format:
  ```
  ipv6 address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length eui-64
  ```

Example:

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:BA98::/64 eui-64
```

When you assign a global address, the link-local address is automatically created for the interface.

You do not need to specify the standby address; the interface ID will be generated automatically.
• Use a delegated prefix:

```
ipv6 address prefix_name ipv6_address/prefix_length
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address Outside-Prefix ::1:0:0:0:1/64
```

This feature requires an ASA interface to have the DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client enabled. See **Enable the IPv6 Prefix Delegation Client**, on page 573. Typically, the delegated prefix will be /60 or smaller so you can subnet to multiple /64 networks. /64 is the supported subnet length if you want to support SLAAC for connected clients. You should specify an address that completes the /60 subnet, for example ::1:0:0:0:1. Enter :: before the address in case the prefix is smaller than /60. For example, if the delegated prefix is 2001:DB8:1234:5670::/60, then the global IP address assigned to this interface is 2001:DB8:1234:5671::/64. The prefix that is advertised in router advertisements is 2001:DB8:1234:5671::/64. In this example, if the prefix is smaller than /60, the remaining bits of the prefix will be 0's as indicated by the leading ::. For example, if the prefix is 2001:DB8:1234::/48, then the IPv6 address will be 2001:DB8:1234::/64.

**Step 3** (BVI interface) Manually assign a global address to the BVI. For a management interface in Transparent mode, use this method as well.

```
ipv6 address ipv6_address/prefix-length [standby ipv6_address]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8::BA98:0:3210/48
```

When you assign a global address, the link-local address is automatically created for the interface.

`standby` specifies the interface address used by the secondary unit or failover group in a failover pair.

**Step 4** (Optional) Enforce the use of Modified EUI-64 format interface identifiers in IPv6 addresses on a local link:

```
ipv6 enforce-eui64 if_name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 enforce-eui64 inside
```

The `if_name` argument is the name of the interface, as specified by the `nameif` command, on which you are enabling the address format enforcement.

---

### Configure IPv6 Neighbor Discovery

The IPv6 neighbor discovery process uses ICMPv6 messages and solicited-node multicast addresses to determine the link-layer address of a neighbor on the same network (local link), verify the readability of a neighbor, and keep track of neighboring routers.

Nodes (hosts) use neighbor discovery to determine the link-layer addresses for neighbors known to reside on attached links and to quickly purge cached values that become invalid. Hosts also use neighbor discovery to find neighboring routers that are willing to forward packets on their behalf. In addition, nodes use the protocol
to actively keep track of which neighbors are reachable and which are not, and to detect changed link-layer addresses. When a router or the path to a router fails, a host actively searches for functioning alternates.

Procedure

**Step 1**
Specify the IPv6 interface you want to configure.

```
interface name
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)#
```

**Step 2**
Specify the number Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) attempts.

```
ipv6 nd dad attempts value
```

Valid values for the `value` argument range from 0 to 600. A 0 value disables DAD processing on the specified interface. The default is 1 message.

DAD ensures the uniqueness of new unicast IPv6 addresses before they are assigned, and ensures that duplicate IPv6 addresses are detected in the network on a link basis. The ASA uses neighbor solicitation messages to perform DAD.

When a duplicate address is identified, the state of the address is set to DUPLICATE, the address is not used, and the following error message is generated:

```
325002: Duplicate address ipv6_address/MAC_address on interface
```

If the duplicate address is the link-local address of the interface, the processing of IPv6 packets is disabled on the interface. If the duplicate address is a global address, the address is not used.

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 nd dad attempts 20
```

**Step 3**
Set the interval between IPv6 neighbor solicitation retransmissions.

```
ipv6 nd ns-interval value
```

Values for the `value` argument range from 1000 to 3600000 milliseconds.

Neighbor solicitation messages (ICMPv6 Type 135) are sent on the local link by nodes attempting to discover the link-layer addresses of other nodes on the local link. After receiving a neighbor solicitation message, the destination node replies by sending a neighbor advertisement message (ICPMv6 Type 136) on the local link.

After the source node receives the neighbor advertisement, the source node and destination node can communicate. Neighbor solicitation messages are also used to verify the reachability of a neighbor after the link-layer address of a neighbor is identified. When a node wants to verifying the reachability of a neighbor, the destination address in a neighbor solicitation message is the unicast address of the neighbor.
Neighbor advertisement messages are also sent when there is a change in the link-layer address of a node on a local link.

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 nd ns-interval 9000

Step 4 Set the amount of time that a remote IPv6 node is reachable.

\texttt{ipv6 nd reachable-time value}

Values for the value argument range from 0 to 3600000 milliseconds. When 0 is used for the value, the reachable time is sent as undetermined. It is up to the receiving devices to set and track the reachable time value.

The neighbor reachable time enables detecting unavailable neighbors. Shorter configured times enable detecting unavailable neighbors more quickly, however, shorter times consume more IPv6 network bandwidth and processing resources in all IPv6 network devices. Very short configured times are not recommended in normal IPv6 operation.

Example:

ciscoasa config-if)# ipv6 nd reachable-time 1700000

Step 5 Set the interval between IPv6 router advertisement transmissions.

\texttt{ipv6 nd ra-interval [msec] value}

The optional msec keyword indicates that the value provided is in milliseconds. If this keyword is not present, the value provided is in seconds. Valid values for the value argument range from 3 to 1800 seconds or from 500 to 1800000 milliseconds if the msec keyword is provided. The default is 200 seconds.

The interval value is included in all IPv6 router advertisements that are sent out of this interface.

The interval between transmissions should be less than or equal to the IPv6 router advertisement lifetime if the ASA is configured as a default router. To prevent synchronization with other IPv6 nodes, randomly adjust the actual value used to within 20 percent of the desired value.

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 nd ra-interval 201

Step 6 Specify the length of time that nodes on the local link should consider the ASA as the default router on the link.

\texttt{ipv6 nd ra-lifetime [msec] value}

The optional msec keyword indicates that the value provided is in milliseconds. Otherwise, the value is in seconds. Values for the value argument range from 0 to 9000 seconds. Entering 0 indicates that the ASA should not be considered a default router on the selected interface.

The router lifetime value is included in all IPv6 router advertisements sent out of the interface. The value indicates the usefulness of the ASA as a default router on this interface.

Example:
Step 7  Suppress router advertisements.

```
ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

Router advertisement messages (ICMPv6 Type 134) are automatically sent in response to router solicitation messages (ICMPv6 Type 133). Router solicitation messages are sent by hosts at system startup so that the host can immediately autoconfigure without needing to wait for the next scheduled router advertisement message.

You may want to disable these messages on any interface for which you do not want the ASA to supply the IPv6 prefix (for example, the outside interface).

Entering this command causes the ASA to appear as a regular IPv6 neighbor on the link and not as an IPv6 router.

Step 8  Add a flag to IPv6 router advertisements to inform IPv6 autoconfiguration clients to use DHCPv6 to obtain an IPv6 address, in addition to the derived stateless autoconfiguration address.

```
ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
```

This option sets the Managed Address Config flag in the IPv6 router advertisement packet.

Step 9  Add a flag to IPv6 router advertisements to inform IPv6 autoconfiguration clients to use DHCPv6 to obtain the DNS server address, or other information.

```
ipv6 nd other-config-flag
```

This option sets the Other Address Config flag in the IPv6 router advertisement packet.

Step 10  Configure which IPv6 prefixes are included in IPv6 router advertisements:

```
ipv6 nd prefix {ipv6_prefix/prefix_length | default} [valid_lifetime preferred_lifetime | at valid_date preferred_date | off-link]
```

The prefix advertisement can be used by neighboring devices to autoconfigure their interface addresses. Stateless autoconfiguration uses IPv6 prefixes provided in router advertisement messages to create the global unicast address from the link-local address.

By default, prefixes configured as addresses on an interface using the `ipv6 address` command are advertised in router advertisements. If you configure prefixes for advertisement using the `ipv6 nd prefix` command, then only these prefixes are advertised.

For stateless autoconfiguration to work correctly, the advertised prefix length in router advertisement messages must always be 64 bits.

- `default`—Indicates that the default prefix is used.
- `valid_lifetime preferred_lifetime`—Specifies the amount of time that the specified IPv6 prefix is advertised as being valid and preferred. An address has no restrictions during the preferred lifetime. After the preferred lifetime expires, the address goes into a deprecated state; while an address is in a deprecated state, its use is discouraged, but not strictly forbidden. After the valid lifetime expires, the address becomes invalid and cannot be used. The valid lifetime must be greater than or equal to the preferred lifetime. Values range from 0 to 4294967295 seconds. The maximum value represents infinity, which can also be specified with the `infinite` keyword. The valid lifetime default is 2592000 (30 days). The preferred lifetime default is 604800 (7 days).
• **at valid_date preferred_date**—Indicates a specific date and time at which the prefix expires. Specify the date as the `month_name day hh:mm`. For example, enter `dec 1 13:00`.

• **no-advertise**—Disables advertisement of the prefix.

• **no-autoconfig**—Specifies that the prefix cannot be used for IPv6 autoconfiguration.

• **off-link**—Configures the specified prefix as off-link. The prefix will be advertised with the L-bit clear. The prefix will not be inserted into the routing table as a Connected prefix.

When onlink is on (by default), the specified prefix is assigned to the link. Nodes sending traffic to such addresses that contain the specified prefix consider the destination to be locally reachable on the link.

**Example:**

```bash
    ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix 2001:DB8::/32 1000 900
```

**Step 11** Configure a static entry in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

**ipv6 neighbor ipv6_address if_name mac_address**

The following guidelines and limitations apply for configuring a static IPv6 neighbor:

• The **ipv6 neighbor** command is similar to the `arp` command. If an entry for the specified IPv6 address already exists in the neighbor discovery cache—learned through the IPv6 neighbor discovery process—the entry is automatically converted to a static entry. These entries are stored in the configuration when the `copy` command is used to store the configuration.

• Use the **show ipv6 neighbor** command to view static entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

• The **clear ipv6 neighbor** command deletes all entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache except static entries. The **no ipv6 neighbor** command deletes a specified static entry from the neighbor discovery cache; the command does not remove dynamic entries—entries learned from the IPv6 neighbor discovery process—from the cache. Disabling IPv6 on an interface by using the **no ipv6 enable** command deletes all IPv6 neighbor discovery cache entries configured for that interface except static entries (the state of the entry changes to INCMP [Incomplete]).

• Static entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache are not modified by the neighbor discovery process.

• The **clear ipv6 neighbor** command does not remove static entries from the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache; it only clears the dynamic entries.

• The ICMP syslogs generated are caused by a regular refresh of IPv6 neighbor entries. The ASA default timer for IPv6 neighbor entry is 30 seconds, so the ASA would generate ICMPv6 neighbor discovery and response packets about every 30 seconds. If the ASA has both failover LAN and state interfaces configured with IPv6 addresses, then every 30 seconds, ICMPv6 neighbor discovery and response packets will be generated by both ASAs for both configured and link-local IPv6 addresses. In addition, each packet will generate several syslogs (ICMP connection and local-host creation or teardown), so it may appear that constant ICMP syslogs are being generated. The refresh time for IPv6 neighbor entry is configurable on the regular data interface, but not configurable on the failover interface. However, the CPU impact for this ICMP neighbor discovery traffic is minimal.

**Example:**
Monitoring Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces

You can monitor interface statistics, status, PPPoE.

Interface Statistics and Information

- **show interface**
  Displays interface statistics.
- **show interface ip brief**
  Displays interface IP addresses and status.
- **show bridge-group**
  Displays bridge group information such as interfaces assigned, MAC addresses, and IP addresses.

DHCP Information

- **show ipv6 dhcp interface [ifc_name [statistics]]**
  The `show ipv6 dhcp interface` command displays DHCPv6 information for all interfaces. If the interface is configured for DHCPv6 stateless server configuration (see Configure the DHCPv6 Stateless Server, on page 652), this command lists the DHCPv6 pool that is being used by the server. If the interface has DHCPv6 address client or Prefix Delegation client configuration, this command shows the state of each client and the values received from the server. For a specific interface, you can show message statistics for the DHCP server or client. The following examples show information provided by this command:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# show ipv6 dhcp interface
GigabitEthernet1/1 is in server mode
    Using pool: Sample-Pool

GigabitEthernet1/2 is in client mode
    Prefix State is OPEN
    Renew will be sent in 00:03:46
    Address State is OPEN
    Renew for address will be sent in 00:03:47
    List of known servers:
    Reachable via address: fe80::20c:29ff:fe96:1bf4
        DUID: 000100011D9D1712005056A07E06
        Preference: 0
        Configuration parameters:
        IA PD: IA ID 0x00030001, T1 250, T2 400
            Prefix: 2005:abcd:ab03::/48
                preferred lifetime 500, valid lifetime 600
                expires at Nov 26 2014 03:11 PM (577 seconds)
        IA NA: IA ID 0x00030001, T1 250, T2 400
```
Management1/1 is in client mode
Prefix State is IDLE
Address State is OPEN
Renew for address will be sent in 11:26:44

Reachable via address: fe80::4e00:82ff:fe6f:f6f9
DUID: 000300014C00826FF6F8
Preference: 0
Configuration parameters:
IA NA: IA ID 0x000a0001, T1 43200, T2 69120
Address: 2308:2308:210:1812:2504:1234:abcd:8e5a/128
preferred lifetime INFINITY, valid lifetime INFINITY
Information refresh time: 0

Ciscoasa(config-if)# show ipv6 dhcp interface outside statistics

DHCPV6 Client PD statistics:

Protocol Exchange Statistics:

- Number of Solicit messages sent: 1
- Number of Advertise messages received: 1
- Number of Request messages sent: 1
- Number of Renew messages sent: 45
- Number of Rebind messages sent: 0
- Number of Reply messages received: 46
- Number of Release messages sent: 0
- Number of Reconfigure messages received: 0
- Number of Information-request messages sent: 0

Error and Failure Statistics:

- Number of Re-transmission messages sent: 1
- Number of Message Validation errors in received messages: 0

DHCPV6 Client address statistics:

Protocol Exchange Statistics:

- Number of Solicit messages sent: 1
- Number of Advertise messages received: 1
- Number of Request messages sent: 1
- Number of Renew messages sent: 45
- Number of Rebind messages sent: 0
- Number of Reply messages received: 46
- Number of Release messages sent: 0
- Number of Reconfigure messages received: 0
- Number of Information-request messages sent: 0

Error and Failure Statistics:
Number of Re-transmission messages sent: 1
Number of Message Validation errors in received messages: 0

• **show ipv6 dhcp client [pd] statistics**

The **show ipv6 dhcp client statistics** command shows DHCPv6 client statistics and shows the output of the number of messages sent and received. The **show ipv6 dhcp client pd statistics** command shows the Prefix Delegation client statistics. The following examples show information provided by this command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show ipv6 dhcp client statistics

Protocol Exchange Statistics:
Total number of Solicit messages sent: 4
Total number of Advertise messages received: 4
Total number of Request messages sent: 4
Total number of Renew messages sent: 92
Total number of Rebind messages sent: 0
Total number of Reply messages received: 96
Total number of Release messages sent: 6
Total number of Reconfigure messages received: 0
Total number of Information-request messages sent: 0

Error and Failure Statistics:
Total number of Re-transmission messages sent: 8
Total number of Message Validation errors in received messages: 0
```

```
ciscoasa(config)# show ipv6 dhcp client pd statistics

Protocol Exchange Statistics:
Total number of Solicit messages sent: 1
Total number of Advertise messages received: 1
Total number of Request messages sent: 1
Total number of Renew messages sent: 92
Total number of Rebind messages sent: 0
Total number of Reply messages received: 93
Total number of Release messages sent: 0
Total number of Reconfigure messages received: 0
Total number of Information-request messages sent: 0

Error and Failure Statistics:

```
Total number of Re-transmission messages sent: 1
Total number of Message Validation errors in received messages: 0
```

• **show ipv6 dhcp ha statistics**

The **show ipv6 dhcp ha statistics** command shows the transaction statistics between failover units, including how many times the DUID information was synced between the units. The following examples show information provided by this command.

On an active unit:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show ipv6 dhcp ha statistics
```

```
```
DHCPv6 HA global statistics:
  DUID sync messages sent: 1
  DUID sync messages received: 0

DHCPv6 HA error statistics:
  Send errors: 0

On an standby unit:

ciscoasa(config)# show ipv6 dhcp ha statistics

DHCPv6 HA global statistics:
  DUID sync messages sent: 0
  DUID sync messages received: 1

DHCPv6 HA error statistics:
  Send errors: 0

• show ipv6 general-prefix

The show ipv6 general-prefix command shows all the prefixes acquired by the DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation clients and the ASA distribution of that prefix to other processes ("Consumer List"). The following example shows information provided by this command:

ciscoasa(config)# show ipv6 general-prefix
IPv6 Prefix Sample-PD, acquired via DHCP PD
  2005:abcd:ab03:/:48 Valid lifetime 524, preferred lifetime 424
  Consumer List Usage count
  BGP network command 1
  inside (Address command) 1

PPPoE

• show ip address interface_name pppoe

Displays the current PPPoE client configuration information.

• debug pppoe {event | error | packet}

Enables debugging for the PPPoE client.

• show vpdn session [l2tp | pppoe] [id sess_id | packets | state | window]

Views the status of PPPoE sessions.

The following examples show information provided by this command:

ciscoasa# show vpdn
Tunnel id 0, 1 active sessions
  time since change 65862 secs
  Remote Internet Address 10.0.0.1
  Local Internet Address 199.99.99.3
  6 packets sent, 6 received, 84 bytes sent, 0 received
  Remote Internet Address is 10.0.0.1
  Session state is SESSION_UP
IPv6 Neighbor Discovery

To monitor IPv6 neighbor discovery parameters, enter the following command:

- **show ipv6 interface**

  This command displays the usability status of interfaces configured for IPv6, including the interface name, such as “outside,” and displays the settings for the specified interface. However, it excludes the name from the command and displays the settings for all interfaces that have IPv6 enabled on them. Output for the command shows the following:

  - The name and status of the interface.
  - The link-local and global unicast addresses.
  - The multicast groups to which the interface belongs.
  - ICMP redirect and error message settings.
  - Neighbor discovery settings.
  - The actual time when the command is set to 0.
  - The neighbor discovery reachable time that is being used.

Examples for Routed and Transparent Mode Interfaces

Transparent Mode Example with 2 Bridge Groups

The following example for transparent mode includes two bridge groups of three interfaces each, plus a management-only interface:
interface gigabitethernet 0/0
  nameif inside1
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 1
  no shutdown
interface gigabitethernet 0/1
  nameif outside1
  security-level 0
  bridge-group 1
  no shutdown
interface gigabitethernet 0/2
  nameif dmz1
  security-level 50
  bridge-group 1
  no shutdown
interface bvi 1
  ip address 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.1.3.2

interface gigabitethernet 1/0
  nameif inside2
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 2
  no shutdown
interface gigabitethernet 1/1
  nameif outside2
  security-level 0
  bridge-group 2
  no shutdown
interface gigabitethernet 1/2
  nameif dmz2
  security-level 50
  bridge-group 2
  no shutdown
interface bvi 2
  ip address 10.3.5.8 255.255.255.0 standby 10.3.5.9

interface management 0/0
  nameif mgmt
  security-level 100
  ip address 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.2.1.2
  no shutdown

Switched LAN Segment Example with 2 Bridge Groups

The following example configures 2 bridge groups with 3 interfaces each and one regular routed interface for outside. Bridge group 1 is inside and bridge group 2 is dmz with public web servers. The bridge group member interfaces can communicate freely within the bridge group because each member is at the same security level, and we enabled same security communication. Although the inside member security level is 100 and the dmz member security level is also 100, these security levels do not apply to inter-BVI communications; only the BVI security levels affect inter-BVI traffic. The security levels of the BVIs and outside (100, 50, and 0) implicitly permit traffic from inside to dmz and inside to outside; and from dmz to outside. An access rule is applied to outside to allow traffic to the servers on dmz.
interface gigabitethernet 1/1
  nameif outside
  security-level 0
  ip address dhcp setroute
  no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet 1/2
  nameif inside1
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 1
  no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet 1/3
  nameif inside2
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 1
  no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet 1/4
  nameif inside3
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 1
  no shutdown

interface bvi 1
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0

interface gigabitethernet 1/5
  nameif dmz1
  security-level 100
  bridge-group 2
  no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet 1/6
  nameif dmz2
```
security-level 100
bridge-group 2
no shutdown
interface gigabitethernet 1/7
   nameif dmz3
   security-level 100
   bridge-group 2
   no shutdown
!
interface bvi 2
   nameif dmz
   security-level 50
   ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.224
!
same-security-traffic permit inter-interface
!
# Assigns IP addresses to inside hosts
dhcpd address 10.10.10.2-10.10.10.200 inside
dhcpd enable inside
!
# Applies interface PAT for inside traffic going outside
nat (inside1, outside) source dynamic any interface
nat (inside2, outside) source dynamic any interface
nat (inside3, outside) source dynamic any interface
!
# Allows outside traffic to each server for specific applications
object network server1
   host 209.165.201.2
object network server2
   host 209.165.201.3
object network server3
   host 209.165.201.4
!
# Defines mail services allowed on server3
object-group service MAIL
   service-object tcp destination eq pop3
   service-object tcp destination eq imap4
   service-object tcp destination eq smtp
!
# Allows access from outside to servers on the DMZ
access-list SERVERS extended permit tcp any object server1 eq www
access-list SERVERS extended permit tcp any object server2 eq ftp
access-list SERVERS extended permit tcp any object server3 object-group MAIL
access-group SERVERS in interface outside
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 support for transparent mode</td>
<td>8.2(1)</td>
<td>IPv6 support was introduced for transparent firewall mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge groups for transparent mode</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>If you do not want the overhead of security contexts, or want to maximize your use of security contexts, you can group interfaces together in a bridge group, and then configure multiple bridge groups, one for each network. Bridge group traffic is isolated from other bridge groups. You can configure up to eight bridge groups of four interfaces each in single mode or per context. We introduced the following commands: <code>interface bvi</code>, <code>show bridge-group</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Config Flags for IPv6 DHCP Relay</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: <code>ipv6 nd managed-config-flag</code>, <code>ipv6 nd other-config-flag</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent mode bridge group maximum increased to 250</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>The bridge group maximum was increased from 8 to 250 bridge groups. You can configure up to 250 bridge groups in single mode or per context in multiple mode, with 4 interfaces maximum per bridge group. We modified the following commands: <code>interface bvi</code>, <code>bridge-group</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent mode maximum interfaces per bridge group increased to 64</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>The maximum interfaces per bridge group was increased from 4 to 64. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 DHCP</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>The ASA now supports the following features for IPv6 addressing:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• DHCPv6 Address client—The ASA obtains an IPv6 global address and optional default route from the DHCPv6 server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client—The ASA obtains delegated prefix(es) from a DHCPv6 server. The ASA can then use these prefixes to configure other ASA interface addresses so that StateLess Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC) clients can autoconfigure IPv6 addresses on the same network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• BGP router advertisement for delegated prefixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• DHCPv6 stateless server—The ASA provides other information such as the domain name to SLAAC clients when they send Information Request (IR) packets to the ASA. The ASA only accepts IR packets, and does not assign addresses to the clients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We added or modified the following commands: clear ipv6 dhcp statistics, domain-name, dns-server, import, ipv6 address autoconfig, ipv6 address dhcp, ipv6 dhcp client pd, ipv6 dhcp client pd hint, ipv6 dhcp pool, ipv6 dhcp server, network, nis address, nis domain-name, nisp address, nisp domain-name, show bgp ipv6 unicast, show ipv6 dhcp, show ipv6 general-prefix, sip address, sip domain-name, sntp address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Routing and Bridging</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>Integrated Routing and Bridging provides the ability to route between a bridge group and a routed interface. A bridge group is a group of interfaces that the ASA bridges instead of routes. The ASA is not a true bridge in that the ASA continues to act as a firewall: access control between interfaces is controlled, and all of the usual firewall checks are in place. Previously, you could only configure bridge groups in transparent firewall mode, where you cannot route between bridge groups. This feature lets you configure bridge groups in routed firewall mode, and to route between bridge groups and between a bridge group and a routed interface. The bridge group participates in routing by using a Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI) to act as a gateway for the bridge group. Integrated Routing and Bridging provides an alternative to using an external Layer 2 switch if you have extra interfaces on the ASA to assign to the bridge group. In routed mode, the BVI can be a named interface and can participate separately from member interfaces in some features, such as access rules and DHCP server. The following features that are supported in transparent mode are not supported in routed mode: multiple context mode, ASA clustering. The following features are also not supported on BVIs: dynamic routing and multicast routing. We modified the following commands: access-group, access-list ethertype, arp-inspection, dhcpd, mac-address-table static, mac-address-table aging-time, mac-learn, route, show arp-inspection, show bridge-group, show mac-address-table, show mac-learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-bit Subnet Mask</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>For routed interfaces, you can configure an IP address on a 31-bit subnet for point-to-point connections. The 31-bit subnet includes only 2 addresses; normally, the first and last address in the subnet is reserved for the network and broadcast, so a 2-address subnet is not usable. However, if you have a point-to-point connection and do not need network or broadcast addresses, a 31-bit subnet is a useful way to preserve addresses in IPv4. For example, the failover link between 2 ASAs only requires 2 addresses; any packet that is transmitted by one end of the link is always received by the other, and broadcasting is unnecessary. You can also have a directly-connected management station running SNMP or Syslog. This feature is not supported with BVIs for bridge groups or multicast routing. We modified the following commands: <code>ip address</code>, <code>http</code>, <code>logging host</code>, <code>snmp-server</code>, <code>ssh</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 17

Advanced Interface Configuration

This chapter describes how to configure MAC addresses for interfaces, how to set the maximum transmission unit (MTU), and set the TCP maximum segment size (TCP MSS), and how to allow same security level communication. Setting the correct MTU and maximum TCP segment size is essential for the best network performance.

• About Advanced Interface Configuration, on page 595
• Manually Configure the MAC Address, on page 600
• Automatically Assign MAC Addresses in Multiple Context Mode, on page 601
• Configure the MTU and TCP MSS, on page 602
• Allow Same Security Level Communication, on page 603
• History for Advanced Interface Configuration, on page 604

About Advanced Interface Configuration

This section describes advanced interface settings.

About MAC Addresses

You can manually assign MAC addresses to override the default. For multiple context mode, you can automatically generate unique MAC addresses (for all interfaces assigned to a context).

Note

You might want to assign unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces defined on the ASA, because they use the same burned-in MAC address of the parent interface. For example, your service provider might perform access control based on the MAC address. Also, because IPv6 link-local addresses are generated based on the MAC address, assigning unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces allows for unique IPv6 link-local addresses, which can avoid traffic disruption in certain instances on the ASA.

Default MAC Addresses

Default MAC address assignments depend on the type of interface.

• Physical interfaces—The physical interface uses the burned-in MAC address.
• Redundant interfaces—A redundant interface uses the MAC address of the first physical interface that you add. If you change the order of the member interfaces in the configuration, then the MAC address changes to match the MAC address of the interface that is now listed first. If you assign a MAC address to the redundant interface, then it is used regardless of the member interface MAC addresses.

• EtherChannels (Firepower Models)—For an EtherChannel, all interfaces that are part of the channel group share the same MAC address. This feature makes the EtherChannel transparent to network applications and users, because they only see the one logical connection; they have no knowledge of the individual links. The port-channel interface uses a unique MAC address from a pool; interface membership does not affect the MAC address.

• EtherChannels (ASA Models)—The port-channel interface uses the lowest-numbered channel group interface MAC address as the port-channel MAC address. Alternatively you can configure a MAC address for the port-channel interface. We recommend configuring a unique MAC address in case the group channel interface membership changes. If you remove the interface that was providing the port-channel MAC address, then the port-channel MAC address changes to the next lowest numbered interface, thus causing traffic disruption.

• Subinterfaces—All subinterfaces of a physical interface use the same burned-in MAC address. You might want to assign unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces. For example, your service provider might perform access control based on the MAC address. Also, because IPv6 link-local addresses are generated based on the MAC address, assigning unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces allows for unique IPv6 link-local addresses, which can avoid traffic disruption in certain instances on the ASA.

• ASASM VLANs—For the ASASM, all VLANs use the same MAC address provided by the backplane.

**Automatic MAC Addresses**

In multiple context mode, auto-generation assigns unique MAC addresses to all interfaces assigned to a context.

If you manually assign a MAC address and also enable auto-generation, then the manually assigned MAC address is used. If you later remove the manual MAC address, the auto-generated address is used, if enabled.

In the rare circumstance that the generated MAC address conflicts with another private MAC address in your network, you can manually set the MAC address for the interface.

Because auto-generated addresses (when using a prefix) start with A2, you cannot start manual MAC addresses with A2 if you also want to use auto-generation.

The ASA generates the MAC address using the following format:

A2<xx><yy><zz><zzzz>

Where <xx><yy> is a user-defined prefix or an autogenerated prefix based on the last two bytes of the interface MAC address, and <zz><zzzz> is an internal counter generated by the ASA. For the standby MAC address, the address is identical except that the internal counter is increased by 1.

For an example of how the prefix is used, if you set a prefix of 77, then the ASA converts 77 into the hexadecimal value 004D (<yyyy>). When used in the MAC address, the prefix is reversed (xyyy) to match the ASA native form:

A24D.00<zz><zzzz>

For a prefix of 1009 (03F1), the MAC address is:

A2F1.03<zz><zzzz>
The MAC address format without a prefix is a legacy version. See the `mac-address auto` command in the command reference for more information about the legacy format.

### About the MTU

The MTU specifies the maximum frame *payload size* that the ASA can transmit on a given Ethernet interface. The MTU value is the frame size *without* Ethernet headers, VLAN tagging, or other overhead. For example, when you set the MTU to 1500, the expected frame size is 1518 bytes including the headers, or 1522 when using VLAN. Do not set the MTU value higher to accommodate these headers.

For VXLAN, the entire Ethernet datagram is being encapsulated, so the new IP packet is larger and requires a larger MTU: you should set the ASA VTEP source interface MTU to be the network MTU + 54 bytes.

### Path MTU Discovery

The ASA supports Path MTU Discovery (as defined in RFC 1191), which lets all devices in a network path between two hosts coordinate the MTU so they can standardize on the lowest MTU in the path.

### Default MTU

The default MTU on the ASA is 1500 bytes. This value does not include the 18-22 bytes for the Ethernet header, VLAN tagging, or other overhead.

When you enable VXLAN on the VTEP source interface, if the MTU is less than 1554 bytes, then the ASA automatically raises the MTU to 1554 bytes. In this case, the entire Ethernet datagram is being encapsulated, so the new packet is larger and requires a larger MTU. In general, you should set the ASA source interface MTU to be the network MTU + 54 bytes.

### MTU and Fragmentation

For IPv4, if an outgoing IP packet is larger than the specified MTU, it is fragmented into 2 or more frames. Fragments are reassembled at the destination (and sometimes at intermediate hops), and fragmentation can cause performance degradation. For IPv6, packets are typically not allowed to be fragmented at all. Therefore, your IP packets should fit within the MTU size to avoid fragmentation.

For TCP packets, the endpoints typically use their MTU to determine the TCP maximum segment size (MTU - 40, for example). If additional TCP headers are added along the way, for example for site-to-site VPN tunnels, then the TCP MSS might need to be adjusted down by the tunneling entity. See About the TCP MSS, on page 598.

For UDP or ICMP, the application should take the MTU into account to avoid fragmentation.

### MTU and Jumbo Frames

A larger MTU lets you send larger packets. Larger packets might be more efficient for your network. See the following guidelines:
• Matching MTUs on the traffic path—We recommend that you set the MTU on all ASA interfaces and other device interfaces along the traffic path to be the same. Matching MTUs prevents intermediate devices from fragmenting the packets.

• Accommodating jumbo frames—You can set the MTU up to 9198 bytes when you enable jumbo frames. The maximum is 9000 for the ASAv and 9184 for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis.

**Note** For the ASA 5585-X, if you use VLAN tagging, the maximum MTU is 4-bytes smaller: 9194.

### About the TCP MSS

The TCP maximum segment size (MSS) is the size of the TCP payload *before* any TCP and IP headers are added. UDP packets are not affected. The client and the server exchange TCP MSS values during the three-way handshake when establishing the connection.

You can set the TCP MSS on the ASA for through traffic; by default, the maximum TCP MSS is set to 1380 bytes. This setting is useful when the ASA needs to add to the size of the packet for IPsec VPN encapsulation. However, for non-IPsec endpoints, you should disable the maximum TCP MSS on the ASA.

If you set a maximum TCP MSS, if either endpoint of a connection requests a TCP MSS that is larger than the value set on the ASA, then the ASA overwrites the TCP MSS in the request packet with the ASA maximum. If the host or server does not request a TCP MSS, then the ASA assumes the RFC 793-default value of 536 bytes (IPv4) or 1220 bytes (IPv6), but does not modify the packet. For example, you leave the default MTU as 1500 bytes. A host requests an MSS of 1500 minus the TCP and IP header length, which sets the MSS to 1460. If the ASA maximum TCP MSS is 1380 (the default), then the ASA changes the MSS value in the TCP request packet to 1380. The server then sends packets with 1380-byte payloads. The ASA can then add up to 120 bytes of headers to the packet and still fit in the MTU size of 1500.

You can also configure the minimum TCP MSS; if a host or server requests a very small TCP MSS, the ASA can adjust the value up. By default, the minimum TCP MSS is not enabled.

For to-the-box traffic, including for SSL VPN connections, this setting does not apply. The ASA uses the MTU to derive the TCP MSS: MTU - 40 (IPv4) or MTU - 60 (IPv6).

### Default TCP MSS

By default, the maximum TCP MSS on the ASA is 1380 bytes. This default accommodates IPv4 IPsec VPN connections where the headers can equal up to 120 bytes; this value fits within the default MTU of 1500 bytes.

### Suggested Maximum TCP MSS Setting

The default TCP MSS assumes the ASA acts as an IPv4 IPsec VPN endpoint and has an MTU of 1500. When the ASA acts as an IPv4 IPsec VPN endpoint, it needs to accommodate up to 120 bytes for TCP and IP headers.

If you change the MTU value, use IPv6, or do not use the ASA as an IPsec VPN endpoint, then you should change the TCP MSS setting. See the following guidelines:

- **Normal traffic**—Disable the TCP MSS limit and accept the value established between connection endpoints. Because connection endpoints typically derive the TCP MSS from the MTU, non-IPsec packets usually fit this TCP MSS.
• IPv4 IPsec endpoint traffic—Set the maximum TCP MSS to the MTU - 120. For example, if you use jumbo frames and set the MTU to 9000, then you need to set the TCP MSS to 8880 to take advantage of the new MTU.

• IPv6 IPsec endpoint traffic—Set the maximum TCP MSS to the MTU - 140.

Inter-Interface Communication

Allowing interfaces on the same security level to communicate with each other provides the following benefits:

• You can configure more than 101 communicating interfaces.

  If you use different levels for each interface and do not assign any interfaces to the same security level, you can configure only one interface per level (0 to 100).

• You want traffic to flow freely between all same security interfaces without ACLs.

If you enable same security interface communication, you can still configure interfaces at different security levels as usual.

Intra-Interface Communication (Routed Firewall Mode)

Intra-interface communication might be useful for VPN traffic that enters an interface, but is then routed out the same interface. The VPN traffic might be unencrypted in this case, or it might be reencrypted for another VPN connection. For example, if you have a hub and spoke VPN network, where the ASA is the hub, and remote VPN networks are spokes, for one spoke to communicate with another spoke, traffic must go into the ASA and then out again to the other spoke.

All traffic allowed by this feature is still subject to firewall rules. Be careful not to create an asymmetric routing situation that can cause return traffic not to traverse the ASA.

For the ASASM, before you can enable this feature, you must first correctly configure the MSFC so that packets are sent to the ASA MAC address instead of being sent directly through the switch to the destination host. The following figure shows a network where hosts on the same interface need to communicate.
The following sample configuration shows the Cisco IOS `route-map` commands used to enable policy routing in the network shown in the figure:

```
route-map intra-inter3 permit 0
  match ip address 103
  set interface Vlan20
  set ip next-hop 10.6.34.7

route-map intra-inter2 permit 20
  match ip address 102
  set interface Vlan20
  set ip next-hop 10.6.34.7

route-map intra-inter1 permit 10
  match ip address 101
  set interface Vlan20
  set ip next-hop 10.6.34.7
```

**Manually Configure the MAC Address**

If you need to manually assign the MAC address, you can do so using this procedure.

You might want to assign unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces defined on the ASA, because they use the same burned-in MAC address of the parent interface. For example, your service provider might perform access control based on the MAC address. Also, because IPv6 link-local addresses are generated based on the MAC address, assigning unique MAC addresses to subinterfaces allows for unique IPv6 link-local addresses, which can avoid traffic disruption in certain instances on the ASA.
Before you begin

In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the `changeto context name` command.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enter interface configuration mode:

`interface id`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
```

**Step 2**

Assign a private MAC address to this interface:

```
mac-address mac_address [standby mac_address]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# mac-address 000C.F142.4CDE
```

The `mac_address` is in H.H.H format, where H is a 16-bit hexadecimal digit. For example, the MAC address 00-0C-F1-42-4C-DE is entered as 000C.F142.4CDE. The MAC address must not have the multicast bit set, that is, the second hexadecimal digit from the left cannot be an odd number.

The first two bytes of a manual MAC address cannot be A2 if you also want to use auto-generated MAC addresses.

For use with failover, set the `standby` MAC address. If the active unit fails over and the standby unit becomes active, the new active unit starts using the active MAC addresses to minimize network disruption, while the old active unit uses the standby address.

---

**Automatically Assign MAC Addresses in Multiple Context Mode**

This section describes how to configure auto-generation of MAC addresses. For multiple context mode, this feature assigns unique MAC addresses to all interface types that are assigned to a context.

**Before you begin**

- When you configure a `nameif` command for the interface, the new MAC address is generated immediately. If you enable this feature after you configure interfaces, then MAC addresses are generated for all interfaces immediately after you enable it. If you disable this feature, the MAC address for each interface reverts to the default MAC address. For example, subinterfaces of GigabitEthernet 0/1 revert to using the MAC address of GigabitEthernet 0/1.

- In the rare circumstance that the generated MAC address conflicts with another private MAC address in your network, you can manually set the MAC address for the interface.
• For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the **changeto system** command.

**Procedure**

Automatically assign private MAC addresses to each interface:

```plaintext
mac-address auto [prefix prefix]
```

If you do not enter a prefix, then the ASA autogenerates the prefix based on the last two bytes of the interface MAC address.

If you manually enter a prefix, then the *prefix* is a decimal value between 0 and 65535. This prefix is converted to a four-digit hexadecimal number, and used as part of the MAC address.

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# mac-address auto prefix 19
```

---

**Configure the MTU and TCP MSS**

**Before you begin**

• In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the **changeto context name** command.

• To increase the MTU above 1500, enable jumbo frames according to Enable Jumbo Frame Support, on page 514. Jumbo frames are supported by default on the ASASM; you do not need to enable them.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Set the MTU between 300 and 9198 bytes (9000 for the ASAv and 9184 for the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis):

```plaintext
mtu interface_name bytes
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# mtu inside 9000
```

The default is 1500 bytes.

**Note** When you set the MTU for a redundant or port-channel interface, the ASA applies the setting to all member interfaces.

For many models that support jumbo frames, if you enter a value for any interface that is greater than 1500, then you need to enable jumbo frame support. See Enable Jumbo Frame Support, on page 514.
Note If you use VLAN tagging, the maximum value for the ASA 5585-X is reduced by 4 bytes: 9194. Even if the ASA lets you set the MTU to a value of 9195-9198, the actual payload size will be 9194.

Step 2 Set the maximum TCP segment size in bytes, between 48 and any maximum number:

```
sysopt connection tcpmss [minimum] bytes
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# sysopt connection tcpmss 8500
ciscoasa(config)# sysopt connection tcpmss minimum 1290
```

The default value is 1380 bytes. You can disable this feature by setting bytes to 0.

For the **minimum** keyword, sets the maximum segment size to be no less than *bytes*, between 48 and 65535. The minimum feature is disabled by default (set to 0).

Step 3 For ASA Cluster settings, see Configure Interfaces on the Master Unit, on page 357.

Examples

The following example enables jumbo frames, increases the MTU on all interfaces, and disables the TCP MSS for non-VPN traffic (by setting the TCP MSS to 0, which means there is no limit):

```
jumbo frame-reservation
mtu inside 9198
mtu outside 9198
sysopt connection tcpmss 0
```

The following example enables jumbo frames, increases the MTU on all interfaces, and changes the TCP MSS for VPN traffic to 9078 (the MTU minus 120):

```
jumbo frame-reservation
mtu inside 9198
mtu outside 9198
sysopt connection tcpmss 9078
```

Allow Same Security Level Communication

By default, interfaces on the same security level cannot communicate with each other, and packets cannot enter and exit the same interface. This section describes how to enable inter-interface communication when interfaces are on the same security level, and how to enable intra-interface communication.

Procedure

Step 1 Enable interfaces on the same security level so that they can communicate with each other:

```
same-security-traffic permit inter-interface
```
Step 2
Enable communication between hosts connected to the same interface:

```
same-security-traffic permit intra-interface
```

---

**History for Advanced Interface Configuration**

**Table 23: History for Advanced Interface Configuration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum MTU is now 9198 bytes</td>
<td>9.1(6), 9.2(1)</td>
<td>The maximum MTU that the ASA can use is 9198 bytes (check for your model’s exact limit at the CLI help). This value does not include the Layer 2 header. Formerly, the ASA let you specify the maximum MTU as 65535 bytes, which was inaccurate and could cause problems. If your MTU was set to a value higher than 9198, then the MTU is automatically lowered when you upgrade. In some cases, this MTU change can cause an MTU mismatch; be sure to set any connecting equipment to use the new MTU value. We modified the following command: <strong>mtu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased MTU size for the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>You can set the maximum MTU to 9184 bytes on the Firepower 4100 and 9300; formerly, the maximum was 9000 bytes. This MTU is supported with FXOS 2.0.1.68 and later. We modified the following command: <strong>mtu</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 18

Traffic Zones

You can assign multiple interfaces to a traffic zone, which lets traffic from an existing flow exit or enter the ASA on any interface within the zone. This capability allows Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing on the ASA as well as external load balancing of traffic to the ASA across multiple interfaces.

- About Traffic Zones, on page 605
- Prerequisites for Traffic Zones, on page 611
- Guidelines for Traffic Zones, on page 612
- Configure a Traffic Zone, on page 613
- Monitoring Traffic Zones, on page 614
- Example for Traffic Zones, on page 617
- History for Traffic Zones, on page 620

About Traffic Zones

This section describes how you should use traffic zones in your network.

Non-Zoned Behavior

The Adaptive Security Algorithm takes into consideration the state of a packet when deciding to permit or deny the traffic. One of the enforced parameters for the flow is that traffic enters and exits the same interface. Any traffic for an existing flow that enters a different interface is dropped by the ASA.

Traffic zones let you group multiple interfaces together so that traffic entering or exiting any interface in the zone fulfills the Adaptive Security Algorithm security checks.

Related Topics

Stateful Inspection Overview, on page 8

Why Use Zones?

You can use zones to accommodate several routing scenarios.
Asymmetric Routing

In the following scenario, a connection was established between an inside host and an outside host through ISP 1 on the Outside1 interface. Due to asymmetric routing on the destination network, return traffic arrived from ISP 2 on the Outside2 interface.

Non-Zoned Problem: The ASA maintains the connection tables on a per-interface basis. When the returning traffic arrives at Outside2, it will not match the connection table and will be dropped. For an ASA cluster, asymmetric routing when the cluster has multiple adjacencies to the same router can lead to unacceptable traffic loss.

Zoned Solution: The ASA maintains connection tables on a per-zone basis. If you group Outside1 and Outside2 into a zone, then when the returning traffic arrives at Outside2, it will match the per-zone connection table, and the connection will be allowed.

Lost Route

In the following scenario, a connection was established between an inside host and an outside host through ISP 1 on the Outside1 interface. Due to a lost or moved route between Outside1 and ISP 1, traffic needs to take a different route through ISP 2.
**Non-Zoned Problem:** The connection between the inside and outside host will be deleted; a new connection must be established using a new next-best route. For UDP, the new route will be used after a single packet drop, but for TCP, a new connection has to be reestablished.

**Zoned Solution:** The ASA detects the lost route and switches the flow to the new path through ISP 2. Traffic will be seamlessly forwarded without any packet drops.

**Load Balancing**

In the following scenario, a connection was established between an inside host and an outside host through ISP 1 on the Outside1 interface. A second connection was established through an equal cost route through ISP 2 on Outside2.
Non-Zoned Problem: Load-balancing across interfaces is not possible; you can only load-balance with equal cost routes on one interface.

Zoned Solution: The ASA load-balances connections across up to eight equal cost routes on all the interfaces in the zone.

Per-Zone Connection and Routing Tables

The ASA maintains a per-zone connection table so that traffic can arrive on any of the zone interfaces. The ASA also maintains a per-zone routing table for ECMP support.

ECMP Routing

The ASA supports Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing.

Non-Zoned ECMP Support

Without zones, you can have up to 8 equal cost static or dynamic routes per interface. For example, you can configure three default routes on the outside interface that specify different gateways:

```
route outside 0 0 10.1.1.2
route outside 0 0 10.1.1.3
route outside 0 0 10.1.1.4
```

In this case, traffic is load-balanced on the outside interface between 10.1.1.2, 10.1.1.3, and 10.1.1.4. Traffic is distributed among the specified gateways based on an algorithm that hashes the source and destination IP addresses.
ECMP is not supported across multiple interfaces, so you cannot define a route to the same destination on a different interface. The following route is disallowed when configured with any of the routes above:

```
route outside2 0 0 10.2.1.1
```

### Zoned ECMP Support

With zones, you can have up to 8 equal cost static or dynamic routes across up to 8 interfaces within a zone. For example, you can configure three default routes across three interfaces in the zone:

```
route outside1 0 0 10.1.1.2
route outside2 0 0 10.2.1.2
route outside3 0 0 10.3.1.2
```

Similarly, your dynamic routing protocol can automatically configure equal cost routes. The ASA load-balances traffic across the interfaces with a more robust load balancing mechanism.

When a route is lost, the ASA seamlessly moves the flow to a different route.

### How Connections Are Load-Balanced

The ASA load balances connections across equal cost routes using a hash made from the packet 6-tuple (source and destination IP address, source and destination port, protocol, and ingress interface). Unless the route is lost, a connection will stay on the chosen interface for its duration.

Packets within a connection are not load-balanced across routes; a connection uses a single route unless that route is lost.

The ASA does not consider the interface bandwidth or other parameters when load balancing. You should make sure all interfaces within the same zone have the same characteristics such as MTU, bandwidth, and so on.

The load-balancing algorithm is not user configurable.

### Falling Back to a Route in Another Zone

When a route is lost on an interface, if there are no other routes available within the zone, then the ASA will use a route from a different interface/zone. If this backup route is used, then you may experience packet drops as with non-zoned routing support.

### Interface-Based Security Policy

Zones allow traffic to and from any interface in the zone, but the security policy itself (access rules, NAT, and so on) is still applied per interface, not per zone. If you configure the same security policy for all interfaces within the zone, then you can successfully implement ECMP and load balancing for that traffic. For more information about required parallel interface configuration, see Prerequisites for Traffic Zones, on page 611.

### Supported Services for Traffic Zones

The following services are supported with zones:

- Access Rules
• NAT
• Service Rules, except for QoS traffic policing.
• Routing

You can also configure to- and from-the-box services listed in To- and From-the-Box Traffic, on page 610, although full zoned support is not available.

Do not configure other services (such as VPN or Botnet Traffic Filter) for interfaces in a traffic zone; they may not function or scale as expected.

---

**Note**

For detailed information about how to configure the security policy, see Prerequisites for Traffic Zones, on page 611.

---

**Security Levels**

The first interface that you add to a zone determines the security level of the zone. All additional interfaces must have the same security level. To change the security level for interfaces in a zone, you must remove all but one interface, and then change the security levels, and re-add the interfaces.

**Primary and Current Interface for the Flow**

Each connection flow is built based on the initial ingress and egress interfaces. These interfaces are the primary interfaces.

If a new egress interface is used because of route changes or asymmetric routing, then the new interfaces are the current interfaces.

**Joining or Leaving a Zone**

When you assign an interface to a zone, any connections on that interface are deleted. The connections must be reestablished.

If you remove an interface from a zone, any connections that have the interface as the primary interface are deleted. The connections must be reestablished. If the interface is the current interface, the ASA moves the connections back to the primary interface. The zone route table is also refreshed.

**Intra-Zone Traffic**

To allow traffic to enter one interface and exit another in the same zone, enable the same-security permit intra-interface command, which allows traffic to enter and exit the same interface, as well as the same-security permit inter-interface command, which allows traffic between same-security interfaces. Otherwise, a flow cannot be routed between two interfaces in the same zone.

**To- and From-the-Box Traffic**

• You cannot add management-only or management-access interfaces to a zone.
• For management traffic on regular interfaces in a zone, only asymmetric routing on existing flows is supported; there is no ECMP support.

• You can configure a management service on only one zone interface, but to take advantage of asymmetric routing support, you need to configure it on all interfaces. Even when the configurations are parallel on all interfaces, ECMP is not supported.

• The ASA supports the following to- and from-the-box services in a zone:
  • Telnet
  • SSH
  • HTTPS
  • SNMP
  • Syslog

Overlapping IP Addresses Within a Zone

For non-zoned interfaces, the ASA supports overlapping IP address networks on interfaces so long as you configure NAT properly. However, overlapping networks are not supported on interfaces in the same zone.

Prerequisites for Traffic Zones

• Configure all interface parameters including the name, IP address, and security level. Note that the security level must match for all interfaces in the zone. You should plan to group together like interfaces in terms of bandwidth and other Layer 2 properties.

• Configure the following services to match on all zone interfaces:
  • Access Rules—Apply the same access rule to all zone member interfaces, or use a global access rule.
    For example:

    ```
    access-list ZONE1 extended permit tcp any host WEBSERVER1 eq 80
    access-group ZONE1 in interface outside1
    access-group ZONE1 in interface outside2
    access-group ZONE1 in interface outside3
    ```

  • NAT—Configure the same NAT policy on all member interfaces of the zone or use a global NAT rule (in other words, use “any” to represent the zone interfaces in the NAT rule).
    Interface PAT is not supported.
    For example:

    ```
    object network WEBSERVER1
    host 10.9.9.9 255.255.255.255
    nat (inside,any) static 209.165.201.9
    ```
When you use interface-specific NAT and PAT pools, the ASA cannot switch connections over in case of the original interface failure.

If you use interface-specific PAT pools, multiple connections from the same host might load-balance to different interfaces and use different mapped IP addresses. Internet services that use multiple concurrent connections may not work correctly in this case.

• Service Rules—Use the global service policy, or assign the same policy to each interface in a zone. QoS traffic policing is not supported.

For example:

service-policy outside_policy interface outside1
service-policy outside_policy interface outside2
service-policy outside_policy interface outside3

For VoIP inspections, zone load balancing can cause increased out-of-order packets. This situation can occur because later packets might reach the ASA before earlier packets that take a different path. Symptoms of out-of-order packets include:

• Higher memory utilization at intermediate nodes (firewall and IDS) and the receiving end nodes if queuing is used.

• Poor video or voice quality.

To mitigate these effects, we recommend that you use IP addresses only for load distribution for VoIP traffic.

• Configure routing with ECMP zone capabilities in mind.

Guidelines for Traffic Zones

Firewall Mode

Supported in routed firewall mode only. Does not support transparent firewall mode or bridge group interfaces in routed mode.

Failover

• You cannot add the failover or state link to a zone.

• In Active/Active failover mode, you can assign an interface in each context to an asymmetrical routing (ASR) group. This service allows traffic returning on a similar interface on the peer unit to be restored to the original unit. You cannot configure both ASR groups and traffic zones within a context. If you
configure a zone in a context, none of the context interfaces can be part of an ASR group. See Configure Support for Asymmetrically Routed Packets (Active/Active Mode), on page 285 for more information about ASR groups.

- Only the primary interfaces for each connection are replicated to the standby unit; current interfaces are not replicated. If the standby unit becomes active, it will assign a new current interface if necessary.

**Clustering**

- You cannot add the cluster control link to a zone.

**Additional Guidelines**

- You can create a maximum of 256 zones.
- You can add the following types of interfaces to a zone:
  - Physical
  - VLAN
  - EtherChannel
  - Redundant
- You cannot add the following types of interfaces:
  - Management-only
  - Management-access
  - Failover or state link
  - Cluster control link
  - Member interfaces in an EtherChannel or redundant interface
  - VNI; also, if a regular data interface is marked as nve-only, it cannot be a member of a zone.
  - BVI, or bridge group member interfaces.
- An interface can be a member of only one zone.
- You can include up to 8 interfaces per zone.
- For ECMP, you can add up to 8 equal cost routes per zone, across all zone interfaces. You can also configure multiple routes on a single interface as part of the 8 route limit.
- When you add an interface to a zone, all static routes for those interfaces are removed.
- You cannot enable DHCP Relay on an interface in a zone.

### Configure a Traffic Zone

Configure a named zone, and assign interfaces to the zone.
**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Add the zone:

```
zone name
```

**Example:**
```
zone outside
```

The zone name can be up to 48 characters in length.

**Step 2**
Add an interface to the zone:

```
interface id zone-member zone_name
```

**Example:**
```
interface gigabitethernet0/0
    zone-member outside
```

**Step 3**
Add more interfaces to the zone; ensure they have the same security level as the first interface you added.

**Example:**
```
interface gigabitethernet0/1
    zone-member outside
interface gigabitethernet0/2
    zone-member outside
interface gigabitethernet0/3
    zone-member outside
```

**Examples**
The following example configures an outside zone with 4 member interfaces:
```
zone outside
interface gigabitethernet0/0
    zone-member outside
interface gigabitethernet0/1
    zone-member outside
interface gigabitethernet0/2
    zone-member outside
interface gigabitethernet0/3
    zone-member outside
```

**Monitoring Traffic Zones**

This section describes how to monitor traffic zones.
Zone Information

- **show zone [name]**

  Shows zone ID, context, security level, and members.

  See the following output for the `show zone` command:

  ```
ciscoasa# show zone outside-zone
Zone: zone-outside id: 2
Security-level: 0
Context: test-ctx
  Zone Member(s) : 2
outside1 GigabitEthernet0/0
outside2 GigabitEthernet0/1
```

- **show nameif zone**

  Shows the interface names and zone names.

  See the following output for the `show nameif zone` command:

  ```
ciscoasa# show nameif zone
Interface Name zone-name Security
GigabitEthernet0/0 inside-1 inside-zone 100
GigabitEthernet0/1.21 inside inside-zone 100
GigabitEthernet0/1.31 4 0
GigabitEthernet0/2 outside outside-zone 0
Management0/0 lan 0
```

Zone Connections

- **show conn [long | detail] [zone zone_name [zone zone_name] [zone zone_name] [...]]**

  The `show conn zone` command displays connections for a zone. The `long` and `detail` keywords show the primary interface on which the connection was built and the current interface used to forward the traffic.

  See the following output for the `show conn long zone` command:

  ```
ciscoasa# show conn long zone zone-inside zone zone-outside
TCP outside-zone:outside1(outside2): 10.122.122.1:1080
inside-zone:inside1(inside2): 10.121.121.1:34254, idle 0:00:02, bytes 10, flags UO
```

- **show asp table zone**

  Shows the accelerated security path tables for debugging purposes.

- **show local-host [zone zone_name [zone zone_name] [...]]**

  Shows the network states of local hosts within a zone.

  See the following output for the `show local-host zone` command. The primary interface is listed first, and the current interface is in parentheses.
ciscoasa# show local-host zone outside-zone

Zone:outside-zone: 4 active, 5 maximum active, 0 denied
local host: <10.122.122.1>,
TCP flow count/limit = 3/unlimited
TCP embryonic count to host = 0
TCP intercept watermark = unlimited
UDP flow count/limit = 0/unlimited

Conn:
TCP outside-zone:outside1(outside2): 10.122.122.1:1080
inside-zone:inside1(inside2): 10.121.121.1:34254, idle 0:00:02, bytes 10, flags UO

Zone Routing

• show route zone

Shows the routes for zone interfaces.

See the following output for the show route zone command:

ciscoasa# show route zone

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
  D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
  N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
  E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
  i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, IA - IS-IS inter area
  * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, O - ODR
  P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set
S 192.168.105.1 255.255.255.255 [1/0] via 172.16.1.1, outside-zone:outside1
C 192.168.212.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, lan-zone:inside,
C 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, wan-zone:outside2
S 10.5.5.0 255.255.255.0 [1/0] via 172.16.1.1, wan-zone:outside2
O 10.2.2.1 255.255.255.255 [10/11] via 192.168.212.3, 2:09:24, lan-zone:inside

• show asp table routing

Shows the accelerated security path tables for debugging purposes, and shows the zone associated with each route.

See the following output for the show asp table routing command:

ciscoasa# show asp table routing
route table timestamp: 60
in 255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.2.0.1 255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.6.6.4 255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.4.4.4 255.255.255.255 via 10.4.0.10 (unresolved, timestamp: 49)
in 172.0.0.67 255.255.255.255 identity
in 172.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 wan-zone:outside2
in 10.85.43.0 255.255.255.0 via 10.4.0.3 (unresolved, timestamp: 50)
in 10.85.45.0 255.255.255.0 via 10.4.0.20 (unresolved, timestamp: 51)
Example for Traffic Zones

The following example assigns 4 VLAN interfaces to the outside zone, and configures 4 equal cost default routes. PAT is configured for the inside interface, and a web server is available on a DMZ interface using static NAT.

```
interface gigabitethernet0/0
  no shutdown
description outside switch 1
interface gigabitethernet0/1
  no shutdown
description outside switch 2
interface gigabitethernet0/2
  no shutdown
description inside switch
zone outside
interface gigabitethernet0/0.101
  vlan 101
```
nameif outside1
security-level 0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
zone-member outside
no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet0/0.102
vlan 102
nameif outside2
security-level 0
ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.224
zone-member outside
no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet0/1.201
vlan 201
nameif outside3
security-level 0
ip address 198.51.100.1 255.255.255.0
zone-member outside
no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet0/1.202
vlan 202
nameif outside4
security-level 0
ip address 203.0.113.1 255.255.255.0
zone-member outside
no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet0/2.301
vlan 301
nameif inside
security-level 100
ip address 192.168.9.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown

interface gigabitethernet0/2.302
vlan 302
nameif dmz
security-level 50
ip address 10.3.5.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown

# Static NAT for DMZ web server on any destination interface
object network WEBSERVER
  host 10.3.5.9 255.255.255.255
  nat (dmz,any) static 209.165.202.129 dns

# Dynamic PAT for inside network on any destination interface
object network INSIDE
  subnet 192.168.9.0 255.255.255.0
  nat (inside,any) dynamic 209.165.202.130

# Global access rule for DMZ web server
access-list WEB-SERVER extended permit tcp any host WEBSERVER eq 80
access-group WEB-SERVER global

# 4 equal cost default routes for outside interfaces
route outside1 0 0 209.165.200.230
route outside2 0 0 209.165.201.10
route outside3 0 0 198.51.100.99
route outside4 0 0 203.0.113.87

# Static routes for NAT addresses - see redistribute static command
route dmz 209.165.202.129 255.255.255.255 10.3.5.99

# The global service policy
class-map inspection_default
    match default-inspection-traffic
policy-map type inspect dns preset_dns_map
    parameters
        message-length maximum client auto
        message-length maximum 512
        dns-guard
        protocol-enforcement
        nat-rewrite
policy-map global_policy
    class inspection_default
        inspect dns preset_dns_map
        inspect ftp
        inspect h323 h225 _default_h323_map
        inspect h323 ras _default_h323_map
        inspect ip-options _default_ip_options_map
        inspect netbios
        inspect rsh
        inspect rtsp
        inspect skinny
        inspect esmtp _default_esmtp_map
        inspect sqlnet
        inspect sunrpc
        inspect tftp
        inspect sip
        inspect xdmcp
    service-policy global_policy global
## History for Traffic Zones

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<td>9.3(2)</td>
<td>You can group interfaces together into a traffic zone to accomplish traffic load balancing (using Equal Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing), route redundancy, and asymmetric routing across multiple interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note** You cannot apply a security policy to a named zone; the security policy is interface-based. When interfaces in a zone are configured with the same access rule, NAT, and service policy, then load-balancing and asymmetric routing operate correctly.

We introduced or modified the following commands: `zone`, `zone-member`, `show running-config zone`, `clear configure zone`, `show zone`, `show asp table zone`, `show nameif zone`, `show conn long`, `show local-host zone`, `show route zone`, `show asp table routing`, `clear conn zone`, `clear local-host zone`. 
PART IV

Basic Settings

- Basic Settings, on page 623
- DHCP and DDNS Services, on page 645
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CHAPTER 19

Basic Settings

This chapter describes how to configure basic settings on the ASA that are typically required for a functioning configuration.

- Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords, on page 623
- Set the Date and Time, on page 625
- Configure the Master Passphrase, on page 630
- Configure the DNS Server, on page 634
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Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords

To set the hostname, domain name, and the enable and Telnet passwords, perform the following steps.

Before you begin

Before you set the hostname, domain name, and the enable and Telnet passwords, check the following requirements:

- In multiple context mode, you can configure the hostname and domain name in both the system and context execution spaces.
- For the enable and Telnet passwords, set them in each context; they are not available in the system. When you session to the ASASM from the switch in multiple context mode, the ASASM uses the login password you set in the admin context.
- To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the `changeto context name` command.

Procedure

Step 1 Specify the hostname for the ASA or for a context. The default hostname is “asa.”
hostname name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# hostname myhostnameexample12345

This name can be up to 63 characters. The hostname must start and end with a letter or digit, and have only letters, digits, or a hyphen.

When you set a hostname for the ASA, that name appears in the command line prompt. If you establish sessions to multiple devices, the hostname helps you keep track of where you enter commands.

For multiple context mode, the hostname that you set in the system execution space appears in the command line prompt for all contexts. The hostname that you optionally set within a context does not appear in the command line, but can be used by the `banner` command `$hostname` token.

Step 2 Specify the domain name for the ASA. The default domain name is default.domain.invalid.

domain-name name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# domain-name example.com

The ASA appends the domain name as a suffix to unqualified names. For example, if you set the domain name to “example.com” and specify a syslog server by the unqualified name of “jupiter,” then the ASA qualifies the name to “jupiter.example.com.”

Step 3 Change the enable password. By default, the enable password is blank.

enable password password

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# enable password Pa$$w0rd

The enable password lets you enter privileged EXEC mode if you do not configure enable authentication. The enable password also lets you log into ASDM with a blank username if you do not configure HTTP authentication.

The `password` argument is a case-sensitive password of up to 127 characters long, and can be any combination of ASCII printable characters (character codes 32-126), with the exception of spaces and the question mark.

This command changes the password for the highest privilege level (15). If you configure local command authorization, you can set enable passwords for each privilege level from 0 to 15 using the following syntax:

```
enable password password level number
```

The `encrypted` keyword (for passwords 32 characters and fewer in 9.6 and earlier) or the `pbkdf2` keyword (for passwords longer than 32 characters in 9.6 and later, and passwords of all lengths in 9.7 and later) indicates that the password is encrypted (using an MD5-based hash or a PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2) hash). Note that already existing passwords continue to use the MD5-based hash unless you enter a new password. When you define a password in the `enable password` command, the ASA encrypts it when it saves it to the configuration for security purposes. When you enter the `show running-config` command, the `enable password` command does not show the actual password; it shows the encrypted password followed by the `encrypted` or `pbkdf2` keyword. For example, if you enter the password “test,” the `show running-config` command output would appear as something similar to the following:
username user1 password DLaU1AX3178qgoB5c71VNw== encrypted

The only time you would actually enter the encrypted or pbkdf2 keyword at the CLI is if you are cutting and pasting a configuration file for use in another ASA, and you are using the same password.

Enter the enable password command without a password to set the password to the default, which is blank.

**Step 4**

Set the login password for Telnet access. There is no default password.

The login password is used for Telnet access when you do not configure Telnet authentication. You also use this password when accessing the ASASM from the switch with the session command.

```
{passwd | password} password [encrypted]
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# password cisco12345

You can enter passwd or password. The password is a case-sensitive password of up to 16 alphanumeric and special characters. You can use any character in the password except a question mark or a space.

The password is saved in the configuration in encrypted form, so you cannot view the original password after you enter it. If for some reason you need to copy the password to another ASA but do not know the original password, you can enter the passwd command with the encrypted password and the encrypted keyword. Normally, you only see this keyword when you enter the show running-config passwd command.

---

## Set the Date and Time

Set the Date and Time

---

**Note**

Do not set the date and time for the ASASM or the Firepower 9300 ASA security module; they receive these settings from the host device.

---

## Set the Time Zone and Daylight Savings Dates

Set the Time Zone and Daylight Savings Dates

To set the time zone and date range, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Set the time zone. By default, the time zone is UTC and the daylight saving time date range is from 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in April to 2:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in October.

```
clock timezone zone [-]hours [minutes]
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# clock timezone PST -8
The zone argument specifies the time zone as a string, for example, PST for Pacific Standard Time. The [-]hours value sets the number of hours of offset from UTC. For example, PST is -8 hours. The minutes value sets the number of minutes of offset from UTC.

Step 2

Enter one of the following commands to change the date range for daylight saving time from the default. The default recurring date range is from 2:00 a.m. on the second Sunday in March to 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in November.

- Set the start and end dates for daylight saving time as a specific date in a specific year. If you use this command, you need to reset the dates every year.

  `clock summer-time zone date {day month | month day} year hh:mm {day month | month day} year hh:mm [offset]`

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa(config)# clock summer-time PDT 1 April 2010 2:00 60
  ```

  The zone value specifies the time zone as a string, for example, PDT for Pacific Daylight Time.
  The day value sets the day of the month, from 1 to 31. You can enter the day and month as April 1 or as 1 April, for example, depending on your standard date format.
  The month value sets the month as a string. You can enter the day and month as April 1 or as 1 April, depending on your standard date format.
  The year value sets the year using four digits, for example, 2004. The year range is 1993 to 2035.
  The hh:mm value sets the hour and minutes in 24-hour time.
  The offset value sets the number of minutes to change the time for daylight saving time. By default, the value is 60 minutes.

- Specify the start and end dates for daylight saving time, in the form of a day and time of the month, and not a specific date in a year. This command enables you to set a recurring date range that you do not need to change yearly.

  `clock summer-time zone recurring [week weekday month hh:mm week weekday month hh:mm] [offset]`

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa(config)# clock summer-time PDT recurring first Monday April 2:00 60
  ```

  The zone value specifies the time zone as a string, for example, PDT for Pacific Daylight Time.
  The week value specifies the week of the month as an integer between 1 and 4 or as the words first or last. For example, if the day might fall in the partial fifth week, then specify last.
  The weekday value specifies the day of the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and so on.
  The month value sets the month as a string.
  The hh:mm value sets the hour and minutes in 24-hour time.
The offset value sets the number of minutes to change the time for daylight savings time. By default, the value is 60 minutes.

---

Set the Date and Time Using an NTP Server

NTP is used to implement a hierarchical system of servers that provide a precisely synchronized time among network systems. This kind of accuracy is required for time-sensitive operations, such as validating CRLs, which include a precise time stamp. You can configure multiple NTP servers. The ASA chooses the server with the lowest stratum—a measure of how reliable the data is.

Time derived from an NTP server overrides any time set manually.

Before you begin

In multiple context mode, you can set the time in the system configuration only.

Procedure

**Step 1**

Enable authentication with an NTP server.

```
ntp authenticate
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ntp authenticate
```

When you enable NTP authentication, you must also specify a key ID in the `ntp trusted-key` command and associate that key with the server with the `ntp server key` command. Configure the actual key for the ID with the `ntp authentication-key` command. If you have multiple servers, configure a separate ID for each server.

**Step 2**

Specify an authentication key ID to be a trusted key, which is required for authentication with an NTP server.

```
ntp trusted-key key_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ntp trusted-key 1
ciscoasa(config)# ntp trusted-key 2
ciscoasa(config)# ntp trusted-key 3
ciscoasa(config)# ntp trusted-key 4
```

The `key_id` argument is a value between 1 and 4294967295. You can enter multiple trusted keys for use with multiple servers.

**Step 3**

Set a key to authenticate with an NTP server.

```
ntp authentication-key key_id md5 key
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ntp authentication-key 1 md5 aNiceKey1
ciscoasa(config)# ntp authentication-key 2 md5 aNiceKey2
```
Step 4  Identify an NTP server.

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ntp server 10.1.1.1 key 1 prefer

ciscoasa(config)# ntp server 10.2.1.1 key 2

If you enabled NTP authentication (ntp authenticate), you must specify the key key_id argument using the ID that you set using the ntp trusted-key command.

The source interface_name keyword-argument pair identifies the outgoing interface for NTP packets if you do not want to use the default interface in the routing table. Because the system does not include any interfaces in multiple context mode, specify an interface name defined in the admin context.

The prefer keyword sets this NTP server as the preferred server if multiple servers have similar accuracy. NTP uses an algorithm to determine which server is the most accurate and synchronizes to that one. If servers are of similar accuracy, then the prefer keyword specifies which of those servers to use. However, if a server is significantly more accurate than the preferred one, the ASA uses the more accurate one. For example, the ASA uses a server of stratum 2 over a server of stratum 3 that is preferred.

You can identify multiple servers; the ASA uses the most accurate server.

---

**Set the Date and Time Manually**

To set the date and time manually, perform the following steps:

**Before you begin**

In multiple context mode, you can set the time in the system configuration only.

**Procedure**

Set the date time manually.

```
clock set hh:mm:ss {month day | day month} year
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa# clock set 20:54:00 april 1 2004

The hh:mm:ss argument sets the hour, minutes, and seconds in 24-hour time. For example, enter 20:54:00 for 8:54 pm.
The day value sets the day of the month, from 1 to 31. You can enter the day and month as April 1 or as 1 April, for example, depending on your standard date format.

The month value sets the month. Depending on your standard date format, you can enter the day and month as April 1 or as 1 April.

The year value sets the year using four digits, for example, 2004. The year range is from 1993 to 2035.

The default time zone is UTC. If you change the time zone after you enter the `clock set` command using the `clock timezone` command, the time automatically adjusts to the new time zone.

This command sets the time in the hardware chip, and does not save the time in the configuration file. This time endures reboots. Unlike the other `clock` commands, this command is a privileged EXEC command. To reset the clock, you need to set a new time with the `clock set` command.

---

### Synchronize Date and Time Using PTP (ISA 3000)

The Precision Time Protocol (PTP) is a time-synchronization protocol developed to synchronize the clocks of various devices in a packet-based network; these device clocks are generally of varying precision and stability. The protocol is designed specifically for industrial, networked measurement and control systems, and is optimal for use in distributed systems because it requires minimal bandwidth and little processing overhead.

A PTP system is a distributed, networked system consisting of a combination of PTP and non-PTP devices. PTP devices include ordinary clocks, boundary clocks and transparent clocks. Non-PTP devices include network switches, routers and other infrastructure devices.

We added the following commands to the ASA default configuration to ensure that PTP traffic is not sent to the ASA FirePOWER module for inspection. If you have an existing deployment, you need to manually add these commands:

```plaintext
object-group service bypass_sfr_inspect
service-object udp destination range 319 320
access-list sfrAccessList extended deny object-group bypass_sfr_inspect any any
```

**Note**

Before you begin

- This feature is only available on the Cisco ISA 3000 appliance.
- Use of PTP is supported in single-context mode only.
- Cisco PTP supports multicast PTP messages only.
- PTP is enabled on all ISA 3000 interfaces in transparent mode by default. In routed mode, you must add the necessary configuration to ensure that the PTP packets are allowed to flow through the device.
- PTP is available only for IPv4 networks, not for IPv6 networks.
- PTP configuration is supported on all physical Ethernet interfaces. It is not supported on:
  - Management interface.
  - Sub-interfaces, channel groups, BVIs or any other virtual interfaces.
• PTP flows on VLAN sub-interfaces are supported, assuming the appropriate PTP configuration is present on the parent interface.

• You must ensure that PTP packets are allowed to flow through the device. In Transparent Firewall mode, the access-list configuration to allow PTP traffic is configured by default. PTP traffic is identified by UDP ports 319 and 320, and destination IP address 224.0.1.129, so in Routed Firewall mode any ACL that allows this traffic should be acceptable.

In Routed Firewall mode, you must also enable multicast-routing for PTP multicast groups:

• Enter the global configuration mode command `multicast-routing`.

• And for each interface on which PTP is enabled, enter the interface configuration command `igmp join-group 224.0.1.129` to statically enable PTP multicast group membership.

To enable PTP time synchronization, follow these steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Specify the domain number of all ports of the device:

`ptp domain domain_num`

**Example:**

`ciscoasa(config)# ptp domain 54`

The `domain_num` argument is the domain number for all ports on the device. Packets received on a different domain are treated like regular multi-cast packets and will not undergo any PTP processing. This value can be from zero to 255; the default value is zero.

**Step 2** (Optional) Configure the PTP clock mode on the device:

`ptp mode e2etransparent`

**Example:**

`ciscoasa(config)# ptp mode e2etransparent`

This command enables End-to-End Transparent mode on all PTP-enabled interfaces.

**Step 3** Enable PTP on an interface:

`ptp enable`

**Example:**

`ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/2`
`ciscoasa(config-if)# ptp enable`

---

**Configure the Master Passphrase**

The master passphrase allows you to securely store plain text passwords in encrypted format and provides a key that is used to universally encrypt or mask all passwords, without changing any functionality. Features that use the master passphrase include the following:
• OSPF
• EIGRP
• VPN load balancing
• VPN (remote access and site-to-site)
• Failover
• AAA servers
• Logging
• Shared licenses

Add or Change the Master Passphrase

To add or change the master passphrase, perform the following steps.

Before you begin

• This procedure will only be accepted in a secure session, for example by console, SSH, or ASDM via HTTPS.

• If failover is enabled but no failover shared key is set, an error message appears if you change the master passphrase, informing you that you must enter a failover shared key to protect the master passphrase changes from being sent as plain text.

• Enabling or changing password encryption in Active/Standby failover causes a write standby, which replicates the active configuration to the standby unit. Without this replication, the encrypted passwords on the standby unit will differ even though they use the same passphrase; configuration replication ensures that the configurations are the same. For Active/Active failover, you must manually enter write standby. A write standby can cause traffic interruption in Active/Active mode, because the configuration is cleared on the secondary unit before the new configuration is synced. You should make all contexts active on the primary ASA using the failover active group 1 and failover active group 2 commands, enter write standby, and then restore the group 2 contexts to the secondary unit using the no failover active group 2 command.

Procedure

Step 1

Set the passphrase used for generating the encryption key. The passphrase must be between 8 and 128 characters long. All characters except a backspace and double quotes are accepted for the passphrase. If you do not enter the new passphrase in the command, you are prompted for it. To change the passphrase, you must enter the old passphrase.

key config-key password-encryption [new_passphrase [old_passphrase]]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# key config-key password-encryption
Old key: bumblebee
New key: haverford
Confirm key: haverford

**Note** Use the interactive prompts to enter passwords to avoid having the passwords logged in the command history buffer.

Use the `no key config-key password-encrypt` command with caution, because it changes the encrypted passwords into plain text passwords. You may use the `no` form of this command when downgrading to a software version that does not support password encryption.

**Step 2**

Enable password encryption.

`password encryption aes`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# password encryption aes
```

As soon as password encryption is enabled and the master passphrase is available, all the user passwords will be encrypted. The running configuration will show the passwords in the encrypted format.

If the passphrase is not configured at the time that password encryption is enabled, the command will succeed in anticipation that the passphrase will be available in the future.

If you later disable password encryption using the `no password encryption aes` command, all existing encrypted passwords are left unchanged, and as long as the master passphrase exists, the encrypted passwords will be decrypted, as required by the application.

**Step 3**

Save the runtime value of the master passphrase and the resulting configuration.

`write memory`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# write memory
```

If you do not enter this command, passwords in startup configuration may still be visible if they were not saved with encryption previously. In addition, in multiple context mode the master passphrase is changed in the system context configuration. As a result, the passwords in all contexts will be affected. If the write memory command is not entered in the system context mode, but not in all user contexts, then the encrypted passwords in user contexts may be stale. Alternatively, use the write memory all command in the system context to save all configurations.

**Examples**

The following example shows that no previous key was present:

```
ciscoasa(config)# key config-key password-encryption 12345678
```

The following example shows that a key already exists:

```
ciscoasa(config)# key config-key password-encryption 23456789
```
Old key: 12345678

In the following example, you enter the command without parameters so that you will be prompted for keys. Because a key already exists, you are prompted for it.

ciscoasa(config)# key config-key password-encryption
Old key: 12345678
New key: 23456789
Confirm key: 23456789

In the following example, there is no existing key, so you are not prompted to supply it.

ciscoasa(config)# key config-key password-encryption
New key: 12345678
Confirm key: 12345678

**Disable the Master Passphrase**

Disabling the master passphrase reverts encrypted passwords into plain text passwords. Removing the passphrase might be useful if you downgrade to a previous software version that does not support encrypted passwords.

**Before you begin**

- You must know the current master passphrase to disable it. See Remove the Master Passphrase, on page 634 if you do not know the passphrase.
- This procedure works only in a secure session; that is, by Telnet, SSH, or ASDM via HTTPS.

To disable the master passphrase, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Remove the master passphrase. If you do not enter the passphrase in the command, you are prompted for it.

```
okeyconfig-keypassword-encryption[old_passphrase]
```

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# no key config-key password-encryption

Warning! You have chosen to revert the encrypted passwords to plain text. This operation will expose passwords in the configuration and therefore exercise caution while viewing, storing, and copying configuration.

Old key: bumblebee

**Step 2**
Save the runtime value of the master passphrase and the resulting configuration.

```
write memory
```

Example:
Remove the Master Passphrase

You cannot recover the master passphrase. If the master passphrase is lost or unknown, you can remove it.

To remove the master passphrase, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Remove the master key and the configuration that includes the encrypted passwords.

write erase

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# write erase

Step 2 Reload the ASA with the startup configuration, without any master key or encrypted passwords.

reload

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# reload

Configure the DNS Server

You need to configure DNS servers so that the ASA can resolve host names to IP addresses. You also must configure DNS servers to use fully qualified domain names (FQDN) network objects in access rules.

Some ASA features require use of a DNS server to access external servers by domain name; for example, the Botnet Traffic Filter feature requires a DNS server to access the dynamic database server and to resolve entries in the static database. Other features, such as the ping or traceroute command, let you enter a name that you want to ping or traceroute, and the ASA can resolve the name by communicating with a DNS server. Many SSL VPN and certificate commands also support names.
The ASA has limited support for using the DNS server, depending on the feature. For example, most commands require you to enter an IP address and can only use a name when you manually configure the `name` command to associate a name with an IP address and enable use of the names using the `names` command.

**Before you begin**

Make sure that you configure the appropriate routing and access rules for any interface on which you enable DNS domain lookup so you can reach the DNS server.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enable the ASA to send DNS requests to a DNS server to perform a name lookup for supported commands.

```
dns domain-lookup interface_name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# dns domain-lookup inside
```

If you do not enable DNS lookup on an interface, then the DNS server source interface or the interface found using the routing table cannot be used.

**Step 2**

Specify the DNS server group that the ASA uses for outgoing requests.

```
dns server-group DefaultDNS
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# dns server-group DefaultDNS
```

Other DNS server groups can be configured for VPN tunnel groups. See the `tunnel-group` command in the command reference for more information.

**Step 3**

Specify one or more DNS servers. You may enter all six IP addresses in the same command, separated by spaces, or you can enter each command separately. The ASA tries each DNS server in order until it receives a response.

```
name-server ip_address [ip_address2] [...] [ip_address6] [interface_name]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-dns-server-group)# name-server 10.1.1.5 192.168.1.67 209.165.201.6 dmz
```

(Optional) Specify the `interface_name` through which the ASA communicates with the server. If you do not specify the interface, the ASA checks the data routing table; if there are no matches, it then checks the management-only routing table.

**Step 4**

Configure the domain name appended to the hostname if it is not fully-qualified:

```
domain-name name
```
Example:

ciscoasa(config-dns-server-group)# domain-name example.com

Step 5  
(Optional.) Configure additional properties of the DNS server group.

Use the following commands to change the characteristics of the group, if the default settings are not appropriate for your network.

• **timeout seconds**—The number of seconds, from 1 to 30, to wait before trying the next DNS server. The default is 2 seconds. Each time the ASA retries the list of servers, this timeout doubles.

• **retries number**—The number of times, from 0 to 10, to retry the list of DNS servers when the ASA does not receive a response.

• **expire-entry-timer minutes number**—The number of minutes after a DNS entry expires (that is, the TTL has passed) that the entry is removed from the DNS lookup table. Removing an entry requires that the table be recompiled, so frequent removals can increase the processing load on the device. Because some DNS entries can have very short TTL (as short as three seconds), you can use this setting to virtually extend the TTL. The default is 1 minute (that is, the entry is removed one minute after the TTL has passed). The range is 1 to 65535 minutes. This option is used when resolving FQDN network objects only.

• **poll-timer minutes number**—The time, in minutes, of the polling cycle used to resolve FQDN network/host objects to IP addresses. FQDN objects are resolved only if they are used in a firewall policy. The timer determines the maximum time between resolutions; the DNS entry's time-to-live (TTL) value is also used to determine when to update to IP address resolution, so individual FQDNs might be resolved more frequently than the polling cycle. The default is 240 (four hours). The range is 1 to 65535 minutes.

---

**Configure the Hardware Bypass and Dual Power Supply (Cisco ISA 3000)**

You can enable the hardware bypass so that traffic continues to flow between an interface pair during a power outage. Supported interface pairs are copper GigabitEthernet 1/1 & 1/2; and GigabitEthernet 1/3 & 1/4. When the hardware bypass is active, no firewall functions are in place, so make sure you understand the risks of allowing traffic through. See the following hardware bypass guidelines:

• This feature is only available on the Cisco ISA 3000 appliance.

• If you have a fiber Ethernet model, only the copper Ethernet pair (GigabitEthernet 1/1 & 1/2) supports hardware bypass.

• When the ISA 3000 loses power and goes into hardware bypass mode, only the supported interface pairs can communicate; when using the default configuration, inside1 <--> inside2, and outside1 <--> outside2 can no longer communicate. Any existing connections between these interfaces will be lost.

• We suggest that you disable TCP sequence randomization (as described in this procedure). If randomization is enabled (the default), then when the hardware bypass is activated, TCP sessions will need to be re-established. By default, the ISA 3000 rewrites the initial sequence number (ISN) of TCP connections.
passing through it to a random number. When the hardware bypass is activated, the ISA 3000 is no longer in the data path and does not translate the sequence numbers; the receiving client receives an unexpected sequence number and drops the connection. Even with TCP sequence randomization disabled, some TCP connections will have to be re-established because of the link that is temporarily down during the switchover.

• Cisco TrustSec connections on hardware bypass interfaces are dropped when hardware bypass is activated. When the ISA 3000 powers on and hardware bypass is deactivated, the connections are renegotiated.

• When the hardware bypass is deactivated, and traffic resumes going through the ISA 3000 data path, some existing TCP sessions need to be re-established because of the link that is temporarily down during the switchover.

• When hardware bypass is active, the Ethernet PHYs are disconnected, so the ASA is unable to determine the interface status. Interfaces may appear to be in a down state.

For dual power supplies in the ISA 3000, you can establish dual power supplies as the expected configuration in the ASA OS. If one power supply fails, the ASA issues an alarm. By default, the ASA expects a single power supply and won't issue an alarm as long as it includes one working power supply.

Before you begin

• You must attach the hardware bypass interfaces to access ports on the switch. Do not attach them to trunk ports.

Procedure

Step 1 Configure the hardware bypass to activate during a power failure:

```
hardware-bypass GigabitEthernet {1/1-1/2 | 1/3-1/4} [sticky]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# hardware-bypass GigabitEthernet 1/1-1/2
ciscoasa(config)# hardware-bypass GigabitEthernet 1/3-1/4
```

The `sticky` keyword keeps the appliance in hardware bypass mode after the power comes back and the appliance boots up. In this case, you need to manually turn off the hardware bypass when you are ready; this option lets you control when the brief interruption in traffic occurs.

Step 2 Manually activate or deactivate the hardware bypass:

```
[no] hardware-bypass manual GigabitEthernet {1/1-1/2 | 1/3-1/4}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa# hardware-bypass manual GigabitEthernet 1/1-1/2
ciscoasa# no hardware-bypass manual GigabitEthernet 1/1-1/2
```

Step 3 (Optional) Configure the hardware bypass to remain active until after the ASA FirePOWER module boots up:

```
hardware-bypass boot-delay module-up sfr
```

Before you begin
You must enable hardware bypass without the **sticky** option for the boot delay to operate. Without the `hardware-bypass boot-delay` command, the hardware bypass is likely to become inactive before the ASA FirePOWER module finishes booting up. This scenario can cause traffic to be dropped if you configured the module to fail-close, for example.

**Step 4**

Disable TCP sequence randomization. This example shows how to disable randomization for all traffic by adding the setting to the default configuration.

```
policy-map global_policy
   class sfrclass
      set connection random-sequence-number disable
```

If you later decide to turn it back on, replace "disable" with **enable**.

**Step 5**

Establish dual power supplies as the expected configuration:

```
power-supply dual
```

---

### Adjust ASP (Accelerated Security Path) Performance and Behavior

The ASP is an implementation layer that puts your policies and configurations into action. It is not of direct interest except during troubleshooting with the Cisco Technical Assistance Center. However, there are a few behaviors related to performance and reliability that you can adjust.

### Choose a Rule Engine Transactional Commit Model

By default, when you change a rule-based policy (such as access rules), the changes become effective immediately. However, this immediacy comes with a slight cost in performance. The performance cost is more noticeable for very large rule lists in a high connections-per-second environment, for example, when you change a policy with 25,000 rules while the ASA is handling 18,000 connections per second.

The performance is affected because the rule engine compiles rules to enable faster rule lookup. By default, the system also searches uncompiled rules when evaluating a connection attempt so that new rules can be applied; because the rules are not compiled, the search takes longer.

You can change this behavior so that the rule engine uses a transactional model when implementing rule changes, continuing to use the old rules until the new rules are compiled and ready for use. With the transactional model, performance should not drop during the rule compilation. The following table clarifies the behavioral difference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Before Compilation</th>
<th>During Compilation</th>
<th>After Compilation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(The rate for connections per second decreases.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>Before Compilation</td>
<td>During Compilation</td>
<td>After Compilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An additional benefit of the transactional model is that, when replacing an ACL on an interface, there is no gap between deleting the old ACL and applying the new one. This feature reduces the chances that acceptable connections may be dropped during the operation.

**Tip**

If you enable the transactional model for a rule type, syslogs to mark the beginning and the end of the compilation are generated. These syslogs are numbered 780001 through 780004.

Use the following procedure to enable the transactional commit model for the rule engine.

**Procedure**

Enable the transactional commit model for the rule engine:

```bash
asp rule-engine transactional-commit option
```

Where the options are:

- **access-group**—Access rules applied globally or to interfaces.
- **nat**—Network Address Translation rules.

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# asp rule-engine transactional-commit access-group
```

### Enable ASP Load Balancing

The ASP load balancing mechanism helps avoid the following issues:

- Overruns caused by sporadic traffic spikes on flows
- Overruns caused by bulk flows oversubscribing specific interface receive rings
- Overruns caused by relatively heavily overloaded interface receive rings, in which a single core cannot sustain the load.

ASP load balancing allows multiple cores to work simultaneously on packets that were received from a single interface receive ring. If the system drops packets, and the `show cpu` command output is far less than 100%, then this feature may help your throughput if the packets belong to many unrelated connections.
ASP load balancing is disabled on the ASA v. With the integration of DPDK (Dataplane Development Kit) into the ASA v’s accelerated security path (ASP), the ASA v shows better performance with this feature disabled.

### Procedure

**Step 1** Enable the automatic switching on and off of ASP load balancing:

```
asp load-balance per-packet auto
```

**Step 2** Manually enable ASP load balancing:

```
asp load-balance per-packet
```

ASP load balancing is enabled until you manually disable it, even if you also have the `auto` command enabled.

**Step 3** Manually disable ASP load balancing:

```
no asp load-balance per-packet
```

This command only applies if you manually enabled ASP load balancing. If you also enabled the `auto` command, then the system reverts to automatically enabling or disabling ASP load balancing.

---

### Monitoring the DNS Cache

The ASA provides a local cache of DNS information from external DNS queries that are sent for certain clientless SSL VPN and certificate commands. Each DNS translation request is first looked for in the local cache. If the local cache has the information, the resulting IP address is returned. If the local cache cannot resolve the request, a DNS query is sent to the various DNS servers that have been configured. If an external DNS server resolves the request, the resulting IP address is stored in the local cache with its corresponding hostname.

See the following command for monitoring the DNS cache:

- `show dns-hosts`

  This command shows the DNS cache, which includes dynamically learned entries from a DNS server as well as manually entered name and IP addresses using the name command.
## History for Basic Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master Passphrase</td>
<td>8.3(1)</td>
<td>We introduced this feature. The master passphrase allows you to securely store plain text passwords in encrypted format and provides a key that is used to universally encrypt or mask all passwords, without changing any functionality. We introduced the following commands: <code>key config-key password-encryption</code>, <code>password encryption aes</code>, <code>clear configure password encryption aes</code>, <code>show running-config password encryption aes</code>, <code>show password encryption</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password Encryption Visibility</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>We modified the <code>show password encryption</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of the default Telnet password</td>
<td>9.0(2)/9.1(2)</td>
<td>To improve security for management access to the ASA, the default login password for Telnet was removed; you must manually set the password before you can log in using Telnet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> The login password is only used for Telnet if you do not configure Telnet user authentication (the <code>aaa authentication telnet console</code> command).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Previously, when you cleared the password, the ASA restored the default of “cisco.” Now when you clear the password, the password is removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The login password is also used for Telnet sessions from the switch to the ASASM (see the <code>session</code> command). For initial ASASM access, you must use the <code>service-module session</code> command, until you set a login password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <code>password</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic ASP Load Balancing</td>
<td>9.3(2)</td>
<td>You can now enable automatic switching on and off of the ASP load balancing feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: The automatic feature is not supported on the ASAv; only manual enabling and disabling is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: \textit{asp load-balance per-packet auto}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISA 3000 hardware bypass</td>
<td>9.4(1.225)</td>
<td>The ISA 3000 supports a hardware bypass function to allow traffic to continue flowing through the appliance when there is a loss of power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: \textit{hardware-bypass, hardware-bypass manual, hardware-bypass boot-delay, show hardware-bypass}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>\textit{This feature is not available in Version 9.5(1)}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual power supply support for the ISA 3000</td>
<td>9.6(1)</td>
<td>For dual power supplies in the ISA 3000, you can establish dual power supplies as the expected configuration in the ASA OS. If one power supply fails, the ASA issues an alarm. By default, the ASA expects a single power supply and won't issue an alarm as long as it includes one working power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: \textit{power-supply dual}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longer password support for local \texttt{username} and \texttt{enable} passwords (up to 127 characters)</td>
<td>9.6(1)</td>
<td>You can now create local \texttt{username} and \texttt{enable} passwords up to 127 characters (the former limit was 32). When you create a password longer than 32 characters, it is stored in the configuration using a PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2) hash. Shorter passwords continue to use the MD5-based hashing method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following commands: \textit{enable, username}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBKDF2 hashing for all local <code>username</code> and <code>enable</code> passwords</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>Local <code>username</code> and <code>enable</code> passwords of all lengths are stored in the configuration using a PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2) hash. Previously, passwords 32 characters and shorter used the MD5-based hashing method. Already existing passwords continue to use the MD5-based hash unless you enter a new password. See the &quot;Software and Configurations&quot; chapter in the General Operations Configuration Guide for downgrading guidelines. We modified the following commands: <code>enable, username</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic ASP load balancing now supported for the ASAv</td>
<td>9.8(1)</td>
<td>Formerly, you could only manually enable and disable ASP load balancing. We modified the following command: <code>asp load-balance per-packet auto</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASP load balancing is disabled on the ASAv</td>
<td>9.10(1)</td>
<td>With the recent integration of DPDK (Dataplane Development Kit) into the ASAv’s accelerated security path (ASP), the ASAv shows better performance with this feature disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 20

DHCP and DDNS Services

This chapter describes how to configure the DHCP server or DHCP relay as well as dynamic DNS (DDNS) update methods.

- About DHCP and DDNS Services, on page 645
- Guidelines for DHCP and DDNS Services, on page 647
- Configure the DHCP Server, on page 649
- Configure the DHCP Relay Agent, on page 654
- Configure DDNS, on page 657
- Monitoring DHCP and DDNS Services, on page 663
- History for DHCP and DDNS Services, on page 666

About DHCP and DDNS Services

The following topics describe the DHCP server, DHCP relay agent, and DDNS update.

About the DHCPv4 Server

DHCP provides network configuration parameters, such as IP addresses, to DHCP clients. The ASA can provide a DHCP server to DHCP clients attached to ASA interfaces. The DHCP server provides network configuration parameters directly to DHCP clients.

An IPv4 DHCP client uses a broadcast rather than a multicast address to reach the server. The DHCP client listens for messages on UDP port 68; the DHCP server listens for messages on UDP port 67.

DHCP Options

DHCP provides a framework for passing configuration information to hosts on a TCP/IP network. The configuration parameters are carried in tagged items that are stored in the Options field of the DHCP message and the data are also called options. Vendor information is also stored in Options, and all of the vendor information extensions can be used as DHCP options.

For example, Cisco IP Phones download their configuration from a TFTP server. When a Cisco IP Phone starts, if it does not have both the IP address and TFTP server IP address preconfigured, it sends a request with option 150 or 66 to the DHCP server to obtain this information.

- DHCP option 150 provides the IP addresses of a list of TFTP servers.
• DHCP option 66 gives the IP address or the hostname of a single TFTP server.
• DHCP option 3 sets the default route.

A single request might include both options 150 and 66. In this case, the ASA DHCP server provides values for both options in the response if they are already configured on the ASA.

You can use advanced DHCP options to provide DNS, WINS, and domain name parameters to DHCP clients; DHCP option 15 is used for the DNS domain suffix. You can also use the DHCP automatic configuration setting to obtain these values or define them manually. When you use more than one method to define this information, it is passed to DHCP clients in the following sequence:

1. Manually configured settings.
2. Advanced DHCP options settings.
3. DHCP automatic configuration settings.

For example, you can manually define the domain name that you want the DHCP clients to receive and then enable DHCP automatic configuration. Although DHCP automatic configuration discovers the domain together with the DNS and WINS servers, the manually defined domain name is passed to DHCP clients with the discovered DNS and WINS server names, because the domain name discovered by the DHCP automatic configuration process is superseded by the manually defined domain name.

**About the DHCPv6 Stateless Server**

For clients that use StateLess Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC) in conjunction with the Prefix Delegation feature ([Enable the IPv6 Prefix Delegation Client, on page 573](#)), you can configure the ASA to provide information such as the DNS server or domain name when they send Information Request (IR) packets to the ASA. The ASA only accepts IR packets, and does not assign addresses to the clients.

**About the DHCP Relay Agent**

You can configure a DHCP relay agent to forward DHCP requests received on an interface to one or more DHCP servers. DHCP clients use UDP broadcasts to send their initial DHCPDISCOVER messages because they do not have information about the network to which they are attached. If the client is on a network segment that does not include a server, UDP broadcasts normally are not forwarded by the ASA because it does not forward broadcast traffic. The DHCP relay agent lets you configure the interface of the ASA that is receiving the broadcasts to forward DHCP requests to a DHCP server on another interface.

**About DDNS**

DDNS update integrates DNS with DHCP. The two protocols are complementary: DHCP centralizes and automates IP address allocation; DDNS update automatically records the association between assigned addresses and hostnames at predefined intervals. DDNS allows frequently changing address-hostname associations to be updated frequently. Mobile hosts, for example, can then move freely on a network without user or administrator intervention. DDNS provides the necessary dynamic update and synchronization of the name-to-address mapping and address-to-name mapping on the DNS server.

The DDNS name and address mapping is held on the DHCP server in two resource records (RRs): the A RR includes the name-to-IP address mapping, while the PTR RR maps addresses to names. Of the two methods
for performing DDNS updates—the IETF standard defined by RFC 2136 and a generic HTTP method—the ASA supports the IETF method.

**Note**
DDNS is not supported on the BVI or bridge group member interfaces.

## DDNS Update Configurations

The two most common DDNS update configurations are the following:

- The DHCP client updates the A RR, while the DHCP server updates the PTR RR.
- The DHCP server updates both the A RR and PTR RR.

In general, the DHCP server maintains DNS PTR RR{s on behalf of clients. Clients may be configured to perform all desired DNS updates. The server may be configured to honor these updates or not. The DHCP server must know the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the client to update the PTR RR. The client provides an FQDN to the server using a DHCP option called Client FQDN.

## UDP Packet Size

DDNS allows DNS requesters to advertise the size of their UDP packets and facilitates the transfer of packets larger than 512 octets. When a DNS server receives a request over UDP, it identifies the size of the UDP packet from the OPT RR and scales its response to contain as many resource records as are allowed in the maximum UDP packet size specified by the requester. The size of the DNS packets can be up to 4096 bytes for BIND or 1280 bytes for the Windows 2003 DNS Server.

Several additional **message-length maximum** commands are available:

- The existing global limit: **message-length maximum 512**
- A client or server specific limit: **message-length maximum client 4096** and **message-length maximum server 4096**
- The dynamic value specified in the OPT RR field: **message-length maximum client auto**

If the three commands are present at the same time, the ASA allows the automatically configured length up to the configured client or server maximum. For all other DNS traffic, the message-length maximum is used.

## Guidelines for DHCP and DDNS Services

This section includes guidelines and limitations that you should check before configuring DHCP and DDNS services.

**Context Mode**

- DHCPv6 stateless server is not supported in multiple context mode.
Firewall Mode

- DHCP Relay is not supported in transparent firewall mode or in routed mode on the BVI or bridge group member interface.
- DHCP Server is supported in transparent firewall mode on a bridge group member interface. In routed mode, the DHCP server is supported on the BVI interface, not the bridge group member interface. The BVI must have a name for the DHCP server to operate.
- DDNS is not supported in transparent firewall mode or in routed mode on the BVI or bridge group member interface.
- DHCPv6 stateless server is not supported in transparent firewall mode or in routed mode on the BVI or bridge group member interface.

Clustering

- DHCPv6 stateless server is not supported with clustering.

IPv6

Supports IPv6 for DHCP stateless server and DHCP Relay.

DHCPv4 Server

- The maximum available DHCP pool is 256 addresses.
- You can configure only one DHCP server on each interface. Each interface can have its own pool of addresses to use. However the other DHCP settings, such as DNS servers, domain name, options, ping timeout, and WINS servers, are configured globally and used by the DHCP server on all interfaces.
- You cannot configure a DHCP client or DHCP relay service on an interface on which the server is enabled. Additionally, DHCP clients must be directly connected to the interface on which the server is enabled.
- ASA does not support QIP DHCP servers for use with the DHCP proxy service.
- The relay agent cannot be enabled if the DHCP server is also enabled.
- The DHCP server does not support BOOTP requests.

DHCPv6 Server

The DHCPv6 Stateless server cannot be configured on an interface where the DHCPv6 address, Prefix Delegation client, or DHCPv6 relay is configured.

DHCP Relay

- You can configure a maximum of 10 DHCPv4 relay servers in single mode and per context, global and interface-specific servers combined, with a maximum of 4 servers per interface.
- You can configure a maximum of 10 DHCPv6 relay servers in single mode and per context. Interface-specific servers for IPv6 are not supported.
- The relay agent cannot be enabled if the DHCP server feature is also enabled.
• DHCP relay services are not available in transparent firewall mode or in routed mode on the BVI or bridge group member interface. You can, however, allow DHCP traffic through using an access rule. To allow DHCP requests and replies through the ASA, you need to configure two access rules, one that allows DHCP requests from the inside interface to the outside (UDP destination port 67), and one that allows the replies from the server in the other direction (UDP destination port 68).

• For IPv4, clients must be directly-connected to the ASA and cannot send requests through another relay agent or a router. For IPv6, the ASA supports packets from another relay server.

• The DHCP clients must be on different interfaces from the DHCP servers to which the ASA relays requests.

• You cannot enable DHCP Relay on an interface in a traffic zone.

Configure the DHCP Server

This section describes how to configure a DHCP server provided by the ASA.

Procedure

Step 1
Enable the DHCPv4 Server, on page 649.

Step 2
Configure Advanced DHCPv4 Options, on page 651.

Step 3
Configure the DHCPv6 Stateless Server, on page 652.

Enable the DHCPv4 Server

To enable the DHCP server on an ASA interface, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1
Create a DHCP address pool for an interface. The ASA assigns a client one of the addresses from this pool to use for a given period of time. These addresses are the local, untranslated addresses for the directly connected network.

\[ \text{dhcppd address } \text{ip_address_start}-\text{ip_address_end } \text{if_name} \]

Example:

\[
\text{ciscoasa(config)}# \text{dhcppd address 10.0.1.101-10.0.1.110 inside}
\]

The address pool must be on the same subnet as the ASA interface. In transparent mode, specify a bridge group member interface. In routed mode, specify a routed interface or a BVI; do not specify the bridge group member interface.

Step 2
(Optional) (Routed mode) Automatically configure DNS, WINS, and domain name values obtained from an interface running a DHCP or PPPoE client, or from a VPN server.
dhcpd auto_config client_if_name [[ vpnclient-wins-override] interface if_name]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd auto_config outside interface inside

If you specify DNS, WINS, or domain name parameters using the following commands, then they overwrite the parameters obtained by automatic configuration.

Step 3  (Optional) Specify the IP address(es) of the DNS server(s).

dhcpd dns dns1 [dns2]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd dns 209.165.201.2 209.165.202.129

Step 4  (Optional) Specify the IP address(es) of the WINS server(s). You may specify up to two WINS servers.

dhcpd wins wins1 [wins2]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd wins 209.165.201.5

Step 5  (Optional) Change the lease length to be granted to the client. The lease length equals the amount of time in seconds that the client can use its allocated IP address before the lease expires. Enter a value from 0 to 1,048,575. The default value is 3600 seconds.

dhcpd lease lease_length

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd lease 3000

Step 6  (Optional) Configure the domain name.

dhcpd domain domain_name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd domain example.com

Step 7  (Optional) Configure the DHCP ping timeout value for ICMP packets. To avoid address conflicts, the ASA sends two ICMP ping packets to an address before assigning that address to a DHCP client. The default is 50 milliseconds.

dhcpd ping timeout milliseconds

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd ping timeout 20
Configure Advanced DHCPv4 Options

The ASA supports the DHCP options listed in RFC 2132, RFC 2562, and RFC 5510 to send information. All DHCP options (1 through 255) are supported except for 1, 12, 50–54, 58–59, 61, 67, and 82.

Procedure

Step 1  Configure a DHCP option that returns one or two IP addresses:

```
dhcpd option code ip addr_1 [addr_2]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd option 150 ip 10.10.1.1
```

Option 150 provides the IP address or names of one or two TFTP servers for use with Cisco IP phones. Option 3 sets the default route for Cisco IP phones.

Step 2  Configure a DHCP option that returns a text string:

```
dhcpd option code ascii text
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd option 66 ascii exampleserver
```

Option 66 provides the IP address or name of a TFTP server for use with Cisco IP phones.

Step 3  Configure a DHCP option that returns a hexadecimal value.
**Configure the DHCPv6 Stateless Server**

For clients that use StateLess Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC) in conjunction with the Prefix Delegation feature (Enable the IPv6 Prefix Delegation Client, on page 573), you can configure the ASA to provide information such as the DNS server or domain name when they send Information Request (IR) packets to the ASA. The ASA only accepts IR packets, and does not assign addresses to the clients.

### Configure the DHCPv6 Stateless Server

**dhcpd option code hex value**

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# dhcpd option 2 hex 22.0011.01.FF1111.00FF.0000.AAAA.1111.1111.1111.11

**Note** The ASA does not verify that the option type and value that you provide match the expected type and value for the option code as defined in RFC 2132. For example, you can enter the dhcpd option 46 ascii hello command, and the ASA accepts the configuration, although option 46 is defined in RFC 2132 to expect a single-digit, hexadecimal value. For more information about option codes and their associated types and expected values, see RFC 2132.

The following table shows the DHCP options that are not supported by the dhcpd option command.

**Table 24: Unsupported DHCP Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_PAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_SUBNET_MASK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_HOST_NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_REQUESTED_ADDRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_LEASE_TIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_OPTION_OVERLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_MESSAGE_TYPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_SERVER_IDENTIFIER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_RENEWAL_TIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_REBINDING_TIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_CLIENT_IDENTIFIER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_BOOT_FILE_NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_RELAY_INFORMATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>DHCPOPT_END</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Before you begin
This feature is only supported in single, routed mode. This feature is not supported in clustering.

Procedure

Step 1 Configure the IPv6 DHCP pool that contains the information you want the DHCPv6 server to provide:

```
ipv6 dhcp pool pool_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool Inside-Pool
ciscoasa(config)#
```

You can configure separate pools for each interface if you want, or you can use the same pool on multiple interfaces.

Step 2 Configure one or more of the following parameters to be provided to clients in responses to IR messages:

```
dns-server dns_ipv6_address
domain-name domain_name
nis address nis_ipv6_address
nis domain-name nis_domain_name
nisp address nisp_ipv6_address
nisp domain-name nisp_domain_name
sip address sip_ipv6_address
sip domain-name sip_domain_name
snntp address snntp_ipv6_address
import { [dns-server] [domain-name] [nis address] [nis domain-name] [nisp address] [nisp domain-name] [sip address] [sip domain-name] [snntp address] }
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-dhcpv6)# domain-name example.com
ciscoasa(config-dhcpv6)# import dns-server
```

The `import` command uses one or more parameters that the ASA obtained from the DHCPv6 server on the Prefix Delegation client interface. You can mix and match manually-configured parameters with imported parameters; however, you cannot configure the same parameter manually and in the `import` command.

Step 3 Enter interface configuration mode for the interface where you want the ASA to listen for IR messages:

```
interface id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabithernet 0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)#
```
**Step 4**
Enable the DHCPv6 server:

```
ipv6 dhcp server pool_name
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp server Inside-Pool
ciscoasa(config-if)#
```

**Step 5**
Configure the Router Advertisement to inform SLAAC clients about the DHCPv6 server:

```
ipv6 nd other-config-flag
```

This flag informs IPv6 autoconfiguration clients that they should use DHCPv6 to obtain additional information from DHCPv6, such as the DNS server address.

---

**Example**
The following example creates two IPv6 DHCP pools, and enables the DHCPv6 server on two interfaces:

```
ipv6 dhcp pool Eng-Pool
domain-name eng.example.com
import dns-server
ipv6 dhcp pool IT-Pool
domain-name it.example.com
import dns-server
interface gigabitethernet 0/0
  ipv6 address dhcp setroute default
  ipv6 dhcp client pd Outside-Prefix
interface gigabitethernet 0/1
  ipv6 address Outside-Prefix ::1:0:0:1/64
  ipv6 dhcp server Eng-Pool
  ipv6 nd other-config-flag
interface gigabitethernet 0/2
  ipv6 address Outside-Prefix ::2:0:0:1/64
  ipv6 dhcp server IT-Pool
  ipv6 nd other-config-flag
```

---

**Configure the DHCP Relay Agent**

When a DHCP request enters an interface, the DHCP servers to which the ASA relays the request depends on your configuration. You may configure the following types of servers:

- **Interface-specific DHCP servers**—When a DHCP request enters a particular interface, then the ASA relays the request only to the interface-specific servers.

- **Global DHCP servers**—When a DHCP request enters an interface that does not have interface-specific servers configured, the ASA relays the request to all global servers. If the interface has interface-specific servers, then the global servers are not used.
Configure the DHCPv4 Relay Agent

When a DHCP request enters an interface, the ASA relays the request to the DHCP server.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Do one or both of the following:

- Specify a global DHCP server IP address and the interface through which it is reachable.

  \[
  \text{dhcprelay server ip_address if_name}
  \]

  Example:

  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay server 209.165.201.5 outside
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay server 209.165.201.8 outside
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay server 209.165.202.150 it
  ```

- Specify the interface ID connected to the DHCP client network, and the DHCP server IP address to be used for DHCP requests that enter that interface.

  ```
  \text{interface interface_id}
  \text{dhcprelay server ip_address}
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay server 209.165.201.6
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay server 209.165.201.7
  ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay server 209.165.202.155
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay server 209.165.202.156
  ```

  Note that you do not specify the egress interface for the requests, as in the global \text{dhcprelay server} command; instead, the ASA uses the routing table to determine the egress interface.

**Step 2** Enable the DHCP relay service on the interface connected to the DHCP clients. You can enable DHCP relay on multiple interfaces.

  ```
  \text{dhcprelay enable interface}
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay enable inside
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay enable dmz
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay enable eng1
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay enable eng2
  ciscoasa(config)# dhcprelay enable mktg
  ```

**Step 3** (Optional) Set the number of seconds allowed for DHCP relay address handling.

  ```
  \text{dhcprelay timeout seconds}
  ```

  Example:
Configure the DHCPv6 Relay Agent

When a DHCPv6 request enters an interface, the ASA relays the request to all DHCPv6 global servers.
Configure DDNS

This section describes how to configure DDNS.

Update Both A and PTR RRs for Static IP Addresses

To configure the client to request that it update both A and PTR RRs for static IP addresses, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Create a DDNS update method that dynamically updates DNS RRs.
Update Both the A and PTR RRs

To configure the DHCP client to request that it update both the A and PTR RRs and that the DHCP server honor these requests, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Configure the DHCP client to request that the DHCP server perform no updates.

dhcp-client update dns [server {both | none}]
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# dhcp-client update dns server none

Step 2  Create a DDNS update method that dynamically updates DNS RRs.
ddns update method name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ddns update method ddns-2

Step 3  Specify that the client update both the DNS A and PTR RRs.
ddns both

Example:

Example:

ciscoasa(DDNS-update-method)# ddns both

Step 4  Configure an interface and enter interface configuration mode.
interface mapped_name

Example:

ciscoasa(DDNS-update-method)# interface Ethernet0

Step 5  Associate the DDNS method with the interface and an update hostname.
ddns update [method-name | hostname hostname]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# ddns update ddns-2
ciscoasa(config-if)# ddns update hostname asa.example.com

Step 6  Use DHCP to obtain an IP address for the interface.
ip address dhcp

Example:

ciscoasa(if-config)# ip address dhcp

Step 7  Configure the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates.
dhcpd update dns [both] [override] [interface srv_ifc_name]

Example:
Ignore Updates to Either RR

To configure the DHCP client to include the FQDN option that instructs the DHCP server not to honor either the A or PTR updates, perform the following steps:

Procedure

**Step 1**
Create a DDNS update method that dynamically updates DNS RR.

```
ddns update method name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ddns update method ddns-2
```

**Step 2**
Specify that the client updates both the DNS A and PTR RR.

```
ddns both
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(DDNS-update-method)# ddns both
```

**Step 3**
Configure an interface and enter interface configuration mode.

```
interface mapped_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(DDNS-update-method)# interface Ethernet0
```

**Step 4**
Associate the DDNS method with the interface and an update hostname.

```
ddns update [method-name | hostname hostname]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ddns update ddns-2
ciscoasa(config-if)# ddns update hostname asa.example.com
```

**Step 5**
Configure the DHCP client to request that the DHCP server perform no updates.

```
dhcp-client update dns [server {both | none}]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# dhcp-client update dns server none
```
Step 6  Use DHCP to obtain an IP address for the interface.

    ip address dhcp

Example:

ciscoasa(if-config)# ip address dhcp

Step 7  Configure the DHCP server to override the client update requests.

    dhcpd update dns [both] [override] [interface srv_ifc_name]

Example:

ciscoasa(if-config)# dhcpd update dns both override

---

Update the PTR RR Only

To configure the server to perform only PTR RR updates by default, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1  Configure an interface.

    interface mapped_name

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface Ethernet0

Step 2  Request that the DHCP server update both the DNS A and PTR RRs.

    dhcp-client update dns [server {both | none}]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# dhcp-client update dns both

Step 3  Configure the DHCP client on the configured interface.

    ddns update [method-name | hostname hostname]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# ddns update hostname asa

Step 4  Configure the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates.

    dhcpd update dns [both] [override] [interface srv_ifc_name]

Example:
Step 5: Define the DNS domain name for DHCP clients.

```
dhcpd domain domain_name [interface if_name]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# dhcpd domain example.com
```

---

**Update a RR with the Client and a PTR RR with the Server**

To configure the client to update the A resource record and to configure the server to update the PTR records, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Create a DDNS update method that dynamically updates DNS RRs.

```
 ddns update method name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# ddns update method ddns-2
```

**Step 2** Specify a DDNS update method.

```
 ddns both
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(DDNS-update-method)# ddns both
```

**Step 3** Configure an interface.

```
 interface mapped_name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(DDNS-update-method)# interface Ethernet0
```

**Step 4** Configure the update parameters that the DHCP client passes to the DHCP server.

```
 dhcp-client update dns [server {both | none}]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# dhcp-client update dns
```

---

**CLI Book 1: Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide, 9.10**
Step 5  Associate the DDNS method with the interface and an update hostname.

`ddns update [method-name | hostname hostname]`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ddns update ddns-2
```

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ddns update hostname asa
```

Step 6  Configure the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates.

`dhcpd update dns [both] [override] [interface srv_ifc_name]`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(if-config)# dhcpd update dns
```

Step 7  Define the DNS domain name for DHCP clients.

`dhcpd domain domain_name [interface if_name]`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# dhcpd domain example.com
```

---

**Monitoring DHCP and DDNS Services**

This section includes the procedures to monitor both DHCP and DDNS services.

**Monitoring DHCP Services**

- `show dhcpd {binding [IP_address] | state | statistics}`
  
  This command shows the current DHCP server client binding, state, and statistics.

- `show dhcprelay {state | statistics}`
  
  This command displays the DHCP relay status and statistics.

- `show ipv6 dhcprelay binding`
  
  This command shows the relay binding entries that were created by the relay agent.

- `show ipv6 dhcprelay statistics`
  
  This command shows DHCP relay agent statistics for IPv6.

- `show ipv6 dhcp server statistics`
  
  This command shows the DHCPv6 stateless server statistics. The following example shows information provided by this command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show ipv6 dhcp server statistics
```
Protocol Exchange Statistics:
- Total number of Solicit messages received: 0
- Total number of Advertise messages sent: 0
- Total number of Request messages received: 0
- Total number of Renew messages received: 0
- Total number of Rebind messages received: 0
- Total number of Reply messages sent: 10
- Total number of Release messages received: 0
- Total number of Reconfigure messages sent: 0
- Total number of Information-request messages received: 10
- Total number of Relay-Forward messages received: 0
- Total number of Relay-Reply messages sent: 0

Error and Failure Statistics:
- Total number of Re-transmission messages sent: 0
- Total number of Message Validation errors in received messages: 0

• show ipv6 dhcp pool [pool_name]
• show ipv6 dhcp interface [ifc_name [statistics]]

The `show ipv6 dhcp interface` command displays DHCPv6 information for all interfaces. If the interface is configured for DHCPv6 stateless server configuration (see `Configure the DHCPv6 Stateless Server, on page 652`), this command lists the DHCPv6 pool that is being used by the server. If the interface has DHCPv6 address client or Prefix Delegation client configuration, this command shows the state of each client and the values received from the server. For a specific interface, you can show message statistics for the DHCP server or client. The following examples show information provided by this command:

ciscoasa(config-if)# show ipv6 dhcp interface

GigabitEthernet1/1 is in server mode
Using pool: Sample-Pool

GigabitEthernet1/2 is in client mode
Prefix State is OPEN
Renew will be sent in 00:03:46
Address State is OPEN
Renew for address will be sent in 00:03:47
List of known servers:
  Reachable via address: fe80::20c:29ff:fe96:1bf4
  DUID: 000100011D9D1712005056A07E06
  Preference: 0
Configuration parameters:
  IA PD: IA ID 0x00030001, T1 250, T2 400
    Prefix: 2005:abcd:ab03::/48
    preferred lifetime 500, valid lifetime 600
    expires at Nov 26 2014 03:11 PM (577 seconds)
  IA NA: IA ID 0x00030001, T1 250, T2 400
    preferred lifetime 500, valid lifetime 600
    expires at Nov 26 2014 03:11 PM (577 seconds)
  DNS server: 2004:abcd:abcd:abcd::2
  DNS server: 2004:abcd:abcd:abcd::4
  Domain name: relay.com
  Domain name: server.com
  Information refresh time: 0
Prefix name: Sample-PD

Management1/1 is in client mode
Prefix State is IDLE
Address State is OPEN
Renew for address will be sent in 11:26:44

List of known servers:
Reachable via address: fe80::4e00:82ff:fe6f:f6f9
DUID: 000300014C00826FF6F8
Preference: 0

Configuration parameters:
IA NA: IA ID 0x000a0001, T1 43200, T2 69120
Address: 2308:2308:210:1812:2504:1234:abcd:8e5a/128
  preferred lifetime INFINITY, valid lifetime INFINITY
Information refresh time: 0

ciscoasa(config-if)# show ipv6 dhcp interface outside statistics

DHCPV6 Client PD statistics:
Protocol Exchange Statistics:

  Number of Solicit messages sent: 1
  Number of Advertise messages received: 1
  Number of Request messages sent: 1
  Number of Renew messages sent: 45
  Number of Rebind messages sent: 0
  Number of Reply messages received: 46
  Number of Release messages sent: 0
  Number of Reconfigure messages received: 0
  Number of Information-request messages sent: 0

Error and Failure Statistics:

  Number of Re-transmission messages sent: 1
  Number of Message Validation errors in received messages: 0

DHCPV6 Client address statistics:
Protocol Exchange Statistics:

  Number of Solicit messages sent: 1
  Number of Advertise messages received: 1
  Number of Request messages sent: 1
  Number of Renew messages sent: 45
  Number of Rebind messages sent: 0
  Number of Reply messages received: 46
  Number of Release messages sent: 0
  Number of Reconfigure messages received: 0
  Number of Information-request messages sent: 0

Error and Failure Statistics:

  Number of Re-transmission messages sent: 1
  Number of Message Validation errors in received messages: 0

• show ipv6 dhcp ha statistics

The show ipv6 dhcp ha statistics command shows the transaction statistics between failover units, including how many times the DUID information was synced between the units. The following examples show information provided by this command.
On an active unit:

ciscoasa(config)# show ipv6 dhcp ha statistics

DHCPv6 HA global statistics:
  DUID sync messages sent: 1
  DUID sync messages received: 0

DHCPv6 HA error statistics:
  Send errors: 0

On an standby unit:

ciscoasa(config)# show ipv6 dhcp ha statistics

DHCPv6 HA global statistics:
  DUID sync messages sent: 0
  DUID sync messages received: 1

DHCPv6 HA error statistics:
  Send errors: 0

Monitoring DDNS Status

See the following commands for monitoring DDNS status.

• show running-config ddns
  This command shows the current DDNS configuration.

• show running-config dns server-group
  This command shows the current DNS server group status.

History for DHCP and DDNS Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>The ASA can provide a DHCP server or DHCP relay services to DHCP clients attached to ASA interfaces. We introduced the following commands: dhcp client update dns, dhcpd address, dhcpd domain, dhcpd enable, dhcpd lease, dhcpd option, dhcpd ping timeout, dhcpd update dns, dhcpd wins, dhcp-network-scope, dhcprelay enable, dhcprelay server, dhcprelay setroute, dhcp-server, show running-config dhcpd, and show running-config dhcprelay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDNS</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>We introduced this feature. We introduced the following commands: <code>ddns</code>, <code>ddns update</code>, <code>dhcp client update dns</code>, <code>dhcpp update dns</code>, <code>show running-config ddns</code>, and <code>show running-config dns server-group</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP relay for IPv6 (DHCPv6)</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>DHCP relay support for IPv6 was added. We introduced the following commands: <code>ipv6 dhcprelay server</code>, <code>ipv6 dhcprelay enable</code>, <code>ipv6 dhcprelay timeout</code>, <code>clear config ipv6 dhcprelay</code>, <code>ipv6 nd managed-config-flag</code>, <code>ipv6 nd other-config-flag</code>, <code>debug ipv6 dhcp</code>, <code>debug ipv6 dhcprelay</code>, <code>show ipv6 dhcprelay binding</code>, <code>clear ipv6 dhcprelay binding</code>, <code>show ipv6 dhcprelay statistics</code>, and <code>clear ipv6 dhcprelay statistics</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP relay servers per interface (IPv4 only)</td>
<td>9.1(2)</td>
<td>You can now configure DHCP relay servers per-interface, so requests that enter a given interface are relayed only to servers specified for that interface. IPv6 is not supported for per-interface DHCP relay. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>dhcprelay server</code> (interface config mode), <code>clear configure dhcprelay</code>, <code>show running-config dhcprelay</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP trusted interfaces</td>
<td>9.1(2)</td>
<td>You can now configure interfaces as trusted interfaces to preserve DHCP Option 82. DHCP Option 82 is used by downstream switches and routers for DHCP snooping and IP Source Guard. Normally, if the ASA DHCP relay agent receives a DHCP packet with Option 82 already set, but the giaddr field (which specifies the DHCP relay agent address that is set by the relay agent before it forwards the packet to the server) is set to 0, then the ASA will drop that packet by default. You can now preserve Option 82 and forward the packet by identifying an interface as a trusted interface. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>dhcprelay information trusted</code>, <code>dhcprelay information trust-all</code>, <code>show running-config dhcprelay</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP rebinding function</td>
<td>9.1(4)</td>
<td>During the DHCP rebinding phase, the client now tries to rebind to other DHCP servers in the tunnel group list. Before this release, the client did not rebinding to an alternate server when the DHCP lease fails to renew. We did not introduce or modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP Relay server validates the DHCP Server identifier for replies</td>
<td>9.2(4)/9.3(3)</td>
<td>If the ASA DHCP relay server receives a reply from an incorrect DHCP server, it now verifies that the reply is from the correct server before acting on the reply. We did not introduce or modify any commands. We did not modify any ASDM screens. We did not introduce or modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCPv6 monitoring</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>You can now monitor DHCP statistics for IPv6 and DHCP bindings for IPv6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feature Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IPv6 DHCP    | 9.6(2)            | The ASA now supports the following features for IPv6 addressing:  
- DHCPv6 Address client—The ASA obtains an IPv6 global address and optional default route from the DHCPv6 server.  
- DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client—The ASA obtains delegated prefix(es) from a DHCPv6 server. The ASA can then use these prefixes to configure other ASA interface addresses so that StateLess Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC) clients can autoconfigure IPv6 addresses on the same network.  
- BGP router advertisement for delegated prefixes  
- DHCPv6 stateless server—The ASA provides other information such as the domain name to SLAAC clients when they send Information Request (IR) packets to the ASA. The ASA only accepts IR packets, and does not assign addresses to the clients.  
- We added or modified the following commands: clear ipv6 dhcp statistics, domain-name, dns-server, import, ipv6 address, ipv6 address dhcp, ipv6 dhcp client pd, ipv6 dhcp client pd hint, ipv6 dhcp pool, ipv6 dhcp server, network, nis address, nis domain-name, nisp address, nisp domain-name, show bgp ipv6 unicast, show ipv6 dhcp, show ipv6 general-prefix, sip address, sip domain-name, sntp address  

---

**Historical Note for DHCP and DDNS Services:**

- IPv6 DHCP
CHAPTER 21

Digital Certificates

This chapter describes how to configure digital certificates.

• About Digital Certificates, on page 671
• Guidelines for Digital Certificates, on page 679
• Configure Digital Certificates, on page 682
• How to Set Up Specific Certificate Types, on page 704
• Set a Certificate Expiration Alert (for Identity or CA Certificates), on page 718
• Monitoring Digital Certificates, on page 719
• History for Certificate Management, on page 721

About Digital Certificates

Digital certificates provide digital identification for authentication. A digital certificate includes information that identifies a device or user, such as the name, serial number, company, department, or IP address. CAs are trusted authorities that “sign” certificates to verify their authenticity, thereby guaranteeing the identity of the device or user. CAs issue digital certificates in the context of a PKI, which uses public-key or private-key encryption to ensure security.

For authentication using digital certificates, at least one identity certificate and its issuing CA certificate must exist on an ASA. This configuration allows multiple identities, roots, and certificate hierarchies. The ASA evaluates third-party certificates against CRLs, also called authority revocation lists, all the way from the identity certificate up the chain of subordinate certificate authorities.

Descriptions of several different types of available digital certificates follow:

• A CA certificate is used to sign other certificates. It is self-signed and called a root certificate. A certificate that is issued by another CA certificate is called a subordinate certificate.

• CAs also issue identity certificates, which are certificates for specific systems or hosts.

• Code-signer certificates are special certificates that are used to create digital signatures to sign code, with the signed code itself revealing the certificate origin.

The local CA integrates an independent certificate authority feature on the ASA, deploys certificates, and provides secure revocation checking of issued certificates. The local CA provides a secure, configurable, in-house authority for certificate authentication with user enrollment through a website login page.
CA certificates and identity certificates apply to both site-to-site VPN connections and remote access VPN connections. Procedures in this document refer to remote access VPN use in the ASDM GUI.

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- A CA certificate is used to sign other certificates. It is self-signed and called a root certificate.
- A certificate that is issued by another CA certificate is called a subordinate certificate.

CAs are responsible for managing certificate requests and issuing digital certificates. A digital certificate includes information that identifies a user or device, such as a name, serial number, company, department, or IP address. A digital certificate also includes a copy of the public key for the user or device. A CA can be a trusted third party, such as VeriSign, or a private (in-house) CA that you establish within your organization.

For an example of a scenario that includes certificate configuration and load balancing, see the following URL: https://supportforums.cisco.com/docs/DOC-5964.

Public Key Cryptography

Digital signatures, enabled by public key cryptography, provide a way to authenticate devices and users. In public key cryptography, such as the RSA encryption system, each user has a key pair containing both a public and a private key. The keys act as complements, and anything encrypted with one of the keys can be decrypted with the other.

In simple terms, a signature is formed when data is encrypted with a private key. The signature is attached to the data and sent to the receiver. The receiver applies the public key of the sender to the data. If the signature sent with the data matches the result of applying the public key to the data, the validity of the message is established.

This process relies on the receiver having a copy of the public key of the sender and a high degree of certainty that this key belongs to the sender, not to someone pretending to be the sender.

Obtaining the public key of a sender is normally handled externally or through an operation performed at installation. For example, most web browsers are configured with the root certificates of several CAs by default. For VPN, the IKE protocol, a component of IPsec, can use digital signatures to authenticate peer devices before setting up security associations.
Certificate Scalability

Without digital certificates, you must manually configure each IPsec peer for each peer with which it communicates; as a result, each new peer that you add to a network would require a configuration change on each peer with which it needs to communicate securely.

When you use digital certificates, each peer is enrolled with a CA. When two peers try to communicate, they exchange certificates and digitally sign data to authenticate each other. When a new peer is added to the network, you enroll that peer with a CA and none of the other peers need modification. When the new peer attempts an IPsec connection, certificates are automatically exchanged and the peer can be authenticated.

With a CA, a peer authenticates itself to the remote peer by sending a certificate to the remote peer and performing some public key cryptography. Each peer sends its unique certificate, which was issued by the CA. This process works because each certificate encapsulates the public key for the associated peer, each certificate is authenticated by the CA, and all participating peers recognize the CA as an authenticating authority. The process is called IKE with an RSA signature.

The peer can continue sending its certificate for multiple IPsec sessions, and to multiple IPsec peers, until the certificate expires. When its certificate expires, the peer administrator must obtain a new one from the CA.

CAs can also revoke certificates for peers that no longer participate in IPsec. Revoked certificates are not recognized as valid by other peers. Revoked certificates are listed in a CRL, which each peer may check before accepting a certificate from another peer.

Some CAs have an RA as part of their implementation. An RA is a server that acts as a proxy for the CA, so that CA functions can continue when the CA is unavailable.

Key Pairs

Key pairs are RSA or Elliptic Curve Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) keys, which have the following characteristics:

- RSA keys can be used for SSH or SSL.
- SCEP enrollment supports the certification of RSA keys.
- The maximum RSA key size is 4096, and the default is 2048.
- The maximum ECDSA key length is 521, and the default is 384.
- You can generate a general purpose RSA key pair, used for both signing and encryption, or you can generate separate RSA key pairs for each purpose. Separate signing and encryption keys help to reduce exposure of the keys, because SSL uses a key for encryption but not signing. However, IKE uses a key for signing but not encryption. By using separate keys for each, exposure of the keys is minimized.

Trustpoints

Trustpoints let you manage and track CAs and certificates. A trustpoint is a representation of a CA or identity pair. A trustpoint includes the identity of the CA, CA-specific configuration parameters, and an association with one, enrolled identity certificate.

After you have defined a trustpoint, you can reference it by name in commands requiring that you specify a CA. You can configure many trustpoints.
If the Cisco ASA has multiple trustpoints that share the same CA, only one of these trustpoints sharing the CA can be used to validate user certificates. To control which trustpoint sharing a CA is used for validation of user certificates issued by that CA, use the `support-user-cert-validation` command.

For automatic enrollment, a trustpoint must be configured with an enrollment URL, and the CA that the trustpoint represents must be available on the network and must support SCEP.

You can export and import the keypair and issued certificates associated with a trustpoint in PKCS12 format. This format is useful to manually duplicate a trustpoint configuration on a different ASA.

**Certificate Enrollment**

The ASA needs a CA certificate for each trustpoint and one or two certificates for itself, depending upon the configuration of the keys used by the trustpoint. If the trustpoint uses separate RSA keys for signing and encryption, the ASA needs two certificates, one for each purpose. In other key configurations, only one certificate is needed.

The ASA supports automatic enrollment with SCEP and with manual enrollment, which lets you paste a base-64-encoded certificate directly into the terminal. For site-to-site VPNs, you must enroll each ASA. For remote access VPNs, you must enroll each ASA and each remote access VPN client.

**Proxy for SCEP Requests**

The ASA can proxy SCEP requests between AnyConnect and a third-party CA. The CA only needs to be accessible to the ASA if it is acting as the proxy. For the ASA to provide this service, the user must authenticate using any of the methods supported by AAA before the ASA sends an enrollment request. You can also use host scan and dynamic access policies to enforce rules of eligibility to enroll.

The ASA supports this feature only with an AnyConnect SSL or IKEv2 VPN session. It supports all SCEP-compliant CAs, including Cisco IOS CS, Windows Server 2003 CA, and Windows Server 2008 CA.

Clientless (browser-based) access does not support SCEP proxy, although WebLaunch—clientless-initiated AnyConnect—does support it.

The ASA does not support polling for certificates.

The ASA supports load balancing for this feature.

**Revocation Checking**

When a certificate is issued, it is valid for a fixed period of time. Sometimes a CA revokes a certificate before this time period expires; for example, because of security concerns or a change of name or association. CAs periodically issue a signed list of revoked certificates. Enabling revocation checking forces the ASA to check that the CA has not revoked a certificate each time that it uses the certificate for authentication.

When you enable revocation checking, the ASA checks certificate revocation status during the PKI certificate validation process, which can use either CRL checking, OCSP, or both. OCSP is only used when the first method returns an error (for example, indicating that the server is unavailable).

With CRL checking, the ASA retrieves, parses, and caches CRLs, which provide a complete list of revoked (and unrevoked) certificates with their certificate serial numbers. The ASA evaluates certificates according to CRLs, also called authority revocation lists, from the identity certificate up the chain of subordinate certificate authorities.
OCSP offers a more scalable method of checking revocation status in that it localizes certificate status through a validation authority, which it queries for status of a specific certificate.

**Supported CA Servers**

The ASA supports the following CA servers:

Cisco IOS CS, ASA Local CA, and third-party X.509 compliant CA vendors including, but not limited to:

- Baltimore Technologies
- Entrust
- Digicert
- Geotrust
- GoDaddy
- iPlanet/Netscape
- Microsoft Certificate Services
- RSA Keon
- Thawte
- VeriSign

**CRLs**

CRLs provide the ASA with one way of determining whether a certificate that is within its valid time range has been revoked by the issuing CA. CRL configuration is part of configuration of a trustpoint.

You can configure the ASA to make CRL checks mandatory when authenticating a certificate by using the `revocation-check crl` command. You can also make the CRL check optional by using the `revocation-check crl none` command, which allows the certificate authentication to succeed when the CA is unavailable to provide updated CRL data.

The ASA can retrieve CRLs from CAs using HTTP, SCEP, or LDAP. CRLs retrieved for each trustpoint are cached for a configurable amount of time for each trustpoint.

When the ASA has cached a CRL for longer than the amount of time it is configured to cache CRLs, the ASA considers the CRL too old to be reliable, or “stale.” The ASA tries to retrieve a newer version of the CRL the next time that a certificate authentication requires a check of the stale CRL.

You could receive a `revocation check` failure for a user connection/certificate if you exceed the CRL entry limit. The syslog returns a message that it has too many entries to process if the maximum number of entries per CRL is more than 65534.

The ASA caches CRLs for an amount of time determined by the following two factors:

- The number of minutes specified with the `cache-time` command. The default value is 60 minutes.
- The NextUpdate field in the CRLs retrieved, which may be absent from CRLs. You control whether the ASA requires and uses the NextUpdate field with the `enforcenextupdate` command.

The ASA uses these two factors in the following ways:
If the NextUpdate field is not required, the ASA marks CRLs as stale after the length of time defined by the `cache-time` command.

If the NextUpdate field is required, the ASA marks CRLs as stale at the sooner of the two times specified by the `cache-time` command and the NextUpdate field. For example, if the `cache-time` command is set to 100 minutes and the NextUpdate field specifies that the next update is 70 minutes away, the ASA marks CRLs as stale in 70 minutes.

If the ASA has insufficient memory to store all CRLs cached for a given trustpoint, it deletes the least recently used CRL to make room for a newly retrieved CRL.

OCSP

OCSP provides the ASA with a way of determining whether a certificate that is within its valid time range has been revoked by the issuing CA. OCSP configuration is part of trustpoint configuration.

OCSP localizes certificate status on a validation authority (an OCSP server, also called the `responder`) which the ASA queries for the status of a specific certificate. This method provides better scalability and more up-to-date revocation status than does CRL checking, and helps organizations with large PKI installations deploy and expand secure networks.

Note

The ASA allows a five-second time skew for OCSP responses.

You can configure the ASA to make OCSP checks mandatory when authenticating a certificate by using the `revocation-check ocspp` command. You can also make the OCSP check optional by using the `revocation-check ocspp none` command, which allows the certificate authentication to succeed when the validation authority is unavailable to provide updated OCSP data.

OCSP provides three ways to define the OCSP server URL. The ASA uses these servers in the following order:

1. The OCSP URL defined in a match certificate override rule by using the `match certificate` command.
2. The OCSP URL configured by using the `ocsp url` command.
3. The AIA field of the client certificate.
To configure a trustpoint to validate a self-signed OCSP responder certificate, you import the self-signed responder certificate into its own trustpoint as a trusted CA certificate. Then you configure the `match certificate` command in the client certificate validating trustpoint to use the trustpoint that includes the self-signed OCSP responder certificate to validate the responder certificate. Use the same procedure for configuring validating responder certificates external to the validation path of the client certificate.

The OCSP server (responder) certificate usually signs the OCSP response. After receiving the response, the ASA tries to verify the responder certificate. The CA normally sets the lifetime of the OCSP responder certificate to a relatively short period to minimize the chance of being compromised. The CA usually also includes an ocsp-no-check extension in the responder certificate, which indicates that this certificate does not need revocation status checking. However, if this extension is not present, the ASA tries to check revocation status using the same method specified in the trustpoint. If the responder certificate is not verifiable, revocation checks fail. To avoid this possibility, use the `revocation-check none` command to configure the responder certificate validating trustpoint, and use the `revocation-check ocsp` command to configure the client certificate.

---

**The Local CA**

The local CA performs the following tasks:

- Integrates basic certificate authority operation on the ASA.
- Deploys certificates.
- Provides secure revocation checking of issued certificates.
- Provides a certificate authority on the ASA for use with browser-based and client-based SSL VPN connections.
- Provides trusted digital certificates to users, without the need to rely on external certificate authorization.
- Provides a secure, in-house authority for certificate authentication and offers straightforward user enrollment by means of a website login.

**Storage for Local CA Files**

The ASA accesses and implements user information, issued certificates, and revocation lists using a local CA database. This database resides in local flash memory by default, or can be configured to reside on an external file system that is mounted and accessible to the ASA.

No limits exist on the number of users that can be stored in the local CA user database; however, if flash memory storage issues arise, syslogs are generated to alert the administrator to take action, and the local CA could be disabled until the storage issues are resolved. Flash memory can store a database with 3500 users or less; however, a database of more than 3500 users requires external storage.

**The Local CA Server**

After you configure a local CA server on the ASA, users can enroll for a certificate by logging into a website and entering a username and a one-time password that is provided by the local CA administrator to validate their eligibility for enrollment.

The following figure shows that the local CA server resides on the ASA and handles enrollment requests from website users and CRL inquiries coming from other certificate validating devices and ASAs. Local CA database
and configuration files are maintained either on the ASA flash memory (default storage) or on a separate storage device.

Figure 57: The Local CA

Certificates and User Login Credentials

The following section describes the different methods of using certificates and user login credentials (username and password) for authentication and authorization. These methods apply to IPsec, AnyConnect, and Clientless SSL VPN.

In all cases, LDAP authorization does not use the password as a credential. RADIUS authorization uses either a common password for all users or the username as a password.

User Login Credentials

The default method for authentication and authorization uses the user login credentials.

- Authentication
  - Enabled by the authentication server group setting in the tunnel group (also called ASDM Connection Profile)
  - Uses the username and password as credentials

- Authorization
  - Enabled by the authorization server group setting in the tunnel group (also called ASDM Connection Profile)
  - Uses the username as a credential

Certificates

If user digital certificates are configured, the ASA first validates the certificate. It does not, however, use any of the DNs from certificates as a username for the authentication.

If both authentication and authorization are enabled, the ASA uses the user login credentials for both user authentication and authorization.
• Authentication
  • Enabled by the authentication server group setting
  • Uses the username and password as credentials

• Authorization
  • Enabled by the authorization server group setting
  • Uses the username as a credential

If authentication is disabled and authorization is enabled, the ASA uses the primary DN field for authorization.

• Authentication
  • DISABLED (set to None) by the authentication server group setting
  • No credentials used

• Authorization
  • Enabled by the authorization server group setting
  • Uses the username value of the certificate primary DN field as a credential

Note
If the primary DN field is not present in the certificate, the ASA uses the secondary DN field value as the username for the authorization request.

For example, consider a user certificate that includes the following Subject DN fields and values:

Cn=anyuser,OU=sales;O=XYZCorporation;L=boston;S=mass;C=us;ea=anyuser@example.com

If the Primary DN = EA (E-mail Address) and the Secondary DN = CN (Common Name), then the username used in the authorization request would be anyuser@example.com.

Guidelines for Digital Certificates

This section includes guidelines and limitations that you should check before configuring digital certificates.

Context Mode Guidelines
  • Supported in single context mode only for third-party CAs.

Failover Guidelines
  • Does not support replicating sessions in Stateful Failover.
  • Does not support failover for local CAs.
IPv6 Guidelines

Does not support IPv6.

Local CA Certificates

- Make sure that the ASA is configured correctly to support certificates. An incorrectly configured ASA can cause enrollment to fail or request a certificate that includes inaccurate information.

- Make sure that the hostname and domain name of the ASA are configured correctly. To view the currently configured hostname and domain name, enter the `show running-config` command.

- Make sure that the ASA clock is set accurately before configuring the CA. Certificates have a date and time that they become valid and expire. When the ASA enrolls with a CA and obtains a certificate, the ASA checks that the current time is within the valid range for the certificate. If it is outside that range, enrollment fails.

- Thirty days before the local CA certificate expires, a rollover replacement certificate is generated, and a syslog message informs the administrator that it is time for local CA rollover. The new local CA certificate must be imported onto all necessary devices before the current certificate expires. If the administrator does not respond by installing the rollover certificate as the new local CA certificate, validations may fail.

- The local CA certificate rolls over automatically after expiration using the same keypair. The rollover certificate is available for export in base 64 format.

The following example shows a base 64 encoded local CA certificate:

```
MIIXlwIBAzCCF1ECScSgSIIb3DQEHAaCCF0IEghc+MIIXOjCCFzYGCScSgSIb3DQEHBqCCFycwghc+jAgEAMIIXHA
YJKoZIhvcNAQcBBMAgCIGCgwGCSqGSIb3DQEMQMwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQcDQwMIAoGAgEAMIIXHIA
MIIXlwIBAzCCF1ECScSgSIIb3DQEHAaCCF0IEghc+MIIXOjCCFzYGCScSgSIb3DQEHBqCCFycwghc+jAgEAMIIXHA
YJKoZIhvcNAQcBBMAgCIGCgwGCSqGSIb3DQEMQMwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQcDQwMIAoGAgEAMIIXHIA

END OF CERTIFICATE
```

SCEP Proxy Support

- Ensure that the ASA and the Cisco ISE Policy Service Nodes are synchronized using the same NTP server.

- AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client 3.0 or later must be running at the endpoint.

- The authentication method, configured in the connection profile for your group policy, must be set to use both AAA and certificate authentication.

- An SSL port must be open for IKEv2 VPN connections.

- The CA must be in auto-grant mode.
Local CA Certificate Database

To maintain the local CA certificate database, make sure that you save the certificate database file, LOCAL-CA-SERVER.cdb, with the write memory command each time that a change to the database occurs. The local CA certificate database includes the following files:

- The LOCAL-CA-SERVER.p12 file is the archive of the local CA certificate and keypair that is generated when the local CA server is initially enabled.
- The LOCAL-CA-SERVER.crl file is the actual CRL.
- The LOCAL-CA-SERVER.ser file keeps track of the issued certificate serial numbers.

Additional Guidelines

- For ASAs that are configured as CA servers or clients, limit the validity period of the certificate to less than the recommended end date of 03:14:08 UTC, January 19, 2038. This guideline also applies to imported certificates from third-party vendors.
- You cannot configure the local CA when failover is enabled. You can only configure the local CA server for standalone ASAs without failover. For more information, see CSCty43366.
- When a certificate enrollment is completed, the ASA stores a PKCS12 file containing the user's keypair and certificate chain, which requires about 2 KB of flash memory or disk space per enrollment. The actual amount of disk space depends on the configured RSA key size and certificate fields. Keep this guideline in mind when adding a large number of pending certificate enrollments on an ASA with a limited amount of available flash memory, because these PKCS12 files are stored in flash memory for the duration of the configured enrollment retrieval timeout. We recommend using a key size of at least 2048.
- The lifetime ca-certificate command takes effect when the local CA server certificate is first generated (that is, when you initially configure the local CA server and issue the no shutdown command). When the CA certificate expires, the configured lifetime value is used to generate the new CA certificate. You cannot change the lifetime value for existing CA certificates.
- You should configure the ASA to use an identity certificate to protect ASDM traffic and HTTPS traffic to the management interface. Identity certificates that are automatically generated with SCEP are regenerated after each reboot, so make sure that you manually install your own identity certificates. For an example of this procedure that applies only to SSL, see the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6120/products_configuration_example09186a00809fcf91.shtml.
- The ASA and the AnyConnect clients can only validate certificates in which the X520 Serialnumber field (the serial number in the Subject Name) is in PrintableString format. If the serial number format uses encoding such as UTF8, the certificate authorization will fail.
- Use only valid characters and values for certificate parameters when you import them on the ASA.
- To use a wildcard (*) symbol, make sure that you use encoding on the CA server that allows this character in the string value. Although RFC 5280 recommends using either a UTF8String or PrintableString, you should use UTF8String because PrintableString does not recognize the wildcard as a valid character. The ASA rejects the imported certificate if an invalid character or value is found during the import. For example:

    ERROR: Failed to parse or verify imported certificate ciscoasa(config)# Read 162*H+bytes as CA certificate:0000-4\"phOV^9c4p0 CRYPTO_PKI(make trustedCerts list) CERT-C: E ./cert-c/source/certlist.c(302): Error #711h
Configure Digital Certificates

The following topics explain how to configure digital certificates.

Configure Key Pairs

To create or remove key pairs, perform the following steps.

Procedure

Step 1  Generate one default, general-purpose RSA key pair.
        crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048

        Example:

        ciscoasa(config)# crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048

        The default key modulus is 2048, but you should specify the modulus explicitly to ensure you get the size you require. The key is named Default-RSA-Key.

        If you also want an Elliptic Curve Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) key, you can generate the Default-ECDSA-Key. The default length is 384, but you can also use 256 or 521.

        crypto key generate ecdsa elliptic-curve 384

Step 2  (Optional) Create additional keys with unique names.
        crypto key generate rsa label key-pair-label modulus size
        crypto key generate ecdsa label key-pair-label elliptic-curve size

        Example:

        ciscoasa(config)# crypto key generate rsa label exchange modulus 2048

        The label is referenced by the trustpoint that uses the key pair.

        For RSA keys, the modulus can be one of the following (in bits): 512, 768, 1024, 2048, 4096.

        For ECDSA keys, the elliptic curve can be one of the following (in bits): 256, 384, 521.

Step 3  Verify key pairs that you have generated.
        show crypto key mypubkey {rsa | ecdsa}
Example:

ciscoasa/contexta(config)# show crypto mypubkey key rsa

**Step 4**  
Save the key pair that you have generated.

```plaintext
write memory
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# write memory

**Step 5**  
If necessary, remove existing key pairs so that you can generate new ones.

```plaintext
crypto key zeroize {rsa | ecdsa}
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# crypto key zeroize rsa

**Step 6**  
(Optional) Archive the local CA server certificate and key pair.

```plaintext
copy
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa# copy LOCAL-CA-SERVER_0001.pl2 tftp://10.1.1.22/user6/

This command copies the local CA server certificate and key pair and all files from the ASA using either FTP or TFTP.

**Note**  
Make sure that you back up all local CA files as often as possible.

---

**Configure Trustpoints**

To configure a trustpoint, perform the following steps:

```plaintext
Example
```

The following example shows how to remove key pairs:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# crypto key zeroize rsa
WARNING: All RSA keys will be removed.
WARNING: All device certs issued using these keys will also be removed.

Do you really want to remove these keys? [yes/no] y
```
Procedure

**Step 1**
Create a trustpoint that corresponds to the CA from which the ASA needs to receive a certificate.

`crypto ca trustpoint trustpoint-name`

*Example:*

ciscoasa/contexta(config)# crypto ca trustpoint Main

You enter the crypto ca trustpoint configuration mode, which controls CA-specific trustpoint parameters that you may configure starting in Step 3.

**Step 2**
Choose one of the following options:

- Request automatic enrollment using SCEP with the specified trustpoint and configures the enrollment URL.

  `enrollment protocol scep url`

  *Example:*

ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# enrollment protocol scep url http://10.29.67.142:80/certsrv/mscep/mscep.dll

- Request automatic enrollment using CMP with the specified trustpoint and configures the enrollment URL.

  `enrollment protocol cmp url`

  *Example*

ciscoasa/ contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# enrollment protocol cmp url http://10.29.67.142:80/certsrv/mscep/mscep.dll

- Request manual enrollment with the specified trustpoint by pasting the certificate received from the CA into the terminal.

  `enrollment terminal`

  *Example:*

ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# enrollment terminal

- Request self signed certificate.

  `enrollment self`

**Step 3**
If the trustpoint has been configured to use CMP in the step above, you can optionally enable the functionality that automatically requests certificates. This automation is based on configurable triggers that control if CMPv2 auto update is used, when it is triggered, and if a new keypair is generated. Enter a percentage of the absolute lifetime of the certificate after which auto-enroll will be necessary and specify if you want to generate a new key while renewing the certificate.

```
[no] auto-enroll [<percent>] [regenerate]
```

**Step 4**
Specify the available CRL configuration options.
revocation-check crl none

Example:

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# revocation-check crl none
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# revocation-check crl
```

Note To enable either required or optional CRL checking, make sure that you configure the trustpoint for CRL management after obtaining certificates.

Step 5 Enable or disable the basic constraints extension and CA flag.

```
[no] ca-check
```

The basic constraints extension identifies whether the subject of the certificate is a Certificate Authority (CA), in which case the certificate can be used to sign other certificates. The CA flag is part of this extension. The presence of these items in a certificate indicates that the certificate’s public key can be used to validate certificate signatures.

The `ca-check` command is enabled by default, so you need to enter this command only if you want to disable basic constraints and the CA flag.

Example:

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# no ca-check
```
Configure Trustpoints

**fqdn fqdn**

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# fqdn example.com
```

**Step 10**

During enrollment, ask the CA to include the IP address of the ASA in the certificate.

**ip-address ip-address**

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# ip-address 10.10.100.1
```

**Step 11**

Specify the key pair whose public key is to be certified.

**keypair name**

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# keypair exchange
```

**Step 12**

Only if you have trustpoints configured for CMP, determine if you want to generate EDCSA keys or RSA keys for any CMP manual and automatic enrollments.

```
nodata
```

**Step 13**

Configure OCSP URL overrides and trustpoints to use for validating OCSP responder certificates.

**match certificate map-name override ocsp**

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# match certificate examplemap override ocsp
```

**Step 14**

Disable the nonce extension on an OCSP request. The nonce extension cryptographically binds requests with responses to avoid replay attacks.

**ocsp disable-nonce**

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# ocsp disable-nonce
```

**Step 15**

Configure an OCSP server for the ASA to use to check all certificates associated with a trustpoint rather than the server specified in the AIA extension of the client certificate.

**ocsp url**

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# ocsp url
```

**Step 16**

Specify a challenge phrase that is registered with the CA during enrollment. The CA usually uses this phrase to authenticate a subsequent revocation request.
password string
Example:

ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# password mypassword

Step 17 Set one or more methods for revocation checking: CRL, OCSP, and none.
revocation check
Example:

ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# revocation check

Step 18 During enrollment, ask the CA to include the specified subject DN in the certificate. If a DN string includes a comma, enclose the value string within double quotes (for example, O="Company, Inc.").
subject-name X.500 name
Example:

ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# myname X.500 examplename

Step 19 During enrollment, ask the CA to include the ASA serial number in the certificate.
serial-number
Example:

ciscoasa/contexta(config-ca-trustpoint)# serial number JMX1213L2A7

Step 20 Save the running configuration.
write memory
Example:

ciscoasa/contexta(config)# write memory

Configure CRLs for a Trustpoint
To use mandatory or optional CRL checking during certificate authentication, you must configure CRLs for each trustpoint. To configure CRLs for a trustpoint, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Enter crypto ca trustpoint configuration mode for the trustpoint whose CRL configuration you want to modify.
crypto ca trustpoint trustpoint-name
Configure CRLs for a Trustpoint

Example:

```bash
ciscoasa (config)# crypto ca trustpoint Main
```

**Note** Make sure that you have enabled CRLs before entering this command. In addition, the CRL must be available for authentication to succeed.

**Step 2**
Enter crl configuration mode for the current trustpoint.

```
crl configure
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-ca-trustpoint)# crl configure
```

**Tip** To set all CRL configuration parameters to default values, use the `default` command. At any time during CRL configuration, reenter this command to restart the procedure.

**Step 3**
Choose one of the following to configure retrieval policy:

- CRLs are retrieved only from the CRL distribution points that are specified in authenticated certificates.
  ```
policy cdp
  ```

  ```bash
ciscoasa(config-ca-crl)# policy cdp
  ```

  **Note** SCEP retrieval is not supported by distribution points specified in certificates.

- CRLs are retrieved only from URLs that you configure.
  ```
policy static
  ```

  ```bash
ciscoasa(config-ca-crl)# policy static
  ```

- CRLs are retrieved from CRL distribution points specified in authenticated certificates and from URLs that you configure.
  ```
policy both
  ```

  ```bash
ciscoasa(config-ca-crl)# policy both
  ```

**Step 4**
If you used the `static` or `both` keywords when you configured the CRL policy, you must configure URLs for CRL retrieval. You can enter up to five URLs, ranked 1 through 5. The `n` argument is the rank assigned to the URL.

```
url n url
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa (config-ca-crl)# url 2 http://www.example.com
```

To remove a URL, use the `no url n` command.
Step 5 Specify HTTP, LDAP, or SCEP as the CRL retrieval method.

`protocol http | ldap | scep`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-crl)# protocol http
```

Step 6 Configure how long the ASA caches CRLs for the current trustpoint. The `refresh-time` argument is the number of minutes that the ASA waits before considering a CRL stale.

`cache-time refresh-time`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-crl)# cache-time 420
```

Step 7 Choose one of the following:

- Require the NextUpdate field to be present in CRLs. This is the default setting.
  `enforcenextupdate`

  **Example:**
  
  ```
ciscoasa(config-ca-crl)# enforcenextupdate
  ```

- Allow the NextUpdate field to be absent in CRLs.
  `no enforcenextupdate`

  **Example:**
  
  ```
ciscoasa(config-ca-crl)# no enforcenextupdate
  ```

Step 8 Identify the LDAP server to the ASA if LDAP is specified as the retrieval protocol. You can specify the server by DNS hostname or by IP address. You can also provide a port number if the server listens for LDAP queries on a port other than the default of 389.

`ldap-defaults server`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa (config-ca-crl)# ldap-defaults ldap1
```

**Note** If you use a hostname instead of an IP address to specify the LDAP server, make sure that you have configured the ASA to use DNS.

Step 9 Allow CRL retrieval if the LDAP server requires credentials.

`ldap-dn admin-DN password`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa (config-ca-crl)# ldap-dn cn=admin,ou=devtest,o=engineering c00lRunZ
```
Step 10  Retrieve the current CRL from the CA represented by the specified trustpoint and test the CRL configuration for the current trustpoint.

crypto ca crl request trustpoint

Example:

ciscoasa (config-ca-crl)# crypto ca crl request Main

Step 11  Save the running configuration.

write memory

Example:

ciscoasa (config)# write memory

Export or Import a Trustpoint Configuration

To export and import a trustpoint configuration, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1  Export a trustpoint configuration with all associated keys and certificates in PKCS12 format.

crypto ca export trustpoint

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca export Main

The ASA displays the PKCS12 data in the terminal. You can copy the data. The trustpoint data is password protected; however, if you save the trustpoint data in a file, make sure that the file is in a secure location.

Step 2  Import keypairs and issued certificates that are associated with a trustpoint configuration.

crypto ca import trustpoint pkcs12

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca import Main pkcs12

The ASA prompts you to paste the text into the terminal in base 64 format. The key pair imported with the trustpoint is assigned a label that matches the name of the trustpoint that you create.

Note  If an ASA has trustpoints that share the same CA, you can use only one of the trustpoints that share the CA to validate user certificates. To control which trustpoint that shares a CA is used for validation of user certificates issued by that CA, use the support-user-cert-validation keyword.
Examples

The following example exports PKCS12 data for the trustpoint Main with the passphrase Wh0zits:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca export Main pkcs12 Wh0zits
```

Exported pkcs12 follows:

```
[ PKCS12 data omitted ]
---End - This line not part of the pkcs12---
```

The following example manually imports PKCS12 data to the trustpoint Main with the passphrase Wh0zits:

```bash
ciscoasa (config)# crypto ca import Main pkcs12 Wh0zits
```

Enter the base 64 encoded pkcs12. End with a blank line or the word "quit" on a line by itself:

```
[ PKCS12 data omitted ]
quit
INFO: Import PKCS12 operation completed successfully
```

The following example manually imports a certificate for the trustpoint Main:

```bash
ciscoasa (config)# crypto ca import Main certificate
% The fully-qualified domain name in the certificate will be: securityappliance.example.com
```

Enter the base 64 encoded certificate. End with a blank line or the word "quit" on a line by itself:

```
[ certificate data omitted ]
quit
INFO: Certificate successfully imported
```

Configure CA Certificate Map Rules

You can configure rules based on the Issuer and Subject fields of a certificate. Using the rules you create, you can map IPsec peer certificates to tunnel groups with the `tunnel-group-map` command.

To configure a CA certificate map rule, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enter CA certificate map configuration mode for the rule you want to configure and specify the rule sequence number.

`crypto ca certificate map [map_name]sequence-number`

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca certificate map test-map 10
```
If you do not specify the map name, the rule is added to the default map: DefaultCertificateMap. For each rule number, you can specify one or more fields to match.

**Step 2** Specify the issuer name or subject name:

```
{issuer-name | subject-name} [attr attribute] operator string
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-cert-map)# issuer-name cn=asa.example.com
ciscoasa(config-ca-cert-map)# subject-name attr cn eq mycert
```  
```
ciscoasa(config-ca-cert-map)# subject-name attr uid eq jcrichton
```  

You can match the entire value, or specify the attributes that you want to match. The following are valid attributes:

- c—Country
- cn—Common Name
- dc—Domain Component
- dnq—DN Qualifier
- ea—Email Address
- genq—Generational Qualifier
- gn—Given Name
- i—Initials
- ip—IP Address
- l—Locality
- n—Name
- o—Organization Name
- ou—Organizational Unit
- ser—Serial Number
- sn—Surname
- sp—State/Province
- t—Title
- uid—UserID
- uname—Unstructured Name

The following are valid operators:

- eq—The field or attribute must be identical to the value given.
- ne—The field or attribute cannot be identical to the value given.
- co—Part or all of the field or attribute must match the value given.
Step 3 Specify the alternative subject name:

\textbf{alt-subject-name} \textit{operator string}

\textbf{Example:}

\texttt{ciscoasa(config-ca-cert-map)# alt-subject-name eq happydays}

The following are valid operators:

- \textit{eq}—The field must be identical to the value given.
- \textit{ne}—The field cannot be identical to the value given.
- \textit{co}—Part or all of the field must match the value given.
- \textit{nc}—No part of the field can match the value given.

Step 4 Specify the extended key usage:

\textbf{extended-key-usage} \textit{operator OID_string}

\textbf{Example:}

\texttt{ciscoasa(config-ca-cert-map)# extended-key-usage nc clientauth}

The following are valid operators:

- \textit{co}—Part or all of the field must match the value given.
- \textit{nc}—No part of the field can match the value given.

The following are valid OID strings:

- \textit{string}—User-defined string.
- \textit{clientauth}—Client Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2)
- \textit{codesigning}—Code Signing (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.3)
- \textit{emailprotection}—Secure Email Protection (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.4)
- \textit{ocspsigning}—OCSP Signing (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.9)
- \textit{serverauth}—Server Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1)
- \textit{timestamping}—Time Stamping (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.8)

Configure Reference Identities

When the ASA is acting as a TLS client, it supports rules for verification of an application server's identity as defined in RFC 6125. This RFC specifies procedures for representing the reference identities (configured
on the ASA) and verifying them against the presented identities (sent from the application server). If the presented identity cannot be matched against the configured reference identity, the connection is not established and an error is logged.

The server presents its identity by including one or more identifiers in the server certificate presented to the ASA while establishing the connection. Reference identities are configured on the ASA, to be compared to the identity presented in a server certificate during connection establishment. These identifiers are specific instances of the four identifier types specified in RFC 6125. The four identifier types are:

- **CN_ID**: A Relative Distinguished Name (RDN) in a certificate subject field that contains only one attribute-type-and-value pair of type Common Name (CN), where the value matches the overall form of a domain name. The CN value cannot be free text. A CN-ID reference identifier does not identify an application service.

- **DNS-ID**: A subjectAltName entry of type dNSName. This is a DNS domain name. A DNS-ID reference identifier does not identify an application service.

- **SRV-ID**: A subjectAltName entry of type otherName whose name form is SRVName as defined in RFC 4985. A SRV-ID identifier may contain both a domain name and an application service type. For example, a SRV-ID of “_imaps.example.net” would be split into a DNS domain name portion of “example.net” and an application service type portion of “imaps.”

- **URI-ID**: A subjectAltName entry of type uniformResourceIdentifier whose value includes both (i) a “scheme” and (ii) a “host” component (or its equivalent) that matches the “reg-name” rule specified in RFC 3986. A URI-ID identifier must contain the DNS domain name, not the IP address, and not just the hostname. For example, a URI-ID of “sip:voice.example.edu” would be split into a DNS domain name portion of “voice.example.edu” and an application service type of “sip.”

A reference identity is created when configuring one with a previously unused name. Once a reference identity has been created, the four identifier types and their associated values can be added or deleted from the reference identity. The reference identifiers MAY contain information identifying the application service and MUST contain information identifying the DNS domain name.

**Before you begin**

- Reference identities are used when connecting to the Syslog Server and the Smart Licensing server only. No other ASA SSL client mode connections currently support the configuration or use of reference identities.

- ASA implements all the rules for matching the identifiers described in RFC 6125 except for pinned certificates and fallback for interactive clients.

- Ability to pin certificates is not implemented. Therefore, *No Match Found, Pinned Certificate* will not occur. Also, a user will not be given the opportunity to pin a certificate if a match is not found since our implementation is not an interactive client.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enter the `[no] crypto ca reference-identity` command in global configuration mode to place the ASA in ca-reference-identity mode.

`[no] crypto ca reference-identity reference-identity-name`
If a reference identity with this reference-identity-name is not found, a new reference identity is created. If the no form of the command is issued for a reference identity that is still in use, a warning is displayed and the reference identity is not deleted.

**Step 2**

Enter reference-ids while in ca-reference-identity mode. Multiple reference-ids of any type may be added to the reference identity.

- [no] cn-id value
- [no] dns-id value
- [no] srv-id value
- [no] uri-id value

To remove a reference identity, use the no form of the command.

---

**Example**

Configure a reference identity for RFC 6125 server certificate validation for a syslog server:

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca reference-identity syslogServer
ciscoasa(config-ca-ref-identity)# dns-id syslog1-bxb.cisco.com
ciscoasa(config-ca-ref-identity)# cn-id syslog1-bxb.cisco.com
```

**What to do next**

Use the reference identity when configuring the Syslog and the Smart Call Home server connections.

---

### Obtain Certificates Manually

To obtain certificates manually, perform the following steps:

**Before you begin**

You must have already obtained a base-64 encoded CA certificate from the CA represented by the trustpoint.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Import the CA certificate for the configured trustpoint.

```
crypto ca authenticate trustpoint
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca authenticate Main
Enter the base 64 encoded CA certificate.
End with a blank line or the word "quit" on a line by itself
MIIDRTCCAu+gAwIBAgIQKVcqP/KW74VPUNZzL+JbRTANBgkqkGwhkiP9wOBAQUPFADCB
[ certificate data omitted ]
/7QEM8IzyOEOTSErKu7Nd76jwf5e4qttkQ==
quit
```
INFO: Certificate has the following attributes:
Fingerprint: 24b81433 409b3fd5 e5431699 8d490d34
Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: y
Trustpoint CA certificate accepted.

% Certificate successfully imported

Whether a trustpoint requires that you manually obtain certificates is determined by the use of the enrollment terminal command when you configure the trustpoint.

**Step 2**

Enroll the ASA with the trustpoint.
```
crypto ca enroll trustpoint
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca enroll Main
% Start certificate enrollment ..
% The fully-qualified domain name in the certificate will be: securityappliance.example.com
% Include the device serial number in the subject name? [yes/no]: n
Display Certificate Request to terminal? [yes/no]: y
Certificate Request follows:
MIIBoDCCAQkCAQAwIzEhMB8GCSqGSIb3DQEJAhYSRmVyYWxQaXguY21zY28uY29t
[ certificate request data omitted ]
jF4waw68e0xQxVmdqMNwQ+RbIOYmv8g6hnBTrdGdgtjYVLT
---End - This line not part of the certificate request---
Redisplay enrollment request? [yes/no]: n
```

This command generates a certificate for signing data and depending on the type of keys that you have configured, for encrypting data. If you use separate RSA keys for signing and encryption, the crypto ca enroll command displays two certificate requests, one for each key. If you use general-purpose RSA keys for both signing and encryption, the crypto ca enroll command displays one certificate request.

To complete enrollment, obtain a certificate for all certificate requests generated by the crypto ca enroll command from the CA represented by the applicable trustpoint. Make sure that the certificate is in base-64 format.

**Step 3**

When a trustpoint is configured for CMP, either a shared secret value (ir) or the name of the trustpoint that contains the certificate that will sign the request (cr) can be specified, but not both. Provide either an out-of-band value by the CA that is used to confirm the authenticity and integrity of messages exchanged with ASA or provide the name of the trustpoint with a previously-issued device certificate used for signing the CMP enrollment request. The shared-secret or signing-certificate keywords are only available when the trustpoint enrollment protocol is set to CMP.
```
crypto ca enroll trustpoint [regenerate] [shared-secret <value> | signing-certificate <value>]
```

**Step 4**

Determine whether or not a new keypair should be generated prior to building the enrollment request.
```
crypto ca enroll trustpoint [regenerate] [shared-secret <value> | signing-certificate <value>]
```

**Step 5**

Import each certificate you receive from the CA and make sure that you paste the certificate to the terminal in base-64 format.
crypto ca import trustpoint certificate

Example:

ciscoasa (config)# crypto ca import Main certificate
% The fully-qualified domain name in the certificate will be: securityappliance.example.com

Enter the base 64 encoded certificate.  
End with a blank line or the word “quit” on a line by itself
[ certificate data omitted ]
quit
INFO: Certificate successfully imported

Step 6  Verify that the enrollment process was successful by displaying certificate details issued for the ASA and the CA certificate for the trustpoint.
show crypto ca server certificate

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# show crypto ca server certificate Main

Step 7  Save the running configuration.
write memory

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# write memory

Step 8  Repeat these steps for each trustpoint that you configure for manual enrollment.

Obtain Certificates Automatically with SCEP

This section describes how to obtain certificates automatically using SCEP.

Before you begin
You must have already obtained a base-64 encoded CA certificate from the CA represented by the trustpoint.

Procedure

Step 1  Obtain the CA certificate for the configured trustpoint.
crypto ca authenticate trustpoint

Example:

ciscoasa/contexta(config)# crypto ca authenticate Main
When you configure the trustpoint, use of the **enrollment url** command determines whether or not you must obtain certificates automatically via SCEP.

### Step 2

Enroll the ASA with the trustpoint. This command retrieves a certificate for signing data and depending on the type of keys that you have configured, for encrypting data. Before entering this command, contact the CA administrator, who may need to authenticate the enrollment request manually before the CA grants certificates.

**crypto ca enroll trustpoint**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config)# crypto ca enroll Main
```

If the ASA does not receive a certificate from the CA within one minute (the default) of sending a certificate request, it resends the certificate request. The ASA continues sending a certificate request each minute until a certificate is received.

If the fully qualified domain name configured for the trustpoint is not identical to the fully qualified domain name of the ASA, including the case of the characters, a warning appears. To resolve this issue, exit the enrollment process, make any necessary corrections, and reenter the **crypto ca enroll** command.

**Note**

If the ASA reboots after you have issued the **crypto ca enroll** command but before you have received the certificate, reenter the **crypto ca enroll** command and notify the CA administrator.

### Step 3

Verify that the enrollment process was successful by displaying certificate details issued for the ASA and the CA certificate for the trustpoint.

**show crypto ca server certificate**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config)# show crypto ca server certificate Main
```

### Step 4

Save the running configuration.

**write memory**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa/contexta(config)# write memory
```

---

## Configure Proxy Support for SCEP Requests

To configure the ASA to authenticate remote access endpoints using third-party CAs, perform the following steps:

### Procedure

#### Step 1
Enter tunnel-group ipsec-attributes configuration mode.

---
tunnel-group name ipsec-attributes

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group remotegrp ipsec-attributes

Step 2 Enable client services.
crypto ikev2 enable outside client-services port portnumber

Example:

ciscoasa(config-tunnel-ipsec)# crypto ikev2 enable outside client-services

The default port number is 443.

Note This command is needed only if you support IKEv2.

Step 3 Enter tunnel-group general-attributes configuration mode.
tunnel-group name general-attributes

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group 209.165.200.225 general-attributes

Step 4 Enable SCEP enrollment for the tunnel group.
scep-enrollment enable

Example:

ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# scep-enrollment enable
INFO: 'authentication aaa certificate' must be configured to complete setup of this option.

Step 5 Enter group-policy attributes configuration mode.
group-policy name attributes

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# group-policy FirstGroup attributes

Step 6 Enroll the SCEP CA for the group policy. Enter this command once per group policy to support a third-party digital certificate.
scep-forwarding-url value URL

Example:

ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# scep-forwarding-url value http://ca.example.com:80/

URL is the SCEP URL on the CA.
Step 7  Supply a common, secondary password when a certificate is unavailable for WebLaunch support of the SCEP proxy.

**secondary-pre-fill-username clientless hide use-common-password password**

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group remotegrp webvpn-attributes
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-webvpn)# secondary-pre-fill-username clientless hide use-common-password secret
```

You must use the **hide** keyword to support the SCEP proxy.

For example, a certificate is not available to an endpoint requesting one. Once the endpoint has the certificate, AnyConnect disconnects, then reconnects to the ASA to qualify for a DAP policy that provides access to internal network resources.

Step 8  Hide the secondary pre-fill username for AnyConnect VPN sessions.

**secondary-pre-fill-username ssl-client hide use-common-password password**

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-webvpn)# secondary-pre-fill-username ssl-client hide use-common-password secret
```

Despite the **ssl-client** keyword inherited from earlier releases, use this command to support AnyConnect sessions that use either IKEv2 or SSL.

You must use the **hide** keyword to support the SCEP proxy.

Step 9  Supply the username when a certificate is unavailable.

**secondary-username-from-certificate \{use-entire-name | use-script | \{primary_attr [secondary-attr]\}\} [no-certificate-fallback cisco-secure-desktop machine-unique-id]**

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-webvpn)# secondary-username-from-certificate CN no-certificate-fallback cisco-secure-desktop machine-unique-id
```

---

**Configure the CA Certificate Lifetime**

To configure the local CA server certificate lifetime, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  Enter local ca server configuration mode.

**crypto ca server**

**Example:**
Step 2  Determine the expiration date to be included in the certificate. The default lifetime of a local CA certificate is three years.

\texttt{lifetime ca-certificate time}

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# lifetime ca-certificate 365
```

Make sure that you limit the validity period of the certificate to less than the recommended end date of 03:14:08 UTC, January 19, 2038.

Step 3  (Optional) Reset the local CA certificate lifetime to the default value of three years.

\texttt{no lifetime ca-certificate}

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# no lifetime ca-certificate
```

The local CA server automatically generates a replacement CA certificate 30 days before it expires, which allows the replacement certificate to be exported and imported onto any other devices for certificate validation of user certificates that have been issued by the local CA certificate after the current local CA certificate has expired. The following pre-expiration syslog message is generated:

```
%ASA-1-717049: Local CA Server certificate is due to expire in days days and a replacement certificate is available for export.
```

\textbf{Note}  When notified of this automatic rollover, the administrator must make sure that the new local CA certificate is imported onto all required devices before it expires.

---

**Configure the User Certificate Lifetime**

To configure the user certificate lifetime, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

\textbf{Step 1}  Enter local ca server configuration mode.

```
crypto ca server
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server
```

\textbf{Step 2}  Set the length of time that you want user certificates to remain valid.
Configure the CRL Lifetime

To configure the CRL lifetime, perform the following steps:

Procedure

**Step 1**
Enter local ca server configuration mode.

`crypto ca server`

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server
```

**Step 2**
Set the length of time that you want the CRL to remain valid.

`lifetime crl time`

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# lifetime crl 10
```

The local CA updates and reissues the CRL each time that a user certificate is revoked or unrevoked, but if no revocation changes occur, the CRL is reissued automatically once each CRL lifetime. If you do not specify a CRL lifetime, the default time period is six hours.

**Step 3**
Force the issuance of a CRL at any time, which immediately updates and regenerates a current CRL to overwrite the existing CRL.

`crypto ca server crl issue`

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# crypto ca server crl issue
```

A new CRL has been issued.
Configure the Server Keysize

To configure the server keysize, perform the following steps:

Procedure

**Step 1** Enter local ca server configuration mode.
```
crypto ca server
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server
```

**Step 2** Specify the size of the public and private keys generated at user-certificate enrollment.
```
keysize server
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# keysize server 2048
```

The key pair size options are 512, 768, 1024, 2048, 4096 bits, and the default value is 1024 bits.

**Note** After you have enabled the local CA, you cannot change the local CA keysize, because all issued certificates would be invalidated. To change the local CA keysize, you must delete the current local CA and reconfigure a new one.

Example

The following is sample output that shows two user certificates in the database.

Username: user1
Renewal allowed until: Not Allowed
Number of times user notified: 0
PKCS12 file stored until: 12:45:52 UTC Fri Jan 4 2017
Certificates Issued:
  serial: 0x71
  issued: 12:45:52 UTC Thu Jan 3 2008
  expired: 12:17:37 UTC Sun Dec 31 2017
  status: Not Revoked
Username: user2
Renewal allowed until: Not Allowed
Number of times user notified: 0
PKCS12 file stored until: 12:27:59 UTC Fri Jan 4 2008

Note Do not use this command unless the CRL file has been removed in error or has been corrupted and must be regenerated.
How to Set Up Specific Certificate Types

After you have established trusted certificates, you can begin other fundamental tasks such as establishing identity certificates or more advanced configurations such as establishing local CA or code signing certificates.

Before you begin

Read about digital certificate information and establish trusted certificates. CA certificates with no private key are used by all VPN protocols and webvpn, and are configured in trustpoints to validate incoming client certificates. Similarly, a trustpool is a list of trusted certificates used by webvpn features to validate proxied connections to https servers and to validate the smart-call-home certificate.

Procedure

A local CA allows VPN clients to enroll for certificates directly from the ASA. This advanced configuration converts the ASA into a CA. To configure CAs, refer to CA Certificates, on page 704.

What to do next

Set up a certificate expiration alert or monitor digital certificates and certificate management history.

CA Certificates

This page is where you manage CA certificates. The following topics explain what you can do.

Configure the Local CA Server

To configure the local CA server, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Enter local ca server configuration mode.

```
crypto ca server
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server
```
Step 2  Specify the SMTP from-address, a valid e-mail address that the local CA uses as a from address when sending e-mail messages that deliver one-time passwords (OTPs) for an enrollment invitation to users.

    smtp from-address e-mail_address

Example:

    ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# smtp from-address SecurityAdmin@example.com

Step 3  (Optional) Specify the subject-name DN that is appended to each username on issued certificates.

    subject-name-default dn

Example:

    ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# subject-name-default cn=engineer, o=asc systems, c=“US”

    The subject-name DN and the username combine to form the DN in all user certificates that are issued by the local CA server. If you do not specify a subject-name DN, you must specify the exact subject name DN to be included in a user certificate each time that you add a user to the user database.

    Note Make sure that you review all optional parameters carefully before you enable the configured local CA, because you cannot change issuer-name and keysize server values after you enable the local CA for the first time.

Step 4  Create the self-signed certificate and associate it with the local CA on the ASA.

    no shutdown

Example:

    ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# no shutdown

    The self-signed certificate key usage extension has key encryption, key signature, CRL signing, and certificate signing capabilities.

    Note After the self-signed local CA certificate has been generated, to change any characteristics, you must delete the existing local CA server and completely recreate it.

    The local CA server keeps track of user certificates, so the administrator can revoke or restore privileges as needed.

Example

    The following example shows how to configure the local CA server using the predefined default values for all required parameters:

    ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server
    ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# smtp from-address SecurityAdmin@example.com
    ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# subject-name-default cn=engineer, o=asc systems, c=US
    ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# no shutdown
CA Server Management

Delete the Local CA Server

To delete an existing local CA server (either enabled or disabled), perform the following steps:

Procedure

Enter one of the following commands to remove an existing local CA server (either enabled or disabled):

• no crypto ca server
  Example
  ciscoasa(config)# no crypto ca server

• clear configure crypto ca server
  Example
  ciscoasa(config)# clear config crypto ca server

Note  Deleting the local CA server removes the configuration from the ASA. After the configuration has been deleted, it is unrecoverable.

Make sure that you also delete the associated local CA server database and configuration files (that is, all files with the wildcard name, LOCAL-CA-SERVER.*).

Manage User Certificates

To change the certificate status, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1  Select specific certificates by username or by certificate serial number in the Manage User Certificates pane.

Step 2  Choose one of the following options:
  • Click Revoke to remove user access if the user certificate lifetime period runs out. The local CA also marks the certificate as revoked in the certificate database, automatically updates the information, and reissues the CRL.
  • Select a revoked certificate and click Unrevoke to restore access. The local CA also marks the certificate as unrevoked in the certificate database, automatically updates the certificate information, and reissues an updated CRL.

Step 3  Click Apply when you are done to save your changes.
Enable the Local CA Server

To enable the local CA server, perform the following steps.

Before you begin

Before enabling the local CA server, you must first create a passphrase of at least seven characters to encode and archive a PKCS12 file that includes the local CA certificate and keypair to be generated. The passphrase unlocks the PKCS12 archive if the CA certificate or keypair is lost.

Procedure

Step 1 Enter local ca server configuration mode.

crypto ca server

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server

Step 2 Enable the local CA server.

no shutdown

Example:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# no shutdown

This command generates the local CA server certificate, keypair and necessary database files, and archives the local CA server certificate and keypair in a PKCS12 file. You must enter an 8-65 alphanumeric password. After initial startup, you can disable the local CA without being prompted for the password.

Step 3 Save the configuration to make sure that the local CA certificate and keypair are not lost after a reboot occurs.

write memory

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# write memory

Examples

The following example enables the local CA server:

ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# no shutdown

% Some server settings cannot be changed after CA certificate generation.
% Please enter a passphrase to protect the private key
% or type Return to exit
Configure Auto Import of Trustpool Certificates

Smart licensing uses the Smart Call Home infrastructure. When the ASA configures Smart Call Home anonymous reporting in the background, the ASA automatically creates a trustpoint containing the certificate of the CA that issued the Call Home server certificate. The ASA now supports validation of the certificate if the issuing hierarchy of the server certificate changes, without the need for customer involvement to adjust certificate hierarchy changes. You can automate the update of the trustpool bundle at periodic intervals so that Smart Call Home can remain active if the self-signed certificate of the CA server changes. This feature is not supported under multi-context deployments.

Automatic import of trustpool certificate bundles requires you to specify the URL that ASA uses to download and import the bundle. Use the following command so the import happens daily at a regular interval with the default Cisco URL and default time of 22 hours:

ciscoasa(config-ca-trustpool)# auto-import-url Default

You can also enable auto import with a custom URL with the following command:

ciscoasa(config-ca-trustpool)# auto-import url http://www.thawte.com

To give you more flexibility to set downloads during off peak hours or other convenient times, enter the following command which enables the import with a custom time:

ciscoasa(config-ca-trustpool)# auto-import time 23:23:23

Setting the automatic import with both a custom URL and custom time requires the following command:


Show the State of the Trustpool Policy

Use the following command to see the current state of the trustpool policy:

show crypto ca trustpool policy

This command returns information like the following:

0 trustpool certificates installed
Trustpool auto renewal statistics:
State: Not in progress
Last import result: Not attempted N/A
Current Jitter: 0

Trustpool auto import statistics:
Last import result: N/A
Next schedule import at 22:00:00 Tues Jul 21 2015

Trustpool Policy

Trustpool revocation checking is disabled.
CRL cache time: 60 seconds
CRL next update field: required and enforced
Auto import of trustpool is enabled
Automatic import URL: http://www.cisco.com/security/pki/trs/ios_core.p7b
Download time: 22:00:00

Policy Overrides:
None configured

Clear CA Trustpool

To reset the trustpool policy to its default state, use the following command:
clear configure crypto ca trustpool
Since the automatic import of trustpoint certificates is turned off by default, using this command disables the feature.

Customize the Local CA Server

To configure a customized local CA server, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1  Enter local ca server configuration mode.
crypto ca server
Example:
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server

Step 2  Specify parameters that do not have default values.
issuer-name DN-string
Example:
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# issuer-name cn=xx5520,cn=30.132.0.25,ou=DevTest,ou=QA,o=ASC Systems

Step 3  Specify the e-mail address that is to be used as the From: field of all e-mail messages that are generated by the local CA server.
smtplib from-address e-mail_address
Example:
Step 4  Customize the text that appears in the subject field of all e-mail messages sent from the local CA server.

smtp subject subject-line

Example:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# smtp subject Priority E-Mail: Enclosed Confidential Information is Required for Enrollment

Step 5  Specify an optional subject-name DN to be appended to a username on issued certificates.

subject-name-default dn

Example:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# subject-name default cn=engineer, o=ASC Systems, c=US

The default subject-name DN becomes part of the username in all user certificates issued by the local CA server.

The allowed DN attribute keywords are as follows:

- C = Country
- CN = Common Name
- EA = E-mail Address
- L = Locality
- O = Organization Name
- OU = Organization Unit
- ST = State/Province
- SN = Surname
- ST = State/Province

Note  If you do not specify a subject-name-default to serve as a standard subject-name default, you must specify a DN each time that you add a user.

Disable the Local CA Server

To disable the local CA server, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1  Enter local ca server configuration mode.
crypto ca server
Example:
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server

Step 2 Disable the local CA server.
shutdown
Example:
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# shutdown
INFO: Local CA Server has been shutdown.

This command disables website enrollment, allows you to modify the local CA server configuration, and stores the current configuration and associated files. After initial startup, you can reenable the local CA without being prompted for the password.

---

Set Up External Local CA File Storage

To configure external local CA file storage, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Access configuration mode for the specific file system type.
mount name type
Example:
ciscoasa(config)# mount mydata type cifs

Step 2 Mount a CIFS file system.
mount name type cifs
Example:
ciscoasa(config-mount-cifs)# mount mydata type cifs
server 10.1.1.10 share myshare
domain example.com
username user6
password ********
status enable

Note Only the user who mounts a file system can unmount it with the no mount command.

Step 3 Enter local ca server configuration mode.
crypto ca server
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server

Step 4  Specify the location of mydata, the premounted CIFS file system to be used for the local CA server database.

database path mount-name directory-path

Example:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# database path mydata:newuser

This command establishes a path to the server and then specifies the local CA file or folder name to use for storage and retrieval. To return local CA file storage to the ASA flash memory, use the no database path command.

Note  To secure stored local CA files on an external server requires a premounted file system of file type CIFS or FTP that is username-protected and password-protected.

Step 5  Save the running configuration.

write memory

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# write memory

For external local CA file storage, each time that you save the ASA configuration, user information is saved from the ASA to the premounted file system and file location, mydata:newuser.

For flash memory storage, user information is saved automatically to the default location for the start-up configuration.

Example

The following example shows the list of local CA files that appear in flash memory or in external storage:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# dir LOCAL* //
Directory of disk0:/LOCAL*

75 -rwx 32 13:07:49 Jan 20 2007 LOCAL-CA-SERVER.ser
77 -rwx 229 13:07:49 Jan 20 2007 LOCAL-CA-SERVER.cdb
69 -rwx 0 01:09:28 Jan 20 2007 LOCAL-CA-SERVER.udb
81 -rwx 232 19:09:10 Jan 20 2007 LOCAL-CA-SERVER.crl
72 -rwx 1603 01:09:28 Jan 20 2007 LOCAL-CA-SERVER.p12

127119360 bytes total (79693824 bytes free)
Download and Store CRLs

To download and store CRLs, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1
Enter local ca server configuration mode.

crypto ca server

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server

Step 2
Open a port on an interface to make the CRL accessible from that interface. The specified interface and port are used to listen for incoming requests for the CRL.

publish-crl interface interface port portnumber

Example:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# publish-crl outside 70

The interface and optional port selections are as follows:

- inside—Name of interface/GigabitEthernet0/1
- management—Name of interface/Management0/0
- outside—Name of interface/GigabitEthernet0/0
- Port numbers can range from 1-65535. TCP port 80 is the HTTP default port number.

Note If you do not specify this command, the CRL is not accessible from the CDP location, because this command is required to open an interface to download the CRL file.

The CDP URL can be configured to use the IP address of an interface, and the path of the CDP URL and the filename can also be configured (for example, http://10.10.10.100/user8/my_crl_file).

In this case, only the interface with that IP address configured listens for CRL requests, and when a request comes in, the ASA matches the path,/user8/my_crl_file to the configured CDP URL. When the path matches, the ASA returns the stored CRL file.

Note The protocol must be HTTP, so the prefix displayed is http://.

Step 3
Specify the CDP to be included in all issued certificates. If you do not configure a specific location for the CDP, the default URL location is http://hostname.domain/+CSCOCA+/asa_ca.crl.

cdp-url url

Example:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# cdp-url http://172.16.1.1/pathname/myca.crl
The local CA updates and reissues the CRL each time a user certificate is revoked or unrevoked. If no revocation changes occur, the CRL is reissued once each CRL lifetime.

If this command is set to serve the CRL directly from the local CA ASA, see Download and Store CRLs for instructions about opening a port on an interface to make the CRL accessible from that interface.

The CRL exists for other devices to validate the revocation of certificates issued by the local CA. In addition, the local CA tracks all issued certificates and status within its own certificate database. Revocation checking is performed when a validating party needs to validate a user certificate by retrieving the revocation status from an external server, which might be the CA that issued the certificate or a server designated by the CA.

---

### Enrollment and User Management

#### Set Up Enrollment Parameters

To set up enrollment parameters, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enter local ca server configuration mode.

`crypto ca server`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server
```

**Step 2**

Specify the number of hours that an issued OTP for the local CA enrollment page is valid. The default expiration time is 72 hours.

`otp expiration timeout`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# otp expiration 24
```

**Note**

The user OTP to enroll for a certificate on the enrollment website is also used as the password to unlock the PKCS12 file that includes the issued certificate and keypair for the specified user.

**Step 3**

Specify the number of hours an already-enrolled user can retrieve a PKCS12 enrollment file.

`enrollment-retrieval timeout`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# enrollment-retrieval 120
```

This time period begins when the user is successfully enrolled. The default retrieval period is 24 hours. Valid values for the retrieval period range from 1 to 720 hours. The enrollment retrieval period is independent of the OTP expiration period.
After the enrollment retrieval time expires, the user certificate and keypair are no longer available. The only way a user may receive a certificate is for the administrator to reinitialize certificate enrollment and allow a user to log in again.

Add and Enroll Users

To add a user who is eligible for enrollment in the local CA database, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Add a new user to the local CA database.

```
crypto ca server user-db add username [dn dn] [email emailaddress]
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# crypto ca server user-db add user1 dn user1@example.com, Engineer, Example Company, US, email user1@example.com
```

The `username` argument is a string of 4-64 characters, which is the simple username for the user being added. The `username` can be an e-mail address, which then is used to contact the user as necessary for enrollment invitations.

The `dn` argument is the distinguished name, a global, authoritative name of an entry in the OSI Directory (X.500) (for example, `cn=user1@example.com,cn=Engineer,o=Example Company,c=US`).

The `email-address` argument is the e-mail address of the new user to which OTPs and notices are to be sent.

**Step 2**
Provide user privileges to a newly added user.

```
crypto ca server user-db allow user
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# crypto ca server user-db allow user
```

**Step 3**
Notify a user in the local CA database to enroll and download a user certificate, which automatically e-mails the OTP to that user.

```
crypto ca server user-db email-otp username
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# crypto ca server user-db email-otp exampleuser1
```

**Note**
When an administrator wants to notify a user through e-mail, the administrator must specify the e-mail address in the `username` field or in the `email` field when adding that user.

**Step 4**
Show the issued OTP.

```
crypto ca server user-db show-otp
```

**Example:**
Step 5
Set the enrollment time limit in hours. The default expiration time is 72 hours.

**otp expiration** timeout

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# otp expiration 24
```

This command defines the amount of time that the OTP is valid for user enrollment. This time period begins when the user is allowed to enroll.

After a user enrolls successfully within the time limit and with the correct OTP, the local CA server creates a PKCS12 file, which includes a keypair for the user and a user certificate that is based on the public key from the keypair generated and the subject-name DN specified when the user is added. The PKCS12 file contents are protected by a passphrase, the OTP. The OTP can be handled manually, or the local CA can e-mail this file to the user to download after the administrator allows enrollment.

The PKCS12 file is saved to temporary storage with the name, `username.p12`. With the PKCS12 file in storage, the user can return within the enrollment-retrieval time period to download the PKCS12 file as many times as needed. When the time period expires, the PKCS12 file is removed from storage automatically and is no longer available to download.

**Note** If the enrollment period expires before the user retrieves the PKCS12 file that includes the user certificate, enrollment is not permitted.

---

### Renew Users

To specify the timing of renewal notices, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter local ca server configuration mode.

```
crypto ca server
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server
```

**Step 2** Specifies the number of days (1-90) before the local CA certificate expires that an initial reminder to re-enroll is sent to certificate owners.

```
renewal-reminder time
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# renewal-reminder 7
```
If a certificate expires, it becomes invalid. Renewal notices and the times they are e-mailed to users are variable, and can be configured by the administrator during local CA server configuration.

Three reminders are sent. An e-mail is automatically sent to the certificate owner for each of the three reminders, provided an e-mail address is specified in the user database. If no e-mail address exists for the user, a syslog message alerts you of the renewal requirement.

The ASA automatically grants certificate renewal privileges to any user who holds a valid certificate that is about to expire, as long as the user still exists in the user database. Therefore, if an administrator does not want to allow a user to renew automatically, the administrator must remove the user from the database before the renewal time period.

---

**Restore Users**

To restore a user and a previously revoked certificate that was issued by the local CA server, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter local ca server configuration mode.

```
crypto ca server
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server
```

**Step 2** Restore a user and unrevoke a previously revoked certificate that was issued by the local CA server.

```
crypto ca server unrevoke cert-serial-no
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# crypto ca server unrevoke 782ea09f
```

The local CA maintains a current CRL with serial numbers of all revoked user certificates. This list is available to external devices and can be retrieved directly from the local CA if it is configured to do so with the `cdp-url` command and the `publish-crl` command. When you revoke (or unrevoke) any current certificate by certificate serial number, the CRL automatically reflects these changes.

---

**Remove Users**

To delete a user from the user database by username, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter local ca server configuration mode.

```
crypto ca server
```

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server

**Step 2**  Remove a user from the user database and allow revocation of any valid certificates that were issued to that user.

crypto ca server user-db remove *username*

Example:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# crypto ca server user-db remove user1

---

## Revoke Certificates

To revoke a user certificate, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  Enter local ca server configuration mode.

crypto ca server

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca server

**Step 2**  Enter the certificate serial number in hexadecimal format.

crypto ca server revoke *cert-serial-no*

Example:

ciscoasa(config-ca-server)# crypto ca server revoke 782ea09f

This command marks the certificate as revoked in the certificate database on the local CA server and in the CRL, which is automatically reissued.

**Note**  The password is also required if the certificate for the ASA needs to be revoked, so make sure that you record it and store it in a safe place.

---

## Set a Certificate Expiration Alert (for Identity or CA Certificates)

ASA checks all the CA and ID certificates in the trust points for expiration once every 24 hours. If a certificate is nearing expiration, a syslog will be issued as an alert.
A CLI is provided to configure the reminder and recurrence intervals. By default, reminders start at 60 days prior to expiration and recur every 7 days. You can configure the interval at which reminders are sent and the number of days before the expiration at which the first alert is sent by using the following command:

```plaintext
[no] crypto ca alerts expiration [begin <days before expiration>] [repeat <days>]
```

Irrespective of the alerts configuration, a reminder is sent every day during the last week of expiration. The following `show` and `clear` commands have also been added:

```plaintext
clear conf crypto ca alerts
show run crypto ca alerts
```

In addition to the renewal reminder, if an already expired certificate is found in the configuration, a syslog is generated once every day to rectify the configuration by either renewing the certificate or removing the expired certificate.

For example, assume that the expiration alerts are configured to begin at 60 days and repeat every 6 days after that. If the ASA is rebooted at 40 days, an alert is sent on that day, and the next alert is sent on the 36th day.

---

**Note**

Expiration checking is not done on trust pool certificates. The Local CA trust point is treated as a regular trustpoint for expiration checking too.

---

## Monitoring Digital Certificates

See the following commands for monitoring digital certificate status:

- **show crypto ca server**
  
  This command shows local CA configuration and status.

- **show crypto ca server cert-db**
  
  This command shows user certificates issued by the local CA.

- **show crypto ca server certificate**
  
  This command shows local CA certificates on the console in base 64 format and the rollover certificate when available, including the rollover certificate thumb print for verification of the new certificate during import onto other devices.

- **show crypto ca server crl**
  
  This command shows CRLs.

- **show crypto ca server user-db**
  
  This command shows users and their status, which can be used with the following qualifiers to reduce the number of displayed records:
  
  - **allowed.** Shows only users currently allowed to enroll.
  - **enrolled.** Shows only users that are enrolled and hold a valid certificate
• expired. Shows only users holding expired certificates.

• on-hold. Lists only users without a certificate and not currently allowed to enroll.

• show crypto ca server user-db allowed
  This command shows users who are eligible to enroll.

• show crypto ca server user-db enrolled
  This command shows enrolled users with valid certificates.

• show crypto ca server user-db expired
  This command shows users with expired certificates.

• show crypto ca server user-db on-hold
  This command shows users without certificates who are not allowed to enroll.

• show crypto key name of key
  This command shows key pairs that you have generated.

• show running-config
  This command shows local CA certificate map rules.

Examples

The following example shows an RSA general-purpose key:

ciscoasa/contexta(config)# show crypto key mypubkey rsa
Key pair was generated at: 16:39:47 central Feb 10 2010
Key name: <Default-RSA-Key>
Usage: General Purpose Key
Modulus Size (bits): 2048
Storage: config
Key Data:

30820122 300d0609 2a864886 f70d0101 01050003 82010f00 3082010a 02820101
00e2a2c38 df9c606e ddb7db08 e8b0a1a8 65592d85 0711c5c5 fceddee1 faa94297
525f0fc0 90da8a4c e696e44e 06466661 48b3602a 960d7a33 c2d9a4a9 5f98e30f
1ef33e40 a6ce04f5 9a812894 b07e05e4 3f8d7b05e aea97603 2ddc65cc c22a6c63e
93b9f98b df4222b1 20662eaf 2ff52a4 36b31d6b e4a6a6f6 973b2b7d 248e4dd2
0f719a7c 6e81f073 0c4c57b9 db669f4d 690db21a 5755b09f 509f2a8d b620e6fe6
dae68fa5 411a841f e72bb8ea cf4dbb79 f4e57ff3 5a40c3e8 a2c2705d 56c1d17b
af8fe2e2 e58718c6 ed1da0f0 1c6f36eb 79eb1eab f098b5c4 79e07658 a52d8c7a
51eabfb f8ade09e 7217cf2d 3728077e 89441d89 9bf5f787 c8d3db39 c858bb7a
7d020301 0001

The following example shows the local CA CRL:

ciscoasa(config)# show crypto ca server crl
Certificate Revocation List:
  Issuer: cn=xx5520-1-3-2007-1
  This Update: 13:32:53 UTC Jan 4 2010
  Next Update: 13:32:53 UTC Feb 3 2010
  Number of CRL entries: 2
  CRL size: 270 bytes
  Revoked Certificates:
The following example shows one user on-hold:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show crypto ca server user-db on-hold
username: wilma101
email: <None>
dn: <None>
allowed: <not allowed>
notified: 0
ciscoasa(config)#
```

The following example shows output of the `show running-config` command, in which local CA certificate map rules appear:

```
crypto ca certificate map 1
  issuer-name co asc
  subject-name attr ou eq Engineering
```

## History for Certificate Management

### Table 25: History for Certificate Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certificate management</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Digital certificates (including CA certificates, identity certificates, and code signer certificates) provide digital identification for authentication. A digital certificate includes information that identifies a device or user, such as the name, serial number, company, department, or IP address. CAs are trusted authorities that “sign” certificates to verify their authenticity, thereby guaranteeing the identity of the device or user. CAs issue digital certificates in the context of a PKI, which uses public-key or private-key encryption to ensure security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate management</td>
<td>7.2(1)</td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: <code>issuer-name DN-string</code>, <code>revocation-check crl none</code>, <code>revocation-check crl</code>, <code>revocation-check none</code>. We deprecated the following commands: `crl {required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate management</td>
<td>8.0(2)</td>
<td>We introduced the following commands:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cdp-url, crypto ca server, crypto ca server crl issue, crypto ca server revoke cert-serial-no, crypto ca server unrevoke cert-serial-no, crypto ca server user-db add user [dn dn] [email e-mail-address], crypto ca server user-db allow {username</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCEP proxy</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>We introduced this feature, which provides secure deployment of device certificates from third-party CAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Identities</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>TLS client processing now supports rules for verification of a server identity defined in RFC 6125, Section 6. Identity verification will be done during PKI validation for TLS connections to the Syslog Server and the Smart Licensing server only. If the presented identity cannot be matched against the configured reference identity, the connection is not established. We added or modified the following commands: <code>crypto ca reference-identity</code>, <code>logging host</code>, <code>call home profile destination address</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table

This chapter describes how to customize the MAC address table and configure ARP Inspection for bridge groups.

- About ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table, on page 725
- Default Settings, on page 726
- Guidelines for ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table, on page 726
- Configure ARP Inspection and Other ARP Parameters, on page 726
- Customize the MAC Address Table for Bridge Groups, on page 729
- Monitoring ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table, on page 730
- History for ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table, on page 731

About ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table

For interfaces in a bridge group, ARP inspection prevents a “man-in-the-middle” attack. You can also customize other ARP settings. You can customize the MAC address table for bridge groups, including adding a static ARP entry to guard against MAC spoofing.

ARP Inspection for Bridge Group Traffic

By default, all ARP packets are allowed between bridge group members. You can control the flow of ARP packets by enabling ARP inspection.

ARP inspection prevents malicious users from impersonating other hosts or routers (known as ARP spoofing). ARP spoofing can enable a “man-in-the-middle” attack. For example, a host sends an ARP request to the gateway router; the gateway router responds with the gateway router MAC address. The attacker, however, sends another ARP response to the host with the attacker MAC address instead of the router MAC address. The attacker can now intercept all the host traffic before forwarding it on to the router.

ARP inspection ensures that an attacker cannot send an ARP response with the attacker MAC address, so long as the correct MAC address and the associated IP address are in the static ARP table.

When you enable ARP inspection, the ASA compares the MAC address, IP address, and source interface in all ARP packets to static entries in the ARP table, and takes the following actions:

- If the IP address, MAC address, and source interface match an ARP entry, the packet is passed through.
- If there is a mismatch between the MAC address, the IP address, or the interface, then the ASA drops the packet.
• If the ARP packet does not match any entries in the static ARP table, then you can set the ASA to either forward the packet out all interfaces (flood), or to drop the packet.

Note
The dedicated Management interface never floods packets even if this parameter is set to flood.

MAC Address Table for Bridge Groups

The ASA learns and builds a MAC address table in a similar way as a normal bridge or switch: when a device sends a packet through the bridge group, the ASA adds the MAC address to its table. The table associates the MAC address with the source interface so that the ASA knows to send any packets addressed to the device out the correct interface.

Because the ASA is a firewall, if the destination MAC address of a packet is not in the table, the ASA does not flood the original packet on all interfaces as a normal bridge does. Instead, it generates the following packets for directly connected devices or for remote devices:

• Packets for directly connected devices—The ASA generates an ARP request for the destination IP address, so that it can learn which interface receives the ARP response.

• Packets for remote devices—The ASA generates a ping to the destination IP address so that it can learn which interface receives the ping reply.

The original packet is dropped.

Default Settings

• If you enable ARP inspection, the default setting is to flood non-matching packets.

• The default timeout value for dynamic MAC address table entries is 5 minutes.

• By default, each interface automatically learns the MAC addresses of entering traffic, and the ASA adds corresponding entries to the MAC address table.

Guidelines for ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table

• ARP inspection is only supported for bridge groups.

• MAC address table configuration is only supported for bridge groups.

Configure ARP Inspection and Other ARP Parameters

For bridge groups, you can enable ARP inspection. You can also configure other ARP parameters for both bridge groups and for routed mode interfaces.
Add a Static ARP Entry and Customize Other ARP Parameters

By default, all ARP packets are allowed between bridge group member interfaces. You can control the flow of ARP packets by enabling ARP inspection. ARP inspection compares ARP packets with static ARP entries in the ARP table.

For routed interfaces, you can enter static ARP entries, but normally dynamic entries are sufficient. For routed interfaces, the ARP table is used to deliver packets to directly-connected hosts. Although senders identify a packet destination by an IP address, the actual delivery of the packet on Ethernet relies on the Ethernet MAC address. When a router or host wants to deliver a packet on a directly connected network, it sends an ARP request asking for the MAC address associated with the IP address, and then delivers the packet to the MAC address according to the ARP response. The host or router keeps an ARP table so it does not have to send ARP requests for every packet it needs to deliver. The ARP table is dynamically updated whenever ARP responses are sent on the network, and if an entry is not used for a period of time, it times out. If an entry is incorrect (for example, the MAC address changes for a given IP address), the entry needs to time out before it can be updated with the new information.

For transparent mode, the ASA only uses dynamic ARP entries in the ARP table for traffic to and from the ASA, such as management traffic.

You can also set the ARP timeout and other ARP behavior.

Procedure

Step 1  Add a static ARP entry:

```
ar p interface_name ip_address mac_address [alias]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# arp outside 10.1.1.1 0009.7cbe.2100
```

This example allows ARP responses from the router at 10.1.1.1 with the MAC address 0009.7cbe.2100 on the outside interface.

Specify `alias` in routed mode to enable proxy ARP for this mapping. If the ASA receives an ARP request for the specified IP address, then it responds with the ASA MAC address. This keyword is useful if you have devices that do not perform ARP, for example. In transparent firewall mode, this keyword is ignored; the ASA does not perform proxy ARP.

Step 2  Set the ARP timeout for dynamic ARP entries:

```
ar p timeout seconds
```

Enable ARP Inspection

This section describes how to enable ARP inspection for bridge groups.

Procedure

Enable ARP inspection:

```
arp-inspection interface_name enable [flood | no-flood]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# arp-inspection outside enable no-flood
```

The **flood** keyword forwards non-matching ARP packets out all interfaces, and **no-flood** drops non-matching packets.
The default setting is to flood non-matching packets. To restrict ARP through the ASA to only static entries, then set this command to `no-flood`.

**Customize the MAC Address Table for Bridge Groups**

This section describes how you can customize the MAC address table for bridge groups.

**Add a Static MAC Address for Bridge Groups**

Normally, MAC addresses are added to the MAC address table dynamically as traffic from a particular MAC address enters an interface. You can add static MAC addresses to the MAC address table. One benefit to adding static entries is to guard against MAC spoofing. If a client with the same MAC address as a static entry attempts to send traffic to an interface that does not match the static entry, then the ASA drops the traffic and generates a system message. When you add a static ARP entry (see Add a Static ARP Entry and Customize Other ARP Parameters, on page 727), a static MAC address entry is automatically added to the MAC address table.

To add a static MAC address to the MAC address table, perform the following steps.

**Procedure**

Add a static MAC address entry:

```
mac-address-table static interface_name mac_address
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# mac-address-table static inside 0009.7cbe.2100
```

The `interface_name` is the source interface.

**Set the MAC Address Timeout**

The default timeout value for dynamic MAC address table entries is 5 minutes, but you can change the timeout. To change the timeout, perform the following steps.

**Procedure**

Set the MAC address entry timeout:

```
mac-address-table aging-time timeout_value
```

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config)# mac-address-table aging-time 10

The *timeout_value* (in minutes) is between 5 and 720 (12 hours). 5 minutes is the default.

### Disable MAC Address Learning

By default, each interface automatically learns the MAC addresses of entering traffic, and the ASA adds corresponding entries to the MAC address table. You can disable MAC address learning if desired, however, unless you statically add MAC addresses to the table, no traffic can pass through the ASA.

To disable MAC address learning, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Disable MAC address learning:

```
mac-learn interface_name disable
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# mac-learn inside disable
```

The *no* form of this command reenables MAC address learning.

The **clear configure mac-learn** command reenables MAC address learning on all interfaces.

### Monitoring ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table

- **show arp-inspection**
  
  Monitors ARP Inspection. Shows the current settings for ARP inspection on all interfaces.

- **show mac-address-table [interface_name]**
  
  Monitors the MAC address table. You can view the entire MAC address table (including static and dynamic entries for both interfaces), or you can view the MAC address table for an interface.

  The following is sample output from the **show mac-address-table** command that shows the entire table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>interface</th>
<th>mac address</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Time Left</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outside</td>
<td>0009.7cbe.2100</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inside</td>
<td>0010.7cbe.6101</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inside</td>
<td>0009.7cbe.5101</td>
<td>dynamic</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is sample output from the `show mac-address-table` command that shows the table for the inside interface:

```
ciscoasa# show mac-address-table inside
interface   mac address   type   Time Left
inside      0010.7cbe.6101 static -
inside      0009.7cbe.5101  dynamic 10
```

### History for ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARP inspection</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>ARP inspection compares the MAC address, IP address, and source interface in all ARP packets to static entries in the ARP table. This feature is available for Transparent Firewall Mode, and for interfaces in a bridge group in both Transparent and Routed modes starting in 9.7(1). We introduced the following commands: <code>arp</code>, <code>arp-inspection</code>, and <code>show arp-inspection</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address table</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>You might want to customize the MAC address table for transparent mode, and for interfaces in a bridge group in both Transparent and Routed modes starting in 9.7(1). We introduced the following commands: <code>mac-address-table static</code>, <code>mac-address-table aging-time</code>, <code>mac-learn disable</code>, and <code>show mac-address-table</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feature Name
- **ARP cache additions for non-connected subnets**
- **Customizable ARP rate limiting**

### Platform Releases
- ARP cache additions for non-connected subnets: 8.4(5)/9.1(2)
- Customizable ARP rate limiting: 9.6(2)

### Feature Information
- **ARP cache additions for non-connected subnets**: The ASA ARP cache only contains entries from directly-connected subnets by default. You can now enable the ARP cache to also include non-directly-connected subnets. We do not recommend enabling this feature unless you know the security risks. This feature could facilitate denial of service (DoS) attack against the ASA; a user on any interface could send out many ARP replies and overload the ASA ARP table with false entries.

  You may want to use this feature if you use:
  - Secondary subnets.
  - Proxy ARP on adjacent routes for traffic forwarding.

  We introduced the following command: `arp permit-nonconnected`.

- **Customizable ARP rate limiting**: You can set the maximum number of ARP packets allowed per second. The default value depends on your ASA model. You can customize this value to prevent an ARP storm attack.

  We added the following commands: `arp rate-limit, show arp rate-limit`.

Integrated Routing and Bridging provides the ability to route between a bridge group and a routed interface. A bridge group is a group of interfaces that the ASA bridges instead of routes. The ASA is not a true bridge in that the ASA continues to act as a firewall: access control between interfaces is controlled, and all of the usual firewall checks are in place. Previously, you could only configure bridge groups in transparent firewall mode, where you cannot route between bridge groups. This feature lets you configure bridge groups in routed firewall mode, and to route between bridge groups and between a bridge group and a routed interface. The bridge group participates in routing by using a Bridge Virtual Interface (BVI) to act as a gateway for the bridge group. Integrated Routing and Bridging provides an alternative to using an external Layer 2 switch if you have extra interfaces on the ASA to assign to the bridge group. In routed mode, the BVI can be a named interface and can participate separately from member interfaces in some features, such as access rules and DHCP server.

The following features that are supported in transparent mode are not supported in routed mode: multiple context mode, ASA clustering. The following features are also not supported on BVIs: dynamic routing and multicast routing.

We modified the following commands:
access-group, access-list ethertype, arp-inspection, dhcpd, mac-address-table static, mac-address-table aging-time, mac-learn, route, show arp-inspection, show bridge-group, show mac-address-table, show mac-learn
History for ARP Inspection and the MAC Address Table
PART V

IP Routing

• Routing Overview, on page 737
• Static and Default Routes, on page 749
• Policy Based Routing, on page 757
• Route Maps, on page 771
• Bidirectional Forwarding Detection Routing, on page 777
• BGP, on page 787
• OSPF, on page 827
• IS-IS, on page 881
• EIGRP, on page 931
• Multicast Routing, on page 953
Routing Overview

This chapter describes how routing behaves within the ASA.

- Path Determination, on page 737
- Supported Route Types, on page 738
- Supported Internet Protocols for Routing, on page 739
- Routing Table, on page 740
- Routing Table for Management Traffic, on page 745
- Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) Routing, on page 746
- Disable Proxy ARP Requests, on page 747
- Display the Routing Table, on page 747
- History for Route Overview, on page 748

Path Determination

Routing protocols use metrics to evaluate what path will be the best for a packet to travel. A metric is a standard of measurement, such as path bandwidth, that is used by routing algorithms to determine the optimal path to a destination. To aid the process of path determination, routing algorithms initialize and maintain routing tables, which include route information. Route information varies depending on the routing algorithm used.

Routing algorithms fill routing tables with a variety of information. Destination or next hop associations tell a router that a particular destination can be reached optimally by sending the packet to a particular router representing the next hop on the way to the final destination. When a router receives an incoming packet, it checks the destination address and attempts to associate this address with a next hop.

Routing tables also can include other information, such as data about the desirability of a path. Routers compare metrics to determine optimal routes, and these metrics differ depending on the design of the routing algorithm used.

Routers communicate with one another and maintain their routing tables through the transmission of a variety of messages. The routing update message is one such message that generally consists of all or a portion of a routing table. By analyzing routing updates from all other routers, a router can build a detailed picture of network topology. A link-state advertisement, another example of a message sent between routers, informs other routers of the state of the sender links. Link information also can be used to build a complete picture of network topology to enable routers to determine optimal routes to network destinations.
Asymmetric routing is only supported for Active/Active failover in multiple context mode.

### Supported Route Types

There are several route types that a router can use. The ASA uses the following route types:

- **Static Versus Dynamic**
- **Single-Path Versus Multipath**
- **Flat Versus Hierarchical**
- **Link-State Versus Distance Vector**

### Static Versus Dynamic

Static routing algorithms are actually table mappings established by the network administrator. These mappings do not change unless the network administrator alters them. Algorithms that use static routes are simple to design and work well in environments where network traffic is relatively predictable and where network design is relatively simple.

Because static routing systems cannot react to network changes, they generally are considered unsuitable for large, constantly changing networks. Most of the dominant routing algorithms are dynamic routing algorithms, which adjust to changing network circumstances by analyzing incoming routing update messages. If the message indicates that a network change has occurred, the routing software recalculates routes and sends out new routing update messages. These messages permeate the network, stimulating routers to rerun their algorithms and change their routing tables accordingly.

Dynamic routing algorithms can be supplemented with static routes where appropriate. A router of last resort (a default route for a router to which all unroutable packets are sent), for example, can be designated to act as a repository for all unroutable packets, ensuring that all messages are at least handled in some way.

### Single-Path Versus Multipath

Some sophisticated routing protocols support multiple paths to the same destination. Unlike single-path algorithms, these multipath algorithms permit traffic multiplexing over multiple lines. The advantages of multipath algorithms are substantially better throughput and reliability, which is generally called load sharing.

### Flat Versus Hierarchical

Some routing algorithms operate in a flat space, while others use routing hierarchies. In a flat routing system, the routers are peers of all others. In a hierarchical routing system, some routers form what amounts to a routing backbone. Packets from non-backbone routers travel to the backbone routers, where they are sent through the backbone until they reach the general area of the destination. At this point, they travel from the last backbone router through one or more non-backbone routers to the final destination.

Routing systems often designate logical groups of nodes, called domains, autonomous systems, or areas. In hierarchical systems, some routers in a domain can communicate with routers in other domains, while others
can communicate only with routers within their domain. In very large networks, additional hierarchical levels may exist, with routers at the highest hierarchical level forming the routing backbone.

The primary advantage of hierarchical routing is that it mimics the organization of most companies and therefore supports their traffic patterns well. Most network communication occurs within small company groups (domains). Because intradomain routers need to know only about other routers within their domain, their routing algorithms can be simplified, and, depending on the routing algorithm being used, routing update traffic can be reduced accordingly.

**Link-State Versus Distance Vector**

Link-state algorithms (also known as shortest path first algorithms) flood routing information to all nodes in the internetwork. Each router, however, sends only the portion of the routing table that describes the state of its own links. In link-state algorithms, each router builds a picture of the entire network in its routing tables. Distance vector algorithms (also known as Bellman-Ford algorithms) call for each router to send all or some portion of its routing table, but only to its neighbors. In essence, link-state algorithms send small updates everywhere, while distance vector algorithms send larger updates only to neighboring routers. Distance vector algorithms know only about their neighbors. Typically, link-state algorithms are used in conjunction with OSPF routing protocols.

**Supported Internet Protocols for Routing**

The ASA supports several Internet protocols for routing. Each protocol is briefly described in this section.

- **Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)**
  EIGRP is a Cisco proprietary protocol that provides compatibility and seamless interoperation with IGRP routers. An automatic-redistribution mechanism allows IGRP routes to be imported into Enhanced IGRP, and vice versa, so it is possible to add Enhanced IGRP gradually into an existing IGRP network.

- **Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)**
  OSPF is a routing protocol developed for Internet Protocol (IP) networks by the interior gateway protocol (IGP) working group of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). OSPF uses a link-state algorithm to build and calculate the shortest path to all known destinations. Each router in an OSPF area includes an identical link-state database, which is a list of each of the router usable interfaces and reachable neighbors.

- **Routing Information Protocol (RIP)**
  RIP is a distance-vector protocol that uses hop count as its metric. RIP is widely used for routing traffic in the global Internet and is an interior gateway protocol (IGP), which means that it performs routing within a single autonomous system.

- **Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)**
  BGP is an interautonomous system routing protocol. BGP is used to exchange routing information for the Internet and is the protocol used between Internet service providers (ISP). Customers connect to ISPs, and ISPs use BGP to exchange customer and ISP routes. When BGP is used between autonomous systems (AS), the protocol is referred to as External BGP (EBGP). If a service provider is using BGP to exchange routes within an AS, then the protocol is referred to as Interior BGP (IBGP).

- **Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)**
IS-IS is a link state Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP). Link-state protocols are characterized by the propagation of the information required to build a complete network connectivity map on each participating router. That map is then used to calculate the shortest path to destinations.

Routing Table

This section describes the routing table.

How the Routing Table Is Populated

The ASA routing table can be populated by statically defined routes, directly connected routes, and routes discovered by the dynamic routing protocols. Because the ASA can run multiple routing protocols in addition to having static and connected routes in the routing table, it is possible that the same route is discovered or entered in more than one manner. When two routes to the same destination are put into the routing table, the one that remains in the routing table is determined as follows:

- If the two routes have different network prefix lengths (network masks), then both routes are considered unique and are entered into the routing table. The packet forwarding logic then determines which of the two to use.

For example, if the RIP and OSPF processes discovered the following routes:

- RIP: 192.168.32.0/24
- OSPF: 192.168.32.0/19

Even though OSPF routes have the better administrative distance, both routes are installed in the routing table because each of these routes has a different prefix length (subnet mask). They are considered different destinations and the packet forwarding logic determines which route to use.

- If the ASA learns about multiple paths to the same destination from a single routing protocol, such as RIP, the route with the better metric (as determined by the routing protocol) is entered into the routing table.

Metrics are values associated with specific routes, ranking them from most preferred to least preferred. The parameters used to determine the metrics differ for different routing protocols. The path with the lowest metric is selected as the optimal path and installed in the routing table. If there are multiple paths to the same destination with equal metrics, load balancing is done on these equal cost paths.

- If the ASA learns about a destination from more than one routing protocol, the administrative distances of the routes are compared, and the routes with lower administrative distance are entered into the routing table.

Administrative Distances for Routes

You can change the administrative distances for routes discovered by or redistributed into a routing protocol. If two routes from two different routing protocols have the same administrative distance, then the route with the lower default administrative distance is entered into the routing table. In the case of EIGRP and OSPF routes, if the EIGRP route and the OSPF route have the same administrative distance, then the EIGRP route is chosen by default.
Administrative distance is a route parameter that the ASA uses to select the best path when there are two or more different routes to the same destination from two different routing protocols. Because the routing protocols have metrics based on algorithms that are different from the other protocols, it is not always possible to determine the best path for two routes to the same destination that were generated by different routing protocols.

Each routing protocol is prioritized using an administrative distance value. The following table shows the default administrative distance values for the routing protocols supported by the ASA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Source</th>
<th>Default Administrative Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connected interface</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static route</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGRP Summary Route</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External BGP</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal EIGRP</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS-IS</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGRP external route</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal and local BGP</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The smaller the administrative distance value, the more preference is given to the protocol. For example, if the ASA receives a route to a certain network from both an OSPF routing process (default administrative distance - 110) and a RIP routing process (default administrative distance - 120), the ASA chooses the OSPF route because OSPF has a higher preference. In this case, the router adds the OSPF version of the route to the routing table.

In this example, if the source of the OSPF-derived route was lost (for example, due to a power shutdown), the ASA would then use the RIP-derived route until the OSPF-derived route reappears.

The administrative distance is a local setting. For example, if you change the administrative distance of routes obtained through OSPF, that change would only affect the routing table for the ASA on which the command was entered. The administrative distance is not advertised in routing updates.

Administrative distance does not affect the routing process. The routing processes only advertise the routes that have been discovered by the routing process or redistributed into the routing process. For example, the RIP routing process advertises RIP routes, even if routes discovered by the OSPF routing process are used in the routing table.

**Backup Dynamic and Floating Static Routes**

A backup route is registered when the initial attempt to install the route in the routing table fails because another route was installed instead. If the route that was installed in the routing table fails, the routing table
maintenance process calls each routing protocol process that has registered a backup route and requests them to reinstall the route in the routing table. If there are multiple protocols with registered backup routes for the failed route, the preferred route is chosen based on administrative distance.

Because of this process, you can create floating static routes that are installed in the routing table when the route discovered by a dynamic routing protocol fails. A floating static route is simply a static route configured with a greater administrative distance than the dynamic routing protocols running on the ASA. When the corresponding route discovered by a dynamic routing process fails, the static route is installed in the routing table.

**How Forwarding Decisions Are Made**

Forwarding decisions are made as follows:

- If the destination does not match an entry in the routing table, the packet is forwarded through the interface specified for the default route. If a default route has not been configured, the packet is discarded.
- If the destination matches a single entry in the routing table, the packet is forwarded through the interface associated with that route.
- If the destination matches more than one entry in the routing table, then the packet is forwarded out of the interface associated with the route that has the longer network prefix length.

For example, a packet destined for 192.168.32.1 arrives on an interface with the following routes in the routing table:

- 192.168.32.0/24 gateway 10.1.1.2
- 192.168.32.0/19 gateway 10.1.1.3

In this case, a packet destined to 192.168.32.1 is directed toward 10.1.1.2, because 192.168.32.1 falls within the 192.168.32.0/24 network. It also falls within the other route in the routing table, but 192.168.32.0/24 has the longest prefix within the routing table (24 bits versus 19 bits). Longer prefixes are always preferred over shorter ones when forwarding a packet.

**Note**

Existing connections continue to use their established interfaces even if a new similar connection would result in different behavior due to a change in routes.

**Dynamic Routing and Failover**

Dynamic routes are synchronized on the standby unit when the routing table changes on the active unit. This means that all additions, deletions, or changes on the active unit are immediately propagated to the standby unit. If the standby unit becomes active in an active/standby ready Failover pair, it will already have an identical routing table as that of the former active unit because routes are synchronized as a part of the Failover bulk synchronization and continuous replication processes.

**Dynamic Routing and Clustering**

This section describes how to use dynamic routing with clustering.
Dynamic Routing in Spanned EtherChannel Mode

**Note**

IS-IS is not supported in Spanned EtherChannel mode.

In Spanned EtherChannel mode: The routing process only runs on the master unit, and routes are learned through the master unit and replicated to slaves. If a routing packet arrives at a slave, it is redirected to the master unit.

*Figure 58: Dynamic Routing in Spanned EtherChannel Mode*

After the slave members learn the routes from the master unit, each unit makes forwarding decisions independently.

The OSPF LSA database is not synchronized from the master unit to slave units. If there is a master unit switchover, the neighboring router will detect a restart; the switchover is not transparent. The OSPF process picks an IP address as its router ID. Although not required, you can assign a static router ID to ensure a consistent router ID is used across the cluster. See the OSPF Non-Stop Forwarding feature to address the interruption.

Dynamic Routing in Individual Interface Mode

In Individual interface mode, each unit runs the routing protocol as a standalone router, and routes are learned by each unit independently.
In the above diagram, Router A learns that there are 4 equal-cost paths to Router B, each through an ASA. ECMP is used to load balance traffic between the 4 paths. Each ASA picks a different router ID when talking to external routers.

You must configure a cluster pool for the router ID so that each unit has a separate router ID.

EIGRP does not form neighbor relationships with cluster peers in individual interface mode.

---

**Note**

If the cluster has multiple adjacencies to the same router for redundancy purposes, asymmetric routing can lead to unacceptable traffic loss. To avoid asymmetric routing, group all of these ASA interfaces into the same traffic zone. See [Configure a Traffic Zone, on page 613](#).

---

**Dynamic Routing in Multiple Context Mode**

In multiple context mode, each context maintains a separate routing table and routing protocol databases. This enables you to configure OSPFv2 and EIGRP independently in each context. You can configure EIGRP in some contexts and OSPFv2 in the same or different contexts. In mixed context mode, you can enable any of the dynamic routing protocols in contexts that are in routed mode. RIP and OSPFv3 are not supported in multiple context mode.
The following table lists the attributes for EIGRP, OSPFv2, route maps used for distributing routes into OSPFv2 and EIGRP processes, and prefix lists used in OSPFv2 to filter the routing updates entering or leaving an area when they are used in multiple context mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EIGRP</th>
<th>OSPFv2</th>
<th>Route Maps and Prefix Lists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One instance is supported per context.</td>
<td>Two instances are supported per context.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is disabled in the system context.</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two contexts may use the same or different autonomous system numbers.</td>
<td>Two contexts may use the same or different area IDs.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared interfaces in two contexts may have multiple EIGRP instances running on them.</td>
<td>Shared interfaces in two contexts may have multiple OSPF instances running on them.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The interaction of EIGRP instances across shared interfaces is supported.</td>
<td>The interaction of OSPFv2 instances across shared interfaces is supported.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All CLIs that are available in single mode are also available in multiple context mode.

Each CLI has an effect only in the context in which it is used.

### Route Resource Management

A resource class called *routes* specifies the maximum number of routing table entries that can exist in a context. This resolves the problem of one context affecting the available routing table entries in another context and also allows you greater control over the maximum route entries per context.

Because there is no definitive system limit, you can only specify an absolute value for this resource limit; you may not use a percentage limit. Also, there are no minimum and maximum limits per context, so the default class does not change. If you add a new route for any of the static or dynamic routing protocols (connected, static, OSPF, EIGRP, and RIP) in a context and the resource limit for that context is exhausted, then the route addition fails and a syslog message is generated.

### Routing Table for Management Traffic

As a standard security practice, it is often necessary to segregate and isolate Management traffic from data traffic. To achieve this isolation, the ASA uses a separate routing table for management-only traffic vs. data traffic.

The Management routing table supports dynamic routing separate from the data interface routing table. A given dynamic routing process must run on either the management-only interface or the data interface; you cannot mix both types. When upgrading from an earlier release without the separate Management routing table, if you have a mix of data and management interfaces using the same dynamic routing process, management interfaces will be dropped.
For all features that open a remote file using HTTP, SCP, TFTP and so on, if you do not specify the interface, then the ASA checks the management-only routing table; if there are no matches, it then checks the data routing table. For example, the copy command, Smart Call Home, trustpoint, trustpool, and so on.

For all other features, if you do not specify the interface, then the ASA checks the data routing table; if there are no matches, it then checks the management-only routing table. For example ping, DNS, DHCP, and so on.

Management-only interfaces include any Management x/x interfaces as well as any interfaces that you have configured to be management-only.

---

Note

If you configure the management-access feature that allows management access to an interface other than the one from which you entered the ASA when using VPN, then due to routing considerations with the separate management and data routing tables, the VPN termination interface and the management access interface need to be the same type: both need to be management-only interfaces or regular data interfaces.

---

Management Interface Identification

An interface configured with management-only is considered a management interface.

In the following configuration, both the interfaces GigabitEthernet0/0 and Management0/0 are considered as management interfaces.

```
a/admin(config-if)# show running-config int g0/0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  management-only
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 10.10.10.123 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 123::123/64
a/admin(config-if)# show running-config int m0/0
!
interface Management0/0
  management-only
  nameif mgmt
  security-level 0
  ip address 10.106.167.118 255.255.255.0
a/admin(config-if)#
```

---

Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) Routing

The ASA supports Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing.

You can have up to 8 equal cost static or dynamic routes per interface. For example, you can configure multiple default routes on the outside interface that specify different gateways.

```
route outside 0 0 10.1.1.2
route outside 0 0 10.1.1.3
route outside 0 0 10.1.1.4
```

In this case, traffic is load-balanced on the outside interface between 10.1.1.2, 10.1.1.3, and 10.1.1.4. Traffic is distributed among the specified gateways based on an algorithm that hashes the source and destination IP addresses.
ECMP is not supported across multiple interfaces, so you cannot define a route to the same destination on a different interface. The following route is disallowed when configured with any of the routes above:

```
route outside2 0 0 10.2.1.1
```

With zones, you can have up to 8 equal cost static or dynamic routes across up to 8 interfaces within each zone. For example, you can configure multiple default routes across three interfaces in the zone:

```
route outside1 0 0 10.1.1.2
route outside2 0 0 10.2.1.2
route outside3 0 0 10.3.1.2
```

Similarly, your dynamic routing protocol can automatically configure equal cost routes. The ASA load-balances traffic across the interfaces with a more robust load balancing mechanism.

When a route is lost, the device seamlessly moves the flow to a different route.

### Disable Proxy ARP Requests

When a host sends IP traffic to another device on the same Ethernet network, the host needs to know the MAC address of the device. ARP is a Layer 2 protocol that resolves an IP address to a MAC address. A host sends an ARP request asking “Who is this IP address?” The device owning the IP address replies, “I own that IP address; here is my MAC address.”

Proxy ARP is used when a device responds to an ARP request with its own MAC address, even though the device does not own the IP address. The ASA uses proxy ARP when you configure NAT and specify a mapped address that is on the same network as the ASA interface. The only way traffic can reach the hosts is if the ASA uses proxy ARP to claim that the MAC address is assigned to destination mapped addresses.

Under rare circumstances, you might want to disable proxy ARP for NAT addresses.

If you have a VPN client address pool that overlaps with an existing network, the ASA by default sends proxy ARP requests on all interfaces. If you have another interface that is on the same Layer 2 domain, it will see the ARP requests and will answer with the MAC address of its interface. The result of this is that the return traffic of the VPN clients towards the internal hosts will go to the wrong interface and will get dropped. In this case, you need to disable proxy ARP requests for the interface on which you do not want them.

**Procedure**

Disable proxy ARP requests:

```
sysopt noproxyarp interface
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# sysopt noproxyarp exampleinterface
```

### Display the Routing Table

Use the `show route` command to view the entries in the routing table.
History for Route Overview

Table 27: History for Route Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routing Table for Management Interface</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>To segregate and isolate, management traffic from data traffic, a separate routing table is added for management traffic. Separate routing tables, for management and data respectively, are created for both IPv4 and IPv6, for each context, of the ASA. Further, for each context of the ASA, two extra routing tables are added in both the RIB and FIB. We introduced the following commands: show route management-only, show ipv6 route management-only, show asp table route-management-only, clear route management-only, clear ipv6 route management-only, copy interface &lt;interface&gt; tftp/ftp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 24

Static and Default Routes

This chapter describes how to configure static and default routes on the Cisco ASA.

- About Static and Default Routes, on page 749
- Guidelines for Static and Default Routes, on page 751
- Configure Default and Static Routes, on page 751
- Monitoring a Static or Default Route, on page 755
- Examples for Static or Default Routes, on page 755
- History for Static and Default Routes, on page 756

About Static and Default Routes

To route traffic to a non-connected host or network, you must define a route to the host or network, either using static or dynamic routing. Generally, you must configure at least one static route: a default route for all traffic that is not routed by other means to a default network gateway, typically the next hop router.

Default Route

The simplest option is to configure a default static route to send all traffic to an upstream router, relying on the router to route the traffic for you. A default route identifies the gateway IP address to which the ASA sends all IP packets for which it does not have a learned or static route. A default static route is simply a static route with 0.0.0.0/0 (IPv4) or ::/0 (IPv6) as the destination IP address.

You should always define a default route.

Static Routes

You might want to use static routes in the following cases:

- Your networks use an unsupported router discovery protocol.
- Your network is small and you can easily manage static routes.
- You do not want the traffic or CPU overhead associated with routing protocols.
- In some cases, a default route is not enough. The default gateway might not be able to reach the destination network, so you must also configure more specific static routes. For example, if the default gateway is
outside, then the default route cannot direct traffic to any inside networks that are not directly connected to the ASA.

• You are using a feature that does not support dynamic routing protocols.

Route to null0 Interface to “Black Hole” Unwanted Traffic

Access rules let you filter packets based on the information contained in their headers. A static route to the null0 interface is a complementary solution to access rules. You can use a null0 route to forward unwanted or undesirable traffic into a “black hole” so the traffic is dropped.

Static null0 routes have a favorable performance profile. You can also use static null0 routes to prevent routing loops. BGP can leverage the static null0 route for Remotely Triggered Black Hole routing.

Route Priorities

• Routes that identify a specific destination take precedence over the default route.

• When multiple routes exist to the same destination (either static or dynamic), then the administrative distance for the route determines priority. Static routes are set to 1, so they typically are the highest priority routes.

• When you have multiple static routes to the same destination with the same administrative distance, see Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) Routing, on page 746.

• For traffic emerging from a tunnel with the Tunneled option, this route overrides any other configured or learned default routes.

Transparent Firewall Mode and Bridge Group Routes

For traffic that originates on the ASA and is destined through a bridge group member interface for a non-directly connected network, you need to configure either a default route or static routes so the ASA knows out of which bridge group member interface to send traffic. Traffic that originates on the ASA might include communications to a syslog server or SNMP server. If you have servers that cannot all be reached through a single default route, then you must configure static routes. For transparent mode, you cannot specify the BVI as the gateway interface; only member interfaces can be used. For bridge groups in routed mode, you must specify the BVI in a static route; you cannot specify a member interface. See MAC Address vs. Route Lookups, on page 176 for more information.

Static Route Tracking

One of the problems with static routes is that there is no inherent mechanism for determining if the route is up or down. They remain in the routing table even if the next hop gateway becomes unavailable. Static routes are only removed from the routing table if the associated interface on the ASA goes down.

The static route tracking feature provides a method for tracking the availability of a static route and installing a backup route if the primary route should fail. For example, you can define a default route to an ISP gateway and a backup default route to a secondary ISP in case the primary ISP becomes unavailable.

The ASA implements static route tracking by associating a static route with a monitoring target host on the destination network that the ASA monitors using ICMP echo requests. If an echo reply is not received within
a specified time period, the host is considered down, and the associated route is removed from the routing table. An untracked backup route with a higher metric is used in place of the removed route.

When selecting a monitoring target, you need to make sure that it can respond to ICMP echo requests. The target can be any network object that you choose, but you should consider using the following:

• The ISP gateway (for dual ISP support) address
• The next hop gateway address (if you are concerned about the availability of the gateway)
• A server on the target network, such as a syslog server, that the ASA needs to communicate with
• A persistent network object on the destination network

Note

A PC that may be shut down at night is not a good choice.

You can configure static route tracking for statically defined routes or default routes obtained through DHCP or PPPoE. You can only enable PPPoE clients on multiple interfaces with route tracking configured.

Guidelines for Static and Default Routes

Firewall Mode and Bridge Groups

• In transparent mode, static routes must use the bridge group member interface as the gateway; you cannot specify the BVI.
• In routed mode, you must specify the BVI as the gateway; you cannot specify the member interface.
• Static route tracking is not supported for bridge group member interfaces or on the BVI.

IPv6

• Static route tracking is not supported for IPv6.

Clustering

In clustering, static route monitoring is only supported on the primary unit.

Configure Default and Static Routes

At a minimum, you should configure a default route. You may need to configure static routes as well. In this section we will configure a default route, configure a static route and track a static route.

Configure a Default Route

A default route is simply a static route with 0.0.0.0/0 as the destination IP address. You should always have a default route, either configured manually with this procedure, or derived from a DHCP server or other routing protocol.
Before you begin

See the following guidelines for the Tunneled option:

- Do not enable unicast RPF (ip verify reverse-path command) on the egress interface of a tunneled route, because this setting causes the session to fail.
- Do not enable TCP intercept on the egress interface of the tunneled route, because this setting causes the session to fail.
- Do not use the VoIP inspection engines (CTIQBE, H.323, GTP, MGCP, RTSP, SIP, SKINNY), the DNS inspection engine, or the DCE RPC inspection engine with tunneled routes, because these inspection engines ignore the tunneled route.
- You cannot define more than one default route with the tunneled option.
- ECMP for tunneled traffic is not supported.

Procedure

Add a default route:

IPv4:

```
route if_name 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 gateway_ip [distance] [tunneled]
```

IPv6:

```
ipv6 route if_name ::/0 gateway_ip [distance] [tunneled]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.4
ciscoasa(config)# route inside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.2.3 tunneled
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 route inside ::/0 3FFE:1100:0:CC00::1
```

The `if_name` is the interface through which you want to send the specific traffic. For transparent mode, specify a bridge group member interface name. For routed mode with bridge groups, specify the BVI name.

The `distance` argument is the administrative distance for the route, between 1 and 254. The default is 1 if you do not specify a value. Administrative distance is a parameter used to compare routes among different routing protocols. The default administrative distance for static routes is 1, giving it precedence over routes discovered by dynamic routing protocols but not directly connected routes. The default administrative distance for routes discovered by OSPF is 110. If a static route has the same administrative distance as a dynamic route, the static routes take precedence. Connected routes always take precedence over static or dynamically discovered routes.

**Note** If you have two default routes configured on different interfaces that have different metrics, the connection to the ASA that is made from the higher metric interface fails, but connections to the ASA from the lower metric interface succeed as expected.

You can define a separate default route for VPN traffic if you want your VPN traffic to use a different default route than your non VPN traffic using the **tunneled** keyword. For example, traffic incoming from VPN connections can be easily directed towards internal networks, while traffic from internal networks can be directed towards the outside. When you create a default route with the tunneled option, all traffic from a tunnel terminating on the ASA that cannot be routed using learned or static routes, is sent to this route.
Configure a Static Route

A static route defines where to send traffic for specific destination networks.

Procedure

Add a static route:
IPv4:
route if_name dest_ip mask gateway_ip [distance]
IPv6:
ipv6 route if_name dest_ipv6_prefix/prefix_length gateway_ip [distance]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# route outside 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1

ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 route outside 2001:DB8:1::0/32 2001:DB8:0:CC00::1

The if_name is the interface through which you want to send the specific traffic. To “black hole” unwanted traffic, enter the null0 interface. For transparent mode, specify a bridge group member interface name. For routed mode with bridge groups, specify the BVI name.

The dest_ip and mask or dest_ipv6_prefix/prefix_length arguments indicate the IP address for the destination network and the gateway_ip argument is the address of the next-hop router. The addresses you specify for the static route are the addresses that are in the packet before entering the ASA and performing NAT.

The distance argument is the administrative distance for the route. The default is 1 if you do not specify a value. Administrative distance is a parameter used to compare routes among different routing protocols. The default administrative distance for static routes is 1, giving it precedence over routes discovered by dynamic routing protocols but not directly connected routes. The default administrative distance for routes discovered by OSPF is 110. If a static route has the same administrative distance as a dynamic route, the static route takes precedence. Connected routes always take precedence over static or dynamically discovered routes.

Example

The following example shows static routes for 3 networks that go to the same gateway, and another network that goes to a separate gateway:

route outside 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
route outside 10.10.20.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
route outside 10.10.30.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
route inside 10.10.40.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
Configure Static Route Tracking

To configure static route tracking, complete the following steps.

Procedure

**Step 1**
Define the monitoring process:

```
sla monitor sla_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# sla monitor 5
ciscoasa(config-sla-monitor)#
```

**Step 2**
Specify the monitoring protocol, the target host on the tracked network, and the interface through which you reach the network:

```
type echo protocol ip icmp echo target_ip interface if_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-sla-monitor)# type echo protocol ip icmp echo 172.29.139.134
```

The `target_ip` argument is the IP address of the network object whose availability the tracking process monitors. While this object is available, the tracking process route is installed in the routing table. When this object becomes unavailable, the tracking process removes the route and the backup route is used in its place.

**Step 3**
(Optional) Configure monitoring options. See the command reference for the following commands: frequency, num-packets, request-data-size, threshold, timeout, and tos.

**Step 4**
Schedule the monitoring process:

```
sla monitor schedule sla_id [life {forever | seconds}] [start-time {hh:mm [:ss] [month day | day month] | pending | now | after hh:mm:ss}] [ageout seconds] [recurring]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# sla monitor schedule 5 life forever start-time now
```

Typically, you will use the `sla monitor schedule sla_id life forever start-time now` command for the monitoring schedule, and allow the monitoring configuration to determine how often the testing occurs. However, you can schedule this monitoring process to begin in the future and to only occur at specified times.

**Step 5**
Associate a tracked static route with the SLA monitoring process:

```
track track_id rtr sla_id reachability
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# track 6 rtr 5 reachability
```
The `track_id` argument is a tracking number you assign with this command. The `sla_id` argument is the ID number of the SLA process.

**Step 6** Track one of the following route types:

- **Static route:**
  
  ```
  route if_name dest_ip mask gateway_ip [distance] track track_id
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# route outside 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 track 6
  ```

  You cannot use the `tunneled` option.

- **Default route obtained through DHCP:**

  ```
  interface interface_id
  dhcp client route track track_id
  ip address dhcp setroute
  ```

- **Default route obtained through PPPoE:**

  ```
  interface interface_id
  pppoe client route track track_id
  ip address pppoe setroute
  ```

**Step 7** Create an untracked backup route.

The backup route is a static route to the same destination as the tracked route, but through a different interface or gateway. You must assign this route a higher administrative distance (metric) than your tracked route.

---

### Monitoring a Static or Default Route

- **show route**

  Displays the routing table.

### Examples for Static or Default Routes

The following example shows how to create a static route that sends all traffic destined for 10.1.1.0/24 to the router 10.1.2.45, which is connected to the inside interface, defines three equal cost static routes that direct traffic to three different gateways on the dmz interface, and adds a default route for tunneled traffic and one for regular traffic.

```bash
route inside 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.45
route dmz 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1
route dmz 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
route dmz 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.3
```
## History for Static and Default Routes

### Table 28: Feature History for Static and Default Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Static Route Tracking</td>
<td>7.2(1)</td>
<td>The static route tracking feature provides a method for tracking the availability of a static route and installing a backup route if the primary route should fail. We introduced the following commands: <code>clear configure sla, frequency, num-packets, request-data-size, show sla monitor, show running-config sla, sla monitor, sla monitor schedule, threshold, timeout, tos, track rtr</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static null0 route to “black hole” traffic</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>Sending traffic to a null0 interface results in dropping the packets destined to the specified network. This feature is useful in configuring Remotely Triggered Black Hole (RTBH) for BGP. We modified the following command: <code>route</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 25

Policy Based Routing

This chapter describes how to configure the Cisco ASA to support policy based routing (PBR). The following sections describe policy based routing, guidelines for PBR, and configuration for PBR.

- About Policy Based Routing, on page 757
- Guidelines for Policy Based Routing, on page 759
- Configure Policy Based Routing, on page 760
- Examples for Policy Based Routing, on page 762
- History for Policy Based Routing, on page 770

About Policy Based Routing

Traditional routing is destination-based, meaning packets are routed based on destination IP address. However, it is difficult to change the routing of specific traffic in a destination-based routing system. With Policy Based Routing (PBR), you can define routing based on criteria other than destination network—PBR lets you route traffic based on source address, source port, destination address, destination port, protocol, or a combination of these.

Policy Based Routing:

- Lets you provide Quality of Service (QoS) to differentiated traffic.
- Lets you distribute interactive and batch traffic across low-bandwidth, low-cost permanent paths and high-bandwidth, high-cost switched paths.
- Allows Internet service providers and other organizations to route traffic originating from various sets of users through well-defined Internet connections.

Policy Based Routing can implement QoS by classifying and marking traffic at the network edge, and then using PBR throughout the network to route marked traffic along a specific path. This permits routing of packets originating from different sources to different networks, even when the destinations are the same, and it can be useful when interconnecting several private networks.

Why Use Policy Based Routing?

Consider a company that has two links between locations: one a high-bandwidth, low-delay expensive link, and the other a low-bandwidth, higher-delay, less-expensive link. While using traditional routing protocols, the higher-bandwidth link would get most, if not all, of the traffic sent across it based on the metric savings
obtained by the bandwidth and/or delay (using EIGRP or OSPF) characteristics of the link. PBR allows you to route higher priority traffic over the high-bandwidth/low-delay link, while sending all other traffic over the low-bandwidth/high-delay link.

Some applications of policy based routing are:

**Equal-Access and Source-Sensitive Routing**

In this topology, traffic from HR network & Mgmt network can be configured to go through ISP1 and traffic from Eng network can be configured to go through ISP2. Thus, policy based routing enables the network administrators to provide equal-access and source-sensitive routing, as shown here.

**Quality of Service**

By tagging packets with policy based routing, network administrators can classify the network traffic at the perimeter of the network for various classes of service and then implementing those classes of service in the core of the network using priority, custom or weighted fair queuing (as shown in the figure below). This setup improves network performance by eliminating the need to classify the traffic explicitly at each WAN interface in the core of backbone network.

**Cost Saving**

An organization can direct the bulk traffic associated with a specific activity to use a higher-bandwidth high-cost link for a short time and continues basic connectivity over a lower-bandwidth low-cost link for interactive traffic by defining the topology, as show here.
Load Sharing

In addition to the dynamic load-sharing capabilities offered by ECMP load balancing, network administrators can now implement policies to distribute traffic among multiple paths based on the traffic characteristics.

As an example, in the topology depicted in the Equal-Access Source Sensitive Routing scenario, an administrator can configure policy based routing to load share the traffic from HR network through ISP1 and traffic from Eng network through ISP2.

Implementation of PBR

The ASA uses ACLs to match traffic and then perform routing actions on the traffic. Specifically, you configure a route map that specifies an ACL for matching, and then you specify one or more actions for that traffic. Finally, you associate the route map with an interface where you want to apply PBR on all incoming traffic.

Guidelines for Policy Based Routing

Firewall Mode

Supported only in routed firewall mode. Transparent firewall mode is not supported.

Per-flow Routing

Since the ASA performs routing on a per-flow basis, policy routing is applied on the first packet and the resulting routing decision is stored in the flow created for the packet. All subsequent packets belonging to the same connection simply match this flow and are routed appropriately.

PBR Policies Not Applied for Output Route Look-up

Policy Based Routing is an ingress-only feature; that is, it is applied only to the first packet of a new incoming connection, at which time the egress interface for the forward leg of the connection is selected. Note that PBR will not be triggered if the incoming packet belongs to an existing connection, or if NAT is applied.

Clustering

- Clustering is supported.
- In a cluster scenario, without static or dynamic routes, with ip-verify-reverse path enabled, asymmetric traffic may get dropped. So disabling ip-verify-reverse path is recommended.
Configure Policy Based Routing

A route map is comprised of one or more route-map statements. Each statement has a sequence number, as well as a permit or deny clause. Each route-map statement contains match and set commands. The match command denotes the match criteria to be applied on the packet. The set command denotes the action to be taken on the packet.

- When a route map is configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 match/set clauses or when a unified ACL matching IPv4 and IPv6 traffic is used, the set actions will be applied based on destination IP version.
- When multiple next-hops or interfaces are configured as a set action, all options are evaluated one after the other until a valid usable option is found. No load balancing will be done among the configured multiple options.
- The verify-availability option is not supported in multiple context mode.

Procedure

Step 1 Define a standard or extended access-list:

```
access-list name standard {permit | deny} {any4 | host ip_address | ip_address mask}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list testacl extended permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

If you use a standard ACL, matching is done on the destination address only. If you use an extended ACL, you can match on source, destination, or both.

For the extended ACL, you can specify IPv4, IPv6, Identity Firewall, or Cisco TrustSec parameters. For complete syntax, see the ASA command reference.

Step 2 Create a route map entry:

```
route-map name {permit | deny} [sequence_number]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 12
```

Route map entries are read in order. You can identify the order using the `sequence_number` argument, or the ASA uses the order in which you add route map entries.
The ACL also includes its own permit and deny statements. For Permit/Permit matches between the route map and the ACL, the Policy Based Routing processing continues. For Permit/Deny matches, processing ends for this route map, and other route maps are checked. If the result is still Permit/Deny, then the regular routing table is used. For Deny/Deny matches, the Policy Based Routing processing continues.

**Note** When a route-map is configured without a permit or deny action and without a sequence-number, it by default will assume the action as permit and sequence-number as 10.

**Step 3** Define the match criteria to be applied using an access-list:

`match ip address access-list_name [access-list_name...]`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address testacl
```

**Step 4** Configure one or more set actions:

- Set the next hop address:

  `set {ip | ipv6} next-hop ipv4_or_ipv6_address`

  You can configure multiple next-hop IP addresses in which case they are evaluated in the specified order until a valid routable next-hop IP address is found. The configured next-hops should be directly connected; otherwise the set action will not be applied.

- Set the default next hop address:

  `set {ip | ipv6} default next-hop ipv4_or_ipv6_address`

  If the normal route lookup fails for matching traffic, then the ASA forwards the traffic using this specified next-hop IP address.

- Set a recursive next hop IPv4 address:

  `set ip next-hop recursive ip_address`

  Both `set ip next-hop` and `set ip default next-hop` require that the next-hop be found on a directly connected subnet. With `set ip next-hop recursive`, the next-hop address does not need to be directly connected. Instead a recursive lookup is performed on the next-hop address, and matching traffic is forwarded to the next-hop used by that route entry according to the routing path in use on the router.

- Verify if the next IPv4 hops of a route map are available:

  `set ip next-hop verify-availability next-hop-address sequence_number track object`

  You can configure an SLA monitor tracking object to verify the reachability of the next-hop. To verify the availability of multiple next-hops, multiple `set ip next-hop verify-availability` commands can be configured with different sequence numbers and different tracking objects.

- Set the output interface for the packet:

  `set interface interface_name`

  or

  `set interface null0`

  This command configures the interface through which the matching traffic is forwarded. You can configure multiple interfaces, in which case they are evaluated in the specified order until a valid interface is found.
When you specify `null0`, all traffic matching the route-map will be dropped. There must be a route for the destination that can be routed through the specified interface (either static or dynamic).

- Set the default interface to `null0`:
  ```
  set default interface null0
  ```
  If a normal route lookup fails, the ASA forwards the traffic `null0`, and the traffic will be dropped.

- Set the Don't Fragment (DF) bit value in the IP header:
  ```
  set ip df {0|1}
  ```

- Classify IP traffic by setting a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) or an IP-precedence value in the packet:
  ```
  set {ip | ipv6} dscp new_dscp
  ```

**Note** When multiple set actions are configured, the ASA evaluates them in the following order: `set ip next-hop verify-availability; set ip next-hop; set ip next-hop recursive; set interface; set ip default next-hop; set default interface.`

**Step 5** Configure an interface and enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface interface_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
```

**Step 6** Configure policy based routing for through-the-box traffic:

```
policy-route route-map route-map_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# policy-route route-map testmap
```

To remove an existing Policy Based Routing map, simply enter the `no` form of this command.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# no policy-route route-map testmap
```
Examples for Route Map Configuration

In the following example, since no action and sequence is specified, an implicit action of permit and a sequence number of 10 is assumed:

ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap

In the following example, since no match criteria is specified, an implicit match 'any' is assumed:

ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 10
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 1.1.1.10

In this example, all traffic matching <acl> will be policy routed and forwarded through outside interface.

ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 10
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address <acl>
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set interface outside

In this example, since there are no interface or next-hop actions are configured, all traffic matching <acl> will have df bit and dscp fields modified as per configuration and are forwarding using normal routing.

ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 10
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address <acl>
  set ip df 1
  set ip precedence af11

In this example, since no action and sequence is specified, an implicit action of permit and a sequence number of 10 is assumed:

ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 10
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 1.1.1.10

In the following example, all traffic matching <acl_1> is forwarded using next-hop 1.1.1.10, all traffic matching <acl_2> is forwarded using next-hop 2.1.1.10 and rest of the traffic is dropped. No "match" criteria implies an implicit match "any".

ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 10
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address <acl_1>
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 1.1.1.10
  ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 20
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address <acl_2>
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 2.1.1.10
  ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 30
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set interface Null0

In the following example, the route-map evaluation will be such that (i) a route-map action permit and acl action permit will apply the set actions (ii) a route-map action deny and acl action permit will skip to normal route lookup (iii) a route-map action of permit/deny and acl action deny will continue with next route-map entry. When no next route-map entry available, we will fallback to normal route lookup.

ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 10
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address permit_acl_1 deny_acl_2
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 1.1.1.10

  ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap deny 20
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address permit_acl_3 deny_acl_4
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 2.1.1.10
Example Configuration for PBR

This section describes the complete set of configuration required to configure PBR for the following scenario:

First, we need to configure interfaces.

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif outside-1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 192.168.6.5 255.255.255.0

ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shutdown
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif outside-2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 172.16.7.6 255.255.255.0
```
Then, we need to configure an access-list for matching the traffic.

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list acl-1 permit ip 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
ciscoasa(config)# access-list acl-2 permit ip 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

We need to configure a route-map by specifying the above access-list as match criteria along with the required set actions.

```
ciscoasa(config)# route-map equal-access permit 10
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address acl-1
```
```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 192.168.6.6
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# route-map equal-access permit 20
```
```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address acl-2
```
```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 172.16.7.7
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# route-map equal-access permit 30
```
```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip interface Null0
```

Now, this route-map has to be attached to an interface.

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# policy-route route-map equal-access
```

To display the policy routing configuration.

```
ciscoasa(config)# show policy-route
Interface     Route map
GigabitEthernet0/0   equal-access
```

### Policy Based Routing in Action

We will use this test setup to configure policy based routing with different match criteria and set actions to see how they are evaluated and applied.
First, we will start with the basic configuration for all the devices involved in the set-up. Here, A, B, C, and D represent ASA devices, and H1 and H2 represent IOS routers.

**ASA-A:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.60 255.255.255.0
  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shut
  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1.1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 391
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif outside
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 25.1.1.60 255.255.255.0
  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1.2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 392
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif dmz
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 50
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 35.1.1.60 255.255.255.0
```

**ASA-B:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shut
  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 291
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif outside
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 45.1.1.61 255.255.255.0
  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shut
  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1.1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 392
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif dmz
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 50
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 55.1.1.61 255.255.255.0
```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1.1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 391
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 25.1.1.61 255.255.255.0

ASA-C:

ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shut
  ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0.2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 292
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif outside
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 55.1.1.61 255.255.255.0

  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shut
  ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1.2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 392
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 35.1.1.61 255.255.255.0

ASA-D:

ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# no shut
  ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 291
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside-1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 45.1.1.62 255.255.255.0

  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0.2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# vlan 292
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif inside-2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 100
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 55.1.1.62 255.255.255.0

  ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# nameif outside
  ciscoasa(config-if)# security-level 0
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 65.1.1.60 255.255.255.0

H1:

ciscoasa(config)# interface Loopback1
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 15.1.1.100 255.255.255.255

  ciscoasa(config-if)# interface Loopback2
  ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 15.1.1.101 255.255.255.255

  ciscoasa(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.60
H2:

ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip address 65.1.1.100 255.255.255.0
ciscoasa(config-if)# ip route 15.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 65.1.1.60

We will configure PBR on ASA-A to route traffic sourced from H1.

ASA-A:

ciscoasa(config-if)# access-list pbracl_1 extended permit ip host 15.1.1.100 any

ciscoasa(config-if)# route-map testmap permit 10

ciscoasa(config-if)# match ip address pbracl_1
ciscoasa(config-if)# set ip next-hop 25.1.1.61

ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0

ciscoasa(config-if)# policy-route route-map testmap

H1: ping 65.1.1.100 repeat 1 source loopback1

pbr: policy based route lookup called for 15.1.1.100/44397 to 65.1.1.100/0 proto 1 sub_proto
0 received on interface inside
pbr: First matching rule from ACL(2)
pbr: route map testmap, sequence 10, permit; proceed with policy routing
pbr: evaluating next-hop 25.1.1.61
pbr: policy based routing applied; egress_ifc = outside : next_hop = 25.1.1.61

The packet is forwarded as expected using the next-hop address in the route-map.

When a next-hop is configured, we do a lookup in input route table to identify a connected route to the
configured next-hop and use the corresponding interface. The input route table for this example is shown here
(with the matching route entry highlighted).

in 255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.1.1.60 255.255.255.255 identity
in 25.1.1.60 255.255.255.255 identity
in 35.1.1.60 255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.127.46.17 255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
in 25.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 outside
in 35.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 dmz

Next let’s configure ASA-A to route packets from H1 loopback2 out of ASA-A dmz interface.

ciscoasa(config)# access-list pbracl_2 extended permit ip host 15.1.1.101 any

ciscoasa(config)# route-map testmap permit 20
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address pbracl

ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 35.1.1.61

ciscoasa(config)# show run route-map
!route-map testmap permit 10
match ip address pbracl_1
set ip next-hop 25.1.1.61
!
route-map testmap permit 20
match ip address pbracl_2
set ip next-hop 35.1.1.61
!

H1: ping 65.1.1.100 repeat 1 source loopback2

The debugs are shown here:

pbr: policy based route lookup called for 15.1.1.101/1234 to 65.1.1.100/1234 proto 6 sub_proto 0 received on interface inside
pbr: First matching rule from ACL(3)
pbr: route map testmap, sequence 20, permit; proceed with policy routing
pbr: evaluating next-hop 35.1.1.61
pbr: policy based routing applied; egress_ifc = dmz : next_hop = 35.1.1.61

and the route entry chosen from input route table is shown here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Identity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.1.60</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.1.1.60</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.1.1.60</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.127.46.17</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.1.0</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.1.1.0</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.1.1.0</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>dmz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# History for Policy Based Routing

**Table 29: History for Route Maps**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy based routing</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>Policy Based Routing (PBR) is a mechanism by which traffic is routed through specific paths with a specified QoS using ACLs. ACLs let traffic be classified based on the content of the packet’s Layer 3 and Layer 4 headers. This solution lets administrators provide QoS to differentiated traffic, distribute interactive and batch traffic among low-bandwidth, low-cost permanent paths and high-bandwidth, high-cost switched paths, and allows Internet service providers and other organizations to route traffic originating from various sets of users through well-defined Internet connections. We introduced the following commands: <code>set ip next-hop verify-availability</code>, <code>set ip next-hop</code>, <code>set ip next-hop recursive</code>, <code>set interface</code>, <code>set ip default next-hop</code>, <code>set default interface</code>, <code>set ip df</code>, <code>set ip dscp</code>, <code>policy-routeroute map</code>, <code>show policy-route</code>, <code>debug policy-route</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 support for Policy Based Routing</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>IPv6 addresses are now supported for Policy Based Routing. We introduced the following commands: <code>set ipv6 next-hop</code>, <code>set default ipv6-next hop</code>, <code>set ipv6 dscp</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VXLAN support for Policy Based Routing</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>You can now enable Policy Based Routing on a VNI interface. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Based Routing support for Identity Firewall and Cisco TrustSec</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>You can configure Identity Firewall and Cisco TrustSec and then use Identity Firewall and Cisco TrustSec ACLs in Policy Based Routing route maps. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter describes how to configure and customize route-maps, for Cisco ASA.

- About Route Maps, on page 771
- Guidelines for Route Maps, on page 773
- Define a Route Map, on page 773
- Customize a Route Map, on page 773
- Example for Route Maps, on page 775
- History for Route Maps, on page 776

About Route Maps

Route maps are used when redistributing routes into an OSPF, RIP, EIGRP or BGP routing process. They are also used when generating a default route into an OSPF routing process. A route map defines which of the routes from the specified routing protocol are allowed to be redistributed into the target routing process.

Route maps have many features in common with widely known ACLs. These are some of the traits common to both:

- They are an ordered sequence of individual statements, and each has a permit or deny result. Evaluation of an ACL or a route map consists of a list scan, in a predetermined order, and an evaluation of the criteria of each statement that matches. A list scan is aborted once the first statement match is found and an action associated with the statement match is performed.

- They are generic mechanisms. Criteria matches and match interpretation are dictated by the way that they are applied and the feature that uses them. The same route map applied to different features might be interpreted differently.

These are some of the differences between route maps and ACLs:

- Route maps are more flexible than ACLs and can verify routes based on criteria which ACLs can not verify. For example, a route map can verify if the type of route is internal.

- Each ACL ends with an implicit deny statement, by design convention. If the end of a route map is reached during matching attempts, the result depends on the specific application of the route map. Route maps that are applied to redistribution behave the same way as ACLs: if the route does not match any clause in a route map then the route redistribution is denied, as if the route map contained a deny statement at the end.
Permit and Deny Clauses

Route maps can have permit and deny clauses. The deny clause rejects route matches from redistribution. You can use an ACL as the matching criterion in the route map. Because ACLs also have permit and deny clauses, the following rules apply when a packet matches the ACL:

- ACL permit + route map permit: routes are redistributed.
- ACL permit + route map deny: routes are not redistributed.
- ACL deny + route map permit or deny: the route map clause is not matched, and the next route-map clause is evaluated.

Match and Set Clause Values

Each route map clause has two types of values:

- A match value selects routes to which this clause should be applied.
- A set value modifies information that will be redistributed into the target protocol.

For each route that is being redistributed, the router first evaluates the match criteria of a clause in the route map. If the match criteria succeeds, then the route is redistributed or rejected as dictated by the permit or deny clause, and some of its attributes might be modified by the values set from the set commands. If the match criteria fail, then this clause is not applicable to the route, and the software proceeds to evaluate the route against the next clause in the route map. Scanning of the route map continues until a clause is found that matches the route or until the end of the route map is reached.

A match or set value in each clause can be missed or repeated several times, if one of these conditions exists:

- If several match entries are present in a clause, all must succeed for a given route in order for that route to match the clause (in other words, the logical AND algorithm is applied for multiple match commands).
- If a match entry refers to several objects in one entry, either of them should match (the logical OR algorithm is applied).
- If a match entry is not present, all routes match the clause.
- If a set entry is not present in a route map permit clause, then the route is redistributed without modification of its current attributes.

Note

Do not configure a set entry in a route map deny clause because the deny clause prohibits route redistribution—there is no information to modify.

A route map clause without a match or set entry does perform an action. An empty permit clause allows a redistribution of the remaining routes without modification. An empty deny clause does not allow a redistribution of other routes (this is the default action if a route map is completely scanned, but no explicit match is found).
Guidelines for Route Maps

Firewall Mode
Supported only in routed firewall mode. Transparent firewall mode is not supported.

Additional Guidelines
Route maps do not support ACLs that include a user, user group, or fully qualified domain name objects.

Define a Route Map

You must define a route map when specifying which of the routes from the specified routing protocol are allowed to be redistributed into the target routing process.

Procedure

Create the route map entry:

```
route-map name {permit | deny} [sequence_number]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# route-map name (permit) [12]
```

Route map entries are read in order. You can identify the order using the `sequence_number` argument, or the ASA uses the order in which you add route map entries.

Customize a Route Map

This section describes how to customize the route map.

Define a Route to Match a Specific Destination Address

Procedure

Step 1
Create the route map entry:

```
route-map name {permit | deny} [sequence_number]
```

Example:
ciscoasa(config)# route-map name {permit} [12]

Route map entries are read in order. You can identify the order using the sequence_number option, or the ASA uses the order in which you add route map entries.

**Step 2** Match any routes that have a destination network that matches a standard ACL or prefix list:

```plaintext
match ip address acl_id [acl_id] [...] [prefix-list]
```

*Example:*

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address acl1
```

If you specify more than one ACL, then the route can match any of the ACLs.

**Step 3** Match any routes that have a specified metric:

```plaintext
match metric metric_value
```

*Example:*

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match metric 200
```

The metric_value can range from 0 to 4294967295.

**Step 4** Match any routes that have a next hop router address that matches a standard ACL:

```plaintext
match ip next-hop acl_id [acl_id] [...] 
```

*Example:*

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip next-hop acl2
```

If you specify more than one ACL, then the route can match any of the ACLs.

**Step 5** Match any routes with the specified next hop interface:

```plaintext
match interface if_name 
```

*Example:*

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match interface if_name
```

If you specify more than one interface, then the route can match either interface.

**Step 6** Match any routes that have been advertised by routers that match a standard ACL:

```plaintext
match ip route-source acl_id [acl_id] [...]
```

*Example:*

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip route-source acl_id [acl_id] [...]
```

If you specify more than one ACL, then the route can match any of the ACLs.

**Step 7** Match the route type:
match route-type {internal | external [type-1 | type-2]}

---

**Configure the Metric Values for a Route Action**

If a route matches the `match` commands, then the following `set` commands determine the action to perform on the route before redistributing it.

To configure the metric value for a route action, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Create the route map entry:
```
route-map name {permit | deny} [sequence_number]
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# route-map name {permit} [12]
```

Route map entries are read in order. You can identify the order using the `sequence_number` argument, or the ASA uses the order in which you add route map entries.

**Step 2**
Set the metric value for the route map:
```
set metric metric_value
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric 200
```

The `metric_value` argument can range from 0 to 294967295.

**Step 3**
Set the metric type for the route map:
```
set metric-type {type-1 | type-2}
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric-type type-2
```

The `metric-type` argument can be type-1 or type-2.

---

**Example for Route Maps**

The following example shows how to redistribute routes with a hop count equal to 1 into OSPF.

The ASA redistributes these routes as external LSAs with a metric of 5 and a metric type of Type 1.
ciscoasa(config)# route-map 1-to-2 permit
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match metric 1
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric 5
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric-type type-1

The following example shows how to redistribute the 10.1.1.0 static route into eigrp process 1 with the configured metric value:

ciscoasa(config)# route outside 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# access-list mymap2 line 1 permit 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# route-map mymap2 permit 10
  ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address mymap2
  ciscoasa(config-router)# router eigrp 1
  ciscoasa(config-router)# redistribute static metric 250 250 1 1 1 route-map mymap2

History for Route Maps

Table 30: Feature History for Route Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Route maps</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>We introduced this feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: route-map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced support for static and dynamic</td>
<td>8.0(2)</td>
<td>Enhanced support for dynamic and static route maps was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>route maps</td>
<td></td>
<td>added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Stateful Failover of dynamic</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: debug route, show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routing protocols (EIGRP, OSPF, and RIP)</td>
<td></td>
<td>debug route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and debugging of general routing-related</td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: show route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Routing in Multiple Context Mode</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>Route maps are supported in multiple context mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for BGP</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>We introduced this feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: router bgp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 support for Prefix Rule</td>
<td>9.3.2</td>
<td>We introduced this feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bidirectional Forwarding Detection Routing

This chapter describes how to configure the ASA to use the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) routing protocol.

- About BFD Routing, on page 777
- Guidelines for BFD Routing, on page 780
- Configure BFD, on page 781
- Monitoring for BFD, on page 785
- History for BFD Routing, on page 786

About BFD Routing

BFD is a detection protocol designed to provide fast forwarding path failure detection times for all media types, encapsulations, topologies, and routing protocols. BFD operates in a unicast, point-to-point mode on top of any data protocol being forwarded between two systems. Packets are carried in the payload of the encapsulating protocol appropriate for the media and the network.

BFD provides a consistent failure detection method for network administrators in addition to fast forwarding path failure detection. Because the network administrator can use BFD to detect forwarding path failures at a uniform rate, rather than the variable rates for different routing protocol hello mechanisms, network profiling and planning are easier and reconvergence time is consistent and predictable.

BFD Asynchronous Mode and Echo Function

BFD can operate in asynchronous mode with or without the echo function enabled.

Asynchronous Mode

In asynchronous mode, the systems periodically send BFD control packets to one another, and if a number of those packets in a row are not received by the other system, the session is declared to be down. Pure asynchronous mode (without the Echo function) is useful because it requires half as many packets to achieve a particular detection time as the Echo function requires.

BFD Echo Function

The BFD echo function sends echo packets from the forwarding engine to the directly-connected single-hop BFD neighbor. The echo packets are sent by the forwarding engine and forwarded back along the same path to perform detection. The BFD session at the other end does not participate in the actual forwarding of the echo packets. Because the echo function and the forwarding engine are responsible for the detection
process, the number of BFD control packets that are sent out between BFD neighbors is reduced. And also because the forwarding engine is testing the forwarding path on the remote neighbor system without involving the remote system, the inter-packet delay variance is improved. This results in quicker failure detection times.

When the echo function is enabled, BFD can use the slow timer to slow down the asynchronous session and reduce the number of BFD control packets that are sent between BFD neighbors, which reduces processing overhead while at the same time delivering faster failure detection.

**Note**
The echo function is not supported for IPv4 multi-hop or IPv6 single-hop BFD neighbors.

You can enable BFD at the interface and routing protocol levels. You must configure BFD on both systems (BFD peers). After you enable BFD on the interfaces and at the router level for the appropriate routing protocols, a BFD session is created, BFD timers are negotiated, and the BFD peers begin to send BFD control packets to each other at the negotiated level.

**BFD Session Establishment**

The following example shows the ASA and a neighboring router running Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). At the time when both devices come up, there is no BFD session established between them.

![Established BFD Session](image)

After BGP identifies its BGP neighbor, it bootstraps the BFD process with the IP address of the neighbor. BFD does not discover its peers dynamically. It relies on the configured routing protocols to tell it which IP addresses to use and which peer relationships to form.

The BFD on the router and the BFD on the ASA form a BFD control packet and start sending the packets to each other at a one-second interval until the BFD session is established. The initial control packets from either system are very similar, for example, the Vers, Diag, H, D, P, and F bits are all set to zero, and the State is set to Down. The My Discriminator field is set to a value that is unique on the transmitting device. The Your Discriminator field is set to zero because the BFD session has not yet been established. The TX and RX timers are set to the values found in the configuration of the device.
After the remote BFD device receives a BFD control packet during the session initiation phase, it copies the value of the My Discriminator field into its own Your Discriminator field and the transition from Down state to Init state and then eventually to Up state occurs. Once both systems see their own Discriminators in each other's control packets, the session is officially established.

The following illustration shows the established BFD connection.

![BGP With No BFD Session Established](image)

**BFD Timer Negotiation**

BFD devices must negotiate the BFD timers to control and synchronize the send rate of BFD control packets. A device needs to ensure the following before it can negotiate a BFD timer:

- That its peer device saw the packet containing the proposed timers of the local device
- That it never sends BFD control packets faster than the peer is configured to receive them
- That the peer never sends BFD control packets faster than the local system is configured to receive them

The setting of the Your Discriminator field and the H bit are sufficient to let the local device that the remote device has seen its packets during the initial timer exchange. After receiving a BFD control packet, each system takes the Required Min RX Interval and compares it to its own Desired Min TX Interval, and then takes the greater (slower) of the two values and uses it as the transmission rate for its BFD packets. The slower of the two systems determines the transmission rate.

When these timers have been negotiated, they can be renegotiated at any time during the session without causing a session reset. The device that changes its timers sets the P bit on all subsequent BFD control packets until it receives a BFD control packet with the F bit set from the remote system. This exchange of bits guards against packets that might otherwise be lost in transit.

**Note**

The setting of the F bit by the remote system does not mean that it accepts the newly proposed timers. It indicates that the remote system has seen the packets in which the timers were changed.
BFD Failure Detection

When the BFD session and timers have been negotiated, the BFD peers send BFD control packets to each other at the negotiated interval. These control packets act as a heartbeat that is very similar to IGP Hello protocol except that the rate is more accelerated.

As long as each BFD peer receives a BFD control packet within the configured detection interval (Required Minimum RX Interval), the BFD session stays up and any routing protocol associated with BFD maintains its adjacencies. If a BFD peer does not receive a control packet within this interval, it informs any clients participating in that BFD session about the failure. The routing protocol determines the appropriate response to that information. The typical response is to terminate the routing protocol peering session and reconverge and thus bypass a failed peer.

Each time a BFD peer successfully receives a BFD control packet in a BFD session, the detection timer for that session is reset to zero. Thus the failure detection is dependent on received packets and NOT when the receiver last transmitted a packet.

BFD Deployment Scenarios

The following describes how BFD operates in these specific scenarios.

Failover

In a failover scenario, BFD sessions are established and maintained between the active unit and the neighbor unit. Standby units do not maintain any BFD sessions with the neighbors. When a failover happens, the new active unit must initiate session establishment with the neighbor because session information is not synched between active and standby units.

For a graceful restart/NSF scenario, the client (BGP IPv4/IPv6) is responsible for notifying its neighbor about the event. When the neighbor receives the information, it keeps the RIB table until failover is complete. During failover, the BFD and the BGP sessions go down on the device. When the failover is complete, a new BFD session between the neighbors is established when the BGP session comes up.

Spanned EtherChannel and L2 Cluster

In a Spanned EtherChannel cluster scenario, the BFD session is established and maintained between the primary unit and its neighbor. Subordinate units do not maintain any BFD sessions with the neighbors. If a BFD packet is routed to the subordinate unit because of load balancing on the switch, the subordinate unit must forward this packet to the primary unit through the cluster link. When a cluster switchover happens, the new primary unit must initiate session establishment with the neighbor because session information is not synched between primary and subordinate units.

Individual Interface Mode and L3 Cluster

In an individual interface mode cluster scenario, individual units maintain their BFD sessions with their neighbors.

Guidelines for BFD Routing

Context Mode Guidelines

Supported in single and multiple context modes.
Firewall Mode Guidelines

Supported in routed firewall mode; support for standalone, failover, and cluster modes. BFD is not supported on failover and cluster interfaces. In clustering this feature is only supported on the primary unit. BFD is not supported in transparent mode.

IPv6 Guidelines

Echo mode is not supported for IPv6.

Additional Guidelines

BGP IPv4 and BGP IPv6 protocol are supported.
OSPFv2, OSPFv3, IS-IS, and EiGRP protocols are not supported.
BFD for Static Routes is not supported.
BFD on Transfer and Tunnel is not supported.

Configure BFD

This section describes how to enable and configure the BFD routing process on your system.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Create the BFD Template, on page 781.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Configure BFD Interfaces, on page 783.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Configure BFD Maps, on page 784.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Create the BFD Template

This section describes the steps required to create a BFD template and enter BFD configuration mode.

The BFD template specifies a set of BFD interval values. BFD interval values as configured in the BFD template are not specific to a single interface. You can also configure authentication for single-hop and multi-hop sessions. You can enable Echo on single-hop only.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enable BFD as a routing protocol on the ASA by creating the BFD template, either single-hop or multi-hop: `bfd-template [single-hop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# bfd-template single-hop TEMPLATE1
ciscoasa(config-bfd)##
Create the BFD Template

- **single-hop**—Specifies a single-hop BFD template.
- **multi-hop**—Specifies a multi-hop BFD template.
- **template-name**—Specifies the template name. The template name cannot contain spaces.

The `bfd-template` command lets you create the BFD template and enter BFD configuration mode.

**Step 2** (Optional) Configure Echo on a single-hop BFD template:

```
bfd-template single-hop template_name
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# bfd-template single-hop TEMPLATE1
Ciscoasa(config-bfd)# echo
```

You can only enable Echo mode on a single-hop template. BFD echo is not supported for IPv6 BFD sessions.

**Step 3** Configure the intervals in the BFD template:

```
interval [both milliseconds | microseconds {both | min-tx} microseconds | min-tx milliseconds]
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# bfd-template single-hop TEMPLATE1
Ciscoasa(config-bfd)# interval both 50
```

- **both**—Minimum transmit and receive interval capability.
- **milliseconds**—The interval in milliseconds. The range is 50 to 999.
- **microseconds**—Specifies the BFD interval in microseconds for **both** and **min-tx**.
- **microseconds**—The range is 50,000 to 999,000.
- **min-tx**—The minimum transmit interval capability.

BFD interval values specified as part of the BFD template are not specific to a single interface. You can apply individual BFD templates per interface. See **Configure BFD Interfaces, on page 783**.

**Step 4** Configure authentication in the BFD template:

```
authentication {md5 | meticulous-mds | meticulous-sha-1 | sha-1} [0|8] word key-id id
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# bfd-template single-hop TEMPLATE1
Ciscoasa(config-bfd)# authentication sha-1 0 cisco key-id 10
```

- **authentication**—Specifies the authentication type.
- **md5**—Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication.
- **meticulous-md5**—Meticulous keyed MD5 authentication.
- **meticulous-sha-1**—Meticulous keyed SHA-1 authentication.
- **sha-1**—Keyed SHA-1 authentication.
Configure BFD Interfaces

You can bind a BFD template to an interface, configure the baseline BFD session parameters per interface, and enable echo mode per interface.

Procedure

Step 1
Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface interface_id
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)#
```

Step 2
Apply a BFD template to an interface:

```
bfd template template-name
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# bfd template TEMPLATE1
```

Even if you have not created the template using the `bfd-template` command, you can configure the name of the template under an interface, but the template is considered invalid until you define the template. You do not have to reconfigure the template name again. It becomes valid automatically.

Step 3
Configure the BFD session parameters:

```
bfd interval milliseconds min_rx milliseconds multiplier multiplier-value
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-router)# bfd interval 200 min_rx 200 multiplier 3
```
• **interval milliseconds**—Specifies the rate at which BFD control packets are sent to BFD peers. The range is 50 to 999 milliseconds.

• **min_rx milliseconds**—Specifies the rate at which BFD control packets are expected to be received from BFD peers. The range is 50 to 999 milliseconds.

• **multiplier multiplier-value**—Specifies the number of consecutive BFD control packets that must be missed from a BFD peer before BFD declares that the peer is unavailable and the Layer 3 BFD peer is informed of the failure. The range is 3 to 50.

**Step 4**
Enable BFD echo mode on an interface:

`bfd echo`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
ciscoasa(if)# bfd echo
```

Echo mode is enabled by default but not supported in BFD IPv6 sessions. When echo mode is enabled, the minimum echo transmit level and required minimum transmit interval values are taken from the `bfd interval milliseconds` `min_rx milliseconds` configuration.

**Note** Before using BFD echo mode, you must disable ICMP redirect messages using the `no ip redirects` command. This avoids high CPU use.

---

**Configure BFD Maps**

You can create a BFD map containing destinations that you can associate with a multi-hop template. You must have a multi-hop BFD template already configured.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Create a multi-hop BFD template. See Create the BFD Template, on page 781 for the procedure.

**Step 2**
Associate the BFD multi-hop template with a map of destinations:

`bfd map {ipv4 | ipv6} destination/cdir source/cdire template-name`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# bfd map ipv4 10.11.11.0/24 10.36.42.5/32 MULTI-TEMPLATE1
ciscoasa(config-bfd)#
```

• **ipv4**—Configures an IPv4 address.

• **ipv6**—Configures an IPv6 address.

• **destination/cdir**—Specifies the destination prefix/length. The format is A.B.C.D/<0-32>.

• **source/cdir**—Specifies the destination prefix/length. The format is X:X:X:X::X/<0-128>.
• **template-name**—Specifies the name of the multi-hop template associated with this BFD map.

### Step 3

(Optional) Configure the BFD slow timers value:

```
bfd slow-timers [milliseconds]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# bfd slow-timers 14000
```

```
ciscoasa(config-bfd)#
```

*milliseconds*—(Optional) The BFD slow timers value. The range is 1000 to 30000. The default is 1000.

---

## Monitoring for BFD

You can use the following commands to monitor the BFD routing process. For examples and descriptions of the command output, see the command reference.

To monitor or disable various BFD routing statistics, enter one of the following commands:

- **show bfd neighbors**
  
  Displays a line-by-line listing of existing BFD adjacencies.

- **show bfd summary**
  
  Displays summary information for BFD, BFD clients, or BFD sessions.

- **show bfd drops**
  
  Displays the number of dropped packets in BFD.

- **show bfd map**
  
  Displays the configured BFD maps.

- **show running-config bfd**
  
  Displays all BFD related global configurations.
# History for BFD Routing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BFD routing support</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>The ASA now supports the BFD routing protocol. Support was added for configuring BFD templates, interfaces, and maps. Support for BGP routing protocol to use BFD was also added. We added the following commands: <code>bfd echo</code>, <code>bfd interval</code>, <code>bfd map</code>, <code>bfd slow-timers</code>, <code>bfd-template</code>, <code>clear bfd counters</code>, <code>clear conf bfd</code>, <code>neighbor fall-over bfd</code>, <code>show bfd drops</code>, <code>show bfd map</code>, <code>show bfd neighbors</code>, <code>show bfd summary</code>, <code>show running-config bfd</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 28

BGP

This chapter describes how to configure the Cisco ASA to route data, perform authentication, and redistribute routing information using the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

• About BGP, on page 787
• Guidelines for BGP, on page 790
• Configure BGP, on page 790
• Monitoring BGP, on page 819
• Example for BGP, on page 822
• History for BGP, on page 824

About BGP

BGP is an inter and intra autonomous system routing protocol. An autonomous system is a network or group of networks under a common administration and with common routing policies. BGP is used to exchange routing information for the Internet and is the protocol used between Internet service providers (ISP).

When to Use BGP

Customer networks, such as universities and corporations, usually employ an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) such as OSPF for the exchange of routing information within their networks. Customers connect to ISPs, and ISPs use BGP to exchange customer and ISP routes. When BGP is used between autonomous systems (AS), the protocol is referred to as External BGP (EBGP). If a service provider is using BGP to exchange routes within an AS, then the protocol is referred to as Interior BGP (IBGP).

BGP can also be used for carrying routing information for IPv6 prefix over IPv6 networks.

Note

When a BGPv6 device joins the cluster, it generates a soft traceback when logging level 7 is enabled.

Routing Table Changes

BGP neighbors exchange full routing information when the TCP connection between neighbors is first established. When changes to the routing table are detected, the BGP routers send to their neighbors only
those routes that have changed. BGP routers do not send periodic routing updates, and BGP routing updates advertise only the optimal path to a destination network.

Routes learned via BGP have properties that are used to determine the best route to a destination, when multiple paths exist to a particular destination. These properties are referred to as BGP attributes and are used in the route selection process:

- **Weight**—This is a Cisco-defined attribute that is local to a router. The weight attribute is not advertised to neighboring routers. If the router learns about more than one route to the same destination, the route with the highest weight is preferred.

- **Local preference**—The local preference attribute is used to select an exit point from the local AS. Unlike the weight attribute, the local preference attribute is propagated throughout the local AS. If there are multiple exit points from the AS, the exit point with the highest local preference attribute is used as an exit point for a specific route.

- **Multi-exit discriminator**—The multi-exit discriminator (MED) or metric attribute is used as a suggestion to an external AS regarding the preferred route into the AS that is advertising the metric. It is referred to as a suggestion because the external AS that is receiving the MEDs may also be using other BGP attributes for route selection. The route with the lower MED metric is preferred.

- **Origin**—The origin attribute indicates how BGP learned about a particular route. The origin attribute can have one of three possible values and is used in route selection.
  - **IGP**—The route is interior to the originating AS. This value is set when the network router configuration command is used to inject the route into BGP.
  - **EGP**—The route is learned via the Exterior Border Gateway Protocol (EBGP).
  - **Incomplete**—The origin of the route is unknown or learned in some other way. An origin of incomplete occurs when a route is redistributed into BGP.

- **AS_path**—When a route advertisement passes through an autonomous system, the AS number is added to an ordered list of AS numbers that the route advertisement has traversed. Only the route with the shortest AS_path list is installed in the IP routing table.

- **Next hop**—The EBGP next-hop attribute is the IP address that is used to reach the advertising router. For EBGP peers, the next-hop address is the IP address of the connection between the peers. For IBGP, the EBGP next-hop address is carried into the local AS.

- **Community**—The community attribute provides a way of grouping destinations, called communities, to which routing decisions (such as acceptance, preference, and redistribution) can be applied. Route maps are used to set the community attribute. The predefined community attributes are as follows:
  - **no-export**—Do not advertise this route to EBGP peers.
  - **no-advertise**—Do not advertise this route to any peer.
  - **internet**—Advertise this route to the Internet community; all routers in the network belong to it.

**BGP Path Selection**

BGP may receive multiple advertisements for the same route from different sources. BGP selects only one path as the best path. When this path is selected, BGP puts the selected path in the IP routing table and
propagates the path to its neighbors. BGP uses the following criteria, in the order presented, to select a path for a destination:

- If the path specifies a next hop that is inaccessible, drop the update.
- Prefer the path with the largest weight.
- If the weights are the same, prefer the path with the largest local preference.
- If the local preferences are the same, prefer the path that was originated by BGP running on this router.
- If no route was originated, prefer the route that has the shortest AS_path.
- If all paths have the same AS_path length, prefer the path with the lowest origin type (where IGP is lower than EGP, and EGP is lower than incomplete).
- If the origin codes are the same, prefer the path with the lowest MED attribute.
- If the paths have the same MED, prefer the external path over the internal path.
- If the paths are still the same, prefer the path through the closest IGP neighbor.
- Determine if multiple paths require installation in the routing table for BGP Multipath, on page 789.
- If both paths are external, prefer the path that was received first (the oldest one).
- Prefer the path with the lowest IP address, as specified by the BGP router ID.
- If the originator or router ID is the same for multiple paths, prefer the path with the minimum cluster list length.
- Prefer the path that comes from the lowest neighbor address.

**BGP Multipath**

BGP Multipath allows installation into the IP routing table of multiple equal-cost BGP paths to the same destination prefix. Traffic to the destination prefix is then shared across all installed paths.

These paths are installed in the table together with the best path for load-sharing. BGP Multipath does not affect best-path selection. For example, a router still designates one of the paths as the best path, according to the algorithm, and advertises this best path to its BGP peers.

In order to be candidates for multipath, paths to the same destination need to have these characteristics equal to the best-path characteristics:

- Weight
  - Local preference
  - AS-PATH length
  - Origin code
  - Multi Exit Discriminator (MED)
  - One of these:
    - Neighboring AS or sub-AS (before the addition of the BGP Multipaths)
    - AS-PATH (after the addition of the BGP Multipaths)
Some BGP Multipath features put additional requirements on multipath candidates:

- The path should be learned from an external or confederation-external neighbor (eBGP).
- The IGP metric to the BGP next hop should be equal to the best-path IGP metric.

These are the additional requirements for internal BGP (iBGP) multipath candidates:

- The path should be learned from an internal neighbor (iBGP).
- The IGP metric to the BGP next hop should be equal to the best-path IGP metric, unless the router is configured for unequal-cost iBGP multipath.

BGP inserts up to $n$ most recently received paths from multipath candidates into the IP routing table, where $n$ is the number of routes to install to the routing table, as specified when you configure BGP Multipath. The default value, when multipath is disabled, is 1.

For unequal-cost load balancing, you can also use BGP Link Bandwidth.

---

**Guidelines for BGP**

**Context Mode Guidelines**
Supported in single and multiple context mode.

**Firewall Mode Guidelines**
Does not support transparent firewall mode. BGP is supported only in router mode.

**IPv6 Guidelines**
Supports IPv6. Graceful restart is not supported for IPv6 address family.

---

**Configure BGP**

This section describes how to enable and configure the BGP process on your system.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  Enable BGP, on page 791.
**Step 2**  Define the Best Path for a BGP Routing Process, on page 792.
**Step 3**  Configure Policy Lists, on page 793.
**Step 4**  Configure AS Path Filters, on page 794.
Enable BGP

This section describes the steps required to enable BGP routing, establish a BGP routing process and configure general BGP parameters.

Procedure

Step 1
Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:
router bgp autonomous-num

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2

Valid values for autonomous-num are from 1-4294967295 and 1.0-XX.YY.

Step 2
Discard routes that have as-path segments that exceed a specified value:
bgp maxas-limit number

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router)# bgp maxas-limit 15

The number argument specifies the maximum number of autonomous system segments, allowed. Valid values are from 1 to 254.

Step 3
Log BGP neighbor resets:
bgp log-neighbor-changes

Step 4
Enable BGP to automatically discover the best TCP path MTU for each BGP session:
bgp transport path-mtu-discovery

Step 5
Enable BGP to terminate external BGP sessions of any directly adjacent peer if the link used to reach the peer goes down; without waiting for the hold-down timer to expire:
bgp fast-external-fallover

Step 6
Allow a BGP routing process to discard updates received from an external BGP (eBGP) peers that do not list their autonomous system (AS) number as the first AS path segment in the AS_PATH attribute of the incoming route:
bgp enforce-first-as
**Step 7**  
Change the default display and regular expression match format of BGP 4-byte autonomous system numbers from asplain (decimal values) to dot notation:

```
bgp asnotation dot
```

**Step 8**  
Adjust BGP network timers:

```
timers bgp keepalive holdtime [min-holdtime]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# timers bgp 80 120
```

- `keepalive` — frequency (in seconds) with which the ASA sends keepalive messages to its peer. The default value is 60 seconds.
- `holdtime` — interval (in seconds) after not receiving a keepalive message that the ASA declares a peer dead. The default is 180 seconds.
- `(Optional) min-holdtime` — interval (in seconds) after not receiving a keepalive message from a neighbor, that the ASA declares a neighbor dead.

**Step 9**  
Enable BGP graceful restart capability:

```
bgp graceful-restart [restart-time seconds|stalepath-time seconds][all]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# bgp graceful-restart restart-time 200
```

- `restart-time` — maximum time period (in seconds) that the ASA will wait for a graceful-restart-capable neighbor to return to normal operation after a restart event occurs. The default is 120 seconds. Valid values are from 1 to 3600 seconds.
- `stalepath-time` — maximum time period (in seconds) that the ASA will hold stale paths for a restarting peer. All stale paths are deleted after this timer expires. The default value is 360 seconds. Valid values are from 1 to 3600 seconds.

---

**Define the Best Path for a BGP Routing Process**

This section describes the steps required to configure the BGP best path. For more information on the best path, see *BGP Path Selection*, on page 788.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

**Example:**
Step 2  
Change the default local preference value:

```
bgp default local-preference number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 500
```

The number argument is any value between 0 and 4294967295. Higher values indicate higher preference. The default value is 100.

Step 3  
Enable Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) comparison among paths learned from neighbors in different autonomous systems:

```
bgp always-compare-med
```

Step 4  
Compare between similar routes received from external BGP (eBGP) peers during the best path selection process and switch the best path to the route with the lowest router ID:

```
bgp bestpath compare-routerid
```

Step 5  
Select the best MED path advertised from the neighboring AS:

```
bgp deterministic-med
```

Step 6  
Set a path with a missing MED attribute as the least preferred path:

```
bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
```

---

**Configure Policy Lists**

When a policy list is referenced within a route map, all of the match statements within the policy list are evaluated and processed. Two or more policy lists can be configured with a route map. A policy list can also coexist with any other preexisting match and set statements that are configured within the same route map but outside of the policy list. This section describes the steps required to configure policy lists.

**Procedure**

Step 1  
Enable the policy-map configuration mode and allows you to create a BGP policy list:

```
policy-list policy_list_name {permit | deny}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# policy-list Example-policy-list1 permit
```

The permit keyword allows access for matching conditions.
The deny keyword denies access for matching conditions.
Step 2 Distribute routes that have their next hop out of one of the interfaces specified:
match interface [...]interface_name

Example:
ciscoasa(config-policy-list)# match interface outside

Step 3 Redistribute routes by matching either or all of the following: the destination address, next hop router address, and router/access server source:
match ip {address | next-hop | route-source}

Step 4 Match a BGP autonomous system path:
match as-path

Step 5 Match a BGP community:
match community {community-list_name | exact-match}

Example:
ciscoasa(config-policy-list)# match community ExampleCommunity1

• community-list_name — one or more community lists.
• exact-match — indicates that an exact match is required. All of the communities and only those communities specified must be present.

Step 6 Redistribute routes with the metric specified:
match metric

Step 7 Redistribute routes in the routing table that match the specified tags:
match tag

Configure AS Path Filters

An AS path filter allows you to filter the routing update message by using access lists and look at the individual prefixes within an update message. If a prefix within the update message matches the filter criteria then that individual prefix is filtered out or accepted depending on what action the filter entry has been configured to carry out. This section describes the steps required to configure AS path filters.

Note

The as-path access-lists are not the same as the regular firewall ACLs.
Procedure

Configure an autonomous system path filter using a regular expression in the global configuration mode:

as-path access-list acl-number {permit|deny} regexp

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# as-path access-list 35 permit testaspath

- acl-number — AS-path access-list number. Valid values are from 1 to 500.
- regexp — regular expression that defines the AS-path filter. The autonomous system number is expressed in the range from 1 to 65535.

Configure Community Rules

A community is a group of destinations that share some common attribute. You can use community lists to create groups of communities to use in a match clause of a route map. Just like an access list, a series of community lists can be created. Statements are checked until a match is found. As soon as one statement is satisfied, the test is concluded. This section describes the steps required to configure community rules.

Procedure

Create or configure a BGP community list and control access to it:

community-list {standard|community-list-name {deny|permit} [community-number] [AA:NN] [internet] [no-advertise][no-export]] | {expanded|expanded list-name {deny|permit} regexp}

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# community-list standard excomm1 permit 100 internet no-advertise no-export

- standard — configures a standard community list using a number from 1 to 99 to identify one or more permit or deny groups of communities.
- (Optional) community-number — community as a 32-bit number from 1 to 4294967200. A single community can be entered or multiple communities can be entered, each separated by a space.
- AA:NN — an autonomous system number and network number entered in the 4-byte new community format. This value is configured with two 2-byte numbers separated by a colon. A number from 1 to 65535 can be entered for each 2-byte number. A single community can be entered or multiple communities can be entered, each separated by a space.
- (Optional) internet — specifies the Internet community. Routes with this community are advertised to all peers (internal and external).
- (Optional) no-advertise — specifies the no-advertise community. Routes with this community are not advertised to any peer (internal or external).
Configure IPv4 Address Family Settings

The IPv4 settings for BGP can be set up from the IPv4 family option within the BGP configuration setup. The IPv4 family section includes subsections for General settings, Aggregate address settings, Filtering settings and Neighbor settings. Each of these subsections enable you to customize parameters specific to the IPv4 family.

Configure IPv4 Family General Settings

This section describes the steps required to configure the general IPv4 settings.

Procedure

Step 1
Enable a BGP routing process, which places the router in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

Step 2
Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv4 [unicast]
```

The keyword unicast specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default, even if not specified.

Step 3
(Optional) Configure a fixed router ID for the local BGP routing process:

```
bgp router-id A.B.C.D
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# bgp router-id 10.86.118.3
```

The argument A.B.C.D specifies a router identifier in the form of an IP address. If you do not specify a router ID, it is automatically assigned.

• (Optional) no-export — specifies the no-export community. Routes with this community are advertised to only peers in the same autonomous system or to only other subautonomous systems within a confederation. These routes are not advertised to external peers.
• (Optional) expanded — configures an expanded community list number from 100 to 500 to identify one or more permit or deny groups of communities.
• regexp — regular expression that defines the AS-path filter. The autonomous system number is expressed in the range from 1 to 65535.

Note Regular expressions can be used only with expanded community lists.
Step 4  (Optional) Configure a cluster pool of IP addresses in the Individual Interface (L3) mode:
bgp router-id cluster-pool

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# bgp router-id cp

Note  In an L3 cluster, you cannot define a BGP neighbor as one of the cluster pool IP addresses.

Step 5  Configure the administrative distance for BGP routes:
distance bgp external-distance internal-distance local-distance

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# distance bgp 80 180 180

• external-distance — administrative distance for external BGP routes. Routes are external when learned from an external autonomous system. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.

• internal-distance — administrative distance for internal BGP routes. Routes are internal when learned from peer in the local autonomous system. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.

• local-distance — administrative distance for local BGP routes. Local routes are those networks listed with a network router configuration command, often as back doors, for the router or for the networks that is being redistributed from another process. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.

Step 6  Modify metric and tag values when the IP routing table is updated with BGP learned routes:
table-map {WORD}route-map_name

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# table-map example1

The argument route-map_name specifies the route map name from the route-map command.

Step 7  Configure a BGP routing process to distribute a default route (network 0.0.0.0):
default-information originate

Step 8  Configure automatic summarization of subnet routes into network-level routes:
auto-summary

Step 9  Suppress the advertisement of routes that are not installed in the routing information base (RIB):
bgp suppress-inactive

Step 10  Synchronize between BGP and your Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) system:
synchronization

Step 11  Configure iBGP redistribution into an IGP, such as OSPF:
bgp redistribute-internal
Step 12  Configure scanning intervals of BGP routers for next hop validation:

bgp scan-time scanner-interval

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# bgp scan-time 15

The argument scanner-interval specifies scanning interval of BGP routing information. Valid values are from 5 to 60 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

Step 13  Configure BGP next-hop address tracking:

bgp nexthop trigger {delay seconds|enable}

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# bgp nexthop trigger delay 15

• trigger — specifies the use of BGP next-hop address tracking. Use this keyword with the delay keyword to change the next-hop tracking delay. Use this keyword with the enable keyword to enable next-hop address tracking.

• delay — changes the delay interval between checks on updated next-hop routes installed in the routing table.

• seconds — specifies the delay in seconds. Range is from 0 to 100. Default is 5.

• enable — enables BGP next-hop address tracking immediately.

Step 14  Control the maximum number of parallel iBGP routes that can be installed in a routing table:

maximum-paths {number_of_paths|ibgp number_of_paths}

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# maximum-paths ibgp 2

Note  If the ibgp keyword is not used, then the number_of_paths argument controls the maximum number of parallel EBGP routes.

The number_of_paths argument specifies the number of routes to install to the routing table. Valid values are between 1 and 8.

Configure IPv4 Family Aggregate Address Settings

This section describes the steps required to define the aggregation of specific routes into one route.

Procedure

Step 1  Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:
route bgp autonomous-num

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2

**Step 2** Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes:

    address-family ipv4 [unicast]

The keyword unicast specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default, even if not specified.

**Step 3** Create an aggregate entry in a BGP database:

    aggregate-address address mask [as-set][summary-only][suppress-map map-name][advertise-map map-name][attribute-map map-name]

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af) aggregate-address 10.86.118.0 255.255.255.0 as-set summary-only suppress-map example1 advertise-map example1 attribute-map example1

- address — the aggregate address.
- mask — the aggregate mask.
- map-name — the route map.
- (Optional) as-set — generates autonomous system set path information.
- (Optional) summary-only — filters all more-specific routes from updates.
- (Optional) Suppress-map map-name — specifies the name of the route map used to select the routes to be suppressed.
- (Optional) Advertise-map map-name — specifies the name of the route map used to select the routes to create AS_SET origin communities.
- (Optional) Attribute-map map-name — specifies the name of the route map used to set the attribute of the aggregate route.

---

**Configure IPv4 Family Filtering Settings**

This section describes the steps required to filter routes or networks received in incoming BGP updates.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enable a BGP routing process and enter router configuration mode:

    router bgp autonomous-num

**Example:**
Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes:

**address-family ipv4 [unicast]**

The keyword unicast specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default, even if not specified.

Filter routes or networks received in incoming or advertised in outgoing BGP updates:

**distribute-list acl-number {in | out} [protocol process-number | connected | static]**

The argument acl-number specifies IP access list number. The access list defines which networks are to be received and which are to be suppressed in routing updates.

The keyword in specifies that the filter must be applied to incoming BGP updates and out specifies that the filter must be applied to outgoing BGP updates.

For outbound filters, you can optionally specify a protocol (bgp, eigrp, ospf, or rip) with a process number (except for RIP) to apply to the distribution list. You can also filter on whether the peers and networks were learned through connected or static routes.

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# distribute-list ExampleAcl in bgp 2
```

---

### Configure IPv4 Family BGP Neighbor Settings

This section describes the steps required to define BGP neighbors and neighbor settings.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enable a BGP routing process, which places the router in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

**Step 2** Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv4 [unicast]
```

The keyword unicast specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default, even if not specified.

**Step 3** Add an entry to the BGP neighbor table:

```
neighbor ip-address remote-as autonomous-number
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# distribute-list ExampleAcl in bgp 2
```
Step 4
(Optional) Disable a neighbor or peer group:
neighbor ip-address shutdown
Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 shutdown 3

Step 5
Exchange information with a BGP neighbor:
neighbor ip-address activate
Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 activate

Step 6
Enable or disable the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) graceful restart capability for a BGP neighbor:
neighbor ip-address ha-mode graceful-restart [disable]
Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 ha-mode graceful-restart
(Optional) The disable keyword disables BGP graceful restart capability for a neighbor.

Step 7
Distribute BGP neighbor information as specified in an access list:
neighbor {ip-address} distribute-list {access-list-name} {in|out}
Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 distribute-list ExampleAcl in

- access-list-number — the number of a standard or extended access list. The range of a standard access list number is from 1 to 99. The range of an extended access list number is from 100 to 199.
- expanded-list-number — the number of an expanded access list number. The range of an expanded access list is from 1300 to 2699.
- access-list-name — the name of a standard or extended access list.
- prefix-list-name — the name of a BGP prefix list.
- in — the access list is applied to incoming advertisements to that neighbor.
- out — that the access list is applied to outgoing advertisements to that neighbor.

Step 8
Apply a route map to incoming or outgoing routes:
neighbor {ip-address} route-map map-name {in|out}
Example:
Step 9
Distribute BGP neighbor information as specified in a prefix list:
neighbor {ip-address} prefix-list prefix-list-name {in|out}

Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 prefix-list NewPrefixList in

Step 10
Set up a filter list:
neighbor {ip-address} filter-list access-list-number {in|out}

Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 filter-list 5 in

• access-list-name — specifies the number of an autonomous system path access list. You define this access list with the ip as-path access-list command.
• in — that the access list is applied to incoming advertisements from that neighbor.
• out — that the access list is applied to outgoing advertisements to that neighbor.

Step 11
Control the number of prefixes that can be received from a neighbor:
neighbor {ip-address} maximum-prefix maximum [threshold][restart restart interval][warning-only]

Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 maximum-prefix 7 75 restart 12

• maximum — the maximum number of prefixes allowed from this neighbor.
• (Optional) threshold — integer specifying at what percentage of maximum the router starts to generate a warning message. The range is from 1 to 100; the default is 75 (percent).
• (Optional) restart interval — integer value (in minutes) that specifies the time interval after which the BGP neighbor restarts.
• (Optional) warning-only — allows the router to generate a log message when the maximum number of prefixes is exceeded, instead of terminating the peering.

Step 12
Allow a BGP speaker (the local router) to send the default route 0.0.0.0 to a neighbor for use as a default route:
neighbor {ip-address} default-originate [route-map map-name]
**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 default-originate route-map example1

The argument map-name is the name of the route-map. The route map allows route 0.0.0.0 to be injected conditionally.

**Step 13**

Set the minimum interval between the sending of BGP routing updates:

neighbor {ip-address} advertisement-interval seconds

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 advertisement-interval 15

The argument seconds is the time (in seconds). Valid values are from 0 to 600.

**Step 14**

Advertise the routes in the BGP table that matches the configured route-map:

neighbor {ip-address} advertise-map map-name {exist-map map-name | non-exist-map map-name} [check-all-paths]

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.2.1.1 advertise-map MAP1 exist-map MAP2

- advertise-map map name — the name of the route map that will be advertised if the conditions of the exist map or non-exist map are met.
- exist-map map name — the name of the exist-map that is compared with the routes in the BGP table to determine whether the advertise-map route is advertised or not.
- non-exist-map map name — the name of the non-exist-map that is compared with the routes in the BGP table to determine whether the advertise-map route is advertised or not.
- (Optional) check all paths — enables checking of all paths by the exist-map with a prefix in the BGP table.

**Step 15**

Remove private autonomous system numbers from outbound routing updates:

neighbor {ip-address} remove-private-as

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 remove-private-as

**Step 16**

Sets the timers for a specific BGP peer or peer group.

neighbor {ip-address} timers keepalive holdtime min holdtime

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 timers 15 20 12
Configure IPv4 Family BGP Neighbor Settings

- keepalive — the frequency (in seconds) with which the ASA sends keepalive messages to its peer. The default is 60 seconds. Valid values are from 0 to 65535.
- holdtime — the interval (in seconds) after not receiving a keepalive message that the ASA declares a peer dead. The default is 180 seconds.
- min holdtime — the minimum interval (in seconds) after not receiving a keepalive message that the ASA declares a peer dead.

Step 17  Enable Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication on a TCP connection between two BGP peers:
neighbor {ip-address} password string

Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 password test

The argument string is a case-sensitive password of up to 25 characters when the service password-encryption command is enabled and up to 81 characters when the service password-encryption command is not enabled. The string can contain any alphanumeric characters, including spaces.

Note  The first character cannot be a number. You cannot specify a password in the format number-space-anything. The space after the number can cause authentication to fail.

Step 18  Specify that communities attributes should be sent to a BGP neighbor:
neighbor {ip-address} send-community[both|standard|extended]

Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 send-community

- (Optional) both keyword — both standard and extended communities will be sent.
- (Optional) standard keyword — only standard communities will be sent.
- (Optional) extended keyword — only extended communities will be sent.

Step 19  Configure the router as the next hop for a BGP-speaking neighbor or peer group:
neighbor {ip-address} next-hop-self

Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 next-hop-self

Step 20  Accept and attempt BGP connections to external peers residing on networks that are not directly connected:
neighbor {ip-address} ebgp-multihop [ttl]

Example:
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 ebgp-multihop 5

The argument ttl specifies time-to-live in the range from 1 to 255 hops.
**Step 21**  Disable connection verification to establish an eBGP peering session with a single-hop peer that uses a loopback interface:

neighbor {ip-address} disable-connected-check

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 disable-connected-check
```

**Step 22**  Secure a BGP peering session and configures the maximum number of hops that separate two external BGP (eBGP) peers:

neighbor {ip-address} ttl-security hops hop-count

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 ttl-security hops 15
```

The argument hop-count is the number of hops that separate the eBGP peers. The TTL value is calculated by the router from the configured hop-count argument. Valid values are from 1 to 254.

**Step 23**  Assign a weight to a neighbor connection:

neighbor {ip-address} weight number

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 weight 30
```

The argument number is the weight to assign to a neighbor connection. Valid values are from 0 to 65535.

**Step 24**  Configure the ASA to accept only a particular BGP version:

neighbor {ip-address} version number

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 version 4
```

The argument number specifies the BGP version number. The version can be set to 2 to force the software to use only Version 2 with the specified neighbor. The default is to use Version 4 and dynamically negotiate down to Version 2 if requested.

**Step 25**  Enable a TCP transport session option for a BGP session:

neighbor {ip-address} transport {connection-mode{active|passive}|path-mtu-discovery[disable]}

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 transport path-mtu-discovery
```

- **connection-mode** — the type of connection (active or passive).
- **path-mtu-discovery** — enables TCP transport path maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery. TCP path MTU discovery is enabled by default.
- *(Optional) disable* — disables TCP path MTU discovery.
**Step 26** Customize the AS_PATH attribute for routes received from an external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) neighbor:

```
neighbor {ip-address} local-as [autonomous-system-number[no-prepend]]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 local-as 5 no-prepend replace-as
```

- (Optional) autonomous-system-number — the number of an autonomous system to prepend to the AS_PATH attribute. The range of values for this argument is any valid autonomous system number from 1 to 4294967295 or 1.0 to XX.YY.
- (Optional) no-prepend — does not prepend the local autonomous system number to any routes received from the eBGP neighbor.

---

**Configure IPv4 Network Settings**

This section describes the steps required to define the networks to be advertised by the BGP routing process.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

**Step 2** Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv4 [unicast]
```

The keyword unicast specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default, even if not specified.

**Step 3** Specify the networks to be advertised by the BGP routing processes:

```
network {network-number [mask network-mask]}[route-map map-tag]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# network 10.86.118.13 mask 255.255.255.255 route-map example1
```

- network-number — the network that BGP will advertise.
- (Optional) network-mask — the network or subnetwork mask with mask address.
Configure IPv4 Redistribution Settings

This section describes the steps required to define the conditions for redistributing routes from another routing domain into BGP.

Procedure

Step 1  
Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

Step 2  
Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv4 [unicast]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# address-family ipv4 [unicast]
```

The keyword unicast specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default, even if not specified.

Step 3  
Redistribute routes from another routing domain into a BGP autonomous system:

```
redistribute protocol [process-id] [metric] [route-map [map-tag]]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# redistribute ospf 2 route-map example1 match external
```

- **protocol** — the source protocol from which routes are being redistributed. It can be one of the following: Connected, EIGRP, OSPF, RIP or Static.
- **(Optional) process-id** — a name for the specific routing process.
- **(Optional) metric** — the metric for the redistributed route.
- **(Optional) map-tag** — the identifier of a configured route map.

**Note**  
The route map should be examined to filter the networks to be redistributed. If not specified, all networks are redistributed.
Configure IPv4 Route Injection Settings

This section describes the steps required to define the routes to be conditionally injected into the BGP routing table.

Procedure

Step 1 Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

Step 2 Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv4 [unicast]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# address-family ipv4 [unicast]
```

The keyword unicast specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default, even if not specified.

Step 3 Configure conditional route injection to inject more specific routes into a BGP routing table:

```
bgp inject-map inject-map exist-map exist-map [copy-attributes]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# bgp inject-map example1 exist-map example2 copy-attributes
```

- `inject-map` — the name of the route map that specifies the prefixes to inject into the local BGP routing table.
- `exist-map` — the name of the route map containing the prefixes that the BGP speaker will track.
- (Optional) `copy-attributes` — configures the injected route to inherit attributes of the aggregate route.

Configure IPv6 Address Family Settings

The IPv6 settings for BGP can be set up from the IPv6 family option within the BGP configuration setup. The IPv6 family section includes subsections for General settings, Aggregate address settings and Neighbor settings. Each of these subsections enable you to customize parameters specific to the IPv6 family.

This section describes how to customize the BGP IPv6 family settings.
Configure IPv6 Family General Settings

This section describes the steps required to configure the general IPv6 settings.

Procedure

**Step 1**  
Enable a BGP routing process, which places the router in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

**Step 2**  
Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv6 [unicast]
```

**Step 3**  
Configure the administrative distance for BGP routes:

```
distance bgp external-distance internal-distance local-distance
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# distance bgp 80 180 180
```

- **external-distance** — administrative distance for external BGP routes. Routes are external when learned from an external autonomous system. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.
- **internal-distance** — administrative distance for internal BGP routes. Routes are internal when learned from peer in the local autonomous system. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.
- **local-distance** — administrative distance for local BGP routes. Local routes are those networks listed with a network router configuration command, often as back doors, for the router or for the networks that is being redistributed from another process. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.

**Step 4**  
(Optional) Configure a BGP routing process to distribute a default route (network 0.0.0.0):

```
default-information originate
```

**Step 5**  
(Optional) Suppress the advertisement of routes that are not installed in the routing information base (RIB):

```
bgp suppress-inactive
```

**Step 6**  
Synchronize between BGP and your Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) system:

```
synchronization
```

**Step 7**  
Configure iBGP redistribution into an IGP, such as OSPF:

```
bgp redistribute-internal
```

**Step 8**  
Configure scanning intervals of BGP routers for next hop validation:

```
bgp scan-time scanner-interval
```
Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# bgp scan-time 15

Valid values for the scanner-interval argument from 5 to 60 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

**Step 9**

Control the maximum number of parallel iBGP routes that can be installed in a routing table:

maximum-paths {number_of_paths|ibgp number_of_paths}

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# maximum-paths ibgp 2

Valid values for the number_of_paths argument is between 1 and 8.
If the ibgp keyword is not used, then the number_of_paths argument controls the maximum number of parallel EBGP routes.

---

**Configure IPv6 Family Aggregate Address Settings**

This section describes the steps required to define the aggregation of specific routes into one route.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:

router bgp autonomous-num

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2

**Step 2**

Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes:

address-family ipv6 unicast

**Step 3**

Create an aggregate entry in a BGP database:

aggregate-address ipv6-address/cidr [as-set][summary-only][suppress-map map-name][advertise-map ipv6-map-name][attribute-map map-name]

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af) aggregate-address 2000::1/8 summary-only

- address — the aggregate IPv6 address.
- (Optional) as-set — generates autonomous system set path information.
- (Optional) summary-only — filters all more-specific routes from updates.
• (Optional) suppress-map map-name — specifies the name of the route map used to select the routes to be suppressed.

• (Optional) advertise-map map-name — specifies the name of the route map used to select the routes to create AS_SET origin communities.

• (Optional) attribute-map map-name — specifies the name of the route map used to set the attribute of the aggregate route.

**Step 4**

Set the interval at which BGP routes will be aggregated:

```
bgp aggregate-timer seconds
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)bgp aggregate-timer 20
```

---

**Configure IPv6 Family BGP Neighbor Settings**

This section describes the steps required to define BGP neighbors and neighbor settings.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enable a BGP routing process, which places the router in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

**Step 2**

Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv6 [unicast]
```

**Step 3**

Add an entry to the BGP neighbor table:

```
neighbor ipv6-address remote-as autonomous-number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1/8 remote-as 3
```

The argument ipv6-address specifies the IPv6 address of the next hop that can be used to reach the specified network. The IPv6 address of the next hop need not be directly connected; recursion is done to find the IPv6 address of the directly connected next hop. When an interface type and interface number are specified, you can optionally specify the IPv6 address of the next hop to which packets are output. You must specify an interface type and an interface number when using a link-local address as the next hop (the link-local next hop must also be an adjacent device).
This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.

**Step 4** (Optional) Disable a neighbor or peer group:
neighbor ipv6-address shutdown

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1/8 shutdown
```

**Step 5** Exchange information with a BGP neighbor:
neighbor ipv6-address activate

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1/8 activate
```

**Step 6** Apply a route map to incoming or outgoing routes:
neighbor {ipv6-address} route-map map-name {in|out}

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 route-map example1 in
```

The keyword in applies a route map to incoming routes.
The keyword out applies a route map to outgoing routes.

**Step 7** Distribute BGP neighbor information as specified in a prefix list:
neighbor {ipv6-address} prefix-list prefix-list-name {in|out}

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 prefix-list NewPrefixList in
```

The keyword in implies that the prefix list is applied to incoming advertisements from that neighbor.
The keyword out implies that the prefix list is applied to outgoing advertisements to that neighbor.

**Step 8** Set up a filter list:
neighbor {ipv6-address} filter-list access-list-name {in|out}

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 filter-list 5 in
```

- **access-list-name** — specifies the number of an autonomous system path access list. You define this access list with the `ip as-path access-list` command.
- **in** — that the access list is applied to incoming advertisements from that neighbor.
- **out** — that the access list is applied to outgoing advertisements to that neighbor.
Step 9  Control the number of prefixes that can be received from a neighbor:
neighbor {ipv6-address} maximum-prefix maximum [threshold][restart interval][warning-only]

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 maximum-prefix 7 75 restart 12

  • maximum — the maximum number of prefixes allowed from this neighbor.
  • (Optional) threshold — integer specifying at what percentage of maximum the router starts to generate a warning message. The range is from 1 to 100; the default is 75 (percent).
  • (Optional) restart interval — integer value (in minutes) that specifies the time interval after which the BGP neighbor restarts.
  • (Optional) warning-only — allows the router to generate a log message when the maximum number of prefixes is exceeded, instead of terminating the peering.

Step 10  Allow a BGP speaker (the local router) to send the default route 0.0.0.0 to a neighbor for use as a default route:
neighbor {ipv6-address} default-originate [route-map map-name]

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 default-originate route-map example1

The argument map-name is the name of the route-map. The route map allows route 0.0.0.0 to be injected conditionally.

Step 11  Set the minimum interval between the sending of BGP routing updates:
neighbor {ipv6-address} advertisement-interval seconds

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 advertisement-interval 15

The argument seconds is the time (in seconds). Valid values are from 0 to 600.

Step 12  Remove private autonomous system numbers from outbound routing updates:
neighbor {ipv6-address} remove-private-as

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 remove-private-as

Step 13  Advertise the routes in the BGP table that matches the configured route-map:
neighbor {ipv6-address} advertise-map map-name {exist-map map-name | non-exist-map map-name} [check-all-paths]

**Example:**

...
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 advertise-map MAP1 exist-map MAP2

- advertise-map map name — the name of the route map that will be advertised if the conditions of the exist map or non-exist map are met.
- exist-map map name — the name of the exist-map that is compared with the routes in the BGP table to determine whether the advertise-map route is advertised or not.
- non-exist-map map name — the name of the non-exist-map that is compared with the routes in the BGP table to determine whether the advertise-map route is advertised or not.
- (Optional) check all paths — enables checking of all paths by the exist-map with a prefix in the BGP table.

**Step 14**

Sets the timers for a specific BGP peer or peer group.

neighbor {ipv6-address} timers keepalive holdtime min holdtime

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 timers 15 20 12

- keepalive — the frequency (in seconds) with which the ASA sends keepalive messages to its peer. The default is 60 seconds. Valid values are from 0 to 65535.
- holdtime — the interval (in seconds) after not receiving a keepalive message that the ASA declares a peer dead. The default is 180 seconds.
- min holdtime — the minimum interval (in seconds) after not receiving a keepalive message that the ASA declares a peer dead.

**Step 15**

Enable Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication on a TCP connection between two BGP peers:

neighbor {ipv6-address} password string

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 password test

The argument string is a case-sensitive password of up to 25 characters when the service password-encryption command is enabled and up to 81 characters when the service password-encryption command is not enabled. The string can contain any alphanumeric characters, including spaces.

**Note** The first character cannot be a number. You cannot specify a password in the format number-space-anything. The space after the number can cause authentication to fail.

**Step 16**

Specify that communities attributes should be sent to a BGP neighbor:

neighbor {ipv6-address} send-community [standard]

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 send-community
(Optional) standard keyword — only standard communities will be sent.

**Step 17**
Configure the router as the next hop for a BGP-speaking neighbor or peer group:
neighbor {ipv6-address} next-hop-self

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 next-hop-self
```

**Step 18**
Accept and attempt BGP connections to external peers residing on networks that are not directly connected:
neighbor {ipv6-address} ebgp-multihop [ttl]

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 ebgp-multihop 5
```

The argument `ttl` specifies time-to-live in the range from 1 to 255 hops.

**Step 19**
Disable connection verification to establish an eBGP peering session with a single-hop peer that uses a loopback interface:
neighbor {ipv6-address} disable-connected-check

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 disable-connected-check
```

**Step 20**
Secure a BGP peering session and configures the maximum number of hops that separate two external BGP (eBGP) peers:
neighbor {ipv6-address} ttl-security hops hop-count

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 ttl-security hops 15
```

The argument `hop-count` is the number of hops that separate the eBGP peers. The TTL value is calculated by the router from the configured hop-count argument. Valid values are from 1 to 254.

**Step 21**
Assign a weight to a neighbor connection:
neighbor {ipv6-address} weight number

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 weight 30
```

The argument number is the weight to assign to a neighbor connection. Valid values are from 0 to 65535.

**Step 22**
Configure the ASA to accept only a particular BGP version:
neighbor {ipv6-address} version number

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 version 4

The argument number specifies the BGP version number. The default is Version 4. Currently only BGP version 4 is supported.

**Step 23**
Enable a TCP transport session option for a BGP session:
neighbor {ipv6-address} transport {connection-mode{active|passive}|path-mtu-discovery[disable]}

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2000::1 transport connection-mode active

• connection-mode — the type of connection (active or passive).
• path-mtu-discovery — enables TCP transport path maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery. TCP path MTU discovery is enabled by default.
• (Optional) disable — disables TCP path MTU discovery.

**Step 24**
Customize the AS_PATH attribute for routes received from an external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) neighbor:
neighbor {ipv6-address} local-as [autonomous-system-number[no-prepend]]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.86.118.12 local-as 5 no-prepend replace-as

• (Optional) autonomous-system-number — the number of an autonomous system to prepend to the AS_PATH attribute. The range of values for this argument is any valid autonomous system number from 1 to 4294967295 or 1.0 to XX.YY.

• (Optional) no-prepend — does not prepend the local autonomous system number to any routes received from the eBGP neighbor.

**Caution**
BGP prepends the autonomous system number from each BGP network that a route traverses to maintain network reachability information and to prevent routing loops. This command should be configured only for autonomous system migration, and should be removed after the transition has been completed. This procedure should be attempted only by an experienced network operator. Routing loops can be created through improper configuration.

---

**Configure IPv6 Network Settings**

This section describes the steps required to define the networks to be advertised by the BGP routing process.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:
**Configure IPv6 Redistribution Settings**

This section describes the steps required to define the conditions for redistributing routes from another routing domain into BGP.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

**Step 2**
Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv6 [unicast]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# network 2001:1/64 route-map test_route_map
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# network outside-prefix 1::/64
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# network outside-prefix 2::/64
```

- **prefix_delegation_name**—If you enable the DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client (`ipv6 dhcp client pd`), then you can advertise the prefix(es). To subnet the prefix, specify the `subnet_prefix/prefix_length`.

- **ipv6 network/prefix_length**—The network that BGP will advertise.

- (Optional) **route-map name**—The identifier of a configured route map. The route map should be examined to filter the networks to be advertised. If not specified, all networks are advertised.
Configure IPv6 Redistribution Settings

Step 3

Redistribute routes from another routing domain into a BGP autonomous system:

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# address-family ipv6[unicast]
```

```
redistribute protocol [process-id][autonomous-num][metric metric value][match{internal|external1|external2|NSSA external 1|NSSA external 2}][route-map [map-tag]][subnets]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# redistribute ospf 2 route-map example1 match external
```

- **protocol** — the source protocol from which routes are being redistributed. It can be one of the following: Connected, EIGRP, OSPF, RIP or Static.

- (Optional) **process-id** — For the ospf protocol, this is an appropriate OSPF process ID from which routes are to be redistributed. This identifies the routing process. This value takes the form of a nonzero decimal number.

  **Note** This value is auto-populated for the other protocols.

- (Optional) **metric** metric value — When redistributing from one OSPF process to another OSPF process on the same router, the metric will be carried through from one process to the other if no metric value is specified. When redistributing other processes to an OSPF process, the default metric is 20 when no metric value is specified. The default value is 0.

- (Optional) **match** internal | external1 | external2 | NSSA external 1 | NSSA external 2 — For the criteria by which OSPF routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one of the following:

  - **internal** — Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system.

  - **external 1** — Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into BGP as OSPF Type 1 external route.

  - **external 2** — Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into BGP as OSPF Type 2 external route.

  - **NSSA external 1** — Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into BGP as OSPF NSSA Type 1 external route.

  - **NSSA external 2** — Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into BGP as OSPF NSSA Type 2 external route.

- (Optional) **map-tag** — the identifier of a configured route map.

  **Note** The route map should be examined to filter the networks to be redistributed. If not specified, all networks are redistributed.
Configure IPv6 Route Injection Settings

This section describes the steps required to define the routes to be conditionally injected into the BGP routing table.

Procedure

**Step 1** Enable a BGP routing process, which places the ASA in router configuration mode:

```
router bgp autonomous-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

**Step 2** Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv6 [unicast]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# address-family ipv6 [unicast]
```

**Step 3** Configure conditional route injection to inject more specific routes into a BGP routing table:

```
bgp inject-map inject-map exist-map exist-map [copy-attributes]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# bgp inject-map example1 exist-map example2 copy-attributes
```

- `inject-map` — the name of the route map that specifies the prefixes to inject into the local BGP routing table.
- `exist-map` — the name of the route map containing the prefixes that the BGP speaker will track.
- (Optional) `copy-attributes` — configures the injected route to inherit attributes of the aggregate route.

Monitoring BGP

You can use the following commands to monitor the BGP routing process. For examples and descriptions of the command output, see the command reference. Additionally, you can disable the logging of neighbor change messages and neighbor warning messages.

To monitor various BGP routing statistics, enter one of the following commands:

- `show bgp [ip-address [mask [longer-prefixes [injected] | shorter-prefixes [length]]] prefix-list name | route-map name]`
  Displays the entries in the BGP routing table.
- **show bgp cidr-only**
  Displays routes with non-natural network masks (that is, classless interdomain routing, or CIDR).

- **show bgp community community-number [exact-match][no-advertise][no-export]**
  Displays routes that belong to specified BGP communities.

- **show bgp community-list community-list-name [exact-match]**
  Displays routes that are permitted by the BGP community list.

- **show bgp filter-list access-list-number**
  Displays routes that conform to a specified filter list.

- **show bgp injected-paths**
  Displays all the injected paths in the BGP routing table.

- **show bgp ipv4 unicast**
  Displays entries in the IP version 4 (IPv4) BGP routing table for unicast sessions.

- **show bgp ipv6 unicast**
  Displays entries in the IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing table.

- **show bgp ipv6 community**
  Displays routes that belong to specified IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) communities.

- **show bgp ipv6 community-list**
  Displays routes that are permitted by the IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community list.

- **show bgp ipv6 filter-list**
  Displays routes that conform to a specified IPv6 filter list.

- **show bgp ipv6 inconsistent-as**
  Displays IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes with inconsistent originating autonomous systems.

- **show bgp ipv6 neighbors**
  Displays information about IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) connections to neighbors.

- **show bgp ipv6 paths**
  Displays all the IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) paths in the database.

- **show bgp ipv6 prefix-list**
  Displays routes that match a prefix list.

- **show bgp ipv6 quote-regexp**
  Displays IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the autonomous system path regular expression as a quoted string of characters.

- **show bgp ipv6 regexp**
  Displays IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the autonomous system path regular expression.
• **show bgp ipv6 route-map**
  Displays IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that failed to install in the routing table.

• **show bgp ipv6 summary**
  Displays the status of all IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) connections.

• **show bgp neighbors ip_address**
  Displays information about BGP and TCP connections to neighbors.

• **show bgp paths [LINE]**
  Displays all the BGP paths in the database.

• **show bgp pending-prefixes**
  Displays prefixes that are pending deletion.

• **show bgp prefix-list prefix_list_name [WORD]**
  Displays routes that match a specified prefix list.

• **show bgp regexp regexp**
  Displays routes that match the autonomous system path regular expression.

• **show bgp replication [index-group | ip-address]**
  Displays update replication statistics for BGP update groups.

• **show bgp rib-failure**
  Displays BGP routes that failed to install in the Routing Information Base (RIB) table.

• **show bgp route-map map-name**
  Displays entries in the BGP routing table, based on the route map specified.

• **show bgp summary**
  Display the status of all BGP connections.

• **show bgp system-config**
  Display the system context specific BGP configuration in multi-context mode.
  This command is available in all user contexts in multi-context mode.

• **show bgp update-group**
  Display information about the BGP update groups.

---

To disable BGP Log messages, enter the **no bgp log-neighbor-changes** command in the router configuration mode. This disables the logging of neighbor change messages. Enter this command in router configuration mode for the BGP routing process. By default, neighbor changes are logged.
Example for BGP

This example shows how to enable and configure BGPv4 with various optional processes.

1. Define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enable policy routing:

   ```
ciscoasa(config)# route-map mymap2 permit 10
   ```

2. Redistribute any routes that have a route address or match packet that is passed by one of the access lists specified:

   ```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match ip address acl_dmz1 acl_dmz2
   ```

3. Indicate where to output packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing:

   ```
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop peer address
   ```

4. Enable a BGP routing process from the global configuration mode:

   ```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
   ```

5. Configure a fixed router ID for the local Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process in the address family configuration mode:

   ```
ciscoasa(config)# address-family ipv4
   ciscoasa(config-router#af)# bgp router-id 19.168.254.254
   ```

6. Add an entry to the BGP neighbor table:

   ```
ciscoasa(config-router#af)# neighbor 10.108.0.0 remote-as 65
   ```

7. Apply a route map to incoming or outgoing routes:

   ```
ciscoasa(config-router#af)# neighbor 10.108.0.0 route-map mymap2 in
   ```

This example shows how to enable and configure BGPv6 with various optional processes.

1. Define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enable policy routing:

   ```
ciscoasa(config)# route-map mymap1 permit 10
   ```

2. Redistribute any routes that have a route address or match packet that is passed by one of the access lists specified:
3. Indicate where to output packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set ipv6 next-hop peer address
```

4. Enable a BGP routing process from the global configuration mode:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 2
```

5. Configure a fixed router ID for the local Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process in the address family configuration mode:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# address-family ipv4
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# bgp router-id 19.168.254.254
```

6. Enter address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes:

```plaintext
address-family ipv6 [unicast]
```

7. Add an entry to the BGP neighbor table:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:DB8:0:CC00::1 remote-as 64600
```

8. Apply a route map to incoming or outgoing routes:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:DB8:0:CC00::1 route-map mymap1 in
```
## History for BGP

*Table 32: Feature History for BGP*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BGP Support</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support was added for routing data,</td>
<td></td>
<td>performing authentication, and redistributing and monitoring routing information using the Border Gateway Protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: <code>router bgp</code>, <code>bgp maxas-limit</code>, <code>bgp log-neighbor-changes</code>, <code>bgp transport path-mtu-discovery</code>, <code>bgp fast-external-fallover</code>, <code>bgp enforce-first-as</code>, <code>bgp asnotation dot</code>, <code>timers bgp</code>, <code>bgp default local-preference</code>, <code>bgp always-compare-med</code>, <code>bgp bestpath compare-routerid</code>, <code>bgp deterministic-med</code>, <code>bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst</code>, <code>policy-list</code>, <code>match as-path</code>, <code>match community</code>, <code>match metric</code>, <code>match tag</code>, <code>as-path access-list</code>, <code>community-list</code>, <code>address-family ipv4</code>, <code>bgp router-id</code>, <code>distance bgp</code>, <code>table-map</code>, <code>bgp suppress-inactive</code>, <code>bgp redistribute-internal</code>, <code>bgp scan-time</code>, <code>bgp next-hop</code>, <code>aggregate-address</code>, <code>neighbor</code>, <code>bgp inject-map</code>, <code>show bgp</code>, <code>show bgp cidr-only</code>, <code>show bgp all community</code>, <code>show bgp all neighbors</code>, <code>show bgp community</code>, <code>show bgp community-list</code>, <code>show bgp filter-list</code>, <code>show bgp injected-paths</code>, <code>show bgp ipv4 unicast</code>, <code>show bgp neighbors</code>, <code>show bgp paths</code>, <code>show bgp pending-prefixes</code>, <code>show bgp prefix-list</code>, <code>show bgp regexp</code>, <code>show bgp replication</code>, <code>show bgp rib-failure</code>, <code>show bgp route-map</code>, <code>show bgp summary</code>, <code>show bgp system-config</code>, <code>show bgp update-group</code>, <code>clear route network</code>, <code>maximum-path</code>, <code>network</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following commands: <code>show route</code>, <code>show route summary</code>, <code>show running-config router</code>, <code>clear config router</code>, <code>clear route all</code>, <code>timers lsa arrival</code>, <code>timers pacing</code>, <code>timers throttle</code>, <code>redistribute bgp</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGP support for ASA clustering</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>We added support for L2 and L3 clustering. We introduced the following command: <code>bgp router-id clusterpool</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGP support for nonstop forwarding</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>We added support for Nonstop Forwarding. We introduced the following commands: <code>bgp graceful-restart</code>, <code>neighbor ha-mode graceful-restart</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGP support for advertised maps</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>We added support for BGPv4 advertised map. We introduced the following command: <code>neighbor advertise-map</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGP support for IPv6</td>
<td>9.3(2)</td>
<td>We added support for IPv6. We introduced the following commands: <code>address-family ipv6</code>, <code>ipv6 prefix-list</code>, <code>ipv6 prefix-list description</code>, <code>ipv6 prefix-list sequence-number</code>, <code>match ipv6 next-hop</code>, <code>match ipv6 route-source</code>, <code>match ipv6-address prefix-list</code>, <code>set ipv6-address prefix-list</code>, <code>set ipv6 next-hop</code>, <code>set ipv6 next-hop peer-address</code> We modified the following command: <code>bgp router-id</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 network advertisement for delegated prefixes</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>The ASA now supports the DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation client. The ASA obtains delegated prefix(es) from a DHCPv6 server. The ASA can then use these prefixes to configure other ASA interface addresses so that StateLess Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC) clients can autoconfigure IPv6 addresses on the same network. You can configure the BGP router to advertise these prefixes. We modified the following command: <code>network</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OSPF

This chapter describes how to configure the Cisco ASA to route data, perform authentication, and redistribute routing information using the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol.

• About OSPF, on page 827
• Guidelines for OSPF, on page 830
• Configure OSPFv2, on page 832
• Configure OSPFv2 Router ID, on page 833
• Configure OSPF Fast Hello Packets, on page 834
• Customize OSPFv2, on page 835
• Configure OSPFv3, on page 846
• Configure Graceful Restart, on page 867
• Example for OSPFv2, on page 871
• Examples for OSPFv3, on page 873
• Monitoring OSPF, on page 874
• History for OSPF, on page 877

About OSPF

OSPF is an interior gateway routing protocol that uses link states rather than distance vectors for path selection. OSPF propagates link-state advertisements rather than routing table updates. Because only LSAs are exchanged instead of the entire routing tables, OSPF networks converge more quickly than RIP networks.

OSPF uses a link-state algorithm to build and calculate the shortest path to all known destinations. Each router in an OSPF area contains an identical link-state database, which is a list of each of the router usable interfaces and reachable neighbors.

The advantages of OSPF over RIP include the following:

• OSPF link-state database updates are sent less frequently than RIP updates, and the link-state database is updated instantly, rather than gradually, as stale information is timed out.

• Routing decisions are based on cost, which is an indication of the overhead required to send packets across a certain interface. The ASA calculates the cost of an interface based on link bandwidth rather than the number of hops to the destination. The cost can be configured to specify preferred paths.

The disadvantage of shortest path first algorithms is that they require a lot of CPU cycles and memory.
The ASA can run two processes of OSPF protocol simultaneously on different sets of interfaces. You might want to run two processes if you have interfaces that use the same IP addresses (NAT allows these interfaces to coexist, but OSPF does not allow overlapping addresses). Or you might want to run one process on the inside and another on the outside, and redistribute a subset of routes between the two processes. Similarly, you might need to segregate private addresses from public addresses.

You can redistribute routes into an OSPF routing process from another OSPF routing process, a RIP routing process, or from static and connected routes configured on OSPF-enabled interfaces.

The ASA supports the following OSPF features:

- Intra-area, inter-area, and external (Type I and Type II) routes.
- Virtual links.
- LSA flooding.
- Authentication to OSPF packets (both password and MD5 authentication).
- Configuring the ASA as a designated router or a designated backup router. The ASA also can be set up as an ABR.
- Stub areas and not-so-stubby areas.
- Area boundary router Type 3 LSA filtering.

OSPF supports MD5 and clear text neighbor authentication. Authentication should be used with all routing protocols when possible because route redistribution between OSPF and other protocols (such as RIP) can potentially be used by attackers to subvert routing information.

If NAT is used, if OSPF is operating on public and private areas, and if address filtering is required, then you need to run two OSPF processes—one process for the public areas and one for the private areas.

A router that has interfaces in multiple areas is called an Area Border Router (ABR). A router that acts as a gateway to redistribute traffic between routers using OSPF and routers using other routing protocols is called an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

An ABR uses LSAs to send information about available routes to other OSPF routers. Using ABR Type 3 LSA filtering, you can have separate private and public areas with the ASA acting as an ABR. Type 3 LSAs (inter-area routes) can be filtered from one area to other, which allows you to use NAT and OSPF together without advertising private networks.

**Note**

Only Type 3 LSAs can be filtered. If you configure the ASA as an ASBR in a private network, it will send Type 5 LSAs describing private networks, which will get flooded to the entire AS, including public areas.

If NAT is employed but OSPF is only running in public areas, then routes to public networks can be redistributed inside the private network, either as default or Type 5 AS external LSAs. However, you need to configure static routes for the private networks protected by the ASA. Also, you should not mix public and private networks on the same ASA interface.

You can have two OSPF routing processes, one RIP routing process, and one EIGRP routing process running on the ASA at the same time.
OSPF Support for Fast Hello Packets

The OSPF Support for Fast Hello Packets feature provides a way to configure the sending of hello packets in intervals less than one second. Such a configuration would result in faster convergence in an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) network.

Prerequisites for OSPF Support for Fast Hello Packets

OSPF must be configured in the network already or configured at the same time as the OSPF Support for Fast Hello Packets feature.

About OSPF Support for Fast Hello Packets

The key concepts related to OSPF support for fast hello packets and the benefits of OSPF Fast Hello Packets are described below:

OSPF Hello Interval and Dead Interval

OSPF hello packets are packets that an OSPF process sends to its OSPF neighbors to maintain connectivity with those neighbors. The hello packets are sent at a configurable interval (in seconds). The defaults are 10 seconds for an Ethernet link and 30 seconds for a non broadcast link. Hello packets include a list of all neighbors for which a hello packet has been received within the dead interval. The dead interval is also a configurable interval (in seconds), and defaults to four times the value of the hello interval. The value of all hello intervals must be the same within a network. Likewise, the value of all dead intervals must be the same within a network.

These two intervals work together to maintain connectivity by indicating that the link is operational. If a router does not receive a hello packet from a neighbor within the dead interval, it will declare that neighbor to be down.

OSPF Fast Hello Packets

OSPF fast hello packets refer to hello packets being sent at intervals of less than 1 second. To understand fast hello packets, you should already understand the relationship between OSPF hello packets and the dead interval. See OSPF Hello Interval and Dead Interval, on page 829.

OSPF fast hello packets are achieved by using the ospf dead-interval command. The dead interval is set to 1 second, and the hello-multiplier value is set to the number of hello packets you want sent during that 1 second, thus providing subsecond or "fast" hello packets.

When fast hello packets are configured on the interface, the hello interval advertised in the hello packets that are sent out this interface is set to 0. The hello interval in the hello packets received over this interface is ignored.

The dead interval must be consistent on a segment, whether it is set to 1 second (for fast hello packets) or set to any other value. The hello multiplier need not be the same for the entire segment as long as at least one hello packet is sent within the dead interval.

Benefits of OSPF Fast Hello Packets

The benefit of the OSPF Fast Hello Packets feature is that your OSPF network will experience faster convergence time than it would without fast hello packets. This feature allows you to detect lost neighbors within 1 second. It is especially useful in LAN segments, where neighbor loss might not be detected by the Open System Interconnection (OSI) physical layer and data-link layer.
Implementation Differences Between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3

OSPFv3 is not backward compatible with OSPFv2. To use OSPF to route both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic, you must run both OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 at the same time. They coexist with each other, but do not interact with each other.

The additional features that OSPFv3 provides include the following:

- Protocol processing per link.
- Removal of addressing semantics.
- Addition of flooding scope.
- Support for multiple instances per link.
- Use of the IPv6 link-local address for neighbor discovery and other features.
- LSAs expressed as prefix and prefix length.
- Addition of two LSA types.
- Handling of unknown LSA types.
- Authentication support using the IPsec ESP standard for OSPFv3 routing protocol traffic, as specified by RFC-4552.

Guidelines for OSPF

Context Mode Guidelines

OSPFv2 supports single and multiple context mode.

- OSPFv2 instances cannot form adjacencies with each other across shared interfaces because, by default, inter-context exchange of multicast traffic is not supported across shared interfaces. However, you can use the static neighbor configuration under OSPFv2 process configuration under OSPFv2 process to bring up OSPFv2 neighbourship on a shared interface.

OSPFv3 supports single mode only.

Firewall Mode Guidelines

OSPF supports routed firewall mode only. OSPF does not support transparent firewall mode.

Failover Guidelines

OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 support Stateful Failover.

IPv6 Guidelines

- OSPFv2 does not support IPv6.
- OSPFv3 supports IPv6.
• OSPFv3 uses IPv6 for authentication.
• The ASA installs OSPFv3 routes into the IPv6 RIB, provided it is the best route.
• OSPFv3 packets can be filtered out using IPv6 ACLs in the `capture` command.

**Clustering Guidelines**

• OSPFv3 encryption is not supported. An error message appears if you try to configure OSPFv3 encryption in a clustering environment.
• In Spanned interface mode, dynamic routing is not supported on management-only interfaces.
• In Individual interface mode, make sure that you establish the master and slave units as either OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 neighbors.
• In Individual interface mode, OSPFv2 adjacencies can only be established between two contexts on a shared interface on the master unit. Configuring static neighbors is supported only on point-to-point-links; therefore, only one neighbor statement is allowed on an interface.
• When a master role change occurs in the cluster, the following behavior occurs:
  • In spanned interface mode, the router process is active only on the master unit and is in a suspended state on the slave units. Each cluster unit has the same router ID because the configuration has been synchronized from the master unit. As a result, a neighboring router does not notice any change in the router ID of the cluster during a role change.
  • In individual interface mode, the router process is active on all the individual cluster units. Each cluster unit chooses its own distinct router ID from the configured cluster pool. A mastership role change in the cluster does not change the routing topology in any way.

**Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) and OSPF Guidelines**

When a MPLS-configured router sends Link State (LS) update packets containing opaque Type-10 link-state advertisements (LSAs) that include an MPLS header, authentication fails and the appliance silently drops the update packets, rather than acknowledging them. Eventually the peer router will terminate the neighbor relationship because it has not received any acknowledgments.

Disable the opaque capability on the ASA to ensure that the neighbor relationship remains stable:

```
router ospf process_ID_number
no nsf ietf helper
no capability opaque
```

**Additional Guidelines**

• OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 support multiple instances on an interface.
• OSPFv3 supports encryption through ESP headers in a non-clustered environment.
• OSPFv3 supports Non-Payload Encryption.
• OSPFv2 supports Cisco NSF Graceful Restart and IETF NSF Graceful Restart mechanisms as defined in RFCs 4811, 4812 & 3623 respectively.
• OSPFv3 supports Graceful Restart mechanism as defined in RFC 5187.
• There is a limit to the number of intra area (type 1) routes that can be distributed. For these routes, a single type-1 LSA contains all prefixes. Because the system has a limit of 35 KB for packet size, 3000 routes result in a packet that exceeds the limit. Consider 2900 type 1 routes to be the maximum number supported.

**Configure OSPFv2**

This section describes how to enable an OSPFv2 process on the ASA.

After you enable OSPFv2, you need to define a route map. For more information, see Define a Route Map, on page 773. Then you generate a default route. For more information, see Configure a Static Route, on page 753.

After you have defined a route map for the OSPFv2 process, you can customize it for your particular needs. To learn how to customize the OSPFv2 process on the ASA, see Customize OSPFv2, on page 835.

To enable OSPFv2, you need to create an OSPFv2 routing process, specify the range of IP addresses associated with the routing process, then assign area IDs associated with that range of IP addresses.

You can enable up to two OSPFv2 process instances. Each OSPFv2 process has its own associated areas and networks.

To enable OSPFv2, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Create an OSPF routing process:

```plaintext
router ospf process_id
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

If there is only one OSPF process enabled on the ASA, then that process is selected by default. You cannot change the OSPF process ID when editing an existing area.

**Step 2**

Define the IP addresses on which OSPF runs and the area ID for that interface:

```plaintext
network ip_address mask area area_id
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
   ciscoasa(config-rtr)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 area 0
```
When adding a new area, enter the area ID. You can specify the area ID as either a decimal number or an IP address. Valid decimal values range from 0 to 4294967295. You cannot change the area ID when editing an existing area.

---

**Configure OSPFv2 Router ID**

The OSPF Router-ID is used to identify a specific device within an OSPF database. No two routers in an OSPF system can have the same router-id.

If a router-id is not configured manually in the OSPF routing process the router will automatically configure a router-id determined from the highest IP address of a logical interface (loopback interface) or the highest IP address of an active interface. When configuring a router-id, the neighbors will not be updated automatically until that router has failed or the OSPF process has been cleared and the neighbor relationship has been re-established.

**Manually Configure OSPF Router-ID**

This section describes how to manually configure router-id in OSPFv2 process on the ASA.

**Procedure**

1. **Step 1**
   To use a fixed router ID, use the `router-id` command.

   ```
   router-id ip-address
   ```

   **Example:**
   ```
   ciscoasa(config-router)# router-id 193.168.3.3
   ```

2. **Step 2**
   To revert to the previous OSPF router ID behavior, use the `no router-id` command.

   ```
   no router-id ip-address
   ```

   **Example:**
   ```
   ciscoasa(config-router)# no router-id 193.168.3.3
   ```

**Router ID Behaviour while Migrating**

While migrating OSPF configuration from one ASA, say ASA 1 to another ASA, say ASA 2, the following router id selection behaviour is observed:

1. ASA 2 does not use any IP address for OSPF router-id when all interfaces are in shutdown mode. The possibilities for configuring router-id when all interfaces are in "admin down" state or shutdown mode are:
• If ASA 2 does not have any router-id configured before, you would see this message:

%OSPF: Router process 1 is not running, please configure a router-id

After the first interface is brought up, ASA 2 will take IP address of this interface as router id.

• If ASA 2 had router-id configured before and all interfaces were in "admin down" state when "no router-id" command was issued, ASA 2 will use old router id. ASA 2 uses the old router id, even if IP addresses on the interface that is brought up is changed, until "clear ospf process" command is issued.

2. ASA 2 uses new router id, when ASA 2 had router-id configured before and at least one of interfaces were not in "admin down" state or shutdown mode when "no router-id" command was issued. ASA 2 will use new router id from the IP address of the interfaces even when interfaces are in "down/down" state.

Configure OSPF Fast Hello Packets

This section describes how to configure OSPF Fast Hello Packets.

Procedure

Step 1
Configure an interface:
interface port-channel number

Example:
ciscoasa(config)# interface port-channel 10

The number argument indicates the port-channel interface number.

Step 2
Set the interval during which at least one hello packet must be received, or else the neighbor is considered down:

ospf dead-interval minimal hello-multiplier no.of times

Example:
ciscoasa(config-if)# ospf dead-interval minimal hello-multiplier 5
ciscoasa

The no. of times argument indicates the number of hello packets to be sent every second. Valid values are between 3 and 20.

In this example, OSPF Support for Fast Hello Packets is enabled by specifying the minimal keyword and the hello-multiplier keyword and value. Because the multiplier is set to 5, five hello packets will be sent every second.
Customize OSPFv2

This section explains how to customize the OSPFv2 processes.

Redistribute Routes Into OSPFv2

The ASA can control the redistribution of routes between OSPFv2 routing processes.

**Note**

If you want to redistribute a route by defining which of the routes from the specified routing protocol are allowed to be redistributed into the target routing process, you must first generate a default route. See Configure a Static Route, on page 753, and then define a route map according to Define a Route Map, on page 773.

To redistribute static, connected, RIP, or OSPFv2 routes into an OSPFv2 process, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Create an OSPF routing process:

```
router ospf process_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**
Redistribute connected routes into the OSPF routing process:

```
redistribute connected [metric metric-value] [metric-type {type-1 | type-2}] [tag tag_value] [subnets] [route-map map_name]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# redistribute connected 5 type-1 route-map-practice
```

**Step 3**
Redistribute static routes into the OSPF routing process:

```
redistribute static [metric metric-value] [metric-type {type-1 | type-2}] [tag tag_value] [subnets] [route-map map_name]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# redistribute static 5 type-1 route-map-practice
```

**Step 4**
Redistribute routes from an OSPF routing process into another OSPF routing process:
redistribute ospf pid [match {internal | external [1 | 2] | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {type-1 | type-2}] [tag tag_value] [subnets] [route-map map_name]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# route-map 1-to-2 permit
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match metric 1
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric 5
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric-type type-1
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# router ospf 2
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# redistribute ospf 1 route-map 1-to-2

You can either use the match options in this command to match and set route properties, or you can use a route map. The subnets option does not have equivalents in the route-map command. If you use both a route map and match options in the redistribute command, then they must match.

The example shows route redistribution from OSPF process 1 into OSPF process 2 by matching routes with a metric equal to 1. The ASA redistributes these routes as external LSAs with a metric of 5 and a metric type of Type 1.

Step 5 Redistribute routes from a RIP routing process into the OSPF routing process:

redistribute rip [metric metric-value] [metric-type {type-1 | type-2}] [tag tag_value] [subnets] [route-map map_name]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# redistribute rip 5
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match metric 1
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric 5
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric-type type-1
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# redistribute ospf 1 route-map 1-to-2

Step 6 Redistribute routes from an EIGRP routing process into the OSPF routing process:

redistribute eigrp as-num [metric metric-value] [metric-type {type-1 | type-2}] [tag tag_value] [subnets] [route-map map_name]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# redistribute eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# match metric 1
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric 5
ciscoasa(config-route-map)# set metric-type type-1
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# redistribute ospf 1 route-map 1-to-2

Configure Route Summarization When Redistributing Routes Into OSPFv2

When routes from other protocols are redistributed into OSPF, each route is advertised individually in an external LSA. However, you can configure the ASA to advertise a single route for all the redistributed routes that are included for a specified network address and mask. This configuration decreases the size of the OSPF link-state database.
Routes that match the specified IP address mask pair can be suppressed. The tag value can be used as a match value for controlling redistribution through route maps.

**Add a Route Summary Address**

To configure the software advertisement on one summary route for all redistributed routes included for a network address and mask, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Create an OSPF routing process:

```
router ospf process_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 1
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2** Set the summary address:

```
summary-address ip_address mask [not-advertise] [tag tag]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 1
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

In this example, the summary address 10.1.0.0 includes addresses 10.1.1.0, 10.1.2.0, 10.1.3.0, and so on. Only the 10.1.0.0 address is advertised in an external link-state advertisement.

**Configure Route Summarization Between OSPFv2 Areas**

Route summarization is the consolidation of advertised addresses. This feature causes a single summary route to be advertised to other areas by an area boundary router. In OSPF, an area boundary router advertises networks in one area into another area. If the network numbers in an area are assigned in a way so that they are contiguous, you can configure the area boundary router to advertise a summary route that includes all the individual networks within the area that fall into the specified range.

To define an address range for route summarization, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Create an OSPF routing process and enters router configuration mode for this OSPF process:

```
router ospf process_id
```
Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 1
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process. It can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2** Set the address range:

```plaintext
area area-id range ip-address mask [advertise | not-advertise]
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 17 range 12.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

In this example, the address range is set between OSPF areas.

---

**Configure OSPFv2 Interface Parameters**

You can change some interface-specific OSPFv2 parameters, if necessary. You are not required to change any of these parameters, but the following interface parameters must be consistent across all routers in an attached network: `ospf hello-interval`, `ospf dead-interval`, and `ospf authentication-key`. If you configure any of these parameters, be sure that the configurations for all routers on your network have compatible values.

To configure OSPFv2 interface parameters, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Create an OSPF routing process:

```plaintext
router ospf process_id
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2** Define the IP addresses on which OSPF runs and the area ID for that interface:

```plaintext
network ip_address mask area area_id
```

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 area 0
```
Step 3  Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface interface_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface my_interface
```

Step 4  Specify the authentication type for an interface:

```
ospf authentication [message-digest | null]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf authentication message-digest
```

Step 5  Assign a password to be used by neighboring OSPF routers on a network segment that is using the OSPF simple password authentication:

```
ospf authentication-key key
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf authentication-key cisco
```

The `key` argument can be any continuous string of characters up to 8 bytes in length. The password created by this command is used as a key that is inserted directly into the OSPF header when the ASA software originates routing protocol packets. A separate password can be assigned to each network on a per-interface basis. All neighboring routers on the same network must have the same password to be able to exchange OSPF information.

Step 6  Explicitly specify the cost of sending a packet on an OSPF interface:

```
ospf cost cost
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf cost 20
```

The `cost` is an integer from 1 to 65535. In this example, the cost is set to 20.

Step 7  Set the number of seconds that a device must wait before it declares a neighbor OSPF router down because it has not received a hello packet:

```
ospf dead-interval seconds
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf dead-interval 40
```

The value must be the same for all nodes on the network.

Step 8  Specify the length of time between the hello packets that the ASA sends on an OSPF interface:
ospf hello-interval seconds

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf hello-interval 10

The value must be the same for all nodes on the network.

**Step 9**

Enable OSPF MD5 authentication:

```
ospf message-digest-key key_id md5 key
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco

The following argument values can be set:

- `key_id`—An identifier in the range from 1 to 255.
- `key`—An alphanumeric password of up to 16 bytes.

Usually, one key per interface is used to generate authentication information when sending packets and to authenticate incoming packets. The same key identifier on the neighbor router must have the same key value.

We recommend that you not keep more than one key per interface. Every time you add a new key, you should remove the old key to prevent the local system from continuing to communicate with a hostile system that knows the old key. Removing the old key also reduces overhead during rollover.

**Step 10**

Set the priority to help determine the OSPF designated router for a network:

```
ospf priority number_value
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf priority 20

The `number_value` argument ranges from 0 to 255.

**Step 11**

Specify the number of seconds between LSA retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to an OSPF interface:

```
ospf retransmit-interval seconds
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf retransmit-interval seconds

The value for `seconds` must be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. The range is from 1 to 8192 seconds. The default value is 5 seconds.

**Step 12**

Set the estimated number of seconds required to send a link-state update packet on an OSPF interface:

```
ospf transmit-delay seconds
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf transmit-delay 5
The *seconds* value ranges from 1 to 8192 seconds. The default value is 1 second.

**Step 13**
Set the number of hello packets sent during 1 second:
ospf dead-interval minimal hello-interval multiplier

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config-if)# ospf dead-interval minimal hello-multiplier 6

Valid values are integers between 3 and 20.

**Step 14**
Specify the interface as a point-to-point, non-broadcast network:
ospf network point-to-point non-broadcast

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config-interface)# ospf network point-to-point non-broadcast

When you designate an interface as point-to-point and non-broadcast, you must manually define the OSPF neighbor; dynamic neighbor discovery is not possible. See Define Static OSPFv2 Neighbors, on page 844 for more information. Additionally, you can only define one OSPF neighbor on that interface.

---

## Configure OSPFv2 Area Parameters

You can configure several OSPF area parameters. These area parameters (shown in the following task list) include setting authentication, defining stub areas, and assigning specific costs to the default summary route. Authentication provides password-based protection against unauthorized access to an area.

Stub areas are areas into which information on external routes is not sent. Instead, there is a default external route generated by the ABR into the stub area for destinations outside the autonomous system. To take advantage of the OSPF stub area support, default routing must be used in the stub area. To further reduce the number of LSAs sent into a stub area, you can use the `no-summary` keyword of the `area stub` command on the ABR to prevent it from sending a summary link advertisement (LSA Type 3) into the stub area.

### Procedure

**Step 1**
Create an OSPF routing process:

```
routing ospf process_id
```

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config)# routing ospf 2

The *process_id* argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**
Enable authentication for an OSPF area:
area area-id authentication

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 0 authentication

Step 3
Enable MD5 authentication for an OSPF area:
area area-id authentication message-digest

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 0 authentication message-digest

---

**Configure OSPFv2 Filter Rules**

Use the following procedure to filter routes or networks received or transmitted in OSPF updates.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable an OSPF routing process and enter router configuration mode:

`router ospf process_id`

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2

**Step 2**
Filter routes or networks received in incoming or advertised in outgoing OSPF updates:

`distribute-list acl-number in [interface ifname]`

`distribute-list acl-number out [protocol process-number | connected | static]`

The argument `acl-number` specifies IP access list number. The access list defines which networks are to be received and which are to be suppressed in routing updates.

To apply the filter to incoming updates, specify `in`. You can optionally specify an interface to limit the filter to updates received on that interface.

To apply the filter to outbound updates, specify `out`. You can optionally specify a protocol (`bgp`, `eigrp`, `ospf`, or `rip`) with a process number (except for RIP) to apply to the distribution list. You can also filter on whether the peers and networks were learned through `connected` or `static` routes.

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# distribute-list ExampleAcl in interface inside
Configure an OSPFv2 NSSA

The OSPFv2 implementation of an NSSA is similar to an OSPFv2 stub area. NSSA does not flood Type 5 external LSAs from the core into the area, but it can import autonomous system external routes in a limited way within the area.

NSSA imports Type 7 autonomous system external routes within an NSSA area by redistribution. These Type 7 LSAs are translated into Type 5 LSAs by NSSA ABRs, which are flooded throughout the whole routing domain. Summarization and filtering are supported during the translation.

You can simplify administration if you are an ISP or a network administrator that must connect a central site using OSPFv2 to a remote site that is using a different routing protocol with NSSA.

Before the implementation of NSSA, the connection between the corporate site border router and the remote router could not be run as an OSPFv2 stub area because routes for the remote site could not be redistributed into the stub area, and two routing protocols needed to be maintained. A simple protocol such as RIP was usually run and handled the redistribution. With NSSA, you can extend OSPFv2 to cover the remote connection by defining the area between the corporate router and the remote router as an NSSA.

Before you use this feature, consider these guidelines:

- You can set a Type 7 default route that can be used to reach external destinations. When configured, the router generates a Type 7 default into the NSSA or the NSSA area boundary router.
- Every router within the same area must agree that the area is NSSA; otherwise, the routers cannot communicate with each other.

Procedure

### Step 1
Create an OSPF routing process:

```
router ospf process_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process. It can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

### Step 2
Define an NSSA area:

```
area area-id nssa [no-redistribution] [default-information-originate]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 0 nssa
```

### Step 3
Set the summary address and helps reduce the size of the routing table:

```
summary-address ip_address mask [not-advertise] [tag tag]
```

**Example:**

```
```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0

Using this command for OSPF causes an OSPF ASBR to advertise one external route as an aggregate for all redistributed routes that are covered by the address.

In this example, the summary address 10.1.0.0 includes addresses 10.1.1.0, 10.1.2.0, 10.1.3.0, and so on. Only the 10.1.0.0 address is advertised in an external link-state advertisement.

Note: OSPF does not support summary-address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0.

---

**Configure an IP Address Pool for Clustering (OSPFv2 and OSPFv3)**

You can assign a range of IPv4 addresses for the router ID cluster pool if you are using Individual Interface clustering.

To assign a range of IPv4 addresses for the router ID cluster pool in Individual Interface clustering for OSPFv2 and OSPFv3, enter the following command:

**Procedure**

Specify the router ID cluster pool for Individual Interface clustering:

```
router-id cluster-pool hostname | A.B.C.D ip_pool
```

**Example:**

```
hostname(config)# ip local pool rpool 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.4
hostname(config)# router ospf 1
hostname(config-rtr)# router-id cluster-pool rpool
hostname(config-rtr)# network 17.5.0.0 255.255.0.0 area 1
hostname(config-rtr)# log-adj-changes
```

The **cluster-pool** keyword enables configuration of an IP address pool when Individual Interface clustering is configured. The **hostname | A.B.C.D.** keyword specifies the OSPF router ID for this OSPF process. The **ip_pool** argument specifies the name of the IP address pool.

**Note**

If you are using clustering, then you do not need to specify an IP address pool for the router ID. If you do not configure an IP address pool, then the ASA uses the automatically generated router ID.

---

**Define Static OSPFv2 Neighbors**

You need to define static OSPFv2 neighbors to advertise OSPFv2 routes over a point-to-point, non-broadcast network. This feature lets you broadcast OSPFv2 advertisements across an existing VPN connection without having to encapsulate the advertisements in a GRE tunnel.

Before you begin, you must create a static route to the OSPFv2 neighbor. See [Configure a Static Route, on page 753](#) for more information about creating static routes.
Procedure

**Step 1** Create an OSPFv2 routing process:
```
router ospf process_id
```
**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2** Define the OSPFv2 neighborhood:
```
neighbor addr [interface if_name]
```
**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# neighbor 255.255.0.0 [interface my_interface]
```

The `addr` argument is the IP address of the OSPFv2 neighbor. The `if_name` argument is the interface used to communicate with the neighbor. If the OSPF v2neighbor is not on the same network as any of the directly connected interfaces, you must specify the interface.

---

**Configure Route Calculation Timers**

You can configure the delay time between when OSPFv2 receives a topology change and when it starts an SPF calculation. You also can configure the hold time between two consecutive SPF calculations.

Procedure

**Step 1** Create an OSPFv2 routing process:
```
router ospf process_id
```
**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2** Configure the route calculation times:
```
timers throttle spf spf-start spf-hold spf-maximum
```
**Example:**
ciscoasa(config-router)# timers throttle spf 500 500 600

The spf-start argument is the delay time (in milliseconds) between when OSPF receives a topology change and when it starts an SPF calculation. It can be an integer from 0 to 600000.

The spf-hold argument is the minimum time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. It can be an integer from 0 to 600000.

The spf-maximum argument is the maximum time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. It can be integer from 0 to 600000.

---

**Log Neighbors Going Up or Down**

By default, a syslog message is generated when an OSPFv2 neighbor goes up or down.

Configure the `log-adj-changes` command if you want to know about OSPFv2 neighbors going up or down without turning on the `debug ospf adjacency` command. The `log-adj-changes` command provides a higher level view of the peer relationship with less output. Configure the `log-adj-changes detail` command if you want to see messages for each state change.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Create an OSPFv2 routing process:

```
router ospf process_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**

Configure logging for neighbors going up or down:

```
log-adj-changes [detail]
```

---

**Configure OSPFv3**

This section describes the tasks involved in configuring an OSPFv3 routing process.
Enable OSPFv3

To enable OSPFv3, you need to create an OSPFv3 routing process, create an area for OSPFv3, enable an interface for OSPFv3, then redistribute the route into the targeted OSPFv3 routing processes.

Procedure

**Step 1**  
Create an OSPFv3 routing process: 
ipv6 router ospf *process-id* 

**Example:**  
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 router ospf 10

The *process-id* argument is an internally used tag for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This tag does not have to match the tag on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**  
Enable an interface: 
interface *interface_name* 

**Example:**  
ciscoasa(config)# interface Gigabitethernet0/0

**Step 3**  
Create the OSPFv3 routing process with the specified process ID and an area for OSPFv3 with the specified area ID: 
ipv6 ospf *process-id* area *area_id* 

**Example:**  
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 ospf 200 area 100

Configure OSPFv3 Interface Parameters

You can change certain interface-specific OSPFv3 parameters, if necessary. You are not required to change any of these parameters, but the following interface parameters must be consistent across all routers in an attached network: the hello interval and the dead interval. If you configure any of these parameters, be sure that the configurations for all routers on your network have compatible values.

Procedure

**Step 1**  
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process: 
ipv6 router ospf *process-id*
Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 10

The process-id argument is an internally used tag for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This tag does not have to match the tag on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**

Create an OSPFv3 area:

ipv6 ospf area [area-num] [instance]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200

The area-num argument is the area for which authentication is to be enabled and can be either a decimal value or an IP address. The instance keyword specifies the area instance ID that is to be assigned to an interface. An interface can have only one OSPFv3 area. You can use the same area on multiple interfaces, and each interface can use a different area instance ID.

**Step 3**

Specify the cost of sending a packet on an interface:

ipv6 ospf cost interface-cost

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200

The interface-cost argument specifies an unsigned integer value expressed as the link-state metric, which can range in value from 1 to 65535. The default cost is based on the bandwidth.

**Step 4**

Filter outgoing LSAs to an OSPFv3 interface:

ipv6 ospf database-filter all out

Example:
All outgoing LSAs are flooded to the interface by default.

**Step 5**

Set the time period in seconds for which hello packets must not be seen before neighbors indicate that the router is down:

```
ipv6 ospf dead-interval seconds
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
  vlan 200
  nameif outside
  security-level 100
  ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
  ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
  ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
  ipv6 enable
  ospf priority 255
  ipv6 ospf cost 100
  ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
  ipv6 ospf dead-interval 60
```

The value must be the same for all nodes on the network and can range from 1 to 65535. The default is four times the interval set by the `ipv6 ospf hello-interval` command.

**Step 6**

Specify the encryption type for an interface:

```
ipv6 ospf encryption {ipsec spi spi esp encryption-algorithm [[key-encryption-type] key] authentication-algorithm [[key-encryption-type] key | null}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
  vlan 200
  nameif outside
  security-level 100
  ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
  ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
  ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
  ipv6 enable
  ospf priority 255
  ipv6 ospf cost 100
  ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
  ipv6 ospf encryption ipsec spi 1001 esp null sha1 123456789A123456789B123456789C123456789D
```
The `ipsec` keyword specifies the IP security protocol. The `spi` keyword-argument pair specifies the security policy index, which must be in the range of 256 to 4294967295 and entered as a decimal.

The `esp` keyword specifies the encapsulating security payload. The `encryption-algorithm` argument specifies the encryption algorithm to be used with ESP. Valid values include the following:

- `aes-cdc`—Enables AES-CDC encryption.
- `3des`—Enables 3DES encryption.
- `des`—Enables DES encryption.
- `null`—Specifies ESP with no encryption.

The `key-encryption-type` argument can be one of the following two values:

- `0`—The key is not encrypted.
- `7`—The key is encrypted.

The `key` argument specifies the number used in the calculation of the message digest. The number is 32 hexadecimal digits (16 bytes) long. The size of the key depends on the encryption algorithm used. Some algorithms, such as AES-CDC, allow you to choose the size of the key. The `authentication-algorithm` argument specifies the encryption authentication algorithm to be used, which can be one of the following:

- `md5`—Enables message digest 5 (MD5).
- `sha1`—Enables SHA-1.

The `null` keyword overrides area encryption.

If OSPFv3 encryption is enabled on an interface and a neighbor is on different area (for example, area 0), and you want the ASA to form adjacencies with that area, you must change the area on the ASA. After you have changed the area on the ASA to 0, there is a delay of two minutes before the OSPFv3 adjacency comes up.

**Step 7** Specify the flood reduction of LSAs to the interface:

`ipv6 ospf flood-reduction`

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

**Step 8** Specify the interval in seconds between hello packets sent on the interface:

`ipv6 ospf hello-interval seconds`

**Example:**

```
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
vlan 200
nameif outside
security-level 100
ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
ipv6 enable
ospf priority 255
ipv6 ospf cost 100
ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
ipv6 ospf flood reduction
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
    vlan 200
    nameif outside
    security-level 100
    ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
    ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
    ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
    ipv6 enable
    ospf priority 255
    ipv6 ospf cost 100
    ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
    ipv6 ospf hello-interval 15

The value must be the same for all nodes on a specific network and can range from 1 to 65535. The default interval is 10 seconds for Ethernet interfaces and 30 seconds for non-broadcast interfaces.

**Step 9**  
Disable the OSPF MTU mismatch detection when DBD packets are received:

```
ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
    vlan 200
    nameif outside
    security-level 100
    ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
    ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
    ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
    ipv6 enable
    ospf priority 255
    ipv6 ospf cost 100
    ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
    ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore
```

OSPF MTU mismatch detection is enabled by default.

**Step 10**  
Set the OSPF network type to a type other than the default, which depends on the network type:

```
ipv6 ospf network {broadcast | point-to-point non-broadcast}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
    vlan 200
    nameif outside
    security-level 100
    ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
    ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
    ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
    ipv6 enable
    ospf priority 255
    ipv6 ospf cost 100
    ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
    ipv6 ospf network point-to-point non-broadcast
```

The `point-to-point non-broadcast` keyword sets the network type to point-to-point non-broadcast. The `broadcast` keyword sets the network type to broadcast.
**Step 11**  
Set the router priority, which helps determine the designated router for a network:

```
ipv6 ospf priority number-value
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
  vlan 200
  nameif outside
  security-level 100
  ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
  ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
  ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
  ipv6 enable
  ospf priority 255
  ipv6 ospf cost 100
  ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
  ipv6 ospf priority 4
```

Valid values range from 0 to 255.

**Step 12**  
Configure OSPFv3 router interconnections to non-broadcast networks:

```
ipv6 ospf neighbor ipv6-address [priority number] [poll-interval seconds] [cost number] [database-filter all out]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
  vlan 200
  nameif outside
  security-level 100
  ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
  ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
  ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
  ipv6 enable
  ospf priority 255
  ipv6 ospf cost 100
  ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
  ipv6 ospf neighbor FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:C01
```

**Step 13**  
Specify the time in seconds between LSA retransmissions for adjacencies that belong to the interface:

```
ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval seconds
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
  vlan 200
  nameif outside
  security-level 100
  ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
  ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
  ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
  ipv6 enable
  ospf priority 255
  ipv6 ospf cost 100
  ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
  ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval 8
```
The time must be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

**Step 14**
Set the estimated time in seconds to send a link-state update packet on the interface:

```
ipv6 ospf transmit-delay seconds
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet3/2.200
   vlan 200
   nameif outside
   security-level 100
   ip address 10.20.200.30 255.255.255.0 standby 10.20.200.31
   ipv6 address 3001::1/64 standby 3001::8
   ipv6 address 6001::1/64 standby 6001::8
   ipv6 enable
   ospf priority 255
   ipv6 ospf cost 100
   ipv6 ospf 100 area 10 instance 200
   ipv6 ospf retransmit-delay 3
```

Valid values range from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default is 1 second.

---

**Configure OSPFv3 Router Parameters**

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

```
ipv6 router ospf process-id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 router ospf 10
```

The *process-id* argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**
Configure OSPFv3 area parameters:

```
area
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 10
```

Supported parameters include the area ID as a decimal value from 0 to 4294967295 and the area ID in the IP address format of A.B.C.D.

**Step 3**
Set a command to its default value:
default

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# default originate

The `originate` parameter distributes the default route.

Step 4  Control distribution of default information:

default-information

Step 5  Define the OSPFv3 route administrative distance based on the route type:

distance

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# distance 200

Supported parameters include the administrative distance with values from 1 to 254 and `ospf` for the OSPFv3 distance.

Step 6  Suppress the sending of syslog messages with the `lsa` parameter when the router receives a link-state advertisement (LSA) for Type 6 Multicast OSPF (MOSPF) packets:

ignore

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# ignore lsa

Step 7  Configure the router to send a syslog message when an OSPFv3 neighbor goes up or down:

log-adjacency-changes

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# log-adjacency-changes detail

With the `detail` parameter, all state changes are logged.

Step 8  Suppress the sending and receiving of routing updates on an interface:

passive-interface [interface_name]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# passive-interface inside

The `interface_name` argument specifies the name of the interface on which the OSPFv3 process is running.

Step 9  Configure the redistribution of routes from one routing domain into another:

redistribute {connected | ospf | static}

Where:
• **connected**—Specifies connected routes.
• **ospf**—Specifies OSPFv3 routes.
• **static**—Specifies static routes.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# redistribute ospf
```

**Step 10**
Create a fixed router ID for a specified process:

```
router-id {A.B.C.D | cluster-pool | static}
```

Where:

- **A.B.C.D**—Specifies the OSPF router ID in IP address format.
- **cluster-pool**—Configures an IP address pool when Individual Interface clustering is configured. For more information about IP address pools used in clustering, see Configure an IP Address Pool for Clustering (OSPFv2 and OSPFv3), on page 844.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# router-id 10.1.1.1
```

**Step 11**
Configure IPv6 address summaries with valid values from 0 to 128:

```
summary-prefix X:X::X/X
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1
  ciscoasa(config-router)# router-id 192.168.3.3
  ciscoasa(config-router)# summary-prefix FECO::/24
  ciscoasa(config-router)# redistribute static
```

The **X:X::X/X** parameter specifies the IPv6 prefix.

**Step 12**
Adjust routing timers:

```
timers
```

The routing timer parameters are the following:

- **lsa**—Specifies OSPFv3 LSA timers.
- **pacing**—Specifies OSPFv3 pacing timers.
- **throttle**—Specifies OSPFv3 throttle timers.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 router ospf 10
```
Configure OSPFv3 Area Parameters

Procedure

**Step 1** Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:
ipv6 router ospf process-id
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 router ospf 1

The *process-id* argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535.

This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2** Set the summary default cost of an NSSA area or a stub area:
area area-id default-cost cost
Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 1 default-cost nssa

**Step 3** Summarize routes that match the address and mask for border routers only:
area area-id range ipv6-prefix/ prefix-length [advertise | not advertise] [cost cost]
Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 1 range FE01:1::1/64

- The *area-id* argument identifies the area for which routes are to be summarized. The value can be specified as a decimal or an IPv6 prefix.
- The *ipv6-prefix* argument specifies the IPv6 prefix. The *prefix-length* argument specifies the prefix length.
- The *advertise* keyword sets the address range status to advertised and generates a Type 3 summary LSA.
- The *not-advertise* keyword sets the address range status to DoNotAdvertise.
- The Type 3 summary LSA is suppressed, and the component networks remain hidden from other networks.
- The *cost* keyword-argument pair specifies the metric or cost for the summary route, which is used during OSPF SPF calculations to determine the shortest paths to the destination.
- Valid values range from 0 to 16777215.
Step 4 Specify an NSSA area:

```
area area-id nssa
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 1 nssa
```

Step 5 Specify a stub area:

```
area area-id stub
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 1 stub
```

Step 6 Define a virtual link and its parameters:

```
area area-id virtual-link router-id [hello-interval seconds] [retransmit-interval seconds] [transmit-delay seconds] [dead-interval seconds] [ttl-security hops hop-count]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# area 1 virtual-link 192.168.255.1 hello-interval 5
```

- The `area-id` argument identifies the area for which routes are to be summarized. The `virtual link` keyword specifies the creation of a virtual link neighbor.

- The `router-id` argument specifies the router ID that is associated with the virtual link neighbor.

- Enter the `show ospf` or `show ipv6 ospf` command to display the router ID. There is no default value.

- The `hello-interval` keyword specifies the time in seconds between the hello packets that are sent on an interface. The hello interval is an unsigned integer that is to be advertised in the hello packets. The value must be the same for all routers and access servers that are attached to a common network. Valid values range from 1 to 8192. The default is 10.

- The `retransmit-interval` keyword-argument pair specifies the time in seconds between LSA retransmissions for adjacencies that belong to the interface. The retransmit interval is the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. The value must be greater than the expected round-trip delay, and can range from 1 to 8192. The default is 5.

- The `transmit-delay` keyword-argument pair specifies the estimated time in seconds that is required to send a link-state update packet on the interface. The integer value must be greater than zero. LSAs in the update packet have their own ages incremented by this amount before transmission. The range of values can be from 1 to 8192. The default is 1.

- The `dead-interval` keyword-argument pair specifies the time in seconds that hello packets are not seen before a neighbor indicates that the router is down. The dead interval is an unsigned integer. The default is four times the hello interval, or 40 seconds. The value must be the same for all routers and access servers that are attached to a common network. Valid values range from 1 to 8192.
• The `ttl-security hops` keyword configures the time-to-live (TTL) security on a virtual link. The `hop-count` argument value can range from 1 to 254.

## Configure OSPFv3 Passive Interfaces

### Procedure

**Step 1** Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

`ipv6 router ospf process_id`

**Example:**

```bash
Cisco ASA(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2** Suppress the sending and receiving of routing updates on an interface:

`passive-interface [interface_name]`

**Example:**

```bash
Cisco ASA(config-rtr)# passive-interface inside
```

The `interface_name` argument specifies the name of the interface on which the OSPFv3 process is running. If the `no interface_name` argument is specified, all of the interfaces in the OSPFv3 process `process_id` are made passive.

## Configure OSPFv3 Administrative Distance

### Procedure

**Step 1** Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

`ipv6 router ospf process_id`

**Example:**

```bash
Cisco ASA(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1
```
The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**  
Set the administrative distance for OSPFv3 routes:

```plaintext
distance [ospf {external | inter-area | intra-area}] distance
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# distance ospf external 200
```

The `ospf` keyword specifies OSPFv3 routes. The `external` keyword specifies the external Type 5 and Type 7 routes for OSPFv3. The `inter-area` keyword specifies the inter-area routes for OSPFVv3. The `intra-area` keyword specifies the intra-area routes for OSPFVv3. The `distance` argument specifies the administrative distance, which is an integer from 10 to 254.

---

**Configure OSPFv3 Timers**

You can set LSA arrival, LSA pacing, and throttling timers for OSPFv3.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

```plaintext
ipv6 router ospf process-id
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1
```

The `process-id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**  
Set the minimum interval at which the ASA accepts the same LSA from OSPF neighbors:

```plaintext
timers lsa arrival milliseconds
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# timers lsa arrival 2000
```

The `milliseconds` argument specifies the minimum delay in milliseconds that must pass between acceptance of the same LSA arriving from neighbors. The range is from 0 to 6,000,000 milliseconds. The default is 1000 milliseconds.

**Step 3**  
Configure LSA flood packet pacing:

```plaintext
timers pacing flood milliseconds
```

The `milliseconds` argument specifies the minimum delay in milliseconds that must pass between acceptance of the same LSA arriving from neighbors. The range is from 0 to 6,000,000 milliseconds. The default is 1000 milliseconds.
Configure OSPFv3 Timers

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# timers lsa flood 20

The milliseconds argument specifies the time in milliseconds at which LSAs in the flooding queue are paced in between updates. The configurable range is from 5 to 100 milliseconds. The default value is 33 milliseconds.

Step 4 Change the interval at which OSPFv3 LSAs are collected into a group and refreshed, checksummed, or aged:

```
timers pacing lsa-group seconds
```

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# timers pacing lsa-group 300

The seconds argument specifies the number of seconds in the interval at which LSAs are grouped, refreshed, checksummed, or aged. The range is from 10 to 1800 seconds. The default value is 240 seconds.

Step 5 Configure LSA retransmission packet pacing:

```
timers pacing retransmission milliseconds
```

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# timers pacing retransmission 100

The milliseconds argument specifies the time in milliseconds at which LSAs in the retransmission queue are paced. The configurable range is from 5 to 200 milliseconds. The default value is 66 milliseconds.

Step 6 Configure OSPFv3 LSA throttling:

```
timers throttle lsa milliseconds1 milliseconds2 milliseconds3
```

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# timers throttle lsa 500 6000 8000

- The milliseconds1 argument specifies the delay in milliseconds to generate the first occurrence of the LSA. The milliseconds2 argument specifies the maximum delay in milliseconds to originate the same LSA. The milliseconds3 argument specifies the minimum delay in milliseconds to originate the same LSA.
- For LSA throttling, if the minimum or maximum time is less than the first occurrence value, then OSPFv3 automatically corrects to the first occurrence value. Similarly, if the maximum delay specified is less than the minimum delay, then OSPFv3 automatically corrects to the minimum delay value.
- For milliseconds1, the default value is 0 milliseconds.
- For milliseconds2 and milliseconds3, the default value is 5000 milliseconds.

Step 7 Configure OSPFv3 SPF throttling:

```
timers throttle spf milliseconds1 milliseconds2 milliseconds3
```

Example:
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# timers throttle spf 5000 12000 16000

- The **milliseconds1** argument specifies the delay in milliseconds to receive a change to the SPF calculation. The **milliseconds2** argument specifies the delay in milliseconds between the first and second SPF calculations. The **milliseconds3** argument specifies the maximum wait time in milliseconds for SPF calculations.

- For SPF throttling, if **milliseconds2** or **milliseconds3** is less than **milliseconds1**, then OSPFv3 automatically corrects to the **milliseconds1** value. Similarly, if **milliseconds3** is less than **milliseconds2**, then OSPFv3 automatically corrects to the **milliseconds2** value.

- For **milliseconds1**, the default value of SPF throttling is 5000 milliseconds.

- For **milliseconds2** and **milliseconds3**, the default value of SPF throttling is 10000 milliseconds.

---

**Define Static OSPFv3 Neighbors**

You need to define static OSPFv3 neighbors to advertise OSPF routes over a point-to-point, non-broadcast network. This feature lets you broadcast OSPFv3 advertisements across an existing VPN connection without having to encapsulate the advertisements in a GRE tunnel.

Before you begin, you must create a static route to the OSPFv3 neighbor. See Configure a Static Route, on page 753 for more information about creating static routes.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process and enters IPv6 router configuration mode.

```
ipv6 router ospf process-id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 router ospf 1
```

The **process-id** argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**
Configure OSPFv3 router interconnections to non-broadcast networks.

```
ipv6 ospf neighbor ipv6-address [priority number] [poll-interval seconds] [cost number] [database-filter all out]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface ethernet0/0  ipv6 ospf neighbor FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:C01
```

---
Reset OSPFv3 Default Parameters

To return an OSPFv3 parameter to its default value, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

```
ipv6 router ospf process-id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1
```

The *process_id* argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**
Return an optional parameter to its default value:

```
default [area | auto-cost | default-information | default-metric | discard-route | distance | distribute-list | ignore | log-adjacency-changes | maximum-paths | passive-interface | redistribute | router-id | summary-prefix | timers]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# default metric 5
```

- The *area* keyword specifies the OSPFv3 area parameters. The *auto-cost* keyword specifies the OSPFv3 interface cost according to bandwidth.
- The *default-information* keyword distributes default information. The *default-metric* keyword specifies the metric for a redistributed route.
- The *discard-route* keyword enables or disables the discard-route installation. The *distance* keyword specifies the administrative distance.
- The *distribute-list* keyword filters networks in routing updates.
- The *ignore* keyword ignores a specific event. The *log-adjacency-changes* keyword logs changes in the adjacency state.
- The *maximum-paths* keyword forwards packets over multiple paths.
- The *passive-interface* keyword suppresses routing updates on an interface.
- The *redistribute* keyword redistributes IPv6 prefixes from another routing protocol.
- The *router-id* keyword specifies the router ID for the specified routing process.
- The *summary-prefix* keyword specifies the IPv6 summary prefix.
- The *timers* keyword specifies the OSPFv3 timers.
Send Syslog Messages

Configure the router to send a syslog message when an OSPFv3 neighbor goes up or down.

Procedure

Step 1
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

ipv6 router ospf process-id

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1

The `process-id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

Step 2
Configure the router to send a syslog message when an OSPFv3 neighbor goes up or down:

log-adjacency-changes [detail]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# log-adjacency-changes detail

The `detail` keyword sends a syslog message for each state, not only when an OSPFv3 neighbor goes up or down.

Suppress Syslog Messages

To suppress the sending of syslog messages when the route receives unsupported LSA Type 6 multicast OSPF (MOSPF) packets, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1
Enable an OSPFv2 routing process:

router ospf process_id

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# router ospf 1

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

Step 2
Suppress the sending of syslog messages when the router receives unsupported LSA Type 6 MOSPF packets:
ignore lsa mospf

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# ignore lsa mospf

---

**Calculate Summary Route Costs**

**Procedure**

Restore the methods that are used to calculate summary route costs according to RFC 1583:

compatible rfc1583

Example:

ciscoasa (config-rtr)# compatible rfc1583

---

**Generate a Default External Route into an OSPFv3 Routing Domain**

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

ipv6 router ospf process-id

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1

The *process-id* argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**
Generate a default external route into an OSPFv3 routing domain:

default-information originate [always] metric metric-value [metric-type type-value] [route-map map-name]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-rtr)# default-information originate always metric 3 metric-type 2

• The *always* keyword advertises the default route whether or not the default route exists.
• The `metric metric-value` keyword-argument pair specifies the metric used for generating the default route.

• If you do not specify a value using the `default-metric` command, the default value is 10. Valid metric values range from 0 to 16777214.

• The `metric-type type-value` keyword-argument pair specifies the external link type that is associated with the default route that is advertised into the OSPFv3 routing domain. Valid values can be one of the following:
  • 1—Type 1 external route
  • 2—Type 2 external route

  The default is the type 2 external route.

• The `route-map map-name` keyword-argument pair specifies the routing process that generates the default route if the route map is satisfied.

---

**Configure an IPv6 Summary Prefix**

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

`ipv6 router ospf process-id`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1
```

The `process_id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**
Configure an IPv6 summary prefix:

`summary-prefix prefix [not-advertise | tag tag-value]`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# router-id 192.168.3.3
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# summary-prefix FECO::/24
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# redistribute static
```

The `prefix` argument is the IPv6 route prefix for the destination. The `not-advertise` keyword suppresses routes that match the specified prefix and mask pair. This keyword applies to OSPFv3 only. The `tag tag-value`
Redistribute IPv6 Routes

Procedure

**Step 1**
Enable an OSPFv3 routing process:

```
ipv6 router ospf process-id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 1
```

The `process-id` argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process, is locally assigned, and can be any positive integer from 1 to 65535. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal administrative use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2**
Redistribute IPv6 routes from one OSPFv3 process into another:

```
redistribute source-protocol [process-id] [include-connected {(level-1 | level-2) | as-number] [metric [metric-value] | transparent}]] [metric-type type-value] [match {external [12] | internal | nssa-external [12]}] [tag tag-value] [route-map map-tag]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-rtr)# redistribute connected 5 type-1
```

- The `source-protocol` argument specifies the source protocol from which routes are being redistributed, which can be static, connected, or OSPFv3.
- The `process-id` argument is the number that is assigned administratively when the OSPFv3 routing process is enabled.
- The `include-connected` keyword allows the target protocol to redistribute routes learned by the source protocol and connected prefixes on those interfaces over which the source protocol is running.
- The `level-1` keyword specifies that for Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), Level 1 routes are redistributed into other IP routing protocols independently.
- The `level-1-2` keyword specifies that for IS-IS, both Level 1 and Level 2 routes are redistributed into other IP routing protocols.
- The `level-2` keyword specifies that for IS-IS, Level 2 routes are redistributed into other IP routing protocols independently.
- For the `metric metric-value` keyword-argument pair, when redistributing routes from one OSPFv3 process into another OSPFv3 process on the same router, the metric is carried through from one process to the other if no metric value is specified. When redistributing other processes into an OSPFv3 process, the default metric is 20 when no metric value is specified.
• The **metric transparent** keyword causes RIP to use the routing table metric for redistributed routes as the RIP metric.

• The **metric-type type-value** keyword-argument pair specifies the external link type that is associated with the default route that is advertised into the OSPFv3 routing domain. Valid values can be one of the following: 1 for a Type 1 external route or 2 for a Type 2 external route. If no value is specified for the **metric-type** keyword, the ASA adopts a Type 2 external route. For IS-IS, the link type can be one of the following: internal for an IS-IS metric that is less than 63 or external for an IS-IS metric that is greater than 64 and less than 128. The default is internal.

• The **match** keyword redistributes routes into other routing domains and is used with one of the following options: **external** [1|2] for routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPFv3 as Type 1 or Type 2 external routes; **internal** for routes that are external to a specific autonomous system; **nssa-external** [1|2] for routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPFv3 in an NSSA for IPv6 as Type 1 or Type 2 external routes.

• The **tag tag-value** keyword-argument pair specifies the 32-bit decimal value that is attached to each external route, which may be used to communicate information between ASBRs. If none is specified, then the remote autonomous system number is used for routes from BGP and EGP. For other protocols, zero is used. Valid values range from 0 to 4294967295.

• The **route-map** keyword specifies the route map to check for filtering the importing of routes from the source routing protocol to the current routing protocol. If this keyword is not specified, all routes are redistributed. If this keyword is specified, but no route map tags are listed, no routes are imported. The map-tag argument identifies a configured route map.

---

**Configure Graceful Restart**

The ASA may experience some known failure situations, that should not affect packet forwarding across the switching platform. The Non-Stop Forwarding (NSF) capability allows data forwarding to continue along known routes, while the routing protocol information is being restored. This capability is useful when there is a component failure (i.e., active unit crash with standby unit taking over in failover (HA) mode, master unit crash with slave unit elected as new master in cluster mode), or when there is a scheduled hitless software upgrade.

Graceful restart is supported on both OSPFv2 and OSPFv3. You can configure graceful restart on OSPFv2 by using either using NSF Cisco (RFC 4811 and RFC 4812) or NSF IETF (RFC 3623). You can configure graceful restart on OSPFv3 using graceful-restart (RFC 5187).

Configuring the NSF graceful-restart feature involves two steps; configuring capabilities and configuring a device as NSF-capable or NSF-aware. A NSF-capable device can indicate its own restart activities to neighbors and a NSF-aware device can help a restarting neighbor.

A device can be configured as NSF-capable or NSF-aware, depending on some conditions:

• A device can be configured as NSF-aware irrespective of the mode in which it is.

• A device has to be in either Failover or Spanned Etherchannel (L2) cluster mode to be configured as NSF-capable.

• For a device to be either NSF-aware or NSF-capable, it should be configured with the capability of handling opaque Link State Advertisements (LSAs)/ Link Local Signaling (LLS) block as required.
When fast hellos are configured for OSPFv2, graceful restart does not occur when the active unit reloads and the standby unit becomes active. This is because the time taken for the role change is more than the configured dead interval.

Configure Capabilities

The Cisco NSF Graceful Restart mechanism depends on the LLS capability as it sends an LLS block with the RS-bit set in the Hello packet, to indicate the restart activity. The IETF NSF mechanism depends on the opaque LSA capability as it sends opaque-LSAs of type-9 to indicate the restart activity. To configure capabilities enter the following commands:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Create an OSPF routing process and enters router configuration mode for the OSPF process that you want to redistribute:

```
router ospf process_id
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```

The process_id argument is an internally used identifier for this routing process and can be any positive integer. This ID does not have to match the ID on any other device; it is for internal use only. You can use a maximum of two processes.

**Step 2** Enable the use of LLS data block or opaque LSAs to enable NSF:

```
capability {lls|opaque}
```

The lls keyword is used to enable LLS capability for Cisco NSF Graceful Restart mechanism.

The opaque keyword is used to enable opaque LSA capability for IETF NSF Graceful Restart mechanism.

**Configuring Graceful Restart for OSPFv2**

There are two graceful restart mechanisms for OSPFv2, Cisco NSF and IETF NSF. Only one of these graceful restart mechanisms can be configured at a time for an ospf instance. An NSF-aware device can be configured as both Cisco NSF helper and IETF NSF helper but a NSF-capable device can be configured in either Cisco NSF or IETF NSF mode at a time for an ospf instance.

**Configure Cisco NSF Graceful Restart for OSPFv2**

Configure Cisco NSF Graceful Restart for OSPFv2, for a NSF-capable or NSF-aware device.
**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Enable Cisco NSF on a NSF-capable device:

```cpp
nsf cisco [enforce global]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# nsf cisco
```

The enforce global keyword cancels NSF restart when non-NSF-aware neighbor devices are detected.

**Step 2**  
Enable Cisco NSF helper mode on NSF-aware device:

```cpp
capability {lls|opaque}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# capability lls
```

This command is enabled by default. Using the no form of the command disables it.

---

**Configure IETF NSF Graceful Restart for OSPFv2**

Configure IETF NSF Graceful Restart for OSPFv2, for a NSF-capable or NSF-aware device.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Enable IETF NSF on a NSF-capable device:

```cpp
nsf ietf [restart interval seconds]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# nsf ietf restart interval 80
```

The restart interval seconds specifies the length of the graceful restart interval, in seconds. Valid values are from 1 to 1800 seconds. The default value is 120 seconds.

Graceful restart might be terminated when restart interval is configured with a value less than the time taken for the adjacency to come up. For example, a restart interval below 30 seconds, is not supported.

**Step 2**  
Enable IETF NSF helper mode on NSF-aware device:

```cpp
nsf ietf helper [strict-lsa-checking]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# nsf ietf helper
```
The strict-LSA-checking keyword indicates that the helper router will terminate the process of the restarting router if it detects that there is a change to a LSA that would be flooded to the restarting router, or if there is a changed LSA on the retransmission list of the restarting router when the graceful restart process is initiated. This command is enabled by default. Using the no form of the command disables it.

--

**Configuring Graceful Restart for OSPFv3**

Configuring the NSF graceful-restart feature for OSPFv3 involves two steps; configuring a device to be NSF-capable and then configuring a device to be NSF-aware.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable IPv6 processing on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address:

```
interface physical_interface ipv6 enable
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface ethernet 0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 enable
```

The physical_interface argument identifies the interface that participates in OSPFv3 NSF.

**Step 2**
Enable graceful-restart for OSPFv3 on a NSF-capable device:

```
graceful-restart [restart interval seconds]
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# graceful-restart restart interval 80
```

The restart interval seconds specifies the length of the graceful restart interval, in seconds. Valid values are from 1 to 1800 seconds. The default value is 120 seconds.

Graceful restart might be terminated when restart interval is configured with a value less than the time taken for the adjacency to come up. For example, a restart interval below 30 seconds, is not supported.

**Step 3**
Enable graceful-restart for OSPFv3 on a NSF-aware device:

```
graceful-restart helper [strict-lsa-checking]
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# graceful-restart helper strict-lsa-checking
```

The strict-LSA-checking keyword indicates that the helper router will terminate the process of the restarting router if it detects that there is a change to a LSA that would be flooded to the restarting router, or if there is a changed LSA on the retransmission list of the restarting router when the graceful restart process is initiated.
The graceful-restart helper mode is enabled by default.

---

**Remove the OSPFv2 Configuration**

Remove the OSPFv2 configuration.

**Procedure**

Remove the entire OSPFv2 configuration that you have enabled.

```
clear configure router ospf pid
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# clear configure router ospf 1000
```

After the configuration is cleared, you must reconfigure OSPF using the `router ospf` command.

---

**Remove the OSPFv3 Configuration**

Remove the OSPFv3 configuration.

**Procedure**

Remove the entire OSPFv3 configuration that you have enabled:

```
clear configure ipv6 router ospf process-id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# clear configure ipv6 router ospf 1000
```

After the configuration is cleared, you must reconfigure OSPFv3 using the `ipv6 router ospf` command.

---

**Example for OSPFv2**

The following example shows how to enable and configure OSPFv2 with various optional processes:

1. To enable OSPFv2, enter the following commands:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router ospf 2
```
2. (Optional) To redistribute routes from one OSPFv2 process to another OSPFv2 process, enter the following commands:

```cisco
(ciscoasa(config))# route-map 1-to-2 permit
(ciscoasa(config-route-map))# match metric 1
(ciscoasa(config-route-map))# set metric 5
(ciscoasa(config-route-map))# set metric-type type-1
(ciscoasa(config-route-map))# router ospf 2
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# redistribute ospf 1 route-map 1-to-2
```

3. (Optional) To configure OSPFv2 interface parameters, enter the following commands:

```cisco
(ciscoasa(config))# router ospf 2
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 area 0
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# interface inside
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf cost 20
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf retransmit-interval 15
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf transmit-delay 10
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf priority 20
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf hello-interval 10
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf dead-interval 40
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf authentication-key cisco
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco
(ciscoasa(config-interface))# ospf authentication message-digest
```

4. (Optional) To configure OSPFv2 area parameters, enter the following commands:

```cisco
(ciscoasa(config))# router ospf 2
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# area 0 authentication
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# area 0 authentication message-digest
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# area 17 stub
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# area 17 default-cost 20
```

5. (Optional) To configure the route calculation timers and show the log neighbor up and down messages, enter the following commands:

```cisco
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# timers spf 10 120
(ciscoasa(config-rtr))# log-adj-changes [detail]
```

6. (Optional) To show current OSPFv2 configuration settings, enter the `show ospf` command.

The following is sample output from the `show ospf` command:

```cisco
(ciscoasa(config))# show ospf
Routing Process "ospf 2" with ID 10.1.89.2 and Domain ID 0.0.0.2
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPF's 10 secs
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
Number of external LSA 5. Checksum Sum 0x 26da6
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x 0
Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
```
Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
External flood list length 0
Area BACKBONE(0)
  Number of interfaces in this area is 1
  Area has no authentication
  SPF algorithm executed 2 times
  Area ranges are
  Number of LSA 5. Checksum Sum 0x 209a3
  Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x 0
  Number of DCbitless LSA 0
  Number of indication LSA 0
  Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
  Flood list length 0

7. To clear the OSPFv2 configuration, enter the following command:

   ciscoasa(config)# clear configure router ospf pid

Examples for OSPFv3

The following example shows how to enable and configure OSPFv3 at the interface level:

   ciscoasa (config)# interface GigabitEthernet3/1
   ciscoasa (config-if)# ipv6 enable
   ciscoasa (config-if)# ipv6 ospf 1 area 1

The following is sample output from the `show running-config ipv6` command:

   ciscoasa (config)# show running-config ipv6
   ipv6 router ospf 1
       log-adjacency-changes

The following is sample output from the `show running-config interface` command:

   ciscoasa (config-if)# show running-config interface GigabitEthernet3/1
   interface GigabitEthernet3/1
       nameif fda
       security-level 100
       ip address 1.1.11.1 255.255.255.0 standby 1.1.11.2
       ipv6 address 9098::10/64 standby 9098::11
       ipv6 enable
       ipv6 ospf 1 area 1

The following examples show how to configure OSPFv3-specific interfaces:

   ciscoasa (config)# interface GigabitEthernet3/1
   ciscoasa (config-if)# nameif fda
   ciscoasa (config-if)# security-level 100
   ciscoasa (config-if)# ip address 10.1.11.1 255.255.255.0 standby 10.1.11.2
   ciscoasa (config-if)# ipv6 address 9098::10/64 standby 9098::11
   ciscoasa (config-if)# ipv6 enable
   ciscoasa (config-if)# ipv6 ospf cost 900
   ciscoasa (config-if)# ipv6 ospf hello-interval 20
For an example of how to configure an OSPFv3 virtual link, see the following URL:

**Monitoring OSPF**

You can display specific statistics such as the contents of IP routing tables, caches, and databases. You can also use the information provided to determine resource utilization and solve network problems. You can also display information about node reachability and discover the routing path that your device packets are taking through the network.

To monitor or display various OSPFv2 routing statistics, enter one of the following commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ospf [process-id [area-id]]</td>
<td>Displays general information about OSPFv2 routing processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ospf border-routers</td>
<td>Displays the internal OSPFv2 routing table entries to the ABR and ASBR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ospf [process-id [area-id]] database</td>
<td>Displays lists of information related to the OSPFv2 database for a specific router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Monitoring OSPF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| show ospf flood-list *if-name* | Displays a list of LSAs waiting to be flooded over an interface (to observe OSPF v2 packet pacing). OSPFv2 update packets are automatically paced so they are not sent less than 33 milliseconds apart. Without pacing, some update packets could get lost in situations where the link is slow, a neighbor could not receive the updates quickly enough, or the router could run out of buffer space. For example, without pacing, packets might be dropped if either of the following topologies exist:  
  - A fast router is connected to a slower router over a point-to-point link.  
  - During flooding, several neighbors send updates to a single router at the same time.  

Pacing is also used between resends to increase efficiency and minimize lost retransmissions. You also can display the LSAs waiting to be sent out of an interface. Pacing enables OSPFv2 update and retransmission packets to be sent more efficiently. There are no configuration tasks for this feature; it occurs automatically. |
| show ospf interface *[if_name]* | Displays OSPFv2-related interface information. |
| show ospf neighbor *[interface-name]* *[neighbor-id]* [detail] | Displays OSPFv2 neighbor information on a per-interface basis. |
| show ospf request-list neighbor *if_name* | Displays a list of all LSAs requested by a router. |
| show ospf retransmission-list neighbor *if_name* | Displays a list of all LSAs waiting to be resent. |
| show ospf [process-id] summary-address | Displays a list of all summary address redistribution information configured under an OSPFv2 process. |
| show ospf [process-id] traffic | Displays a list of different types of packets being sent or received by a specific OSPFv2 instance. |
| show ospf [process-id] virtual-links | Displays OSPFv2-related virtual links information. |
| show route cluster | Displays additional OSPFv2 route synchronization information in clustering. |

To monitor or display various OSPFv3 routing statistics, enter one of the following commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 ospf [process-id [area-id]]</td>
<td>Displays general information about OSPFv3 routing processes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command

**Show ipv6 ospf [process-id] border-routers**

Displays the internal OSPFv3 routing table entries to the ABR and ASBR.

**Show ipv6 ospf [process-id [area-id]] database [external | inter-area prefix | inter-area-router | network | nssa-external | router | area | as | ref-lsa | [destination-router-id] [prefix ipv6-prefix] [link-state-id] [link interface interface-name] [adv-router router-id] [self-originate] [internal] [database-summary]**

Displays lists of information related to the OSPFv3 database for a specific router.

**Show ipv6 ospf [process-id [area-id]] events**

Displays OSPFv3 event information.

**Show ipv6 ospf [process-id [area-id]] flood-list interface-type interface-number**

Displays a list of LSAs waiting to be flooded over an interface (to observe OSPFv3 packet pacing).

OSPFv3 update packets are automatically paced so they are not sent less than 33 milliseconds apart. Without pacing, some update packets could get lost in situations where the link is slow, a neighbor could not receive the updates quickly enough, or the router could run out of buffer space. For example, without pacing, packets might be dropped if either of the following topologies exist:

- A fast router is connected to a slower router over a point-to-point link.
- During flooding, several neighbors send updates to a single router at the same time.

Pacing is also used between retransmissions to increase efficiency and minimize lost retransmissions. You also can display the LSAs waiting to be sent out of an interface. Pacing enables OSPFv3 update and retransmission packets to be sent more efficiently.

There are no configuration tasks for this feature; it occurs automatically.

**Show ipv6 ospf [process-id [area-id]] interface [type number] [brief]**

Displays OSPFv3-related interface information.

**Show ipv6 ospf neighbor [process-id [area-id] [interface-type interface-number] [neighbor-id] [detail]**

Displays OSPFv3 neighbor information on a per-interface basis.

**Show ipv6 ospf [process-id [area-id] request-list [neighbor] [interface] [interface-neighbor]**

Displays a list of all LSAs requested by a router.

**Show ipv6 ospf [process-id [area-id] retransmission-list [neighbor] [interface] [interface-neighbor]**

Displays a list of all LSAs waiting to be resent.

**Show ipv6 ospf statistic [process-id] [detail]**

Displays various OSPFv3 statistics.

**Show ipv6 ospf [process-id] summary-prefix**

Displays a list of all summary address redistribution information configured under an OSPFv3 process.
### Command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 ospf virtual-links</code></td>
<td>Displays OSPFv3-related virtual links information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 route cluster [failover] [cluster] [interface] [ospf] [summary]</code></td>
<td>Displays the IPv6 routing table sequence number, IPv6 reconvergence timer status, and IPv6 routing entries sequence number in a cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History for OSPF

**Table 33: Feature History for OSPF**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSPF Support</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Support was added for route data, authentication, and redistribution and monitoring of routing information using the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol. We introduced the following command: <code>route ospf</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Routing in Multiple Context Mode</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>OSPFv2 routing is supported in multiple context mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>For OSPFv2 and OSPFv3, bulk synchronization, route synchronization, and Spanned EtherChannel load balancing are supported in the clustering environment. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>show route cluster</code>, <code>show ipv6 route cluster</code>, <code>debug route cluster</code>, <code>router-id cluster-pool</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPFv3 Support for IPv6</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>OSPFv3 routing is supported for IPv6. We introduced or modified the following commands: ipv6 ospf, ipv6 ospf area, ipv6 ospf cost, ipv6 ospf database-filter all out, ipv6 ospf dead-interval, ipv6 ospf encryption, ipv6 ospf hello-interval, ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore, ipv6 ospf neighbor, ipv6 ospf network, ipv6 ospf flood-reduction, ipv6 ospf priority, ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval, ipv6 ospf transmit-delay, ipv6 router ospf, ipv6 router ospf area, ipv6 router ospf default, ipv6 router ospf default-information, ipv6 router ospf distance, ipv6 router ospf exit, ipv6 router ospf ignore, ipv6 router ospf log-adjacency-changes, ipv6 router ospf no, ipv6 router ospf passive-interface, ipv6 router ospf redistribute, ipv6 router ospf router-id, ipv6 router ospf summary-prefix, ipv6 router ospf timers, area encryption, area range, area stub, area nssa, area virtual-link, default, default-information originate, distance, ignore lsa mospf, log-adjacency-changes, redistribute, router-id, summary-prefix, timers lsa arrival, timers pacing flood, timers pacing lsa-group, timers pacing retransmission, timers throttle, show ipv6 ospf, show ipv6 ospf border-routers, show ipv6 ospf database, show ipv6 ospf events, show ipv6 ospf flood-list, show ipv6 ospf graceful-restart, show ipv6 ospf interface, show ipv6 ospf neighbor, show ipv6 ospf request-list, show ipv6 ospf retransmission-list, show ipv6 ospf statistic, show ipv6 ospf summary-prefix, show ipv6 ospf timers, show ipv6 ospf traffic, show ipv6 ospf virtual-links, show ospf, show running-config ipv6 router, clear ipv6 ospf, clear configure ipv6 router, debug ospfv3, ipv6 ospf neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF support for Fast Hellos</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>OSPF supports the Fast Hello Packets feature, resulting in a configuration that results in faster convergence in an OSPF network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <code>ospf dead-interval</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timers</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>New OSPF timers were added; old ones were deprecated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands: timers lsa arrival, timers pacing, timers throttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We removed the following commands: Timers spf, timers lsa-grouping-pacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route filtering using access-list</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>Route filtering using ACL is now supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: <code>distribute-list</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF Monitoring enhancements</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>Additional OSPF monitoring information was added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following commands: show ospf events, show ospf rib, show ospf statistics, show ospf border-routers [detail], show ospf interface brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF redistribute BGP</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>OSPF redistribution feature was added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We added the following command: <code>redistribute bgp</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF Support for Non-Stop Forwarding (NSF)</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 support for NSF was added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We added the following commands: capability, nsf cisco, nsf cisco helper, nsf ietf, nsf ietf helper, nsf ietf helper strict-lsa-checking, graceful-restart, graceful-restart helper strict-lsa-checking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IS-IS

This chapter describes the Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol.

- About IS-IS, on page 881
- Prerequisites for IS-IS, on page 887
- Guidelines for IS-IS, on page 887
- Configure IS-IS, on page 888
- Monitoring IS-IS, on page 917
- History for IS-IS, on page 920
- Examples for IS-IS, on page 920

About IS-IS

IS-IS routing protocol is a link state Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP). Link-state protocols are characterized by the propagation of the information required to build a complete network connectivity map on each participating device. That map is then used to calculate the shortest path to destinations. The IS-IS implementation supports IPv4 and IPv6.

You can divide a routing domain into one or more subdomains. Each subdomain is called an area and is assigned an area address. Routing within an area is known as Level-1 routing. Routing between Level-1 areas is known as Level-2 routing. A router is referred to as an Intermediate System (IS). An IS can operate at Level 1, Level 2, or both. ISes that operate at Level 1 exchange routing information with other Level-1 ISes in the same area. ISes that operate at Level 2 exchange routing information with other Level-2 routers regardless of whether they are in the same Level-1 area. The set of Level-2 routers and the links that interconnect them form the Level-2 subdomain, which must not be partitioned in order for routing to work properly.

About NET

An IS is identified by an address known as a Network Entity Title (NET). The NET is the address of a Network Service Access Point (NSAP), which identifies an instance of the IS-IS routing protocol running on an IS. The NET is 8 to 20 octets in length and has the following three parts:

- Area address—This field is 1 to 13 octets in length and is composed of high-order octets of the address.
You can assign multiple area addresses to an IS-IS instance; in this case, all area addresses are considered synonymous. Multiple synonymous area addresses are useful when merging or splitting areas in the domain. Once the merge or split has been completed, you do not need to assign more than one area address to an IS-IS instance.

- System ID—This field is 6 octets long and immediately follows the area address. When the IS operates at Level 1, the system ID must be unique among all the Level-1 devices in the same area. When the IS operates at Level 2, the system ID must be unique among all devices in the domain.

You assign one system ID to an IS instance.

- NSEL—The N-selector field is 1 octet in length and immediately follows the system ID. It must be set to 00.

Figure 62: NET Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Address</th>
<th>System ID</th>
<th>NSEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable length area address</td>
<td>6 bytes</td>
<td>1 byte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IS-IS Dynamic Hostname**

In the IS-IS routing domain, the system ID is used to represent each ASA. The system ID is part of the NET that is configured for each IS-IS ASA. For example, an ASA with a configured NET of 49.0001.0023.0003.000a.00 has a system ID of 0023.0003.000a. ASA-name-to-system-ID mapping is difficult for network administrators to remember during maintenance and troubleshooting on the ASAs.

Entering the `show isis hostname` command displays the entries in the system-ID-to-ASA-name mapping table.

The dynamic hostname mechanism uses link-state protocol (LSP) flooding to distribute the ASA-name-to-system-ID mapping information across the entire network. Every ASA on the network will try to install the system ID-to-ASA name mapping information in its routing table.

If an ASA that has been advertising the dynamic name type, length, value (TLV) on the network suddenly stops the advertisement, the mapping information last received will remain in the dynamic host mapping table for up to one hour, allowing the network administrator to display the entries in the mapping table during a time when the network experiences problems.

**IS-IS PDU Types**

ISes exchange routing information with their peers using protocol data units (PDUs). Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System Hello PDUs (IIHs), Link-State PDUs (LSPs), and Sequence Number PDUs (SNPs) types of PDUs are used.
IIHs

IIHs are exchanged between IS neighbors on circuits that have the IS-IS protocol enabled. IIHs include the system ID of the sender, the assigned area address(es), and the identity of neighbors on that circuit that are known to the sending IS. Additional optional information can also be included.

There are two types of IIHs:

- Level-1 LAN IIHs—These are sent on multiaccess circuits when the sending IS operates as a Level-1 device on that circuit.
- Level-2 LAN IIHs—These are sent on multiaccess circuits when the sending IS operates as a Level-2 device on that circuit.

LSPs

An IS generates LSPs to advertise its neighbors and the destinations that are directly connected to the IS. An LSP is uniquely identified by the following:

- System ID of the IS that generated the LSP
- Pseudonode ID—This value is always 0 except when the LSP is a pseudonode LSP
- LSP number (0 to 255)
- 32-bit sequence number

Whenever a new version of an LSP is generated, the sequence number is incremented.

Level-1 LSPs are generated by ISs that support Level 1. The Level-1 LSPs are flooded throughout the Level-1 area. The set of Level-1 LSPs generated by all Level-1 ISs in an area is the Level-1 LSP Database (LSPDB). All Level-1 ISs in an area have an identical Level-1 LSPDB and therefore have an identical network connectivity map for the area.

Level-2 LSPs are generated by ISs that support Level 2. Level-2 LSPs are flooded throughout the Level-2 subdomain. The set of Level-2 LSPs generated by all Level-2 ISs in the domain is the Level-2 LSP Database (LSPDB). All Level-2 ISs have an identical Level-2 LSPDB and therefore have an identical connectivity map for the Level-2 subdomain.

SNPs

SNPs contain a summary description of one or more LSPs. There are two types of SNPs for both Level 1 and Level 2:

- Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNPs) are used to send a summary of the LSPDB that an IS has for a given level.
- Partial Sequence Number PDUs (PSNPs) are used to send a summary of a subset of the LSPs for a given level that an IS either has in its database or needs to obtain.

Operation of IS-IS on Multiaccess Circuits

Multiaccess circuits support multiple ISes, that is, two or more operating on the circuit. For multiaccess circuits a necessary prerequisite is the ability to address multiple systems using a multicast or broadcast address. An IS that supports Level 1 on a multiaccess circuit sends Level-1 LAN IIHs on the circuit. An IS that supports Level 2 on a multiaccess circuit sends Level-2 LAN IIHs on the circuit. ISes form separate adjacencies for each level with neighbor ISes on the circuit.
An IS forms a Level-1 adjacency with other ISes that support Level 1 on the circuit and has a matching area address. Two ISes with disjointed sets of area addresses supporting Level 1 on the same multiaccess circuit is NOT supported. An IS forms a Level-2 adjacency with other ISes that support Level 2 on the circuit.

The devices in the IS-IS network topology in the following figure perform Level 1, Level 2, or Level 1 and 2 routing along the backbone of the network.

**Figure 63: Level-1, Level-2, Level 1-2 Devices in an IS-IS Network Topology**

**IS-IS Election of the Designated IS**

If each IS advertised all of its adjacencies on a multiaccess circuit in its LSPs, the total number of advertisements required would be N^2 (where N is the number of ISes that operate at a given level on the circuit). To address this scalability issue, IS-IS defines a pseudonode to represent the multiaccess circuit. All ISes that operate on the circuit at a given level elect one of the ISes to act as the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) on that circuit. A DIS is elected for each level that is active on the circuit.

The DIS is responsible for issuing pseudonode LSPs. The pseudonode LSPs include neighbor advertisements for all of the ISes that operate on that circuit. All ISes that operate on the circuit (including the DIS) provide a neighbor advertisement to the pseudonode in their non-pseudonode LSPs and do not advertise any of their neighbors on the multiaccess circuit. In this way the total number of advertisements required varies as a function of N-the number of ISes that operate on the circuit.

A pseudonode LSP is uniquely classified by the following identifiers:

- System ID of the DIS that generated the LSP
- Pseudonode ID (ALWAYS NON-ZERO)
- LSP number (0 to 255)
- 32-bit sequence number

The nonzero pseudonode ID is what differentiates a pseudonode LSP from a non-pseudonode LSP and is chosen by the DIS to be unique among any other LAN circuits for which it is also the DIS at this level.

The DIS is also responsible for sending periodic CSNPs on the circuit. This provides a complete summary description of the current contents of the LSPDB on the DIS. Other ISes on the circuit can then perform the
following activities, which efficiently and reliably synchronizes the LSPDBs of all ISes on a multiaccess circuit:

- Flood LSPs that are absent from or are newer than those that are described in the CSNPs sent by the DIS.
- Request an LSP by sending a PSNP for LSPs that are described in the CSNPs sent by the DIS that are absent from the local database or older than what is described in the CSNP set.

**IS-IS LSPDB Synchronization**

Proper operation of IS-IS requires a reliable and efficient process to synchronize the LSPDBs on each IS. In IS-IS this process is called the update process. The update process operates independently at each supported level. Locally generated LSPs are always new LSPs. LSPs received from a neighbor on a circuit may be generated by some other IS or may be a copy of an LSP generated by the local IS. Received LSPs can be older, the same age, or newer than the current contents of the local LSPDB.

**Handling Newer LSPs**

When a newer LSP is added to the local LSPDB, it replaces an older copy of the same LSP in the LSPDB. The newer LSP is marked to be sent on all circuits on which the IS currently has an adjacency in the UP state at the level associated with the newer LSP—excluding the circuit on which the newer LSP was received.

For multiaccess circuits, the IS floods the newer LSP once. The IS examines the set of CNSP sets that are sent periodically by the DIS for the multiaccess circuit. If the local LSPDB contains one or more LSPs that are newer than what is described in the CNSN set (this includes LSPs that are absent from the CNSN set), those LSPs are reflooded over the multiaccess circuit. If the local LSPDB contains one or more LSPs that are older than what is described in the CNSN set (this includes LSPs described in the CNSN set that are absent from the local LSPDB), a PSNP is sent on the multiaccess circuit with descriptions of the LSPs that require updating. The DIS for the multiaccess circuit responds by sending the requested LSPs.

**Handling Older LSPs**

An IS may receive an LSP that is older than the copy in the local LSPDB. An IS may receive an SNP (complete or partial) that describes an LSP that is older than the copy in the local LSPDB. In both cases the IS marks the LSP in the local database to be flooded on the circuit on which the older LSP or SNP that contained the older LSP was received. Actions taken are the same as described above after a new LSP is added to the local database.

**Handling Same-Age LSPs**

Because of the distributed nature of the update process, it is possible than an IS may receive copies of an LSP that is the same as the current contents of the local LSPDB. In multiaccess circuits receipt of a same-age LSP is ignored. Periodic transmission of a CSNP set by the DIS for that circuit serves as an implicit acknowledgment to the sender that the LSP has been received.

The following figure shows how LSPs are used to create a network map. Think of the network topology as a jigsaw puzzle. Each LSP (representing an IS) is one of the pieces. It is applicable to all Level-1 devices in an area or to all Level-2 devices in a Level-2 subdomain.
The following figure shows each device in the IS-IS network with its fully updated link-state database after the adjacencies have been formed among the neighbor devices. It is applicable to all Level-1 devices in an area or to all Level-2 devices in a Level-2 subdomain.

**IS-IS Shortest Path Calculation**

When the contents of the LSPDB change, each IS independently reruns a shortest path calculation. The algorithm is based on the well-known Dijkstra algorithm for finding the shortest paths along a directed graph where the ISes are the vertices of the graph and the links between the ISes are edges with a nonnegative weight. A two-way connectivity check is performed before considering a link between two ISes as part of the graph. This prevents the use of stale information in the LSPDB, for example, when one IS is no longer operating in the network but did not purge the set of LSPs that it generated before stopping operation.

The output of the SPF is a set of tuples (destination, next hop). The destinations are protocol-specific. Multiple equal-cost paths are supported, in which case multiple next hops would be associated with the same destination. Independent SPFs are performed for each level supported by the IS. When the same destination is reachable by both Level-1 and Level-2 paths, the Level-1 path is preferred.
A Level-2 IS that indicates that it has one or more Level-2 neighbors in other areas may be used by Level-1 devices in the same area as the path of last resort, also called the default route. The Level-2 IS indicates its attachment to other areas by setting an attached bit (ATT) in its Level-1 LSP 0.

Note

An IS can generate up to 256 LSPs at each level. The LSPs are identified by the numbers 0 through 255. LSP 0 has special properties, including the significance of the setting of the ATT bit to indicate attachment to other areas. When LSPs that are numbered 1 through 255 have the ATT bit set, it is not significant.

IS-IS Shutdown Protocol

You can shut down IS-IS (placing it in an administrative down state) to make changes to the IS-IS protocol configuration without losing your configuration parameters. You can shut down IS-IS at the global IS-IS process level or at the interface level. If the device was rebooted when the protocol was turned off, the protocol would be expected to come back up in the disabled state. When the protocol is set to the administrative down state, network administrators are allowed to administratively turn off the operation of the IS-IS protocol without losing the protocol configuration, to make a series of changes to the protocol configuration without having the operation of the protocol transition through intermediate-and perhaps undesirable-states, and to then reenable the protocol at a suitable time.

Prerequisites for IS-IS

The following prerequisites are necessary before configuring IS-IS:

- Knowledge of your network design and how you want traffic to flow through it before configuring IS-IS.
- Define areas, prepare an addressing plan for the devices (including defining the NETs), and determine the interfaces that will run IS-IS.
- Before you configure your devices, prepare a matrix of adjacencies that shows what neighbors should be expected in the adjacencies table. This will facilitate verification.

Guidelines for IS-IS

Firewall Mode Guidelines

Supported only in routed firewall mode. Transparent firewall mode is not supported.

Cluster Guidelines

Supported only in Individual Interface mode; Spanned EtherChannel mode is not supported.

Additional Guidelines

IS-IS is not supported with bidirectional forwarding.
Configure IS-IS

This section describes how to enable and configure the IS-IS process on your system.

Procedure

Step 1  Enable IS-IS Routing Globally, on page 888.
Step 2  Enable IS-IS Authentication, on page 892.
Step 3  Configure IS-IS LSP, on page 895
Step 4  Configure IS-IS Summary Addresses, on page 899.
Step 5  Configure IS-IS Passive Interfaces, on page 900.
Step 6  Configure IS-IS Interfaces, on page 901.
Step 7  Configure IS-IS Interface Hello Padding, on page 905
Step 8  Configure IS-IS IPv4 Address Family, on page 908.
Step 9  Configure IS-IS IPv6 Address Family, on page 912.

Enable IS-IS Routing Globally

IS-IS configuration is done in two parts. First, you configure the IS-IS process in global configuration mode, then specify the NET and the routing level for IS-IS in router configuration mode. There are other general parameters you can configure in router configuration mode that may make more sense for your network than configuring them per interface. This section contains those commands.

Second, you enable IS-IS protocol on individual interfaces in interface configuration mode so that the interface participates in dynamic routing and forms adjacencies with neighboring devices. You must enable routing on one or more interfaces before adjacencies can be established and dynamic routing is possible. See Configure IS-IS Interfaces, on page 901 for the procedures for configuring IS-IS on interfaces.

This procedure describes how to enable IS-IS as an IP routing protocol on the ASA and other general options in router configuration mode.

Before you begin

In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the changeto context name command.

Procedure

Step 1  Enable IS-IS as a routing protocol on the ASA:

router isis

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# router isis
Step 2
Specify the NET for the routing process:

`net network-entity-title`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# net 49.1234.aaaa.bbbb.cccc.00
```

The NET identifies the device for IS-IS. See About NET, on page 881 for more information on the NET.

**Step 3**
(Optional) Assign the routing level for the IS-IS routing process:

`is-type [level-1 | level-2-only | level-1-2]`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# is-type level-1
```

- (Optional) **level-1**—Indicates intra-area routing. The ASA only learns destinations inside its area.
- (Optional) **level-2-only**—Indicates inter-area routing. The ASA is part of the backbone and does not communicate with Level-1 routers in its own area.
- (Optional) **level-1-2**—The ASA performs both Level 1 and Level 2 routing. This router runs two instances of the routing process. It has one LSDB for destinations inside the area (Level 1 routing) and runs an SPF calculation to discover the area topology. It also has another LSDB with LSPs of all other backbone (Level 2) routers, and runs another SPF calculation to discover the topology of the backbone, and the existence of all other areas.

In conventional IS-IS configurations, the ASA acts as both a Level 1 (intra-area) and a Level 2 (inter-area) router. In multi-area IS-IS configurations, the first instance of the IS-IS routing process configured is by default a Level 1-2 (intra-area and inter-area) router. The remaining instances of the IS-IS process configured by default are Level 1 routers.

**Note** We highly recommend that you configure the type of IS-IS routing process.

**Step 4**
Enable IS-IS dynamic hostname capability on the ASA:

`hostname dynamic`

This command is enabled by default. See IS-IS Dynamic Hostname, on page 882 for detailed information about the dynamic hostname in IS-IS.

**Step 5**
Configure hello padding for all interfaces on the ASA:

`hello padding multi-point`

This command is enabled by default. It configures IS-IS hellos to the full MTU size. This allows for early detection of errors that result from transmission problems with large frames or errors that result from mismatched MTUs on adjacent interfaces.

You can disable hello padding (**no hello padding multi-point** for all interfaces on a router for the IS-IS routing process) to avoid wasting network bandwidth in case the MTU of both interfaces is the same or in the
case of translational bridging. When hello padding is disabled, the ASA still sends the first five IS-IS hellos padded to the full MTU size to maintain the benefits of discovering MTU mismatches.

Enter the `show clns interface` command in privileged EXEC mode to show that hello padding has been turned off at the router level, See Monitoring IS-IS, on page 917 for more information.

**Step 6** (Optional) Enable the ASA to generate a log message when an NLSP IS-IS adjacency changes state (up or down):

```
log-adjacency-changes [all]
```

This command is disabled by default. Logging adjacency changes is useful when monitoring large networks. Messages are in the following form:

**Example:**

```
%CLNS-5-ADJCHANGE: ISIS: Adjacency to 0000.0000.0034 (Serial0) Up, new adjacency
%CLNS-5-ADJCHANGE: ISIS: Adjacency to 0000.0000.0034 (Serial0) Down, hold time expired
```

`all`—(Optional) Includes changes generated by non_IIH events.

**Step 7** (Optional) Disable the IS-IS protocol so that it cannot form any adjacency on any interface and will clear the LSP database:

```
protocol shutdown
```

This command lets you disable the IS-IS protocol for a specific routing instance without removing any existing IS-IS configurations parameters. When you enter this command, the IS-IS protocol continues to run on the router, and you can use the current IS-IS configuration, but IS-IS does not form any adjacencies on any interface, and it also clears the IS-IS LSP database. To disable IS-IS for a specific interface, use the `isis protocol shutdown` command. See Configure IS-IS Interfaces, on page 901 for the procedure.

**Step 8** (Optional) Assign a high priority to an IS-IS IP prefix:

```
routepriority high tag tag-value
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# route priority high tag 100
```

`tag tag-value`—Assigns a high priority to IS-IS IP prefixed with a specific route tag. The range is 1 to 4294967295.

Use this command to tag higher priority IS-IS IP prefixes for faster processing and installation in the global routing table, which results in faster convergence. For example, you can help VoIP gateway addresses get processed first to help VoIP traffic get updated faster than other types of packets.

**Step 9** (Optional) Globally change the metric value for all IS-IS interfaces:

```
metric default-value [level-1 | level-2]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# metric 55 level-1
```

- `default-value`—The metric value to be assigned to the link and used to calculate the path cost via the links to destinations. The range is 1 to 63. The default is 10.
• (Optional) **level-I** — Sets Level 1 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.

• (Optional) **level-2** — Sets Level 2 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.

We recommend you use the `metric` command when you need to change the default metric for all IS-IS interfaces. This prevents user errors, such as unintentionally removing a set metric from an interface without configuring a new value and unintentionally allowing the interface to revert to the default metric of 10, thereby becoming a highly preferred interface in the network.

**Step 10**  
(Optional) Configure the ASA to generate and only accept new-style, length, value objects (TLVs):

```
metric-style narrow | transition | wide [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# metric-style wide level-1
```

- **narrow** — Uses the old style of TLVs with narrow metrics.
- **transition** — Instructs the ASA to accept both old- and new-style TLVs.
- **wide** — Use the new style of TLVs to carry wider metrics.

• (Optional) **level-1** — Enables this command on routing Level 1.

• (Optional) **level-2** — Enables this command on routing Level 2.

• (Optional) **level-1-2** — Enables this command on routing Level 1 and Level 2.

This command causes the ASA to generate and accept only new-style TLVs, which causes the ASA to use less memory and other resources than if it generates both old-style and new-style TLVs.

**Step 11**  
(Optional) Configure the priority of designated ASAs on all interfaces:

```
priority number-value
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# priority 80
```

- **number-value** — The priority of the ASA. The range is 0 to 127. The default is 64.

**Step 12**  
(Optional) Configure additional manual addresses for an IS-IS area:

```
max-area-addresses number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# max-area-addresses 3
```

- **number** — The number of manual addresses to add. The range is 3 to 254. There is no default value.

This command lets you maximize the size of an IS-IS area by configuring additional manual addresses. You specify the number of addresses you want to add and assign a NET address to create each manual address. See **About NET, on page 881** for information on the NET.

**Step 13**  
Configure multipath load sharing for IS-IS:
**maximum-paths** *number-of-paths*

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router)# maximum-paths 8

*number-of-paths*—The number of routes to install in the routing table. The range is 1 to 8. The default is 1.

The **maximum-path** command is used to configure IS-IS multi-load sharing when ECMP is configured in the ASA.

---

**Enable IS-IS Authentication**

IS-IS route authentication prevents the introduction of unauthorized or false routing messages from unapproved sources. You can set a password for each IS-IS area or domain to prevent unauthorized routers from injecting false routing information into the link-state database, or you can configure a type of IS-IS authentication, either IS-IS MD5 or enhanced clear text authentication. You can also set authentication per interface. All IS-IS neighbors on interfaces configured for IS-IS message authentication must be configured with the same authentication mode and key for adjacencies to be established.

See **About IS-IS**, on page 881 for more information on areas and domains.

**Before you begin**

Before you can enable IS-IS route authentication, you must enable IS-IS and set up an area. See **Enable IS-IS Routing Globally**, on page 888 for the procedure.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enter IS-IS router configuration mode and configure an IS-IS area authentication password:

**area-password** *password [authenticate snp {validate | send-only} ]**

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# router isis
ciscoasa(config-router)# area-password track authenticate snp validate

- **password**—The password you assign.
- (Optional) **authenticate snp**—Causes the system to insert the password into SNPs.
- **validate**—Causes the system to insert the password into the SNPs and check the password in SNPs that it receives.
- **send-only**—Causes the system to insert only the password into the SNPs, but not check the password in SNPs that it receives. Use this keyword during a software upgrade to ease the transition.

Using this command on all ASAs in an area prevents unauthorized routers from injecting false routing information in the link-state database. However, this password is exchanged as plain text and thus provides only limited security.
The password is inserted in Level 1 (station router level) PDU LSPs, CSNPs, and PSNPs. If you do not specify the authenticate snp keyword with either the validate or send-only keyword, the IS-IS protocol does not insert the password into SNPs.

**Step 2**

Enter IS-IS router configuration mode and configure an IS-IS domain authentication password:

```
domain-password password [authenticate snp {validate | send-only} ]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# domain-password users2j45 authenticate snp validate
```

- **password**—The password you assign.
- **(Optional) authenticate snp**—Causes the system to insert the password into sequence number PDUs (SNPs).
- **validate**—Causes the system to insert the password into the SNPs and check the password in SNPs that it receives.
- **send-only**—Causes the system to insert only the password into the SNPs, but not check the password in SNPs that it receives. Use this keyword during a software upgrade to ease the transition.

This password is exchanged as plain text and thus provides only limited security.

The password is inserted in Level 2 (area router level) PDU LSPs, CSNPs, and PSNPs. If you do not specify the authenticate snp keyword with either the validate or send-only keyword, the IS-IS protocol does not insert the password into SNPs.

**Step 3**

Configure the IS-IS instance globally or per interface to have authentication performed only on IS-IS packets being sent (not received):

**Router mode:** `authentication send-only [level-1 | level-2]`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# authentication send-only level-1
```

**Interface mode:** `isis authentication send-only [level-1 | level-2]`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis authentication send-only level-1
```

- **(Optional) level-1**—Authentication is performed only on Level 1 packets that are being sent (not received).
- **(Optional) level-2**—Authentication is performed only on Level 2 packets that are being sent (not received).

Use this command before configuring the authentication mode and authentication key chain so that the implementation of authentication goes smoothly. If you do not specify Level 1 or Level 2, send only applies to both levels.
Note: ASAs will have more time for the keys to be configured on each ASA if authentication is inserted only on the packets being sent, not checked on packets being received. After all of the ASAs that must communicate are configured with this command, enable the authentication mode and key chain on each ASA.

Step 4
Specify the type of authentication mode used in IS-IS packets for the IS-IS instance globally or per interface:

Router mode: `authentication mode {md5 | text} [level-1 | level-2]`

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config-router)# authentication mode md5 level-1
```

Interface mode: `isis authentication mode {md5 | text} [level-1 | level-2]`

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis authentication mode md5 level-1
```

- **md5** — Enables Message Digest 5 authentication.
- **text** — Uses clear text authentication.
- (Optional) **level-1** — Enables the specified authentication for Level 1 packets only.
- (Optional) **level-2** — Enables the specified authentication for Level 2 packets only.

If you have clear text authentication configured by using the `area-password` or `domain-password`, the `isis authentication mode` overrides both of those commands. If you configure `isis authentication mode` and then try to configure the `area-password` or `domain-password`, you are not allowed to do so. If you do not specify Level 1 or Level 2, the mode applies to both levels.

Step 5
Enable authentication for IS-IS globally or per interface:

Router mode: `authentication key [0 | 8] password [level-1 | level-2]`

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config-router)# authentication key 0 site1 level-1
```

Interface mode: `isis authentication key [0 | 8] password [level-1 | level-2]`

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# router isis
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis authentication key 0 second level-1
```

- **0** — Specifies an unencrypted password will follow.
- **8** — Specifies an encrypted password will follow.
- **password** — Enables authentication and specifies the key.
- (Optional) **level-1** — Enables authentication for Level 1 packets only.
• (Optional) **level-2**—Enables authentication for Level 2 packets only.

If no password is configured with the `key` command, no key authentication is performed. Key authentication can apply to clear text or MD5 authentication. See Step 4 to set the mode. Only one authentication key is applied to IS-IS at one time. If you configure a second key, the first is overridden. If you do not specify Level 1 or Level 2, the password applies to both levels.

**Step 6**
Configure the authentication password for an interface:

```
isis password password [level-1 | level-2]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis password analyst level-1
```

• `password`—Authentication password you assign to an interface.

• (Optional) **level-1**—Configures the authentication password for Level 1 independently. For Level 1 routing, the ASA acts as a station router only.

• (Optional) **level-2**—Configures the authentication password for Level 2 independently. For level 2 routing, the ASA acts as an area router only.

This command lets you prevent unauthorized routers from forming adjacencies with this ASA and thus protects the network from intruders. The password is exchanged as plain text and thus provides limited security. You can assign different passwords for different routing levels using the `level-1` and `level-2` keywords.

**Examples**

The following example shows an IS-IS instance with MD5 authentication performed on Level 1 packets and to send any key belonging to the key chain named site1:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router isis
Ciscoasa(config-router)# net 49.0000.0101.0101.0101.00
Ciscoasa(config-router)# is-type level-1
Ciscoasa(config-router)# authentication send-only level-1
Ciscoasa(config-router)# authentication mode md5 level-1
Ciscoasa(config-router)# authentaction key 0 site1 level-1
```

**Configure IS-IS LSP**

An IS generates LSPs to advertise its neighbors and the destinations that are directly connected to IS-IS. See IS-IS PDU Types, on page 882 for more detailed information on LSPs.

Use the following commands to configure LSPs so that you have a faster convergence configuration.
Before you begin

In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter the \texttt{change to context name} command.

Procedure

\textbf{Step 1} Enter router configuration mode:

\texttt{router isis}

\textbf{Example:}

\begin{verbatim}
ciscoasa(config)# router isis
ciscoasa(config-router)#
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Step 2} Configure the ASA to ignore IS-IS LSPs that are received with internal checksum errors rather than purging the LSPs:

\texttt{ignore-lsp-errors}

\textbf{Example:}

\begin{verbatim}
ciscoasa(config-router)# ignore-lsp-errors
\end{verbatim}

IS-IS requires that an LSP with an incorrect data link checksum be purged by the receiver, which causes the initiator of the packet to regenerate it. If a network has a link that causes data corruption while still delivering LSPs with correct data link checksums, a continuous cycle of purging and regenerating large numbers of packets can occur, which can render the network nonfunctional. Use this command to ignore the LSPs rather than purge them. The default is enabled.

\textbf{Step 3} Configure IS-IS to advertise only prefixes that belong to passive interfaces:

\texttt{advertise passive-only}

This command excludes IP prefixes of connected networks from LSP advertisements and thus reduces IS-IS convergence time, because fewer prefixes are advertised in the router non-pseudonode LSP.

\textbf{Step 4} Configure IS-IS LSPs to be full:

\texttt{fast-flood /sp-number}

\textbf{Example:}

\begin{verbatim}
ciscoasa(config-router)# fast-flood 7
\end{verbatim}

(Optional) \texttt{/sp-number}—The number of LSPs to be flooded before starting SPF.

This command sends a specified number of LSPs from the ASA. The LSPs invoke SPF before running SPF. Speeding up the LSP flooding process improves overall convergence time. The range is 1 to 15. The default is 5.

\textbf{Note} We recommend that you enable fast flooding of LSPs before the router runs the SPF computation.

\textbf{Step 5} Configure the MTU size of IS-IS LSPs:
**lsp-mtu** *bytes*

**Example:**

```sh
ciscoasa(config-router)# lsp-mtu 1300
```

*bytes*—The maximum packet size in bytes. The number of bytes must be less than or equal to the smallest MTU of any link in the network. The range is 128 to 4352.

**Step 6** Set the maximum time that LSPs persist in the ASA's database without being refreshed:

**max-lsp-lifetime** *seconds*

**Example:**

```sh
ciscoasa(config-router)# max-lsp-lifetime 2400
```

*seconds*—The lifetime of the LSP in seconds. The range is 1 to 65,535. The default is 1200.

If the lifetime is exceeded before a refresh LSP arrives, the LSP is dropped from the database.

**Step 7** Customize IS-IS throttling of SPF calculations:

```
spf-interval [level-1 | level-2] spf-max-wait [spf-initial-wait spf-second wait]
```

**Example:**

```sh
ciscoasa(config-router)# spf-interval level-1 5 10 20
```

- (Optional) **level-1**—Apply intervals to Level 1 areas only.

- (Optional) **level-2**—Apply intervals to Level 2 areas only.

- **spf-max-wait**—Indicates the maximum interval between two consecutive SPF calculations. The range is 1 to 120 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.

- (Optional) **spf-initial-wait**—Indicates the initial wait time after a topology change before the first SPF calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5500 milliseconds (5.5 seconds).

  Each subsequent wait interval is twice as long as the previous one until the wait interval reaches the SPF maximum wait interval specified.

- (Optional) **spf-second-wait**—Indicates the interval between the first and second SPF calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5500 milliseconds (5.5 seconds).

SPF calculations are performed only when the topology changes. This command controls how often the software performs the SPF calculation.

**Note** The SPF calculation is processor-intensive. Therefore, it may be useful to limit how often this is done, especially when the area is large and the topology changes often. Increasing the SPF interval reduces the processor load of the ASA, but potentially slows down the rate of convergence.

**Step 8** Customize IS-IS throttling of LSP generation:

```
lsp-gen-interval [level-1 | level-2] lsp-max-wait [lsp-initial-wait lsp-second wait]
```

**Example:**
Configure IS-IS LSP

Step 9
Set the LSP refresh interval:

```
  lsp-refresh-interval seconds
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# lsp-refresh-interval 1080
```

(Optional) `seconds`—The interval at which LSPs are refreshed. The range is 1 to 65535 seconds. The default value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).

The refresh interval determines the rate at which the software periodically transmits in LSPs the route topology information that it originates. This is done to keep the database information from becoming too old.

**Note** LSPs must be periodically refreshed before their lifetimes expire. The value set for the `lsp-refresh-interval` command should be less than the value set for the `max-lsp-lifetime` command; otherwise, LSPs will time out before they are refreshed. If you set the LSP lifetime too low compared to the LSP refresh interval, the software reduces the LSP refresh interval to prevent the LSPs from timing out.

Step 10
Customize IS-IS throttling of PRCs:

```
  prc-interval prc-max-wait [prc-initial-wait prc-second wait]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# prc-interval 5 10 20
```

- `prc-max-wait`—Indicates the maximum interval between two consecutive PRC calculations. The range is 1 to 120 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

- (Optional) `prc-initial-wait`—Indicates the initial PRC wait time after a topology change. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 2000 milliseconds.

  Each subsequent wait interval is twice as long as the previous one until the wait interval reaches the PRC maximum wait interval specified.
• (Optional) **pre-second-wait**—Indicates the interval between the first and second PRC calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5000 milliseconds (5 seconds).

PRC is the software process of calculating routes without performing an SPF calculation. This is possible when the topology of the routing system itself has not changed, but a change is detected in the information announced by a particular IS or when it is necessary to attempt to reinstall such routes in the RIB.

**Step 11**

Configure which routes are suppressed when the PDU becomes full:

```
lsp-full suppress {external [interlevel] | interlevel [external] | none}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# lsp-full suppress interlevel external
```

- **external**—Suppresses any redistributed routes on this ASA.
- **interlevel**—Suppresses any routes coming from the other level. For example, if the Level 2 LSP becomes full, routes from Level 1 are suppressed.
- **none**—Suppresses no routes.

In networks where there is no limit placed on the number of redistributed routes into IS-IS (that is, the `redistribute maximum-prefix` command is not configured), it is possible that the LSP will fill up and routes are dropped. Use the `lsp-full suppress` command to define in advance which routes are suppressed if the LSP gets full.

---

**Configure IS-IS Summary Addresses**

Multiple groups of addresses can be summarized for a given level. Routes learned from other routing protocols can also be summarized. The metric used to advertise the summary is the smallest metric of all the more specific routes. This helps to reduce the size of the routing table.

You need to manually define summary addresses if you want to create summary addresses that do not occur at a network number boundary or if you want to use summary addresses on an ASA with automatic route summarization disabled.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enter router configuration mode:

```
router isis
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router isis
ciscoasa(config-router)#
```

**Step 2**

Create aggregate addresses for IS-IS:

```
summary-address address mask [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2] tag tag-number metric metric-value
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-router)# summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 tag 100 metric 110

- **address**—Summary address designated for a range of IP addresses.
- **mask**—IP subnet mask used for the summary route.
- (Optional) **level-1**—Only routes redistributed into Level 1 are summarized with the configured address and mask value.
- (Optional) **level-1-2**—Summary routes are applied when redistributing routes into Level 1 and Level 2 and when Level 2 IS-IS advertises Level 1 routes as reachable in its area.
- (Optional) **level-2**—Routes learned by Level 1 routing are summarized into the Level 2 backbone with the configured address and mask value. Redistributed routes into Level 2 IS-IS are summarized also.
- (Optional) **tag tag-number**—Specifies the number used to tag the summary route. The range is 1 to 4294967295.
- (Optional) **metric metric-value**—Specifies the metric value applied to the summary route. The `metric` keyword is assigned to the link and used to calculate the path cost via the links to destinations. You can configure this metric for Level 1 or Level 2 routing only. The range is 1 to 4294967295. The default value is 10.

Enter the `show clns interface` command to verify metric values for interfaces, See Monitoring IS-IS, on page 917 for more information.

**Configure IS-IS Passive Interfaces**

You can disable IS-IS hello packets and routing updates on interfaces while still including the interface addresses in the topology database. These interfaces will not form IS-IS neighbor adjacencies.

If you have an interface that you do not want to participate in IS-IS routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, configure the passive interfaces (using the `passive-interface` command) to prevent that interface from using IS-IS. Additionally, you can specify the version of IS-IS that is used by the ASA for updates. Passive routing assists in controlling the advertisement of IS-IS routing information and disables the sending and receiving of IS-IS routing updates on an interface.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter router configuration mode:

```
router isis
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# router isis
ciscoasa(config-router)#

ciscoasa(config-router)#

**Step 2** Configure a passive interface on the ASA:
passive-interface interface-name

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router)# passive-interface inside

  • default—Suppress routing updates on all interfaces.
  • management—Suppress updates on Management 0/1 interface.
  • management2—Suppress updates on Management 0/2 interface.
  • inside—Suppress updates on the inside interface.

This command configures interfaces NOT to form IS-IS neighbor adjacencies yet to include the interface addresses in the IS-IS database.

Step 3

Configure the ASA to advertise passive interfaces:

advertise passive-only

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router)# advertise passive-only

This command configures IS-IS to advertise only prefixes that belong to passive interfaces. It excludes IP prefixes of connected networks from LSP advertisements, which reduces IS-IS convergence time.

Configure IS-IS Interfaces

This procedure describes how to modify individual ASA interfaces for IS-IS routing. You can modify the following:

  • General settings such as enabling IS-IS, enabling IS-IS shutdown protocol, priorities, tags, and adjacency filters on an interface.

  • Authentication key and mode—See Enable IS-IS Authentication, on page 892 for the procedures for configuring authentication on interfaces.

  • Hello padding values—See Configure IS-IS Interface Hello Padding, on page 905 for the procedures for configuring hello padding on interfaces.

  • LSP settings

  • The interface delay metric used in IS-IS metric calculations.

Before you begin

Before the IS-IS routing process is useful, you must assign a NET and some interfaces must have IS-IS enabled. You can configure only one process to perform Level 2 (inter-area) routing. If Level 2 routing is configured on any process, all additional processes are automatically configured as Level 1. You can configure this process to perform intra-area (Level 1) routing at the same time. An interface cannot be part of more than one
area, except in the case where the associated routing process is performing both Level 1 and Level 2 routing. See Enable IS-IS Routing Globally, on page 888 for the procedure.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface interface_id
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis
```

**Step 2** Filter the establishment of IS-IS adjacencies:

```
isis adjacency-filter name [match-all]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis adjacency-filter ourfriends match-all
```

• *name*—The name of the filter set or expression to apply.

• *(Optional)* **match-all**—All NSAP addresses must match the filter to accept the adjacency. If not specified (the default), only one address needs to match the filter for the adjacency to be accepted.

Filtering is performed by building NSAP addresses out of incoming IS-IS hello packets by combining each area address in the hello with the system ID. Each of these NSAP addresses is then passed through the filter. If any one NSAP matches, the filter is considered passed, unless the **match-all** keyword is specified, in which case all addresses must pass. The functionality of the **match-all** keyword is useful in performing negative tests, such as accepting an adjacency only if a particular address is not present.

**Step 3** Advertise IS-IS prefixes of connected networks in LSP advertisements on an IS-IS interface:

```
isis advertise prefix
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis advertise prefix
```

To improve IS-IS convergence time, use the **no isis advertise prefix** command. This excludes IP prefixes of connected network from LSP advertisements and reduces IS-IS convergence time. The default is enabled.

**Note** Configuring the **no** form of this command per IS-IS interface is a small-scale solution to reduce IS-IS convergence time because fewer prefixes are advertised in the router non-pseudonode LSP. An alternative to the **isis advertise prefix** command is the **advertise passive-only** command, which is a scalable solution because it is configured per IS-IS instance.

**Step 4** Enable IPv6 on an IS-IS interface:

```
ipv6 router isis
```

**Example:**

 CLI Book 1: Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide, 9.10
ciscoasa(config-if)# ipv6 router isis

**Step 5**
Configure the time-delay between successive IS-IS LSP transmissions per interface:

`isis lsp-interval milliseconds`

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis lsp-interval 100
```

*milliseconds*—The time delay between successive LSPs. The range is 1 to 4294967298. The default is 33 milliseconds.

In topologies with a large number of IS-IS neighbors and interfaces, an ASA may have difficulty with the CPU load imposed by LSP transmission and reception. This command reduces the LSP transmission rate (and by implication the reception rate of other systems).

**Step 6**
Configure the value of an IS-IS metric:

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis metric {metric-value | maximum} [level-1 | level-2]
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis metric 15 level-1
```

- **metric-value**—Metric assigned to the link and used to calculate the cost from each other router via the links in the network to other destinations. You can configure this metric for Level 1 or Level 2 routing. The range is from 1 to 63. The default value is 10.
- **maximum**—Excludes a link or adjacency from the SPF calculation.
- **(Optional) level-1**—Specifies that this metric should be used only in the SPF calculation for Level 1 (intra-area) routing. If no optional keyword is specified, the metric is enabled on routing Level 1 and Level 2.
- **(Optional) level-2**—Specifies that this metric should be used only in the SPF calculation for Level 2 (inter-area) routing. If no optional keyword is specified, the metric is enabled on routing Level 1 and Level 2.

**Step 7**
Configure the priority of designated ASAs on the interface:

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis priority number-value [level-1 | level-2]
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis priority 80 level-1
```

- **number-value**—Sets the priority of an ASA. The range is 0 to 127. The default is 64.
- **(Optional) level-1**—Sets the priority for Level 1 independently.
- **(Optional) level-2**—Sets the priority for Level 2 independently.

The priority is used to determine which ASA on a LAN will be the designated router or DIS. The priorities are advertised in the hello packets. The ASA with the highest priority becomes the DIS.
Note  In IS-IS there is no backup designated router. Setting the priority to 0 lowers the chance of this system becoming the DIS, but does not prevent it. If a router with a higher priority comes on line, it takes over the role from the current DIS. In the case of equal priorities, the highest MAC address breaks the tie.

**Step 8** Disable IS-IS protocol so that it cannot form adjacencies on a specified interface and place the IP address of the interface into the LSP that is generated by the ASA:

`isis protocol shutdown`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis protocol shutdown
```

This command lets you disable the IS-IS protocol for a specified interface without removing the configuration parameters. The IS-IS protocol does not form any adjacencies for the interface for which this command has been configured, and the IP address of the interface is put into the LSP that is generated by the router. Use the `protocol shutdown` command if you do not want IS-IS to form any adjacency on any interface and to clear the IS-IS LSP database. See Enable IS-IS Routing Globally, on page 888 for the procedure.

**Step 9** Configure the amount of time between retransmission of each IS-IS LSP:

`isis retransmit-interval seconds`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis retransmit-interval 60
```

(Optional) *seconds*—Time between retransmission of each LSP. The number should be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. The range is 0 to 65535. The default is 5 seconds.

Make sure the `seconds` argument is conservative, otherwise needless retransmission results. This command has no effect on LAN (multi-point) interfaces.

**Step 10** Configure the amount of time between retransmissions of each IS-IS LSP:

`isis retransmit-throttle-interval milliseconds`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis retransmit-throttle-interval 300
```

(Optional) *milliseconds*—Minimum delay between LSP retransmissions on the interface. The range is 0 to 65535.

This command can be useful in very large networks with many LSPs and many interfaces as a way of controlling LSP retransmission traffic. This command controls the rate at which LSPs can be resent on the interface.

This command is distinct from the rate at which LSPs are sent on the interface (controlled by the `isis lsp-interval` command) and the period between retransmissions of a single LSP (controlled by the `isis retransmit-interval` command). You can use these commands in combination to control the offered load of routing traffic from one ASA to its neighbors.

**Step 11** Set a tag on the IP address configured for an interface when the IP prefix is put into an IS-IS LSP:
**isis tag tag-number**

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-if)# isis tag 100

*tag-number*—The number that serves as a tag on an IS-IS route. The range is 1 to 4294967295.

No action occurs on a tagged route until the tag is used, for example, to redistribute routes or summarize routes. Configuring this command triggers the ASA to generate new LSPs because the tag is a new piece of information in the packet.

**Examples**

In this example, two interfaces are tagged with different tag values. By default, these two IP addresses would have been put into the IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2 database. However, if you use the `redistribute` command with a route map to match tag 110, only IP address 172.16.0.0 is put into the Level 2 database.

```plaintext
ciscoasa (config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0
ciscoasa (config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ciscoasa (config-if)# isis

ciscoasa (config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/1
ciscoasa (config-if)# ip address 172.16.0.0
ciscoasa (config-if)# isis

ciscoasa (config-if)# isis tag 120

ciscoasa (config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/1

ciscoasa (config-if)# ip address 172.16.0.0

ciscoasa (config-if)# isis

ciscoasa (config-if)# isis tag 110

ciscoasa (config-router)# route-map match-tag permit 10

ciscoasa (config-router)# match tag 110

ciscoasa (config)# router isis

ciscoasa (config-router)# net 49.0001.0001.0001.0001.00

ciscoasa (config-router)# redistribute isis ip level-1 into level-2 route-map match-tag
```

**Configure IS-IS Interface Hello Padding**

Hello packets are responsible for discovering and maintaining neighbors. You can configure the following hello padding parameters at the interface level. See *Enable IS-IS Routing Globally*, on page 888 to enable/disable hello padding for the whole IS-IS.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enter interface configuration mode:

```
interface interface_id
```

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis
Configure IS-IS Interface Hello Padding

**Step 2** Enter interface configuration mode to configure padding on IS-IS hello protocol data units (IIH PDUs) for all interfaces on the ASA:

`isis hello padding`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis hello padding
```

Hellos are padded to the full MTU, which allows for early detection of errors that result from transmission problems with large frames or errors that result from mismatched MTUs on adjacent interfaces. IS-IS hello padding is enabled by default.

**Note** You can disable hello padding to avoid wasting network bandwidth in case the MTU of both interfaces is the same or in case of translational bridging. While hello padding is disabled, the ASAs still send the first five IS-IS hellos padded to the full MTU size to maintain the benefits of discovering MTU mismatches.

**Step 3** Specify the length of time between consecutive hello packets sent by IS-IS:

```
isis hello-interval {seconds | minimal} [level-1 | level-2]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis hello-interval 5 level-1
```

- **seconds**—The length of time between hello packets. By default, a value three times the hello interval seconds is advertised as the hold time in the hello packets sent. You can change the multiplier of 3 by configuring the `isis hello-multiplier` command. With smaller hello intervals, topological changes are detected faster, but there is more routing traffic. The range is 0 to 65535. The default is 10.

- **minimal**—Causes the system to compute the hello interval based on the hello multiplier (specified by the `isis hello-multiplier` command) so that the resulting hold time is 1 second.

- (Optional) **level-1**—Configures the hello interval for Level 1 independently. Use this on X.25, Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS), and Frame Relay multi-access networks.

- (Optional) **level-2**—Configures the hello interval for Level 2 independently. Use this on X.25, SMDS, and Frame Relay multi-access networks.

**Note** Although a slower hello interval saves bandwidth and CPU usage, there are some situations when a faster hello interval is preferred, for example, a large configuration that uses Traffic Engineering (TE) tunnels. If the TE tunnel uses IS-IS as the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), and the IP routing process is restarted at the router at the ingress point of the network (head-end), then all the TE tunnels get resignalized with the default hello interval. A faster hello interval prevents this resignalization. To configure a faster hello interval, you need to increase the IS-IS hello interval manually using the `isis hello-multiplier` command.

**Step 4** Specify the number of IS-IS hello packets a neighbor must miss before the ASA declares the adjacency as down:

```
isis hello-multiplier multiplier [level-1 | level-2]
```

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config-if)# isis hello-multiplier 10 level-1

- **multiplier**—The advertised hold time in IS-IS hello packets is set to the hello multiplier times the hello interval. Neighbors declare an adjacency to this ASA down after not having received any IS-IS hello packets during the advertised hold time. You can set the hold time (and thus the hello multiplier and the hello interval) on a per-interface basis, and it can be different between different routers in one area. The range is 3 to 1000. The default is 3.

- (Optional) **level-1**—Configures the hello multiplier independently for Level 1 adjacencies.

- (Optional) **level-2**—Configures the hello multiplier independently for Level 2 adjacencies.

Use this command in circumstances where hello packets are lost frequently and IS-IS adjacencies are failing unnecessarily.

**Note** Using a smaller hello multiplier will give fast convergence, but can result in more routing instability. Change the hello multiplier to a larger value to help network stability when needed. Never configure a hello multiplier lower than the default value of 3.

**Step 5** Configure the type of adjacency used for the IS-IS:

`isis circuit-type [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2-only]`

**Example:**

`ciscoasa(config-if)# isis circuit-type level-2-only`

- (Optional) **level-1**—Configures an ASA for Level 1 adjacency only.

- (Optional) **level-1-2**—Configures an ASA for Level 1 and Level 2 adjacency.

- (Optional) **level-2**—Configures an ASA for Level 2 adjacency only.

You do not normally need to configure this command. The correct way is to configure the level on an ASA. See *Enable IS-IS Routing Globally*, on page 888 for the procedure. You should configure some interfaces as Level 2 only on ASAs that are between areas (Level 1-2 routers). This saves bandwidth by sending out unused Level 1 hello packets.

**Step 6** Configure the interval at which periodic CSNP packets are sent on broadcast interfaces:

`isis csnp-interval seconds [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2]`

**Example:**

`ciscoasa(config-if)# isis csnp-interval 30 level-1`

- **seconds**—Interval of time between transmission of CSNPs on multi-access networks. This interval only applies for the designated ASA. The range is 0 to 65,535. The default is 10 seconds.

- (Optional) **level-1**—Configures the interval of time between transmission of CSNPs for Level 1 independently.

- (Optional) **level-2**—Configures the interval of time between transmission of CSNPs for Level 2 independently.
It is unlikely that you will need to change the default value for this command.

This command applies only for the DR for a specified interface. Only DRs send CSNP packets to maintain database synchronization. You can configure the CSNP interval independently for Level 1 and Level 2.

---

**Configure IS-IS IPv4 Address Family**

Routers are allowed to redistribute external prefixes or routes that are learned from any other routing protocol, static configuration, or connected interface. The redistributed routes are allowed in either a Level 1 router or a Level 2 router.

You can set up adjacency, Shortest Path First (SPF), and you can define conditions for redistributing routes from another routing domain into ISIS (redistribution) for IPv4 addresses.

**Before you begin**

Before you can enable IS-IS route authentication, you must enable IS-IS and set up an area. See Enable IS-IS Routing Globally, on page 888 for the procedure.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enter router configuration mode to configure an IPv4 address family:

```plaintext
router isis
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router isis
cisco(config-router)#
```

**Step 2**

Perform an adjacency check to check for IS-IS protocol support:

```plaintext
adjacency-check
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
cisco(config-router)# adjacency-check
```

**Step 3**

Define the administrative distance assigned to routes discovered by the IS-IS protocol:

```plaintext
distance weight
```

**weight**— Administrative distance assigned to IS-IS routes. The range is 1 to 255. The default is 115.

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-router)# distance 20
```

This command configures the distances applied to IS-IS routes when they are inserted in the RIB and influence the likelihood of these routes being preferred over routes to the same destination addresses discovered by other protocols.
In general, the higher the value of the administrative distance, the lower the trust rating. An administrative distance of 255 means that the routing information source cannot be trusted at all and should be ignored. Weight values are subjective; no quantitative method exists for choosing weight values.

**Step 4** Configure multi-path load sharing for IS-IS:

**maximum-paths number-of-paths**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# maximum-paths 8
```

**number-of-paths**—Number of routes to install in the routing table. The range is 1 to 8. The default is 1.

The **maximum-path** command is used to configure IS-IS multi-load sharing when ECMP is configured in the ASA.

**Step 5** Generate a default route into an IS-IS routing domain:

**default-information originate [route-map map-name]**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# default-information originate route-map RMAP
```

(Optional) **route-map map-name**—The routing process generates the default route if the route map is satisfied.

If an ASA configured with this command has a route to 0.0.0.0 in the routing table, IS-IS will originate an advertisement for 0.0.0.0 in its LSPs. Without a route map, the default is advertised only in Level 2 LSPs. For Level 1 routing, there is another mechanism to find the default route, which is to look for the closest Level 1 or Level 2 router. The closest Level 1 or Level 2 router can be found by looking at the ATT in Level 1 LSPs. With a **match ip address standard-access-list** command, you can specify one or more IP routes that must exist before the ASA will advertise 0/0.

**Step 6** Set the IS-IS metric globally for Level 1 and Level 2:

**metric default-value [level-1 | level-2]**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# metric 55 level-1
  ciscoasa(config-router)# metric 45 level-2
```

- **default-value**—The metric value to be assigned to the link and used to calculate the path cost via the links to destinations. The range is 1 to 63. The default is 10.
- (Optional) **level-1**—Sets Level 1 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.
- (Optional) **level-2**—Sets Level 2 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.

**Step 7** Specify the metric style and which levels to apply it to:

**metric-style [narrow | transition | wide] [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2]**

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config-router)# metric-style wide level-1

- **narrow**—Instructs the ASA to use the old style of TLVs with the narrow metric.
- **transition**—Instructs the ASA to accept both old- and new-style TLVs during transition.
- **wide**—Instructs the ASA to use the new style of TLVs to carry the wider metric.
  - (Optional) **level-1**—Sets Level 1 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.
  - (Optional) **level-2**—Sets Level 2 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.
  - (Optional) **level-1-2**—Sets Level 1 and Level 2 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.

**Step 8**

Specify constraints for when a Level 1-Level 2 router should set its attached bit:

```
set-attached-bit route-map map-tag
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# set-attached-bit route-map check-for-L2_backbone_connectivity
```

route-map map-tag—Identifier of a configured route map. If the specified route map is matched, the router continues to set its attached bit. This command is disabled by default.

In the current IS-IS implementation, as specified in ISO 10589, Level 1-Level 2 routers set their Level 1 LSP attached bit when they see other areas in their own domain or see other domains. However, in some network topologies, adjacent Level 1-Level 2 routers in different areas may lose connectivity to the Level 2 backbone. Level 1 routers may then send traffic destined outside of the area or domain to Level 1-Level 2 routers that may not have such connectivity.

This command allows more control over the attached bit setting for Level 1-Level 2 routers. The route map can specify one or more CLNS routes. If at least one of the match address route map clauses matches a route in the Level 2 CLNS routing table, and if all other requirements for setting the attached bit are met, the Level 1-Level 2 router continues to set the attached bit in its Level 1 LSP. If the requirements are not met or no match address route map clauses match a route in the Level 2 CLNS routing table, the attached bit is not set.

**Step 9**

Configure the ASA to signal other routers not to use it as an intermediate hop in their SPF calculations:

```
set-overload-bit [on-startup {seconds | wait-for bgp}] [suppress [interlevel | external]]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# set-overload-bit on-startup wait-for-bgp suppress interlevel external
```

- (Optional) **on-startup**—Sets the overload bit at system startup. The overload bit remains set for the number of seconds configured or until BGP has converged, depending on the subsequent argument or keyword specified.
- (Optional) **seconds**—The number of seconds the overload bit is set at system startup and remains set. The range is 5 to 86400.
- (Optional) **wait-for-bgp**—When the **on-startup** keyword is configured, causes the overload bit to be set at system startup and remain set until BGP has converged.
• (Optional) **suppress**—Causes the type of prefix identified by the subsequent keyword or keywords to be suppressed.

• (Optional) **interlevel**—When the **suppress** keyword is configured, prevents the IP prefixes learned from another IS-IS level from being advertised.

• (Optional) **external**—When the **suppress** keyword is configured, prevents the IP prefixes learned from other protocols being advertised.

This command forces the ASA to set the overload bit (also known as the hippity bit) in its non-pseudonode LSPs. Normally, the setting of the overload bit is allowed only when an ASA runs into problems. For example, when an ASA is experiencing a memory shortage, it might be that the link-state database is not complete, which results in an incomplete or inaccurate routing table. By setting the overload bit in its LSPs, other routers can ignore the unreliable router in their SPF calculations until the router has recovered from its problems. The result is that no paths through this router are seen by other routes in the IS-IS area. However, IP and CLNS prefixes are directly connected to this router.

**Step 10** Customize IS-IS throttling of PRCs:

```
prc-interval [prc-intial-wait [prc-second wait]]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# prc-interval 5 10 20
```

• **prc-max-wait**—Indicates the maximum interval between two consecutive PRC calculations. The range is 1 to 120 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

• (Optional) **prc-initial-wait**—Indicates the initial PRC wait time after a topology change. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 2000 milliseconds.

Each subsequent wait interval is twice as long as the previous one until the wait interval reaches the PRC maximum wait interval specified.

• (Optional) **prc-second-wait**—Indicates the interval between the first and second PRC calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5000 milliseconds (5 seconds).

PRC is the software process of calculating routes without performing an SPF calculation. This is possible when the topology of the routing system itself has not changed, but a change is detected in the information announced by a particular IS or when it is necessary to attempt to reinstall such routes in the RIB.

**Step 11** Customize IS-IS throttling of SPF calculations:

```
spf-interval [level-1 | level-2] [spf-max-wait [spf-initial-wait spf-second wait]]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# spf-interval level-1 5 10 20
```

• (Optional) **level-1**—Apply intervals to Level 1 areas only.

• (Optional) **level-2**—Apply intervals to Level 2 areas only.

• **spf-max-wait**—Indicates the maximum interval between two consecutive SPF calculations. The range is 1 to 120 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.
• (Optional) `spf-initial-wait`—Indicates the initial wait time after a topology change before the first SPF calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5500 milliseconds (5.5 seconds).

Each subsequent wait interval is twice as long as the previous one until the wait interval reaches the SPF maximum wait interval specified.

• (Optional) `spf-second-wait`—Indicates the interval between the first and second SPF calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5500 milliseconds (5.5 seconds).

SPF calculations are performed only when the topology changes. This command controls how often the software performs the SPF calculation.

**Note** The SPF calculation is processor-intensive. Therefore, it may be useful to limit how often this is done, especially when the area is large and the topology changes often. Increasing the SPF interval reduces the processor load of the ASA, but potentially slows down the rate of convergence.

**Step 12**
Configure IS-IS to honor external metrics during SPF calculations:

```
use external-metrics
```

**Step 13**
Configure a BGP, connected, IS-IS, OSPF, or Static route redistribution:

```
redistribute bgp | connected | isis | ospf | static | level-1 | level-2 | level 1-2 metric-type internal | external metric number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# redistribute static level-1 metric-type internal metric 6
```

**metric number**—Value for metric. The range is 1 to 4294967295.

---

**Attached Bit Configuration**

In the following example, the attached-bit will stay set when the router matches 49.00aa in the L2 CLNS routing table:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router isis
   ciscoasa(config-router)# clns filter-set L2_backbone_connectivity permit 49.00aa
   ciscoasa(config-router)# route-map check-for-L2_backbone_connectivity
   ciscoasa(config-router)# match clns address L2_Backbone_Connectivity
   ciscoasa(config)# router isis
   ciscoasa(config-router)#set-attached-bit route-map check-for-L2_backbone_connectivity
   ciscoasa(config-router)# end
   ciscoasa# show clns route 49.00aa
```

Known via "isis", distance 110, metric 30, Dynamic Entry
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  via tr2, Serial0
    isis, route metric is 30, route version is 58

---

**Configure IS-IS IPv6 Address Family**

You can set up adjacency, SPF, and you can define conditions for redistributing routes from another routing domain into IS-IS (redistribution) for IPv6 addresses.
Before you begin

Before you can enable IS-IS route authentication, you must enable IS-IS and set up an area. See Enable IS-IS Routing Globally, on page 888 for the procedure.

Procedure

Step 1
Enter router configuration mode:

```
router isis
```

Example:

```
cisco(config-router) #
```

Step 2
Specify the metric style as wide:

```
metric-style wide [transition] [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router isis
ciscoasa(config-router)# metric-style wide level-1
```

- (Optional) **transition** — Instructs the router to accept both old- and new-style TLVs.
- (Optional) **level-1** — Sets Level 1 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.
- (Optional) **level-2** — Sets Level 2 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.
- (Optional) **level-1-2** — Sets Level 1 and Level 2 IPv4 or IPv6 metric.

We recommend you use the **metric** command when you need to change the default metric for all IS-IS interfaces. This prevents user errors, such as unintentionally removing a set metric from an interface without configuring a new value and unintentionally allowing the interface to revert to the default metric of 10, thereby becoming a highly preferred interface in the network.

Step 3
Enter address family configuration mode to configure IS-IS routing sessions that use standard IPv4 or IPv6 address prefixes:

```
address-family ipv6 [unicast]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
cisco(config-router-af) #
```

Step 4
Perform an adjacency check to check for IS-IS protocol support:

```
adjacency-check
```

Example:

```
cisco(config-router-af) # adjacency-check
```
Step 5 Configure multi-path load sharing for IS-IS:

maximum-paths number-of-paths

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# maximum-paths 8

number-of-paths—The number of routes to install in the routing table. The range is 1 to 8. The default is 1. The maximum-path command is used to configure IS-IS multi-load sharing when ECMP is configured in the ASA.

Step 6 Define the administrative distance assigned to routes discovered by the IS-IS protocol:

distance weight

weight—The administrative distance assigned to IS-IS routes. The range is 1 to 255. The default is 115.

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# distance 20

This command configures the distances applied to IS-IS routes when they are inserted in the RIB and influence the likelihood of these routes being preferred over routes to the same destination addresses discovered by other protocols.

Note In general, the higher the value of the administrative distance, the lower the trust rating. An administrative distance of 255 means that the routing information source cannot be trusted at all and should be ignored. Weight values are subjective; no quantitative method exists for choosing weight values.

Step 7 Generate a default route into an IS-IS routing domain:

default-information originate [route-map map-name]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# default-information originate route-map TEST7

(Optional) route-map map-name—The routing process generates the default route if the route map is satisfied. If an ASA configured with this command has a route to 0.0.0.0 in the routing table, IS-IS will originate an advertisement for 0.0.0.0 in its LSPs. Without a route map, the default is advertised only in Level 2 LSPs. For Level 1 routing, there is another mechanism to find the default route, which is to look for the closest Level 1 or Level 2 router. The closest Level 1 or Level 2 router can be found by looking at the ATT in Level 1 LSPs. With a match ip address standard-access-list command, you can specify one or more IP routes that must exist before the ASA will advertise 0/0.

Step 8 Configure the ASA to signal other routers not to use it as an intermediate hop in their SPF calculations:

set-overload-bit [on-startup {seconds | wait-for bgp}] [suppress [interlevel | external]]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-router-af)# set-overload-bit on-startup wait-for-bgp suppress interlevel external
• (Optional) **on-startup**—Sets the overload bit at system startup. The overload bit remains set for the number of seconds configured or until BGP has converged, depending on the subsequent argument or keyword specified.

• (Optional) **seconds**—The number of seconds the overload bit is set at system startup and remains set. The range is 5 to 86400.

• (Optional) **wait-for-bgp**—When the **on-startup** keyword is configured, causes the overload bit to be set at system startup and remain set until BGP has converged.

• (Optional) **suppress**—Causes the type of prefix identified by the subsequent keyword or keywords to be suppressed.

• (Optional) **interlevel**—When the **suppress** keyword is configured, prevents the IP prefixes learned from another IS-IS level from being advertised.

• (Optional) **external**—When the **suppress** keyword is configured, prevents the IP prefixes learned from other protocols being advertised.

This command forces the ASA to set the overload bit (also known as the hippity bit) in its non-pseudonode LSPs. Normally, the setting of the overload bit is allowed only when an ASA runs into problems. For example, when an ASA is experiencing a memory shortage, it might be that the link-state database is not complete, which results in an incomplete or inaccurate routing table. By setting the overload bit in its LSPs, other routers can ignore the unreliable router in their SPF calculations until the router has recovered from its problems. The result is that no paths through this router are seen by other routes in the IS-IS area. However, IP and CLNS prefixes are directly connected to this router.

**Step 9**

Customize IS-IS throttling of PRCs:

```
prc-interval prc-max-wait [prc-initial-wait prc-second wait]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# prc-interval 5 10 20
```

• **prc-max-wait**—Indicates the maximum interval between two consecutive PRC calculations. The range is 1 to 120 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

• (Optional) **prc-initial-wait**—Indicates the initial PRC wait time after a topology change. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 2000 milliseconds.

Each subsequent wait interval is twice as long as the previous one until the wait interval reaches the PRC maximum wait interval specified.

• (Optional) **prc-second-wait**—Indicates the interval between the first and second PRC calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5000 milliseconds (5 seconds).

PRC is the software process of calculating routes without performing an SPF calculation. This is possible when the topology of the routing system itself has not changed, but a change is detected in the information announced by a particular IS or when it is necessary to attempt to reinstall such routes in the RIB.

**Step 10**

Customize IS-IS throttling of SPF calculations:

```
spf-interval [level-1 | level-2] spf-max-wait [spf-initial-wait spf-second wait]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# spf-interval 5 10 20
```

• **spf-max-wait**—Indicates the maximum interval between two consecutive SPF calculations. The range is 1 to 120 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

• (Optional) **spf-initial-wait**—Indicates the initial SPF wait time after a topology change. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 2000 milliseconds.

• (Optional) **spf-second-wait**—Indicates the interval between the first and second SPF calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5000 milliseconds (5 seconds).
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# spf-interval level-1 5 10 20

• (Optional) **level-1**—Apply intervals to Level 1 areas only.

• (Optional) **level-2**—Apply intervals to Level 2 areas only.

• **spf-max-wait**—Indicates the maximum interval between two consecutive SPF calculations. The range is 1 to 120 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.

• (Optional) **spf-initial-wait**—Indicates the initial wait time after a topology change before the first SPF calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5500 milliseconds (5.5 seconds).

  Each subsequent wait interval is twice as long as the previous one until the wait interval reaches the SPF maximum wait interval specified.

• (Optional) **spf-second-wait**—Indicates the interval between the first and second SPF calculation. The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5500 milliseconds (5.5 seconds).

SPF calculations are performed only when the topology changes. This command controls how often the software performs the SPF calculation.

**Note** The SPF calculation is processor-intensive. Therefore, it may be useful to limit how often this is done, especially when the area is large and the topology changes often. Increasing the SPF interval reduces the processor load of the ASA, but potentially slows down the rate of convergence.

**Step 11** Configure a BGP, connected, IS-IS, OSPF, or Static route redistribution:

```bash
redistribute bgp | connected | isis | ospf | static | level-1 | level-2 | level 1-2 metric-type internal | external metric number
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# redistribute static level-1 metric-type internal metric 6
```

**metric number**—The value for metric. The range is 1 to 4294967295.

**Step 12** Redistribute IS-IS routes specifically from Level 1 into Level 2 or from Level 2 into Level 1:

```bash
redistribute isis {level-1 | level-2} into {level-2 | level-1} [[distribute-list list-number] | [route-map map-tag]]
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-router-af)# redistribute isis level-1 into level-2 distribute-list 100
```

• **level-1 | level-2**—The level from which and to which you are redistributing IS-IS routes.

• **into**—The keyword that separates the level of routes being redistributed from the level into which you are redistributing routes.

• (Optional) **distribute-list list-number**—The number of a distribute list that controls the IS-IS redistribution. You can specify either a distribute list or a route map, but not both.

• (Optional) **route-map map-tag**—The name of a route map that controls the IS-IS redistribution. You can specify either a distribute list or a route map, but not both.
Note You must specify the `metric-style wide` command for the `redistribute isis` command to work. See Step 1 of this procedure.

In IS-IS, all areas are stub areas, which means that no routing information is leaked from the backbone (Level 2) into areas (Level 1). Level 1-only routers use default routing to the closest Level 1-Level 2 router in their area. This command lets you redistribute Level 2 IP routes into Level 1 areas. This redistribution enables Level 1-only routers to pick the best path for an IP prefix to get out of the area. This is an IP-only feature, CLNS routing is still stub routing.

Note For more control and stability you can configure a distribute list or route map to control which Level 2 IP routes can be redistributed into Level 1. This allows large IS-IS-IP networks to use area for better scalability.

**Step 13** Create aggregate prefixes for IS-IS IPv6 routes:

`summary-prefix ipv6-prefix [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2]`

**Example:**

```bash
cisco(config-router-af)# summary-prefix 2001::/96 level-1
```

- `ipv6 address`—The IPv6 prefix in the form X.X.X.X::X/0-128.
- (Optional) `level-1`—Only routes redistributed into Level 1 are summarized with the configured address and mask value.
- (Optional) `level-1-2`—Summary routes are applied when redistributing routes into Level 1 and Level2 IS-IS and when Level 2 IS-IS advertises Level 1 routes as reachable in it area.
- (Optional) `level-2`—Routes learned by Level 1 routing are summarized into the Level 2 backbone with the configured address and mask value. Redistributed routes into Level 2 IS-IS are summarized also.

---

**Monitoring IS-IS**

You can use the following commands to monitor the IS-IS routing process. For examples and descriptions of the command output, see the command reference.

**Monitoring the IS-IS Database**

Use the following commands to monitor the IS-IS database:

- `show isis database [level-1 | l1] [level-2 | l2] [detail]` —Displays the IS-IS link-state database for Level 1, Level 2, and the detailed contents of each LSP.
- `show isis database verbose` —Displays more information about the IS-IS database, such as sequence number, checksum, and holdtime for LSPs.

**Monitoring IS-IS Mapping Table Entries**

Use the following command to monitor IS-IS hostnames:

`show isis hostname`—Displays the router-name-to-system-ID mapping table entries for an IS-IS router.
Monitoring IS-IS IPv4

Use the following commands to monitor IS-IS IPv4:

- \texttt{show isis ip rib} — Displays the IPv4 address family-specific RIB for an IS-IS routing process.
- \texttt{show isis ip spf-log} — Displays the IPv4 address family-specific SPF logs for an IS-IS routing process.
- \texttt{show isis ip topology} — Displays the IPv4 address family-specific topology for an IS-IS routing process.
- \texttt{show isis ip redistribution [level-1 | level-2] [network-prefix]} — Displays IS-IS learned and installed IPv6 routes.
- \texttt{show isis ip unicast} — Displays the IPv4 address family-specific RIB, SPF logs, and paths to ISes.

Monitoring IS-IS IPv6

Use the following commands to monitor IS-IS IPv6:

- \texttt{show isis ipv6 rib} — Displays the IPv6 address family-specific RIB for an IS-IS routing process.
- \texttt{show isis ipv6 spf-log} — Displays the IPv6 address family-specific SPF logs for an IS-IS routing process.
- \texttt{show isis ipv6 topology} — Displays the IPv6 address family-specific topology for an IS-IS routing process.
- \texttt{show isis ipv6 redistribution [level-1 | level-2] [network-prefix]} — Displays IS-IS learned and installed IPv6 routes.
- \texttt{show isis ipv6 unicast} — Displays the IPv6 address family-specific RIB, SPF logs, and paths to ISes.

Monitoring IS-IS Logs

Use the following commands to monitor IS-IS logs:

- \texttt{show isis lsp-log} — Displays the Level 1 and Level 2 IS-IS LSP log of the interfaces that triggered the new LSP.
- \texttt{show isis spf-log} — Displays how often and why the ASA has run an SPF calculation.

Monitoring IS-IS Protocol

Use the following command to monitor IS-IS protocol:

\texttt{show clns protocol} — Displays the protocol information for each IS-IS routing process on the ASA.

Monitoring IS-IS Neighbors and Routes

Use the following commands to monitor IS-IS neighbors:

- \texttt{show isis topology} — Displays a list of all connected routers in all areas. This command verifies the presence and connectivity between all routers in all areas.
- \texttt{show isis neighbors [detail]} — Displays IS-IS adjacency information.
• **show clns neighbors** *[process-tag] [interface-name] [detail]—Displays end system (ES), intermediate system (IS) and multi-topology IS-IS (M-ISIS) neighbors. This command displays the adjacency learned through multitopology IS-IS for IPv6.

• **show clns is-neighbors** *[interface-name] [detail]—Displays IS-IS information for IS-IS device adjacencies.

**Monitoring IS-IS RIB**

Use the following commands to monitor IS-IS RIB:

• **show isis rib** *[ip-address | ip-address-mask]—Displays paths for a specific route or for all routes under a major network that are stored in the RIB.

• **show isis rib redistribution** *[level-1 | level-2] [network-prefix]—Displays the prefixes in the local redistribution cache.

• **show route isis**—Displays the current state of the routing table.

**Monitoring IS-IS Traffic**

Use the following command to monitor IS-IS traffic:

**show clns traffic** *[since {bootup | show}]—Displays the CLNS traffic statistics that the ASA has seen.

**Debugging IS-IS**

Use the following commands to debug IS-IS:

**debug isis** *[adj-packets | authentication | checksum-errors | ip | ipv6 | local-updates | [rpttcp-;errors | rob | snp-packets | spf-events | spf-statistics | spf-triggers | update-packets]—Debugs various aspects of the IS-IS routing protocol.
History for IS-IS

Table 34: Feature History for IS-IS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IS-IS routing  | 9.6(1)            | The ASA now supports the Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol. Support was added for routing data, performing authentication, and redistributing and monitoring routing information using the IS-IS routing protocol. We introduced the following commands:

   advertise passive-only, area-password, authentication key, authentication mode, authentication send-only, clear, debug isis, distance, domain-password, fast-flood, hello padding, hostname dynamic, ignore-lsp-errors, isis adjacency-filter, isis advertise prefix, isis authentication key, isis authentication mode, isis authentication send-only, isis circuit-type, isis csnp-interval, isis hello-interval, isis hello-multiplier, isis hello padding, isis lsp-interval, isis metric, isis password, isis priority, isis protocol shutdown, isis retransmit-interval, isis retransmit-throttle-interval, isis tag, is-type, log-adjacency-changes, lsp-full suppress, lsp-gen-interval, lsp-refresh-interval, max-area-addresses, max-lsp-lifetime, maximum-paths, metric, metric-style, net, passive-interface, prc-interval, protocol shutdown, redistribute isis, route priority high, router isis, set-attached-bit, set-overload-bit, show clns, show isis, show route isis, spf-interval, summary-address. |

Examples for IS-IS

This section describes configuration examples with topology for different aspects of IS-IS.

IS-IS Routing Configuration
router isis
    net 49.1234.aaaa.bbbb.cccc.00

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    nameif outside
    security-level 0
    ip address 192.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
    isis

**IS-IS IPv6 Routing Configuration**

router isis
    net 49.1234.aaaa.bbbb.cccc.00

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::1/64
    ipv6 router isis

**Dynamic Routing Within the Same Area**

iRouter --------(inside G0/1) ASA (G0/0 outside)---------- oRouter

ASA Configuration

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    nameif outside
    security-level 0
    ip address 192.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
    ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::1/64
    isis
    ipv6 router isis

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
    nameif inside
    security-level 100
    ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.16.32.2
    isis
    ipv6 router isis

router isis
    is-type level-1
    metric-style wide

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    ip address 172.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
    ip router isis
    ipv6 address 2001:172:16:32::3/64
    ipv6 router isis
    isis priority 120

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
    ip address 172.26.32.3 255.255.255.0
    ip router isis
    ipv6 address 2001:172:26:32::3/64
    ipv6 router isis

**IOS Configuration**

iRouter

router isis
    net 49.1234.2035.2035.2035.00
is-type level-1
metric-style wide

oRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
ip router isis
ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::3/64
ipv6 router isis

oRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 192.26.32.3 255.255.255.0
ip router isis
ipv6 address 2001:192:26:32::3/64
ipv6 router isis

oRouter
router isis
net 49.1234.2036.2036.2036.00
is-type level-1
metric-style wide

Dynamic Routing in More Than One Area

iRouter ---------- ASA ---------- oRouter

ASA Configuration
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
nameif outside
security-level 80
ip address 192.16.32.1 255.255.255.0 standby 192.16.32.2
isis
ipv6 router isis

interface GigabitEthernet0/1.201
nameif inside
security-level 100
ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.16.32.2
isis
ipv6 router isis

router isis
metric-style wide
maximum-paths 5
!
address-family ipv6 unicast
maximum-paths 5
exit-address-family
!

IOS Configuration
iRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 172.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
ip router isis
ipv6 address 2001:172:16:32::3/64
ipv6 router isis
isis priority 120
iRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 172.26.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:172:26:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis

iRouter
 router isis
 net 49.1234.2035.2035.2035.00
 net 49.2001.2035.2035.2035.00
 is-type level-2-only
 metric-style wide

oRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis

oRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.26.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:192:26:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis

oRouter
 router isis
 net 49.1234.2036.2036.2036.00
 is-type level-1
 metric-style wide

oRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis

oRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.26.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:192:26:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis

oRouter
 router isis
 net 49.1234.2036.2036.2036.00
 is-type level-1
 metric-style wide

Dynamic Routing in Overlapping Areas

iRouter ---------- ASA ---------- oRouter
ASA Configuration
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2001:172:16:32::1/64
  isis
  ipv6 router isis

interface GigabitEthernet0/0.301
  nameif outside
  security-level 80
  ip address 192.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::1/64
  isis
  ipv6 router isis

router isis
  authentication mode md5
  authentication key cisco#123 level-2
  metric-style wide
  summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.252.0
  maximum-paths 5
  address-family ipv6 unicast
    redistribute static level-1-2
    maximum-paths 6
  exit-address-family

IOS Configuration
iRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  ip address 172.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
  ip router isis
  ipv6 address 2001:172:16:32::3/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 router isis
  isis priority 120
  isis ipv6 metric 600

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ip address 172.26.32.3 255.255.255.0
  ip router isis
  ipv6 address 2001:172:26:32::3/64
  ipv6 router isis

iRouter
router isis
  net 49.1234.2035.2035.2035.00
  net 49.2001.2035.2035.2035.00
  is-type level-2-only
  authentication mode md5
  authentication key-chain KeyChain level-2
  metric-style wide
  maximum-paths 6
  address-family ipv6
    summary-prefix 2001::/8 tag 301
    summary-prefix 6001::/16 level-1-2 tag 800
    redistribute static metric 800 level-1-2
  exit-address-family
**oRouter**

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-dense-mode
ip router isis
ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::3/64
ipv6 router isis
isis tag 301

**oRouter**

router isis
net 49.1234.2036.2036.2036.00
is-type level-1
metric-style wide

ASA Configuration

router isis
authentication mode md5
authentication key cisco#123 level-2
metric-style wide
summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.252.0
maximum-paths 5

address-family ipv6 unicast
redistribute static level-1-2
maximum-paths 6
exit-address-family

**Route Redistribution**

iRouter ---------- ASA ------------ oRouter

ASA Configuration

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
nameif outside
security-level 80
ip address 192.16.32.1 255.255.255.0 standby 192.16.32.2
isis
ipv6 router isis

interface GigabitEthernet0/1.201
nameif inside
security-level 100
ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.16.32.2
isis
ipv6 router isis

router isis
metric-style wide
redistribute isis level-2 into level-1 route-map RMAP
maximum-paths 5

address-family ipv6 unicast
maximum-paths 6
exit-address-family
!

IOS Configuration
iRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 172.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:172:16:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis
isis priority 120

iRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 172.26.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:172:26:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis

iRouter
router isis
 net 49.1234.2035.2035.2035.00
 net 49.2001.2035.2035.2035.00
 is-type level-2-only
 metric-style wide

oRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis

oRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.26.32.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 ipv6 address 2001:192:26:32::3/64
 ipv6 router isis

oRouter
router isis
 net 49.1234.2036.2036.2036.00
 is-type level-1
 metric-style wide

Summary Address
iRouter --------- ASA ----------- oRouter

ASA Configuration
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 nameif inside
 security-level 100
 ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 2001:172:16:32::1/64
 isis
 ipv6 router isis
isis authentication key cisco#123 level-2
isis authentication mode md5

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  nameif outside
  security-level 80
  ip address 192.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::1/64
  isis
  ipv6 router isis

router isis
  authentication mode md5
  authentication key cisco#123 level-2
  metric-style wide
  summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.252.0
  redistribute static
  maximum-paths 5
  address-family ipv6 unicast
  maximum-paths 6
  exit-address-family

Passive Interfaces

iRouter ---------- ASA ------------ oRouter

ASA Configuration
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  nameif outside
  security-level 80
  ip address 192.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2001:192:16:32::1/64
  isis
  ipv6 router isis

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2001:172:16:32::1/64
  isis
  ipv6 router isis

interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  nameif dmz
  security-level 0
  ip address 40.40.50.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2040:95::1/64

router isis
  metric-style wide
  redistribute isis level-2 into level-1 route-map RMAP
  passive-interface default

IOS Configuration
IP Routing

Examples for IS-IS

Authentication

ASA ---------- Router

ASA Configuration

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
	nameif inside
	security-level 100
	no ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0 standby 172.16.32.2

ttisis
	no ipv6 router isis
	nois authentication key cisco#123 level-2
	nois authentication mode md5

interface GigabitEthernet0/0.301
	nameif outside
	security-level 80
	no ip address 192.16.32.1 255.255.255.0 standby 192.16.32.2
isis
ipv6 router isis

router isis
net 49.1234.2005.2005.00
metric-style wide
authentication mode md5
authentication key cisco#123 level-2

IOS Configuration
iRouter
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 172.16.32.3 255.255.255.0
ip router isis
ipv6 address 2001:172:16:32::3/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 router isis
isis authentication mode md5
isis authentication key-chain KeyChain level-2
isis priority 120
isis ipv6 metric 600

iRouter
key chain KeyChain
key 1
  key-string cisco#123

iRouter
router isis
net 49.1234.2035.2035.00
net 49.2001.2035.2035.00
is-type level-2-only
authentication mode md5
authentication key-chain KeyChain level-2
This chapter describes how to configure the Cisco ASA to route data, perform authentication, and redistribute routing information using the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).

- About EIGRP, on page 931
- Guidelines for EIGRP, on page 932
- Configure EIGRP, on page 933
- Customize EIGRP, on page 935
- Monitoring for EIGRP, on page 949
- Example for EIGRP, on page 949
- History for EIGRP, on page 950

### About EIGRP

EIGRP is an enhanced version of IGRP developed by Cisco. Unlike IGRP and RIP, EIGRP does not send out periodic route updates. EIGRP updates are sent out only when the network topology changes. Key capabilities that distinguish EIGRP from other routing protocols include fast convergence, support for variable-length subnet mask, support for partial updates, and support for multiple network layer protocols.

A router running EIGRP stores all the neighbor routing tables so that it can quickly adapt to alternate routes. If no appropriate route exists, EIGRP queries its neighbors to discover an alternate route. These queries propagate until an alternate route is found. Its support for variable-length subnet masks permits routes to be automatically summarized on a network number boundary. In addition, EIGRP can be configured to summarize on any bit boundary at any interface. EIGRP does not make periodic updates. Instead, it sends partial updates only when the metric for a route changes. Propagation of partial updates is automatically bounded so that only those routers that need the information are updated. As a result of these two capabilities, EIGRP consumes significantly less bandwidth than IGRP.

Neighbor discovery is the process that the ASA uses to dynamically learn of other routers on directly attached networks. EIGRP routers send out multicast hello packets to announce their presence on the network. When the ASA receives a hello packet from a new neighbor, it sends its topology table to the neighbor with an initialization bit set. When the neighbor receives the topology update with the initialization bit set, the neighbor sends its topology table back to the ASA.

The hello packets are sent out as multicast messages. No response is expected to a hello message. The exception to this is for statically defined neighbors. If you use the `neighbor` command, or configure the Hello Interval in ASDM, to configure a neighbor, the hello messages sent to that neighbor are sent as unicast messages. Routing updates and acknowledgements are sent out as unicast messages.
Once this neighbor relationship is established, routing updates are not exchanged unless there is a change in the network topology. The neighbor relationship is maintained through the hello packets. Each hello packet received from a neighbor includes a hold time. This is the time in which the ASA can expect to receive a hello packet from that neighbor. If the ASA does not receive a hello packet from that neighbor within the hold time advertised by that neighbor, the ASA considers that neighbor to be unavailable.

The EIGRP protocol uses four key algorithm technologies, four key technologies, including neighbor discovery/recovery, Reliable Transport Protocol (RTP), and DUAL, which is important for route computations. DUAL saves all routes to a destination in the topology table, not just the least-cost route. The least-cost route is inserted into the routing table. The other routes remain in the topology table. If the main route fails, another route is chosen from the feasible successors. A successor is a neighboring router used for packet forwarding that has a least-cost path to a destination. The feasibility calculation guarantees that the path is not part of a routing loop.

If a feasible successor is not found in the topology table, a route recomputation must occur. During route recomputation, DUAL queries the EIGRP neighbors for a route, who in turn query their neighbors. Routers that do not have a feasible successor for the route return an unreachable message.

During route recomputation, DUAL marks the route as active. By default, the ASA waits for three minutes to receive a response from its neighbors. If the ASA does not receive a response from a neighbor, the route is marked as stuck-in-active. All routes in the topology table that point to the unresponsive neighbor as a feasibility successor are removed.

---

**Guidelines for EIGRP**

**Firewall Mode Guidelines**

Supported only in routed firewall mode. Transparent firewall mode is not supported.

**Cluster Guidelines**

EIGRP does not form neighbor relationships with cluster peers in individual interface mode.

**IPv6 Guidelines**

Does not support IPv6.

**Context Guidelines**

- EIGRP instances cannot form adjacencies with each other across shared interfaces because, by default, inter-context exchange of multicast traffic is not supported across shared interfaces. However, you can use the static neighbor configuration under EIGRP process configuration under EIGRP process to bring up EIGRP neighbourship on a shared interface.

- Inter-context EIGRP on separate interfaces is supported.
**Additional Guidelines**

- A maximum of one EIGRP process is supported.
- EIGRP adjacency flap occurs whenever a configuration change is applied which results in modifying the routing information (sent or received) from neighbors especially in distribute lists, offset lists, and changes to summarization. After the routers are synchronized, EIGRP reestablishes the adjacency between neighbors. When an adjacency is torn down and reestablished, all learned routes between the neighbors are erased and the entire synchronization between the neighbors is performed newly with the new distribute list.

**Configure EIGRP**

This section describes how to enable the EIGRP process on your system. After you have enabled EIGRP, see the following sections to learn how to customize the EIGRP process on your system.

**Enable EIGRP**

You can only enable one EIGRP routing process on the ASA.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:  
`router eigrp as-num`  
**Example:**  
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2 |
| **Step 2** | Configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing:  
`network ip-addr [mask]`  
**Example:**  
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2  
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 |

You can configure one or more `network` statements with this command.

Directly connected and static networks that fall within the defined network are advertised by the ASA. Additionally, only interfaces with an IP address that fall within the defined network participate in the EIGRP routing process.

If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, see [Configure Interfaces for EIGRP](#), on page 936.
Enable EIGRP Stub Routing

You can enable, and configure the ASA as an EIGRP stub router. Stub routing decreases memory and processing requirements on the ASA. As a stub router, the ASA does not need to maintain a complete EIGRP routing table because it forwards all nonlocal traffic to a distribution router. Generally, the distribution router need not send anything more than a default route to the stub router.

Only specified routes are propagated from the stub router to the distribution router. As a stub router, the ASA responds to all queries for summaries, connected routes, redistributed static routes, external routes, and internal routes with the message “inaccessible.” When the ASA is configured as a stub, it sends a special peer information packet to all neighboring routers to report its status as a stub router. Any neighbor that receives a packet informing it of the stub status will not query the stub router for any routes, and a router that has a stub peer will not query that peer. The stub router depends on the distribution router to send the correct updates to all peers.

Procedure

Step 1
Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```
router eigrp as-num
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The `as-num` argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.

Step 2
Configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing:

```
network ip-addr [mask]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```
```
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

You can configure one or more `network` statements with this command.

Directly connected and static networks that fall within the defined network are advertised by the ASA. Additionally, only interfaces with an IP address that fall within the defined network participate in the EIGRP routing process.

If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, see section Configure Passive Interfaces, on page 938.

Step 3
Configure the stub routing process:

```
eigrp stub {receive-only | [connected] [redistributed] [static] [summary]}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```
```
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```
```
ciscoasa(config-router)# eigrp stub {receive-only | [connected] [redistributed] [static] [summary]}
```

```
You must specify which networks are advertised by the stub routing process to the distribution router. Static and connected networks are not automatically redistributed into the stub routing process.

**Note** A stub routing process does not maintain a full topology table. At a minimum, stub routing needs a default route to a distribution router, which makes the routing decisions.

---

**Customize EIGRP**

This section describes how to customize the EIGRP routing.

**Define a Network for an EIGRP Routing Process**

The Network table lets you specify the networks used by the EIGRP routing process. For an interface to participate in EIGRP routing, it must fall within the range of addresses defined by the network entries. For directly connected and static networks to be advertised, they must also fall within the range of the network entries.

The Network table displays the networks configured for the EIGRP routing process. Each row of the table displays the network address and associated mask configured for the specified EIGRP routing process.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```plaintext
router eigrp as-num
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The `as-num` argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.

**Step 2** Configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing:

```plaintext
network ip-addr [mask]
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

You can configure one or more `network` statements with this command.

Directly connected and static networks that fall within the defined network are advertised by the ASA. Additionally, only interfaces with an IP address that fall within the defined network participate in the EIGRP routing process.
If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, see Configure Passive Interfaces, on page 938.

---

**Configure Interfaces for EIGRP**

If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, you can configure a `network` command that includes the network to which the interface is attached, and use the `passive-interface` command to prevent that interface from sending or receiving EIGRP updates.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```
router eigrp as-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The `as-num` argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.

**Step 2**  
Configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing:

```
network ip-addr [mask]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

You can configure one or more network statements with this command.

Directly connected and static networks that fall within the defined network are advertised by the ASA. Additionally, only interfaces with an IP address that fall within the defined network participate in the EIGRP routing process.

If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, see Define a Network for an EIGRP Routing Process, on page 935.

**Step 3**  
Control the sending or receiving of candidate default route information:

```
no default-information {in | out | WORD}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
ciscoasa(config-router)# no default-information {in | out | WORD}
```

Entering the `no default-information in` command causes the candidate default route bit to be blocked on received routes.
Entering the `no default-information out` command disables the setting of the default route bit in advertised routes.

For more information see, Configure Default Information in EIGRP, on page 946.

**Step 4**

Enable MD5 authentication of EIGRP packets:

`authentication mode eigrp as-num md5`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# authentication mode eigrp 2 md5
```

The `as-num` argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process configured on the ASA. If EIGRP is not enabled or if you enter the wrong number, the ASA returns the following error message:

```
% Asystem(100) specified does not exist
```

For more information see Enable EIGRP Authentication on an Interface, on page 940.

**Step 5**

Set the delay value:

`delay value`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# delay 200
```

The `value` argument entered is in tens of microseconds. To set the delay for 2000 microseconds, enter a `value` of 200.

To view the delay value assigned to an interface, use the `show interface` command.

For more information, see Change the Interface Delay Value, on page 939.

**Step 6**

Change the hello interval:

`hello-interval eigrp as-num seconds`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# hello-interval eigrp 2 60
```

For more information see Customize the EIGRP Hello Interval and Hold Time, on page 945.

**Step 7**

Change the hold time:

`hold-time eigrp as-num seconds`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# hold-time eigrp 2 60
```

For more information see Customize the EIGRP Hello Interval and Hold Time, on page 945.
Configure Passive Interfaces

You can configure one or more interfaces as passive interfaces. In EIGRP, a passive interface does not send or receive routing updates.

Procedure

Step 1  Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```
router eigrp as-num
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The `as-num` argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.

Step 2  Configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing. You can configure one or more `network` statements with this command:

```
network ip-addr [mask]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
   ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

Directly connected and static networks that fall within the defined network are advertised by the ASA. Additionally, only interfaces with an IP address that fall within the defined network participate in the EIGRP routing process.

If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, see Define a Network for an EIGRP Routing Process, on page 935.

Step 3  Prevent an interface from sending or receiving EIGRP routing message:

```
passive-interface {default | if-name}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
   ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
   ciscoasa(config-router)# passive-interface {default}
```

Using the `default` keyword disables EIGRP routing updates on all interfaces. Specifying an interface name, as defined by the `nameif` command, disables EIGRP routing updates on the specified interface. You can use multiple `passive-interface` commands in your EIGRP router configuration.
Configure the Summary Aggregate Addresses on Interfaces

You can configure a summary addresses on a per-interface basis. You need to manually define summary addresses if you want to create summary addresses that do not occur at a network number boundary or if you want to use summary addresses on an ASA with automatic route summarization disabled. If any more specific routes are in the routing table, EIGRP will advertise the summary address out the interface with a metric equal to the minimum of all more specific routes.

Procedure

Step 1  
Enter interface configuration mode for the interface on which you are changing the delay value used by EIGRP:

interface phy_if

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface inside

Step 2  
Create the summary address:

summary-address eigrp as-num address mask [distance]

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# summary-address eigrp 2 address mask [20]

By default, EIGRP summary addresses that you define have an administrative distance of 5. You can change this value by specifying the optional distance argument in the summary-address command.

Change the Interface Delay Value

The interface delay value is used in EIGRP distance calculations. You can modify this value on a per-interface basis.

Procedure

Step 1  
Enter interface configuration mode for the interface on which you are changing the delay value used by EIGRP:

interface phy_if

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# interface inside

Step 2  
Set a delay value:

delay value

Example:
ciscoasa(config-if)# delay 200

The value argument entered is in tens of microseconds. To set the delay for 2000 microseconds, you enter a value of 200.

**Note** To view the delay value assigned to an interface, use the `show interface` command.

---

**Enable EIGRP Authentication on an Interface**

EIGRP route authentication provides MD5 authentication of routing updates from the EIGRP routing protocol. The MD5 keyed digest in each EIGRP packet prevents the introduction of unauthorized or false routing messages from unapproved sources.

EIGRP route authentication is configured on a per-interface basis. All EIGRP neighbors on interfaces configured for EIGRP message authentication must be configured with the same authentication mode and key for adjacencies to be established.

**Note** Before you can enable EIGRP route authentication, you must enable EIGRP.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```
router eigrp as-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The as-num argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.

**Step 2** Configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing:

```
network ip-addr [mask]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

- You can configure one or more network statements with this command.
- Directly connected and static networks that fall within the defined network are advertised by the ASA. Additionally, only interfaces with an IP address that falls within the defined network participate in the EIGRP routing process.
• If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, see Configure EIGRP, on page 933.

**Step 3** Enter interface configuration mode for the interface on which you are configuring EIGRP message authentication:

interface phy_if

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# interface inside

**Step 4** Enable MD5 authentication of EIGRP packets:

authentication mode eigrp as-num md5

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# authentication mode eigrp 2 md5

The as-num argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process configured on the ASA. If EIGRP is not enabled or if you enter the wrong number, the ASA returns the following error message:

% Asystem(100) specified does not exist

**Step 5** Configure the key used by the MD5 algorithm:

authentication key eigrp as-num key key-id

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# authentication key eigrp 2 cisco key-id 200

• The as-num argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process configured on the ASA. If EIGRP is not enabled or if you enter the wrong number, the ASA returns the following error message:

% Asystem(100) specified does not exist%

• The key argument can include up to 16 characters, including alphabets, numbers and special characters. White spaces are not allowed, in the key argument.

• The key-id argument is a number that can range from 0 to 255.

---

**Define an EIGRP Neighbor**

EIGRP hello packets are sent as multicast packets. If an EIGRP neighbor is located across a non broadcast network, such as a tunnel, you must manually define that neighbor. When you manually define an EIGRP neighbor, hello packets are sent to that neighbor as unicast messages.
Redistribute Routes Into EIGRP

You can redistribute routes discovered by RIP and OSPF into the EIGRP routing process. You can also redistribute static and connected routes into the EIGRP routing process. You do not need to redistribute connected routes if they fall within the range of a `network` statement in the EIGRP configuration.

Note

For RIP only: Before you begin this procedure, you must create a route map to further define which routes from the specified routing protocol are redistributed into the RIP routing process.

Procedure

Step 1

Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```
router eigrp as-num
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The `as-num` argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.
Step 2  (Optional) Specifies the default metrics that should be applied to routes redistributed into the EIGRP routing process:

**default-metric** bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# default-metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu
```

If you do not specify a default metric in the EIGRP router configuration, you must specify the metric values in each `redistribute` command. If you specify the EIGRP metrics in the `redistribute` command and have the `default-metric` command in the EIGRP router configuration, the metrics in the `redistribute` command are used.

Step 3  Redistribute connected routes into the EIGRP routing process:

`redistribute connected [metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu] [route-map map_name]`

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-router): redistribute connected [metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu] [route-map map_name]
```

You must specify the EIGRP metric values in the `redistribute` command if you do not have a `default-metric` command in the EIGRP router configuration.

Step 4  Redistribute static routes into the EIGRP routing process:

`redistribute static [metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu] [route-map map_name]`

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-router): redistribute static [metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu] [route-map map_name]
```

Step 5  Redistribute routes from an OSPF routing process into the EIGRP routing process:

`redistribute ospf pid [match {internal | external [1 | 2] | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu] [route-map map_name]`

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-router): redistribute ospf pid [match {internal | external [1 | 2] | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu] [route-map map_name]
```

Step 6  Redistribute routes from a RIP routing process into the EIGRP routing process:

`redistribute rip [metric bandwidth delay reliability load mtu] [route-map map_name]`

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config-router): redistribute rip [metric bandwidth delay
Filter Networks in EIGRP

**Note**
Before you begin this process, you must create a standard ACL that defines the routes that you want to advertise. That is, create a standard ACL that defines the routes that you want to filter from sending or receiving updates.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```
router eigrp as-num
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The `as-num` argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.

**Step 2**
Configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing:

```
network ip-addr [mask]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

You can configure one or more network statements with this command. Directly connected and static networks that fall within the defined network are advertised by the ASA. Additionally, only interfaces with an IP address that fall within the defined network participate in the EIGRP routing process.

If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, see Configure Interfaces for EIGRP, on page 936.

**Step 3**
Filter networks sent in EIGRP routing updates:

```
distribute-list acl out [connected | ospf | rip | static | interface if_name]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
ciscoasa(config-router): distribute-list acl out [connected]
```
You can specify an interface to apply the filter to only those updates that are sent by that specific interface.

You can enter multiple `distribute-list` commands in your EIGRP router configuration.

### Step 4

Filter networks received in EIGRP routing updates:

`distribute-list acl in [interface if_name]`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
   ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
   ciscoasa(config-router): distribute-list acl in [interface interface1]
```

You can specify an interface to apply the filter to only those updates that are received by that interface.

---

**Customize the EIGRP Hello Interval and Hold Time**

The ASA periodically sends hello packets to discover neighbors and to learn when neighbors become unreachable or inoperative. By default, hello packets are sent every 5 seconds.

The hello packet advertises the ASA hold time. The hold time indicates to EIGRP neighbors the length of time the neighbor should consider the ASA reachable. If the neighbor does not receive a hello packet within the advertised hold time, then the ASA is considered unreachable. By default, the advertised hold time is 15 seconds (three times the hello interval).

Both the hello interval and the advertised hold time are configured on a per-interface basis. We recommend setting the hold time to be at minimum three times the hello interval.

### Procedure

**Step 1**

Enter interface configuration mode for the interface on which you are configuring the hello interval or advertised hold time:

`interface phy_if`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface inside
```

**Step 2**

Change the hello interval:

`hello-intervaleigrpas-numseconds`

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# hello-interval eigrp 2 60
```

**Step 3**

Change the hold time:

`hold-timelnigrpas-numseconds`
Disable Automatic Route Summarization

Automatic route summarization is enabled by default. The EIGRP routing process summarizes on network number boundaries. This can cause routing problems if you have noncontiguous networks.

For example, if you have a router with the networks 192.168.1.0, 192.168.2.0, and 192.168.3.0 connected to it, and those networks all participate in EIGRP, the EIGRP routing process creates the summary address 192.168.0.0 for those routes. If an additional router is added to the network with the networks 192.168.10.0 and 192.168.11.0, and those networks participate in EIGRP, they will also be summarized as 192.168.0.0. To prevent the possibility of traffic being routed to the wrong location, you should disable automatic route summarization on the routers creating the conflicting summary addresses.

Procedure

Step 1
Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```
router eigrp as-num
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The `as-num` argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.

Step 2
Disable automatic route summarization:

```
no auto-summary
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# no auto-summary
```

Automatic summary addresses have a default administrative distance of 5.

Configure Default Information in EIGRP

You can control the sending and receiving of default route information in EIGRP updates. By default, default routes are sent and accepted. Configuring the ASA to disallow default information to be received causes the candidate default route bit to be blocked on received routes. Configuring the ASA to disallow default information to be sent disables the setting of the default route bit in advertised routes.
Procedure

Step 1
Create an EIGRP routing process and enter router configuration mode for this EIGRP process:

```
routereigrp
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
```

The *as-num* argument is the autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process.

**Step 2**
Configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing:

```
network ip-addr [mask]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

You can configure one or more network statements with this command. Directly connected and static networks that fall within the defined network are advertised by the ASA. Additionally, only interfaces with an IP address that fall within the defined network participate in the EIGRP routing process.

If you have an interface that you do not want to have participate in EIGRP routing, but that is attached to a network that you want advertised, see *Configure Interfaces for EIGRP*, on page 936.

**Step 3**
Control the sending or receiving of candidate default route information:

```
no default-information {in | out | WORD}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
ciscoasa(config-router)# no default-information {in | out | WORD}
```

**Note**
Entering the *no default-information in* command causes the candidate default route bit to be blocked on received routes. Entering the *no default-information out* command disables the setting of the default route bit in advertised routes.

---

**Disable EIGRP Split Horizon**

Split horizon controls the sending of EIGRP update and query packets. When split horizon is enabled on an interface, update and query packets are not sent for destinations for which this interface is the next hop. Controlling update and query packets in this manner reduces the possibility of routing loops.

By default, split horizon is enabled on all interfaces.
Split horizon blocks route information from being advertised by a router out of any interface from which that information originated. This behavior usually optimizes communications among multiple routing devices, particularly when links are broken. However, with nonbroadcast networks, there may be situations where this behavior is not desired. For these situations, including networks in which you have EIGRP configured, you may want to disable split horizon.

If you disable split horizon on an interface, you must disable it for all routers and access servers on that interface.

To disable EIGRP split horizon, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enter interface configuration mode for the interface on which you are changing the delay value used by EIGRP:

```
interface phy_if
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface phy_if
```

**Step 2**
Disable the split horizon:

```
no split-horizon eigrp as-number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# no split-horizon eigrp 2
```

**Restart the EIGRP Process**

You can restart an EIGRP process or clear redistribution or clear counters.

**Procedure**

Restart an EIGRP process or clear redistribution or clear counters:

```
clear eigrp pid {1-65535 | neighbors | topology | events}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# clear eigrp pid 10 neighbors
```
Monitoring for EIGRP

You can use the following commands to monitor the EIGRP routing process. For examples and descriptions of the command output, see the command reference. Additionally, you can disable the logging of neighbor change messages and neighbor warning messages.

To monitor or disable various EIGRP routing statistics, enter one of the following commands:

- **router-id**
  Displays the router-id for this EIGRP process.

- **show eigrp [as-number] events [start end] | type**
  Displays the EIGRP event log.

- **show eigrp [as-number] interfaces [if-name] [detail]**
  Displays the interfaces participating in EIGRP routing.

- **show eigrp [as-number] neighbors [detail] | static [if-name]**
  Displays the EIGRP neighbor table.

- **show eigrp [as-number] topology [ip-addr [mask] | active | all-links | pending | summary | zero-successors]**
  Displays the EIGRP topology table.

- **show eigrp [as-number] traffic**
  Displays EIGRP traffic statistics.

- **show mfib cluster**
  Displays MFIB information in terms of forwarding entries and interfaces.

- **show route cluster**
  Displays additional route synchronization details for clustering.

- **no eigrp log-neighbor-changes**
  Disables the logging of neighbor change messages. Enter this command in router configuration mode for the EIGRP routing process.

- **no eigrp log-neighbor-warnings**
  Disables the logging of neighbor warning messages.

Example for EIGRP

The following example shows how to enable and configure EIGRP with various optional processes:
Procedure

Step 1 To enable EIGRP, enter the following commands:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router eigrp 2
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

Step 2 To configure an interface from sending or receiving EIGRP routing messages, enter the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# passive-interface {default}
```

Step 3 To define an EIGRP neighbor, enter the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.0 interface interface1
```

Step 4 To configure the interfaces and networks that participate in EIGRP routing, enter the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

Step 5 To change the interface delay value used in EIGRP distance calculations, enter the following commands:

```
ciscoasa(config-router)# exit
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# interface phy_if
```
```
ciscoasa(config-if)# delay 200
```

History for EIGRP

Table 35: Feature History for EIGRP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EIGRP Support</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Support was added for routing data, performing authentication, and redistributing and monitoring routing information using the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP). We introduced the following command: route eigrp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Routing in Multiple Context Mode</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>EIGRP routing is supported in multiple context mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### History for EIGRP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clustering</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>For EIGRP, bulk synchronization, route synchronization, and layer 2 load balancing are supported in the clustering environment. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>show route cluster</code>, <code>debug route cluster</code>, <code>show mfib cluster</code>, <code>debug mfib cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGRP Auto-Summary</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>For EIGRP, the Auto-Summary field is now disabled by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History for EIGRP
CHAPTER 32

Multicast Routing

This chapter describes how to configure the Cisco ASA to use the multicast routing protocol.

- About Multicast Routing, on page 953
- Guidelines for Multicast Routing, on page 956
- Enable Multicast Routing, on page 956
- Customize Multicast Routing, on page 957
- Monitoring for PIM, on page 969
- Example for Multicast Routing, on page 969
- History for Multicast Routing, on page 970

About Multicast Routing

Multicast routing is a bandwidth-conserving technology that reduces traffic by simultaneously delivering a single stream of information to thousands of corporate recipients and homes. Applications that take advantage of multicast routing include video conferencing, corporate communications, distance learning, and distribution of software, stock quotes, and news.

Multicast routing protocols deliver source traffic to multiple receivers without adding any additional burden on the source or the receivers while using the least network bandwidth of any competing technology. Multicast packets are replicated in the network by ASA enabled with Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) and other supporting multicast protocols, which results in the most efficient delivery of data to multiple receivers possible.

The ASA supports both stub multicast routing and PIM multicast routing. However, you cannot configure both concurrently on a single ASA.

---

Note

The UDP and non-UDP transports are both supported for multicast routing. However, the non-UDP transport has no FastPath optimization.

Stub Multicast Routing

Stub multicast routing provides dynamic host registration and facilitates multicast routing. When configured for stub multicast routing, the ASA acts as an IGMP proxy agent. Instead of fully participating in multicast routing, the ASA forwards IGMP messages to an upstream multicast router, which sets up delivery of the
multicast data. When configured for stub multicast routing, the ASA cannot be configured for PIM sparse or bidirectional mode. You must enable PIM on the interfaces participating in IGMP stub multicast routing.

The ASA supports both PIM-SM and bidirectional PIM. PIM-SM is a multicast routing protocol that uses the underlying unicast routing information base or a separate multicast-capable routing information base. It builds unidirectional shared trees rooted at a single Rendezvous Point (RP) per multicast group and optionally creates shortest-path trees per multicast source.

### PIM Multicast Routing

Bidirectional PIM is a variant of PIM-SM that builds bidirectional shared trees connecting multicast sources and receivers. Bidirectional trees are built using a Designated Forwarder (DF) election process operating on each link of the multicast topology. With the assistance of the DF, multicast data is forwarded from sources to the Rendezvous Point (RP), and therefore along the shared tree to receivers, without requiring source-specific state. The DF election takes place during RP discovery and provides a default route to the RP.

---

**Note**

If the ASA is the PIM RP, use the untranslated outside address of the ASA as the RP address.

---

### PIM Source Specific Multicast Support

The ASA does not support PIM Source Specific Multicast (SSM) functionality and related configuration. However, the ASA allows SSM-related packets to pass through unless it is placed as a last-hop router.

SSM is classified as a data delivery mechanism for one-to-many applications such as IPTV. The SSM model uses a concept of "channels" denoted by an (S,G) pair, where S is a source address and G is an SSM destination address. Subscribing to a channel is achieved by using a group management protocol such as IGMPv3. SSM enables a receiving client, once it has learned about a particular multicast source, to receive multicast streams directly from the source rather than receiving it from a shared Rendezvous Point (RP). Access control mechanisms are introduced within SSM providing a security enhancement not available with current sparse or sparse-dense mode implementations.

PIM-SSM differs from PIM-SM in that it does not use an RP or shared trees. Instead, information on source addresses for a multicast group is provided by the receivers through the local receivership protocol (IGMPv3) and is used to directly build source-specific trees.

### PIM Bootstrap Router (BSR)

PIM Bootstrap Router (BSR) is a dynamic Rendezvous Point (RP) selection model that uses candidate routers for RP function and for relaying the RP information for a group. The RP function includes RP discovery and provides a default route to the RP. It does this by configuring a set of devices as candidate BSRs (C-BSR) which participate in a BSR election process to choose a BSR amongst themselves. Once the BSR is chosen, devices that are configured as candidate Rendezvous Points (C-RP) start sending their group mapping to the elected BSR. The BSR then distributes the group-to-RP mapping information to all the other devices down the multicast tree through BSR messages that travel from PIM router to PIM router on a per-hop basis.

This feature provides a means of dynamically learning RPs, which is very essential in large complex networks where an RP can periodically go down and come up.
PIM Bootstrap Router (BSR) Terminology

The following terms are frequently referenced in the PIM BSR configuration:

- **Bootstrap Router (BSR)** — A BSR advertises Rendezvous Point (RP) information to other routers with PIM on a hop-by-hop basis. Among multiple Candidate-BSRs, a single BSR is chosen after an election process. The primary purpose of this Bootstrap router is to collect all Candidate-RP (C-RP) announcements in to a database called the RP-set and to periodically send this out to all other routers in the network as BSR messages (every 60 seconds).

- **Bootstrap Router (BSR) messages** — BSR messages are multicast to the All-PIM-Routers group with a TTL of 1. All PIM neighbors that receive these messages retransmit them (again with a TTL of 1) out of all interfaces except the one in which the messages were received. BSR messages contain the RP-set and the IP address of the currently active BSR. This is how C-RPs know where to unicast their C-RP messages.

- **Candidate Bootstrap Router (C-BSR)** — A device that is configured as a candidate-BSR participates in the BSR election mechanism. A C-BSR with highest priority is elected as the BSR. The highest IP address of the C-BSR is used as a tiebreaker. The BSR election process is preemptive, for example if a new C-BSR with a higher priority comes up, it triggers a new election process.

- **Candidate Rendezvous Point (C-RP)** — An RP acts as a meeting place for sources and receivers of multicast data. A device that is configured as a C-RP periodically advertises the multicast group mapping information directly to the elected BSR through unicast. These messages contain the Group-range, C-RP address, and a hold time. The IP address of the current BSR is learned from the periodic BSR messages that are received by all routers in the network. In this way, the BSR learns about possible RPs that are currently up and reachable.

  **Note** The ASA does not act as a C-RP, even though the C-RP is a mandatory requirement for BSR traffic. Only routers can act as a C-RP. So, for BSR testing functionality, you must add routers to the topology.

- **BSR Election Mechanism** — Each C-BSR originates Bootstrap messages (BSMs) that contain a BSR Priority field. Routers within the domain flood the BSMs throughout the domain. A C-BSR that hears about a higher-priority C-BSR than itself suppresses its sending of further BSMs for some period of time. The single remaining C-BSR becomes the elected BSR, and its BSMs inform all the other routers in the domain that it is the elected BSR.

Multicast Group Concept

Multicast is based on the concept of a group. An arbitrary group of receivers expresses an interest in receiving a particular data stream. This group does not have any physical or geographical boundaries—the hosts can be located anywhere on the Internet. Hosts that are interested in receiving data flowing to a particular group must join the group using IGMP. Hosts must be a member of the group to receive the data stream.

Multicast Addresses

Multicast addresses specify an arbitrary group of IP hosts that have joined the group and want to receive traffic sent to this group.
Clustering

Clustering supports clustering. In Spanned EtherChannel clustering, the primary unit sends all multicast routing packets and data packets until fast-path forwarding is established. After fast-path forwarding is established, subordinate units may forward multicast data packets. All data flows are full flows. Stub forwarding flows are also supported. Because only one unit receives multicast packets in Spanned EtherChannel clustering, redirection to the primary unit is common. In Individual Interface clustering, units do not act independently. All data and routing packets are processed and forwarded by the primary unit. Subordinate units drop all packets that have been sent.

For more information about clustering, see ASA Cluster, on page 319.

Guidelines for Multicast Routing

Context Mode
Supported in single context mode.

Firewall Mode
Supported only in routed firewall mode. Transparent firewall mode is not supported.

IPv6
Does not support IPv6.

Clustering
In clustering, for IGMP and PIM, this feature is only supported on the primary unit.

Additional Guidelines
You must configure an access control rule on the inbound interface to allow traffic to the multicast host, such as 224.1.2.3. However, you cannot specify a destination interface for the rule, or it cannot be applied to multicast connections during initial connection validation.

Enable Multicast Routing

Enabling multicast routing on the ASA, enables IGMP and PIM on all data interfaces by default, but not on the management interface for the 5506-X through 5555-X models. IGMP is used to learn whether members of a group are present on directly attached subnets. Hosts join multicast groups by sending IGMP report messages. PIM is used to maintain forwarding tables to forward multicast datagrams.

To enable multicast routing on the management interface for the 5506-X through 5555-X models, you must explicitly set a multicast boundary on the management interface.

Note
Only the UDP transport layer is supported for multicast routing.
The following table lists the maximum number of entries for specific multicast tables based on the amount of RAM on the ASA. Once these limits are reached, any new entries are discarded.

Table 36: Entry Limits for Multicast Tables (Limits for Combined Static and Dynamic Entries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>16 MB</th>
<th>128 MB</th>
<th>128+ MB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MFIB</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGMP Groups</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIM Routes</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>72000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure

Enable multicast routing:

```
multicast-routing
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# multicast-routing
```

The number of entries in the multicast routing tables are limited by the amount of RAM on the ASA.

## Customize Multicast Routing

This section describes how to customize multicast routing.

### Configure Stub Multicast Routing and Forward IGMP Messages

Stub multicast routing is not supported concurrently with PIM sparse and bidirectional modes.

An ASA acting as the gateway to the stub area does not need to participate in PIM sparse mode or bidirectional mode. Instead, you can configure it to act as an IGMP proxy agent and forward IGMP messages from hosts connected on one interface to an upstream multicast router on another interface. To configure the ASA as an IGMP proxy agent, forward the host join and leave messages from the stub area interface to an upstream interface. You must also enable PIM on the interfaces participating in stub mode multicast routing.

Procedure

Configure stub multicast routing and forward IGMP messages:

```
ingmp forward interface if_name
```
Configure a Static Multicast Route

Configuring static multicast routes lets you separate multicast traffic from unicast traffic. For example, when a path between a source and destination does not support multicast routing, the solution is to configure two multicast devices with a GRE tunnel between them and to send the multicast packets over the tunnel.

When using PIM, the ASA expects to receive packets on the same interface where it sends unicast packets back to the source. In some cases, such as bypassing a route that does not support multicast routing, you may want unicast packets to take one path and multicast packets to take another.

Static multicast routes are not advertised or redistributed.

Procedure

**Step 1** Configure a static multicast route:

```
mroute src_ip src_mask {input_if_name | rpf_neighbor} [distance]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# mroute src_ip src_mask {input_if_name | rpf_neighbor} [distance]
```

**Step 2** Configure a static multicast route for a stub area:

```
mroute src_ip src_mask input_if_name [dense output_if_name] [distance]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# mroute src_ip src_mask input_if_name [dense output_if_name] [distance]
```

The **dense output_if_name** keyword and argument pair is only supported for stub multicast routing.

Configure IGMP Features

IP hosts use IGMP to report their group memberships to directly-connected multicast routers. IGMP is used to dynamically register individual hosts in a multicast group on a particular LAN. Hosts identify group memberships by sending IGMP messages to their local multicast router. Under IGMP, routers listen to IGMP messages and periodically send out queries to discover which groups are active or inactive on a particular subnet.

This section describes how to configure optional IGMP setting on a per-interface basis.
Disable IGMP on an Interface

You can disable IGMP on specific interfaces. This information is useful if you know that there are no multicast hosts on a specific interface and you want to prevent the ASA from sending host query messages on that interface.

Procedure

Disable IGMP on an interface:

no igmp

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# no igmp

To reenable IGMP on an interface, use the igmp command.

Note: Only the no igmp command appears in the interface configuration.

Configure IGMP Group Membership

You can configure the ASA to be a member of a multicast group. Configuring the ASA to join a multicast group causes upstream routers to maintain multicast routing table information for that group and keep the paths for that group active.

Note: If you want to forward multicast packets for a specific group to an interface without the ASA accepting those packets as part of the group, see Configure a Statically Joined IGMP Group, on page 960.

Procedure

Configure the ASA to be a member of a multicast group:

igmp join-group group-address

Example:

ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp join-group mcast-group

The group-address argument is the IP address of the group.
Configure a Statically Joined IGMP Group

Sometimes a group member cannot report its membership in the group because of some configuration, or there may be no members of a group on the network segment. However, you still want multicast traffic for that group to be sent to that network segment. You can have multicast traffic for that group sent to the segment by configuring a statically joined IGMP group.

Enter the `igmp static-group` command. The ASA does not accept the multicast packets, but instead forwards them to the specified interface.

**Procedure**

Configure the ASA statically to join a multicast group on an interface:

```
igmp static-group
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp static-group group-address
```

The `group-address` argument is the IP address of the group.

Control Access to Multicast Groups

You can control access to multicast groups by using access control lists.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Create a standard ACL for the multicast traffic:

```
access-list name standard [permit | deny] ip_addr mask
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list acl1 standard permit 192.52.662.25
```

You can create more than one entry for a single ACL. You can use extended or standard ACLs. The `ip_addr mask` argument is the IP address of the multicast group being permitted or denied.

**Step 2**  
Create an extended ACL:

```
access-list name extended [permit | deny] protocol src_ip_addr src_mask dst_ip_addr dst_mask
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list acl2 extended permit protocol src_ip_addr src_mask dst_ip_addr dst_mask
```

The `dst_ip_addr` argument is the IP address of the multicast group being permitted or denied.
Step 3  
Apply the ACL to an interface:

```
igmp access-group acl
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp access-group acl
```

The `acl` argument is the name of a standard or extended IP ACL.

---

**Limit the Number of IGMP States on an Interface**

You can limit the number of IGMP states resulting from IGMP membership reports on a per-interface basis. Membership reports exceeding the configured limits are not entered in the IGMP cache, and traffic for the excess membership reports is not forwarded.

**Procedure**

Limit the number of IGMP states on an interface:

```
igmp limit number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp limit 50
```

Valid values range from 0 to 500, with 500 being the default value.

Setting this value to 0 prevents learned groups from being added, but manually defined memberships (using the `igmp join-group` and `igmp static-group` commands) are still permitted. The `no` form of this command restores the default value.

---

**Modify the Query Messages to Multicast Groups**

The ASA sends query messages to discover which multicast groups have members on the networks attached to the interfaces. Members respond with IGMP report messages indicating that they want to receive multicast packets for specific groups. Query messages are addressed to the all-systems multicast group, which has an address of 224.0.0.1, with a time-to-live value of 1.

These messages are sent periodically to refresh the membership information stored on the ASA. If the ASA discovers that there are no local members of a multicast group still attached to an interface, it stops forwarding multicast packet for that group to the attached network, and it sends a prune message back to the source of the packets.

By default, the PIM designated router on the subnet is responsible for sending the query messages. By default, they are sent once every 125 seconds.

When changing the query response time, by default, the maximum query response time advertised in IGMP queries is 10 seconds. If the ASA does not receive a response to a host query within this amount of time, it deletes the group.
The `igmp query-timeout` and `igmp query-interval` commands require IGMP Version 2.

To change the query interval, query response time, and query timeout value, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Set the query interval time in seconds:  
`igmp query-interval seconds`  
**Example:**  
```
Ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp query-interval 30
```
Valid values range from 1 to 3600; 125 is the default value.  
If the ASA does not hear a query message on an interface for the specified timeout value (by default, 255 seconds), then the ASA becomes the designated router and starts sending the query messages.

**Step 2**  
Change the timeout value of the query:  
`igmp query-timeout seconds`  
**Example:**  
```
Ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp query-timeout 30
```
Valid values range from 60 to 300; 225 is the default value.

**Step 3**  
Change the maximum query response time:  
`igmp query-max-response-time seconds`  
**Example:**  
```
Ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp query-max-response-time 20
```
Valid values range from 1 to 25; 10 is the default value.

**Change the IGMP Version**

By default, the ASA runs IGMP Version 2, which enables several additional features such as the `igmp query-timeout` and `igmp query-interval` commands.

All multicast routers on a subnet must support the same version of IGMP. The ASA does not automatically detect Version 1 routers and switch to Version 1. However, a mix of IGMP Version 1 and 2 hosts on the subnet works; the ASA running IGMP Version 2 works correctly when IGMP Version 1 hosts are present.
Procedure

Control the version of IGMP that you want to run on the interface:

```
igmp version {1 | 2}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp version 2
```
Configure a Static Rendezvous Point Address

All routers within a common PIM sparse mode or bidir domain require knowledge of the PIM RP address. The address is statically configured using the `pim rp-address` command.

**Note**
The ASA does not support Auto-RP or PIM BSR. You must use the `pim rp-address` command to specify the RP address.

You can configure the ASA to serve as RP to more than one group. The group range specified in the ACL determines the PIM RP group mapping. If an ACL is not specified, then the RP for the group is applied to the entire multicast group range (224.0.0.0/4).

**Procedure**

Enable or reenable PIM on a specific interface:

```
pim rp-address ip_address [acl] [bidir]
```

The `ip_address` argument is the unicast IP address of the router assigned to be a PIM RP.

The `acl` argument is the name or number of a standard ACL that defines with which multicast groups the RP should be used. Do not use a host ACL with this command.

Excluding the `bidir` keyword causes the groups to operate in PIM sparse mode.

**Note**
The ASA always advertises the bidirectional capability in the PIM hello messages, regardless of the actual bidirectional configuration.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# pim rp-address 10.86.75.23 [acl1] [bidir]
```

Configure the Designated Router Priority

The DR is responsible for sending PIM register, join, and prune messages to the RP. When there is more than one multicast router on a network segment, selecting the DR is based on the DR priority. If multiple devices have the same DR priority, then the device with the highest IP address becomes the DR.

By default, the ASA has a DR priority of 1. You can change this value.

**Procedure**

Change the designated router priority:

```
pim dr-priority num
```

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config-if)# pim dr-priority 500

The `num` argument can be any number ranging from 1 to 4294967294.

---

**Configure and Filter PIM Register Messages**

When the ASA is acting as an RP, you can restrict specific multicast sources from registering with it to prevent unauthorized sources from registering with the RP. The Request Filter pane lets you define the multicast sources from which the ASA will accept PIM register messages.

**Procedure**

Configure the ASA to filter PIM register messages:

`pim accept-register {list acl | route-map map-name}`

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# pim accept-register {list acl1 | route-map map2}

In the example, the ASA filters PIM register messages `acl1` and route map `map2`.

---

**Configure PIM Message Intervals**

Router query messages are used to select the PIM DR. The PIM DR is responsible for sending router query messages. By default, router query messages are sent every 30 seconds. Additionally, every 60 seconds, the ASA sends PIM join or prune messages.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Send router query messages:

`pim hello-interval seconds`

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-if)# pim hello-interval 60

Valid values for the `seconds` argument range from 1 to 3600 seconds.

**Step 2**
Change the amount of time (in seconds) that the ASA sends PIM join or prune messages:

`pim join-prune-interval seconds`

**Example:**

---
Filter PIM Neighbors

You can define the routers that can become PIM neighbors. By filtering the routers that can become PIM neighbors, you can do the following:

- Prevent unauthorized routers from becoming PIM neighbors.
- Prevent attached stub routers from participating in PIM.

Procedure

Step 1
Use a standard ACL to define the routers that you want to have participate in PIM:

```
access-list pim_nbr deny router-IP_addr PIM neighbor
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list pim_nbr deny 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
```

In the example, the following ACL, when used with the `pim neighbor-filter` command, prevents the 10.1.1.1 router from becoming a PIM neighbor.

Step 2
Filter neighbor routers:

```
pim neighbor-filter pim_nbr
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3
ciscoasa(config-if)# pim neighbor-filter pim_nbr
```

In the example, the 10.1.1.1 router is prevented from becoming a PIM neighbor on interface GigabitEthernet0/3.

Configure a Bidirectional Neighbor Filter

The Bidirectional Neighbor Filter pane shows the PIM bidirectional neighbor filters, if any, that are configured on the ASA. A PIM bidirectional neighbor filter is an ACL that defines the neighbor devices that can participate in the DF election. If a PIM bidirectional neighbor filter is not configured for an interface, then there are no restrictions. If a PIM bidirectional neighbor filter is configured, only those neighbors permitted by the ACL can participate in the DF election process.

When a PIM bidirectional neighbor filter configuration is applied to the ASA, an ACL appears in the running configuration with the name `interface-name_multicast`, in which the `interface-name` is the name of the interface to which the multicast boundary filter is applied. If an ACL with that name already exists, a number is appended.
to the name (for example, inside_multicast_1). This ACL defines which devices can become PIM neighbors of the ASA.

Bidirectional PIM allows multicast routers to keep reduced state information. All of the multicast routers in a segment must be bidirectionally enabled for bidir to elect a DF.

The PIM bidirectional neighbor filters enable the transition from a sparse-mode-only network to a bidir network by letting you specify the routers that should participate in the DF election, while still allowing all routers to participate in the sparse-mode domain. The bidir-enabled routers can elect a DF from among themselves, even when there are non-bidir routers on the segment. Multicast boundaries on the non-bidir routers prevent PIM messages and data from the bidir groups from leaking in or out of the bidir subset cloud.

When a PIM bidirectional neighbor filter is enabled, the routers that are permitted by the ACL are considered to be bidirectionally capable. Therefore, the following is true:

- If a permitted neighbor does not support bidir, then the DF election does not occur.
- If a denied neighbor supports bidir, then the DF election does not occur.
- If a denied neighbor does not support bidir, the DF election can occur.

Procedure

**Step 1**
Use a standard ACL to define the routers that you want to have participate in PIM:

```
access-list pim_nbr deny router-IP_addr PIM neighbor
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list pim_nbr deny 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
```

In the example, the following ACL, when used with the `pim neighbor-filter` command, prevents the 10.1.1.1 router from becoming a PIM neighbor.

**Step 2**
Filter neighbor routers:

```
pim bidirectional-neighbor-filter pim_nbr
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  ciscoasa(config-if)# pim bidirectional neighbor-filter pim_nbr
```

In the example, the 10.1.1.1 router is prevented from becoming a PIM bidirectional neighbor on interface GigabitEthernet0/3.

**Configure the ASA as a Candidate BSR**

You can configure the ASA as a candidate BSR.
Procedure

Step 1  Configure the router to announce its candidacy as a bootstrap router (BSR):

```
pim bsr-candidate interface_name [hash_mask_length [priority]]
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# pim bsr-candidate inside 12 3
```

Step 2  (Optional) Configure the ASA as a Border Bootstrap Router:

```
interface interface_name
pim bsr-border
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# pim bsr-border
```

When this command is configured on an interface, no bootstrap router (BSR) messages will be sent or received through an interface.

---

Configure a Multicast Boundary

Address scoping defines domain boundaries so that domains with RPs that have the same IP address do not leak into each other. Scoping is performed on the subnet boundaries within large domains and on the boundaries between the domain and the Internet.

You can set up an administratively scoped boundary on an interface for multicast group addresses. IANA has designated the multicast address range from 239.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 as the administratively scoped addresses. This range of addresses can be reused in domains administered by different organizations. The addresses would be considered local, not globally unique.

A standard ACL defines the range of affected addresses. When a boundary is set up, no multicast data packets are allowed to flow across the boundary from either direction. The boundary allows the same multicast group address to be reused in different administrative domains.

You can configure, examine, and filter Auto-RP discovery and announcement messages at the administratively scoped boundary by entering the `filter-autorp` keyword. Any Auto-RP group range announcements from the Auto-RP packets that are denied by the boundary ACL are removed. An Auto-RP group range announcement is permitted and passed by the boundary only if all addresses in the Auto-RP group range are permitted by the boundary ACL. If any address is not permitted, the entire group range is filtered and removed from the Auto-RP message before the Auto-RP message is forwarded.

Procedure

Configure a multicast boundary:
**multicast boundary acl [filter-autorp]**

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# multicast boundary acl1 [filter-autorp]
```

---

**Monitoring for PIM**

You can use the following commands to monitor the PIM routing process. For examples and descriptions of the command output, see the command reference.

To monitor or disable various PIM routing statistics, enter one of the following commands:

- **show pim bsr-router**
  
  Displays the bootstrap router information.

- **show mroute**
  
  Displays the contents of the multicast routing table.

- **show mfib summary**
  
  Displays summary information about the number of IPv4 PIM multicast forwarding information base entries and interfaces.

- **show mfib active**
  
  Displays information from the Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB) about the rate at which active multicast sources are sending to multicast groups.

- **show pim group-map**
  
  Displays the group-to-PIM mode mapping. To display the elected RP for a group, specify the group address or name.

- **show pim group-map rp-timers**
  
  Displays the timer expiry and uptime for each group to PIM mode mapping entry.

- **show pim neighbor**
  
  Displays the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) neighbors.

---

**Example for Multicast Routing**

The following example shows how to enable and configure multicast routing with various optional processes:

1. Enable multicast routing:

```
ciscoasa(config)# multicast-routing
```
2. Configure a static multicast route:

```
ciscoasa(config)# mroute src_ip src_mask {input_if_name | rpf_neighbor} [distance]
ciscoasa(config)# exit
```

3. Configure the ASA to be a member of a multicast group:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface
ciscoasa(config-if)# igmp join-group group-address
```

## History for Multicast Routing

### Table 37: Feature History for Multicast Routing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multicast routing support</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Support was added for multicast routing data, authentication, and redistribution and monitoring of routing information using the multicast routing protocol. We introduced the <code>multicast-routing</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering support</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>Support was added for clustering. We introduced the following commands: <code>debug mfib cluster</code>, <code>show mfib cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Independent Multicast Source-Specific Multicast (PIM-SSM) pass-through support</td>
<td>9.5(1)</td>
<td>Support was added to allow PIM-SSM packets to pass through when multicast routing is enabled, unless the ASA is the Last-Hop Router. This allows greater flexibility in choosing a multicast group while also protecting against different attacks; hosts only receive traffic from explicitly-requested sources. We did not change any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Independent Multicast Bootstrap Router (BSR)</td>
<td>9.5(2)</td>
<td>Support was added for a new dynamic Rendezvous Point (RP) selection model that uses candidate routers for Rendezvous Point function and for relaying the Rendezvous Point information for a group. This feature provides a means of dynamically learning Rendezvous Points (RPs), which is very essential in large complex networks where an RP can periodically go down and come up. We introduced the following commands: clear pim group-map, debug pim bsr, pim bsr-border, pim bsr-candidate, show pim bsr-router, show pim group-map rp-timers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART VI

AAA Servers and the Local Database

• AAA and the Local Database, on page 975
• RADIUS Servers for AAA, on page 985
• TACACS+ Servers for AAA, on page 1011
• LDAP Servers for AAA, on page 1019
AAA and the Local Database

This chapter describes authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA, pronounced “triple A”). AAA is a set of services for controlling access to computer resources, enforcing policies, assessing usage, and providing the information necessary to bill for services. These processes are considered important for effective network management and security.

This chapter also describes how to configure the local database for AAA functionality. For external AAA servers, see the chapter for your server type.

- About AAA and the Local Database, on page 975
- Guidelines for the Local Database, on page 978
- Add a User Account to the Local Database, on page 978
- Monitoring the Local Database, on page 980
- History for the Local Database, on page 981

About AAA and the Local Database

This section describes AAA and the local database.

Authentication

Authentication provides a way to identify a user, typically by having the user enter a valid username and valid password before access is granted. The AAA server compares a user's authentication credentials with other user credentials stored in a database. If the credentials match, the user is permitted access to the network. If the credentials do not match, authentication fails and network access is denied.

You can configure the Cisco ASA to authenticate the following items:

- All administrative connections to the ASA, including the following sessions:
  - Telnet
  - SSH
  - Serial console
  - ASDM using HTTPS
  - VPN management access
• The **enable** command
• Network access
• VPN access

**Authorization**

Authorization is the process of enforcing policies: determining what types of activities, resources, or services a user is permitted to access. After a user is authenticated, that user may be authorized for different types of access or activity.

You can configure the ASA to authorize the following items:

• Management commands
• Network access
• VPN access

**Accounting**

Accounting measures the resources a user consumes during access, which may include the amount of system time or the amount of data that a user has sent or received during a session. Accounting is carried out through the logging of session statistics and usage information, which is used for authorization control, billing, trend analysis, resource utilization, and capacity planning activities.

**Interaction Between Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting**

You can use authentication alone or with authorization and accounting. Authorization always requires a user to be authenticated first. You can use accounting alone, or with authentication and authorization.

**AAA Servers**

The AAA server is a network server that is used for access control. Authentication identifies the user. Authorization implements policies that determine which resources and services an authenticated user may access. Accounting keeps track of time and data resources that are used for billing and analysis.

**AAA Server Groups**

If you want to use an external AAA server for authentication, authorization, or accounting, you must first create at least one AAA server group per AAA protocol and add one or more servers to each group. You identify AAA server groups by name. Each server group is specific to one type of server or service.

See the following topics.

• Configure RADIUS Server Groups, on page 1002
• Configure TACACS+ Server Groups, on page 1013
• Configure LDAP Server Groups, on page 1025
You can also configure server groups for Kerberos, SDI, and HTTP form. These groups are used in VPN configurations. See the VPN configuration guide for more information on using these types of group.

About the Local Database

The ASA maintains a local database that you can populate with user profiles. You can use a local database instead of AAA servers to provide user authentication, authorization, and accounting.

You can use the local database for the following functions:

- ASDM per-user access
- Console authentication
- Telnet and SSH authentication
- enable command authentication

This setting is for CLI-access only and does not affect the Cisco ASDM login.

- Command authorization

If you turn on command authorization using the local database, then the Cisco ASA refers to the user privilege level to determine which commands are available. Otherwise, the privilege level is not generally used. By default, all commands are either privilege level 0 or level 15.

- Network access authentication
- VPN client authentication

For multiple context mode, you can configure usernames in the system execution space to provide individual logins at the CLI using the login command; however, you cannot configure any AAA rules that use the local database in the system execution space.

Note

You cannot use the local database for network access authorization.

Fallback Support

The local database can act as a fallback method for several functions. This behavior is designed to help you prevent accidental lockout from the ASA.

When a user logs in, the servers in the group are accessed one at a time, starting with the first server that you specify in the configuration, until a server responds. If all servers in the group are unavailable, the ASA tries the local database if you have configured it as a fallback method (for management authentication and authorization only). If you do not have a fallback method, the ASA continues to try the AAA servers.

For users who need fallback support, we recommend that their usernames and passwords in the local database match their usernames and passwords on the AAA servers. This practice provides transparent fallback support. Because the user cannot determine whether a AAA server or the local database is providing the service, using usernames and passwords on AAA servers that are different than the usernames and passwords in the local database means that the user cannot be certain which username and password should be given.

The local database supports the following fallback functions:
• Console and enable password authentication—If the servers in the group are all unavailable, the ASA uses the local database to authenticate administrative access, which can also include enable password authentication.

• Command authorization—If the TACACS+ servers in the group are all unavailable, the local database is used to authorize commands based on privilege levels.

• VPN authentication and authorization—VPN authentication and authorization are supported to enable remote access to the ASA if AAA servers that normally support these VPN services are unavailable. When a VPN client of an administrator specifies a tunnel group configured to fallback to the local database, the VPN tunnel can be established even if the AAA server group is unavailable, provided that the local database is configured with the necessary attributes.

How Fallback Works with Multiple Servers in a Group

If you configure multiple servers in a server group and you enable fallback to the local database for the server group, fallback occurs when no server in the group responds to the authentication request from the ASA. To illustrate, consider this scenario:

You configure an LDAP server group with two Active Directory servers, server 1 and server 2, in that order. When the remote user logs in, the ASA attempts to authenticate to server 1.

If server 1 responds with an authentication failure (such as user not found), the ASA does not attempt to authenticate to server 2.

If server 1 does not respond within the timeout period (or the number of authentication attempts exceeds the configured maximum), the ASA tries server 2.

If both servers in the group do not respond, and the ASA is configured to fall back to the local database, the ASA tries to authenticate to the local database.

Guidelines for the Local Database

Make sure that you prevent a lockout from the ASA when using the local database for authentication or authorization.

Add a User Account to the Local Database

To add a user to the local database, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Create the user account.

username username [password password] [privilege priv_level]

Example:

```ciscoasa(config)# username exampleuser1 password madmaxfuryroadrules privilege 1```
The `username` keyword is a string from 3 to 64 characters long, using any combination of ASCII printable characters (character codes 32-126), with the exception of spaces and the question mark. The `password` keyword is a string from 3 to 127 characters long, and can be any combination of ASCII printable characters (character codes 32-126), with the exception of spaces and the question mark. You might want to create a username without a password if you are using SSH public key authentication, for example.

The `privilege` keyword sets the privilege level, which ranges from 0 to 15. The default is 2. This privilege level is used with command authorization.

**Caution** If you do not use command authorization (the `aaa authorization console LOCAL` command), then the default level 2 allows management access to privileged EXEC mode. If you want to limit access to privileged EXEC mode, either set the privilege level to 0 or 1, or use the `service-type` command.

These less-used options are not shown in the above syntax: The `nopassword` keyword creates a user account that accepts any password; this option is insecure and is not recommended.

The `encrypted` keyword (for passwords 32 characters and fewer in 9.6 and earlier) or the `pbkdf2` keyword (for passwords longer than 32 characters in 9.6 and later, and passwords of all lengths in 9.7 and later) indicates that the password is encrypted (using an MD5-based hash or a PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2) hash). Note that already existing passwords continue to use the MD5-based hash unless you enter a new password. When you define a password in the `username` command, the ASA encrypts it when it saves it to the configuration for security purposes. When you enter the `show running-config` command, the `username` command does not show the actual password; it shows the encrypted password followed by the `encrypted` or `pbkdf2` keyword. For example, if you enter the password “test,” the `show running-config` command output would appear as something similar to the following:

```
username user1 password DLaUiAX3l78qgoB5c7iVNw== encrypted
```

The only time you would actually enter the `encrypted` or `pbkdf2` keyword at the CLI is if you are cutting and pasting a configuration file for use in another ASA, and you are using the same password.

**Step 2** (Optional) Configure username attributes.

```
username username attributes
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# username exampleuser1 attributes
```

The `username` argument is the username that you created in the first step.

By default, VPN users that you add with this command have no attributes or group policy association. You must configure all values explicitly using the `username attributes` command. See the VPN configuration guide for more information.

**Step 3** (Optional) Configure the user level if you configured management authorization using the `aaa authorization exec` command.

```
service-type {admin | nas-prompt | remote-access}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-username)# service-type admin
```
The `admin` keyword allows full access to any services specified by the `aaa authentication console LOCAL` commands. The `admin` keyword is the default.

The `nas-prompt` keyword allows access to the CLI when you configure the `aaa authentication {telnet | ssh | serial} console` command, but denies ASDM configuration access if you configure the `aaa authentication http console` command. ASDM monitoring access is allowed. If you enable authentication with the `aaa authentication enable console` command, the user cannot access privileged EXEC mode using the `enable` command (or the `login` command).

The `remote-access` keyword denies management access. You cannot use any services specified by the `aaa authentication console` commands (excluding the `serial` keyword; serial access is allowed).

**Step 4** (Optional) For public key authentication for SSH connections to the ASA on a per-user basis, see Configure SSH Access, on page 1033.

**Step 5** (Optional) If you are using this username for VPN authentication, you can configure many VPN attributes for the user. See the VPN configuration guide for more information.

**Examples**

The following example assigns a privilege level of 15 to the admin user account:

```
ciscoasa(config)# username admin password farscape1 privilege 15
```

The following example enables management authorization, creates a user account with a password, enters username configuration mode, and specifies a service-type of `nas-prompt`:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authorization exec authentication-server
```

```
ciscoasa(config)# username user1 password gOrgeOus
```

```
ciscoasa(config)# username user1 attributes
```

```
ciscoasa(config-username)# service-type nas-prompt
```

**Monitoring the Local Database**

See the following commands for monitoring the local database:

- **show aaa-server**
  
  This command shows the configured database statistics. To clear the AAA server configuration, enter the `clear aaa-server statistics` command.

- **show running-config aaa-server**
  
  This command shows the AAA server running configuration. To clear AAA server statistics, enter the `clear configure aaa-server` command.
# History for the Local Database

**Table 38: History for the Local Database**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Local database configuration for AAA | 7.0(1) | Describes how to configure the local database for AAA use.
We introduced the following commands: `username`, `aaa authorization exec authentication-server`, `aaa authentication console LOCAL`, `aaa authorization exec LOCAL`, `service-type`, `aaa authentication {telnet | ssh | serial} console LOCAL`, `aaa authentication http console LOCAL`, `aaa authentication enable console LOCAL`, `show running-config aaa-server`, `show aaa-server`, `clear configure aaa-server`, `clear aaa-server statistics`.

| Support for SSH public key authentication | 9.1(2) | You can now enable public key authentication for SSH connections to the ASA on a per-user basis. You can specify a public key file (PKF) formatted key or a Base64 key. The PKF key can be up to 4096 bits. Use PKF format for keys that are too large to fit the ASA support of the Base64 format (up to 2048 bits).
We introduced the following commands: `ssh authentication`.
*Also available in 8.4(4.1); PKF key format support is only in 9.1(2).* |

| Longer password support for local `username` and `enable` passwords (up to 127 characters) | 9.6(1) | You can now create local `username` and `enable` passwords up to 127 characters (the former limit was 32). When you create a password longer than 32 characters, it is stored in the configuration using a PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2) hash. Shorter passwords continue to use the MD5-based hashing method.
We modified the following commands: `enable`, `username` |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSH public key authentication improvements</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>In earlier releases, you could enable SSH public key authentication (<code>ssh authentication</code>) without also enabling AAA SSH authentication with the Local user database (<code>aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL</code>). The configuration is now fixed so that you must explicitly enable AAA SSH authentication. To disallow users from using a password instead of the private key, you can now create a username without any password defined. We modified the following commands: <code>ssh authentication</code>, <code>username</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBKDF2 hashing for all local <code>username</code> and <code>enable</code> passwords</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>Local <code>username</code> and <code>enable</code> passwords of all lengths are stored in the configuration using a PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2) hash. Previously, passwords 32 characters and shorter used the MD5-based hashing method. Already existing passwords continue to use the MD5-based hash unless you enter a new password. See the &quot;Software and Configurations&quot; chapter in the General Operations Configuration Guide for downgrading guidelines. We modified the following commands: <code>enable</code>, <code>username</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate authentication for users with SSH public key authentication and users with passwords</td>
<td>9.6(3)/9.8(1)</td>
<td>In releases prior to 9.6(2), you could enable SSH public key authentication (<a href="#">ssh authentication</a>) without also explicitly enabling AAA SSH authentication with the Local user database (<a href="#">aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL</a>). In 9.6(2), the ASA required you to explicitly enable AAA SSH authentication. In this release, you no longer have to explicitly enable AAA SSH authentication; when you configure the <a href="#">ssh authentication</a> command for a user, local authentication is enabled by default for users with this type of authentication. Moreover, when you explicitly configure AAA SSH authentication, this configuration only applies for usernames with <a href="#">passwords</a>, and you can use any AAA server type (<a href="#">aaa authentication ssh console radius_1</a>, for example). For example, some users can use public key authentication using the local database, and other users can use passwords with RADIUS. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter describes how to configure RADIUS servers for AAA.

• About RADIUS Servers for AAA, on page 985
• Guidelines for RADIUS Servers for AAA, on page 1001
• Configure RADIUS Servers for AAA, on page 1001
• Monitoring RADIUS Servers for AAA, on page 1008
• History for RADIUS Servers for AAA, on page 1008

### About RADIUS Servers for AAA

The Cisco ASA supports the following RFC-compliant RADIUS servers for AAA:

- Cisco Secure ACS 3.2, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, and 5.x
- Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE)
- RSA RADIUS in RSA Authentication Manager 5.2, 6.1, and 7.x
- Microsoft

### Supported Authentication Methods

The ASA supports the following authentication methods with RADIUS servers:

- PAP—For all connection types.
- CHAP and MS-CHAPv1—For L2TP-over-IPsec connections.
- MS-CHAPv2—For L2TP-over-IPsec connections, and for regular IPsec remote access connections when the password management feature is enabled. You can also use MS-CHAPv2 with clientless connections.
- Authentication Proxy modes—For RADIUS-to-Active-Directory, RADIUS-to-RSA/SDI, RADIUS-to-Token server, and RSA/SDI-to-RADIUS connections,
To enable MS-CHAPv2 as the protocol used between the ASA and the RADIUS server for a VPN connection, password management must be enabled in the tunnel group general attributes. Enabling password management generates an MS-CHAPv2 authentication request from the ASA to the RADIUS server. See the description of the `password-management` command for details.

If you use double authentication and enable password management in the tunnel group, then the primary and secondary authentication requests include MS-CHAPv2 request attributes. If a RADIUS server does not support MS-CHAPv2, then you can configure that server to send a non-MS-CHAPv2 authentication request by using the `no mschapv2-capable` command.

**User Authorization of VPN Connections**

The ASA can use RADIUS servers for user authorization of VPN remote access and firewall cut-through-proxy sessions using dynamic ACLs or ACL names per user. To implement dynamic ACLs, you must configure the RADIUS server to support them. When the user authenticates, the RADIUS server sends a downloadable ACL or ACL name to the ASA. Access to a given service is either permitted or denied by the ACL. The ASA deletes the ACL when the authentication session expires.

In addition to ACLs, the ASA supports many other attributes for authorization and setting of permissions for VPN remote access and firewall cut-through proxy sessions.

**Supported Sets of RADIUS Attributes**

The ASA supports the following sets of RADIUS attributes:

- Authentication attributes defined in RFC 2138.
- Accounting attributes defined in RFC 2139.
- RADIUS attributes for tunneled protocol support, defined in RFC 2868.
- Cisco IOS Vendor-Specific Attributes (VSAs), identified by RADIUS vendor ID 9.
- Cisco VPN-related VSAs, identified by RADIUS vendor ID 3076.
- Microsoft VSAs, defined in RFC 2548.

**Supported RADIUS Authorization Attributes**

Authorization refers to the process of enforcing permissions or attributes. A RADIUS server defined as an authentication server enforces permissions or attributes if they are configured. These attributes have vendor ID 3076.

The following table lists the supported RADIUS attributes that can be used for user authorization.
RADIUS attribute names do not contain the cVPN3000 prefix. Cisco Secure ACS 4.x supports this new nomenclature, but attribute names in pre-4.0 ACS releases still include the cVPN3000 prefix. The ASAs enforce the RADIUS attributes based on attribute numeric ID, not attribute name.

All attributes listed in the following table are downstream attributes that are sent from the RADIUS server to the ASA except for the following attribute numbers: 146, 150, 151, and 152. These attribute numbers are upstream attributes that are sent from the ASA to the RADIUS server. RADIUS attributes 146 and 150 are sent from the ASA to the RADIUS server for authentication and authorization requests. All four previously listed attributes are sent from the ASA to the RADIUS server for accounting start, interim-update, and stop requests. Upstream RADIUS attributes 146, 150, 151, and 152 were introduced in Version 8.4(3).

Cisco ACS 5.x and Cisco ISE do not support IPv6 framed IP addresses for IP address assignment using RADIUS authentication in Version 9.0(1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>ASA</th>
<th>Attr. No.</th>
<th>Syntax/Type</th>
<th>Single or Multi-Valued</th>
<th>Description or Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access-Hours</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of the time range, for example, Business-hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access-List-Inbound</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>ACL ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access-List-Outbound</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>ACL ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address-Pools</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of IP local pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AllowNetworkExtMult</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticated-User-Idle-Timeout</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1-35791394 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization-Required</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = No 1 = Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization-Type</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = None 1 = RADIUS 2 = LDAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Name</td>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>Attr. No.</td>
<td>Syntax/Type</td>
<td>Single or Multi-Valued</td>
<td>Description or Value</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banner1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Banner string to display for Cisco VPN remote access sessions: IPsec IKEv1, AnyConnect SSL-TLS/DTLS/IKEv2, and Clientless SSL. The Banner2 string is concatenated to the Banner1 string, if configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banner2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Banner string to display for Cisco VPN remote access sessions: IPsec IKEv1, AnyConnect SSL-TLS/DTLS/IKEv2, and Clientless SSL. The Banner2 string is concatenated to the Banner1 string, if configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco-IP-Phone-Bypass</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cisco-LEAP-Bypass</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Type</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 = Cisco VPN Client (IKEv1) 2 = AnyConnect Client SSL VPN 3 = Clientless SSL VPN 4 = Cut-Through-Proxy 5 = L2TP/IPsec SSL VPN 6 = AnyConnect Client IPsec VPN (IKEv2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client-Type-Version-Limiting</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>IPsec VPN version number string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP-Network-Scope</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>IP Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended-Authentication-On-Rekey</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
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<td>Attribute Name</td>
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<td>Description or Value</td>
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</table>
| Group-Policy               | Y   | 25        | String      | Single                 | Sets the group policy for the remote access VPN session. For Versions 8.2.x and later, use this attribute instead of IETF-Radius-Class. You can use one of the following formats:  
  • group policy name  
  • OU=group policy name  
  • OU=group policy name; |
| IE-Proxy-Bypass-Local      |     | 83        | Integer     | Single                 | 0 = None 1 = Local                                                                                                                                     |
| IE-Proxy-Exception-List    |     | 82        | String      | Single                 | New line (\n) separated list of DNS domains                                                                                                           |
| IE-Proxy-PAC-URL           | Y   | 133       | String      | Single                 | PAC address string                                                                                                                                     |
| IE-Proxy-Server            |     | 80        | String      | Single                 | IP address                                                                                                                                          |
| IE-Proxy-Server-Policy     |     | 81        | Integer     | Single                 | 1 = No Modify 2 = No Proxy 3 = Auto detect 4 = Use Concentrator Setting                                                                              |
| IKE-KeepAliveInterval      | Y   | 68        | Integer     | Single                 | 10-300 seconds                                                                                                                                       |
| IKE-KeepAliveRetryInterval | Y   | 84        | Integer     | Single                 | 2-10 seconds                                                                                                                                        |
| IKE-Keep-Alives            | Y   | 41        | Boolean     | Single                 | 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled                                                                                                                                |
| IkepDHCPConfigMsg          | Y   | 62        | Boolean     | Single                 | 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled                                                                                                                                |
| IPsec-Allow-PasswordStore  | Y   | 16        | Boolean     | Single                 | 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled                                                                                                                                |
### Supported RADIUS Authorization Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
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<th>Single or Multi-Valued</th>
<th>Description or Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Authentication</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = None 1 = RADIUS 2 = LDAP (authorization only) 3 = NT Domain 4 = SDI 5 = Internal 6 = RADIUS with Expiry 7 = Kerberos/Active Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Auth-On-Rekey</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Backup-Server-List</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Server Addresses (space delimited)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Backup-Servers</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 = Use Client-Configured list 2 = Disable and clear client list 3 = Use Backup Server list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Client-Firewall-Filter</td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the filter to be pushed to the client as firewall policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Client-Firewall-Filter-Optional</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Required 1 = Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Default-Domain</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Specifies the single default domain name to send to the client (1-255 characters).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-IKE-Peer-ID-Check</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 = Required 2 = If supported by peer certificate 3 = Do not check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-IP-Compression</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Mode-Config</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Over-UDP</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
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</table>
## Supported RADIUS Authorization Attributes

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<th>Description or Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Over-UDP-Port</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>4001-49151. The default is 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PeeRapidClifiedEntity</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = None 1 = Policy defined by remote FW Are-You-There (AYT) 2 = Policy pushed CPP 4 = Policy from server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Sec-Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of the security association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Split-DNS-Names</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Specifies the list of secondary domain names to send to the client (1-255 characters).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Split-Tunneling-Policy</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = No split tunneling 1 = Split tunneling 2 = Local LAN permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Split-Tunnel-List</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the network or ACL that describes the split tunnel inclusion list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-Tunnel-Type</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 = LAN-to-LAN 2 = Remote access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec-User-Group-Lock</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6-Address-Pools</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of IP local pool-IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6-VPN-Filter</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>ACL value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2TP-Encryption</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Bitmap: 1 = Encryption required 2 = 40 bits 4 = 128 bits 8 = Stateless-Req 15=40128-Enc/Stateless-Req</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2TP-MPPC-Compression</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Name</td>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>Attr. No.</td>
<td>Syntax/Type</td>
<td>Single or Multi-Valued</td>
<td>Description or Value</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member-Of</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Comma-delimited string, for example: Engineering, Sales. An administrative attribute that can be used in dynamic access policies. It does not set a group policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS-Client-Subnet-Mask</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>An IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAC-Default-ACL</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAC-Enable</td>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = No 1 = Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAC-Revalidation-Timer</td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>300-86400 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAC-Settings</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of the NAC policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAC-Status-Query-Timer</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>30-1800 seconds</td>
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<tr>
<td>PerfectForwardSecrecy-Enable</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = No 1 = Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPTP-Encryption</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Bitmap: 1 = Encryption required 2 = 40 bits 4 = 128 bits 8 = Stateless-Required 15= 40128-Encr/Stateless-Req</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPTP-MPPC-Compression</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-DNS</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>An IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-WINS</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>An IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privilege-Level</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>An integer between 0 and 15.</td>
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<td>Attribute Name</td>
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<td>Syntax/Type</td>
<td>Single or Multi-Valued</td>
<td>Description or Value</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Required-Client-Firewall-Vendor-Code</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 = Cisco Systems (with Cisco Integrated Client) 2 = Zone Labs 3 = NetworkICE 4 = Sygate 5 = Cisco Systems (with Cisco Intrusion Prevention Security Agent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required-Client-Firewall-Description</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required-Client-Firewall-Product-Code</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Cisco Systems Products: 1 = Cisco Intrusion Prevention Security Agent or Cisco Integrated Client (CIC) Zone Labs Products: 1 = Zone Alarm 2 = Zone AlarmPro 3 = Zone Labs Integrity NetworkICE Product: 1 = BlackIce Defender/Agent Sygate Products: 1 = Personal Firewall 2 = Personal Firewall Pro 3 = Security Agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required-Individual-User-Auth</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require-HW-Client-Auth</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary-DNS</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>An IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary-WINS</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>An IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP-Card-Assignment</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supported RADIUS Authorization Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
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<th>Description or Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Session Subtype</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = None 1 = Clientless 2 = Client 3 = Client Only Session Subtype applies only when the Session Type (151) attribute has the following values: 1, 2, 3, and 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session Type</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = None 1 = AnyConnect Client SSL VPN 2 = AnyConnect Client IPSec VPN (IKEv2) 3 = Clientless SSL VPN 4 = Clientless Email Proxy 5 = Cisco VPN Client (IKEv1) 6 = IKEv1 LAN-LAN 7 = IKEv2 LAN-LAN 8 = VPN Load Balancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous-Logins</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0-2147483647</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smart-Tunnel</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of a Smart Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart-Tunnel-Auto</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled 2 = AutoStart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart-Tunnel-AutoSignon</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of a Smart Tunnel Auto Signon list appended by the domain name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strip-Realm</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-Ask</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enable default service 5 = Enable default clientless (2 and 4 not used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Name</td>
<td>ASA</td>
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<td>Description or Value</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-Ask-Timeout</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>5-120 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-DPD-Interval-Client</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Off 5-3600 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-DPD-Interval-Gateway</td>
<td></td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Off) 5-3600 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-DTLS</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = False 1 = True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-Keepalive</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Off 15-600 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-Modules</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>String (name of a module)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-MTU</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>MTU value 256-1406 in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-Profiles</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>String (name of a profile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC-Rekey-Time</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1-10080 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Group Name</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1-253 characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel-Group-Lock</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of the tunnel group or “none”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunneling-Protocols</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 = PPTP 2 = L2TP 4 = IPSec (IKEv1) 8 = L2TP/IPSec 16 = WebVPN 32 = SVC 64 = IPSec (IKEv2) 8 and 4 are mutually exclusive. 0 - 11, 16 - 27, 32 - 43, 48 - 59 are legal values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use-Client-Address</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
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<td>VLAN</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0-4094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Access-List</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Access-List name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN ACL</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of a WebVPN ACL on the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-ActiveX-Relay</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled Otherwise = Enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supported RADIUS Authorization Attributes
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Apply-ACL</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Auto-HTTP-Signon</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Citrix-Metaframe</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-CertFileRemotes</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 = Java ActiveX 2 = Java Script 4 = Image 8 = Cookies in images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Customization</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of the customization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Default-Homepage</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>A URL such as <a href="http://example.example.com">http://example.example.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Deny-Message</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Valid string (up to 500 characters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Download-Max-Siz</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0x7fffffff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-File-Access-Enable</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-File-Server-Browsing</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-File-Server-Entry</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Hidden-Shares</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = None 1 = Visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Home-Page-Use-Smart-Tunnel</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Enabled if clientless home page is to be rendered through Smart Tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-HTML-Filter</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 = Java ActiveX 2 = Scripts 4 = Image 8 = Cookies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supported RADIUS Authorization Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>ASA</th>
<th>Attr. No.</th>
<th>Syntax/Type</th>
<th>Single or Multi-Valued</th>
<th>Description or Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNHTTPCompression</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Off 1 = Deflate Compression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNHTTPProxyAddresses</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Comma-separated DNS/IP:port, with http= or https= prefix (for example http=10.10.10.10:80, https=11.11.11.11:443)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNIdleTimeoutAttribute</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0-30. 0 = Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNKeepaliveIgnore</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0-900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNMacroSubstitution</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Unbounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNMacroSubstitution</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Unbounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNPortForwardingEnable</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNPortForwardingEnable</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNPortForwardingHTTPby</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNPortForwardingList</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Port forwarding list name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNPortForwardingName</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>String name (example, “Corporate-Apps”). This text replaces the default string, “Application Access,” on the clientless portal home page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNPostMaxSize</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0x7fffffff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVNSmartTunnelAttribute</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0-30. 0 = Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNSmartTunnel</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPNSmartTunnel</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of a Smart Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Name</td>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>Attr. No.</td>
<td>Syntax/Type</td>
<td>Single or Multi-Valued</td>
<td>Description or Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SmartTunnelAutoSignOn</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Name of a Smart Tunnel auto sign-on list appended by the domain name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SmartTunnelAutoStart</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled 2 = Auto Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SmartTunnelPolicy</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>One of “e networkname,” “i networkname,” or “a,” where networkname is the name of a Smart Tunnel network list, e indicates the tunnel excluded, i indicates the tunnel specified, and a indicates all tunnels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SSLVPNClientEnable</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SSLVPNClientKeepAlive</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SSLVPNClientRequired</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SSOServerName</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Valid string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Storage-Key</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Storage-Objects</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SVCKeepaliveFrequency</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>15-600 seconds, 0=Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SVCClientDialUp</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>5-3600 seconds, 0=Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SVCClientDialDown</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SVCClientDIALSMTU</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>MTU value is from 256-1406 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SVCClientDIALSNetwork</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>5-3600 seconds, 0=Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Name</td>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>Attr. No.</td>
<td>Syntax/Type</td>
<td>Single or Multi-Valued</td>
<td>Description or Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SVC-Relay-Time</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>4-10080 minutes, 0=Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SVC-Relay-Method</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 (Off), 1 (SSL), 2 (New Tunnel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-SVC-Compression</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 (Off), 1 (Deflate Compression)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-UNIX-Group-ID</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Valid UNIX group IDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-UNIX-User-ID</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Valid UNIX user IDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-Upload-Max-Size</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0x7fffffff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-URL-Entry-Enable</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-URL-List</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>URL list name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-User-Storage</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebVPN-VDI</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>List of settings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supported IETF RADIUS Authorization Attributes**

The following table lists the supported IETF RADIUS attributes.

*Table 40: Supported IETF RADIUS Attributes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>ASA</th>
<th>Attr. No.</th>
<th>Syntax/Type</th>
<th>Single or Multi-Valued</th>
<th>Description or Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IETF-RADIUS-Class          | Y   | 25        | Single      |                         | For Versions 8.2.x and later, we recommend that you use the Group-Policy attribute (VSA 3076, #25):  
  • **group policy name**  
  • **OU=group policy name**  
  • **OU=group policy name** |
### Attribute Name | ASA | Attr. No. | Syntax/Type | Single or Multi-Valued | Description or Value
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
IETF-Radius-Filter-Id | Y | 11 | String | Single | ACL name that is defined on the ASA, which applies only to full tunnel IPsec and SSL VPN clients.
IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address | Y | n/a | String | Single | An IP address
IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Netmask | Y | n/a | String | Single | An IP address mask
IETF-Radius-Idle-Timeout | Y | 28 | Integer | Single | Seconds
IETF-Radius-Service-Type | Y | 6 | Integer | Single | Service Type values:
  - **Administrative**—User is allowed access to the configure prompt.
  - **NAS-Prompt**—User is allowed access to the exec prompt.
  - **remote-access**—User is allowed network access
IETF-Radius-Session-Timeout | Y | 27 | Integer | Single | Seconds

### RADIUS Accounting Disconnect Reason Codes
These codes are returned if the ASA encounters a disconnect when sending packets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disconnect Reason Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCT_DISC_USER_REQ = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCT_DISC_LOST_CARRIER = 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCT_DISC_LOST_SERVICE = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCT_DISC_IDLE_TIMEOUT = 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCT_DISC_SESS_TIMEOUT = 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCT_DISC_ADMIN_RESET = 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Disconnect Reason Code

- ACCT_DISC_ADMIN_REBOOT = 7
- ACCT_DISC_PORT_ERROR = 8
- ACCT_DISC_NAS_ERROR = 9
- ACCT_DISC_NAS_REQUEST = 10
- ACCT_DISC_NAS_REBOOT = 11
- ACCT_DISC_PORT_UNNEEDED = 12
- ACCT_DISC_PORT_PREEMPTED = 13
- ACCT_DISC_PORT_SUSPENDED = 14
- ACCT_DISC_SERV_UNAVAIL = 15
- ACCT_DISC_CALLBACK = 16
- ACCT_DISC_USER_ERROR = 17
- ACCT_DISC_HOST_REQUEST = 18
- ACCT_DISC_ADMIN_SHUTDOWN = 19
- ACCT_DISC_SA_EXPIRED = 21
- ACCT_DISC_MAX_REASONS = 22

---

### Guidelines for RADIUS Servers for AAA

This section describes the guidelines and limitations that you should check before configuring RADIUS servers for AAA.

- You can have up to 100 server groups in single mode or 4 server groups per context in multiple mode.
- Each group can have up to 16 servers in single mode or 4 servers in multiple mode.

### Configure RADIUS Servers for AAA

This section describes how to configure RADIUS servers for AAA.

#### Procedure

**Step 1** Load the ASA attributes into the RADIUS server. The method that you use to load the attributes depends on which type of RADIUS server that you are using:
• If you are using Cisco ACS: the server already has these attributes integrated. You can skip this step.
• For RADIUS servers from other vendors (for example, Microsoft Internet Authentication Service): you must manually define each ASA attribute. To define an attribute, use the attribute name or number, type, value, and vendor code (3076).

Step 2 Configure RADIUS Server Groups, on page 1002.
Step 3 Add a RADIUS Server to a Group, on page 1005.

---

Configure RADIUS Server Groups

If you want to use an external RADIUS server for authentication, authorization, or accounting, you must first create at least one RADIUS server group per AAA protocol and add one or more servers to each group.

Procedure

Step 1 Create the RADIUS AAA server group.

`aaa-server group_name protocol radius`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server servergroup1 protocol radius
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)#
```

When you enter the `aaa-server protocol` command, you enter aaa-server group configuration mode.

Step 2 (Optional.) Specify the maximum number of requests sent to a RADIUS server in the group before trying the next server.

`max-failed-attempts number`

The range is from 1 and 5. The default is 3.

If you configured a fallback method using the local database (for management access only), and all the servers in the group fail to respond, then the group is considered to be unresponsive, and the fallback method is tried. The server group remains marked as unresponsive for a period of 10 minutes (by default), so that additional AAA requests within that period do not attempt to contact the server group, and the fallback method is used immediately. To change the unresponsive period from the default, see the `reactivation-mode` command in the next step.

If you do not have a fallback method, the ASA continues to retry the servers in the group.

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# max-failed-attempts 2
```

Step 3 (Optional.) Specify the method (reactivation policy) by which failed servers in a group are reactivated.

`reactivation-mode {depletion [deadtime minutes] | timed}`

Where:
• depletion [deadtime minutes] reactivates failed servers only after all of the servers in the group are inactive. This is the default reactivation mode. You can specify the amount of time, between 0 and 1440 minutes, that elapses between the disabling of the last server in the group and the subsequent reenabling of all servers. The default is 10 minutes.

• timed reactivates failed servers after 30 seconds of down time.

Example:

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# reactivation-mode deadtime 20

Step 4 (Optional.) Send accounting messages to all servers in the group.

accounting-mode simultaneous

To restore the default of sending messages only to the active server, enter the accounting-mode single command.

Example:

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# accounting-mode simultaneous

Step 5 (Optional.) Enable the periodic generation of RADIUS interim-accounting-update messages.

interim-accounting-update [periodic [hours]]

ISE maintains a directory of active sessions based on the accounting records that it receives from NAS devices like the ASA. However, if ISE does not receive any indication that the session is still active (accounting message or posture transactions) for a period of 5 days, it will remove the session record from its database. To ensure that long-lived VPN connections are not removed, configure the group to send periodic interim-accounting-update messages to ISE for all active sessions.

• periodic [hours] enables the periodic generation and transmission of accounting records for every VPN session that is configured to send accounting records to the server group in question. You can optionally include the interval, in hours, for sending these updates. The default is 24 hours, the range is 1 to 120.

• (No parameters.) If you use this command without the periodic keyword, the ASA sends interim-accounting-update messages only when a VPN tunnel connection is added to a clientless VPN session. When this happens the accounting update is generated in order to inform the RADIUS server of the newly assigned IP address.

Example:

hostname(config-aaa-server-group)# interim-accounting-update periodic 12

Step 6 (Optional.) Enable the RADIUS Dynamic Authorization (ISE Change of Authorization, CoA) services for the AAA server group.

dynamic-authorization [port number]

Specifying a port is optional. The default is 1700, the range is 1024 to 65535.

When you use the server group in a VPN tunnel, the RADIUS server group will be registered for CoA notification and the ASA will listen to the port for the CoA policy updates from ISE. Enable dynamic authorization only if you are using this server group in a remote access VPN in conjunction with ISE.
Example:

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# dynamic-authorization

Step 7
(Optional.) If you do not want to use ISE for authentication, enable authorize-only mode for the RADIUS server group. (Enable authorize-only mode only if you are using this server group in a remote access VPN in conjunction with ISE.)

authorize-only

This indicates that when this server group is used for authorization, the RADIUS Access Request message will be built as an “Authorize Only” request as opposed to the configured password methods defined for the AAA server. If you do configure a common password using radius-common-pw command for the RADIUS server, it will be ignored.

For example, you would use authorize-only mode if you want to use certificates for authentication rather than this server group. You would still use this server group for authorization and accounting in the VPN tunnel.

Example:

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# authorize-only

Step 8
(Optional.) Merge a downloadable ACL with the ACL received in the Cisco AV pair from a RADIUS packet.

merge-dacl {before-avpair | after-avpair}

Example:

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# merge-dacl before-avpair

This option applies only to VPN connections. For VPN users, ACLs can be in the form of Cisco AV pair ACLs, downloadable ACLs, and an ACL that is configured on the ASA. This option determines whether or not the downloadable ACL and the AV pair ACL are merged, and does not apply to any ACLs configured on the ASA.

The default setting is no merge dacl, which specifies that downloadable ACLs will not be merged with Cisco AV pair ACLs. If both an AV pair and a downloadable ACL are received, the AV pair has priority and is used.

The before-avpair option specifies that the downloadable ACL entries should be placed before the Cisco AV pair entries.

The after-avpair option specifies that the downloadable ACL entries should be placed after the Cisco AV pair entries.

Examples

The following example shows how to add one RADIUS group with a single server:

ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server AuthOutbound protocol radius
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# exit
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server AuthOutbound (inside) host 10.1.1.3
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# key RadAuthKey
The following example shows how to configure an ISE server group for dynamic authorization (CoA) updates and hourly periodic accounting. Included is the tunnel group configuration that configures password authentication with ISE.

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server ise protocol radius
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# interim-accounting-update periodic 1
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# dynamic-authorization
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server ise (inside) host 10.1.1.3
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# key sharedsecret
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# exit
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group aaa-coa general-attributes
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# address-pool vpn
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# authentication-server-group ise
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# accounting-server-group ise
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure a tunnel group for local certificate validation and authorization with ISE. Include the authorize-only command in the server group configuration, because the server group will not be used for authentication.

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server ise protocol radius
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# authorize-only
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# interim-accounting-update periodic 1
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# dynamic-authorization
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server ise (inside) host 10.1.1.3
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# key sharedsecret
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# exit
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group aaa-coa general-attributes
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# address-pool vpn
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# authentication certificate
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# authorization-server-group ise
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# accounting-server-group ise
```
```
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# exit
```

---

### Add a RADIUS Server to a Group

To add a RADIUS server to a group, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Identify the RADIUS server and the AAA server group to which it belongs.

```
aaa-server server_group [(interface_name)] host server_ip
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# aaa-server servergroup1 outside host 10.10.1.1
```
If you do not specify an *(interface_name)*, then the ASA uses the **inside** interface by default.

**Step 2**
Specify how the ASA treats netmasks received in a downloadable ACL from a RADIUS server.

```
 acl-netmask-convert {auto-detect | standard | wildcard}
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# acl-netmask-convert standard
```

The **auto-detect** keyword specifies that the ASA should attempt to determine the type of netmask expression used. If the ASA detects a wildcard netmask expression, it converts it to a standard netmask expression.

The **standard** keyword specifies that the ASA assumes downloadable ACLs received from the RADIUS server contain only standard netmask expressions. No translation from wildcard netmask expressions is performed.

The **wildcard** keyword specifies that the ASA assumes downloadable ACLs received from the RADIUS server contain only wildcard netmask expressions and converts them all to standard netmask expressions when the ACLs are downloaded.

**Step 3**
Specify a common password to be used for all users who are accessing a RADIUS authorization server through the ASA.

```
 radius-common-pw string
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# radius-common-pw examplepassword123abc
```

The **string** argument is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric keyword of up to 127 characters to be used as a common password for all authorization transactions with the RADIUS server.

**Step 4**
Enable MS-CHAPv2 authentication requests to the RADIUS server.

```
 mschapv2-capable
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# mschapv2-capable
```

**Step 5**
Specify the length of time, in seconds, that the ASA waits for a response from the primary server before sending the request to the backup server.

```
 timeout hh:mm:ss
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# timeout 15
```

**Step 6**
Configure the amount of time between retry attempts for a particular AAA server designated in a previous command.

```
 retry-interval seconds
```

**Example:**
```
```
The `retry-interval` argument specifies the retry interval (1-10 seconds) for the request. This is the time that the ASA waits before retrying a connection request.

**Note** The interval between subsequent retries will always be 50 or 100 milliseconds, regardless of the `retry-interval` settings you have entered. This is the intended behavior.

**Step 7** Send accounting messages to all servers in the group.

- **accounting-mode simultaneous**

  **Example:**

  ```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# accounting-mode simultaneous
  ```

  Enter the `accounting-mode single` command to restore the default of sending messages only to the active server.

**Step 8** Specify the authentication port as port number 1645, or the server port to be used for authentication of users.

- **authentication-port** `port`

  **Example:**

  ```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# authentication-port 1646
  ```

**Step 9** Specify the accounting port as port number 1646, or the server port to be used for accounting for this host.

- **accounting-port** `port`

  **Example:**

  ```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# accounting-port 1646
  ```

**Step 10** Specify the server secret value used to authenticate the RADIUS server to the ASA. The server secret that you configure should match the one configured on the RADIUS server. If you do not know the server secret value, ask the RADIUS server administrator. The maximum length is 64 characters.

- **key**

  **Example:**

  ```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-host)# key myexamplekey1
  ```

  The server secret that you configure should match the one configured on the RADIUS server. If you do not know the server secret value, ask the RADIUS server administrator. The maximum length is 64 characters.

**Example**

The following example shows how to add a RADIUS server to an existing RADIUS server group:
Monitoring RADIUS Servers for AAA

See the following commands for monitoring the status of RADIUS servers for AAA:

• show aaa-server
   This command shows the configured RADIUS server statistics. You can use the `clear aaa-server statistics` command to reset the counters to zero.

• show running-config aaa-server
   This command shows the RADIUS server running configuration.

History for RADIUS Servers for AAA

Table 41: History for RADIUS Servers for AAA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS Servers for AAA</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Describes how to configure RADIUS servers for AAA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following commands:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) sent in RADIUS access request and accounting request packets from the ASA</td>
<td>8.4(3)</td>
<td>Four New VSAs—Tunnel Group Name (146) and Client Type (150) are sent in RADIUS access request packets from the ASA. Session Type (151) and Session Subtype (152) are sent in RADIUS accounting request packets from the ASA. All four attributes are sent for all accounting request packet types: Start, Interim-Update, and Stop. The RADIUS server (for example, ACS and ISE) can then enforce authorization and policy attributes or use them for accounting and billing purposes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TACACS+ Servers for AAA

This chapter describes how to configure TACACS+ servers used in AAA.

- About TACACS+ Servers for AAA, on page 1011
- Guidelines for TACACS+ Servers for AAA, on page 1013
- Configure TACACS+ Servers, on page 1013
- Monitoring TACACS+ Servers for AAA, on page 1016
- History for TACACS+ Servers for AAA, on page 1017

About TACACS+ Servers for AAA

The ASA supports TACACS+ server authentication with the following protocols: ASCII, PAP, CHAP, and MS-CHAPv1.

TACACS+ Attributes

The Cisco ASA provides support for TACACS+ attributes. TACACS+ attributes separate the functions of authentication, authorization, and accounting. The protocol supports two types of attributes: mandatory and optional. Both the server and client must understand a mandatory attribute, and the mandatory attribute must be applied to the user. An optional attribute may or may not be understood or used.

To use TACACS+ attributes, make sure that you have enabled AAA services on the NAS.

The following table lists supported TACACS+ authorization response attributes for cut-through-proxy connections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acl</td>
<td>Identifies a locally configured ACL to be applied to the connection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 42: Supported TACACS+ Authorization Response Attributes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>idletime</td>
<td>Indicates the amount of inactivity in minutes that is allowed before the authenticated user session is terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeout</td>
<td>Specifies the absolute amount of time in minutes that authentication credentials remain active before the authenticated user session is terminated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists supported TACACS+ accounting attributes.

### Table 43: Supported TACACS+ Accounting Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bytes_in</td>
<td>Specifies the number of input bytes transferred during this connection (stop records only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytes_out</td>
<td>Specifies the number of output bytes transferred during this connection (stop records only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmd</td>
<td>Defines the command executed (command accounting only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc-cause</td>
<td>Indicates the numeric code that identifies the reason for disconnecting (stop records only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elapsed_time</td>
<td>Defines the elapsed time in seconds for the connection (stop records only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign_ip</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address of the client for tunnel connections. Defines the address on the lowest security interface for cut-through-proxy connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local_ip</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address that the client connected to for tunnel connections. Defines the address on the highest security interface for cut-through-proxy connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS port</td>
<td>Contains a session ID for the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packs_in</td>
<td>Specifies the number of input packets transferred during this connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packs_out</td>
<td>Specifies the number of output packets transferred during this connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priv-level</td>
<td>Set to the user privilege level for command accounting requests or to 1 otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem_iddr</td>
<td>Indicates the IP address of the client.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Guidelines for TACACS+ Servers for AAA

This section describes the guidelines and limitation that you should check before configuring TACACS+ servers for AAA.

**IPv6**

The AAA server can use either an IPv4 or IPv6 address.

**Additional Guidelines**

- You can have up to 100 server groups in single mode or 4 server groups per context in multiple mode.
- Each group can have up to 16 servers in single mode or 4 servers in multiple mode.

### Configure TACACS+ Servers

This section describes how to configure TACACS+ servers.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Configure TACACS+ Server Groups, on page 1013.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Add a TACACS+ Server to a Group, on page 1015.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configure TACACS+ Server Groups

If you want to use a TACACS+ server for authentication, authorization, or accounting, you must first create at least one TACACS+ server group and add one or more servers to each group. You identify TACACS+ server groups by name.

To add a TACACS+ server group, perform the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>service</td>
<td>Specifies the service used. Always set to “shell” for command accounting only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>task_id</td>
<td>Specifies a unique task ID for the accounting transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>Indicates the name of the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Procedure

Step 1  Identify the server group name and the protocol.

`aaa-server server_tag protocol tacacs+`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server servergroup1 protocol tacacs+
```

When you enter the `aaa-server protocol` command, you enter aaa-server group configuration mode.

Step 2  Specify the maximum number of requests sent to a AAA server in the group before trying the next server.

`max-failed-attempts number`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# max-failed-attempts 2
```

The `number` argument can range from 1 and 5. The default is 3.

If you configured a fallback method using the local database (for management access only), and all the servers in the group fail to respond, then the group is considered to be unresponsive, and the fallback method is tried. The server group remains marked as unresponsive for a period of 10 minutes (by default), so that additional AAA requests within that period do not attempt to contact the server group, and the fallback method is used immediately. To change the unresponsive period from the default, see the `reactivation-mode` command in the next step.

If you do not have a fallback method, the ASA continues to retry the servers in the group.

Step 3  Specify the method (reactivation policy) by which failed servers in a group are reactivated.

`reactivation-mode {depletion [deadtime minutes] | timed}`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# reactivation-mode deadtime 20
```

The `depletion` keyword reactivates failed servers only after all of the servers in the group are inactive.

The `deadtime minutes` keyword-argument pair specifies the amount of time in minutes, between 0 and 1440, that elapses between the disabling of the last server in the group and the subsequent reenabling of all servers. The default is 10 minutes.

The `timed` keyword reactivates failed servers after 30 seconds of down time.

Step 4  Send accounting messages to all servers in the group.

`accounting-mode simultaneous`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# accounting-mode simultaneous
```
To restore the default of sending messages only to the active server, enter the `accounting-mode single` command.

---

**Example**

The following example shows how to add one TACACS+ group with one primary and one backup server:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server AuthInbound protocol tacacs+
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# max-failed-attempts 2

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# reactivation-mode depletion deadtime 20

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# exit

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# key TACPlusUauthKey

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# exit

ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server AuthInbound (inside) host 10.1.1.1

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# key TACPlusUauthKey2

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# exit
```

---

**Add a TACACS+ Server to a Group**

To add a TACACS+ server to a group, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Identify the TACACS+ server and the server group to which it belongs.

```bash
aaa-server server_group [(interface_name)] host server_ip
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# aaa-server servergroup1 outside host 10.10.1.1
```

If you do not specify an `(interface_name)`, then the ASA uses the `inside` interface by default.

The server can use either an IPv4 or an IPv6 address.

**Step 2** Specify the length of time, in seconds, that the ASA waits for a response from the primary server before sending the request to the backup server.

```bash
timeout hh:mm:ss
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# timeout 15
```

**Step 3** Specify the server port as port number 49, or the TCP port number used by the ASA to communicate with the TACACS+ server.

```bash
server-port port_number
```
Example:

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# server-port 49

Step 4 Specify the server secret value used to authenticate the NAS to the TACACS+ server.

key

Example:

ciscoasa(config-aaa-host)# key myexamplekey1

This value is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric keyword of up to 127 characters, which is the same value as the key on the TACACS+ server. Any characters over 127 are ignored. The key is used between the client and the server to encrypt data between them and must be the same on both the client and server systems. The key cannot contain spaces, but other special characters are allowed.

---

**Monitoring TACACS+ Servers for AAA**

See the following commands for monitoring TACACS+ servers for AAA:

- **show aaa-server**

  This command shows the configured TACACS+ server statistics. Enter the `clear aaa-server statistics` command to clear the TACACS+ server statistics.

- **show running-config aaa-server**

  This command shows the TACACS+ server running configuration. Enter the `clear configure aaa-server` command to clear the TACACS+ server configuration.
# History for TACACS+ Servers for AAA

**Table 44: History for TACACS+ Servers for AAA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TACACS+ Servers</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Describes how to configure TACACS+ servers for AAA. We introduced the following commands: aaa-server protocol, max-failed-attempts, reactivation-mode, accounting-mode simultaneous, aaa-server host, aaa authorization exec authentication-server, server-port, key, clear aaa-server statistics, clear configure aaa-server, show aaa-server, show running-config aaa-server, username, service-type, timeout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACACS+ servers with IPv6 addresses for AAA</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>You can now use either an IPv4 or IPv6 address for the AAA server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 36

LDAP Servers for AAA

This chapter describes how to configure LDAP servers used in AAA.

- About LDAP and the ASA, on page 1019
- Guidelines for LDAP Servers for AAA, on page 1022
- Configure LDAP Servers for AAA, on page 1023
- Monitoring LDAP Servers for AAA, on page 1029
- History for LDAP Servers for AAA, on page 1030

About LDAP and the ASA

The Cisco ASA is compatible with the most LDAPv3 directory servers, including:

- Microsoft Active Directory
- Novell
- OpenLDAP

By default, the ASA autodetects whether it is connected to Microsoft Active Directory, Sun LDAP, Novell, OpenLDAP, or a generic LDAPv3 directory server. However, if autodetection fails to determine the LDAP server type, you can manually configure it.

How Authentication Works with LDAP

During authentication, the ASA acts as a client proxy to the LDAP server for the user, and authenticates to the LDAP server in either plain text or by using the SASL protocol. By default, the ASA passes authentication parameters, usually a username and password, to the LDAP server in plain text.

The ASA supports the following SASL mechanisms, listed in order of increasing strength:

- Digest-MD5—The ASA responds to the LDAP server with an MD5 value computed from the username and password.
- Kerberos—The ASA responds to the LDAP server by sending the username and realm using the GSSAPI Kerberos mechanism.
The ASA and LDAP server supports any combination of these SASL mechanisms. If you configure multiple mechanisms, the ASA retrieves the list of SASL mechanisms that are configured on the server, and sets the authentication mechanism to the strongest one configured on both the ASA and the server. For example, if both the LDAP server and the ASA support both mechanisms, the ASA selects Kerberos, the stronger of the two.

When user LDAP authentication has succeeded, the LDAP server returns the attributes for the authenticated user. For VPN authentication, these attributes generally include authorization data that is applied to the VPN session. In this case, using LDAP accomplishes authentication and authorization in a single step.

---

**Note**

For more information about LDAP, see RFCs 1777, 2251, and 2849.

---

### LDAP Hierarchy

Your LDAP configuration should reflect the logical hierarchy of your organization. For example, suppose an employee at your company, Example Corporation, is named Employee1. Employee1 works in the Engineering group. Your LDAP hierarchy could have one or many levels. You might decide to set up a single-level hierarchy in which Employee1 is considered a member of Example Corporation. Or you could set up a multi-level hierarchy in which Employee1 is considered to be a member of the department Engineering, which is a member of an organizational unit called People, which is itself a member of Example Corporation. See the following figure for an example of a multi-level hierarchy.

A multi-level hierarchy has more detail, but searches return results more quickly in a single-level hierarchy.

*Figure 66: A Multi-Level LDAP Hierarchy*

**Enterprise LDAP Hierarchy**

```
  dc=ExampleCorp, dc=com

  People
  Equipment

  Engineering
  Marketing
  HR

  cn=User1
  cn=User2
  cn=User3
  cn=User4
```

**Root/Top**

**OU=Organization Units**

**Groups/Departments**

**Users**

### Search the LDAP Hierarchy

The ASA lets you tailor the search within the LDAP hierarchy. You configure the following three fields on the ASA to define where in the LDAP hierarchy that your search begins, the extent, and the type of information you are looking for. Together, these fields limit the search of the hierarchy to only the part that includes the user permissions.

- LDAP Base DN defines where in the LDAP hierarchy that the server should begin searching for user information when it receives an authorization request from the ASA.
• Search Scope defines the extent of the search in the LDAP hierarchy. The search proceeds this many levels in the hierarchy below the LDAP Base DN. You can choose to have the server search only the level immediately below it, or it can search the entire subtree. A single level search is quicker, but a subtree search is more extensive.

• Naming Attribute(s) defines the RDN that uniquely identifies an entry in the LDAP server. Common naming attributes can include cn (Common Name), sAMAccountName, and userPrincipalName.

The figure shows a sample LDAP hierarchy for Example Corporation. Given this hierarchy, you could define your search in different ways. The following table shows two sample search configurations.

In the first example configuration, when Employee1 establishes the IPsec tunnel with LDAP authorization required, the ASA sends a search request to the LDAP server, indicating it should search for Employee1 in the Engineering group. This search is quick.

In the second example configuration, the ASA sends a search request indicating that the server should search for Employee1 within Example Corporation. This search takes longer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>LDAP Base DN</th>
<th>Search Scope</th>
<th>Naming Attribute</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>group=Manager,ou=People,dc=ExampleCorporation,dc=com</td>
<td>One Level</td>
<td>cn=Employee1</td>
<td>Quicker search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dc=ExampleCorporation,dc=com</td>
<td>Subtree</td>
<td>cn=Employee1</td>
<td>Longer search</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bind to an LDAP Server**

The ASA uses the login DN and login password to establish trust (bind) with an LDAP server. When performing a Microsoft Active Directory read-only operation (such as authentication, authorization, or group search), the ASA can bind using a login DN with fewer privileges. For example, the login DN can be a user whose AD “Member Of” designation is part of Domain Users. For VPN password management operations, the login DN needs elevated privileges, and must be part of the Account Operators AD group.

The following is an example of a login DN:

`cn=Binduser1,ou=Admins,ou=Users,dc=company_A,dc=com`

The ASA supports the following authentication methods:

• Simple LDAP authentication with an unencrypted password on port 389
• Secure LDAP (LDAP-S) on port 636
• Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) MD5
• SASL Kerberos

The ASA does not support anonymous authentication.
As an LDAP client, the ASA does not support the transmission of anonymous binds or requests.

LDAP Attribute Maps

The ASA can use an LDAP directory for authenticating users for:

- VPN remote access users
- Firewall network access/cut-through-proxy sessions
- Setting policy permissions (also called authorization attributes), such as ACLs, bookmark lists, DNS or WINS settings, and session timers.
- Setting the key attributes in a local group policy

The ASA uses LDAP attribute maps to translate native LDAP user attributes to Cisco ASA attributes. You can bind these attribute maps to LDAP servers or remove them. You can also show or clear attribute maps.

The LDAP attribute map does not support multi-valued attributes. For example, if a user is a member of several AD groups, and the LDAP attribute map matches more than one group, the value chosen is based on the alphabetization of the matched entries.

To use the attribute mapping features correctly, you need to understand LDAP attribute names and values, as well as the user-defined attribute names and values.

The names of frequently mapped LDAP attributes and the type of user-defined attributes that they would commonly be mapped to include the following:

- IETF-Radius-Class (Group_Policy in ASA version 8.2 and later)—Sets the group policy based on the directory department or user group (for example, Microsoft Active Directory memberOf) attribute value. The group policy attribute replaced the IETF-Radius-Class attribute with ASDM version 6.2/ASA version 8.2 or later.
- IETF-Radius-Filter-Id—Applies an access control list or ACL to VPN clients, IPsec, and SSL.
- IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address—Assigns a static IP address assigned to a VPN remote access client, IPsec, and SSL.
- Banner1—Displays a text banner when the VPN remote access user logs in.
- Tunneling-Protocols—Allows or denies the VPN remote access session based on the access type.

A single LDAP attribute map may contain one or many attributes. You can only map one LDAP attribute from a specific LDAP server.

Guidelines for LDAP Servers for AAA

This section includes the guidelines and limitations that you should check before configuring LDAP servers for AAA.
IPV6

The AAA server can use either an IPv4 or IPv6 address.

Additional Guidelines

• The DN configured on the ASA to access a Sun directory server must be able to access the default password policy on that server. We recommend using the directory administrator, or a user with directory administrator privileges, as the DN. Alternatively, you can place an ACL on the default password policy.

• You must configure LDAP over SSL to enable password management with Microsoft Active Directory and Sun servers.

• The ASA does not support password management with Novell, OpenLDAP, and other LDAPv3 directory servers.

• Beginning with Version 7.1(x), the ASA performs authentication and authorization using the native LDAP schema, and the Cisco schema is no longer needed.

• You can have up to 100 LDAP server groups in single mode or 4 LDAP server groups per context in multiple mode.

• Each group can have up to 16 LDAP servers in single mode or 4 LDAP servers in multiple mode.

• When a user logs in, the LDAP servers are accessed one at a time, starting with the first server that you specify in the configuration, until a server responds. If all servers in the group are unavailable, the ASA tries the local database if you configured it as a fallback method (management authentication and authorization only). If you do not have a fallback method, the ASA continues to try the LDAP servers.

Configure LDAP Servers for AAA

This section describes how to configure LDAP servers for AAA.

Procedure

Step 1  Configure LDAP attribute maps. See Configure LDAP Attribute Maps, on page 1023.
Step 2  Add an LDAP server group. See Configure LDAP Server Groups, on page 1025.
Step 3  (Optional) Configure authorization from an LDAP server that is separate and distinct from the authentication mechanism. See Configure Authorization with LDAP for VPN, on page 1028.

Configure LDAP Attribute Maps

To configure LDAP attribute maps, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1  Create an unpopulated LDAP attribute map table.
Configure LDAP Attribute Maps

**ldap-attribute-map** map-name

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# ldap-attribute-map att_map_1

**Step 2** Map the user-defined attribute name department to the Cisco attribute.

**map-name** user-attribute-name Cisco-attribute-name

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-idap-attribute-map)# map-name department IETF-Radius-Class

**Step 3** Map the user-defined map value department to the user-defined attribute value and the Cisco attribute value.

**map-value** user-attribute-name Cisco-attribute-name

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-idap-attribute-map)# map-value department Engineering group1

**Step 4** Identify the server and the AAA server group to which it belongs.

**aaa-server** server_group [interface_name] host server_ip

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server ldap_dir_1 host 10.1.1.4

**Step 5** Bind the attribute map to the LDAP server.

**ldap-attribute-map** map-name

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-attribute-map att_map_1

**Examples**

The following example shows how to limit management sessions to the ASA based on an LDAP attribute called accessType. The accessType attribute may have one of these values:

- VPN
- admin
- helpdesk

The following example shows how each value is mapped to one of the valid IETF-Radius-Service-Type attributes that the ASA supports: remote-access (Service-Type 5) Outbound, admin (Service-Type 6) Administrative, and nas-prompt (Service-Type 7) NAS Prompt.
The following example shows how to display the complete list of Cisco LDAP attribute names:

ciscoasa(config)# ldap attribute-map att_map_1

ciscoasa(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-name att_map_1?

ldap mode commands/options:
cisco-attribute-names:
  Access-Hours
  Allow-Network-Extension-Mode
  Auth-Service-Type
  Authenticated-User-Idle-Timeout
  Authorization-Required
  Authorization-Type
  : 
  X509-Cert-Data

ciscoasa(config-ldap-attribute-map)"

**Configure LDAP Server Groups**

To create and configure an LDAP server group, then add an LDAP server to that group, perform the following steps:

**Before you begin**

You must add an attribute map before you may add an LDAP server to an LDAP server group.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Identify the server group name and the protocol.

`aaa-server server_tag protocol ldap`

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server servergroup1 protocol ldap

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)"
When you enter the `aaa-server protocol` command, you enter aaa-server group configuration mode.

**Step 2** Specify the maximum number of requests sent to an LDAP server in the group before trying the next server.

```
max-failed-attempts number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# max-failed-attempts 2
```

The `number` argument can range from 1 and 5. The default is 3.

If you configured a fallback method using the local database (for management access only) to configure the fallback mechanism, and all the servers in the group fail to respond, then the group is considered to be unresponsive, and the fallback method is tried. The server group remains marked as unresponsive for a period of 10 minutes (by default), so that additional AAA requests within that period do not attempt to contact the server group, and the fallback method is used immediately. To change the unresponsive period from the default, see the `reactivation-mode` command in the next step.

If you do not have a fallback method, the ASA continues to retry the servers in the group.

**Step 3** Specify the method (reactivation policy) by which failed servers in a group are reactivated.

```
reactivation-mode {depletion [deadtime minutes] | timed}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# reactivation-mode deadtime 20
```

The `depletion` keyword reactivates failed servers only after all of the servers in the group are inactive.

The `deadtime minutes` keyword-argument pair specifies the amount of time in minutes, between 0 and 1440, that elapses between the disabling of the last server in the group and the subsequent reenabling of all servers. The default is 10 minutes.

The `timed` keyword reactivates failed servers after 30 seconds of downtime.

**Step 4** Identify the LDAP server and AAA server group to which it belongs.

```
aaa-server server_group [(interface_name)] host server_ip
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server servergroup1 outside host 10.10.1.1
```

If you do not specify an `(interface_name)`, then the ASA uses the `inside` interface by default.

When you enter the `aaa-server host` command, you enter aaa-server host configuration mode. As needed, use host configuration mode commands to further configure the AAA server.

The following table lists the available commands for LDAP servers, and whether or not a new LDAP server definition has a default value for that command. If no default value is provided (indicated by “—”), use the command to specify the value.
Table 46: Host Mode Commands and Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ldap-attribute-map</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap-base-dn</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap-login-dn</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap-login-password</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap-naming-attribute</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap-over-ssl</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>If not set, the ASA uses sAMAccountName for LDAP requests. Whether using SASL or plain text, you can secure communications between the ASA and the LDAP server with SSL. If you do not configure SASL, we strongly recommend that you secure LDAP communications with SSL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap-scope</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sasl-mechanism</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server-port</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server-type</td>
<td>autodiscovery</td>
<td>If autodetection fails to determine the LDAP server type, and you know the server is either a Microsoft, Sun or generic LDAP server, you can manually configure the server type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeout</td>
<td>10 seconds</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example shows how to configure an LDAP server group named watchdogs and add an LDAP server to the group. Because the example does not define a retry interval or the port that the LDAP server listens to, the ASA uses the default values for these two server-specific parameters.

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server watchdogs protocol ldap
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# aaa-server watchdogs host 192.168.3.4
```
```
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# exit
```
```
ciscoasa(config)#
```
Configure Authorization with LDAP for VPN

When LDAP user authentication for VPN access has succeeded, the ASA queries the LDAP server, which returns LDAP attributes. These attributes generally include authorization data that applies to the VPN session. Using LDAP in this way accomplishes authentication and authorization in a single step.

There may be cases, however, where you require authorization from an LDAP directory server that is separate and distinct from the authentication mechanism. For example, if you use an SDI or certificate server for authentication, no authorization information is returned. For user authorizations in this case, you can query an LDAP directory after successful authentication, accomplishing authentication and authorization in two steps.

To set up VPN user authorization using LDAP, perform the following steps.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Create an IPsec remote access tunnel group named remotegrp.

```
tunnel-group groupname
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group remotegrp
```

**Step 2**
Associate the server group and the tunnel group.

```
tunnel-group groupname general-attributes
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group remotegrp general-attributes
```

**Step 3**
Assign a new tunnel group to a previously created AAA server group for authorization.

```
authorization-server-group group-tag
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config-general)# authorization-server-group ldap_dir_1
```

**Example**

While there are other authorization-related commands and options available for specific requirements, the following example shows commands for enabling user authorization with LDAP. The example then creates an IPsec remote access tunnel group named remote-1, and assigns that new tunnel group to the previously created ldap_dir_1 AAA server group for authorization:

```
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group remote-1 type ipsec-ra
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group remote-1 general-attributes
ciscoasa(config-general)# authorization-server-group ldap_dir_1
```
After you complete this configuration work, you can then configure additional LDAP authorization parameters such as a directory password, a starting point for searching a directory, and the scope of a directory search by entering the following commands:

ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server ldap_dir_1 protocol ldap

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# aaa-server ldap_dir_1 host 10.1.1.4

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-login-dn obscurepassword

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-base-dn starthere

ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-scope subtree

Monitoring LDAP Servers for AAA

See the following commands for monitoring LDAP servers for AAA:

• **show aaa-server**

  This command shows the configured AAA server statistics. Use the `clear aaa-server statistics` command to clear the AAA server configuration.

• **show running-config aaa-server**

  This command shows the AAA server running configuration. Use the `clear configure aaa-server` command to clear AAA server statistics.
## History for LDAP Servers for AAA

### Table 47: History for AAA Servers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDAP Servers for AAA</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>LDAP Servers describe support for AAA and how to configure LDAP servers. We introduced the following commands: username, aaa authorization exec authentication-server, aaa authentication console LOCAL, aaa authorization exec LOCAL, service-type, ldap attribute-map, aaa-server protocol, aaa authentication telnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDAP servers with IPv6 addresses for AAA</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>You can now use either an IPv4 or IPv6 address for the AAA server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART VII

System Administration

- Management Access, on page 1033
- Software and Configurations, on page 1079
- Response Automation for System Events, on page 1123
- Testing and Troubleshooting, on page 1135
Management Access

This chapter describes how to access the Cisco ASA for system management through Telnet, SSH, and HTTPS (using ASDM), how to authenticate and authorize users, and how to create login banners.

- Configure Management Remote Access, on page 1033
- Configure AAA for System Administrators, on page 1049
- Monitoring Device Access, on page 1069
- History for Management Access, on page 1072

Configure Management Remote Access

This section describes how to configure ASA access for ASDM, Telnet, or SSH, and other management parameters such as a login banner.

Configure SSH Access

To identify the client IP addresses and define a user allowed to connect to the ASA using SSH, perform the following steps. See the following guidelines:

- To access the ASA interface for SSH access, you do not also need an access rule allowing the host IP address. You only need to configure SSH access according to this section.

- SSH access to an interface other than the one from which you entered the ASA is not supported. For example, if your SSH host is located on the outside interface, you can only initiate a management connection directly to the outside interface. The only exception to this rule is through a VPN connection. See Configure Management Access Over a VPN Tunnel, on page 1043.

- The ASA allows a maximum of 5 concurrent SSH connections per context/single mode, with a maximum of 100 connections divided among all contexts.

- (8.4 and later) The SSH default username is no longer supported. You can no longer connect to the ASA using SSH with the pix or asa username and the login password. To use SSH, you must configure AAA authentication using the aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL command; then define a local user by entering the username command. If you want to use a AAA server for authentication instead of the local database, we recommend also configuring local authentication as a backup method.
Before you begin

• In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter `change to context name`.

Procedure

Step 1
Generate an RSA key pair, which is required for SSH (for physical ASAs only).
```
crypto key generate rsa modulus modulus_size
```
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
```
For the ASAv, the RSA key pairs are automatically created after deployment.
The modulus value (in bits) is 512, 768, 1024, 2048, 3072, or 4096. The larger the key modulus size you specify, the longer it takes to generate an RSA key pair. We recommend a value of at least 2048.

Step 2
Save the RSA keys to persistent flash memory.
```
write memory
```
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# write memory
```

Step 3
Create a user in the local database that can be used for SSH access. You can alternatively use a AAA server for user access, but a local username is recommended.
```
username name [password password] privilege level
```
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# username admin password Far$cape1999 privilege 15
```
By default, the privilege level is 2; enter a level between 0 and 15, where 15 has all privileges. You might want to create a user without a password if you want to force the user to use public key authentication (`ssh authentication`) instead of password authentication. If you configure public key authentication as well as a password in the `username` command, then the user can log in with either method if you explicitly configure AAA authentication in this procedure. **Note:** Do not use the `username` command `nopassword` option; the `nopassword` option allows any password to be entered, not no password.

Step 4
(Optional) Allow public key authentication for a user instead of/as well as password authentication, and enter the public key on the ASA:
```
username name attributes
ssh authentication {pkf | publickey key}
```
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# username admin attributes

ciscoasa(config-username)# ssh authentication pkf
```
Enter an SSH public key formatted file.
End with the word "quit" on a line by itself:

```
----- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY -----
Comment: "4096-bit RSA, converted by xxx@xxx from OpenSSH"
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQD5Xvkgza371B/Q/f1jgLaV1BbyAdSPJcJXh/U4LOhleR/qgIROjnpFa7A8/+sujMq0XQX5TkzwNhVR2bheqyPhPHCl0hIt4oUF22bXESA/8jUT4ehXIE7FrChf5BbBbD4d9FKv8A2gwZCDJbeEM260cbZCSTx9QC/ctw6E/zRcdoqijGp4ECEdDaM+561+tv73NUIogO7wYkqcrzjm1rZRLVcqtj8Q9qD3Mq8V+PkJJSG3Gkzwny1QbfyXHxUwLdXwhUlBa/x0jJu215TQMaKlsu2+/RtrpQqetGTfFih6O+xKh9gwTqzaZTK4CQ1kuMfRDNNzza0blyLeYptSLv6Lv6F6GtwlgrX5a+w/tV/aw9WUG/rapekKloz3tSPDDe8s6Af2n7ZpVR1381NuNcJH7S1UAM0cc11uCMBwe/tVqMlYJ1+gxaKknuHdMB3Iu8sbWzyd+4EUWNGGZfVe0+corKTWFG1UieRkru0Czj.ComY2dzrQT2mXBCsSKQNN1SCpCHeSk/r5uTsnKpCINf17v/d/5rCHYHJaxxjXsX15C/5zgHmCTAaGoIq6Rjo34+6i+70PCtYkebwxMWWm19e3eH2PuSdzrj1dedr2/7ri1eBRRJWGLoR/H/xsvw6VMQqgw1uL4r99Cbf7SNg/qY

---- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
```

quit

INFO: Import of an SSH public key formatted file SUCCEEDED.

For a local **username**, you can enable public key authentication instead of (or as well as) password authentication. You can generate a public key/private key pair using any SSH key generation software (such as sshkeygen) that can generate SSH-RSA raw keys (with no certificates). Enter the public key on the ASA. The SSH client then uses the private key (and the passphrase you used to create the key pair) to connect to the ASA.

For a **pkf** key, you are prompted to paste in a PKF formatted key, up to 4096 bits. Use this format for keys that are too large to paste in Base64 format. For example, you can generate a 4096-bit key using sshkeygen, then convert it to PKF, and use the **pkf** keyword to be prompted for the key. **Note:** You can use the **pkf** option with failover, but the PKF key is not automatically replicated to the standby system. You must enter the **write standby** command to synchronize the PKF key.

For a **publickey** **key**, the key is a Base64-encoded public key. You can generate the key using any SSH key generation software (such as sshkeygen) that can generate SSH-RSA raw keys (with no certificates).

**Step 5**

(For password access) Enable local (or AAA server) authentication for SSH access:

```
aaa authentication ssh console {LOCAL | server_group [LOCAL]}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL
```

This command does not affect local authentication for usernames with the **ssh authentication** command. The ASA implicitly uses the local database for public key authentication. This command only affects usernames with passwords. If you want to allow either public key authentication or password use by a local user, then you need to explicitly configure local authentication with this command to allow password access.

**Step 6**

Identify the IP addresses from which the ASA accepts connections for each address or subnet, and the interface on which you can use SSH.

```
ssh source_IP_address mask source_interface
```

- **source_interface**—Specify any named interface. For bridge groups, specify the bridge group member interface. For VPN management access only (see **Configure Management Access Over a VPN Tunnel**, on page 1043), specify the named BVI interface.

Unlike Telnet, you can SSH on the lowest security level interface.
Configure SSH Access

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ssh 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 inside

Step 7  (Optional) Set the duration for how long an SSH session can be idle before the ASA disconnects the session.
ssh timeout minutes
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ssh timeout 30

Set the timeout from 1 to 60 minutes. The default is 5 minutes. The default duration is too short in most cases, and should be increased until all pre-production testing and troubleshooting have been completed.

Step 8  (Optional) Limit access to SSH version 1 or 2. By default, SSH allows both versions 1 and 2.
ssh version version_number
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ssh version 2

Step 9  (Optional) Configure SSH cipher encryption algorithms:
ssh cipher encryption {all | fips | high | low | medium | custom colon-delimited_list_of_encryption_ciphers}
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ssh cipher encryption custom 3des-cbc:aes128-cbc:aes192-cbc

The default is medium.

• The all keyword specifies using all ciphers: 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr
• The custom keyword specifies a custom cipher encryption configuration string, separated by colons.
• The fips keyword specifies only FIPS-compliant ciphers: aes128-cbc aes256-cbc
• The high keyword specifies only high-strength ciphers: aes256-cbc aes256-ctr
• The low keyword specifies low, medium, and high strength ciphers: 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr
• The medium keyword specifies the medium and high strength ciphers (the default): 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr

Step 10  (Optional) Configure SSH cipher integrity algorithms:
ssh cipher integrity {all | fips | high | low | medium | custom colon-delimited_list_of_integrity_ciphers}
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ssh cipher integrity custom hmac-sha1-96:hmac-md5
The default is **medium**.

- The **all** keyword specifies using all ciphers: hmac-sha1 hmac-sha1-96 hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96
- The **custom** keyword specifies a custom cipher encryption configuration string, separated by colons.
- The **fips** keyword specifies only FIPS-compliant ciphers: hmac-sha1
- The **high** keyword specifies only high-strength ciphers: hmac-sha1
- The **low** keyword specifies low, medium, and high strength ciphers: hmac-sha1 hmac-sha1-96 hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96
- The **medium** keyword specifies the medium and high strength ciphers (the default): hmac-sha1 hmac-sha1-96

### Step 11

(Optional) Set the Diffie-Hellman (DH) key exchange mode:

```
ssh key-exchange group {dh-group1-sha1 | dh-group14-sha1}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ssh key-exchange group dh-group14-sha1
```

The default is **dh-group1-sha1**

The DH key exchange provides a shared secret that cannot be determined by either party alone. The key exchange is combined with a signature and the host key to provide host authentication. This key-exchange method provides explicit server authentication. For more information about using DH key-exchange methods, see RFC 4253.

### Examples

The following example shows how to authenticate using a PKF formatted key:

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto key generate rsa modulus 4096
ciscoasa(config)# write memory
ciscoasa(config)# username exampleuser1 password examplepassword1 privilege 15
ciscoasa(config)# username exampleuser1 attributes
ciscoasa(config-username)# ssh authentication pkf
```

Enter an SSH public key formatted file.
End with the word "quit" on a line by itself:

```
---- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
Comment: "4096-bit RSA, converted by xxx@xxx from OpenSSH"
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDfNh+3gJUjH0+Q5UVBj8OCt9dEcJ6fAdJyOQKZymRMyT350a
rIyf1eTMugF8bYv2Z7Z1UEk2aoYRvBZX8j7SnfjB3Sdv0f3zJh6oF9qQefxKl9J5w+6bq6gR9SpeG+ckq
Ipqek+Lj9aUWme7ueyIzUlwBmEeMqj6RHR3zP4wALfKbH6T6cH/UibcKkZlJcnKt2YntaHakMl/fI7D
4cQfr6Nv2z8a5mBd85x7lJ+d9jyBxW1fR1zKjWxvBRp3N3P8+/Rk5/9ljE+9vH51g/5qG12dH/Hltp
q6E/wc9Y+G+h8RvWq3vW7k2O5XZk52D8o/AltHdzV+iDy/Ks0/WuU8Z9ePN8x6A7XbY8XHPKxMDQz
---- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
```

```
----- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
Comment: "4096-bit RSA, converted by xxx@xxx from OpenSSH"
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDfNh+3gJUjH0+Q5UVBj8OCt9dEcJ6fAdJyOQKZymRMyT350a
rIyf1eTMugF8bYv2Z7Z1UEk2aoYRvBZX8j7SnfjB3Sdv0f3zJh6oF9qQefxKl9J5w+6bq6gR9SpeG+ckq
Ipqek+Lj9aUWme7ueyIzUlwBmEeMqj6RHR3zP4wALfKbH6T6cH/UibcKkZlJcnKt2YntaHakMl/fI7D
4cQfr6Nv2z8a5mBd85x7lJ+d9jyBxW1fR1zKjWxvBRp3N3P8+/Rk5/9ljE+9vH51g/5qG12dH/Hltp
q6E/wc9Y+G+h8RvWq3vW7k2O5XZk52D8o/AltHdzV+iDy/Ks0/WuU8Z9ePN8x6A7XbY8XHPKxMDQz
---- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
```

---- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
Comment: "4096-bit RSA, converted by xxx@xxx from OpenSSH"
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDfNh+3gJUjH0+Q5UVBj8OCt9dEcJ6fAdJyOQKZymRMyT350a
rIyf1eTMugF8bYv2Z7Z1UEk2aoYRvBZX8j7SnfjB3Sdv0f3zJh6oF9qQefxKl9J5w+6bq6gR9SpeG+ckq
Ipqek+Lj9aUWme7ueyIzUlwBmEeMqj6RHR3zP4wALfKbH6T6cH/UibcKkZlJcnKt2YntaHakMl/fI7D
4cQfr6Nv2z8a5mBd85x7lJ+d9jyBxW1fR1zKjWxvBRp3N3P8+/Rk5/9ljE+9vH51g/5qG12dH/Hltp
q6E/wc9Y+G+h8RvWq3vW7k2O5XZk52D8o/AltHdzV+iDy/Ks0/WuU8Z9ePN8x6A7XbY8XHPKxMDQz
---- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----

```
----- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
```

--- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
The following example generates a shared key for SSH on a Linux or Macintosh system, and imports it to the ASA:

1. Generate the ssh-rsa public and private keys for 4096 bits on your computer:

   ```
   jcrichton-mac:~ john$
   ssh-keygen -b 4096
   Generating public/private rsa key pair.
   Enter file in which to save the key (/Users/john/.ssh/id_rsa):
   /Users/john/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.
   Overwrite (y/n)? y
   Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): pa$$phrase
   Enter same passphrase again: pa$$phrase
   Your identification has been saved in /Users/john/.ssh/id_rsa.
   Your public key has been saved in /Users/john/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
   The key's randomart image is:
   ++[ RSA 4096]-----
   | . |
   | o . |
   |+... o |
   |B.+..... |
   |.B ..+ S |
   | = o |
   | + . E |
   | o o |
   | ooooo |
   +-----------------+
   ```

2. Convert the key to PKF format:

   ```
   jcrichton-mac:~ john$
   cd .ssh
   jcrichton-mac:.ssh john$
   ssh-keygen -e -f id_rsa.pub
   ---- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
   Comment: "4096-bit RSA, converted by ramona@rboersma-mac from OpenSSH"
   AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCvQa1C/4R07hHq6f9Q0BbZSVgF7Vw8mo5utBNoZVJL
   5C/y4K/sUxJm5jA2Zj7m3ZwJU58c3G4B3Wz5gbHsnt.up/T1z7CQIgK6/ua6+jb9rHSw/9
   f5g6Wyi/hS0WqE71G9yiHi00ZzE53mTjB/0xJvH22i1z5X/KZC0cPHuB+0y17jnH7Zr
   s6
   ```

3. Copy the key to your clipboard.

4. Connect to the ASA CLI, and add the public key to your username:

   ```
   ciscoasa(config)# username test attributes
   ciscoasa(config-username)# ssh authentication pkf
   ```
Enter an SSH public key formatted file.
End with the word "quit" on a line by itself:

```
---- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
Comment: "4096-bit RSA, converted by ramona@rboersma-mac from OpenSSH"
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADQgQBAAAACQDNvkgza371B/Q/f1jpLVv1BbyAd5PjcX7h/4U4Lo
h1r/gq1ROjpmDxs79a8/+

jU4ehX1UE7/FrChBBbdD4d9KvR8A2gwZCDJb8xEM260cbZS75T9QC/+

---- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
quit
```

INFO: Import of an SSH public key formatted file completed successfully.

5. Verify the user (test) can SSH to the ASA:

```
jcrichton-mac:.ssh john$ ssh test@10.86.118.5
The authenticity of host '10.86.118.5 (10.86.118.5)' can't be established.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

The following dialog box appears for you to enter your passphrase:

```
```

Meanwhile, in the terminal session:

```
Warning: Permanently added '10.86.118.5' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
Identity added: /Users/john/.ssh/id_rsa (/Users/john/.ssh/id_rsa)
Type help or '?' for a list of available commands.
asa>
```

## Configure Telnet Access

Configure Telnet Access

To identify the client IP addresses allowed to connect to the ASA using Telnet, perform the following steps. See the following guidelines:

- To access the ASA interface for Telnet access, you do not also need an access rule allowing the host IP address. You only need to configure Telnet access according to this section.
• Telnet access to an interface other than the one from which you entered the ASA is not supported. For example, if your Telnet host is located on the outside interface, you can only initiate a Telnet connection directly to the outside interface. The only exception to this rule is through a VPN connection. See Configure Management Access Over a VPN Tunnel, on page 1043.

• You cannot use Telnet to the lowest security interface unless you use Telnet inside a VPN tunnel.

• The ASA allows a maximum of 5 concurrent Telnet connections per context/single mode, with a maximum of 100 connections divided among all contexts.

Before you begin

• In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter `change to context name`.

• To gain access to the ASA CLI using Telnet, enter the login password set by the `password` command. You must manually set the password before using Telnet.

Procedure

Step 1

Identify the IP addresses from which the ASA accepts connections for each address or subnet on the specified interface.

telnet source_IP_address mask source_interface

  • source_interface—Specify any named interface. For bridge groups, specify the bridge group member interface. For VPN management access only (see Configure Management Access Over a VPN Tunnel, on page 1043), specify the named BVI interface.

If there is only one interface, you can configure Telnet to access that interface as long as the interface has a security level of 100.

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# telnet 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.255 inside

Step 2

Set the duration for how long a Telnet session can be idle before the ASA disconnects the session.

telnet timeout minutes

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# telnet timeout 30

Set the timeout from 1 to 1440 minutes. The default is 5 minutes. The default duration is too short in most cases and should be increased until all pre-production testing and troubleshooting have been completed.
Examples

The following example shows how to let a host on the inside interface with an address of 192.168.1.2 access the ASA:

```
ciscoasa(config)# telnet 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.255 inside
```

The following example shows how to allow all users on the 192.168.3.0 network to access the ASA on the inside interface:

```
ciscoasa(config)# telnet 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.255 inside
```

**Configure HTTPS Access for ASDM, Other Clients**

To use ASDM or other HTTPS clients such as CSM, you need to enable the HTTPS server, and allow HTTPS connections to the ASA. HTTPS access is enabled as part of the factory default configuration. To configure HTTPS access, perform the following steps. See the following guidelines:

- To access the ASA interface for HTTPS access, you do not also need an access rule allowing the host IP address. You only need to configure HTTPS access according to this section. If, however, you configure HTTP redirect to redirect HTTP connections to HTTPS automatically, you must enable an access rule to allow HTTP; otherwise, the interface cannot listen to the HTTP port.

- Management access to an interface other than the one from which you entered the ASA is not supported. For example, if your management host is located on the outside interface, you can only initiate a management connection directly to the outside interface. The only exception to this rule is through a VPN connection. See *Configure Management Access Over a VPN Tunnel*, on page 1043.

- The ASA allows a maximum of 5 concurrent ASDM instances per context, if available, with a maximum of 32 ASDM instances among all contexts.

  ASDM sessions use two HTTPS connections: one for monitoring that is always present, and one for making configuration changes that is present only when you make changes. For example, the system limit of 32 ASDM sessions represents a limit of 64 HTTPS sessions.

**Before you begin**

- In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the context execution space. To change from the system to a context configuration, enter `changeto context name`.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Identify the IP addresses from which the ASA accepts HTTPS connections for each address or subnet on the specified interface.

```
http source_IP_address mask source_interface
```
Configure HTTP Redirect for ASDM Access or Clientless SSL VPN

You must use HTTPS to connect to the ASA using ASDM or clientless SSL VPN. For your convenience, you can redirect HTTP management connections to HTTPS. For example, by redirecting HTTP, you can enter either http://10.1.8.4/admin/ or https://10.1.8.4/admin/ and still arrive at the ASDM launch page at the HTTPS address.

You can redirect both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.

Before you begin

Normally, you do not need an access rule allowing the host IP address. However, for HTTP redirect, you must enable an access rule to allow HTTP; otherwise, the interface cannot listen to the HTTP port.
Procedure

Enable HTTP redirect:

```
http redirect interface_name [port]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# http redirect outside 88
```

The `port` identifies the port from which the interface redirects HTTP connections. The default is 80.

---

**Configure Management Access Over a VPN Tunnel**

If your VPN tunnel terminates on one interface, but you want to manage the ASA by accessing a different interface, you must identify that interface as a management-access interface. For example, if you enter the ASA from the outside interface, this feature lets you connect to the inside interface using ASDM, SSH, Telnet, or SNMP; or you can ping the inside interface when entering from the outside interface.

VPN access to an interface other than the one from which you entered the ASA is not supported. For example, if your VPN access is located on the outside interface, you can only initiate a connection directly to the outside interface. You should enable VPN on the directly-accessible interface of the ASA and use name resolution so that you don’t have to remember multiple addresses.

Management access is available via the following VPN tunnel types: IPsec clients, IPsec Site-to-Site, Easy VPN, and the AnyConnect SSL VPN client.

**Before you begin**

Due to routing considerations with the separate management and data routing tables, the VPN termination interface and the management access interface need to be the same type: both need to be management-only interfaces or regular data interfaces.

**Procedure**

Specify the name of the management interface that you want to access when entering the ASA from another interface.

```
management-access management_interface
```

For Easy VPN and Site-to-Site tunnels, you can specify a named BVI (in routed mode).

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# management-access inside
```
Configure Management Access for FXOS on Firepower 2100 Data Interfaces

If you want to manage FXOS on the Firepower 2100 from a data interface, you can configure SSH, HTTPS, and SNMP access. This feature is useful if you want to manage the device remotely, and you want to keep Management 1/1, which is the native way to access FXOS, on an isolated network. If you enable this feature, you can continue to use Management 1/1 for local access. Note that you cannot allow remote access from Management 1/1 for FXOS at the same time as using this feature. This feature requires forwarding traffic to the ASA data interfaces using an internal path (the default), and you can only specify one FXOS management gateway.

The ASA uses non-standard ports for FXOS access; the standard port is reserved for use by the ASA on the same interface. When the ASA forwards traffic to FXOS, it translates the non-standard destination port to the FXOS port for each protocol (do not change the HTTPS port in FXOS). The packet destination IP address (which is the ASA interface IP address) is also translated to an internal address for use by FXOS. The source address remains unchanged. For returning traffic, the ASA uses its data routing table to determine the correct egress interface. When you access the ASA data IP address for the management application, you must log in using an FXOS username; ASA usernames only apply for ASA management access.

You can also enable FXOS management traffic initiation on ASA data interfaces, which is required for SNMP traps, or NTP and DNS server access, for example. By default, FXOS management traffic initiation is enabled for the ASA outside interface for DNS and NTP server communication (required for Smart Software Licensing communication).

Before you begin

- Single context mode only.
- Excludes ASA management-only interfaces.
- You cannot use a VPN tunnel to an ASA data interface and access FXOS directly. As a workaround for SSH, you can VPN to the ASA, access the ASA CLI, and then use the `connect fxos` command to access the FXOS CLI. Note that SSH, HTTPS, and SNMPv3 are/can be encrypted, so direct connection to the data interface is safe.

Procedure

Step 1
Enable FXOS remote management.

`fxos {https | ssh | snmp} permit {ipv4_address netmask | ipv6_address/prefix_length} interface_name`

Example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# fxos https permit 192.168.1.0 255.255.155.0 inside
ciscoasa(config)# fxos https permit 2001:DB8::34/64 inside
ciscoasa(config)# fxos ssh permit 192.168.1.0 255.255.155.0 inside
ciscoasa(config)# fxos ssh permit 2001:DB8::34/64 inside
```

Step 2
(Optional) Change the default port for the service.

`fxos {https | ssh | snmp} port port`

See the following defaults:

- HTTPS default port—3443
• SNMP default port—3061
• SSH default port—3022

Example:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# fxos https port 6666
ciscoasa(config)# fxos ssh port 7777
```

**Step 3**  
Allow FXOS to initiate management connections from an ASA interface.

```
ip-client interface_name
```

By default, the outside interface is enabled.

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# ip-client outside
ciscoasa(config)# ip-client services
```

**Step 4**  
Connect to the Firepower Chassis Manager on Management 1/1 (by default https://192.168.45.45, with the username: admin and password: Admin123).

**Step 5**  
Click the Platform Settings tab, and enable SSH, HTTPS, or SNMP.

SSH and HTTPS are enabled by default.

**Step 6**  
Configure an Access List on the Platform Settings tab to allow your management addresses. SSH and HTTPS only allow the Management 1/1 192.168.45.0 network by default. You need to allow any addresses that you specified in the FXOS Remote Management configuration on the ASA.

---

**Change the Console Timeout**

The console timeout sets how long a connection can remain in privileged EXEC mode or configuration mode; when the timeout is reached, the session drops into user EXEC mode. By default, the session does not time out. This setting does not affect how long you can remain connected to the console port, which never times out.

**Procedure**

Specify the idle time in minutes (0 through 60) after which the privileged session ends.

```
console timeout number
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# console timeout 0
```

The default timeout is 0, which means the session does not time out.
Customize a CLI Prompt

The ability to add information to a prompt allows you to see at-a-glance which ASA you are logged into when you have multiple modules. During a failover, this feature is useful when both ASAs have the same hostname. In multiple context mode, you can view the extended prompt when you log in to the system execution space or the admin context. Within a non-admin context, you only see the default prompt, which is the hostname and the context name.

By default, the prompt shows the hostname of the ASA. In multiple context mode, the prompt also displays the context name. You can display the following items in the CLI prompt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cluster-unit</th>
<th>Displays the cluster unit name. Each unit in a cluster can have a unique name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>context</td>
<td>(Multiple mode only) Displays the name of the current context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Displays the domain name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostname</td>
<td>Displays the hostname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>Displays the failover priority as pri (primary) or sec (secondary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>Displays the traffic-passing state or role of the unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For failover, the following values are displayed for the state keyword:

- **act** — Failover is enabled, and the unit is actively passing traffic.
- **stby** — Failover is enabled, and the unit is not passing traffic and is in a standby, failed, or other non-active state.
- **actNoFailover** — Failover is not enabled, and the unit is actively passing traffic.
- **stbyNoFailover** — Failover is not enabled, and the unit is not passing traffic. This might happen when there is an interface failure above the threshold on the standby unit.

For clustering, the following values are displayed for the state keyword:

- **master**
- **slave**

For example, if you set `prompt hostname cluster-unit state`, then in the prompt “ciscoasa/cl2/slave>”, the hostname is ciscoasa, the unit name is cl2, and the state name is slave.
Procedure

Customize the CLI prompt by entering the following command:

```
prompt {hostname} [context] [domain] [slot] [state] [priority] [cluster-unit]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# prompt hostname context slot state priority
```ciscoasa/admin/pri/act(config)#

The order in which you enter the keywords determines the order of the elements in the prompt, which are separated by a slash (/).

---

**Configure a Login Banner**

You can configure a message to display when a user connects to the ASA, before a user logs in, or before a user enters privileged EXEC mode.

**Before you begin**

- From a security perspective, it is important that your banner discourage unauthorized access. Do not use the words “welcome” or “please,” as they appear to invite intruders in. The following banner sets the correct tone for unauthorized access:

  You have logged in to a secure device.
  If you are not authorized to access this device, log out immediately or risk possible criminal consequences.

- After a banner has been added, Telnet or SSH sessions to the ASA may close if:
  - There is not enough system memory available to process the banner message(s).
  - A TCP write error occurs when trying to display banner message(s).

- See RFC 2196 for guidelines about banner messages.

**Procedure**

Add a banner to display at one of three times: when a user first connects (message-of-the-day (motd)), when a user logs in (login), and when a user accesses privileged EXEC mode (exec).

```
banner {exec | login | motd} text
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# banner motd Welcome to $(hostname).
```

When a user connects to the ASA, the message-of-the-day banner appears first, followed by the login banner and prompts. After the user successfully logs in to the ASA, the exec banner appears.
To add more than one line, precede each line by the `banner` command.

For the banner text:
- Spaces are allowed, but tabs cannot be entered using the CLI.
- There are no limits for banner length other than those for RAM and flash memory.
- You can dynamically add the hostname or domain name of the ASA by including the strings `$hostname` and `$domain`.
- If you configure a banner in the system configuration, you can use that banner text within a context by using the `$system` string in the context configuration.

**Examples**

The following examples show how to add a message-of-the-day banner:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# banner motd Welcome to $(hostname).
ciscoasa(config)# banner motd Contact me at admin@example.com for any issues.
```

### Set a Management Session Quota

You can establish a maximum number of simultaneous ASDM, SSH, and Telnet sessions that are allowed on the ASA. If the maximum is reached, no additional sessions are allowed and a syslog message is generated. To prevent a system lockout, the management session quota mechanism cannot block a console session.

#### Before you begin

In multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system configuration, enter the `changeto system` command.

#### Procedure

**Step 1**

Enter the following command:

```bash
quota management-session number
```

- `number`—Sets the aggregate number of sessions between 0 (unlimited) and 10000.

**Example:**

```bash
Example:
ciscoasa(config)# quota management-session 1000
```

**Step 2**

View the current sessions in use.

```bash
show quota management-session
```
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# show quota management-session

quota management-session limit 3
quota management-session warning level 2
quota management-session level 0
quota management-session high water 2
quota management-session errors 0
quota management-session warnings 0

Configure AAA for System Administrators

This section describes how to configure authentication, management authorization, and command authorization for system administrators.

Configure Management Authentication

Configure authentication for CLI and ASDM access.

About Management Authentication

How you log into the ASA depends on whether or not you enable authentication.

About SSH Authentication

See the following behavior for SSH access with and without authentication:

- No Authentication—SSH is not available without authentication.
- Authentication—When you enable SSH authentication, you enter the username and password as defined on the AAA server or local user database. For public key authentication, the ASA only supports the local database. If you configure SSH public key authentication, then the ASA uses the local database implicitly. You only need to explicitly configure SSH authentication when you use a username and password to log in. You access user EXEC mode.

About Telnet Authentication

See the following behavior for Telnet access with and without authentication:

- No Authentication—If you do not enable any authentication for Telnet, you do not enter a username; you enter the login password (set with the `password` command). There is no default password, so you must set one before you can Telnet to the ASA. You access user EXEC mode.
- Authentication—If you enable Telnet authentication, you enter the username and password as defined on the AAA server or local user database. You access user EXEC mode.
About ASDM Authentication

See the following behavior for ASDM access with and without authentication. You can also configure certificate authentication, with or without AAA authentication.

- No Authentication—By default, you can log into ASDM with a blank username and the enable password set by the `enable password` command, which is blank by default. We suggest that you change the enable password as soon as possible so that it does not remain blank; see Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords, on page 623. Note that if you enter a username and password at the login screen (instead of leaving the username blank), ASDM checks the local database for a match.

- Certificate Authentication—(Single, routed mode only) You can require that the user have a valid certificate. Enter the certificate username and password, and the ASA validates the certificate against the PKI trustpoint.

- AAA Authentication—When you enable ASDM (HTTPS) authentication, you enter the username and password as defined on the AAA server or local user database. You can no longer use ASDM with a blank username and the enable password.

- AAA Authentication plus Certificate Authentication—(Single, routed mode only) When you enable ASDM (HTTPS) authentication, you enter the username and password as defined on the AAA server or local user database. If the username and password are different for the certificate authentication, you are prompted to enter them as well. You can opt to pre-fill the username derived from your certificate.

About Serial Authentication

See the following behavior for access to the serial console port with and without authentication:

- No Authentication—If you do not enable any authentication for serial access, you do not enter a username or password. You access user EXEC mode.

- Authentication—If you enable authentication for serial access, you enter the username and password as defined on the AAA server or local user database. You access user EXEC mode.

About Enable Authentication

To enter privileged EXEC mode after logging in, enter the `enable` command. How this command works depends on whether or not you enable authentication:

- No Authentication—If you do not configure enable authentication, enter the system enable password when you enter the `enable` command (set by the `enable password` command), which is blank by default. However, if you do not use enable authentication, after you enter the `enable` command, you are no longer logged in as a particular user, which can affect user-based features such as command authorization. To maintain your username, use enable authentication.

- Authentication—If you configure enable authentication, the ASA prompts you for your username and password as defined on the AAA server or local user database. This feature is particularly useful when you perform command authorization, in which usernames are important in determining the commands that a user can enter.

For enable authentication using the local database, you can use the `login` command instead of the `enable` command. The `login` command maintains the username, but requires no configuration to turn on authentication.
If you add users to the local database who can gain access to the CLI and whom you do not want to enter privileged EXEC mode, you should configure command authorization. Without command authorization, users can access privileged EXEC mode (and all commands) at the CLI using their own password if their privilege level is 2 or greater (2 is the default). Alternatively, you can discourage the login command by using a AAA server for authentication instead of the local database, or you can set all local users to level 1 so you can control who can use the system enable password to access privileged EXEC mode.

Sessions from the Host Operating System to the ASA

Some platforms support running the ASA as a separate application: for example, the ASASM on the Catalyst 6500, or the ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300. For sessions from the host operating system to the ASA, you can configure serial and Telnet authentication, depending on the type of connection. For example, the `connect asa` command in FXOS on the Firepower 2100 uses a serial connection.

In multiple context mode, you cannot configure any AAA commands in the system configuration. However, if you configure Telnet or serial authentication in the admin context, then authentication also applies to these sessions. The admin context AAA server or local user database is used in this instance.

Configure Authentication for CLI and ASDM Access

**Before you begin**

- Configure Telnet, SSH, or HTTP access.
- For external authentication, configure a AAA server group. For local authentication, add users to the local database.
- HTTP management authentication does not support the SDI protocol for a AAA server group.
- This feature does not affect SSH public key authentication for local usernames with the `ssh authentication` command. The ASA implicitly uses the local database for public key authentication. This feature only affects usernames with passwords. If you want to allow either public key authentication or password use by a local user, then you need to explicitly configure local authentication with this procedure to allow password access.

**Procedure**

Authenticate users for management access.

```bash
aaa authentication {telnet | ssh | http | serial} console {LOCAL | server_group [LOCAL]}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication ssh console radius_1 LOCAL
```  
```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication http console radius_1 LOCAL
```  
```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication serial console LOCAL
```

The `telnet` keyword controls Telnet access. For the ASASM, this keyword also affects the session from the switch using the `session` command. The `ssh` keyword controls SSH access (password only; public key authentication implicitly uses the local database). The `http` keyword controls ASDM access. The `serial` keyword controls console port access. For the ASASM, for example, this keyword affects the virtual console.
accessed from the switch using the service-module session command. For the Firepower 2100, this keyword affects the virtual console accessed from FXOS using the connect asa command.

If you use a AAA server group for authentication, you can configure the ASA to use the local database as a fallback method if the AAA server is unavailable. Specify the server group name followed by LOCAL (which is case sensitive). We recommend that you use the same username and password in the local database as the AAA server, because the ASA prompt does not give any indication which method is being used. You can alternatively use the local database as your primary method of authentication (with no fallback) by entering LOCAL alone.

---

**Configure Enable Authentication (Privileged EXEC Mode)**

You can authentication users when they enter the enable command.

**Before you begin**

See About Enable Authentication, on page 1050.

**Procedure**

Choose one of the following options for authenticating users:

- To authenticate users with a AAA server or the local database, enter the following command:

  ```
  aaa authentication enable console {LOCAL | server_group [LOCAL]}
  ```

  **Example:**

  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication enable console LOCAL
  ```

  The user is prompted for the username and password.

  If you use a AAA server group for authentication, you can configure the ASA to use the local database as a fallback method if the AAA server is unavailable. Specify the server group name followed by LOCAL (which is case sensitive). We recommend that you use the same username and password in the local database as the AAA server, because the ASA prompt does not give any indication which method is being used.

  You can alternatively use the local database as your primary method of authentication (with no fallback) by entering LOCAL alone.

- To log in as a user from the local database, enter the following command:

  ```
  login
  ```

  **Example:**

  ```
  ciscoasa# login
  ```

  The ASA prompts for your username and password. After you enter your password, the ASA places you in the privilege level that the local database specifies.
Users can log in with their own username and password to access privileged EXEC mode, so you do not have to provide the system enable password to everyone. To allow users to access privileged EXEC mode (and all commands) when they log in, set the user privilege level to 2 (the default) through 15. If you configure local command authorization, then the user can only enter commands assigned to that privilege level or lower.

---

**Configure ASDM Certificate Authentication**

You can require certificate authentication, with or without AAA authentication. The ASA validates the certificate against the PKI trustpoint.

**Before you begin**

This feature is supported in single, routed mode only.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enable certificate authentication:

```
http authentication-certificate interface_name[match certificate_map_name]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca certificate map map1 10
  ciscoasa(config-ca-cert-map)# subject-name eq www.example.com
  ciscoasa(config)# http authentication-certificate outside match map1
```

You configure certificate authentication for each interface, so that connections on a trusted/inside interface do not have to provide a certificate. You can use the command multiple times to enable certificate authentication on multiple interfaces.

To require the certificate to match a certificate map, specify the `match` keyword and the map name. Configure the map using the `crypto ca certificate map` command.

**Step 2**

(Optional) Set the attribute used by ASDM to derive the username from the certificate:

```
http username-from-certificate {primary-attr [secondary-attr] | use-entire-name | use-script} [pre-fill-username]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# http username-from-certificate CN pre-fill-username
```

By default, ASDM uses CN OU attributes.

- The `primary-attr` argument specifies the attribute to be used to derive the username. The `secondary-attr` argument specifies an additional attribute to use with the primary attribute to derive the username. You can use the following attributes:
  - C—Country
  - CN—Common Name
  - DNQ—DN qualifier
Control CLI and ASDM Access with Management Authorization

The ASA lets you distinguish between administrative and remote-access users when they authenticate. User role differentiation can prevent remote access VPN and network access users from establishing an administrative connection to the ASA.

Before you begin

RADIUS or LDAP (mapped) users

When users are authenticated through LDAP, the native LDAP attributes and their values can be mapped to Cisco ASA attributes to provide specific authorization features. Configure Cisco VSA CVPN3000-Privilege-Level with a value between 0 and 15, and then map the LDAP attributes to Cisco VAS CVPN3000-Privilege-Level using the `ldap map-attributes` command.

The RADIUS IETF `service-type` attribute, when sent in an access-accept message as the result of a RADIUS authentication and authorization request, is used to designate which type of service is granted to the authenticated user.
The RADIUS Cisco VSA privilege-level attribute (Vendor ID 3076, sub-ID 220), when sent in an access-accept message, is used to designate the level of privilege for the user.

**TACACS+ users**

Authorization is requested with “service=shell,” and the server responds with PASS or FAIL.

**Local users**

Set the service-type command for a given username. By default, the service-type is admin, which allows full access to any services specified by the aaa authentication console command.

**Management Authorization Attributes**

See the following table for AAA server types and valid values for management authorization. The ASA uses these values to determine the level of management access.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Level</th>
<th>RADIUS/LDAP (Mapped) Attributes</th>
<th>TACACS+ Attributes</th>
<th>Local Database Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Access—Allows full access to any services specified by the aaa authentication console commands</td>
<td>Service-Type 6 (Administrative), Privilege-Level 1</td>
<td>PASS, privilege level 1</td>
<td>admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Access—Allows access to the CLI or ASDM when you configure the aaa authentication console commands. However, if you configure enable authentication with the aaa authentication enable console command, then the CLI user cannot access privileged EXEC mode using the enable command.</td>
<td>Service-Type 7 (NAS prompt), Privilege-Level 2 and higher</td>
<td>PASS, privilege level 2 and higher</td>
<td>nas-prompt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Access—Denies management access. The user cannot use any services specified by the aaa authentication console commands(excluding the serial keyword; serial access is allowed). Remote access (IPsec and SSL) users can still authenticate and terminate their remote access sessions. All other service types (Voice, FAX, and so on) are treated the same way.</td>
<td>Service-Type 5 (Outbound)</td>
<td>FAIL</td>
<td>remote-access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Guidelines**

- Serial console access is not included in management authorization.
- You must also configure AAA authentication for management access to use this feature. See Configure Authentication for CLI and ASDM Access, on page 1051.
- If you use external authentication, you must pre-configure a AAA server group before you enable this feature.
- HTTP authorization is supported in single, routed mode only.
Procedure

Step 1 Enable management authorization for Telnet and SSH:

```
aaa authorization exec {authentication-server | LOCAL} [auto-enable]
```

The `auto-enable` keyword lets administrators who have sufficient authorization privileges enter privileged EXEC mode automatically when they log in.

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication ssh console RADIUS
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authorization exec authentication-server auto-enable
```

Step 2 Enable management authorization for HTTPS (ASDM):

```
aaa authorization http console {authentication-server | LOCAL}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication http console RADIUS
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authorization http console authentication-server
```

Step 3

Examples

The following example shows how to define an LDAP attribute map. In this example, the security policy specifies that users being authenticated through LDAP map the user record fields or parameters title and company to the IETF-RADIUS service-type and privilege-level, respectively.

```
ciscoasa(config)# ldap attribute-map admin-control
ciscoasa(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-name title IETF-RADIUS-Service-Type
ciscoasa(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-name company
```

The following example applies an LDAP attribute map to an LDAP AAA server:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server ldap-server (dmz1) host 10.20.30.1
```

Configure Command Authorization

If you want to control access to commands, the ASA lets you configure command authorization, where you can determine which commands that are available to a user. By default when you log in, you can access user EXEC mode, which offers only minimal commands. When you enter the `enable` command (or the `login` command when you use the local database), you can access privileged EXEC mode and advanced commands, including configuration commands.

You can use one of two command authorization methods:
• Local privilege levels

• TACACS+ server privilege levels

**About Command Authorization**

You can enable command authorization so only authorized users can enter commands.

**Supported Command Authorization Methods**

You can use one of two command authorization methods:

• **Local privilege levels**—Configure the command privilege levels on the ASA. When a local, RADIUS, or LDAP (if you map LDAP attributes to RADIUS attributes) user authenticates for CLI access, the ASA places that user in the privilege level that is defined by the local database, RADIUS, or LDAP server. The user can access commands at the assigned privilege level and below. Note that all users access user EXEC mode when they first log in (commands at level 0 or 1). The user needs to authenticate again with the `enable` command to access privileged EXEC mode (commands at level 2 or higher), or they can log in with the `login` command (local database only).

  **Note**

  You can use local command authorization without any users in the local database and without CLI or `enable` authentication. Instead, when you enter the `enable` command, you enter the system enable password, and the ASA places you in level 15. You can then create enable passwords for every level, so that when you enter `enable n` (2 to 15), the ASA places you in level $n$. These levels are not used unless you enable local command authorization.

• **TACACS+ server privilege levels**—On the TACACS+ server, configure the commands that a user or group can use after authenticating for CLI access. Every command that a user enters at the CLI is validated with the TACACS+ server.

**Security Contexts and Command Authorization**

AAA settings are discrete per context, not shared among contexts.

When configuring command authorization, you must configure each security context separately. This configuration provides you the opportunity to enforce different command authorizations for different security contexts.

When switching between security contexts, administrators should be aware that the commands permitted for the username specified when they login may be different in the new context session or that command authorization may not be configured at all in the new context. Failure to understand that command authorizations may differ between security contexts could confuse an administrator. This behavior is further complicated by the next point.

  **Note**

  The system execution space does not support AAA commands; therefore, command authorization is not available in the system execution space.
Command Privilege Levels

By default, the following commands are assigned to privilege level 0. All other commands are assigned to privilege level 15.

- show checksum
- show curpriv
- enable
- help
- show history
- login
- logout
- pager
- show pager
- clear pager
- quit
- show version

If you move any configure mode commands to a lower level than 15, be sure to move the **configure** command to that level as well, otherwise, the user cannot enter configuration mode.

Configure Local Command Authorization

Local command authorization lets you assign commands to one of 16 privilege levels (0 to 15). By default, each command is assigned either to privilege level 0 or 15. You can define each user to be at a specific privilege level, and each user can enter any command at the assigned privilege level or below. The ASA supports user privilege levels defined in the local database, a RADIUS server, or an LDAP server (if you map LDAP attributes to RADIUS attributes).

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  Assign a command to a privilege level.

```
privilege [show | clear | cmd] level level [mode {enable | cmd}] command command
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# privilege show level 5 command filter
```

Repeat this command for each command that you want to reassign.

The options in this command are the following:

- **show | clear | cmd**—These optional keywords let you set the privilege only for the show, clear, or configure form of the command. The configure form of the command is typically the form that causes
a configuration change, either as the unmodified command (without the show or clear prefix) or as the no form. If you do not use one of these keywords, all forms of the command are affected.

- **level level**—A level between 0 and 15.
- **mode {enable | configure}**—If a command can be entered in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode as well as configuration mode, and the command performs different actions in each mode, you can set the privilege level for these modes separately:
  - **enable**—Specifies both user EXEC mode and privileged EXEC mode.
  - **configure**—Specifies configuration mode, accessed using the `configure terminal` command.
- **command command**—The command you are configuring. You can only configure the privilege level of the main command. For example, you can configure the level of all aaa commands, but not the level of the **aaa authentication** command and the **aaa authorization** command separately.

**Step 2** (Optional) Enable AAA users for command authorization. Without this command, the ASA only supports privilege levels for local database users and defaults all other types of users to level 15.

**aaa authorization exec authentication-server [auto-enable]**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authorization exec authentication-server
```

This command also enables management authorization. See Control CLI and ASDM Access with Management Authorization, on page 1054.

**Step 3** Enable the use of local command privilege levels:

**aaa authorization command LOCAL**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authorization command LOCAL
```

When you set command privilege levels, command authorization does not occur unless you configure command authorization with this command.

**Examples**

The **filter** command has the following forms:

- **filter** (represented by the **configure** option)
- **show running-config filter**
- **clear configure filter**

You can set the privilege level separately for each form, or set the same privilege level for all forms by omitting this option. The following example shows how to set each form separately:
Alternatively, the following example shows how to set all filter commands to the same level:

```
ciscoasa(config)# privilege level 5 command filter
```

The `show privilege` command separates the forms in the display.

The following example shows the use of the `mode` keyword. The `enable` command must be entered from user EXEC mode, while the `enable password` command, which is accessible in configuration mode, requires the highest privilege level:

```
ciscoasa(config)# privilege cmd level 0 mode enable command enable
```

The following example shows an additional command, the `configure` command, which uses the `mode` keyword:

```
ciscoasa(config)# privilege show level 5 mode cmd command configure
```

Note This last line is for the `configure terminal` command.

### Configure Commands on the TACACS+ Server

You can configure commands on a Cisco Secure Access Control Server (ACS) TACACS+ server as a shared profile component, for a group, or for individual users. For third-party TACACS+ servers, see your server documentation for more information about command authorization support.

See the following guidelines for configuring commands in Cisco Secure ACS Version 3.1; many of these guidelines also apply to third-party servers:

- The ASA sends the commands to be authorized as shell commands, so configure the commands on the TACACS+ server as shell commands.

  Note Cisco Secure ACS might include a command type called “pix-shell.” Do not use this type for ASA command authorization.

- The first word of the command is considered to be the main command. All additional words are considered to be arguments, which need to be preceded by `permit` or `deny`. 
For example, to allow the `show running-configuration aaa-server` command, add `show running-configuration` to the command field, and type `permit aaa-server` in the arguments field.

- You can permit all arguments of a command that you do not explicitly deny by checking the Permit Unmatched Args check box.

For example, you can configure just the `show` command, then all the `show` commands are allowed. We recommend using this method so that you do not have to anticipate every variant of a command, including abbreviations and a question mark, which shows CLI usage (see the following figure).

*Figure 67: Permitting All Related Commands*

- For commands that are a single word, you must permit unmatched arguments, even if there are no arguments for the command, for example `enable` or `help` (see the following figure).

*Figure 68: Permitting Single Word Commands*

- To disallow some arguments, enter the arguments preceded by `deny`.

For example, to allow `enable`, but not `enable password`, enter `enable` in the commands field, and `deny password` in the arguments field. Be sure to check the Permit Unmatched Args check box so that `enable` alone is still allowed (see the following figure).
• When you abbreviate a command at the command line, the ASA expands the prefix and main command to the full text, but it sends additional arguments to the TACACS+ server as you enter them.

For example, if you enter `sh log`, then the ASA sends the entire command to the TACACS+ server, `show logging`. However, if you enter `sh log mess`, then the ASA sends `show logging mess` to the TACACS+ server, and not the expanded command `show logging message`. You can configure multiple spellings of the same argument to anticipate abbreviations (see the following figure).

• We recommend that you allow the following basic commands for all users:
  • `show checksum`
  • `show curpriv`
  • `enable`
  • `help`
  • `show history`
  • `login`
  • `logout`
Configure TACACS+ Command Authorization

If you enable TACACS+ command authorization, and a user enters a command at the CLI, the ASA sends the command and username to the TACACS+ server to determine if the command is authorized.

Before you enable TACACS+ command authorization, be sure that you are logged into the ASA as a user that is defined on the TACACS+ server, and that you have the necessary command authorization to continue configuring the ASA. For example, you should log in as an admin user with all commands authorized. Otherwise, you could become unintentionally locked out.

Do not save your configuration until you are sure that it works the way you want. If you get locked out because of a mistake, you can usually recover access by restarting the ASA.

Be sure that your TACACS+ system is completely stable and reliable. The necessary level of reliability typically requires that you have a fully redundant TACACS+ server system and fully redundant connectivity to the ASA. For example, in your TACACS+ server pool, include one server connected to interface 1, and another to interface 2. You can also configure local command authorization as a fallback method if the TACACS+ server is unavailable.

To configure command authorization using a TACACS+ server, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Enter the following command:

```
aaa authorization command tacacs+_server_group [LOCAL]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authorization command tacacs+_server_group [LOCAL]
```

You can configure the ASA to use the local database as a fallback method if the TACACS+ server is unavailable. To enable fallback, specify the server group name followed by `LOCAL` (`LOCAL` is case sensitive). We recommend that you use the same username and password in the local database as the TACACS+ server because the ASA prompt does not give any indication of which method is being used. Be sure to configure users in the local database and command privilege levels.
Configure a Password Policy for Local Database Users

When you configure authentication for CLI or ASDM access using the local database, you can configure a password policy that requires a user to change their password after a specified amount of time and also requires password standards such as a minimum length and the minimum number of changed characters.

The password policy only applies to administrative users using the local database, and not to other types of traffic that can use the local database, such as VPN or AAA for network access, and not to users authenticated by a AAA server.

After you configure the password policy, when you change a password (either your own or another user’s), the password policy applies to the new password. Any existing passwords are grandfathered in. The new policy applies to changing the password with the `username` command as well as the `change-password` command.

Before you begin

- Configure AAA authentication for CLI or ASDM access using the local database.
- Specify usernames in the local database.

Procedure

**Step 1**

(Optional) Set the interval in days after which passwords expire for remote users.

```
password-policy lifetime days
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# password-policy lifetime 180
```

**Note**

Users at the console port are never locked out because of password expiration.

Valid values are between 0 and 65536 days. The default value is 0 days, a value indicating that passwords will never expire.

Seven days before the password expires, a warning message appears. After the password expires, system access is denied to remote users. To gain access after expiration, do one of the following:

- Have another administrator change your password with the `username` command.
- Log in to the physical console port to change your password.

**Step 2**

(Optional) Set the minimum number of characters that you must change between new and old passwords.

```
password-policy minimum-changes value
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# password-policy minimum-changes 2
```

Valid values are between 0 and 64 characters. The default value is 0.
Character matching is position independent, meaning that new password characters are considered changed only if they do not appear anywhere in the current password.

**Step 3** (Optional) Set the minimum length of passwords.

```
password-policy minimum-length value
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# password-policy minimum-length 8
```

Valid values are between 3 and 64 characters. We recommend a minimum password length of 8 characters.

**Step 4** (Optional) Set the minimum number of upper case characters that passwords must have.

```
password-policy minimum-uppercase value
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# password-policy minimum-uppercase 3
```

Valid values are between 0 and 64 characters. The default value is 0, which means there is no minimum.

**Step 5** (Optional) Set the minimum number of lower case characters that passwords must have.

```
password-policy minimum-lowercase value
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# password-policy minimum-lowercase 6
```

Valid values are between 0 and 64 characters. The default value is 0, which means there is no minimum.

**Step 6** (Optional) Set the minimum number of numeric characters that passwords must have.

```
password-policy minimum-numeric value
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# password-policy minimum-numeric 1
```

Valid values are between 0 and 64 characters. The default value is 0, which means there is no minimum.

**Step 7** (Optional) Set the minimum number of special characters that passwords must have.

```
password-policy minimum-special value
```

*Example:*

```
ciscoasa(config)# password-policy minimum-special 2
```

Valid values are between 0 and 64 characters. Special characters include the following: !, @, #, $, %, ^, &, *, ‘(‘ and ‘)’. The default value is 0, which means there is no minimum.

**Step 8** Prohibit the reuse of a password:

```
password-policy reuse-interval value
```
You can prohibit the reuse of a password that matches previously used passwords, between 2 and 7 previous passwords. The previous passwords are stored in the configuration under each username in encrypted form using the `password-history` command; this command is not user-configurable.

### Step 9
Prohibit a password that matches a username:

```bash
password-policy username-check
```

### Step 10
(Optional) Set whether users must change their password using the `change-password` command, instead of letting users change their password with the `username` command.

```bash
password-policy authenticate enable
```

#### Example:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# password-policy authenticate enable
```

The default setting is disabled: a user can use either method to change their password.

If you enable this feature and try to change your password with the `username` command, the following error message appears:

```
ERROR: Changing your own password is prohibited
```

You also cannot delete your own account with the `clear configure username` command. If you try, the following error message appears:

```
ERROR: You cannot delete all usernames because you are not allowed to delete yourself
```

---

## Change Your Password

If you configure a password lifetime in the password policy, you need to change your password to a new one when the old password expires. This password change method is required if you enable password policy authentication. If password policy authentication is not enabled, then you can use this method, or you can change your user account directly.

To change your username password, perform the following steps:

### Procedure

Enter the following command:

```bash
change-password [old-password old_password [new-password new_password]]
```

#### Example:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# change-password
```
Enable and View the Login History

By default, the login history is saved for 90 days. You can disable this feature or change the duration, up to 365 days.

Before you begin

- The login history is only saved per unit; in failover and clustering environments, each unit maintains its own login history only.
- Login history data is not maintained over reloads.
- This feature applies to usernames in the local database or from a AAA server when you enable local AAA authentication for one or more of the CLI management methods (SSH, Telnet, serial console). ASDM logins are not saved in the history.

Procedure

Step 1

Set the login history duration:

```
aaa authentication login-history duration days
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication login-history duration 365
```

You can set the `days` between 1 and 365. The default is 90. To disable the login history, enter `no aaa authentication login-history`.

When a user logs in, they see their own login history, such as this SSH example:

```
cugel@10.86.194.108's password:
User cugel logged in to ciscoasa at 21:04:10 UTC Dec 14 2016
Last login: 21:01:44 UTC Dec 14 2016 from ciscoasa console
Successful logins over the last 90 days: 6
Authentication failures since the last login: 0
Type help or '?' for a list of available commands.
ciscoasa>
```

Step 2

View the login history:

```
show aaa login-history [user name]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show aaa login-history
```
Configure Management Access Accounting

You can send accounting messages to the TACACS+ accounting server when you enter any command other than show commands at the CLI. You can configure accounting when users log in, when they enter the enable command, or when they issue commands.

For command accounting, you can only use TACACS+ servers.

To configure management access and enable command accounting, perform the following steps:

Procedure

**Step 1**
Enter the following command:

```bash
aaa accounting {serial | telnet | ssh | enable} console server-tag
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# aaa accounting telnet console group_1
```

Valid server group protocols are RADIUS and TACACS+.

**Step 2**
Enable command accounting. Only TACACS+ servers support command accounting.

```bash
aaa accounting command [privilege level] server-tag
```

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# aaa accounting command privilege 15 group_1
```

The `privilege level` keyword-argument pair is the minimum privilege level and the `server-tag` argument is the name of the TACACS+ server group to which the ASA should send command accounting messages.

Recover from a Lockout

In some circumstances, when you turn on command authorization or CLI authentication, you can be locked out of the ASA CLI. You can usually recover access by restarting the ASA. However, if you already saved your configuration, you might be locked out.

The following table lists the common lockout conditions and how you might recover from them.
### Table 48: CLI Authentication and Command Authorization Lockout Scenarios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Lockout Condition</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Workaround: Single Mode</th>
<th>Workaround: Multiple Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local CLI authentication</td>
<td>No users have been configured in the local database.</td>
<td>If you have no users in the local database, you cannot log in, and you cannot add any users.</td>
<td>Log in and reset the passwords and <code>aaa</code> commands.</td>
<td>Session into the ASA from the switch. From the system execution space, you can change to the context and add a user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACACS+ command authorization</td>
<td>The server is down or unreachable and you do not have the fallback method configured.</td>
<td>If the server is unreachable, then you cannot log in or enter any commands.</td>
<td>1. Log in and reset the passwords and <code>aaa</code> commands.</td>
<td>1. If the server is unreachable because the network configuration is incorrect on the ASA, session into the ASA from the switch. From the system execution space, you can change to the context and reconfigure your network settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACACS+ CLI authentication</td>
<td>You are logged in as a user without enough privileges or as a user that does not exist.</td>
<td>You enable command authorization, but then find that the user cannot enter any more commands.</td>
<td>Fix the TACACS+ server user account.</td>
<td>Session into the ASA from the switch. From the system execution space, you can change to the context and complete the configuration changes. You can also disable command authorization until you fix the TACACS+ configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS CLI authentication</td>
<td>You are logged in as a user without enough privileges.</td>
<td>You enable command authorization, but then find that the user cannot enter any more commands.</td>
<td>Log in and reset the passwords and <code>aaa</code> commands.</td>
<td>Session into the ASA from the switch. From the system execution space, you can change to the context and change the user level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Monitoring Device Access

See the following commands for monitoring device access:

- `show running-config all privilege all`

  This command shows privilege levels for all commands.
For the `show running-config all privilege all` command, the ASA displays the current assignment of each CLI command to a privilege level. The following is sample output from this command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show running-config all privilege all
privileged show level 15 command aaa
privileged clear level 15 command aaa
privileged configure level 15 command aaa
privileged show level 15 command aaa-server
privileged clear level 15 command aaa-server
privileged configure level 15 command aaa-server
privileged show level 15 command access-group
privileged clear level 15 command access-group
privileged configure level 15 command access-group
privileged show level 15 command access-list
privileged clear level 15 command access-list
privileged configure level 15 command access-list
privileged show level 15 command activation-key
privileged configure level 15 command activation-key
...```

• **show running-config privilege level level**

  This command shows commands for a specific privilege level. The level argument is an integer between 0 and 15.

  The following example shows the command assignments for privilege level 10:

  ```
ciscoasa(config)# show running-config all privilege level 10
privileged show level 10 command aaa
...```

• **show running-config privilege command command**

  This command shows the privilege level of a specific command.

  The following example shows the command assignments for the `access-list` command:

  ```
ciscoasa(config)# show running-config all privilege command access-list
privileged show level 15 command access-list
privileged clear level 15 command access-list
privileged configure level 15 command access-list
...```

• **show curpriv**

  This command shows the currently logged-in user.

  The following is sample output from the `show curpriv` command:

  ```
ciscoasa# show curpriv
Username: admin
Current privilege level: 15
Current Mode/s: P_PRIV
...```

The following table describes the `show curpriv` command output.
Table 49: show curpriv Command Output Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>Username. If you are logged in as the default user, the name is enable_1 (user EXEC) or enable_15 (privileged EXEC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current privilege level</td>
<td>Levels range from 0 to 15. Unless you configure local command authorization and assign commands to intermediate privilege levels, levels 0 and 15 are the only levels that are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Modes</td>
<td>The available access modes are the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P_UNPR—User EXEC mode (levels 0 and 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P_PRIV—Privileged EXEC mode (levels 2 to 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P_CONF—Configuration mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **show quota management-session**

This command shows the current sessions in use.

The following is sample output from the `show quota management-session` command:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# show quota management-session
quota management-session limit 3
quota management-session warning level 2
quota management-session level 0
quota management-session high water 2
quota management-session errors 0
quota management-session warnings 0
```

• **show aaa login-history [user name]**

This command shows the login history per user.

The following is sample output from the `show aaa login-history` command:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# show aaa login-history
Login history for user: turjan
Logins in last 1 days: 1
Last successful login: 16:44:32 UTC Jul 23 2018 from console
Failures since last login: 0
Last failed login: None
```
# History for Management Access

## Table 50: History for Management Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSA key pair supports 3072-bit keys</td>
<td>9.9(2)</td>
<td>You can now set the modulus size to 3072. New or modified command: <code>crypto key generate rsa modulus</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN management access on Bridged Virtual Interfaces (BVIs)</td>
<td>9.9(2)</td>
<td>You can now enable management services, such as <code>telnet</code>, <code>http</code>, and <code>ssh</code>, on a BVI if VPN management-access has been enabled on that BVI. For non-VPN management access, you should continue to configure these services on the bridge group member interfaces. New or Modified commands: <code>https</code>, <code>telnet</code>, <code>ssh</code>, management-access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate authentication for users with SSH public key authentication and users with passwords</td>
<td>9.6(3)/9.8(1)</td>
<td>In releases prior to 9.6(2), you could enable SSH public key authentication (ssh authentication) without also explicitly enabling AAA SSH authentication with the Local user database (aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL). In 9.6(2), the ASA required you to explicitly enable AAA SSH authentication. In this release, you no longer have to explicitly enable AAA SSH authentication; when you configure the ssh authentication command for a user, local authentication is enabled by default for users with this type of authentication. Moreover, when you explicitly configure AAA SSH authentication, this configuration only applies for for usernames with passwords, and you can use any AAA server type (aaa authentication ssh console radius_1, for example). For example, some users can use public key authentication using the local database, and other users can use passwords with RADIUS. We did not modify any commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login history</td>
<td>9.8(1)</td>
<td>By default, the login history is saved for 90 days. You can disable this feature or change the duration, up to 365 days. This feature only applies to usernames in the local database when you enable local AAA authentication for one or more of the management methods (SSH, ASDM, Telnet, and so on). We introduced the following commands: <code>aaa authentication login-history, show aaa login-history</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password policy enforcement to prohibit the reuse of passwords, and prohibit use of a password matching a username</td>
<td>9.8(1)</td>
<td>You can now prohibit the reuse of previous passwords for up to 7 generations, and you can also prohibit the use of a password that matches a username. We introduced the following commands: <code>password-history, password-policy reuse-interval, password-policy username-check</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA SSL Server mode matching for ASDM</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>For an ASDM user who authenticates with a certificate, you can now require the certificate to match a certificate map. We modified the following command: <code>http authentication-certificate match</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH public key authentication improvements</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>In earlier releases, you could enable SSH public key authentication (<code>ssh authentication</code>) without also enabling AAA SSH authentication with the Local user database (<code>aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL</code>). The configuration is now fixed so that you must explicitly enable AAA SSH authentication. To disallow users from using a password instead of the private key, you can now create a username without any password defined. We modified the following commands: <code>ssh authentication, username</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASDM management authorization</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure management authorization separately for HTTP access vs. Telnet and SSH access. We introduced the following command: <code>aaa authorization http console</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ASDM username from certificate configuration | 9.4(1)            | When you enable ASDM certificate authentication ([http authentication-certificate](#)), you can configure how ASDM extracts the username from the certificate; you can also enable pre-filling the username at the login prompt.  
  We introduced the following command: **http username-from-certificate** |
| Improved one-time password authentication | 9.2(1)            | Administrators who have sufficient authorization privileges may enter privileged EXEC mode by entering their authentication credentials once. The **auto-enable** option was added to the **aaa authorization exec** command.  
  We modified the following command: **aaa authorization exec** |
| HTTP redirect support for IPV6            | 9.1(7)/9.6(1)     | When you enable HTTP redirect to HTTPS for ASDM access or clientless SSL VPN, you can now redirect traffic sent to IPv6 address.  
  We added functionality to the following command: **http redirect** |
| Configurable SSH encryption and integrity ciphers | 9.1(7)/9.4(3)/9.5(3)/9.6(1) | Users can select cipher modes when doing SSH encryption management and can configure HMAC and encryption for varying key exchange algorithms. You might want to change the ciphers to be more or less strict, depending on your application.  
  Note that the performance of secure copy depends partly on the encryption cipher used. By default, the ASA negotiates one of the following algorithms in order:  
  3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr. If the first algorithm proposed (3des-cbc) is chosen, then the performance is much slower than a more efficient algorithm such as aes128-cbc. To change the proposed ciphers, use **ssh cipher encryption custom aes128-cbc**, for example.  
  We introduced the following commands:  
  **ssh cipher encryption, ssh cipher integrity** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AES-CTR encryption for SSH</td>
<td>9.1(2)</td>
<td>The SSH server implementation in the ASA now supports AES-CTR mode encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved SSH rekey interval</td>
<td>9.1(2)</td>
<td>An SSH connection is rekeyed after 60 minutes of connection time or 1 GB of data traffic. We introduced the following command: <code>show ssh sessions detail</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the ASASM in multiple context mode, support for Telnet and</td>
<td>8.5(1)</td>
<td>Although connecting to the ASASM from the switch in multiple context mode connects to the system execution space, you can configure authentication in the admin context to govern those connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virtual console authentication from the switch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Support for administrator password policy when using the local   | 8.4(4.1), 9.1(2)  | When you configure authentication for CLI or ASDM access using the local database, you can configure a password policy that requires a user to change their password after a specified amount of time and also requires password standards such as a minimum length and the minimum number of changed characters.  
We introduced the following commands: `change-password`, `password-policy lifetime`, `password-policy minimum changes`, `password-policy minimum-length`, `password-policy minimum-lowercase`, `password-policy minimum-uppercase`, `password-policy minimum-numeric`, `password-policy minimum-special`, `password-policy authenticate enable`, `clear configure password-policy`, `show running-config password-policy`. |
| database                                                         |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Support for SSH public key authentication                       | 8.4(4.1), 9.1(2)  | You can enable public key authentication for SSH connections to the ASA on a per-user basis. You can specify a public key file (PKF) formatted key or a Base64 key. The PKF key can be up to 4096 bits. Use PKF format for keys that are too large to for the ASA support of the Base64 format (up to 2048 bits).  
We introduced the following commands: `ssh authentication`.  
PKF key format support is only in 9.1(2) and later.             |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for Diffie-Hellman Group 14 for the SSH Key Exchange</td>
<td>8.4(4.1), 9.1(2)</td>
<td>Support for Diffie-Hellman Group 14 for SSH Key Exchange was added. Formerly, only Group 1 was supported. We introduced the following command: <code>ssh key-exchange</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for a maximum number of management sessions</td>
<td>8.4(4.1), 9.1(2)</td>
<td>You can set the maximum number of simultaneous ASDM, SSH, and Telnet sessions. We introduced the following commands: <code>quota management-session</code>, <code>show running-config quota management-session</code>, <code>show quota management-session</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased SSH security; the SSH default username is no longer supported.</td>
<td>8.4(2)</td>
<td>Starting in 8.4(2), you can no longer connect to the ASA using SSH with the pix or asa username and the login password. To use SSH, you must configure AAA authentication using the <code>aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL</code> command (CLI) or Configuration &gt; Device Management &gt; Users/AAA &gt; AAA Access &gt; Authentication (ASDM); then define a local user by entering the <code>username</code> command (CLI) or choosing Configuration &gt; Device Management &gt; Users/AAA &gt; User Accounts (ASDM). If you want to use a AAA server for authentication instead of the local database, we recommend also configuring local authentication as a backup method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Access</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>We introduced this feature. We introduced the following commands: show running-config all privilege all, show running-config privilege level, show running-config privilege command, telnet, telnet timeout, ssh, ssh timeout, http, http server enable, asdm image disk, banner, console timeout, icmp, ipv6 icmp, management access, aaa authentication console, aaa authentication enable console, aaa authentication telnet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Software and Configurations

This chapter describes how to manage the Cisco ASA software and configurations.

- Upgrade the Software, on page 1079
- Use the ROMMON to Load an Image, on page 1079
- Upgrade the ROMMON Image (ASA 5506-X, 5508-X, and 5516-X), on page 1082
- Recover and Load an Image for the ASA 5506W-X Wireless Access Point, on page 1084
- Downgrade Your Software, on page 1084
- Manage Files, on page 1086
- Set the ASA Image, ASDM, and Startup Configuration, on page 1095
- Back Up and Restore Configurations or Other Files, on page 1097
- Configure Auto Update, on page 1113
- History for Software and Configurations, on page 1120

Upgrade the Software

See the Cisco ASA Upgrade Guide for full upgrade procedures.

Use the ROMMON to Load an Image

You can load a new image using the ROMMON.

Load an Image for the ASA 5500-X Series Using ROMMON

To load a software image onto an ASA from the ROMMON mode using TFTP, perform the following steps.

Procedure

1. Connect to the ASA console port according to the instructions in Access the Appliance Console, on page 13.
2. Power off the ASA, then power it on.
3. During startup, press the Escape key when you are prompted to enter ROMMON mode.
Step 4  In ROMMON mode, define the interface settings to the ASA, including the IP address, TFTP server address, gateway address, software image file, and port, as follows:

```
rommon #1> interface gigabitethernet0/0
rommon #2> address 10.86.118.4
rommon #3> server 10.86.118.21
rommon #4> gateway 10.86.118.21
rommon #5> file asa961-smp-k8.bin
```

Note: Be sure that the connection to the network already exists. The `interface` command is ignored on the ASA 5506-X, ASA 5508-X, and ASA 5516-X platforms, and you must perform TFTP recovery on these platforms from the Management 1/1 interface.

Step 5  Validate your settings:

```
rommon #6> set
ROMMON Variable Settings:
ADDRESS=10.86.118.3
SERVER=10.86.118.21
GATEWAY=10.86.118.21
PORT=GigabitEthernet0/0
VLAN=untagged
IMAGE=asa961-smp-k8.bin
CONFIG=
LINKTIMEOUT=20
PKTTIMEOUT=4
RETRY=20
```

Step 6  Ping the TFTP server:

```
rommon #7> ping server
Sending 20, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to server 10.86.118.21, timeout is 4 seconds:
Success rate is 100 percent (20/20)
```

Step 7  Save the network settings for future use:

```
rommon #8> sync
Updating NVRAM Parameters...
```

Step 8  Load the software image:

```
rommon #9> tftpdnld
ROMMON Variable Settings:
ADDRESS=10.86.118.3
SERVER=10.86.118.21
GATEWAY=10.86.118.21
PORT=GigabitEthernet0/0
VLAN=untagged
IMAGE=asa961-smp-k8.bin
CONFIG=
LINKTIMEOUT=20
PKTTIMEOUT=4
RETRY=20
```
Load an Image for the ASASM Using ROMMON

To load a software image to an ASASM from the ROMMON mode using TFTP, perform the following steps.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Connect to the ASA console port according to the instructions in *Access the ASA Services Module Console, on page 17*.

**Step 2** Make sure that you reload the ASASM image.

**Step 3** During startup, press the *Escape* key when you are prompted to enter ROMMON mode.

**Step 4** In ROMMOM mode, define the interface settings to the ASASM, including the IP address, TFTP server address, gateway address, software image file, port, and VLAN, as follows:

```
rommon #2> address 10.86.118.4
rommon #3> server 10.86.118.21
rommon #4> gateway 10.86.118.21
rommon #5> file asa961-smp-k8.bin
rommon #5> interface Data0
rommon #6> vlan 1
Data0
Link is UP
MAC Address: 0012.d949.15b8
```

**Note** Be sure that the connection to the network already exists.

**Step 5** Validate your settings:

```
rommon #7> set
ROMMON Variable Settings:
ADDRESS=10.86.118.4
SERVER=10.86.118.21
GATEWAY=10.86.118.21
PORT=Data0
VLAN=1
IMAGE=asa961-smp-k8.bin
CONFIG=
LINKTIMEOUT=20
```
PKTTIMEOUT=2
RETRY=20

Step 6 Ping the TFTP server:

```
rommon #8> ping server
Sending 20, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to server 10.86.118.21, timeout is 2 seconds:
Success rate is 100 percent (20/20)
```

Step 7 Load the software image:

```
rommon #9> tftpdnld
Clearing EOBC receive queue ...
cmostime_set = 1
ROMMON Variable Settings:
  ADDRESS=10.86.118.3
  SERVER=10.86.118.21
  GATEWAY=10.86.118.21
  PORT=Data0
  VLAN=1
  IMAGE=asa961-smp-k8.bin
  CONFIG= LINKTIMEOUT=20
  PKTTIMEOUT=4
  RETRY=20

tftp asa961-smp-k8.bin@10.86.118.21 via 10.86.118.21
Starting download. Press ESC to abort.
```

After the software image is successfully loaded, the ASASM automatically exits ROMMON mode.

Step 8 Booting the module from ROMMON mode does not preserve the system image across reloads; you must still download the image to flash memory. See Upgrade the Software, on page 1079.

---

**Upgrade the ROMMON Image (ASA 5506-X, 5508-X, and 5516-X)**

Follow these steps to upgrade the ROMMON image for the ASA 5506-X series, ASA 5508-X, and ASA 5516-X. The ROMMON version on your system must be 1.1.8 or greater.

**Before you begin**

You can only upgrade to a new version; you cannot downgrade. To see your current version, enter the `show module` command and look at the Fw Version in the output for Mod 1 in the MAC Address Range table:

```
ciscoasa# show module
[...]
Mod | MAC Address Range | Hw Version | Fw Version | Sw Version
---- | ------------------ | ---------- | ---------- | ----------
1 | 7426.aceb.ccea to 7426.aceb.ccf2 | 0.3 | 1.1.5 | 9.4(1)
sfr | 7426.aceb.cce9 to 7426.aceb.cce9 | N/A | N/A |
```

---
Procedure

Step 1 Obtain the new ROMMON image from Cisco.com, and put it on a server to copy to the ASA. This procedure shows a TFTP copy.

Download the image from:
https://software.cisco.com/download/type.html?mdfid=286283326&flowid=77251

Step 2 Copy the ROMMON image to the ASA flash memory:

```
copy tftp://server_ip/asa5500-firmware-xxxx.SPA disk0:asa5500-firmware-xxxx.SPA
```

Step 3 Upgrade the ROMMON image:

```
upgrade rommon disk0:asa5500-firmware-xxxx.SPA
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa# upgrade rommon disk0:asa5500-firmware-1108.SPA
Verifying file integrity of disk0:/asa5500-firmware-1108.SPA
Computed Hash SHA2: d824bdeecee1308fc64427367fa559e9
eece8f182491652ee4e05e6e751f7a4f
5cdea28540c60acde3ab9b65ff55a9f
4e0c0bf84b9e2317a856500576612f4af

Embedded Hash SHA2: d824bdeecee1308fc64427367fa559e9
neece8f182491652ee4e05e6e751f7a4f
5cdea28540c60acde3ab9b65ff55a9f
4e0c0bf84b9e2317a856500576612f4af

Digital signature successfully validated
File Name: disk0:/asa5500-firmware-1108.SPA
Image type: Release
Signer Information
  Common Name: abraxas
  Organization Unit: NCS_Kenton_ASA
  Organization Name: CiscoSystems
  Certificate Serial Number: 553156F4
  Hash Algorithm: SHA2 512
  Signature Algorithm: 2048-bit RSA
  Key Version: A
Verification successful.
Proceed with reload? [confirm]
```

Step 4 Confirm to reload the ASA when you are prompted.

The ASA upgrades the ROMMON image, and then reloads the ASA OS.
Recover and Load an Image for the ASA 5506W-X Wireless Access Point

To recover and load a software image onto an ASA 5506-W using TFTP, perform the following steps.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Session to the access point (AP) and enter the AP ROMMON (not the ASA ROMMON):

```
ciscoasa# hw-module module wlan recover image
```

**Step 2**  
Follow the procedure in the *Cisco IOS Software Configuration Guide for Cisco Aironet Access Points.*

**Downgrade Your Software**

The downgrade feature provides a shortcut for completing the following functions:

- Clearing the boot image configuration (**clear configure boot**).
- Setting the boot image to be the old image (**boot system**).
- (Optional) Entering a new activation key (**activation-key**).
- Saving the running configuration to startup (**write memory**). This sets the BOOT environment variable to the old image, so when you reload, the old image is loaded.
- Copying the old configuration to the startup configuration (**copy old_config_url startup-config**).
- Reloading (**reload**).

**Before you begin**

- There is no official Zero Downtime Downgrade support for clustering. However, in some cases, Zero Downtime Downgrading will work. See the following known issues for downgrading; note that there may be other issues that require you to reload your cluster units, thus causing downtime.
  - Downgrade from 9.10(1) for smart licensing—Due to changes in the smart agent, if you downgrade, you must re-register your device to the Cisco Smart Software Manager. The new smart agent uses an encrypted file, so you need to re-register to use an unencrypted file required by the old smart agent.
  - Downgrade to a pre-9.9(1) release with clustering—9.9(1) and later includes an improvement in the backup distribution. If you have 3 or more units in the cluster, you must perform the following steps:
    1. Remove all secondary units from the cluster (so the cluster consists only of the primary unit).
2. Downgrade 1 secondary unit, and rejoin it to the cluster.

3. Disable clustering on the primary unit; downgrade it, and rejoin the cluster.

4. Downgrade the remaining secondary units, and join them back to the cluster, one at a time.

• Downgrade to a pre-9.9(1) release when you enable cluster site redundancy—You should disable site redundancy if you want to downgrade (or if you want to add a pre-9.9(1) unit to a cluster). Otherwise, you will see side effects, for example, dummy forwarding flows on the unit running the old version.

• Downgrade from 9.8(1) with clustering and crypto-map—There is no Zero Downtime Downgrade support when downgrading from 9.8(1) when you have a crypto-map configured. You should clear the crypto-map configuration before downgrading, and then re-apply the configuration after the downgrade.

• Downgrade from 9.8(1) with clustering unit health check set to .3 to .7 seconds—If you downgrade your ASA software after setting the hold time to .3 - .7 (health-check holdtime), this setting will revert to the default of 3 seconds because the new setting is unsupported.

• Downgrade from 9.5(2) or later to 9.5(1) or earlier with clustering (CSCuv82933)—There is no Zero Downtime Downgrade support when downgrading from 9.5(2). You must reload all units at roughly the same time so that a new cluster is formed when the units come back online. If you wait to reload the units sequentially, then they will be unable to form a cluster.

• Downgrade from 9.2(1) or later to 9.1 or earlier with clustering—Zero Downtime Downgrade is not supported.

• Downgrade to 9.5 and earlier with passwords using PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2) hash—Versions before 9.6 do not support PBKDF2 hashing. In 9.6(1), enable and username passwords longer than 32 characters use PBKDF2 hashing. In 9.7(1), new passwords of all lengths use PBKDF2 hashing (existing passwords continue to use MD5 hashing). If you downgrade, the enable password reverts to the default (which is blank). Usernames will not parse correctly, and the username commands will be removed. You must re-create your local users.

• Downgrade from Version 9.5(2.200) for the ASAv—The ASAv does not retain the licensing registration state. You need to re-register with the license smart register idtoken id_token force command (for ASDM: see the Configuration > Device Management > Licensing > Smart Licensing page, and use the Force registration option); obtain the ID token from the Smart Software Manager.

• Configuration migration might affect your ability to downgrade, so we recommend that you have a backup of your old configuration that you can use when you downgrade. In the case of upgrading to 8.3, a backup is automatically created (<old_version>_startup_cfg.sav). Other migrations do not create back-ups. If your new configuration includes commands that are not available in the old version, you will see errors for those commands when the configuration loads; however, you can ignore the errors. See the upgrade guide for each version for details about each version's configuration migration or deprecation.

• VPN tunnels are replicated to the standby unit even if the standby unit is running a version of software that does not support the Ciphersuite that the original tunnel negotiated. This scenario occurs when downgrading. In this case, disconnect your VPN connection and reconnect.
Procedure

Enter the following command:

downgrade [noconfirm] old_image_url old_config_url [activation-key old_key]

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# downgrade /noconfirm disk0:/asa821-k8.bin disk0:/8_2_1_0_startup_cfg.sav

The /noconfirm option downgrades without prompting. The image_url is the path to the old image on disk0, disk1, tftp, ftp, or smb. The old_config_url is the path to the saved, pre-migration configuration. If you need to revert to a pre-8.3 activation key, then you can enter the old activation key.

Manage Files

View Files in Flash Memory

You can view files in flash memory and see information about files.

Procedure

Step 1

View files in flash memory:

dir [disk0: | disk1:]

Example:

hostname# dir

Directory of disk0:/
500 -rw-  4958208 22:56:20 Nov 29 2004 cdisk.bin
2513 -rw-  4634 19:32:48 Sep 17 2004 first-backup
2788 -rw-  21601 20:51:46 Nov 23 2004 backup.cfg
2927 -rw-  8670632 20:42:48 Dec 08 2004 asdmfile.bin

Enter disk0: for the internal flash memory. The disk1: keyword represents the external flash memory. The internal flash memory is the default.

Step 2

View extended information about a specific file:

show file information [path/]filename

Example:

hostname# show file information cdisk.bin

disk0:/cdisk.bin:
The file size listed is for example only.
The default path is the root directory of the internal flash memory (disk0:/).

### Delete Files from Flash Memory

You can remove files from flash memory that you no longer need.

**Procedure**

Delete a file from flash memory:

```plaintext
delete disk0: filename
```

By default, the file is deleted from the current working directory if you do not specify a path. You may use wildcards when deleting files. You are prompted with the filename to delete, and then you must confirm the deletion.

### Erase the Flash File System

To erase the flash file system, perform the following steps.

**Procedure**

1. **Step 1**
   - Connect to the ASA console port according to the instructions in Access the ASA Services Module Console, on page 17 or Access the Appliance Console, on page 13.

2. **Step 2**
   - Power off the ASA, then power it on.

3. **Step 3**
   - During startup, press the `Escape` key when you are prompted to enter ROMMON mode.

4. **Step 4**
   - Enter the `erase` command, which overwrites all files and erases the file system, including hidden system files:

```plaintext
rommon #1> erase [disk0: | disk1: | flash:]
```

### Configure File Access

The ASA can use an FTP client, secure copy client, or TFTP client. You can also configure the ASA as a secure copy server so you can use a secure copy client on your computer.
Configure the FTP Client Mode

The ASA can use FTP to upload or download image files or configuration files to or from an FTP server. In passive FTP, the client initiates both the control connection and the data connection. The server, which is the recipient of the data connection in passive mode, responds with the port number to which it is listening for the specific connection.

**Procedure**

Set the FTP mode to passive:

```plaintext
ftp mode passive
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# ftp mode passive
```

Configure the ASA as a Secure Copy Server

You can enable the secure copy (SCP) server on the ASA. Only clients that are allowed to access the ASA using SSH can establish a secure copy connection.

**Before you begin**

- The server does not have directory support. The lack of directory support limits remote client access to the ASA internal files.
- The server does not support banners or wildcards.
- Enable SSH on the ASA according to Configure SSH Access, on page 1033.
- The ASA license must have the strong encryption (3DES/AES) license to support SSH Version 2 connections.
- Unless otherwise specified, for multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the `change to system` command.
- The performance of secure copy depends partly on the encryption cipher used. By default, the ASA negotiates one of the following algorithms in order: 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr. If the first algorithm proposed (3des-cbc) is chosen, then the performance is much slower than a more efficient algorithm such as aes128-cbc. To change the proposed ciphers, use the `ssh cipher encryption` command; for example, `ssh cipher encryption custom aes128-cbc`

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable the SCP server:

```plaintext
ssh scopy enable
```

**Step 2**
(Optional) Manually add or delete servers and their keys from the ASA database:
ssh pubkey-chain [no] server ip_address {key-string key_string exit|key-hash {md5|sha256} fingerprint}

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# ssh pubkey-chain
ciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-chain)# server 10.7.8.9

ciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-server)# key-string
Enter the base 64 encoded RSA public key. End with the word "exit" on a line by itself.
ciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-server)# exit

ciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-chain)# show running-config ssh pubkey-chain
server 10.7.8.9

The ASA stores the SSH host key for each SCP server to which it connects. You can manually manage keys if desired.

For each server, you can specify the key-string (public key) or key-hash (hashed value) of the SSH host.

The key-string is the Base64 encoded RSA public key of the remote peer. You can obtain the public key value from an open SSH client; that is, from the .ssh/id_rsa.pub file. After you submit the Base64 encoded public key, that key is then hashed via SHA-256.

The key-hash {md5 | sha256} fingerprint enters the already hashed key (using an MD5 or SHA-256 key); for example, a key that you copied from show command output.

Step 3 (Optional) Enable or disable SSH host key checking. For multiple context mode, enter this command in the admin context.

[no] ssh stricthostkeycheck

Example:

ciscoasa# ssh stricthostkeycheck
ciscoasa# copy x scp://cisco@10.86.95.9/x
The authenticity of host '10.86.95.9 (10.86.95.9)' can't be established.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.86.95.9' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
Source filename [x]?

Address or name of remote host [10.86.95.9]?

Destination username [cisco]?

Destination password []? cisco123

Destination filename [x]?

By default, this option is enabled. When this option is enabled, you are prompted to accept or reject the host key if it is not already stored on the ASA. When this option is disabled, the ASA accepts the host key automatically if it was not stored before.
Examples
From a client on the external host, perform an SCP file transfer. For example, in Linux enter the following command:

```
scp -v -pw password source_filename username@asa_address:disk0|disk1|/dest_filename
```

The -v is for verbose, and if -pw is not specified, you will be prompted for a password.

The following example adds an already hashed host key for the server at 10.86.94.170:

```
ciscoasa(config)# ssh pubkey-chain
ciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-chain)# server 10.86.94.170
ciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-server)# key-hash sha256 65:d9:9d:fe:1a:bc:61:aa:
```

The following example adds a host string key for the server at 10.7.8.9:

```
ciscoasa(config)# ssh pubkey-chain
nciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-chain)# server 10.7.8.9
nciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-server)# key-string
Enter the base 64 encoded RSA public key.
End with the word "exit" on a line by itself
nciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-server-string)# c1:b1:30:29:d7:b8:de:6c:97:77:10:d7:
46:41:63:87
nciscoasa(config-ssh-pubkey-server-string)# exit
```

Configure the ASA TFTP Client Path

TFTP is a simple client/server file transfer protocol, which is described in RFC 783 and RFC 1350 Rev. 2. You can configure the ASA as a TFTP client so that it can copy files to or from a TFTP server. In this way, you can back up and propagate configuration files to multiple ASAs.

This section lets you predefine the path to a TFTP server so you do not need to enter it in commands such as `copy` and `configure net`.

Procedure

Predefine the TFTP server address and filename for use with `configure net` and `copy` commands:

```
tftp-server interface_name server_ip filename
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# tftp-server inside 10.1.4.7 files/config1.cfg
ciscoasa(config)# copy tftp: test.cfg
```

Address or name of remote host [10.1.4.7]?

Source filename [files/config1.cfg]? config2.cfg

Destination filename [test.cfg]?
Accessing tftp://10.1.4.7/files/config2.cfg;int=outside...

You can override the filename when you enter the command; for example, when you use the copy command, you can take advantage of the predefined TFTP server address but still enter any filename at the interactive prompts.

For the copy command, enter tftp: to use the tftp-server value instead of tftp://url.

---

Copy a File to the ASA

This section describes how to copy the application image, ASDM software, a configuration file, or any other file that needs to be downloaded to internal or external flash memory from a TFTP, FTP, SMB, HTTP, HTTPS, or SCP server.

**Before you begin**

- For the IPS SSP software module, before you download the IPS software to disk0, make sure at least 50% of the flash memory is free. When you install IPS, IPS reserves 50% of the internal flash memory for its file system.

- You cannot have two files with the same name but with different letter case in the same directory in flash memory. For example, if you attempt to download the file, Config.cfg, to a location that contains the file, config.cfg, you receive the following error message:

  %Error opening disk0:/Config.cfg (File exists)

- For information about installing the Cisco SSL VPN client, see the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client Administrator Guide. For information about installing Cisco Secure Desktop on the ASA, see the Cisco Secure Desktop Configuration Guide for Cisco ASA 5500 Series Administrators.

- To configure the ASA to use a specific application image or ASDM image if you have more than one installed, or have installed them in external flash memory, see Set the ASA Image, ASDM, and Startup Configuration, on page 1095.

- For multiple context mode, you must be in the system execution space.

- (Optional) Specify the interface through which the ASA communicates with the server. If you do not specify the interface, the ASA checks the management-only routing table; if there are no matches, it then checks the data routing table.

**Procedure**

Copy a file using one of the following server types.

- Copy from a TFTP server:

  \[copy [noconfirm] [interface_name] tftp://server[/path]/src_filename {disk0|disk1}[/path]/dest_filename\]

  Example:
Copy a File to the ASA

```bash
ciscoasa# copy tftp://10.1.1.67/files/context1.cfg disk0:/context1.cfg
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.67]? 
Source filename [files/context1.cfg]? 
Destination filename [context1.cfg]? 
Cryptochecksum: db8ba196 9ad189a8 7f5f501f 1bec469b
!!!!!!!!!!!
11143 bytes copied in 5.710 secs (2228 bytes/sec)
```

- Copy from an FTP server:

```bash
ciscoasa# copy [noconfirm] [interface_name] ftp://[user[:password]@]server[/path]/src_filename 
   {disk0|disk1}$/[path]/dest_filename
```

Example:

```bash
ciscoasa# copy ftp://jcrichton:aeryn@10.1.1.67/files/context1.cfg 
   disk0:/contexts/context1.cfg
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.67]? 
Source username [jcrichton]? 
Source password [aeryn]? 
Source filename [files/context1.cfg]? 
Destination filename [contexts/context1.cfg]? 
Cryptochecksum: db8ba196 9ad189a8 7f5f501f 1bec469b
!!!!!!!!!!!
11143 bytes copied in 5.710 secs (2228 bytes/sec)
```

- Copy from an HTTP(S) server:

```bash
ciscoasa# copy [noconfirm] [interface_name] http[s]://[user[:password]@]server[[:port]]/[path]/src_filename 
   {disk0|disk1}$/[path]/dest_filename
```

Example:

```bash
ciscoasa# copy https://asun:john@10.1.1.67/files/moya.cfg 
   disk0:/contexts/moya.cfg
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.67]? 
Source username [asun]? 
Source password [john]? 
Source filename [files/moya.cfg]? 
Destination filename [contexts/moya.cfg]? 
Cryptochecksum: db8ba196 9ad189a8 7f5f501f 1bec469b
!!!!!!!!!!!
11143 bytes copied in 5.710 secs (2228 bytes/sec)
```

- Copy from an SMB server:
copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name] smb://[user[:password]@]server[/path]/src_filename
{disk0|disk1}:/[/path]/dest_filename

Example:

ciscoasa# copy /noconfirm smb://chiana:dargo@10.1.1.67/test.xml disk0:/test.xml

Cryptochecksum: db8ba196 9ad189a8 7f5f501f 1bec469b
!!!!!!!!!!!!
11143 bytes copied in 5.710 secs (2228 bytes/sec)

• Copy from a SCP server:

The ;int=interface option bypasses the route lookup and always uses the specified interface to reach the SCP server.

copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name]
scp://[user[:password]@]server[/path]/src_filename[;int=interface_name]
{disk0|disk1}:/[/path]/dest_filename

Example:

ciscoasa# copy scp://pilot@10.86.94.170/test.cfg disk0:/test.cfg

Address or name of remote host [10.86.94.170]? 
Source username (pilot)?
Destination filename (test.cfg)?
The authenticity of host '10.86.94.170 (10.86.94.170)' can’t be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

Please use the following commands to add the hash key to the configuration:

ssh pubkey-chain
server 10.86.94.170
key=hash sha256

Password: <type in password>
!!!!!!!!
6006 bytes copied in 8.160 secs (750 bytes/sec)

Copy a File to the Startup or Running Configuration

You can download a text file to the running or startup configuration from a TFTP, FTP, SMB, HTTP(S), or SCP server, or from the flash memory.
Before you begin

When you copy a configuration to the running configuration, you merge the two configurations. A merge adds any new commands from the new configuration to the running configuration. If the configurations are the same, no changes occur. If commands conflict or if commands affect the running of the context, then the effect of the merge depends on the command. You might get errors, or you might have unexpected results.

(Optional) Specify the interface through which the ASA communicates with the server. If you do not specify the interface, the ASA checks the management-only routing table; if there are no matches, it then checks the data routing table.

Procedure

To copy a file to the startup configuration or running configuration, enter one of the following commands for the appropriate download server:

- Copy from a TFTP server:
  ```
  copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name] tftp://server[/path]/src_filename {startup-config | running-config}
  ```
  Example:
  ```
  ciscoasa# copy tftp://10.1.1.67/files/old-running.cfg running-config
  ```

- Copy from an FTP server:
  ```
  copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name] ftp://[user[:password]@]server[/path]/src_filename {startup-config | running-config}
  ```
  Example:
  ```
  ciscoasa# copy ftp://jcrichton:aeryn@10.1.1.67/files/old-startup.cfg startup-config
  ```

- Copy from an HTTP(S) server:
  ```
  copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name] http[s]://[user[:password]@]server[:port]/path[src_filename}
  ```
  Example:
  ```
  ciscoasa# copy https://asun:john@10.1.1.67/files/new-running.cfg running-config
  ```

- Copy from an SMB server:
  ```
  copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name] smb://[user[:password]@]server[/path]/src_filename
  ```
  Example:
  ```
  ciscoasa# copy /noconfirm smb://chiana:dargo@10.1.1.67/new-running.cfg running-config
  ```

- Copy from a SCP server:
copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name]
scp://[user]:[password]@[server][/path]/src_filename;int=interface_name {startup-config | running-config}

Example:

ciscoasa# copy scp://pilot:moya@10.86.94.170/new-startup.cfg startup-config

The ;int=interface option bypasses the route lookup and always uses the specified interface to reach the SCP server.

Examples

For example, to copy the configuration from a TFTP server, enter the following command:

ciscoasa# copy tftp://209.165.200.226/configs/startup.cfg startup-config

To copy the configuration from an FTP server, enter the following command:

ciscoasa# copy ftp://admin:letmein@209.165.200.227/configs/startup.cfg startup-config

To copy the configuration from an HTTP server, enter the following command:

ciscoasa# copy http://209.165.200.228/configs/startup.cfg startup-config

Set the ASA Image, ASDM, and Startup Configuration

If you have more than one ASA or ASDM image, you should specify the image that you want to boot. If you do not set the image, the default boot image is used, and that image may not be the one intended. For the startup configuration, you can optionally specify a configuration file.

See the following default settings:

- ASA image:
  - Physical ASA—Boots the first application image that it finds in internal flash memory.
  - ASAv—Boots the image in the read-only boot:/ partition that was created when you first deployed.
  - ASA on the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—The FXOS system determines which ASA image to boot. You cannot use this procedure to set the ASA image.
  - Firepower 2100—The FXOS system determines which ASA/FXOS package to boot. You cannot use this procedure to set the ASA image.
  - ASDM image on all ASAs—Boots the first ASDM image that it finds in internal flash memory, or if one does not exist in this location, then in external flash memory.
• Startup configuration—By default, the ASA boots from a startup configuration that is a hidden file.

Before you begin
• Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—ASA upgrades are managed by FXOS; you cannot upgrade the ASA within the ASA operating system, so do not use this procedure for the ASA image. You can upgrade ASA and FXOS separately from each other, and they are listed separately in the FXOS directory listing. The ASA package always includes ASDM.

• Firepower 2100—The ASA, ASDM, and FXOS images are bundled together into a single package. Package updates are managed by FXOS; you cannot upgrade the ASA within the ASA operating system, so do not use this procedure for the ASA image. You cannot upgrade ASA and FXOS separately from each other; they are always bundled together.

• ASDM for the Firepower 2100 and Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—ASDM can be upgraded from within the ASA operating system, so you do not need to only use the bundled ASDM image. ASDM images that you upload manually do not appear in the FXOS image list; you must manage ASDM images from the ASA.

Note
When you upgrade the ASA bundle in FXOS, the ASDM image in the bundle replaces the previous ASDM bundle image on the ASA because they have the same name (asdm.bin). But if you manually chose a different ASDM image that you uploaded (for example, asdm-782.bin), then you continue to use that image even after a bundle upgrade. To make sure that you are running a compatible version of ASDM, you should either upgrade ASDM before you upgrade the bundle, or you should reconfigure the ASA to use the bundled ASDM image (asdm.bin) just before upgrading the ASA bundle.

• ASAv—The initial deployment ASAv package puts the ASA image in the read-only boot:/ partition. When you upgrade the ASAv, you specify a different image in flash memory. Note that if you later clear your configuration (clear configure all), then the ASAv will revert to loading the original deployment image. The initial deployment ASAv package also includes an ASDM image that it places in flash memory. You can upgrade the ASDM image separately.

Procedure

Step 1
Set the ASA boot image location:

boot system url

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# boot system disk:/images/asa921.bin

The URL can be:

• {disk0:/ disk1:}/[path[/filename

• tftp://[user[:password]@[server[:port]]/[path[/filename

• tftp://[user[:password]@[server[:port]]/[path[/filename
The TFTP option is not supported on all models.

You can enter up to four `boot system` command entries to specify different images to boot from in order; the ASA boots the first image it finds successfully. When you enter the `boot system` command, it adds an entry at the bottom of the list. To reorder the boot entries, you must remove all entries using the the `clear configure boot system` command, and re-enter them in the order you desire. Only one `boot system tftp` command can be configured, and it must be the first one configured.

**Note**  If the ASA is stuck in a cycle of constant booting, you can reboot the ASA into ROMMON mode. For more information about the ROMMON mode, see View Debugging Messages, on page 1140.

**Step 2**  Set the ASDM image to boot:

```
asdm image {disk0:/ | disk1:/}[path/][filename]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# asdm image disk0:/images/asdm721.bin
```

If you do not specify the image to boot, even if you have only one image installed, then the ASA inserts the `asdm image` command into the running configuration. To avoid problems with Auto Update (if configured), and to avoid the image search at each startup, you should specify the ASDM image that you want to boot in the startup configuration.

**Step 3**  (Optional) Set the startup configuration to be a known file instead of the default hidden file:

```
boot config {disk0:/ | disk1:/}[path/][filename]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# boot config disk0:/configs/startup1.cfg
```

---

### Back Up and Restore Configurations or Other Files

We recommend that you make regular backups of your configuration and other system files to guard against system failure.

### Perform a Complete System Backup or Restoration

These procedures describe how to back up and restore configurations and images to a tar.gz file and transfer it to your local computer.

### Before You Begin Backup or Restore

- You should have at least 300 MB of disk space available at the backup or restore location before you start a backup or restore.
• If you make any configuration changes during or after a backup, those changes will not be included in the backup. If you change a configuration after making the backup, then perform a restore, this configuration change will be overwritten. As a result, the ASA might behave differently.

• You can start only one backup or restore at a time.

• You can only restore a configuration to the same ASA version as when you performed the original backup. You cannot use the restore tool to migrate a configuration from one ASA version to another. If a configuration migration is required, the ASA automatically upgrades the resident startup configuration when it loads the new ASA OS.

• If you use clustering, you can only back up or restore the startup-configuration, running-configuration, and identity certificates. You must create and restore a backup separately for each unit.

• If you use failover, you must create and restore a backup separately for the active and standby units.

• If you set a master passphrase for the ASA, then you need that master passphrase to restore the backup configuration that you create with this procedure. If you do not know the master passphrase for the ASA, see Configure the Master Passphrase, on page 630 to learn how to reset it before continuing with the backup.

• If you import PKCS12 data (with the `crypto ca trustpoint` command) and the trustpoint uses RSA keys, the imported key pair is assigned the same name as the trustpoint. Because of this limitation, if you specify a different name for the trustpoint and its key pair after you have restored an ASDM configuration, the startup configuration will be the same as the original configuration, but the running configuration will include a different key pair name. This means that if you use different names for the key pair and trustpoint, you cannot restore the original configuration. To work around this issue, make sure that you use the same name for the trustpoint and its key pair.

• You cannot back up using the CLI and restore using ASDM, or vice versa.

• Each backup file includes the following content:
  • Running-configuration
  • Startup-configuration
  • All security images
    Cisco Secure Desktop and Host Scan images
    Cisco Secure Desktop and Host Scan settings
    AnyConnect (SVC) client images and profiles
    AnyConnect (SVC) customizations and transforms
  • Identity certificates (includes RSA key pairs tied to identity certificates; excludes standalone keys)
  • VPN pre-shared keys
  • SSL VPN configurations
  • Application Profile Custom Framework (APCF)
  • Bookmarks
  • Customizations
  • Dynamic Access Policy (DAP)
Back Up the System

This procedure describes how to perform a complete system backup.

Procedure

Step 1  Back up the system:

```
backup [/noconfirm] [context ctx-name] [interface name] [passphrase value] [location path]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa# backup location disk0:/sample-backup
Backup location [disk0:/sample-backup]?
```

If you do not specify the `interface name`, the ASA checks the management-only routing table; if there are no matches, it then checks the data routing table.

In multiple context mode from the system execution space, enter the `context` keyword to backup the specified context. Each context must be backed up individually; that is, re-enter the `backup` command for each file.

During the backup of VPN certificates and preshared keys, a secret key identified by the `passphrase` keyword is required to encode the certificates. You must provide a passphrase to be used for encoding and decoding the certificates in PKCS12 format. The backup only includes RSA key pairs tied to the certificates and excludes any standalone certificates.

The backup `location` can be a local disk or a remote URL. If you do not provide a location, the following default names are used:

- Single mode—`disk0:hostname.backup.timestamp.tar.gz`
- Multiple mode—`disk0:hostname.context-ctx-name.backup.timestamp.tar.gz`

Step 2  Follow the prompts:

Example:

```
ciscoasa# backup location disk0:/sample-backup
Backup location [disk0:/sample-backup]?

Begin backup...
Backing up [ASA version] — Done!
Backing up [Running Config] — Done!
Backing up [Startup Config] — Done!
```
Enter a passphrase to encrypt identity certificates. The default is cisco.
You will be required to enter the same passphrase while doing a restore: cisco
Back up [Identity Certificates] ... Done!

IMPORTANT: This device uses master passphrase encryption. If this backup file
is used to restore to a device with a different master passphrase,
you will need to provide the current master passphrase during restore.
Back up [VPN Pre-shared keys] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Application Profile Custom Framework] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Bookmarks] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Customization] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Dynamic Access Policy] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Plug-in] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Pre-fill scripts for Connection Profile] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Proxy auto-config] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Translation table] ... Done!
Back up [SSL VPN Configurations: Web Content] ... Done!
Back up [Anyconnect(SVC) client images and profiles] ... Done!
Back up [Anyconnect(SVC) customizations and transforms] ... Done!
Back up [Cisco Secure Desktop and Host Scan images] ... Done!
Back up [UC-IME tickets] ... Done!
Compressing the backup directory ... Done!
Copying Backup ... Done!
Cleaning up ... Done!
Backup finished!

---

**Restore the Backup**

You can specify configurations and images to restore from a zip tar.gz file on your local computer.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Restore the system from the backup file.

```
restore [/noconfirm] [context ctx-name] [passphrase value] [location path]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# restore location disk0:/5525-2051.backup.2014-07-09-223$
restore location [disk0:/5525-2051.backup.2014-07-09-223251.tar.gz]?
```

When using the `context` keyword to restore multiple contexts, each backed up context file must be restored individually; that is, re-enter the `restore` command for each file.

**Step 2**

Follow the prompts:

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# restore location disk0:/5525-2051.backup.2014-07-09-223$
restore location [disk0:/5525-2051.backup.2014-07-09-223251.tar.gz]?
```

Copying Backup file to local disk... Done!
Extracting the backup file ... Done!
Warning: The ASA version of the device is not the same as the backup version,
some configurations might not work after restore!
Do you want to continue? [confirm] y

Begin restore ...

IMPORTANT: This backup configuration uses master passphrase encryption.
Master passphrase is required to restore running configuration, startup configuration and VPN pre-shared keys.

Backing up [VPN Pre-shared keys] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Application Profile Custom Framework] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Bookmarks] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Customization] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Dynamic Access Policy] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Plug-in] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Pre-fill scripts for Connection Profile] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Proxy auto-config] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Translation table] ... Done!
Backing up [SSL VPN Configurations: Web Content] ... Done!
Backing up [Anyconnect(SVC) client images and profiles] ... Done!
Backing up [Anyconnect(SVC) customizations and transforms] ... Done!
Backing up [Cisco Secure Desktop and Host Scan images] ... Done!
Backing up [UC-IME tickets] ... Done!

Restoring [Running Configuration]

Following messages are as a result of applying the backup running-configuration to this device, please note them for future reference.

ERROR: Interface description was set by failover and cannot be changed
ERROR: Unable to set this url, it has already been set
Remove the first instance before adding this one
INFO: No change to the stateful interface
Failed to update LU link information
.Range already exists.

WARNING: Advanced settings and commands should only be altered or used under Cisco supervision.
ERROR: Failed to apply media termination address 198.0.1.228 to interface outside, the IP is already used as media-termination address on interface outside.
ERROR: Failed to apply media termination address 198.0.0.223 to interface inside, the IP is already used as media-termination address on interface inside.

WARNING: PAC settings will override http- and https-proxy configurations.
Do not overwrite configuration file if you want to preserve the old http- and https-proxy configurations.

Cryptochecksum (changed): 98d23c2c ccb31dc3 e51acf88 19f04e28
Done!

Restoring UC-IME ticket ... Done!
Enter the passphrase used while backup to encrypt identity certificates.
The default is cisco. If the passphrase is not correct, certificates will not be restored.

No passphrase was provided for identity certificates.
Using the default value: cisco. If the passphrase is not correct, certificates will not be restored.
Restoring Certificates ...
Enter the PKCS12 data in base64 representation....
ERROR: A keypair named Main already exists.
INFO: Import PKCS12 operation completed successfully
.Done!
Cleaning up ... Done!

Restore finished!

---

Configure Automatic Back-up and Restore (ISA 3000)

This feature provides simplified and automated back-up and restoration of a system's configuration, which is useful in situations such as these:
Configure Automatic Back-up and Restore (ISA 3000)

- Initial configuration – device configurations (hardware and software) exist on external media used to transfer configuration information to the target device.
- Replicate configurations for device replacement – apply backed-up configuration from an existing device that has failed to a replacement device.
- Roll back to an operable state – if the software configuration becomes corrupt, roll back to an earlier working configuration.

Before you begin
- This feature is only available on the Cisco ISA 3000 appliance.
- To set up automatic back-up and restore on an ISA 3000, you perform a one-time configuration of certain parameters:
  - Back-up location – Can be a choice of storage media such as SD Card, USB storage, or a network location.
  - Back-up mode – Manual or automatic.
  - Passphrase – The passphrase to be used while encrypting the back-up configuration.

Subsequently, these settings are used to perform automatic back-up and restore operations.
- Both back-up and restore functionality can be independently configured to operate in either automatic mode or manual mode.
- The original EXEC `backup` | `restore` commands are unchanged, and once the backup-package commands has been configured, the EXEC commands can be used to manually back-up and restore without having to provide additional command-line parameters.

Procedure

Step 1
Set the back-up package parameters:

```
backup-package backup [interface name] location diskn: [passphrase string]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# backup-package backup GigabitEthernet1/1 location disk3: passphrase cisco
```

Use this command to specify the parameters that will be used to back up configuration data in subsequent back-up operations.

The `interface name` specifies the outgoing interface for back-up operations.

The `location diskn` specifies the storage medium to be used for backing up data.

The `passphrase string` is used to secure the backed-up data.

Step 2
Set the restore package parameters:

```
backup-package restore [interface name] location diskn: [passphrase string]
```

Example:
Use this command to specify the restore parameters that will be used in subsequent restore operations. The restore parameters mirror those described earlier for back-up operations.

**Step 3**

Enable Automatic mode for back-up and restore:

```
ciscoasa(config)# backup-package {backup | restore} auto
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# backup-package backup auto
ciscoasa(config)# backup-package restore auto
```

Use this command to enable/disable Automatic mode for back-up or restore. Your choice for restore mode is also saved as ROMMON variable.

---

**Back up the Single Mode Configuration or Multiple Mode System Configuration**

In single context mode or from the system configuration in multiple mode, you can copy the startup configuration or running configuration to an external server or to the local flash memory.

**Before you begin**

(Optional) Specify the interface through which the ASA communicates with the server. If you do not specify the interface, the ASA checks the management-only routing table; if there are no matches, it then checks the data routing table.

**Procedure**

Back up the configuring using one of the following server types:

- **Copy to a TFTP server:**
  
  ```
  copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name] {startup-config | running-config} tftp://server[/path]/dst_filename
  ```

  **Example:**

  ```
  ciscoasa# copy running-config tftp://10.1.1.67/files/new-running.cfg
  ```

- **Copy to an FTP server:**
  
  ```
  copy [/noconfirm] [interface_name] {startup-config | running-config}
  ftp://[user[:password]@]server[/path]/dst_filename
  ```

  **Example:**

  ```
  ciscoasa# copy startup-config ftp://jrichton:aeryn@10.1.1.67/files/new-startup.cfg
  ```
• Copy to an SMB server:

```bash
copy [noconfirm] [interface_name] {startup-config | running-config}
    smb://[user:[password]@]server[/path]/dst_filename
```

Example:

```bash
Ciscoasa# copy /noconfirm running-config smb://chiana:dargo@10.1.1.67/new-running.cfg
```

• Copy to a SCP server:

```bash
copy [noconfirm] [interface_name] {startup-config | running-config}
    scp://[user:[password]@]server[/path]/dst_filename{:int=interface_name}
```

Example:

```bash
Ciscoasa# copy startup-config
    scp://pilot:moya@10.86.94.170/new-startup.cfg
```

The `:int=interface` option bypasses the route lookup and always uses the specified interface to reach the SCP server.

• Copy to the local flash memory:

```bash
copy [noconfirm] {startup-config | running-config} {disk0|disk1}:/[path]/dst_filename
```

Example:

```bash
Ciscoasa# copy /noconfirm running-config disk0:/new-running.cfg
```

Be sure that the destination directory exists. If it does not exist, first create the directory using the `mkdir` command.

**Back Up a Context Configuration or Other File in Flash Memory**

Copy context configurations or other files that are on the local flash memory by entering one of the following commands in the system execution space.

**Before you begin**

(Optional) Specify the interface through which the ASA communicates with the server. If you do not specify the interface, the ASA checks the management-only routing table; if there are no matches, it then checks the data routing table.

**Procedure**

Back up a context configuration using one of the following server types:

- Copy from flash to a TFTP server:
copy [{noconfirm}] [interface_name] {disk0|disk1}:{[path/]}src_filename tftp://server{[path/]}dst_filename

Example:
ciscoasa# copy disk0:/asa-os.bin tftp://10.1.1.67/files/asa-os.bin

• Copy from flash to an FTP server:
copy [{noconfirm}] [interface_name] {disk0|disk1}:{[path/]}src_filename ftp://[user[:password]@]server{[path/]}dst_filename

Example:
ciscoasa# copy disk0:/asa-os.bin ftp://jcrichton:aeryn@10.1.1.67/files/asa-os.bin

• Copy from flash to an SMB server:
copy [{noconfirm}] [interface_name] {disk0|disk1}:{[path/]}src_filename smb://[user[:password]@]server{[path/]}dst_filename

Example:
ciscoasa# copy /noconfirm copy disk0:/asdm.bin
smb://chiana:dargo@10.1.1.67/asdm.bin

• Copy from flash to SCP server:
copy [{noconfirm}] [interface_name] {disk0|disk1}:{[path/]}src_filename scp://[user[:password]@]server{[path/]}dst_filename;[int=interface_name]

Example:
ciscoasa# copy disk0:/context1.cfg scp://pilot:moya@10.86.94.170/context1.cfg

The ;int=interface option bypasses the route lookup and always uses the specified interface to reach the SCP server.

• Copy from flash to the local flash memory:
copy [{noconfirm}] {disk0|disk1}:{[path/]}src_filename {disk0|disk1}:{[path/]}dst_filename

Example:
ciscoasa# copy /noconfirm disk1:/file1.cfg disk0:/file1.cfgnew-running.cfg

Be sure that the destination directory exists. If it does not exist, first create the directory using the mkdir command.
Back Up a Context Configuration within a Context

In multiple context mode, from within a context, you can perform the following backups.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Copy the running configuration to the startup configuration server (connected to the admin context):

```
ciscoasa/contexta# copy running-config startup-config
```

**Step 2** Copy the running configuration to a TFTP server connected to the context network:

```
ciscoasa/contexta# copy running-config tftp:/server[/path]/filename
```

Copy the Configuration from the Terminal Display

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Print the configuration to the terminal:

```
moresystem:running-config
```

**Step 2** Copy the output from this command, and then paste the configuration into a text file.

Back Up Additional Files Using the Export and Import Commands

Additional files essential to your configuration might include the following:

- Files that you import using the `import webvpn` command. Currently, these files include customizations, URL lists, web content, plug-ins, and language translations.
- DAP policies (dap.xml).
- CSD configurations (data.xml).
- Digital keys and certificates.
- Local CA user database and certificate status files.

The CLI lets you back up and restore individual elements of your configuration using the `export` and `import` commands.

To back up these files, for example, those files that you imported with the `import webvpn` command or certificates, perform the following steps.
**Procedure**

**Step 1** Run the applicable `show` command(s) as follows:

```bash
ciscoasa # show import webvpn plug-in  
ica  
rdp  
ssh, telnet  
vnc
```

**Step 2** Run the `export` command for the file that you want to back up (in this example, the rdp file):

```bash
ciscoasa # export webvpn plug-in protocol rdp tftp://tftpserver/backupfilename
```

---

**Use a Script to Back Up and Restore Files**

You can use a script to back up and restore the configuration files on your ASA, including all extensions that you import via the `import webvpn` CLI, the CSD configuration XML files, and the DAP configuration XML file. For security reasons, we do not recommend that you perform automated backups of digital keys and certificates or the local CA key.

This section provides instructions for doing so and includes a sample script that you can use as is or modify as your environment requires. The sample script is specific to a Linux system. To use it for a Microsoft Windows system, you need to modify it using the logic of the sample.

---

**Note**

You can alternatively use the `backup` and `restore` commands. See [Perform a Complete System Backup or Restoration, on page 1097](#) for more information.

---

**Before You Begin Using Backup and Restore Scripts**

To use a script to back up and restore an ASA configuration, first perform the following tasks:

- Install Perl with an Expect module.
- Install an SSH client that can reach the ASA.
- Install a TFTP server to send files from the ASA to the backup site.

Another option is to use a commercially available tool. You can put the logic of this script into such a tool.

---

**Run the Script**

To run a backup-and-restore script, perform the following steps.
Procedure

**Step 1** Download or cut-and-paste the script file to any location on your system.

**Step 2** At the command line, enter `Perl scriptname`, where `scriptname` is the name of the script file.

**Step 3** Press `Enter`.

**Step 4** The system prompts you for values for each option. Alternatively, you can enter values for the options when you enter the `Perl scriptname` command before you press `Enter`. Either way, the script requires that you enter a value for each option.

**Step 5** The script starts running, printing out the commands that it issues, which provides you with a record of the CLIs. You can use these CLIs for a later restore, which is particularly useful if you want to restore only one or two files.

Sample Script

```perl
#!/usr/bin/perl

# Description: The objective of this script is to show how to back up configurations/extensions.
# It currently backs up the running configuration, all extensions imported via "import webvpn" command, the CSD configuration XML file, and the DAP configuration XML file.
# Requirements: Perl with Expect, SSH to the ASA, and a TFTP server.
# Usage: backupasa -option option_value
# -h: ASA hostname or IP address
# -u: User name to log in via SSH
# -w: Password to log in via SSH
# -e: The Enable password on the security appliance
# -p: Global configuration mode prompt
# -s: Host name or IP address of the TFTP server to store the configurations
# -r: Restore with an argument that specifies the file name. This file is produced during backup.
# If you don't enter an option, the script will prompt for it prior to backup.

# Make sure that you can SSH to the ASA.

use Expect;
use Getopt::Std;

# global variables
%options=();
$restore = 0; # does backup by default
$restore_file = '';
$asa = '';
$storage = '';
$user = '';
$password = '';
$enable = '';
$prompt = '';
$date = 'date +%F';
chop($date);
my $exp = new Expect();
getopts("h:u:p:w:e:s:r:",%options);
do process_options();
do login($exp);
do enable($exp);
if ($restore) {
```

Sample Script

```perl
#!/usr/bin/perl

# Description: The objective of this script is to show how to back up configurations/extensions.
# It currently backs up the running configuration, all extensions imported via "import webvpn" command, the CSD configuration XML file, and the DAP configuration XML file.
# Requirements: Perl with Expect, SSH to the ASA, and a TFTP server.
# Usage: backupasa -option option_value
# -h: ASA hostname or IP address
# -u: User name to log in via SSH
# -w: Password to log in via SSH
# -e: The Enable password on the security appliance
# -p: Global configuration mode prompt
# -s: Host name or IP address of the TFTP server to store the configurations
# -r: Restore with an argument that specifies the file name. This file is produced during backup.
# If you don’t enter an option, the script will prompt for it prior to backup.

# Make sure that you can SSH to the ASA.

use Expect;
use Getopt::Std;

# global variables
%options=();
$restore = 0; # does backup by default
$restore_file = '';
$asa = '';
$storage = '';
$user = '';
$password = '';
$enable = '';
$prompt = '';
$date = 'date +%F';
chop($date);
my $exp = new Expect();
getopts("h:u:p:w:e:s:r:",%options);
do process_options();
do login($exp);
do enable($exp);
if ($restore) {
```
do restore($exp,$restore_file);
}
else {
$restore_file = "$prompt-restore-$date.cli";
open(OUT,">$restore_file") or die "Can't open $restore_file\n";
do running_config($exp);
do lang_trans($exp);
do customization($exp);
do plugin($exp);
do url_list($exp);
do webcontent($exp);
do dap($exp);
do csd($exp);
close(OUT);
}
do finish($exp);

sub enable {
$obj = shift;
$obj->send("enable
");
unless ($obj->expect(15, 'Password:')) {
  print "timed out waiting for Password: \n";
}
$obj->send("enable
");
unless ($obj->expect(15, "$prompt#")) {
  print "timed out waiting for $prompt#\n"
}
}

sub lang_trans {
$obj = shift;
$obj->clear_accum();
$obj->send("show import webvpn translation-table\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#\n");
$output = $obj->before();
@items = split(/
+/, $output);
for (@items) {
  s/^\s+//;
  s/\s+$//;
  next if /show import/ or /Translation Tables/;
  next unless (".*\s+.+$/");
  ($lang, $transtable) = split(/\s+/, $_);
  $cli = "export webvpn translation-table $transtable language $lang $storage/$prompt-$date-$transtable-$lang.po";
  $ocli = $cli;
  $ocli =~ s/^export/import/;
  print "$ocli\n";
  print OUT "$ocli\n";
  $obj->send("$ocli\n");
  $obj->expect(15, "$prompt#\n");
}
}

sub running_config {
$obj = shift;
$obj->clear_accum();
$cli = "copy /noconfirm running-config $storage/$prompt-$date.cfg";
print "$cli\n";
$obj->send("$cli\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#\n");
}
System Administration
Sample Script

sub customization {
$obj = shift;
$obj->clear_accum();
$obj->send("show import webvpn customization\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
$output = $obj->before();
@items = split(/\n+/, $output);
for (@items) {
chop;
next if /^Template/ or /show import/ or /^\s*$/;
$cli = "export webvpn customization $_ $storage/$prompt-$date-cust-$_.xml";
$ocli = $cli;
$ocli =~ s/^export/import/;
print "$cli\n";
print OUT "$ocli\n";
$obj->send("$cli\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
}
}
sub plugin {
$obj = shift;
$obj->clear_accum();
$obj->send("show import webvpn plug-in\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
$output = $obj->before();
@items = split(/\n+/, $output);
for (@items) {
chop;
next if /^Template/ or /show import/ or /^\s*$/;
$cli = "export webvpn plug-in protocol $_ $storage/$prompt-$date-plugin-$_.jar";
$ocli = $cli;
$ocli =~ s/^export/import/;
print "$cli\n";
print OUT "$ocli\n";
$obj->send("$cli\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
}
}
sub url_list {
$obj = shift;
$obj->clear_accum();
$obj->send("show import webvpn url-list\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
$output = $obj->before();
@items = split(/\n+/, $output);
for (@items) {
chop;
next if /^Template/ or /show import/ or /^\s*$/ or /No bookmarks/;
$cli="export webvpn url-list $_ $storage/$prompt-$date-urllist-$_.xml";
$ocli = $cli;
$ocli =~ s/^export/import/;
print "$cli\n";
print OUT "$ocli\n";
$obj->send("$cli\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
}
}
sub dap {

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$obj = shift;
$obj->clear_accum();
$obj->send("dir dap.xml\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
$output = $obj->before();
return 0 if($output =~ /Error/);
$cli="copy /noconfirm dap.xml $storage/$prompt-$date-dap.xml";
$ocli="copy /noconfirm $storage/$prompt-$date-dap.xml disk0:/dap.xml";
print "$cli\n";
print OUT "$ocli\n";
$obj->send("$cli\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
}

sub csd {
$obj = shift;
$obj->clear_accum();
$obj->send("dir sdesktop\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
$output = $obj->before();
return 0 if($output =~ /Error/);
$cli="copy /noconfirm sdesktop/data.xml $storage/$prompt-$date-data.xml";
$ocli="copy /noconfirm $storage/$prompt-$date-data.xml disk0:/sdesktop/data.xml";
print "$cli\n";
print OUT "$ocli\n";
$obj->send("$cli\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
}

sub webcontent {
$obj = shift;
$obj->clear_accum();
$obj->send("show import webvpn webcontent\n");
$obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
$output = $obj->before();
@items = split(/
+/, $output);
for (@items) {
    s/^\s+//;
    s/\s+$//;
    next if /show import/ or /No custom/;
    next unless (/\^s+\$/);
    ($url, $type) = split(/\s+/,$_);
    $turl = $url;
    $turl =~ s/\+/\-/;
    $cli = "export webvpn webcontent $url $storage/$prompt-$date-$turl";
    $ocli = $cli;
    $oci = s/"export/import/;
    print "$cli\n";
    print OUT "$ocli\n";
    $obj->send("$oci\n");
    $obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
}
}

sub login {
$obj = shift;
$obj->raw_pty(1);
$obj->log_stdout(0); #turn off console logging.
Sample Script

```
$obj->spawn("/usr/bin/ssh $user@$asa") or die "can't spawn ssh\n";
unless ($obj->expect(15, "password:" )) {
    die "timeout waiting for password:\n";
}
$obj->send("$password\n");
unless ($obj->expect(15, "$prompt>" )) {
    die "timeout waiting for $prompt>\n";
}
}

sub finish {
    $obj = shift;
    $obj->hard_close();
    print "\n\n";
}

sub restore {
    $obj = shift;
    my $file = shift;
    my $output;
    open(IN, "$file") or die "can't open $file\n";
    while (<IN>) {
        $obj->send("$_");
        $obj->expect(15, "$prompt#" );
        $output = $obj->before();
        print "$output\n";
    }
    close(IN);
}

sub process_options {
    if (defined($options{s})) {
        $tstr= $options{s};
        $storage = "tftp://$tstr";
    } else {
        print "Enter TFTP host name or IP address:";
        chop($tstr=<>);
        $storage = "tftp://$tstr";
    }
    if (defined($options{h})) {
        $asa = $options{h};
    } else {
        print "Enter ASA host name or IP address:";
        chop($asa=<>);
    }
    if (defined ($options{u})) {
        $user= $options{u};
    } else {
        print "Enter user name:";
        chop($user=<>);
    }
    if (defined ($options{w})) {
        $password= $options{w};
    } else {
        print "Enter password:";
    }
```
Configure Auto Update

Auto Update is a protocol specification that allows an Auto Update Server to download configurations and software images to many ASAs and can provide basic monitoring of the ASAs from a central location.

About Auto Update

This section describes how Auto Update is implemented and why you might want to use Auto Update.

Auto Update Client or Server

The ASA can be configured as either a client or a server. As an Auto Update client, it periodically polls the Auto Update Server for updates to software images and configuration files. As an Auto Update Server, it issues updates for ASAs configured as Auto Update clients.

Auto Update Benefits

Auto Update is useful in solving many issues facing administrators for ASA management, such as:

• Overcoming dynamic addressing and NAT challenges.
• Committing configuration changes in one action.
• Providing a reliable method for updating software.
• Leveraging well-understood methods for high availability (failover).
• Providing flexibility with an open interface.
• Simplifying security solutions for Service Provider environments.
The Auto Update specification provides the infrastructure necessary for remote management applications to download ASA configurations, software images, and to perform basic monitoring from a centralized location or multiple locations.

The Auto Update specification allows the Auto Update server to either push configuration information and send requests for information to the ASA, or to pull configuration information by having the ASA periodically poll the Auto Update server. The Auto Update server can also send a command to the ASA to send an immediate polling request at any time. Communication between the Auto Update server and the ASA requires a communications path and local CLI configuration on each ASA.

Auto Update Server Support in Failover Configurations

You can use the Auto Update Server to deploy software images and configuration files to ASAs in an Active/Standby failover configuration. To enable Auto Update on an Active/Standby failover configuration, enter the Auto Update Server configuration on the primary unit in the failover pair.

The following restrictions and behaviors apply to Auto Update Server support in failover configurations:

- Only single mode, Active/Standby configurations are supported.
- When loading a new platform software image, the failover pair stops passing traffic.
- When using LAN-based failover, new configurations must not change the failover link configuration. If they do, communication between the units will fail.
- Only the primary unit will perform the call home to the Auto Update Server. The primary unit must be in the active state to call home. If it is not, the ASA automatically fails over to the primary unit.
- Only the primary unit downloads the software image or configuration file. The software image or configuration is then copied to the secondary unit.
- The interface MAC address and hardware-serial ID is from the primary unit.
- The configuration file stored on the Auto Update Server or HTTP server is for the primary unit only.

Auto Update Process Overview

The following is an overview of the Auto Update process in failover configurations. This process assumes that failover is enabled and operational. The Auto Update process cannot occur if the units are synchronizing configurations, if the standby unit is in the failed state for any reason other than SSM card failure, or if the failover link is down.

1. Both units exchange the platform and ASDM software checksum and version information.
2. The primary unit contacts the Auto Update Server. If the primary unit is not in the active state, the ASA first fails over to the primary unit and then contacts the Auto Update Server.
3. The Auto Update Server replies with software checksum and URL information.
4. If the primary unit determines that the platform image file needs to be updated for either the active or standby unit, the following occurs:
   1. The primary unit retrieves the appropriate files from the HTTP server using the URL from the Auto Update Server.
   2. The primary unit copies the image to the standby unit and then updates the image on itself.
   3. If both units have new image, the secondary (standby) unit is reloaded first.
• If hitless upgrade can be performed when secondary unit boots, then the secondary unit becomes the active unit and the primary unit reloads. The primary unit becomes the active unit when it has finished loading.

• If hitless upgrade cannot be performed when the standby unit boots, then both units reload at the same time.

4. If only the secondary (standby) unit has new image, then only the secondary unit reloads. The primary unit waits until the secondary unit finishes reloading.

5. If only the primary (active) unit has new image, the secondary unit becomes the active unit, and the primary unit reloads.

6. The update process starts again at Step 1.

5. If the ASA determines that the ASDM file needs to be updated for either the primary or secondary unit, the following occurs:

1. The primary unit retrieves the ASDM image file from the HTTP server using the URL provided by the Auto Update Server.

2. The primary unit copies the ASDM image to the standby unit, if needed.

3. The primary unit updates the ASDM image on itself.

4. The update process starts again at Step 1.

6. If the primary unit determines that the configuration needs to be updated, the following occurs:

1. The primary unit retrieves the configuration file from the using the specified URL.

2. The new configuration replaces the old configuration on both units simultaneously.

3. The update process begins again at Step 1.

7. If the checksums match for all image and configuration files, no updates are required. The process ends until the next poll time.

**Guidelines for Auto Update**

**Context Mode**

Auto Update is supported in single context mode only.

**Clustering**

No clustering support.

**Models**

No support on the following models:

• ASA 5506-X, 5508-X, 5516-X

• Firepower 2100, 4100, and 9300
Configure Communication with an Auto Update Server

Procedure

Step 1 To specify the URL of the Auto Update Server, enter the following command:

```
auto-update server url [source interface] [verify-certificate | no-verification]
```

where `url` has the following syntax:

```
http[s]://[user:password@]server_ip[:port]/pathname
```

The `source interface` keyword and argument specify which interface to use when sending requests to the Auto Update Server. If you specify the same interface specified by the `management-access` command, the Auto Update requests travel over the same IPsec VPN tunnel used for management access.

For HTTPS, the `verify-certificate` keyword (the default) verifies the certificate returned by the Auto Update Server. To disable verification (not recommended), specify the `no-verification` keyword.

Step 2 (Optional) To identify the device ID to send when communicating with the Auto Update Server, enter the following command:

```
auto-update device-id {hardware-serial | hostname | ipaddress [if-name] | mac-address [if-name] | string text}
```

The identifier used is determined by specifying one of the following parameters:

- The `hardware-serial` argument specifies the ASA serial number.
- The `hostname` argument specifies the ASA hostname.
- The `ipaddress` keyword specifies the IP address of the specified interface. If the interface name is not specified, it uses the IP address of the interface used to communicate with the Auto Update Server.
- The `mac-address` keyword specifies the MAC address of the specified interface. If the interface name is not specified, it uses the MAC address of the interface used to communicate with the Auto Update Server.
- The `string` keyword specifies the specified text identifier, which cannot include white space or the characters ‘‘,’’, ‘>’, ‘&’, and ‘?’.

Step 3 (Optional) To specify how often to poll the Auto Update Server for configuration or image updates, enter the following command:

```
auto-update poll-period poll-period [retry-count [retry-period]]
```

The `poll-period` argument specifies how often (in minutes) to check for an update. The default is 720 minutes (12 hours).

**Additional Guidelines**

- If HTTPS is chosen as the protocol to communicate with the Auto Update server, the ASA uses SSL, which requires the ASA to have a DES or 3DES license.
The **retry-count** argument specifies how many times to try reconnecting to the server if the first attempt fails. The default is zero.

The **retry-period** argument specifies how long to wait (in minutes) between retries. The default is five minutes.

**Step 4**

(Optional) To schedule a specific time for the ASA to poll the Auto Update Server, enter the following command:

```
auto-update poll-at days-of-the-week time [randomize minutes] [retry_count [retry_period]]
```

The **days-of-the-week** argument is any single day or combination of days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Other possible values are daily (Monday through Sunday), weekdays (Monday through Friday), and weekends (Saturday and Sunday).

The **time** argument specifies the time in the format HH:MM at which to start the poll. For example, 8:00 is 8:00 a.m. and 20:00 is 8:00 p.m.

The **randomize minutes** keyword and argument specify the period to randomize the poll time following the specified start time. The range is from 1 to 1439 minutes.

The **retry_count** argument specifies how many times to try reconnecting to the Auto Update Server if the first attempt fails. The default is zero.

The **retry_period** argument specifies how long to wait between connection attempts. The default is five minutes. The range is from 1 to 35791 minutes.

**Step 5**

(Optional) If the Auto Update Server has not been contacted for a certain period of time, entering the following command causes it to stop passing traffic:

```
auto-update timeout period
```

The period argument specifies the timeout period in minutes between 1 and 35791. The default is to never time out (zero minutes). To restore the default, enter the **no** form of this command.

Use the **auto-update timeout** command to be sure that the ASA has the most recent image and configuration. This condition is reported with system log message 201008.

---

**Example**

In the following example, an ASA is configured to poll an Auto Update Server with the IP address 209.165.200.224, at port number 1742, from the outside interface, with certificate verification.

The ASA is also configured to use the hostname as the device ID and to poll an Auto Update Server every Friday and Saturday night at a random time between 10:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. On a failed polling attempt, the ASA will try to reconnect to the Auto Update Server ten times, and will wait three minutes between attempts at reconnecting, as shown in the following example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# auto-update server https://jcrichton:farscape@209.165.200.224:1742/management source outside verify-certificate
ciscoasa (config)# auto-update device-id hostname
hostname (config)# auto-update poll-at Friday Saturday 22:00 randomize 60 2 10
```
Configure Client Updates as an Auto Update Server

Entering the `client-update` command enables updates for ASAs configured as Auto Update clients and lets you specify the type of software component (ASDM or boot image), the type or family of ASA, revision numbers to which the update applies, and a URL or IP address from which to obtain the update.

To configure the ASA as an Auto Update Server, perform the following steps.

### Procedure

**Step 1**
To enable client update, enter the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# client-update enable
```

**Step 2**
Configure the following parameters for the `client-update` command that you want to apply to the ASAs:

```
ciscoasa(config)# client-update {component {asdm | image} | device-id dev_string | family family_name | type type} url url-string rev-nums rev-nums
```

The `component {asdm | image}` parameter specifies the software component, either ASDM or the boot image of the ASA.

The `device-id dev_string` parameter specifies a unique string that the Auto Update client uses to identify itself. The maximum length is 63 characters.

The `family family_name` parameter specifies the family name that the Auto Update client uses to identify itself. It can be asa, pix, or a text string with a maximum length of seven characters.

The `rev-nums rev-nums` parameter specifies the software or firmware images for this client. Enter up to four, in any order, separated by commas.

The `type type` parameter specifies the type of clients to notify of a client update. Because this command is also used to update Windows clients, the list of clients includes several Windows operating systems.

The `url url-string` parameter specifies the URL for the software/firmware image. This URL must point to a file appropriate for this client. For all Auto Update clients, you must use the protocol “http://” or “https://” as the prefix for the URL.

Configure the parameters for the client update that you want to apply to all ASAs of a particular type. That is, specify the type of ASA and the URL or IP address from which to get the updated image. In addition, you must specify a revision number. If the revision number of the remote ASA matches one of the specified revision numbers, there is no need to update the client, and the update is ignored.

To configure a client update for Cisco 5525-X ASAs, enter the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# client-update type asa5525 component asdm url http://192.168.1.114/aus/asdm601.bin rev-nums 8.0(1)
```
Monitoring Auto Update

Monitoring the Auto Update Process

You can use the `debug auto-update client` or `debug fover cmd-exe` commands to display the actions performed during the Auto Update process. The following is sample output from the `debug auto-update client` command.

Auto-update client: Sent DeviceDetails to /cgi-bin/dda.pl of server 192.168.0.21
Auto-update client: Processing UpdateInfo from server 192.168.0.21
Component: asdm, URL: http://192.168.0.21/asdm.bin, checksum: 0x94bcded0261cc992ae710faf8d244cf32
Component: config, URL: http://192.168.0.21/config-rms.xml, checksum: 0x6735b553572688a805a155af312f6898
Component: image, URL: http://192.168.0.21/cdisk73.bin, checksum: 0x6d091b43ce96243e29a62f2330139419
Auto-update client: need to update img, act: yes, stby yes name

`ciscoasa(config)#` Auto-update client: update img on stby unit...
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 1, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 1001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 1501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 2001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 2501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 3001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 3501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 4001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 4501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 5001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 5501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 6001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 6501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 7001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 7501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 8001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 8501, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copyfile, seq = 4 type = 1, pseq = 9001, len = 1024
auto-update: Fover copy waiting at clock tick 6129280
fover_parse: Rcvd file copy ack, ret = 0, seq = 4
auto-update: Fover filecopy returns value: 0 at clock tick 6150260, upd time 145980 msecs
Auto-update client: update img on active unit...
fover_parse: Rcvd image info from mate
fover_parse: Rcvd image info from mate
fover_parse: Rcvd image info from mate
fover_parse: Rcvd image info from mate
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
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auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 20
auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active waiting with mate state: 80
    Auto-update: HA safe reload: reload active unit at clock tick: 6266860
Auto-update client: Succeeded: Image, version: 0x6d091b43ce96243e29a62f2330139419

The following syslog message is generated if the Auto Update process fails:

%ASA4-612002: Auto Update failed: file version: version reason: reason

The file is “image”, “asdm”, or “configuration”, depending on which update failed. The version is the version number of the update. And the reason is the reason that the update failed.

Monitoring Auto Update Status

See the following command for monitoring Auto Update status:

show auto-update

The following is sample output from the show auto-update command:

ciscoasa(config)# show auto-update
Server: https://********@209.165.200.224:1742/management.cgi?1276
Certificate will be verified
Poll period: 720 minutes, retry count: 2, retry period: 5 minutes
Timeout: none
Device ID: host name [corporate]
Next poll in 4.93 minutes
Last poll: 11:36:46 PST Tue Nov 13 2004
Last PDM update: 23:36:46 PST Tue Nov 12 2004

History for Software and Configurations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secure Copy client</td>
<td>9.1(5)/9.2(1)</td>
<td>The ASA now supports the Secure Copy (SCP) client to transfer files to and from a SCP server. We introduced the following commands: ssh pubkey-chain, server (ssh pubkey-chain), key-string, key-hash, ssh stricthostkeycheck. We modified the following command: copy scp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configurable SSH encryption and integrity ciphers</td>
<td>9.1(7)9.4(3)9.5(3)9.6(1)</td>
<td>Users can select cipher modes when doing SSH encryption management and can configure HMAC and encryption for varying key exchange algorithms. You might want to change the ciphers to be more or less strict, depending on your application. Note that the performance of secure copy depends partly on the encryption cipher used. By default, the ASA negotiates one of the following algorithms in order: 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr. If the first algorithm proposed (3des-cbc) is chosen, then the performance is much slower than a more efficient algorithm such as aes128-cbc. To change the proposed ciphers, use <code>ssh cipher encryption custom aes128-cbc</code>, for example. We introduced the following commands: <code>ssh cipher encryption</code>, <code>ssh cipher integrity</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Auto Update server certificate verification enabled by default | 9.2(1)             | The Auto Update server certificate verification is now enabled by default; for new configurations, you must explicitly disable certificate verification. If you are upgrading from an earlier release, and you did not enable certificate verification, then certificate verification is not enabled, and you see the following warning:  

**WARNING:** The certificate provided by the auto-update servers will not be verified. In order to verify this certificate please use the `verify-certificate` option.  

The configuration will be migrated to explicitly configure no verification. `auto-update server no-verification`  

We modified the following command: `auto-update server {verify-certificate | no-verification}`. |
| System backup and restore using the CLI               | 9.3(2)             | You can now back up and restore complete system configurations, including images and certificates, using the CLI. We introduced the following commands: `backup` and `restore`. |
| Recovering and loading a new ASA 5506W-X image        | 9.4(1)             | We now support the recovery and loading of a new ASA 5506W-X image. We introduced the following command: `hw-module module wlan recover image`. |
CHAPTER 39

Response Automation for System Events

This chapter describes how to configure the Embedded Event Manager (EEM).

• About the EEM, on page 1123
• Guidelines for the EEM, on page 1124
• Configure the EEM, on page 1125
• Examples for the EEM, on page 1132
• Monitoring the EEM, on page 1133
• History for the EEM, on page 1134

About the EEM

The EEM service enables you to debug problems and provides general purpose logging for troubleshooting. There are two components: events to which the EEM responds or listens, and event manager applets that define actions as well as the events to which the EEM responds. You may configure multiple event manager applets to respond to different events and perform different actions.

Supported Events

The EEM supports the following events:

• Syslog—The ASA uses syslog message IDs to identify syslog messages that trigger an event manager applet. You may configure multiple syslog events, but the syslog message IDs may not overlap within a single event manager applet.

• Timers—You may use timers to trigger events. You may configure each timer only once for each event manager applet. Each event manager applet may have up to three timers. The three types of timers are the following:
  • Watchdog (periodic) timers trigger an event manager applet after the specified time period following the completion of the applet actions and restart automatically.
  • Countdown (one-shot) timers trigger an event manager applet once after the specified time period and do not restart unless they are removed, then re-added.
  • Absolute (once-a-day) timers cause an event to occur once a day at a specified time, and restart automatically. The time-of-day format is in hh:mm:ss.

You may configure only one timer event of each type for each event manager applet.
Actions on Event Manager Applets

When an event manager applet is triggered, the actions on the event manager applet are performed. Each action has a number that is used to specify the sequence of the actions. The sequence number must be unique within an event manager applet. You may configure multiple actions for an event manager applet. The commands are typical CLI commands, such as `show blocks`.

Output Destinations

You may send the output from the actions to a specified location using the `output` command. Only one output value may be enabled at any one time. The default value is `output none`. This value discards any output from the `action` commands. The command runs in global configuration mode as a user with privilege level 15 (the highest). The command may not accept any input, because it is disabled. You may send the output of the `action` CLI commands to one of three locations:

- **None**, which is the default and discards the output
- **Console**, which sends the output to the ASA console
- **File**, which sends the output to a file. The following four file options are available:
  - **Create a unique file**, which creates a new, uniquely named file each time that an event manager applet is invoked
  - **Create/overwrite a file**, which overwrites a specified file each time that an event manager applet is invoked.
  - **Create/append to a file**, which appends to a specified file each time that an event manager applet is invoked. If the file does not yet exist, it is created.
  - **Create a set of files**, which creates a set of uniquely named files that are rotated each time that an event manager applet is invoked.

Guidelines for the EEM

This section describes guidelines and limitations that you should check before configuring the EEM.

**Context Mode Guidelines**

Not supported in multiple context mode.
Additional Guidelines

- During a crash, the state of the ASA is generally unknown. Some commands may not be safe to run during this condition.
- The name of an event manager applet may not contain spaces.
- You cannot modify the None event and Crashinfo event parameters.
- Performance may be affected because syslog messages are sent to the EEM for processing.
- The default output is output none for each event manager applet. To change this setting, you must enter a different output value.
- You may have only one output option defined for each event manager applet.

Configure the EEM

Configuring the EEM consists of the following tasks:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
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<td>Step 2</td>
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<td>Step 3</td>
<td>Run an Event Manager Applet, on page 1129.</td>
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<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Track Memory Allocation and Memory Usage, on page 1129.</td>
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Create an Event Manager Applet and Configure Events

To create an event manager applet and configure events, perform the following steps:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Create an event manager applet and enter event manager applet configuration mode.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>event manager applet name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>ciscoasa(config)# event manager applet exampleapplet1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The name argument may be up to 32 alphanumeric characters long. Spaces are not allowed. To remove an event manager applet, enter the no form of this command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Describe an event manager applet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>description text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Example:**

ciscoasa(config-applet)# description applet1example

The *text* argument may be up to 256 characters long. You may include spaces in description text if it is placed within quotes.

**Step 3**  
To configure a specified event, enter one of the following commands. To remove the configured event, enter the **no** form of each of the commands.

- To configure a syslog event, identify a single syslog message or a range of syslog messages that trigger an event manager applet.

  ```
  event syslog id nnnnnn [-nnnnnn] [occurs n] [period seconds]
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  ciscoasa(config-applet)# event syslog id 106201
  ```

  The *nnnnnn* argument identifies the syslog message ID. The *occurs n* keyword-argument pair indicates the number of times that the syslog message must occur for an event manager applet to be invoked. The default is 1 occurrence every 0 seconds. Valid values are from 1 - 4294967295. The *period seconds* keyword-argument pair indicates the number of seconds in which the event must occur, and limits how frequently an event manager applet is invoked to at most once in the configured period. Valid values are from 0 - 604800. A value of 0 means that no period is defined.

- To configure an event to occur once per configured period and restart automatically.

  ```
  event timer watchdog time seconds
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  ciscoasa(config-applet)# event timer watchdog time 30
  ```

  The number of seconds may range from 1 - 604800.

- To configure an event to occur once and not restart unless it is removed, then re-added.

  ```
  event timer countdown time seconds
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  ciscoasa(config-applet)# event timer countdown time 60
  ```

  The number of seconds may range from 1 - 604800. Use the **no** form of this command remove a countdown timer event.

  **Note**  
  This timer reruns when you reboot if it is the startup configuration.

- To configure an event to occur once a day at a specified time and restart automatically.

  ```
  event timer absolute time hh:mm:ss
  ```

  Example:
configure an action and destinations for output from an action

To configure an action and specific destinations for sending output from an action, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Configure an action on an event manager applet.

action n cli command "command"

Example:

ciscoasa(config-applet)# action 1 cli command "show version"

The n option is an action ID. Valid IDs range from 0 - 4294967295. The value of the command option must be in quotes; otherwise, an error occurs if the command consists of more than one word. The command runs in global configuration mode as a user with privilege level 15 (the highest). The command may not accept any input, because it is disabled. Use the noconfirm option if the command has it available.

Step 2 Choose one of the available output destination options. Use the no form of each command to remove an output destination,

- The None option discards any output from the action commands, which is the default setting:
  output none
  Example:

  ciscoasa(config-applet)# output none

- The Console option sends the output of the action commands to the console.
  output console
Example:

ciscoasa(config-applet)# output console

Note  Running this command affects performance.

• The New File option sends the output of the action commands to a new file for each event manager applet that is invoked.
  
  output file new
  
  Example:

  ciscoasa(config-applet)# output file new

  The filename has the format of eem-applet-timestamp.log, in which applet is the name of the event manager applet and timestamp is a dated time stamp in the format of YYYYMMDD-hhmmss.

• The New Set of Rotated Files option creates a set of files that are rotated. When a new file is to be written, the oldest file is deleted, and all subsequent files are renumbered before the first file is written.
  
  output file rotate n
  
  Example:

  ciscoasa(config-applet)# output file rotate 50

  The newest file is indicated by 0, and the oldest file is indicated by the highest number (n-1). The n option is the rotate value. Valid values range from 2 - 100. The filename format is eem-applet-x.log, in which applet is the name of the applet, and x is the file number.

• The Single Overwritten File option writes the action command output to a single file, which is overwritten every time.
  
  output file overwrite filename
  
  Example:

  ciscoasa(config-applet)# output file overwrite examplefile1

  The filename argument is a local (to the ASA) filename. This command may also use FTP, TFTP, and SMB targeted files.

• The Single Appended File option writes the action command output to a single file, but that file is appended to every time.
  
  output file append filename
  
  Example:

  ciscoasa(config-applet)# output file append examplefile1
The *filename* argument is a local (to the ASA) filename.

---

**Run an Event Manager Applet**

To run an event manager applet, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Run an event manager applet.

```
event manager run applet
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# event manager run exampleapplet1
```

If you run an event manager applet that has not been configured with the `event none` command, an error occurs. The *applet* argument is the name of the event manager applet.

---

**Track Memory Allocation and Memory Usage**

To log memory allocation and memory usage, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Enable memory logging.

```
memory logging [1024-4194304] [wrap] [size [1-2147483647]] [process process-name] [context context-name]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# memory logging 202980
```

The only required argument is the number of entries in the memory logging buffer. The `wrap` option tells the memory logging utility to save the buffer when it wraps. It can only be saved once. If the memory logging buffer wraps multiple times, it can be overwritten. When the buffer wraps, a trigger is sent to the event manager to enable saving of the data. The `size` option monitors a particular size. The `process` option monitors a particular process.

**Note**

The Checkheaps process is completely ignored as a process because it uses the memory allocator in a non-standard way.

The `context` option records memory logging for a given virtual context by the given name.
To change memory logging parameters, you must disable it, then reenable it.

**Step 2**

Display the memory logging results.

```
show memory logging [brief | wrap]
show memory logging include [address] [caller] [operator] [size] [process] [time] [context]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# show memory logging
Number of free 6
Number of calloc 0
Number of malloc 8
Number of realloc-new 0
Number of realloc-free 0
Number of realloc-null 0
Number of realloc-same 0
Number of calloc-fail 0
Number of malloc-fail 0
Number of realloc-fail 0
Total operations 14
Buffer size: 50 (3688 x2 bytes)
addr=0x0000000000442bfd process=[ci/console] time=[13:26:33.407] oper=[free] addr=0x000000000131911a 0x0000000000442bfd
0x0000000000443455 0x0000000001318f5b
```

CLI Book 1: Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide, 9.10
Without any options, **show memory logging** displays statistics and then the recorded operations. The **brief** option shows only statistics. The **wrap** option shows the buffer upon wrap, then purges the data so that duplicate data does not appear or get saved. The **include** option includes only the specified fields in the output. You can specify the fields in any order, but they always appear in the following order:

1. Process
2. Time
3. Context (unless in single mode)
4. Operation (free/malloc/etc.)
5. Address
6. Size
7. Callers

The output format is:

```
process=[XXX] time=[XXX] context=[XXX] oper=[XXX] address=0xXXXXXXXX size=XX @ XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
```
Up to four caller addresses appear. The types of operations are listed in the output (Number of...) shown in the example.

**Step 3**

Respond to memory logging wrap events.

**event memory-logging-wrap**

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# event manager applet memlog
Ciscoasa(config)# event memory-logging-wrap
Ciscoasa(config)# action 0 cli command "show memory logging wrap"
ciscoasa(config)# output file append disk0:/memlog.log
```

The example shows an applet that records all memory allocations. When wrap is enabled for memory logging, the memory logger sends an event to the event manager to trigger configured applets.

---

**Examples for the EEM**

The following example shows an event manager applet that records block leak information every hour and writes the output to a rotating set of log files, keeping a day's worth of logs:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# event manager applet blockcheck
ciscoasa(config-applet)# description "Log block usage"
ciscoasa(config-applet)# event timer watchdog time 3600
ciscoasa(config-applet)# output rotate 24
Ciscoasa(config-applet)# action 1 cli command "show blocks old"
```

The following example shows an event manager applet that reboots the ASA every day at 1 am, saving the configuration as needed:

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# event manager applet dailyreboot
ciscoasa(config-applet)# description "Reboot every night"
ciscoasa(config-applet)# event timer absolute time 1:00:00
ciscoasa(config-applet)# output none
ciscoasa(config-applet)# action 1 cli command "reload save-config noconfirm"
```

The following example shows event manager applets that disable the given interface between midnight and 3 am.

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# event manager applet disableintf
Ciscoasa(config-applet)# description "Disable the interface at midnight"
ciscoasa(config-applet)# event timer absolute time 0:00:00
Ciscoasa(config-applet)# output none
Ciscoasa(config-applet)# action 1 cli command "interface GigabitEthernet 0/0"
ciscoasa(config-applet)# action 2 cli command "shutdown"
ciscoasa(config-applet)# action 3 cli command "write memory"
ciscoasa(config)# event manager applet enableintf
Ciscoasa(config-applet)# description "Enable the interface at 3am"
```
Monitoring the EEM

See the following commands to monitor the EEM.

- `clear configure event manager`
  This command removes the event manager running configuration.

- `clear configure event manager applet appletname`
  This command removes the named event manager applet from the configuration.

- `show counters protocol eem`
  This command shows the counters for the event manager.

- `show event manager`
  This command shows information about the configured event manager applets, including hit counts and when the event manager applets were last invoked.

- `show memory logging, show memory logging include`
  These commands show statistics about the memory allocations and memory usage.

- `show running-config event manager`
  This command shows the running configuration of the event manager.
# History for the EEM

Table 51: History for the EEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Embedded Event Manager (EEM)</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>The EEM service enables you to debug problems and provides general purpose logging for troubleshooting. There are two components: events to which the EEM responds or listens, and event manager applets that define actions as well as the events to which the EEM responds. You may configure multiple event manager applets to respond to different events and perform different actions. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>event manager applet</code>, <code>description</code>, <code>event syslog id</code>, <code>event none</code>, `event timer {watchdog time seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory tracking for the EEM</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>We have added a new debugging feature to log memory allocations and memory usage, and to respond to memory logging wrap events. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>memory logging</code>, <code>show memory logging</code>, <code>show memory logging include</code>, <code>event memory-logging-wrap</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 40

Testing and Troubleshooting

This chapter describes how to troubleshoot the Cisco ASA and test basic connectivity.

- Recover Enable and Telnet Passwords, on page 1135
- View Debugging Messages, on page 1140
- Packet Capture, on page 1140
- View the Crash Dump, on page 1146
- View the Coredump, on page 1146
- vCPU Usage in the ASAv, on page 1146
- Test Your Configuration, on page 1148
- Monitoring Connections, on page 1160
- History for Testing and Troubleshooting, on page 1160

Recover Enable and Telnet Passwords

If you forget the enable or Telnet passwords, you can recover them. The procedure differs by device type. You must perform the task using the CLI.

Recover Passwords on the ASA

To recover passwords for the ASA, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to the ASA console port.
Step 2 Power off the ASA, then power it on.
Step 3 After startup, press the Escape key when you are prompted to enter ROMMON mode.
Step 4 To update the configuration register value, enter the following command:

```plaintext
rommon #1> confreg 0x41
Update Config Register (0x41) in NVRAM...
```

Step 5 To set the ASA to ignore the startup configuration, enter the following command:
The ASA displays the current configuration register value, and asks whether you want to change it:

```
Current Configuration Register: 0x00000041
Configuration Summary:
  boot default image from Flash
  ignore system configuration
```

Do you wish to change this configuration? y/n [n]: y

---

**Step 6** Record the current configuration register value, so you can restore it later.

**Step 7** At the prompt, enter Y to change the value.

The ASA prompts you for new values.

**Step 8** Accept the default values for all settings, except for the "disable system configuration?" value.

**Step 9** At the prompt, enter Y.

**Step 10** Reload the ASA by entering the following command:

```
rommon #2> boot
Launching BootLoader...
Boot configuration file contains 1 entry.
Loading disk0:/asa800-226-k8.bin... Booting...Loading...
```

The ASA loads the default configuration instead of the startup configuration.

**Step 11** Access the privileged EXEC mode by entering the following command:

```
ciscoasa# enable
```

**Step 12** When prompted for the password, press Enter.

The password is blank.

**Step 13** Load the startup configuration by entering the following command:

```
ciscoasa# copy startup-config running-config
```

**Step 14** Access the global configuration mode by entering the following command:

```
ciscoasa# configure terminal
```

**Step 15** Change the passwords, as required, in the default configuration by entering the following commands:

```
ciscoasa(config)# password password
ciscoasa(config)# enable password password
ciscoasa(config)# username name password password
```
Step 16 Load the default configuration by entering the following command:

```ciscoasa(config)# no config-register```

The default configuration register value is 0x1. See the command reference for more information about the configuration register.

Step 17 Save the new passwords to the startup configuration by entering the following command:

```ciscoasa(config)# copy running-config startup-config```

---

**Recover Passwords on the ASA 5506-X, ASA 5508-X, and ASA 5516-X**

To recover passwords for the ASA 5506-X, ASA 5508-X, and ASA 5516-X perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Connect to the ASA console port.

**Step 2** Power off the ASA, then power it on.

**Step 3** After startup, press the Escape key when you are prompted to enter ROMMON mode.

**Step 4** To update the configuration register value, enter the following command:

```
rommon #1> confreg 0x41
```

You must reset or power cycle for new config to take effect.

The ASA displays the current configuration register value and a list of configuration options. Record the current configuration register value, so you can restore it later.

Configuration Register: 0x00000041

Configuration Summary

| 0 | password recovery |
| 1 | display break prompt |
| 2 | ignore system configuration |
| 3 | auto-boot image in disks |
| 4 | console baud: 9600  
  boot: .... auto-boot index 1 image in disks |

**Step 5** Reload the ASA by entering the following command:

```
rommon #2> boot
```

Launching BootLoader...

Boot configuration file contains 1 entry.

Loading disk0:/asa932-226-k8.bin... Booting...Loading...
The ASA loads the default configuration instead of the startup configuration.

**Step 6**
Access the privileged EXEC mode by entering the following command:

```
ciscoasa# enable
```

**Step 7**
When prompted for the password, press Enter.
The password is blank.

**Step 8**
Load the startup configuration by entering the following command:

```
ciscoasa# copy startup-config running-config
```

**Step 9**
Access the global configuration mode by entering the following command:

```
ciscoasa# configure terminal
```

**Step 10**
Change the passwords, as required, in the default configuration by entering the following commands:

```
ciscoasa(config)# password password
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# enable password password
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# username name password password
```

**Step 11**
Load the default configuration by entering the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# no config-register
```

The default configuration register value is 0x1. See the command reference for more information about the configuration register.

**Step 12**
Save the new passwords to the startup configuration by entering the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# copy running-config startup-config
```

---

### Recover Passwords or Images on the ASAv

To recover passwords or images on the ASAv, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Copy the running configuration to a backup file on the ASAv:

```
copy running-config filename
```

**Example:**
Step 2  Restart the ASAv:
                       reload

Step 3  From the GNU GRUB menu, press the down arrow, choose the <filename> with no configuration load option, then press Enter. The filename is the default boot image filename on the ASAv. The default boot image is never automatically booted through the fallback command. Then load the selected boot image.

Example:

GNU GRUB version 2.0(12)4
bootflash:/asa100123-20-smp-k8.bin
bootflash: /asa100123-20-smp-k8.bin with no configuration load

Step 4  Copy the backup configuration file to the running configuration.

        copy filename running-config

Example:

ciscoasa (config)# copy backup.cfg running-config

Step 5  Reset the password.

        enable password password

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# enable password cisco123

Step 6  Save the new configuration.

        write memory

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# write memory

---

**Disable Password Recovery**

**Note**

You cannot disable password recovery on the ASAv.
To disable password recovery to ensure that unauthorized users cannot use the password recovery mechanism to compromise the ASA, perform the following steps.

Before you begin

On the ASA, the `no service password-recovery` command prevents you from entering ROMMON mode with the configuration intact. When you enter ROMMON mode, the ASA prompts you to erase all Flash file systems. You cannot enter ROMMON mode without first performing this erasure. If you choose not to erase the Flash file system, the ASA reloads. Because password recovery depends on using ROMMON mode and maintaining the existing configuration, this erasure prevents you from recovering a password. However, disabling password recovery prevents unauthorized users from viewing the configuration or inserting different passwords. In this case, to restore the system to an operating state, load a new image and a backup configuration file, if available.

The `service password-recovery` command appears in the configuration file for information only. When you enter the command at the CLI prompt, the setting is saved in NVRAM. The only way to change the setting is to enter the command at the CLI prompt. Loading a new configuration with a different version of the command does not change the setting. If you disable password recovery when the ASA is configured to ignore the startup configuration at startup (in preparation for password recovery), then the ASA changes the setting to load the startup configuration as usual. If you use failover, and the standby unit is configured to ignore the startup configuration, then the same change is made to the configuration register when the `no service password-recovery` command replicates to the standby unit.

Procedure

Disable password recovery.

`no service password-recovery`

Example:

```
ciscoasa (config)# no service password-recovery
```

View Debugging Messages

Because debugging output is assigned high priority in the CPU process, it can render the system unusable. For this reason, use `debug` commands only to troubleshoot specific problems or during troubleshooting sessions with Cisco TAC. Moreover, it is best to use `debug` commands during periods of less network traffic and fewer users. Debugging during these periods decreases the likelihood that increased `debug` command processing overhead will affect system use. To enable debugging messages, see the `debug` commands in the command reference.

Packet Capture

Capturing packets may be useful when troubleshooting connectivity problems or monitoring suspicious activity. We recommend that you contact Cisco TAC if you want to use the packet capture service.
Guidelines for Packet Capture

Context Mode

- You can configure captures on the cluster control link within a context; only the packet that is associated with the context sent in the cluster control link is captured.

- You can only configure one capture for a shared VLAN; if you configure a capture in multiple contexts on the shared VLAN, then only the last capture that was configured is used.

- If you remove the last-configured (active) capture, no captures become active, even if you have previously configured a capture in another context; you must remove the capture and add it again to make it active.

- All traffic that enters the interface to which the capture is attached is captured, including traffic to other contexts on the shared VLAN. Therefore, if you enable a capture in Context A for a VLAN that is also used by Context B, both Context A and Context B ingress traffic are captured.

- For egress traffic, only the traffic of the context with the active capture is captured. The only exception is when you do not enable the ICMP inspection (therefore the ICMP traffic does not have a session in the accelerated path). In this case, both ingress and egress ICMP traffic for all contexts on the shared VLAN is captured.

Additional Guidelines

- If the ASA receives packets with an incorrectly formatted TCP header and drops them because of the invalid-tcp-hdr-length ASP drop reason, the show capture command output on the interface where those packets are received does not show those packets.

- You can only capture IP traffic; you cannot capture non-IP packets such as ARPs.

- For inline SGT tagged packets, captured packets contain an additional CMD header that your PCAP viewer might not understand.

- Packet captures include packets that the system modifies or injects into the connection due to inspection, NAT, TCP normalization, or other features that adjust the content of a packet.

Capture Packets

To capture packets, perform the following steps.

Procedure

Step 1

Enable packet capture capabilities for packet snifffing and network fault isolation:

Example:

```
ciscoasa# capture captest interface inside
```

You must configure an interface for any packets to be captured. Use the same capture_name on multiple capture statements to capture multiple types of traffic.
The `type asp-drop` keyword captures packets dropped by the accelerated security path. In a cluster, dropped forwarded data packets from one unit to another are also captured. In multiple context mode, when this option is issued in the system execution space, all dropped data packets are captured; when this option is issued in a context, only dropped data packets that enter from interfaces belonging to the context are captured.

The `type raw-data` keywords capture inbound and outbound packets. This setting is the default.

The `inline-tag tag` keyword-argument pair specifies a tag for a particular SGT value or leaves it unspecified to capture a tagged packet with any SGT value.

The `buffer` keyword defines the buffer size used to store the packet. When the byte buffer is full, packet capture stops. When used in a cluster, this is the per-unit size, not the sum of all units. The `circular-buffer` keyword overwrites the buffer, starting from the beginning, when the buffer is full.

The `interface` keyword sets the name of the interface on which to use packet capture.

To capture packets on the dataplane, use the `asa_dataplane` keyword. To filter packets captured on an add-on module backplane, use the `asa_dataplane` option and follow these guidelines: In single mode, the backplane control packets bypass the access list and are captured. In multiple context mode, only control packets are captured in the system execution space. Data packets are captured in the context.

The `match` keyword captures matching the protocol and source and destination IP addresses and optional ports. You can use this keyword up to three times in one command. The `any` keyword captures IPv4 traffic only. You can use the `any4` and `any6` keywords to capture the matching IPv4 and IPv6 network traffic respectively. The operator can be one of the following:

- `lt`—less than
- `gt`—greater than
- `eq`—equal to

The `real-time` keyword displays the captured packets continuously in real-time.

The `reinject-hide` keyword specifies that no re injected packets will be captured and applies only in a clustering environment.

**Note** If ACL optimization is configured, you cannot use the `access-list` command in capture. You can only use the `access-group` command. An error appears if you try to use the `access-list` command in this case.

**Step 2** Capture cluster control-link traffic:

```
capture capture_name {type lacp interface interface_id [buffer buf_size] [packet-length bytes ] [circular-buffer] [real-time [dump] [detail]]
capture capture_name interface cluster [buffer buf_size] [ethernet-type type] [packet-length bytes ] [circular-buffer] [trace [trace-count number]] [real-time [dump] [detail]] [trace] [match protocol {host source-ip | source-ip mask | any | any4|any6} [operator src_port] {host dest_ip |dest_ip mask | any | any4|any6} [operator dest_port]]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# capture ccl type lacp interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ciscoasa# capture ccl interface cluster match udp any eq 49495 any
ciscoasa# capture ccl interface cluster match udp any eq 49495
```
You can capture cluster control link traffic in two ways: to capture all the traffic on the cluster control link, use the `cluster` keyword for the interface name. To capture only cLACP packets, specify `type lacp`, and specify the physical interface ID instead of the interface name. There are two types of packets on the cluster control link: control plane packets and data plane packets, which both include forwarded data traffic and cluster LU messages. The TTL field in the IP address header is encoded to differentiate between these two types of packets. When forwarded data packets are captured, their clustering trailers are included in the capture file for debugging purposes.

**Step 3**
Capture packets cluster-wide:

```
cluster exec capture capture_name arguments
```

**Step 4**
Stop the packet capture:

```
no capture capture_name
```

To terminate a real-time packet capture, enter `Ctrl + c`. To permanently remove the capture, use the `no` form of this command. The real-time option applies only to `raw-data` and `asp-drop` captures.

**Step 5**
To manually stop the packet capture without removing packets from the buffer:

```
capture name stop
```

**Step 6**
To start the capture again:

```
no capture name stop
```

**Step 7**
Capture persistent packet traces on cluster units:

```
cluster exec capture_test persist
```

**Step 8**
Clear persistent packet traces:

```
cluster exec clear packet-trace
```

**Step 9**
Capture decrypted IPsec packets:

```
cluster exec capture_test include-decrypted
```

**Step 10**
Clear the capture:

```
clear capture capture_name
```

**Examples**

**Control Plane Packets**

All packets to and from the control plane have a TTL of 255, and port number 49495 is used for the clustering control-plane listen port. The following example shows how to create a LACP capture for the clustering environment:

```
ciscoasa# capture lacp type lacp interface GigabitEthernet0/0
```

The following example shows how to create a capture for control path packets in the clustering link:

```
ciscoasa# capture cp interface cluster match udp any eq 49495 any
```
Data Plane Packets

Data packets include those forwarded from one unit to another unit (its connection owner) and cluster LU messages. Regular cluster LU update messages have a TTL of 254, and there is a special LU packet that has a TTL of 253. This special LU packet is only for TCP, and it only happens when the director elects a new flow owner; the director sends back the requesting packet along with the CLU_FULL update packet. The LU packet is filled with the original packet's L3/L4 header to avoid a potential race condition at the receiver side. Forwarded data packets have a TTL of less than 4. The following example shows how to create a capture for data path packets in the cluster control link. To capture all inter-cluster dataplane "flow logical update" messages, use port 4193.

```
ciscoasa# access-list ccl extended permit udp any any eq 4193
```

```
ciscoasa# access-list ccl extended permit udp any eq 4193 any
```

```
ciscoasa# capture dp interface cluster access-list ccl
```

View a Packet Capture

You can view a packet capture at the CLI, in a browser, or download a capture to a server of your choice.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
View the capture at the CLI:
```
[cluster exec] show capture [capture_name] [access-list access_list_name] [count number] [decode] [detail] [dump] [packet-number number]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# show capture capin
```

```
8 packets captured

1: 03:24:35.526812 192.168.10.10 > 203.0.113.3: icmp: echo request
2: 03:24:35.527224 203.0.113.3 > 192.168.10.10: icmp: echo reply
3: 03:24:35.528247 192.168.10.10 > 203.0.113.3: icmp: echo request
4: 03:24:35.528582 203.0.113.3 > 192.168.10.10: icmp: echo reply
5: 03:24:35.529345 192.168.10.10 > 203.0.113.3: icmp: echo request
6: 03:24:35.529681 203.0.113.3 > 192.168.10.10: icmp: echo reply
7: 03:24:35.530162 192.168.10.10 > 203.0.113.3: icmp: echo request
8: 03:24:35.530757 203.0.113.3 > 192.168.10.10: icmp: echo reply
```

The **access-list** keyword displays information for packets that are based on IP or higher fields for the specific access list identification.

The **cluster exec** keyword lets you issue the **show capture** command in one unit and run the command in all the other units at the same time.

The **count** keyword displays the number of packets specified data.

The **decode** keyword is useful when a capture of type **isakmp** is applied to an interface. All ISAKMP data flowing through that interface will be captured after decryption and shown with more information after
decoding the fields. The decoded output of the packets depend on the protocol of the packet. Typically, this command supports IP decode for the ICMP, UDP, and TCP protocols. From version 9.10(1), this command also supports IP decode for GRE and IPinIP.

The **detail** keyword displays additional protocol information for each packet.

The **dump** keyword displays a hexadecimal dump of the packets that are transported over the data link.

The **packet-number** keyword starts the display at the specified packet number.

**Step 2**
View the packet capture with your browser:

```
https://ip_of_asa/admin/capture/capture_name/pcap
```

If you leave out the **pcap** keyword, then only the equivalent of the `show capture capture_name` command output is provided.

In multiple context mode, the **copy capture** command is available only in the system execution space.

**Step 3**
Copy the packet capture to a server. This example shows FTP.

```
[cluster exec] copy /pcap capture:[context-name/]capture_name ftp://username:password@server_ip/path
```

If you leave out the **pcap** keyword, then only the equivalent of the `show capture capture_name` command output is provided.

---

**Examples**
The following example shows a type asp-drop capture:

```
ciscoasa# capture asp-drop type asp-drop acl-drop
ciscoasa# show capture asp-drop

2 packets captured
1: 04:12:10.428093 192.168.10.10.34327 > 10.94.0.51.15868: S
   2669456341:2669456341(0) win 4128 <mss 536> Drop-reason: (acl-drop)
   Flow is denied by configured rule
2: 04:12:12.427330 192.168.10.10.34327 > 10.94.0.51.15868: S
   2669456341:2669456341(0) win 4128 <mss 536> Drop-reason: (acl-drop)
   Flow is denied by configured rule
2 packets shown

ciscoasa# show capture asp-drop

2 packets captured
1: 04:12:10.428093 192.168.10.10.34327 > 10.94.0.51.15868: S
   2669456341:2669456341(0) win 4128 <mss 536> Drop-reason: (acl-drop)
   Flow is denied by configured rule
2: 04:12:12.427330 192.168.10.10.34327 > 10.94.0.51.15868: S
   2669456341:2669456341(0) win 4128 <mss 536> Drop-reason: (acl-drop)
   Flow is denied by configured rule
2 packets shown

ciscoasa# show capture asp-drop

2 packets captured
```

The following example shows an ethernet-type capture:

```
ciscoasa# capture arp ethernet-type arp interface inside
```

---

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1145
ciscoasa# show cap arp

22 packets captured

1: 05:32:52.119485 arp who-has 10.10.3.13 tell 10.10.3.12
2: 05:32:52.481862 arp who-has 192.168.10.123 tell 192.168.100.10
3: 05:32:52.481878 arp who-has 192.168.10.50 tell 192.168.100.10
4: 05:32:53.409723 arp who-has 10.106.44.135 tell 10.106.44.244
5: 05:32:53.772085 arp who-has 10.106.44.108 tell 10.106.44.248
6: 05:32:54.782429 arp who-has 10.106.44.135 tell 10.106.44.244
7: 05:32:54.784695 arp who-has 10.106.44.1 tell 11.11.11.11

View the Crash Dump

If the ASA or ASAv crashes, you can view the crash dump information. We recommend that you contact Cisco TAC if you want to interpret the crash dump. See the `show crashdump` command in the command reference.

View the Coredump

A coredump is a snapshot of the running program when the program has terminated abnormally or crashed. Coredumps are used to diagnose or debug errors and save a crash for future off-site analysis. Cisco TAC may request that you enable the coredump feature to troubleshoot application or system crashes on the ASA or ASAv. See the `coredump` command in the command reference.

vCPU Usage in the ASAv

The ASAv vCPU usage shows the amount of vCPUs used for the data path, control point, and external processes.

The vSphere reported vCPU usage includes the ASAv usage as described plus:

- ASAv idle time
- %SYS overhead used for the ASAv VM
- Overhead of moving packets between vSwitches, vNICs, and pNICs. This overhead can be quite significant.

CPU Usage Example

The following is an example in which the reported vCPU usage is substantially different:

- ASAv reports: 40%
- DP: 35%
- External Processes: 5%
- vSphere reports: 95%
• ASA (as ASA reports): 40%
• ASA idle polling: 10%
• Overhead: 45%

The overhead is used to perform hypervisor functions and to move packets between NICs and vNICs using the vSwitch.

Usage can exceed 100% because the ESXi server can use additional compute resources for overhead on behalf of the ASAv.

VMware CPU Usage Reporting

In vSphere, click the VM Performance tab, then click Advanced to display the Chart Options drop-down list, which shows vCPU usage for each state (%USER, %IDLE, %SYS, and so on) of the VM. This information is useful for understanding VMware’s perspective on where CPU resources are being used.

On the ESXi server shell (you access the shell by using SSH to connect to the host), esxtop is available. Esxtop has a similar look and feel to the Linux top command and provides VM state information for vSphere performance, including the following:

• Details on vCPU, memory, and network usage
• vCPU usage for each state of each VM.
• Memory (type M while running) and network (type N while running), as well as statistics and the number of RX drops

ASA v and vCenter Graphs

There are differences in the CPU % numbers between the ASA v and vCenter:

• The vCenter graph numbers are always higher than the ASA v numbers.
• vCenter calls it %CPU usage; the ASA v calls it %CPU utilization.

The terms “%CPU utilization” and “%CPU usage” mean different things:

• CPU utilization provides statistics for physical CPUs.
• CPU usage provides statistics for logical CPUs, which is based on CPU hyperthreading. But because only one vCPU is used, hyperthreading is not turned on.

vCenter calculates the CPU % usage as follows:

Amount of actively used virtual CPUs, specified as a percentage of the total available CPUs

This calculation is the host view of the CPU usage, not the guest operating system view, and is the average CPU utilization over all available virtual CPUs in the virtual machine.

For example, if a virtual machine with one virtual CPU is running on a host that has four physical CPUs and the CPU usage is 100%, the virtual machine is using one physical CPU completely. The virtual CPU usage calculation is Usage in MHz / number of virtual CPUs x core frequency
When you compare the usage in MHz, both the vCenter and ASAv numbers match. According to the vCenter graph, MHz % CPU usage is calculated as $60 / (2499 \times 1 \text{ vCPU}) = 2.4$

**Test Your Configuration**

This section describes how to test connectivity for the single mode ASA or for each security context, how to ping the ASA interfaces, and how to allow hosts on one interface to ping through to hosts on another interface.

**Test Basic Connectivity: Pinging Addresses**

Ping is a simple command that lets you determine if a particular address is alive and responsive. The following topics explain more about the command and what types of testing you can accomplish with it.

**What You Can Test Using Ping**

When you ping a device, a packet is sent to the device and the device returns a reply. This process enables network devices to discover, identify, and test each other.

You can use ping to do the following tests:

- Loopback testing of two interfaces—You can initiate a ping from one interface to another on the same ASA, as an external loopback test to verify basic “up” status and operation of each interface.

- Pinging to an ASA—You can ping an interface on another ASA to verify that it is up and responding.

- Pinging through an ASA—You can ping through an intermediate ASA by pinging a device on the other side of the ASA. The packets will pass through two of the intermediate ASA’s interfaces as they go in each direction. This action performs a basic test of the interfaces, operation, and response time of the intermediate unit.

- Pinging to test questionable operation of a network device—You can ping from an ASA interface to a network device that you suspect is functioning incorrectly. If the interface is configured correctly and an echo is not received, there might be problems with the device.

- Pinging to test intermediate communications—You can ping from an ASA interface to a network device that is known to be functioning correctly. If the echo is received, the correct operation of any intermediate devices and physical connectivity is confirmed.

**Choosing Between ICMP and TCP Ping**

The ASA includes the traditional ping, which sends ICMP Echo Request packets and gets Echo Reply packets in return. This is the standard tool and works well if all intervening network devices allow ICMP traffic. With ICMP ping, you can ping IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, or host names.

However, some networks prohibit ICMP. If this is true of your network, you can instead use TCP ping to test network connectivity. With TCP ping, the ping sends TCP SYN packets, and considers the ping a success if it receives a SYN-ACK in response. With TCP ping, you can ping IPv4 addresses or host names, but you cannot ping IPv6 addresses.

Keep in mind that a successful ICMP or TCP ping simply means that the address you are using is alive and responding to that specific type of traffic. This means that basic connectivity is working. Other policies running on a device could prevent specific types of traffic from successfully getting through a device.
Enable ICMP

By default, you can ping from a high security interface to a low security interface. You just need to enable ICMP inspection to allow returning traffic through. If you want to ping from low to high, then you need to apply an ACL to allow traffic.

When pinging an ASA interface, any ICMP rules applied to the interface must allow Echo Request and Echo Response packets. ICMP rules are optional: if you do not configure them, all ICMP traffic to an interface is allowed.

This procedure explains all of ICMP configuration you might need to complete to enable ICMP pinging of ASA interfaces, or for pinging through an ASA.

Procedure

Step 1
Ensure ICMP rules allow Echo Request/Echo Response.

ICMP rules are optional and apply to ICMP packets sent directly to an interface. If you do not apply ICMP rules, all ICMP access is allowed. In this case, no action is required.

However, if you do implement ICMP rules, ensure that you include at least the following on each interface, replacing “inside” with the name of an interface on your device.

```
ciscoasa(config)# icmp permit 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 echo inside
ciscoasa(config)# icmp permit 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 echo-reply inside
```

Step 2
Ensure access rules allow ICMP.

When pinging a host through an ASA, access rules must allow ICMP traffic to leave and return. The access rule must at least allow Echo Request/Echo Reply ICMP packets. You can add these rules as global rules.

Assuming you already have access rules applied to interfaces or applied globally, simply add these rules to the relevant ACL, for example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list outside_access_in extended permit icmp any any echo

ciscoasa(config)# access-list outside_access_in extended permit icmp any any echo-reply
```

Alternatively, just allow all ICMP:

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list outside_access_in extended permit icmp any any
```

If you do not have access rules, you will need to also allow the other type of traffic you want, because applying any access rules to an interface adds an implicit deny, so all other traffic will be dropped. Use the `access-group` command to apply the ACL to an interface or globally.

If you are simply adding the rule for testing purposes, you can use the `no` form of the `access-list` command to remove the rule from the ACL. If the entire ACL is simply for testing purposes, use the `no access-group` command to remove the ACL from the interface.

Step 3
Enable ICMP inspection.
ICMP inspection is needed when pinging through the ASA, as opposed to pinging an interface. Inspection allows returning traffic (that is, the Echo Reply packet) to return to the host that initiated the ping, and also ensures there is one response per packet, which prevents certain types of attack.

You can simply enable ICMP inspection in the default global inspection policy.

```
ciscoasa(config)# policy-map global_policy
ciscoasa(config-pmap)# class inspection_default
    ciscoasa(config-pmap-c)# inspect icmp
```

### Ping Hosts

To ping any device, you simply enter `ping` with the IP address or host name, such as `ping 10.1.1.1` or `ping www.example.com`. For TCP ping, you include the `tcp` keyword and the destination port, such as `ping tcp www.example.com 80`. That is usually the extent of any test you need to run.

Example output for a successful ping:

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to out-pc, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
```

If the ping fails, the output indicates `?` for each failed attempt, and the success rate is less than 100 percent (complete failure is 0 percent):

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.132.80.101, timeout is 2 seconds:
????
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

However, you can also add parameters to control some aspects of the ping. Following are your basic options:

- **ICMP ping.**
  ```
  ping [if_name] host [repeat count] [timeout seconds] [data pattern] [size bytes] [validate]
  ```
  Where:
  - `if_name` is the name of the interface by which the host is accessible. If you do not include a name, the routing table is used to determine the interface to use.
  - `host` is the IPv4, IPv6, or host name of the host you are pinging.
  - `repeat count` is how many packets to send. The default is 5.
  - `timeout seconds` is the number of seconds for each packet to time out if no response occurs. The default is 2.
  - `data pattern` is the hexadecimal pattern to use in the packets sent. The default is 0xabcd.
  - `size bytes` is the length of the packet sent. The default is 100 bytes.
  - `validate` indicates that you want reply data validated.

- **TCP ping.**
ping tcp [if_name] host [port] [repeat count] [timeout seconds] [source host [ports]]

Where:

- **if_name** is the interface through which the source sends the ping. If you do not include a name, the routing table is used.
- **host** is the IPv4 address or host name of the destination you are pinging. You cannot use TCP ping with IPv6 addresses.
- **port** is the TCP port on the host you are pinging.
- **repeat** and **timeout** have the same meaning as above.
- **source host port** indicates the source host and port for the ping. Use port 0 to get a random port.

Interactive ping.

ping

By entering ping without parameters, you are prompted for interface, destination, and other parameters, including extended parameters not available as keywords. Use this method if you have need for extensive control over the ping packets.

Test ASA Connectivity Systematically

If you want to do a more systematic test of ASA connectivity, you can use the following general procedure.

**Before you begin**

If you want to see the syslog messages mentioned in the procedure, enable logging (the **logging enable** command, or Configuration > Device Management > Logging > Logging Setup in ASDM).

Although unnecessary, you can also enable ICMP debug to see messages on the ASA console as you ping ASA interfaces from external devices (you will not see debug messages for pings that go through the ASA). We recommend that you only enable pinging and debugging messages during troubleshooting, as they can affect performance. The following example enables ICMP debugging, sets syslog messages to be sent to Telnet or SSH sessions and sends them to those sessions, and enables logging. Instead of using the **logging monitor debug** command, you can alternately use the **logging buffer debug** command to send log messages to a buffer, and then view them later using the **show logging** command.

```
ciscoasa(config)# debug icmp trace
  ciscoasa(config)# logging monitor debug
ciscoasa(config)# terminal monitor
ciscoasa(config)# logging enable
```

With this configuration, you would see something like the following for a successful ping from an external host (209.165.201.2) to the ASA outside interface (209.165.201.1):

```
ciscoasa(config)# debug icmp trace
Inbound ICMP echo reply (len 32 id 1 seq 256) 209.165.201.1 > 209.165.201.2
Outbound ICMP echo request (len 32 id 1 seq 512) 209.165.201.2 > 209.165.201.1
Inbound ICMP echo reply (len 32 id 1 seq 512) 209.165.201.1 > 209.165.201.2
Outbound ICMP echo request (len 32 id 1 seq 768) 209.165.201.2 > 209.165.201.1
Inbound ICMP echo reply (len 32 id 1 seq 768) 209.165.201.1 > 209.165.201.2
```
Outbound ICMP echo request (len 32 id 1 seq 1024) 209.165.201.2 > 209.165.201.1
Inbound ICMP echo reply (len 32 id 1 seq 1024) 209.165.201.1 > 209.165.201.2

The output shows the ICMP packet length (32 bytes), the ICMP packet identifier (1), and the ICMP sequence number (the ICMP sequence number starts at 0, and is incremented each time that a request is sent).

When you are finished testing, disable debugging. Leaving the configuration in place can pose performance and security risks. If you enabled logging just for testing, you can disable it also.

ciscoasa(config)# no debug icmp trace
ciscoasa(config)# no logging monitor debug
ciscoasa(config)# no terminal monitor
ciscoasa(config)# no logging enable

Procedure

Step 1  Draw a diagram of your single-mode ASA or security context that shows the interface names, security levels, and IP addresses. The diagram should also include any directly connected routers and a host on the other side of the router from which you will ping the ASA.

Figure 71: Network Diagram with Interfaces, Routers, and Hosts

Step 2  Ping each ASA interface from the directly connected routers. For transparent mode, ping the BVI IP address. This test ensures that the ASA interfaces are active and that the interface configuration is correct.
A ping might fail if the ASA interface is not active, the interface configuration is incorrect, or if a switch between the ASA and a router is down (see the following figure). In this case, no debugging messages or syslog messages appear, because the packet never reaches the ASA.

Figure 72: Ping Failure at the ASA Interface

Figure 73: Ping Failure Because of IP Addressing Problems

If the ping reply does not return to the router, then a switch loop or redundant IP addresses might exist (see the following figure).

Step 3
Ping each ASA interface from a remote host. For transparent mode, ping the BVI IP address. This test checks whether the directly connected router can route the packet between the host and the ASA, and whether the ASA can correctly route the packet back to the host.

A ping might fail if the ASA does not have a return route to the host through the intermediate router (see the following figure). In this case, the debugging messages show that the ping was successful, but syslog message 110001 appears, indicating a routing failure has occurred.

Figure 74: Ping Failure Because the ASA Has No Return Route

Step 4
Ping from an ASA interface to a network device that you know is functioning correctly.
• If the ping is not received, a problem with the transmitting hardware or interface configuration may exist.
• If the ASA interface is configured correctly and it does not receive an echo reply from the “known good” device, problems with the interface hardware receiving function may exist. If a different interface with “known good” receiving capability can receive an echo after pinging the same “known good” device, the hardware receiving problem of the first interface is confirmed.

Step 5
Ping from the host or router through the source interface to another host or router on another interface. Repeat this step for as many interface pairs as you want to check. If you use NAT, this test shows that NAT is operating correctly.

If the ping succeeds, a syslog message appears to confirm the address translation for routed mode (305009 or 305011) and that an ICMP connection was established (302020). You can also enter either the `show xlate` or `show conns` command to view this information.
The ping might fail because NAT is not configured correctly. In this case, a syslog message appears, showing that the NAT failed (305005 or 305006). If the ping is from an outside host to an inside host, and you do not have a static translation, you get message 106010.

**Figure 75: Ping Failure Because the ASA is Not Translating Addresses**

---

**Trace Routes to Hosts**

If you are having problems sending traffic to an IP address, you can trace the route to the host to determine if there is a problem on the network path.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Make the ASA Visible on Trace Routes, on page 1154.

**Step 2**  
Determine Packet Routes, on page 1156.

---

**Make the ASA Visible on Trace Routes**

By default, the ASA does not appear on traceroutes as a hop. To make it appear, you need to decrement the time-to-live on packets that pass through the ASA, and increase the rate limit on ICMP unreachable messages.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Create an L3/L4 class map to identify the traffic for which you want to customize connection settings.

```
class-map name
match parameter
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# class-map CONNS
```
```
ciscoasa(config-cmap)# match any
```

For information on matching statements, see the Service Policy chapter in the firewall configuration guide.

**Step 2**  
Add or edit a policy map that sets the actions to take with the class map traffic, and identify the class map.

```
policy-map name class name
```

**Example:**
In the default configuration, the global_policy policy map is assigned globally to all interfaces. If you want to edit the global_policy, enter global_policy as the policy name. For the class map, specify the class you created earlier in this procedure.

**Step 3**
Decrement time-to-live (TTL) on packets that match the class.

```
set connection decrement-ttl
```

**Step 4**
If you are editing an existing service policy (such as the default global policy called global_policy), you can skip this step. Otherwise, activate the policy map on one or more interfaces.

```
service-policy policymap_name {global | interface interface_name}
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# service-policy global_policy global
```

The `global` keyword applies the policy map to all interfaces, and `interface` applies the policy to one interface. Only one global policy is allowed. You can override the global policy on an interface by applying a service policy to that interface. You can only apply one policy map to each interface.

**Step 5**
Increase the rate limit on ICMP Unreachable messages so that the ASA will appear on trace route output.

```
icmp unreachable rate-limit rate burst-size size
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# icmp unreachable rate-limit 50 burst-size 1
```

The rate limit can be 1-100, with 1 being the default. The burst size is meaningless, but must be 1-10.

---

**Example**
The following example decrements TTL for all traffic globally and increase the ICMP unreachable limit to 50.

```
ciscoasa(config)# class-map global-policy
ciscoasa(config-cmap)# match any
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# policy-map global_policy
ciscoasa(config-pmap)# class global-policy
```
```
ciscoasa(config-pmap-c)# set connection decrement-ttl
```
```
ciscoasa(config-pmap-c)# exit
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# icmp unreachable rate-limit 50 burst-size 6
```
Determine Packet Routes

Use Traceroute to help you to determine the route that packets will take to their destination. A traceroute works by sending UDP packets or ICMPv6 echo to a destination on an invalid port. Because the port is not valid, the routers along the way to the destination respond with an ICMP or ICMPv6 Time Exceeded Message, and report that error to the ASA.

The traceroute shows the result of each probe sent. Every line of output corresponds to a TTL value in increasing order. The following table explains the output symbols.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>No response was received for the probe within the timeout period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>No route to the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nn msec</td>
<td>For each node, the round-trip time (in milliseconds) for the specified number of probes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!N.</td>
<td>ICMP network unreachable. For ICMPv6, address is out of scope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!H</td>
<td>ICMP host unreachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!P</td>
<td>ICMP unreachable. For ICMPv6, port not reachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!A</td>
<td>ICMP administratively prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Unknown ICMP error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure

Trace the route to a destination:

```
traceroute [destination_ip | hostname] [source {source_ip | source-interface}] [numeric] [timeout timeout_value] [probe probe_num] [ttl min_ttl max_ttl] [port port_value] [use-icmp]
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa# traceroute 209.165.200.225
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 209.165.200.225
1 10.83.194.1 0 msec 10 msec 0 msec
2 10.83.193.65 0 msec 0 msec 0 msec
3 10.88.193.101 0 msec 10 msec 0 msec
4 10.88.193.97 0 msec 0 msec 10 msec
5 10.88.239.9 0 msec 10 msec 0 msec
6 10.88.238.65 10 msec 10 msec 0 msec
7 172.16.7.221 70 msec 70 msec 80 msec
8 209.165.200.225 70 msec 70 msec 70 msec
```
```
ciscoasa# traceroute 2002::130
```

Tracing the route to 2002::130

1 5000::2 0 msec 0 msec 0 msec
2 2002::130 10 msec 0 msec 0 msec

Normally, you simply include the destination IP address or hostname, such as traceroute www.example.com. However, you can adjust the characteristics of the trace if desired:

- **source** \{source_ip | source-interface\} — Specifies the interface to use as the source of the trace. You can specify the interface by name or by IP address. For IPv6, you cannot specify the source interface; you can only specify the source IP address. An IPv6 address is valid only if you enabled IPv6 on an ASA interface. In transparent mode, you must use the management address.

- **numeric** — Indicates that only the IP addresses should be shown in the trace route. Without this keyword, the trace route does DNS lookups for addresses and includes DNS names, assuming that you configure DNS.

- **timeout timeout_value** — How long to wait for a response before timing out. The default is 3 seconds.

- **probe probe_num** — How many probes to send at each TTL level. The default is 3.

- **ttl min_ttl max_ttl** — The minimum and maximum time-to-live values for the probes. The minimum default is one, but you can set it to a higher value to suppress the display of known hops. The maximum default is 30. The traceroute terminates when the packet reaches the destination or when the maximum value is reached.

- **port port_value** — The UDP port to use. The default is 33434.

- **use-icmp** — Send ICMP packets instead of UDP packets for probes.

---

**Using the Packet Tracer to Test Policy Configuration**

You can test your policy configuration by modeling a packet based on source and destination addressing and protocol characteristics. The trace does policy lookup to test access rules, NAT, routing, and so forth, to see if the packet would be permitted or denied.

By testing packets this way, you can see the results of your policies and test whether the types of traffic you want to allow or deny are handled as desired. Besides verifying your configuration, you can use the tracer to debug unexpected behavior, such as packets being denied when they should be allowed.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

The command is complicated, so we divided it into parts. Start by choosing the interface and protocol for the trace:

```
packet-tracer input ifc_name [vlan-id vlan_id] [icmp | tcp | udp | rawip | sctp] [inline-tag tag] ...
```

Where:

- **input ifc_name** — The name of the interface from which to start the trace. For a bridge group, specify the bridge group member interface name.
Using the Packet Tracer to Test Policy Configuration

- **vlan-id vlan_id**—(Optional.) The virtual LAN, where packet tracer enters a parent interface, which is later redirected to a sub-interface. VLAN identity is available only when the input interface is not a sub-interface. Valid values range from 1 - 4096.

- **icmp, tcp, udp, rawip, sctp**—The protocol to use. “rawip” is raw IP, that is, IP packets that are not TCP/UDP.

- **inline-tag tag**—(Optional.) The security group tag value embedded in the Layer 2 CMD header. Valid values range from 0 - 65533.

**Step 2**

Next, type in the source address and protocol criteria.

...{src_ip | user username | security-group {name name | tag tag} | fqdn fqdn-string}...

Where:

- **src_ip**—The source IPv4 or IPv6 address for the packet trace.

- **user username**—The user identity in the format of domain\user. The most recently mapped address for the user (if any) is used in the trace.

- **security-group {name name | tag tag}**—The source security group based on the IP-SGT lookup for Trustsec. You can specify a security group name or a tag number.

- **fqdn fqdn-string**—The fully qualified domain name of the source host, IPv4 only.

**Step 3**

Next, type in the protocol characteristics.

- **ICMP**—Enter the ICMP type (1-255), ICMP code (0-255), and optionally, the ICMP identifier. You must use numbers for each variable, for example, 8 for echo.

  type code...[ident]...

- **TCP/UDP/SCTP**—Enter the source port number.

  ...src_port ...

- **Raw IP**—Enter the protocol number, 0-255.

  ...protocol ...

**Step 4**

Finally, type in the destination address criteria, destination port for TCP/UDP traces, and optional keywords, and press **Enter**.

...dmac {dst_ip | security-group {name name | tag tag} | fqdn fqdn-string} dst_port [detailed] [xml]

Where:

- **dst_ip**—The destination IPv4 or IPv6 address for the packet trace.

- **security-group {name name | tag tag}**—The destination security group based on the IP-SGT lookup for Trustsec. You can specify a security group name or a tag number.

- **fqdn fqdn-string**—The fully qualified domain name of the destination host, IPv4 only.

- **dst_port**—The destination port for TCP/UDP/SCTP traces. Do not include this value for ICMP or raw IP traces.

- **dmac**—(Transparent mode) The Destination MAC address.
• **detailed**—Provides detailed trace results information in addition to the normal output.

• **xml**—Displays the trace results in XML format.

**Step 5**

Type in the **persist** option for packet tracer to debug packets across cluster units.

- You can allow simulated packets to egress the ASA by using the **transmit** option.
- To skip security checks like ACL, VPN filters, IPsec spoof, and uRPF, use the **bypass-checks** option.
- Using the **decrypted** option, you can inject a decrypted packet in a VPN tunnel and also simulate a packet that comes across a VPN tunnel.

**Step 6**

Type in the **id** and **origin** for tracking a specific packet in the cluster units.

- **id**—The identity number assigned by the unit that starts the trace.

- **origin**—Indicates the cluster unit that commences the trace.

---

**Example**

The following example traces a TCP packet for the HTTP port from 10.100.10.10 to 10.100.11.11. The result indicates that the packet will be dropped by the implicit deny access rule.

```shell
ciscoasa(config)# packet-tracer input outside tcp 10.100.10.10 80 10.100.11.11 80
```

**Phase: 1**

*Type*: ROUTE-LOOKUP  
*Subtype*: Resolve Egress Interface  
*Result*: ALLOW  
*Config*:  
*Additional Information*:  
found next-hop 10.86.116.1 using egress ifc outside

**Phase: 2**

*Type*: ACCESS-LIST  
*Subtype*:  
*Result*: DROP  
*Config*:  
*Implicit Rule*  
*Additional Information*:  

**Result:**  
input-interface: outside  
input-status: up  
input-line-status: up  
output-interface: NP Identity Ifc  
output-status: up  
output-line-status: up  
Action: drop  
Drop-reason: (acl-drop) Flow is denied by configured rule
Monitoring Connections

To view current connections with information about source, destination, protocol, and so forth, use the `show conn all detail` command.

History for Testing and Troubleshooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 support for <code>traceroute</code></td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>The <code>traceroute</code> command was modified to accept an IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <code>traceroute</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for the packet tracer for bridge group member interfaces</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>You can now use the packet tracer for bridge group member interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We added two new options to the <code>packet-tracer</code> command; <code>vlan-id</code> and <code>dmac</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manually start and stop packet captures</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>You can now manually stop and start the capture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added/Modified commands: <code>capture stop</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feature Name
- Enhanced packet tracer and packet capture capabilities
- Packet capture support for matching IPv6 traffic without using an ACL

### Platform Releases
- 9.9(1)
- 9.10(1)

### Description
- The packet tracer has been enhanced with the following features:
  - Trace a packet when it passes between cluster units.
  - Allow simulated packets to egress the ASA.
  - Bypass security checks for a simulated packet.
  - Treat a simulated packet as an IPsec/SSL decrypted packet.

- The packet capture has been enhanced with the following features:
  - Capture packets after they are decrypted.
  - Capture traces and retain them in the persistent list.

- New or modified commands:
  - `cluster exec capture test trace include-decrypted`
  - `cluster exec capture test trace persist`
  - `cluster exec clear packet-tracer`
  - `cluster exec show packet-tracer id`
  - `cluster exec show packet-tracer origin`
  - `packet-tracer persist`
  - `packet-tracer transmit`
  - `packet-tracer decrypted`
  - `packet-tracer bypass-checks`

- If you use the `match` keyword for the `capture` command, the `any` keyword only matches IPv4 traffic. You can now specify `any4` and `any6` keywords to capture either IPv4 or IPv6 traffic. The `any` keyword continues to match only IPv4 traffic.

- New/Modified commands: `capture match`
History for Testing and Troubleshooting
PART VIII

Monitoring

• Logging, on page 1165
• SNMP, on page 1193
• Alarms for the Cisco ISA 3000, on page 1241
• Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home, on page 1249
Logging

This chapter describes how to log system messages and use them for troubleshooting.

• About Logging, on page 1165
• Guidelines for Logging, on page 1171
• Configure Logging, on page 1173
• Monitoring the Logs, on page 1187
• Examples for Logging, on page 1188
• History for Logging, on page 1189

About Logging

System logging is a method of collecting messages from devices to a server running a syslog daemon. Logging to a central syslog server helps in aggregation of logs and alerts. Cisco devices can send their log messages to a UNIX-style syslog service. A syslog service accepts messages and stores them in files, or prints them according to a simple configuration file. This form of logging provides protected long-term storage for logs. Logs are useful both in routine troubleshooting and in incident handling.

The ASA system logs provide you with information for monitoring and troubleshooting the ASA. With the logging feature, you can do the following:

• Specify which syslog messages should be logged.

• Disable or change the severity level of a syslog message.

• Specify one or more locations where syslog messages should be sent, including:
  • An internal buffer
  • One or more syslog servers
  • ASDM
  • An SNMP management station
  • Specified e-mail addresses
  • Console
  • Telnet and SSH sessions.
• Configure and manage syslog messages in groups, such as by severity level or class of message.

• Specify whether or not a rate-limit is applied to syslog generation.

• Specify what happens to the contents of the internal log buffer when it becomes full: overwrite the buffer, send the buffer contents to an FTP server, or save the contents to internal flash memory.

• Filter syslog messages by locations, severity level, class, or a custom message list.

Logging in Multiple Context Mode

Each security context includes its own logging configuration and generates its own messages. If you log in to the system or admin context, and then change to another context, messages you view in your session are only those messages that are related to the current context.

Syslog messages that are generated in the system execution space, including failover messages, are viewed in the admin context along with messages generated in the admin context. You cannot configure logging or view any logging information in the system execution space.

You can configure the ASA and ASASM to include the context name with each message, which helps you differentiate context messages that are sent to a single syslog server. This feature also helps you to determine which messages are from the admin context and which are from the system; messages that originate in the system execution space use a device ID of system, and messages that originate in the admin context use the name of the admin context as the device ID.

Syslog Message Analysis

The following are some examples of the type of information you can obtain from a review of various syslog messages:

• Connections that are allowed by ASA security policies. These messages help you spot holes that remain open in your security policies.

• Connections that are denied by ASA security policies. These messages show what types of activity are being directed toward your secured inside network.

• Using the ACE deny rate logging feature shows attacks that are occurring on your ASA or ASA Services Module.

• IDS activity messages can show attacks that have occurred.

• User authentication and command usage provide an audit trail of security policy changes.

• Bandwidth usage messages show each connection that was built and torn down as well as the duration and traffic volume used.

• Protocol usage messages show the protocols and port numbers used for each connection.

• Address translation audit trail messages record NAT or PAT connections being built or torn down, which are useful if you receive a report of malicious activity coming from inside your network to the outside world.
Syslog Message Format

Syslog messages begin with a percent sign (%) and are structured as follows:

```
%ASA Level Message_number: Message_text
```

Field descriptions are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>The syslog message facility code for messages that are generated by the ASA and ASASM. This value is always ASA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>1 through 7. The level reflects the severity of the condition described by the syslog message—the lower the number, the more severe the condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message_number</td>
<td>A unique six-digit number that identifies the syslog message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message_text</td>
<td>A text string that describes the condition. This portion of the syslog message sometimes includes IP addresses, port numbers, or usernames.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Severity Levels

The following table lists the syslog message severity levels. You can assign custom colors to each of the severity levels to make it easier to distinguish them in the ASDM log viewers. To configure syslog message color settings, either choose the **Tools > Preferences > Syslog** tab or, in the log viewer itself, click **Color Settings** on the toolbar.

**Table 52: Syslog Message Severity Levels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level Number</th>
<th>Severity Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>emergencies</td>
<td>System is unusable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>alert</td>
<td>Immediate action is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>Critical conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>Error conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>Warning conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>notification</td>
<td>Normal but significant conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>informational</td>
<td>Informational messages only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>debugging</td>
<td>Debugging messages only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

ASA does not generate syslog messages with a severity level of zero (emergencies).
Syslog Message Filtering

You can filter generated syslog messages so that only certain syslog messages are sent to a particular output destination. For example, you could configure the ASA to send all syslog messages to one output destination and to send a subset of those syslog messages to a different output destination.

Specifically, you can direct syslog messages to an output destination according to the following criteria:

- Syslog message ID number
- Syslog message severity level
- Syslog message class (equivalent to a functional area)

You customize these criteria by creating a message list that you can specify when you set the output destination. Alternatively, you can configure the ASA to send a particular message class to each type of output destination independently of the message list.

Syslog Message Classes

You can use syslog message classes in two ways:

- Specify an output location for an entire category of syslog messages. Use the `logging class` command.
- Create a message list that specifies the message class. Use the `logging list` command.

The syslog message class provides a method of categorizing syslog messages by type, equivalent to a feature or function of the device. For example, the rip class denotes RIP routing.

All syslog messages in a particular class share the same initial three digits in their syslog message ID numbers. For example, all syslog message IDs that begin with the digits 611 are associated with the vpc (VPN client) class. Syslog messages associated with the VPN client feature range from 611101 to 611323.

In addition, most of the ISAKMP syslog messages have a common set of prepended objects to help identify the tunnel. These objects precede the descriptive text of a syslog message when available. If the object is not known at the time that the syslog message is generated, the specific heading = value combination does not appear.

The objects are prefixed as follows:

Group = `groupname`, Username = `user`, IP = `IP_address`

Where the group is the tunnel-group, the username is the username from the local database or AAA server, and the IP address is the public IP address of the remote access client or Layer 2 peer.

The following table lists the message classes and the range of message IDs in each class.

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<th>Definition</th>
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Table 53: Syslog Message Classes and Associated Message ID Numbers
## Syslog Message Classes

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<td></td>
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<td>vpnc</td>
<td>VPN Client</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Custom Message Lists

Creating a custom message list is a flexible way to exercise control over which syslog messages are sent to which output destination. In a custom syslog message list, you specify groups of syslog messages using any or all of the following criteria:

- Severity level
- Message IDs
- Ranges of syslog message IDs
- Message class.

For example, you can use message lists to do the following:

- Select syslog messages with the severity levels of 1 and 2 and send them to one or more e-mail addresses.
- Select all syslog messages associated with a message class (such as ha) and save them to the internal buffer.

A message list can include multiple criteria for selecting messages. However, you must add each message selection criterion with a new command entry. It is possible to create a message list that includes overlapping message selection criteria. If two criteria in a message list select the same message, the message is logged only once.

Clustering

Syslog messages are an invaluable tool for accounting, monitoring, and troubleshooting in a clustering environment. Each ASA unit in the cluster (up to eight units are allowed) generates syslog messages independently; certain logging commands then enable you to control header fields, which include a time stamp and device ID. The syslog server uses the device ID to identify the syslog generator. You can use the logging device-id command to generate syslog messages with identical or different device IDs to make messages appear to come from the same or different units in the cluster.

Guidelines for Logging

This section includes guidelines and limitations that you should review before configuring logging.

IPv6 Guidelines

- IPv6 is supported. Syslogs can be sent using TCP or UDP.
• Ensure that the interface configured for sending syslogs is enabled, IPv6 capable, and the syslog server is reachable through the designated interface.

• Secure logging over IPv6 is not supported.

**Additional Guidelines**

• The syslog server must run a server program called syslogd. Windows provides a syslog server as part of its operating system.

• To view logs generated by the ASA, you must specify a logging output destination. If you enable logging without specifying a logging output destination, the ASA generates messages but does not save them to a location from which you can view them. You must specify each different logging output destination separately. For example, to designate more than one syslog server as an output destination, enter a new command for each syslog server.

• Sending syslogs over TCP is not supported on a standby device.

• It is not possible to have two different lists or classes being assigned to different syslog servers or same locations.

• You can configure up to 16 syslog servers. However, in multiple context mode, the limitation is 4 servers per context.

• The syslog server should be reachable through the ASA. You should configure the device to deny ICMP unreachable messages on the interface through which the syslog server is reachable and to send syslogs to the same server. Make sure that you have enabled logging for all severity levels. To prevent the syslog server from crashing, suppress the generation of syslogs 313001, 313004, and 313005.

• The number of UDP connections for syslog is directly related to the number of CPUs on the hardware platform and the number of syslog servers you configure. At any point in time, there can be as many UDP syslog connections as there are CPUs times the number of configured syslog servers. For example, for each syslog server:
  - An ASA 5585-SSP-10 can have up to 4 UDP syslog connections.
  - A Firepower 4110 can have up to 22 UDP syslog connections.
  - A Firepower 4120 can have up to 46 UDP syslog connections.

This is the expected behavior. Note that the global UDP connection idle timeout applies to these sessions, and the default is 2 minutes. You can adjust that setting if you want to close these sessions more quickly, but the timeout applies to all UDP connections, not just syslog.

• When you use a custom message list to match only access list hits, the access list logs are not generated for access lists that have had their logging severity level increased to debugging (level 7). The default logging severity level is set to 6 for the `logging list` command. This default behavior is by design. When you explicitly change the logging severity level of the access list configuration to debugging, you must also change the logging configuration itself.

The following is sample output from the `show running-config logging` command that does not include access list hits, because their logging severity level has been changed to debugging:

```
ciscoasa# show running-config logging
logging enable
logging timestamp
```
The following is sample output from the `show running-config logging` command that does include access list hits:

```plaintext
ciscoasa# show running-config logging
logging enable
logging timestamp
logging buffered debugging
```

In this case, the access list configuration does not change and the number of access list hits appears, as shown in the following example:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# access-list global line 1 extended
permit icmp any host 4.2.2.2 log debugging interval 1 (hitcnt=7) 0xf36b5386
```ciscoasa(config)# access-list global line 2 extended
permit tcp host 10.1.1.2 any eq www log informational interval 1 (hitcnt=18) 0xe7e7c3b8
```ciscoasa(config)# access-list global line 3 extended
permit ip any any (hitcnt=543) 0x25f9e609
```

- When the ASA sends syslogs via TCP, the connection takes about one minute to initiate after the syslogd service restarts.
- The server certificate received from a Syslog Server must contain "ServAuth" in the Extended Key Usage field. This check will be done on non self-signed certificates only, self-signed certificates do not provide any value in this field.

### Configure Logging

This section describes how to configure logging.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Enable logging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Configure an output destination for syslog messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note** The minimum configuration depends on what you want to do and what your requirements are for handling syslog messages in the ASA and ASASM.

### Enable Logging

To enable logging, perform the following steps:
Procedure

Enable logging.
logging enable

Example:
ciscoasa(config)# logging enable

Configure an Output Destination

To optimize syslog message usage for troubleshooting and performance monitoring, we recommend that you specify one or more locations where syslog messages should be sent, including an internal log buffer, one or more external syslog servers, ASDM, an SNMP management station, the console port, specified e-mail addresses, or Telnet and SSH sessions.

Send Syslog Messages to an External Syslog Server

You can archive messages according to the available disk space on the external syslog server, and manipulate logging data after it is saved. For example, you could specify actions to be executed when certain types of syslog messages are logged, extract data from the log and save the records to another file for reporting, or track statistics using a site-specific script.

To send syslog messages to an external syslog server, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1

Configure the ASA to send messages to syslog servers.

You can configure the ASA to send messages to IPv4 or IPv6 syslog servers.

logging host interface_name syslog_ip [tcp[/port] | udp[/port] [format emblem]]

Example:
ciscoasa(config)# logging host dmz1 192.168.1.5 udp/1026
ciscoasa(config)# logging host dmz1 2002::1:1 udp/2020

The format emblem keyword enables EMBLEM format logging for the syslog server with UDP only. The interface_name argument specifies the interface through which you access the syslog server. The syslog_ip argument specifies the IP address of the syslog server. The tcp[/port] or udp[/port] keyword-argument pair specify that the ASA should use TCP or UDP to send syslog messages to the syslog server.

You can configure the ASA to send data to a syslog server using either UDP or TCP, but not both. The default protocol is UDP if you do not specify a protocol.

If you specify TCP, the ASA and ASASM will discover syslog server failures and as a security protection, new connections through the ASA and ASA Services Module are blocked. To allow new connections regardless of connectivity to a TCP syslog server, see Step 3. If you specify UDP, the ASA continues to allow new
connections whether or not the syslog server is operational. Valid port values for either protocol are 1025 through 65535. The default UDP port is 514. The default TCP port is 1470.

**Step 2** Specify which syslog messages should be sent to the syslog server.

```
logging trap {severity_level | message_list}
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging trap errors
```

You can specify the severity level number (1 through 7) or name. For example, if you set the severity level to 3, then the ASA sends syslog messages for severity levels 3, 2, and 1. You can specify a custom message list that identifies the syslog messages to send to the syslog server.

**Step 3** (Optional) Disable the feature to block new connections when a TCP-connected syslog server is down.

```
logging permit-hostdown
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging permit-hostdown
```

If the ASA or ASASM is configured to send syslog messages to a TCP-based syslog server, and if either the syslog server is down or the log queue is full, then new connections are blocked. New connections are allowed again after the syslog server is back up and the log queue is no longer full.

**Step 4** (Optional) Set the logging facility to a value other than 20, which is what most UNIX systems expect.

```
logging facility number
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging facility 21
```

---

**Enable Secure Logging**

**Procedure**

Enable secure logging by specifying the `secure` keyword in the logging host command. Also, optionally enter the `reference-identity`.

```
logging host interface_name syslog_ip [tcp/port | udp/port] [format emblem] [secure[reference-identity reference_identity_name]]
```

Where:

- **logging host interface_name syslog_ip** specifies the interface on which the syslog server resides and the IP address of the syslog server.
- **[tcp/port | udp/port]** specifies the port (TCP or UDP) that the syslog server listens to for syslog messages. The `tcp` keyword specifies that the ASA or ASASM should use TCP to send syslog messages to the

---

```
CLI Book 1: Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide, 9.10
```
syslog server. The `udp` keyword specifies that the ASA or ASASM should use UDP to send syslog messages to the syslog server.

- **format emblem** keyword enables EMBLEM format logging for the syslog server.
- **secure** keyword specifies that the connection to the remote logging host should use SSL/TLS for TCP only. Secure logging does not support UDP; an error occurs if you try to use this protocol.

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# logging host inside 10.0.0.1 TCP/1500 secure reference-identity syslogServer
```

---

### Generate Syslog Messages in EMBLEM Format to a Syslog Server

To generate syslog messages in EMBLEM format to a syslog server, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Send syslog messages in EMBLEM format to a syslog server over UDP using port 514.

```
logging host interface_name ip_address {tcp [port] | udp [port]} [format emblem]
```

Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# logging host interface_1 127.0.0.1 udp format emblem
ciscoasa(config)# logging host interface_1 2001::1 udp format emblem
```

The `format emblem` keyword enables EMBLEM format logging for the syslog server (UDP only). The `interface_name` argument specifies the interface through which you access the syslog server. The `ip_address` argument specifies the IP address of the syslog server. The `tcp[/port]` or `udp[/port]` keyword and argument pair specify that the ASA should use TCP or UDP to send syslog messages to the syslog server.

You can configure the ASA to send data to a syslog server using either UDP or TCP. The default protocol is UDP if you do not specify a protocol.

You can use multiple `logging host` commands to specify additional servers that would all receive syslog messages. If you configure two or more logging servers, make sure that you limit the logging severity level to warnings for all logging servers.

If you specify TCP, the ASA or ASASM discovers when the syslog server fails and as a security protection, new connections through the ASA are blocked. If you specify UDP, the ASA or ASASM continues to allow new connections whether or not the syslog server is operational. Valid port values for either protocol are 1025 through 65535. The default UDP port is 514. The default TCP port is 1470.

---

### Generate Syslog Messages in EMBLEM Format to Other Output Destinations

To generate syslog messages in EMBLEM format to other output destinations, perform the following steps:
Procedure

Send syslog messages in EMBLEM format to output destinations other than a syslog server, such as Telnet or SSH sessions.

logging emblem

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging emblem

Send Syslog Messages to the Internal Log Buffer

You need to specify which syslog messages should be sent to the internal log buffer, which serves as a temporary storage location. New messages are appended to the end of the list. When the buffer is full, that is, when the buffer wraps, old messages are overwritten as new messages are generated, unless you configure the ASA and ASASM to save the full buffer to another location.

To send syslog messages to the internal log buffer, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Specify which syslog messages should be sent to the internal log buffer, which serves as a temporary storage location.

logging buffered {severity_level | message_list}

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging buffered critical
ciscoasa(config)# logging buffered level 2
ciscoasa(config)# logging buffered notif-list

New messages are appended to the end of the list. When the buffer is full, that is, when the buffer wraps, old messages are overwritten as new messages are generated, unless you configure the ASA and ASASM to save the full buffer to another location. To empty the internal log buffer, enter the clear logging buffer command.

Step 2 Change the size of the internal log buffer. The default buffer size is 4 KB.

logging buffer-size bytes

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging buffer-size 16384

Step 3 Choose one of the following options:

• Save new messages to the internal log buffer and save the full log buffer content to the internal flash memory.

logging flash-bufferwrap
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging flash-bufferwrap

• Save new messages to the internal log buffer and save the full log buffer content to an FTP server.

   **logging ftp-bufferwrap**

   Example:

   ciscoasa(config)# logging flash-bufferwrap

   When saving the buffer content to another location, the ASA and ASASM create log files with names that use the following time-stamp format:

   LOG-YYYY-MM-DD-HHMMSS.TXT

   where YYYY is the year, MM is the month, DD is the day of the month, and HHMMSS is the time in hours, minutes, and seconds.

• Identify the FTP server on which you want to store log buffer content.

   **logging ftp-server server path username password**

   Example:

   ciscoasa(config)# logging ftp-server 10.1.1.1 /syslogs logsupervisor luvMy10gs

   The server argument specifies the IP address of the external FTP server. The path argument specifies the directory path on the FTP server where the log buffer data is to be saved. This path is relative to the FTP root directory. The username argument specifies a username that is valid for logging into the FTP server. The password argument indicates the password for the username specified.

• Save the current log buffer content to the internal flash memory.

   **logging savelog [savefile]**

   Example:

   ciscoasa(config)# logging savelog latest-logfile.txt

---

**Change the Amount of Internal Flash Memory Available for Logs**

To change the amount of internal flash memory available for logs, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Specify the maximum amount of internal flash memory available for saving log files.

**logging flash-maximum-allocation kbytes**
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging flash-maximum-allocation 1200

By default, the ASA can use up to 1 MB of internal flash memory for log data. The minimum amount of internal flash memory that must be free for the ASA and ASASM to save log data is 3 MB.

If a log file being saved to internal flash memory would cause the amount of free internal flash memory to fall below the configured minimum limit, the ASA or ASASM deletes the oldest log files to ensure that the minimum amount of memory remains free after saving the new log file. If there are no files to delete or if, after all old files have been deleted, free memory is still below the limit, the ASA or ASASM fails to save the new log file.

Step 2

Specify the minimum amount of internal flash memory that must be free for the ASA or ASASM to save a log file.

logging flash-minimum-free kbytes

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging flash-minimum-free 4000

---

Send Syslog Messages to an E-mail Address

To send syslog messages to an e-mail address, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1

Specify which syslog messages should be sent to an e-mail address.

logging mail {severity_level | message_list}

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging mail high-priority

When sent by e-mail, a syslog message appears in the subject line of the e-mail message. For this reason, we recommend configuring this option to notify administrators of syslog messages with high severity levels, such as critical, alert, and emergency.

Step 2

Specify the source e-mail address to be used when sending syslog messages to an e-mail address.

logging from-address email_address

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging from-address xxx-001@example.com

Step 3

Specify the recipient e-mail address to be used when sending syslog messages to an e-mail address.

logging recipient-address e-mail_address[severity_level]
Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging recipient-address admin@example.com
```

**Step 4** Specify the SMTP server to be used when sending syslog messages to an e-mail address.

```
smtp-server ip_address
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# smtp-server 10.1.1.1
```

---

### Send Syslog Messages to ASDM

To send syslog messages to ASDM, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Specify which syslog messages should be sent to ASDM.

```
logging asdm {severity_level | message_list}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging asdm 2
```

The ASA or ASASM sets aside a buffer area for syslog messages waiting to be sent to ASDM and saves messages in the buffer as they occur. The ASDM log buffer is a different buffer than the internal log buffer. When the ASDM log buffer is full, the ASA or ASASM deletes the oldest syslog message to make room in the buffer for new ones. Deletion of the oldest syslog message to make room for new ones is the default setting in ASDM. To control the number of syslog messages retained in the ASDM log buffer, you can change the size of the buffer.

**Step 2** Specify the number of syslog messages to be retained in the ASDM log buffer.

```
logging asdm-buffer-size num_of_msgs
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging asdm-buffer-size 200
```

Enter the `clear logging asdm` command to empty the current content of the ASDM log buffer.

---

**Configure the Logging Queue**

To configure the logging queue, perform the following steps:
### Procedure

Specify the number of syslog messages that the ASA and ASASM can hold in its queue before sending them to the configured output destination.

**logging queue** `message_count`

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# logging queue 300
```

The ASA and ASASM have a fixed number of blocks in memory that can be allocated for buffering syslog messages while they are waiting to be sent to the configured output destination. The number of blocks required depends on the length of the syslog message queue and the number of syslog servers specified. The default queue size is 512 syslog messages. The queue size is limited only by block memory availability. Valid values are from 0 to 8192 messages, depending on the platform. If the logging queue is set to zero, the queue is the maximum configurable size (8192 messages).

### Send Syslog Messages to the Console Port

To send syslog messages to the console port, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Specify which syslog messages should be sent to the console port.

**logging console** `{ severity_level | message_list }`

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# logging console errors
```

### Send Syslog Messages to an SNMP Server

To enable logging to an SNMP server, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Enable SNMP logging and specify which messages are to be sent to SNMP servers.

**logging history** `[logging_list | level]`

**Example:**

```bash
ciscoasa(config)# logging history errors
```
Enter the `no logging history` command to disable SNMP logging.

---

**Send Syslog Messages to a Telnet or SSH Session**

To send syslog messages to a Telnet or SSH session, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Specify which syslog messages should be sent to a Telnet or SSH session.

`logging monitor {severity_level | message_list}`

**Example:**

```bash
Ciscoasa(config)# logging monitor 6
```

**Step 2** Enable logging to the current session only.

`terminal monitor`

**Example:**

```bash
Ciscoasa(config)# terminal monitor
```

If you log out and then log in again, you need to reenter this command. Enter the `terminal no monitor` command to disable logging to the current session.

---

**Configure Syslog Messages**

**Show or Hide Invalid Usernames in Syslogs**

You can show or hide invalid usernames in syslog messages for unsuccessful login attempts. The default setting is to hide usernames when the username is invalid or if the validity is unknown. If a user accidentally types a password instead of a username, for example, then it is more secure to hide the “username” in the resultant syslog message. You might want to show invalid usernames to help with troubleshooting login issues.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Show invalid usernames:

`no logging hide username`

**Step 2** Hide invalid usernames:
Include the Date and Time in Syslog Messages

To include the date and time in syslog messages, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Specify that syslog messages should include the date and time that they were generated.

logging timestamp

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# logging timestamp
LOG-2008-10-24-081856.TXT

To remove the date and time from syslog messages, enter the no logging timestamp command.

Disable a Syslog Message

To disable a specified syslog message, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Prevent the ASA or ASASM from generating a particular syslog message.

no logging message syslog_id

Example:

ciscoasa(config)# no logging message 113019

To reenable a disabled syslog message, enter the logging message syslog_id command (for example, logging message 113019). To reenable logging of all disabled syslog messages, enter the clear configure logging disabled command.

Change the Severity Level of a Syslog Message

To change the severity level of a syslog message, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Specify the severity level of a syslog message.
**logging message syslog_id level severity_level**

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# logging message 113019 level 5

To reset the severity level of a syslog message to its setting, enter the **no logging message syslog_id level severity_level** command (for example, **no logging message 113019 level 5**). To reset the severity level of all modified syslog messages to their settings, enter the **clear configure logging level** command.

---

**Block Syslog Messages on a Standby Unit**

To block specific syslog messages from being generated on a standby unit, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Unblock a specific syslog message that was previously blocked from being generated on a standby unit.

**logging message syslog-id standby**

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# logging message 403503 standby

To block a specific syslog message from being generated on a standby unit, use the **no** form of this command. Use the **logging standby** command to ensure that the syslog messages of the failover standby ASA stay synchronized if failover occurs.

**Note** Using the **logging standby** command causes twice as much traffic on shared logging destinations, such as syslog servers, SNMP servers, and FTP servers.

---

**Include the Device ID in Non-EMBLEM Format Syslog Messages**

To include the device ID in non-EMBLEM format syslog messages, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Configure the ASA or ASASM to include a device ID in non-EMBLEM-format syslog messages. You can specify only one type of device ID for syslog messages.

**logging device-id {cluster-id | context-name | hostname | ipaddress interface_name | system | string text}**

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# logging device-id hostname
ciscoasa(config)# logging device-id context-name
The context-name keyword indicates that the name of the current context should be used as the device ID (applies to multiple context mode only). If you enable the logging device ID for the admin context in multiple context mode, messages that originate in the system execution space use a device ID of system, and messages that originate in the admin context use the name of the admin context as the device ID.

Note In an ASA cluster, always use the master unit IP address for the selected interface.

The cluster-id keyword specifies the unique name in the boot configuration of an individual ASA unit in the cluster as the device ID. The hostname keyword specifies that the hostname of the ASA should be used as the device ID. The ipaddress interface_name keyword-argument pair specifies that the interface IP address specified as interface_name should be used as the device ID. If you use the ipaddress keyword, the device ID becomes the specified ASA interface IP address, regardless of the interface from which the syslog message is sent. In the cluster environment, the system keyword dictates that the device ID becomes the system IP address on the interface. This keyword provides a single, consistent device ID for all syslog messages that are sent from the device. The string text keyword-argument pair specifies that the text string should be used as the device ID. The string can include as many as 16 characters.

You cannot use blank spaces or any of the following characters:

• & (ampersand)
• ' (single quote)
• “ (double quote)
• < (less than)
• > (greater than)
• ? (question mark)

Note If enabled, the device ID does not appear in EMBLEM-formatted syslog messages nor in SNMP traps.

---

Create a Custom Event List

You use the following three criteria to define an event list:

• Event Class
• Severity
• Message ID

To create a custom event list to send to a specific logging destination (for example, an SNMP server), perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Specify criteria for selecting messages to be saved in the internal log buffer. For example, if you set the severity level to 3, then the ASA sends syslog messages for severity levels 3, 2, and 1.
**logging list** name \{level level [class message_class] | message start_id[-end_id]\}

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# logging list list-notif level 3

The **name** argument specifies the name of the list. The **level** keyword and argument pair specify the severity level. The **class message_class** keyword-argument pair specify a particular message class. The **message start_id [-end_id]** keyword-argument pair specify an individual syslog message number or a range of numbers.

**Note**
Do not use the names of severity levels as the name of a syslog message list. Prohibited names include emergencies, alert, critical, error, warning, notification, informational, and debugging. Similarly, do not use the first three characters of these words at the beginning of an event list name. For example, do not use an event list name that starts with the characters “err.”

**Step 2** (Optional) Add more criteria for message selection to the list.

**logging list** name \{level level [class message_class] | message start_id[-end_id]\}

**Example:**

ciscoasa(config)# logging list list-notif message 104024-105999

ciscoasa(config)# logging list list-notif level critical

ciscoasa(config)# logging list list-notif level warning class ha

Enter the same command as in the previous step, specifying the name of the existing message list and the additional criterion. Enter a new command for each criterion that you want to add to the list. For example, you can specify criteria for syslog messages to be included in the list as the following:

- Syslog message IDs that fall into the range of 104024 to 105999.
- All syslog messages with the critical severity level or higher (emergency, alert, or critical).
- All ha class syslog messages with the warning severity level or higher (emergency, alert, critical, error, or warning).

**Note**
A syslog message is logged if it satisfies any of these conditions. If a syslog message satisfies more than one of the conditions, the message is logged only once.

---

**Configure Logging Filters**

**Send All Syslog Messages in a Class to a Specified Output Destination**

To send all syslog messages in a class to a specified output destination, perform the following steps:
Procedure

Override the configuration in the specified output destination command. For example, if you specify that messages at severity level 7 should go to the internal log buffer and that ha class messages at severity level 3 should go to the internal log buffer, then the latter configuration takes precedence.

`logging class message_class \{buffered | console | history | mail | monitor | trap\} [severity_level]`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging class ha buffered alerts
```

The `buffered`, `history`, `mail`, `monitor`, and `trap` keywords specify the output destination to which syslog messages in this class should be sent. The `history` keyword enables SNMP logging. The `monitor` keyword enables Telnet and SSH logging. The `trap` keyword enables syslog server logging. Select one destination per command line entry. To specify that a class should go to more than one destination, enter a new command for each output destination.

---

**Limit the Rate of Syslog Message Generation**

To limit the rate of syslog message generation, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Apply a specified severity level (1 through 7) to a set of messages or to an individual message (not the destination) within a specified time period.

`logging rate-limit \{unlimited | \{num [interval]\}\} message syslog_id | level severity_level`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging rate-limit 1000 600 level 6
```

Rate limits affect the volume of messages being sent to all configured destinations. To reset the logging rate limit to the default value, enter the `clear running-config logging rate-limit` command. To reset the logging rate limit, enter the `clear configure logging rate-limit` command.

---

**Monitoring the Logs**

See the following commands for monitoring logging status.

- `show logging`
  
  This command shows syslog messages, including the severity level.
Note: The maximum number of syslog messages that are available to view is 1000, which is the default setting. The maximum number of syslog messages that are available to view is 2000.

- **show logging message**
  This command shows a list of syslog messages with modified severity levels and disabled syslog messages.

- **show logging message message_ID**
  This command shows the severity level of a specific syslog message.

- **show logging queue**
  This command shows the logging queue and queue statistics.

- **show running-config logging rate-limit**
  This command shows the current logging rate-limit setting.

### Examples for Logging

The following examples show the logging information, that displays for the `show logging` command:

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# show logging
Syslog logging: enabled
  Facility: 16
  Timestamp logging: disabled
  Standby logging: disabled
  Deny Conn when Queue Full: disabled
  Console logging: disabled
  Monitor logging: disabled
  Buffer logging: disabled
  Trap logging: level errors, facility 16, 3607 messages logged
  Logging to infrastructure 10.1.2.3
  History logging: disabled
  Device ID: 'inside' interface IP address "10.1.1.1"
  Mail logging: disabled
  ASDM logging: disabled

ciscoasa (config)# show logging
Syslog logging: enabled
  Facility: 20
  Timestamp logging: disabled
  Hide Username logging: enabled
  Standby logging: disabled
  Debug-trace logging: enabled
  Console logging: disabled
  Monitor logging: disabled
  Buffer logging: level debugging, 330272 messages logged
  Trap logging: level debugging, facility 20, 325464 messages logged
  Logging to inside 2001:164:5:1::123
  Permit-hostdown logging: disabled
  History logging: disabled
  Device ID: disabled
```
Mail logging: disabled
ASDM logging: disabled

The following examples show how to control both whether a syslog message is enabled and the severity level of the specified syslog message:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show logging message 403503
syslog 403503: -level errors (enabled)
ciscoasa(config)# logging message 403503 level 1
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# show logging message 403503
syslog 403503: -level errors, current-level alerts (enabled)
ciscoasa(config)# no logging message 403503
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# show logging message 403503
syslog 403503: -level errors, current-level alerts (disabled)
ciscoasa(config)# logging message 403503
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# show logging message 403503
syslog 403503: -level errors (enabled)
ciscoasa(config)# no logging message 403503 level 3
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# show logging message 403503
syslog 403503: -level errors (enabled)
```

## History for Logging

**Table 54: History for Logging**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logging</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Provides ASA network logging information through various output destinations, and includes the option to view and save log files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate limit</td>
<td>7.0(4)</td>
<td>Limits the rate at which syslog messages are generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: <code>logging rate-limit</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging list</td>
<td>7.2(1)</td>
<td>Creates a logging list to use in other commands to specify messages by various criteria (logging level, event class, and message IDs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: <code>logging list</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure logging</td>
<td>8.0(2)</td>
<td>Specifies that the connection to the remote logging host should use SSL/TLS. This option is valid only if the protocol selected is TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <code>logging host</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging class</td>
<td>8.0(4), 8.1(1)</td>
<td>Added support for the ipaa event class of logging messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <code>logging class</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging class and saved logging buffers</td>
<td>8.2(1)</td>
<td>Added support for the dap event class of logging messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <code>logging class</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added support to clear the saved logging buffers (ASDM, internal, FTP, and flash).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We introduced the following command: <code>clear logging queue buffer wrap</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password encryption</td>
<td>8.3(1)</td>
<td>Added support for password encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <code>logging ftp server</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log viewers</td>
<td>8.3(1)</td>
<td>The source and destination IP addresses were added to the log viewers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced logging and connection blocking</td>
<td>8.3(2)</td>
<td>When you configure a syslog server to use TCP, and the syslog server is unavailable, the ASA blocks new connections that generate syslog messages until the server becomes available again (for example, VPN, firewall, and cut-through-proxy connections). This feature has been enhanced to also block new connections when the logging queue on the ASA is full; connections resume when the logging queue is cleared. This feature was added for compliance with Common Criteria EAL4+. Unless required, we recommended allowing connections when syslog messages cannot be sent or received. To allow connections, continue to use the <strong>logging permit-hostdown</strong> command. We introduced the following syslog messages: 414005, 414006, 414007, and 414008. We modified the following command: <strong>show logging</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Syslog message filtering and sorting             | 8.4(1)            | Support has been added for the following:  
  - Syslog message filtering based on multiple text strings that correspond to various columns  
  - Creation of custom filters  
  - Column sorting of messages. For detailed information, see the ASDM configuration guide. This feature interoperates with all ASA versions. |
| Clustering                                       | 9.0(1)            | Added support for syslog message generation in a clustering environment on the ASA 5580 and 5585-X.  
  We modified the following command: **logging device-id**. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blocking syslogs on a standby unit</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>We added support for blocking the generation of specific syslog messages on the standby unit in a failover configuration. We introduced the following command: <strong>logging message syslog-id standby</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Identities for Secure Syslog Server connections</td>
<td>9.6(2)</td>
<td>TLS client processing now supports rules for verification of a server identity defined in RFC 6125, Section 6. Identity verification will be done during PKI validation for TLS connections to the Syslog Server. If the presented identity cannot be matched against the configured reference identity, the connection is not established. We added or modified the following commands: <strong>[no] crypto ca reference-identity</strong>, <strong>logging host</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 address support for syslog servers</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>You can now configure syslog servers with IPv6 addresses to record, send, and receive syslogs over TCP and UDP. We modified the following command: <strong>logging host</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter describes how to configure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) to monitor the Cisco ASA.

- About SNMP, on page 1193
- Guidelines for SNMP, on page 1220
- Configure SNMP, on page 1223
- Monitoring SNMP, on page 1231
- Examples for SNMP, on page 1233
- History for SNMP, on page 1233

### About SNMP

SNMP is an application-layer protocol that facilitates the exchange of management information between network devices and is part of the TCP/IP protocol suite. The ASA provides support for network monitoring using SNMP Versions 1, 2c, and 3, and support the use of all three versions simultaneously. The SNMP agent running on the ASA interface lets you monitor the network devices through network management systems (NMSes), such as HP OpenView. The ASA support SNMP read-only access through issuance of a GET request. SNMP write access is not allowed, so you cannot make changes with SNMP. In addition, the SNMP SET request is not supported.

You can configure the ASA to send traps, which are unsolicited messages from the managed device to the management station for certain events (event notifications) to an NMS, or you can use the NMS to browse the Management Information Bases (MIBs) on the security devices. MIBs are a collection of definitions, and the ASA maintain a database of values for each definition. Browsing a MIB means issuing a series of GET-NEXT or GET-BULK requests of the MIB tree from the NMS to determine values.

The ASA have an SNMP agent that notifies designated management stations if events occur that are predefined to require a notification, for example, when a link in the network goes up or down. The notification it sends includes an SNMP OID, which identifies itself to the management stations. The ASA agent also replies when a management station asks for information.

### SNMP Terminology

The following table lists the terms that are commonly used when working with SNMP.
### Table 55: SNMP Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>The SNMP server running on the ASA. The SNMP agent has the following features:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Responds to requests for information and actions from the network management station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Controls access to its Management Information Base, the collection of objects that the SNMP manager can view or change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Does not allow SET operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browsing</td>
<td>Monitoring the health of a device from the network management station by polling required information from the SNMP agent on the device. This activity may include issuing a series of GET-NEXT or GET-BULK requests of the MIB tree from the network management station to determine values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Information Bases (MIBs)</td>
<td>Standardized data structures for collecting information about packets, connections, buffers, failovers, and so on. MIIBs are defined by the product, protocols, and hardware standards used by most network devices. SNMP network management stations can browse MIBs and request specific data or events be sent as they occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network management stations (NMSs)</td>
<td>The PCs or workstations set up to monitor SNMP events and manage devices, such as the ASA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object identifier (OID)</td>
<td>The system that identifies a device to its NMS and indicates to users the source of information monitored and displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap</td>
<td>Predefined events that generate a message from the SNMP agent to the NMS. Events include alarm conditions such as linkup, linkdown, coldstart, warmstart, authentication, or syslog messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIBs and Traps

MIBs are either standard or enterprise-specific. Standard MIBs are created by the IETF and documented in various RFCs. A trap reports significant events occurring on a network device, most often errors or failures. SNMP traps are defined in either standard or enterprise-specific MIBs. Standard traps are created by the IETF and documented in various RFCs. SNMP traps are compiled into the ASA, ASAv or ASASM software.

If needed, you can also download RFCs, standard MIBs, and standard traps from the following locations:

- In addition, download Cisco OIDs by FTP from the following location:

**Note**

In software versions 7.2(1), 8.0(2), and later, the interface information accessed through SNMP refreshes about every 5 seconds. As a result, we recommend that you wait for at least 5 seconds between consecutive polls.
Not all OIDs in MIBs are supported. To obtain a list of the supported SNMP MIBs and OIDs for a specific ASA or ASASM, enter the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show snmp-server oidlist
```

Although the `oidlist` keyword does not appear in the options list for the `show snmp-server` command help, it is available. However, this command is for Cisco TAC use only. Contact the Cisco TAC before using this command.

The following is sample output from the `show snmp-server oidlist` command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show snmp-server oidlist
[0] 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1. sysDescr
[1] 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2. sysObjectID
[2] 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3. sysUpTime
[3] 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4. sysContact
[4] 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5. sysName
[5] 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.6. sysLocation
[6] 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7. sysServices
[7] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.1. ifNumber
[8] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1. ifIndex
[9] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2. ifDescr
[10] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.3. ifType
[11] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.4. ifMtu
[12] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.5. ifSpeed
[13] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.6. ifPhysAddress
[14] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.7. ifAdminStatus
[15] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.8. ifOperStatus
[16] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.9. ifLastChange
[17] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10. ifInOctets
[18] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.11. ifInUcastPkts
[19] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.12. ifInNUcastPkts
[20] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.13. ifInDiscards
[21] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.14. ifInErrors
[22] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.16. ifOutOctets
[23] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.17. ifOutUcastPkts
[24] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.18. ifOutNUcastPkts
[25] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.19. ifOutDiscards
[26] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.20. ifOutErrors
[27] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.21. ifOutQLen
[28] 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.22. ifSpecific
[29] 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.1. ipForwarding
[30] 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.1. ipAdEntAddr
[31] 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.2. ipAdEntIfIndex
[32] 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.3. ipAdEntNetMask
[33] 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.4. ipAdEntBcastAddr
[34] 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.5. ipAdEntReasmMaxSize
[35] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.1. snmpInPkts
[36] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.2. snmpOutPkts
[37] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.3. snmpInBadVersions
[38] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.4. snmpInBadCommunityNames
[39] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.5. snmpInBadCommunityUses
[40] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.6. snmpInASN ParseErrs
[41] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.8. snmpInTooBigs
[42] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.9. snmpInNoSuchNames
[43] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.10. snmpInBadValues
[44] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.11. snmpInReadOnlys
[45] 1.3.6.1.2.1.11.12. snmpInGenErrs
```
### SNMP Object Identifiers

Each Cisco system-level product has an SNMP object identifier (OID) for use as a MIB-II sysObjectID. The CISCO-PRODUCTS-MIB and the CISCO-ENTITY-VENDORTYPE-OID-MIB includes the OIDs that can be reported in the sysObjectID object in the SNMPv2-MIB, Entity Sensor MIB and Entity Sensor Threshold Ext MIB. You can use this value to identify the model type. The following table lists the sysObjectID OIDs for ASA and ISA models.

**Table 56: SNMP Object Identifiers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Identifier</th>
<th>sysObjectID</th>
<th>Model Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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**Physical Vendor Type Values**

Each Cisco chassis or standalone system has a unique type number for SNMP use. The `entPhysicalVendorType OIDs` are defined in the `CISCO-ENTITY-VENDORTYPE-OID-MIB`. This value is returned in the `entPhysicalVendorType` object from the ASA, ASA, or ASASM SNMP agent. You can use this value to
identify the type of component (module, power supply, fan, sensors, CPU, and so on). The following table lists the physical vendor type values for the ASA and ASASM models.

Table 57: Physical Vendor Type Values

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<td>Power Supply Fan in Adaptive Security Appliance 5555</td>
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<td>Power supply fan for ASA 5585-X</td>
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<td>Power Supply unit in Adaptive Security Appliance 5555</td>
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<td>Presence Sensor for Power Supply input in Adaptive Security Appliance 5555</td>
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<td>Power supply input for ASA 5585</td>
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### Supported Tables and Objects in MIBs

The following table lists the supported tables and objects for the specified MIBs.

**Table 58: Supported Tables and Objects in MIBs**

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<tr>
<th>MIB Name</th>
<th>Supported Tables and Objects</th>
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<td>ceSensorExtThresholdTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Not supported on the ASA Services Module for Catalyst 6500 switches/7600 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISCO-L4L7MODULE-RESOURCE-LIMIT-MIB</td>
<td>ciscoL4L7ResourceLimitTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISCO-TRUSTSEC-SXP-MIB</td>
<td>ctsxSxpGlobalObjects, ctsxSxpConnectionObjects, ctsxSxpSgtObjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Not supported on the Cisco Adaptive Security Virtual Appliance (ASAv).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISMAN-EVENT-MIB</td>
<td>mteTriggerTable, mteTriggerThresholdTable, mteObjectsTable, mteEventTable, mteEventNotificationTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISMAN-EXPRESSION-MIB</td>
<td>expExpressionTable, expObjectTable, expValueTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Not supported on the ASA Services Module for Catalyst 6500 switches/7600 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Supported Tables and Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Name</th>
<th>Supported Tables and Objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB</td>
<td>entPhySensorTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Not supported on the ASA Services Module for Catalyst 6500 switches/7600 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Provides information related to physical sensors, such as chassis temperature, fan RPM, power supply voltage, etc. Not supported on the Cisco ASAv platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT-MIB</td>
<td>natAddrMapTable, natAddrMapIndex, natAddrMapName, natAddrMapGlobalAddrType, natAddrMapGlobalAddrFrom, natAddrMapGlobalAddrTo, natAddrMapGlobalPortFrom, natAddrMapGlobalPortTo, natAddrMapProtocol, natAddrMapAddrUsed, natAddrMapRowStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Only MIBs corresponding to E2E Transparent Clock mode are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISCO-PTP-MIB</td>
<td>ciscoPtpMIBSystemInfo, cPtpClockDefaultDSTable, cPtpClockTransDefaultDSTable, cPtpClockPortTransDSTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Only MIBs corresponding to E2E Transparent Clock mode are supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Supported Traps (Notifications)**

The following table lists the supported traps (notifications) and their associated MIBs.

**Table 59: Supported Traps (Notifications)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trap and MIB Name</th>
<th>Varbind List</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authenticationFailure (SNMPv2-MIB)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>For SNMP Version 1 or 2, the community string provided in the SNMP request is incorrect. For SNMP Version 3, a report PDU is generated instead of a trap if the auth or priv passwords or usernames are incorrect. The <code>snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication</code> command is used to enable and disable transmission of these traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccmCLIRunningConfigChanged (CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>The <code>snmp-server enable traps config</code> command is used to enable transmission of this trap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccfcFRUInserted (CISCO-ENTITY-FRU-CONTROL-MIB)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>The <code>snmp-server enable traps entity fru-insert</code> command is used to enable this notification. This trap does not apply to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supported Traps (Notifications)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trap and MIB Name</th>
<th>Varbind List</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cefcFRURemoved</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>The <code>snmp-server enable traps entity fru-remove</code> command is used to enable this notification. This trap does not apply to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-ENTITY-FRU-CONTROL -MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supported Traps (Notifications)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trap and MIB Name</th>
<th>Varbind List</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ceSensorExtThresholdNotification</td>
<td>ceSensorExtThresholdValue,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-ENTITY-SENSOR-EXT-MIB)</td>
<td>entPhySensorValue, entPhySensorType,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>entPhysicalName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note** Not supported on the ASA Services Module for Catalyst 6500 switches/7600 routers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trap and MIB Name</th>
<th>Varbind List</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snmp-server enable traps entity [power-supply-failure</td>
<td>fan-failure</td>
<td>cpu-temperature] command is used to enable transmission of the entity threshold notifications. This notification is sent for a power supply failure. The objects sent identify the fan and CPU temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The snmp-server enable traps entity fan-failure command is used to enable transmission of the fan failure trap. This trap does not apply to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The snmp-server enable traps entity power-supply-failure command is used to enable transmission of the power supply failure trap. This trap does not apply to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The snmp-server enable traps entity chassis-fan-failure command is used to enable transmission of the chassis fan failure trap. This trap does not apply to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The snmp-server enable traps entity cpu-temperature command is used to enable transmission of the high CPU temperature trap.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The snmp-server enable traps entity power-supply-presence command is used to enable transmission of the power supply presence failure trap. This trap does not apply to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The snmp-server enable traps entity power-supply-temperature command is used to enable transmission of the power supply temperature threshold trap. This trap does not apply to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The snmp-server enable traps entity chassis-temperature command is used to enable transmission of the chassis ambient temperature trap.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The snmp-server enable traps entity accelerator-temperature command is used to enable transmission of the chassis ambient temperature trap.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supported Traps (Notifications)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trap and MIB Name</th>
<th>Varbind List</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cipSecTunnelStart</td>
<td>cipSecTunLifeTime, cipSecTunLifeSize</td>
<td>The \texttt{snmp-server enable traps ipsec start} command is used to enable transmission of this trap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-IPSEC-FLOW-MONITOR-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipSecTunnelStop</td>
<td>cipSecTunActiveTime</td>
<td>The \texttt{snmp-server enable traps ipsec stop} command is used to enable transmission of this trap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-IPSEC-FLOW-MONITOR-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciscoConfigManEvent</td>
<td></td>
<td>The \texttt{snmp-server enable traps config} command is used to enable transmission of this trap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciscoRasTooManySessions</td>
<td>crasNumSessions, crasNumUsers, crasMaxSessionsSupportable, crasMaxUsersSupportable, crasThrMaxSessions</td>
<td>The \texttt{snmp-server enable traps remote-access session-threshold-exceeded} command is used to enable transmission of these traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-REMOTE-ACCESS-MONITOR-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clogMessageGenerated</td>
<td>clogHistFacility, clogHistSeverity, clogHistMsgName, clogHistMsgText, clogHistTimestamp</td>
<td>Syslog messages are generated. The value of the clogMaxSeverity object is used to decide which syslog messages are sent as traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-SYSLOG-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The \texttt{snmp-server enable traps syslog} command is used to enable and disable transmission of these traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clrResourceLimitReached</td>
<td>clrResourceLimitValueType, clrResourceLimitMax, clogOriginIDType, clogOriginID</td>
<td>The \texttt{snmp-server enable traps connection-limit-reached} command is used to enable transmission of the connection-limit-reached notification. The clogOriginID object includes the context name from which the trap originated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-L4L7MODULE-RESOURCE-LIMIT-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coldStart</td>
<td></td>
<td>The SNMP agent has started. The \texttt{snmp-server enable traps snmp coldstart} command is used to enable and disable transmission of these traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SNMPv2-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpmCPURisingThreshold</td>
<td>cpmCPURisingThresholdValue, cpmCPUTotalMonIntervalValue, cpmCPUInterruptMonIntervalValue, cpmCPUThresholdPeriod, cpmProcessTimeCreated, cpmProcExtUtil5SecRev</td>
<td>The \texttt{snmp-server enable traps cpu threshold rising} command is used to enable transmission of the CPU threshold rising notification. The cpmCPURisingThresholdPeriod object is sent with the other objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CISCO-PROCESS-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap and MIB Name</td>
<td>Varbind List</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>entConfigChange</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>The <code>snmp-server enable traps entity config-change fru-insert fru-remove</code> command is used to enable this notification. Note: This notification is only sent in multimode when a security context is created or removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>linkDown</strong> (IF-MIB)</td>
<td>ifIndex, ifAdminStatus, ifOperStatus</td>
<td>The linkdown trap for interfaces. The <code>snmp-server enable traps snmp linkdown</code> command is used to enable and disable transmission of these traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>linkUp</strong> (IF-MIB)</td>
<td>ifIndex, ifAdminStatus, ifOperStatus</td>
<td>The linkup trap for interfaces. The <code>snmp-server enable traps snmp linkup</code> command is used to enable and disable transmission of these traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mteTriggerFired</strong></td>
<td>mteHotTrigger, mteHotTargetName, mteHotContextName, mteHotOID, mteHotValue, cempMemPoolName, cempMemPoolHCUsed</td>
<td>The <code>snmp-server enable traps memory-threshold</code> command is used to enable the memory threshold notification. The mteHotOID is set to cempMemPoolHCUsed. The cempMemPoolName and cempMemPoolHCUsed objects are sent with the other objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mteTriggerFired</strong></td>
<td>mteHotTrigger, mteHotTargetName, mteHotContextName, mteHotOID, mteHotValue, ifHCInOctets, ifHCOutOctets, ifHighSpeed, entPhysicalName</td>
<td>The <code>snmp-server enable traps interface-threshold</code> command is used to enable the interface threshold notification. The entPhysicalName objects are sent with the other objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>natPacketDiscard</strong></td>
<td>ifIndex</td>
<td>The <code>snmp-server enable traps nat packet-discard</code> command is used to enable the NAT packet discard notification. This notification is rate limited for 5 minutes and is generated when IP packets are discarded by NAT because mapping space is not available. The ifIndex gives the ID of the mapped interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>warmStart</strong> (SNMPv2-MIB)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>The <code>snmp-server enable traps snmp warmstart</code> command is used to enable and disable transmission of these traps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interface Types and Examples

The interface types that produce SNMP traffic statistics include the following:

- **Logical**—Statistics collected by the software driver, which are a subset of physical statistics.

- **Physical**—Statistics collected by the hardware driver. Each physical named interface has a set of logical and physical statistics associated with it. Each physical interface may have more than one VLAN interface associated with it. VLAN interfaces only have logical statistics.

**Note**

For a physical interface that has multiple VLAN interfaces associated with it, be aware that SNMP counters for ifInOctets and ifOutOctets OIDs match the aggregate traffic counters for that physical interface.

- **VLAN-only**—SNMP uses logical statistics for ifInOctets and ifOutOctets.

The examples in the following table show the differences in SNMP traffic statistics. Example 1 shows the difference in physical and logical output statistics for the `show interface` command and the `show traffic` command. Example 2 shows output statistics for a VLAN-only interface for the `show interface` command and the `show traffic` command. The example shows that the statistics are close to the output that appears for the `show traffic` command.
Table 60: SNMP Traffic Statistics for Physical and VLAN Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Example 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ciscoasa# show interface GigabitEthernet3/2  
interface GigabitEthernet3/2  
description full-mgmt  
namemgmt  
security-level 10  
interface 10.7.14.201 255.255.255.0  
management-only  
ciscoasa# show traffic  
(Condensed output)  
Physical Statistics  
GigabitEthernet3/2:  
received (in 121.760 secs)  
36 packets 3428 bytes  
0 pkts/sec 28 bytes/sec  
Logical Statistics  
mgmt:  
received (in 117.780 secs)  
36 packets 2780 bytes  
0 pkts/sec 23 bytes/sec  

The following examples show the SNMP output statistics for the management interface and the physical interface. The ifInOctets value is close to the physical statistics output that appears in the show traffic command output but not to the logical statistics output.  

ifIndex of the mgmt interface:  

IF-MIB::ifDescr.6 = Adaptive Security Appliance ‘mgmt’  

ifInOctets that corresponds to the physical interface statistics:  

IF-MIB::ifInOctets.6 = Counter32: 3246

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ciscoasa# show interface GigabitEthernet0/0.100  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.100  
vlan 100  
namemgmt  
security-level 100  
interface 10.7.1.101 255.255.255.0 standby 10.7.1.102  
ciscoasa# show traffic  
inside  
received (in 9921.450 secs)  
1977 packets 126528 bytes  
0 pkts/sec 12 bytes/sec  
transmitted (in 9921.450 secs)  
1978 packets 126556 bytes  
0 pkts/sec 12 bytes/sec  

ifIndex of VLAN inside:  

IF-MIB::ifDescr.9 = Adaptive Security Appliance ‘inside’  

Interface  

IF-MIB::ifInOctets.9 = Counter32: 126318

SNMP Version 3 Overview

SNMP Version 3 provides security enhancements that are not available in SNMP Version 1 or Version 2c. SNMP Versions 1 and 2c transmit data between the SNMP server and SNMP agent in clear text. SNMP Version 3 adds authentication and privacy options to secure protocol operations. In addition, this version controls access to the SNMP agent and MIB objects through the User-based Security Model (USM) and View-based Access Control Model (VACM). The ASA and ASASM also support the creation of SNMP groups and users, as well as hosts, which is required to enable transport authentication and encryption for secure SNMP communications.
Security Models

For configuration purposes, the authentication and privacy options are grouped together into security models. Security models apply to users and groups, which are divided into the following three types:

- NoAuthPriv—No Authentication and No Privacy, which means that no security is applied to messages.
- AuthNoPriv—Authentication but No Privacy, which means that messages are authenticated.
- AuthPriv—Authentication and Privacy, which means that messages are authenticated and encrypted.

SNMP Groups

An SNMP group is an access control policy to which users can be added. Each SNMP group is configured with a security model, and is associated with an SNMP view. A user within an SNMP group must match the security model of the SNMP group. These parameters specify what type of authentication and privacy a user within an SNMP group uses. Each SNMP group name and security model pair must be unique.

SNMP Users

SNMP users have a specified username, a group to which the user belongs, authentication password, encryption password, and authentication and encryption algorithms to use. The authentication algorithm options are MD5 and SHA. The encryption algorithm options are DES, 3DES, and AES (which is available in 128, 192, and 256 versions). When you create a user, you must associate it with an SNMP group. The user then inherits the security model of the group.

SNMP Hosts

An SNMP host is an IP address to which SNMP notifications and traps are sent. To configure SNMP Version 3 hosts, along with the target IP address, you must configure a username, because traps are only sent to a configured user. SNMP target IP addresses and target parameter names must be unique on the ASA and ASA Services Module. Each SNMP host can have only one username associated with it. To receive SNMP traps, after you have added the `snmp-server host` command, make sure that you configure the user credentials on the NMS to match the credentials for the ASA and ASASM.

Implementation Differences Between the ASA, ASA Services Module, and the Cisco IOS Software

The SNMP Version 3 implementation in the ASA and ASASM differs from the SNMP Version 3 implementation in the Cisco IOS software in the following ways:

- The local-engine and remote-engine IDs are not configurable. The local engine ID is generated when the ASA or ASASM starts or when a context is created.
- No support exists for view-based access control, which results in unrestricted MIB browsing.
- Support is restricted to the following MIBs: USM, VACM, FRAMEWORK, and TARGET.
- You must create users and groups with the correct security model.
- You must remove users, groups, and hosts in the correct sequence.
- Use of the `snmp-server host` command creates an ASA, ASAv, or ASASM rule to allow incoming SNMP traffic.
SNMP Syslog Messaging

SNMP generates detailed syslog messages that are numbered 212nnn. Syslog messages indicate the status of SNMP requests, SNMP traps, SNMP channels, and SNMP responses from the ASA or ASASM to a specified host on a specified interface.

For detailed information about syslog messages, see the syslog messages guide.

---

Note

SNMP polling fails if SNMP syslog messages exceed a high rate (approximately 4000 per second).

Application Services and Third-Party Tools

For information about SNMP support, see the following URL:

For information about using third-party tools to walk SNMP Version 3 MIBs, see the following URL:

Guidelines for SNMP

This section includes the guidelines and limitations that you should review before configuring SNMP.

Failover Guidelines

The SNMP client in each ASA, ASAv, or ASASM shares engine data with its peer. Engine data includes the engineID, engineBoots, and engineTime objects of the SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB. Engine data is written as a binary file to flash:/snmp/contextname.

IPv6 Guidelines

SNMP can be configured over IPv6 transport so that an IPv6 host can perform SNMP queries and receive SNMP notifications from a device running IPv6 software. The SNMP agent and related MIBs have been enhanced to support IPv6 addressing.

---

Note

The command to associate a single user or a group of users in a user list with a network object, `snmp-server host-group`, does not support IPv6.

Additional Guidelines

- You must have Cisco Works for Windows or another SNMP MIB-II compliant browser to receive SNMP traps or browse a MIB.
- Does not support view-based access control, but the VACM MIB is available for browsing to determine default view settings.
• The ENTITY-MIB is not available in the non-admin context. Use the IF-MIB instead to perform queries in the non-admin context.

• The ENTITY-MIB is not available for the Firepower 9300. Instead, use CISCO-FIREPOWER-EQUIPMENT-MIB and CISCO-FIREPOWER-SM-MIB.

• Does not support SNMP Version 3 for the AIP SSM or AIP SSC.

• Does not support SNMP debugging.

• Does not support retrieval of ARP information.

• Does not support SNMP SET commands.

• When using NET-SNMP Version 5.4.2.1, only supports the encryption algorithm version of AES128. Does not support the encryption algorithm versions of AES256 or AES192.

• Changes to the existing configuration are rejected if the result places the SNMP feature in an inconsistent state.

• For SNMP Version 3, configuration must occur in the following order: group, user, host.

• Before a group is deleted, you must ensure that all users associated with that group are deleted.

• Before a user is deleted, you must ensure that no hosts are configured that are associated with that username.

• If users have been configured to belong to a particular group with a certain security model, and if the security level of that group is changed, you must do the following in this sequence:
  • Remove the users from that group.
  • Change the group security level.
  • Add users that belong to the new group.

• The creation of custom views to restrict user access to a subset of MIB objects is not supported.

• All requests and traps are available in the default Read/Notify View only.

• The connection-limit-reached trap is generated in the admin context. To generate this trap, you must have at least one SNMP server host configured in the user context in which the connection limit has been reached.

• You cannot query for the chassis temperature on the ASA 5585 SSP-40 (NPE).

• You can add up to 4000 hosts. However, only 128 of this number can be for traps.

• The total number of supported active polling destinations is 128.

• You can specify a network object to indicate the individual hosts that you want to add as a host group.

• You can associate more than one user with one host.

• You can specify overlapping network objects in different host-group commands. The values that you specify for the last host group take effect for the common set of hosts in the different network objects.

• If you delete a host group or hosts that overlap with other host groups, the hosts are set up again using the values that have been specified in the configured host groups.
• The values that the hosts acquire depend on the specified sequence that you use to run the commands.

• The limit on the message size that SNMP sends is 1472 bytes.

• Members of a cluster do not synchronize their SNMPv3 engine IDs. Because of this, each unit in the cluster should have a unique SNMPv3 user configuration.

• With Version 9.4(1), the ASA supports an unlimited number of SNMP server trap hosts per context. The `show snmp-server host` command output displays only the active hosts that are polling the ASA, as well as the statically configured hosts.

Troubleshooting Tips

• To ensure that the SNMP process that receives incoming packets from the NMS is running, enter the following command:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show process | grep snmp
```

• To capture syslog messages from SNMP and have them appear on the ASA, ASAv, or ASASM console, enter the following commands:

```
ciscoasa(config)# logging list snmp message 212001-212015
ciscoasa(config)# logging console snmp
```

• To make sure that the SNMP process is sending and receiving packets, enter the following commands:

```
ciscoasa(config)# clear snmp-server statistics
ciscoasa(config)# show snmp-server statistics
```

The output is based on the SNMP group of the SNMPv2-MIB.

• To make sure that SNMP packets are going through the ASA, ASAv, or ASASM and to the SNMP process, enter the following commands:

```
ciscoasa(config)# clear asp drop
ciscoasa(config)# show asp drop
```

• If the NMS cannot request objects successfully or is not handing incoming traps from the ASA, ASAv, or ASASM correctly, use a packet capture to isolate the problem, by entering the following commands:

```
ciscoasa (config)# access-list snmp permit udp any eq snmptrap any
ciscoasa (config)# access-list snmp permit udp any any eq snmp
ciscoasa (config)# capture snmp type raw-data access-list snmp interface mgmt
ciscoasa (config)# copy /pcap capture:snmp tftp://192.0.2.5/exampledir/snmp.pcap
```

• If the ASA, ASAv, or ASASM is not performing as expected, obtain information about network topology and traffic by doing the following:

  • For the NMS configuration, obtain the following information:
    
    Number of timeouts
Configure SNMP

This section describes how to configure SNMP.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>Enable the SNMP Agent and SNMP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Configure SNMP traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>Configure SNMP Version 1 and 2c parameters or SNMP Version 3 parameters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enable the SNMP Agent and SNMP Server**

To enable the SNMP agent and SNMP server, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Enable the SNMP agent and SNMP server on the ASA, ASAv, or ASASM. By default, the SNMP server is enabled.

`snmp-server enable`  
**Example:**
Configure SNMP Traps

To designate which traps that the SNMP agent generates and how they are collected and sent to NMSs, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Send individual traps, sets of traps, or all traps to the NMS.

```
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication linkup linkdown coldstart warmstart
```

This command enables syslog messages to be sent as traps to the NMS. The default configuration has all SNMP standard traps enabled, as shown in the example. To disable these traps, use the **no snmp-server enable traps snmp** command. If you enter this command and do not specify a trap type, the default is the **syslog** trap. By default, the **syslog** trap is enabled. The default SNMP traps continue to be enabled with the **syslog** trap. You need to configure both the **logging history** command and the **snmp-server enable traps syslog** command to generate traps from the syslog MIB. To restore the default enabling of SNMP traps, use the **clear configure snmp-server** command. All other traps are disabled by default.

Traps available in the admin context only:

- **connection-limit-reached**
- **entity**
- **memory-threshold**

Traps generated through the admin context only for physically connected interfaces in the system context:

- **interface-threshold**

**Note** The **interface-threshold** trap is not supported on the ASA Services Module for Catalyst 6500 switches/7600 routers.

All other traps are available in the admin and user contexts in single mode.
In multiple context mode, the **fan-failure** trap, the **power-supply-failure** trap, and the **cpu-temperature** trap are generated only from the admin context, and not the user contexts (applies only to the ASA 5512-X, 5515-X, 5525-X, 5545-X, and 5555-X).

The **accelerator-temperature** threshold trap applies only to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X.

The **chassis-fan-failure** trap does not apply to the ASA 5506-X.

The **config** trap enables the ciscoConfigManEvent notification and the ccmCLIRunningConfigChanged notification, which are generated after you have exited configuration mode.

The following traps do not apply to the ASA 5506-X and ASA 5508-X: **fan-failure, fru-insert, fru-remove, power-supply, power-supply-failure, power-supply-presence, and power-supply-temperature**.

If the CPU usage is greater than the configured threshold value for the configured monitoring period, the **cpu threshold rising** trap is generated.

When the used system context memory reaches 80 percent of the total system memory, the **memory-threshold** trap is generated from the admin context. For all other user contexts, this trap is generated when the used memory reaches 80 percent of the total system memory in that particular context.

**Note**  SNMP does not monitor voltage sensors.

---

**Configure a CPU Usage Threshold**

To configure a CPU usage threshold, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Configure the threshold value for a high CPU threshold and the threshold monitoring period.

```
snmp cpu threshold rising threshold_value monitoring_period
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp cpu threshold rising 75% 30 minutes
```

To clear the threshold value and monitoring period of the CPU utilization, use the **no** form of this command. If the **snmp cpu threshold rising** command is not configured, the default for the high threshold level is over 70 percent, and the default for the critical threshold level is over 95 percent. The default monitoring period is set to 1 minute.

You cannot configure the critical CPU threshold level, which is maintained at a constant 95 percent. Valid threshold values for a high CPU threshold range from 10 to 94 percent. Valid values for the monitoring period range from 1 to 60 minutes.

---

**Configure a Physical Interface Threshold**

To configure the physical interface threshold, perform the following steps:
Procedure

Configure the threshold value for an SNMP physical interface.

`snmp interface threshold threshold_value`

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp interface threshold 75%
```

To clear the threshold value for an SNMP physical interface, use the `no` form of this command. The threshold value is defined as a percentage of interface bandwidth utilization. Valid threshold values range from 30 to 99 percent. The default value is 70 percent.

The `snmp interface threshold` command is available only in the admin context.

Physical interface usage is monitored in single mode and multimode, and traps for physical interfaces in the system context are sent through the admin context. Only physical interfaces are used to compute threshold usage.

Note: This command is not supported on the ASA Services Module for Catalyst 6500 switches/7600 routers.

---

Configure Parameters for SNMP Version 1 or 2c

To configure parameters for SNMP Version 1 or 2c, perform the following steps:

Procedure

**Step 1**

Specify the recipient of an SNMP notification, indicate the interface from which traps are sent, and identify the name and IP address of the NMS or SNMP manager that can connect to the ASA.

```
snmp-server host {interface hostname | ip_address} [trap | poll] [community community-string] [version {1 | 2c | username}] [udp-port port]
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host mgmt 10.7.14.90 version 2c
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host corp 172.18.154.159 community public
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host mgmt 12:ab:56:ce::11 version 2c
```

The `trap` keyword limits the NMS to receiving traps only. The `poll` keyword limits the NMS to sending requests (polling) only. By default, SNMP traps are enabled. By default, the UDP port is 162. The community string is a shared secret key between the ASA, ASAv, or ASASM and the NMS. The key is a case-sensitive value up to 32 alphanumeric characters long. Spaces are not permitted. The default community string is public. The ASA uses this key to determine whether or not the incoming SNMP request is valid. For example, you could designate a site with a community string and then configure the ASA and the management station with the same string. The ASA, ASAv, and ASASM use the specified string and do not respond to requests with an invalid community string. After you have used an encrypted community string, only the encrypted form
is visible to all systems (for example, CLI, ASDM, CSM, and so on). The clear text password is not visible. The encrypted community string is always generated by the ASA; you normally enter the clear text form.

**Note** If you downgrade from version 8.3(1) to a lower version of the ASA software and have configured encrypted passwords, you must first revert the encrypted passwords to clear text using the `no key config-key password encryption` command, then save the results.

To receive traps after you have added the `snmp-server host` command, make sure that you configure the user on the NMS with the same credentials as the credentials configured on the ASA, ASAv, and ASASM.

**Step 2** Set the community string, which is for use only with SNMP Version 1 or 2c.

```plaintext
snmp-server community community-string
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server community onceuponatime
```

**Step 3** Set the SNMP server location or contact information.

```plaintext
snmp-server [contact | location] text
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server location building 42
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server contact EmployeeA
```

The `text` argument specifies the name of the contact person or the ASA system administrator. The name is case sensitive and can be up to 127 characters. Spaces are accepted, but multiple spaces are shortened to a single space.

**Step 4** Set the listening port for SNMP requests.

```plaintext
snmp-server listen-port lport
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server lport 192
```

The `lport` argument is the port on which incoming requests are accepted. The default listening port is 161. The `snmp-server listen-port` command is only available in admin context, and is not available in the system context. If you configure the `snmp-server listen-port` command on a port that is currently in use, the following message appears:

```
The UDP port port is in use by another feature. SNMP requests to the device will fail until the snmp-server listen-port command is configured to use a different port.
```

The existing SNMP thread continues to poll every 60 seconds until the port is available, and issues syslog message `%ASA-1-212001` if the port is still in use.
Configure Parameters for SNMP Version 3

To configure parameters for SNMP Version 3, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Specify a new SNMP group, which is for use only with SNMP Version 3.
```
snmp-server group group-name v3 [auth | noauth | priv]
```
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server group testgroup1 v3 auth
```
When a community string is configured, two additional groups with the name that matches the community string are autogenerated: one for the Version 1 security model and one for the Version 2 security model. The `auth` keyword enables packet authentication. The `noauth` keyword indicates no packet authentication or encryption is being used. The `priv` keyword enables packet encryption and authentication. No default values exist for the `auth` or `priv` keywords.

Step 2 Configure a new user for an SNMP group, which is for use only with SNMP Version 3.
```
snmp-server user username group-name v3 [engineID engineID] [encrypted] [auth {md5 | sha}] auth-password [priv] [des | 3des | aes] [128 | 192 | 256] priv-password
```
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server user testuser1 testgroup1 v3 auth md5 testpassword
```
The `username` argument is the name of the user on the host that belongs to the SNMP agent. The `group-name` argument is the name of the group to which the user belongs. The `v3` keyword specifies that the SNMP Version 3 security model should be used and enables the use of the `encrypted`, `priv`, and the `auth` keywords. The `engineID` keyword is optional and specifies the engineID of the ASA which was used to localize the user’s authentication and encryption information. The engineID argument must specify a valid ASA engineID. The `encrypted` keyword specifies the password in encrypted format. Encrypted passwords must be in hexadecimal format. The `auth` keyword specifies which authentication level (`md5` or `sha`) should be used. The `priv` keyword specifies the encryption level. No default values for the `auth` or `priv` keywords, or default passwords exist. For the encryption algorithm, you can specify either the `des`, `3des`, or `aes` keyword. You can also specify which version of the AES encryption algorithm to use: 128, 192, or 256. The `auth-password` argument specifies the authentication user password. The `priv-password` argument specifies the encryption user password.

Note If you forget a password, you cannot recover it and you must reconfigure the user. You can specify a plain-text password or a localized digest. The localized digest must match the authentication algorithm selected for the user, which can be either MD5 or SHA. When the user configuration is displayed on the console or is written to a file (for example, the startup-configuration file), the localized authentication and privacy digests are always displayed instead of a plain-text password (see the second example). The minimum length for a password is 1 alphanumeric character; however, we recommend that you use at least 8 alphanumeric characters for security.
In clustering, you must manually update each clustered ASA with SNMPv3 users. You can do this by entering the `snmp-server user username group-name v3` command on the master unit with the `priv-password` option and `auth-password` option in their non-localized forms.

An error message appears to inform you that the SNMPv3 user commands will not be replicated during clustering replication or configuration. You may then configure SNMPv3 user and group commands on slave ASAs independently. This also means that existing SNMPv3 user and group commands are not cleared during replication, and you may enter SNMPv3 user and group commands on all slaves in the cluster.

On a master unit using commands entered with keys that have already been localized:

```plaintext
    ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server user defe abc v3 encrypted auth sha
    ERROR: This command cannot be replicated because it contains localized keys.
```

On a slave unit during cluster replication (appears only if an `snmp-server user` commands exist in the configuration):

```plaintext
    ciscoasa(cfg-cluster)#
    Detected Cluster Master.
    Beginning configuration replication from Master.
    WARNING: existing snmp-server user CLI will not be cleared.
```

Step 3 Specify the recipient of an SNMP notification. Indicate the interface from which traps are sent. Identify the name and IP address of the NMS or SNMP manager that can connect to the ASA.

```plaintext
    snmp-server host interface {hostname | ip_address} [trap | poll] [community community-string] [version {1 | 2c | 3 username}] [udp-port port]
```

Example:

```plaintext
    ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host mgmt 10.7.14.90 version 3 testuser1
    ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host mgmt 10.7.26.5 version 3 testuser2
    ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host mgmt 12:ab:56:ce::11 version 3 testuser3
```

The `trap` keyword limits the NMS to receiving traps only. The `poll` keyword limits the NMS to sending requests (polling) only. By default, SNMP traps are enabled. By default, the UDP port is 162. The community string is a shared secret key between the ASA and the NMS. The key is a case-sensitive value up to 32 alphanumeric characters. Spaces are not permitted. The default community-string is public. The ASA, ASAv, and ASASM use this key to determine whether the incoming SNMP request is valid. For example, you could designate a site with a community string and then configure the ASA, ASAv, or ASASM and the NMS with the same string. The ASA, ASAv, and ASASM use the specified string and do not respond to requests with an invalid community string. After you have used an encrypted community string, only the encrypted form is visible to all systems (for example, CLI, ASDM, CSM, and so on). The clear text password is not visible. The encrypted community string is always generated by the ASA; you normally enter the clear text form.

**Note** If you downgrade from version 8.3(1) to a lower version of the ASA software and have configured encrypted passwords, you must first revert the encrypted passwords to clear text using the `no key config-key password encryption` command, then save the results.

The `version` keyword specifies the SNMP trap version. The ASA does not support filtering based on SNMP requests (polling).
When SNMP Version 3 hosts are configured on the ASA, ASAv, and ASASM, a user must be associated with that host.

To receive traps after you have added the `snmp-server host` command, make sure that you configure the user on the NMS with the same credentials as the credentials configured on the ASA, ASAv, or ASASM.

**Step 4**

Set the SNMP server location or contact information.

```
snmp-server [contact | location] text
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server location building 42
```

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server contact EmployeeA
```

The `text` argument specifies the name of the contact person or the ASA system administrator. The name is case sensitive and can be up to 127 characters. Spaces are accepted, but multiple spaces are shortened to a single space.

**Step 5**

Set the listening port for SNMP requests.

```
snmp-server listen-port lport
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server listen-port 192
```

The `lport` argument is the port on which incoming requests are accepted. The default listening port is 161. The `snmp-server listen-port` command is only available in admin context, and is not available in the system context. If you configure the `snmp-server listen-port` command on a port that is currently in use, the following message appears:

```
The UDP port port is in use by another feature. SNMP requests to the device will fail until the snmp-server listen-port command is configured to use a different port.
```

The existing SNMP thread continues to poll every 60 seconds until the port is available, and issues syslog message `%ASA-1-212001` if the port is still in use.

---

### Configure a Group of Users

To configure an SNMP user list with a group of specified users in it, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

1. Configure an SNMP user list.

```
  snmp-server user-list list_name username user_name
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server user-list engineering username user1
```
The `listname` argument specifies the name of the user list, which may be up to 33 characters long. The `username` `user_name` keyword-argument pair specifies the users who may be configured in the user list. You configure the users in the user list with the `snmp-server user username` command, which is available only if you are using SNMP Version 3. The user list must have more than one user in it and can be associated with a hostname or a range of IP addresses.

### Associate Users with a Network Object

To associate a single user or a group of users in a user list with a network object, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

Associate a single user or a group of users in a user list with a network object.

```
snmp-server host-group net_obj_name [trap | poll] [community community-string] [version {1 | 2c | 3} {username | user-list list_name}] [udp-port port]
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host-group inside net1 trap community public version 1
```

The `net_obj_name` argument specifies the interface network object name with which a user or group of users is associated. The `trap` keyword specifies that only traps can be sent, and that this host is not allowed to browse (poll). The `poll` keyword specifies that the host is allowed to browse (poll), but no traps can be sent. The `community` keyword specifies that a non-default string is required for requests from the NMS, or when generating traps sent to the NMS. You can use this keyword only for SNMP Version 1 or 2c. The `community-string` argument specifies the password-like community string that is sent with the notification or in a request from the NMS. The community string can have a maximum of 32 characters. The `version` keyword sets the SNMP notification version to Version 1, 2c, or 3 to use for sending traps. The `username` argument specifies the name of the user if you are using SNMP Version 3. The `user-list list_name` keyword-argument pair specifies the name of the user list. The `udp-port port` keyword-argument pair specifies that SNMP traps must be sent to an NMS host on a non-default port and sets the UDP port number of the NMS host. The default UDP port is 162. The default version is 1. SNMP traps are enabled by default.

### Monitoring SNMP

See the following commands for monitoring SNMP.

- `show running-config snmp-server [default]`
  
  This command shows all SNMP server configuration information.

- `show running-config snmp-server group`

  This command shows SNMP group configuration settings.
Monitoring

• **show running-config snmp-server host**
  This command shows configuration settings used by SNMP to control messages and notifications sent to remote hosts.

• **show running-config snmp-server host-group**
  This command shows SNMP host group configurations.

• **show running-config snmp-server user**
  This command shows SNMP user-based configuration settings.

• **show running-config snmp-server user-list**
  This command shows SNMP user list configurations.

• **show snmp-server engineid**
  This command shows the ID of the SNMP engine configured.

• **show snmp-server group**
  This command shows the names of configured SNMP groups. If the community string has already been configured, two extra groups appear by default in the output. This behavior is normal.

• **show snmp-server statistics**
  This command shows the configured characteristics of the SNMP server. To reset all SNMP counters to zero, use the `clear snmp-server statistics` command.

• **show snmp-server user**
  This command shows the configured characteristics of users.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to display SNMP server statistics:

```
ciscoasa(config)# show snmp-server statistics
0 SNMP packets input
  0 Bad SNMP version errors
  0 Unknown community name
  0 Illegal operation for community name supplied
  0 Encoding errors
  0 Number of requested variables
  0 Number of altered variables
  0 Get-request PDUs
  0 Get-next PDUs
  0 Get-bulk PDUs
  0 Set-request PDUs (Not supported)
0 SNMP packets output
  0 Too big errors (Maximum packet size 512)
  0 No such name errors
  0 Bad values errors
  0 General errors
  0 Response PDUs
  0 Trap PDUs
```

The following example shows how to display the SNMP server running configuration:
Examples for SNMP

The following section provides examples that you can use as reference for all SNMP versions.

**SNMP Versions 1 and 2c**

The following example shows how the ASA can receive SNMP requests from host 192.0.2.5 on the inside interface but does not send any SNMP syslog requests to any host:

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host 192.0.2.5
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server location building 42
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server contact EmployeeA
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server community ohwhatakeyistheee
```

**SNMP Version 3**

The following example shows how the ASA can receive SNMP requests using the SNMP Version 3 security model, which requires that the configuration follow this specific order: group, followed by user, followed by host:

```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server group v3 vpn-group priv
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server user admin vpn group v3 auth sha letmein priv 3des cisco123
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# snmp-server host mgmt 10.0.0.1 version 3 priv admin
```

History for SNMP

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>SNMP Versions 1 and 2c</td>
<td>7.0(1)</td>
<td>Provides ASA, ASAv, and ASASM network monitoring and event information by transmitting data between the SNMP server and SNMP agent through the clear text community string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Version 3</td>
<td>8.2(1)</td>
<td>Provides 3DES or AES encryption and support for SNMP Version 3, the most secure form of the supported security models. This version allows you to configure users, groups, and hosts, as well as authentication characteristics by using the USM. In addition, this version allows access control to the agent and MIB objects and includes additional MIB support. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>show snmp-server engineid</code>, <code>show snmp-server group</code>, <code>show snmp-server user</code>, <code>snmp-server group</code>, <code>snmp-server user</code>, <code>snmp-server host</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password encryption</td>
<td>8.3(1)</td>
<td>Supports password encryption. We modified the following commands: <code>snmp-server community</code>, <code>snmp-server host</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP traps and MIBs</td>
<td>8.4(1)</td>
<td>Supports the following additional keywords: <code>connection-limit-reached</code>, <code>cpu_threshold_rising</code>, <code>entity cpu-temperature</code>, <code>entity fan-failure</code>, <code>entity power-supply</code>, `ikev2 stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-MIB ifAlias OID support</td>
<td>8.2(5)/8.4(2)</td>
<td>The ASA now supports the ifAlias OID. When you browse the IF-MIB, the ifAlias OID will be set to the value that has been set for the interface description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASA Services Module (ASASM)</td>
<td>8.5(1)</td>
<td>The ASASM supports all MIBs and traps that are present in 8.4(1), except for the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unsupported MIBs in 8.5(1):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• CISCO-ENTITY-SENSOR-EXT-MIB (Only objects under the entPhySensorTable group are supported).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB (Only objects in the entPhySensorTable group are supported).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• DISMAN-EXPRESSION-MIB (Only objects in the expExpressionTable, expObjectTable, and expValueTable groups are supported).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unsupported traps in 8.5(1):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ceSensorExtThresholdNotification (CISCO-ENTITY-SENSOR-EXT-MIB). This trap is only used for power supply failure, fan failure, and high CPU temperature events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• InterfacesBandwidthUtilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP traps</td>
<td>8.6(1)</td>
<td>Supports the following additional keywords for the ASA 5512-X, 5515-X, 5525-X, 5545-X, and 5555-X: entity power-supply-presence, entity power-supply-failure, entity chassis-temperature, entity chassis-fan-failure, entity power-supply-temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We modified the following command: <code>snmp-server enable traps</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An updated version of the CISCO-IPSEC-FLOW-MONITOR-MIB.my MIB has been implemented to support the next generation encryption feature. The following MIBs have been enabled for the ASASM: • ALTIGA-GLOBAL-REG.my • ALTIGA-LBSSF-STATS-MIB.my • ALTIGA-MIB.my • ALTIGA-SSL-STATS-MIB.my • CISCO-IPSEC-FLOW-MONITOR-MIB.my • CISCOMIBREMOTEACCESSMONITORMIB.my</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN-related MIBs</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>Support for the following MIB was added: CISCO-TRUSTSEC-SXP-MIB.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cisco TrustSec MIB</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>Support for the following MIB was added: CISCO-TRUSTSEC-SXP-MIB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP OIDs</td>
<td>9.1(1)</td>
<td>Five new SNMP Physical Vendor Type OIDs have been added to support the ASA 5512-X, 5515-X, 5525-X, 5545-X, and 5555-X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT MIB</td>
<td>9.1(2)</td>
<td>Added the cnatAddrBindNumberOfEntries and cnatAddrBindSessionCount OIDs to support the xlate_count and max_xlate_count entries, which are the equivalent to allowing polling using the <code>show xlate count</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP hosts, host groups, and user lists</td>
<td>9.1(5)</td>
<td>You can now add up to 4000 hosts. The number of supported active polling destinations is 128. You can specify a network object to indicate the individual hosts that you want to add as a host group. You can associate more than one user with one host. We introduced or modified the following commands: <code>snmp-server host-group</code>, <code>snmp-server user-list</code>, <code>show running-config snmp-server</code>, <code>clear configure snmp-server</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP message size</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>The limit on the message size that SNMP sends has been increased to 1472 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP OIDs and MIBs</td>
<td>9.2(1)</td>
<td>The ASA now supports the cpmCPmTotal5minRev OID. The ASAv has been added as a new product to the SNMP sysObjectID OID and entPhysicalVendorType OID. The CISCO-PRODUCTS-MIB and CISCO-ENTITY-VENDORTYPE-OID-MIB have been updated to support the new ASAv platform. A new SNMP MIB for monitoring VPN shared license usage has been added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP OIDs and MIBs</td>
<td>9.3(1)</td>
<td>CISCO-REMOTE-ACCESS-MONITOR-MIB (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.392) support has been added for the ASASM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SNMP MIBs and traps          | 9.3(2)            | The CISCO-PRODUCTS-MIB and CISCO-ENTITY-VENDORTYPE-OID-MIB have been updated to support the ASA 5506-X. The ASA 5506-X has been added as new products to the SNMP sysObjectID OID and entPhysicalVendorType OID tables. The ASA now supports the CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB, which enables you to do the following:  
  • Know which commands have been entered for a specific configuration.  
  • Notify the NMS when a change has occurred in the running configuration.  
  • Track the time stamps associated with the last time that the running configuration was changed or saved.  
  • Track other changes to commands, such as terminal details and command sources.  
  We modified the following command: `snmp-server enable traps`. |
<p>| SNMP MIBs and traps          | 9.4(1)            | The ASA 5506W-X, ASA 5506H-X, ASA 5508-X, and ASA 5516-X have been added as a new product to the SNMP sysObjectID OID and entPhysicalVendorType OID tables.                                                      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unlimited SNMP server trap hosts per context</td>
<td>9.4(1)</td>
<td>The ASA supports unlimited SNMP server trap hosts per context. The <code>show snmp-server host</code> command output displays only the active hosts that are polling the ASA, as well as the statically configured hosts. We modified the following command: <code>show snmp-server host</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added support for ISA 3000</td>
<td>9.4(1.225)</td>
<td>The ISA 3000 family of products is now supported for SNMP. We added new OIDs for this platform. The <code>snmp-server enable traps entity</code> command has been modified to include a new variable <code>11-bypass-status</code>. This enables hardware bypass status change. We modified the following command: <code>snmp-server enable traps entity</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for the cempMemPoolTable in the CISCO-ENHANCED-MEMPOOL-MIB</td>
<td>9.6(1)</td>
<td>The cempMemPoolTable of the CISCO-ENHANCED-MEMPOOL-MIB is now supported. This is a table of memory pool monitoring entries for all physical entities on a managed system. <strong>Note</strong> The CISCO-ENHANCED-MEMPOOL-MIB uses 64-bit counters and supports reporting of memory on platforms with more than 4GB of RAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for E2E Transparent Clock Mode MIBs for the Precision Time Protocol (PTP)</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>MIBs corresponding to E2E Transparent Clock mode are now supported. <strong>Note</strong> Only SNMP get, bulkget, getnext, and walk operations are supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feature Name | Platform Releases | Description
--- | --- | ---
SNMP over IPv6 | 9.9(2) | The ASA now supports SNMP over IPv6, including communicating with SNMP servers over IPv6, allowing the execution of queries and traps over IPv6, and supporting IPv6 addresses for existing MIBs. We added the following new SNMP IPv6 MIB objects as described in RFC 8096.

- ipv6InterfaceTable (OID: 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.30) — Contains per-interface IPv6-specific information.

- ipAddressPrefixTable (OID: 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.32) — Includes all the prefixes learned by this entity.

- ipAddressTable (OID: 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34) — Contains addressing information relevant to the entity's interfaces.

- ipNetToPhysicalTable (OID: 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.35) — Contains the mapping from IP addresses to physical addresses.

New or modified command: `snmp-server host`

**Note** The `snmp-server host-group` command does not support IPv6.
CHAPTER 43

Alarms for the Cisco ISA 3000

This chapter gives an overview of the alarm system in the ISA 3000, and also describes how to configure and monitor alarms.

• About Alarms, on page 1241
• Defaults for Alarms, on page 1243
• Configure Alarms, on page 1243
• Monitoring Alarms, on page 1246
• History for Alarms, on page 1248

About Alarms

You can configure the ISA 3000 to issue alarms for a variety of conditions. If any conditions do not match the configured settings, the system triggers an alarm, which is reported by way of LEDs, syslog messages, SNMP traps, and through external devices connected to the alarm output interface. By default, triggered alarms issue syslog messages only.

You can configure the alarm system to monitor the following:

• Power supply.
• Primary and secondary temperature sensors.
• Alarm input interfaces.

The ISA 3000 has internal sensors plus two alarm input interfaces and one alarm output interface. You can connect external sensors, such as door sensors, to the alarm inputs. You can connect external alarm devices, such as buzzers or lights, to the alarm output interface.

The alarm output interface is a relay mechanism. Depending on the alarm conditions, the relay is either energized or de-energized. When it is energized, any device connected to the interface is activated. A de-energized relay results in the inactive state of any connected devices. The relay remains in an energized state as long as alarms are triggered.

For information about connecting external sensors and the alarm relay, see Cisco ISA 3000 Industrial Security Appliance Hardware Installation Guide.
## Alarm Input Interfaces

You can connect the alarm input interfaces (or contacts) to external sensors, such as one that detects if a door is open.

Each alarm input interface has a corresponding LED. These LEDs convey the alarm status of each alarm input. You can configure the trigger and severity for each alarm input. In addition to the LED, you can configure the contact to trigger the output relay (to activate an external alarm), to send syslog messages, and to send SNMP traps.

The following table explains the statuses of the LEDs in response to alarm conditions for the alarm inputs. It also explains the behavior for the output relay, syslog messages, and SNMP traps, if you enable these responses to the alarm input.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm Status</th>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Output Relay</th>
<th>Syslog</th>
<th>SNMP Trap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarm not configured</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No alarms triggered</td>
<td>Solid green</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm activated</td>
<td>Minor alarm—solid red</td>
<td>Relay energized</td>
<td>Syslog generated</td>
<td>SNMP trap sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Major alarm—flashing red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm end</td>
<td>Solid green</td>
<td>Relay de-energized</td>
<td>Syslog generated</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Alarm Output Interface

You can connect an external alarm, such as a buzzer or light, to the alarm output interface.

The alarm output interface functions as a relay and also has a corresponding LED, which conveys the alarm status of an external sensor connected to the input interface, and internal sensors such as the dual power supply and temperature sensors. You configure which alarms should activate the output relay, if any.

The following table explains the statuses of the LEDs and output relay in response to alarm conditions. It also explains the behavior for syslog messages, and SNMP traps, if you enable these responses to the alarm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm Status</th>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Output Relay</th>
<th>Syslog</th>
<th>SNMP Trap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarm not configured</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No alarms triggered</td>
<td>Solid green</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm activated</td>
<td>Solid red</td>
<td>Relay energized</td>
<td>Syslog generated</td>
<td>SNMP trap sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm end</td>
<td>Solid green</td>
<td>Relay de-energized</td>
<td>Syslog generated</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defaults for Alarms

The following table specifies the defaults for alarm input interfaces (contacts), redundant power supply, and temperature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm Contact 1</th>
<th>Alarm</th>
<th>Trigger</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>SNMP Trap</th>
<th>Output Relay</th>
<th>Syslog Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Closed State</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Closed State</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redundant Power</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply (when</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Enabled for primary temperature alarm</td>
<td>Enabled for primary temperature alarm</td>
<td>Enabled for primary temperature alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enabled)</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Enabled for primary temperature alarm</td>
<td>Enabled for primary temperature alarm</td>
<td>Enabled for primary temperature alarm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure Alarms

To configure alarms for the ISA 3000, perform the following steps.

Procedure

**Step 1** Configure severity for one or all alarm contacts.

```
alarm contact {contact_number | all} severity {major | minor | none}
```

**Example:**

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

Enter a contact number (1 or 2) or enter all to configure all alarms. Enter major, minor or none as the severity. The default is minor.

**Step 2** Configure triggers for one or all alarm contacts.

```
alarm contact {contact_number | all} trigger {closed | open}
```

Example:

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

Enter a contact number (1 or 2) or enter all to configure all alarms. Enter closed or open as the trigger.
Specifying **open** will trigger an alarm when a contact which is normally closed (normal electrical connectivity), is open, or when current stops flowing.

Specifying **closed** will trigger an alarm when the contact which is normally open (no electrical connectivity), is closed, or when current starts flowing.

For example, if a door sensor is connected to an alarm input, its normally open state has no electrical current flowing through the contacts. If the door is opened, electrical current flows through the contacts, activating the alarm.

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm contact 1 trigger open
```

Enter a contact number (1 or 2) or enter **all** to configure all alarms. Enter **open** or **closed** to specify the trigger. The default is closed.

### Step 3
Enable relay, system logger and SNMP traps for alarm contacts.

When the relay is enabled, and an alarm condition arises, the relay is energized and the device attached to the relay is activated. When the relay is energized, the alarm out LED glows solid red.

- Enable relay for the input alarm.

```
alarm facility input-alarm contact_number relay
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility input-alarm 1 relay
```

Enter a contact number (1 or 2). By default, relay for alarm inputs is disabled.

- Enable system logger.

```
alarm facility input-alarm contact_number syslog
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility input-alarm 1 syslog
```

Enter a contact number (1 or 2).

- Enable SNMP traps.

```
alarm facility input-alarm contact_number notifies
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility input-alarm 1 notifies
```

Enter a contact number (1 or 2).

### Step 4
(Optional) Specify a description for input alarm contacts.

```
alarm contact contact_number | description string
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm contact 1 description Door_Open
```

The contact _number_ specifies the alarm contact for which the description is configured. The description may be up to 80 alphanumeric characters long and will be included in syslog messages.

To set the default description to the corresponding contact number use the **no alarm contact contact_number description** command.
Step 5 Configure power supply alarms.

Note Redundant power supply has to be enabled for the power supply alarms to work.

See the following commands for configuring power supply alarms:

- **power-supply dual**
  This command enables dual power supply.

- **alarm facility power-supply rps disable**
  This command disables the power supply alarm. In its default state, this alarm is disabled. If the alarm is enabled, use this command to disable it.

- **alarm facility power-supply rps notifies**
  This command sends power supply alarm traps to an SNMP server.

- **alarm facility power-supply rps relay**
  This command associates the power supply alarm to the relay.

- **alarm facility power-supply rps syslog**
  This command sends power supply alarm traps to a syslog server.

Step 6 Configure temperature thresholds.

```
alarm facility temperature {primary | secondary} {high | low} threshold
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature primary high 90
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature primary low 40
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary high 85
```
```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature primary low 35
```

For the primary temperature alarm, valid threshold values range from –40°C to 92°C. For the secondary temperature alarm, valid threshold values range from –35°C to 85°C. If a temperature threshold is configured for the secondary alarm, only the secondary alarm will be enabled.

Use the **no** form of each command to disable or revert to default values. Using the **no** form of the commands for the primary alarm will not disable the alarm and will revert to the default values of 92°C for the high threshold, and –40°C for the low threshold. Using the **no** form of the command for the secondary alarm will disable it.

Step 7 Enable SNMP traps, relay and system logger for temperature alarms.

See the following commands for enabling relay, SNMP traps, and syslogs for temperature alarms:

- **alarm facility temperature {primary | secondary} notifies**
  This command sends primary or secondary temperature alarm traps to an SNMP server.

- **alarm facility temperature {primary | secondary} relay**
  This command associates the primary or secondary temperature alarm to the relay.

- **alarm facility temperature {primary | secondary} syslog**
  This command sends primary or secondary temperature alarm traps to a syslog server.
Use the no form of each command to disable relay, SNMP traps and syslogs.

## Monitoring Alarms

See the following commands to monitor alarms:

### Procedure

- **show alarm settings**

  This command displays all global alarm settings.

  ```
ciscoasa> show alarm settings
  Power Supply
  - Alarm: Disabled
  - Relay: Disabled
  - Notifies: Disabled
  - Syslog: Disabled
  Temperature-Primary
  - Alarm: Enabled
  - Thresholds: MAX: 92C, MIN: -40C
  - Relay: Enabled
  - Notifies: Enabled
  - Syslog: Enabled
  Temperature-Secondary
  - Alarm: Disabled
  - Threshold: Disabled
  - Relay: Disabled
  - Notifies: Disabled
  - Syslog: Disabled
  Input-Alarm 1
  - Alarm: Enabled
  - Relay: Disabled
  - Notifies: Disabled
  - Syslog: Enabled
  Input-Alarm 2
  - Alarm: Enabled
  - Relay: Disabled
  - Notifies: Disabled
  - Syslog: Enabled
  ```

- **show environment alarm-contact**

  This command displays all external alarm settings.

  ```
ciscoasa> show environment alarm-contact
  ALARM CONTACT 1
  - Status: not asserted
  - Description: external alarm contact 1
  - Severity: minor
  - Trigger: closed
  ALARM CONTACT 2
  - Status: not asserted
  - Description: external alarm contact 2
  - Severity: minor
  - Trigger: closed
  ```

- **show facility-alarm status [info | major | minor]**
This command displays all alarms based on severity specified.

The output displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Device from which the alarm was triggered. This is usually the hostname configured on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Major or minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type of alarm triggered. For example, temperature, external contact, redundant power supply etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay</td>
<td>Energized or de-energized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Timestamp of the triggered alarm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
ciscoasa> show facility-alarm status info
Source Severity Description Relay
Time
ciscoasa minor external alarm contact 1 triggered Energized 06:56:50
UTC Mon Sep 22 2014
ciscoasa minor Temp below Secondary Threshold De-energized 06:56:49
UTC Mon Sep 22 2014
ciscoasa major Redundant pwr missing or failed De-energized 07:00:19
UTC Mon Sep 22 2014
ciscoasa major Redundant pwr missing or failed De-energized 07:00:19
UTC Mon Sep 22 2014
```

```
ciscoasa> show facility-alarm status major
Source Severity Description Relay
Time
ciscoasa major Redundant pwr missing or failed De-energized 07:00:19
UTC Mon Sep 22 2014
ciscoasa major Redundant pwr missing or failed De-energized 07:00:19
UTC Mon Sep 22 2014
```

```
ciscoasa> show facility-alarm status minor
Source Severity Description Relay
Time
ciscoasa minor external alarm contact 1 triggered Energized 06:56:50
UTC Mon Sep 22 2014
ciscoasa minor Temp below Secondary Threshold De-energized 06:56:49 UTC
Mon Sep 22 2014
```

• show facility-alarm relay

This command displays all relays in energized state.

```
ciscoasa> show facility-alarm relay
Source Severity Description Relay
Time
ciscoasa minor external alarm contact 1 triggered Energized 06:56:50
UTC Mon Sep 22 2014
```
## History for Alarms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarm ports support for the ISA 3000</td>
<td>9.7(1)</td>
<td>The ISA 3000 now supports two alarm input pins and one alarm out pin, with LEDs to convey alarms’ statuses. External sensors can be connected to the alarm inputs. An external hardware relay can be connected to the alarm out pin. You can configure descriptions of external alarms. You can also specify the severity and trigger, for external and internal alarms. All alarms can be configured for relay, monitoring and logging. We introduced the following commands: alarm contact description, alarm contact severity, alarm contact trigger, alarm facility input-alarm, alarm facility power-supply rps, alarm facility temperature, alarm facility temperature high, alarm facility temperature low, clear configure alarm, clear facility-alarm output, show alarm settings, show environment alarm-contact. We introduced the following screens: Configuration &gt; Device Management &gt; Alarm Port &gt; Alarm Contact Configuration &gt; Device Management &gt; Alarm Port &gt; Redundant Power Supply Configuration &gt; Device Management &gt; Alarm Port &gt; Temperature Monitoring &gt; Properties &gt; Alarm &gt; Alarm Settings Monitoring &gt; Properties &gt; Alarm &gt; Alarm Contact Monitoring &gt; Properties &gt; Alarm &gt; Facility Alarm Status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 44

Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home

This chapter describes how to configure the Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home services.

- About Anonymous Reporting, on page 1249
- About Smart Call Home, on page 1250
- Guidelines for Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home, on page 1256
- Configure Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home, on page 1257
- Monitoring Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home, on page 1268
- Examples for Smart Call Home, on page 1269
- History for Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home, on page 1270

About Anonymous Reporting

You can help to improve the Cisco ASA platform by enabling Anonymous Reporting, which allows Cisco to securely receive minimal error and health information from the device. If you enable the feature, your customer identity will remain anonymous, and no identifying information will be sent.

Enabling Anonymous Reporting creates a trust point and installs a certificate. A CA certificate is required for your ASA to validate the server certificate present on the Smart Call Home web server and to form the HTTPS session so that your ASA can send messages securely. Cisco imports a certificate that is predefined in the software. If you decide to enable Anonymous Reporting, a certificate is installed on the ASA with a hardcoded trust point name: _SmartCallHome_ServerCA. When you enable Anonymous Reporting, this trust point is created, the appropriate certificate is installed, and you receive a message about this action. The certificate then appears in your configuration.

If the appropriate certificate already exists in your configuration when you enable Anonymous Reporting, no trust point is created, and no certificate is installed.
When you enable Anonymous Reporting, you acknowledge your consent to transfer the specified data to Cisco or to vendors operating on Cisco’s behalf (including countries outside of the U.S.). Cisco maintains the privacy of all customers. For information about Cisco’s treatment of personal information, see the Cisco Privacy Statement at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/web/siteassets/legal/privacy.html

When the ASA configures Smart Call Home anonymous reporting in the background, the ASA automatically creates a trustpoint containing the certificate of the CA that issues the Call Home server certificate. The ASA now supports validation of the certificate if the issuing hierarchy of the server certificate changes, without the need for customer involvement to make certificate hierarchy changes. You can also automatically import the trustpool certificates so that ASA renews the certificate hierarchy without any manual intervention.

DNS Requirement

A DNS server must be configured correctly for the ASA to reach the Cisco Smart Call Home server and send messages to Cisco. Because it is possible that the ASA resides in a private network and does not have access to the public network, Cisco verifies your DNS configuration and then configures it for you, if necessary, by doing the following:

1. Performing a DNS lookup for all DNS servers configured.
2. Getting the DNS server from the DHCP server by sending DHCPINFORM messages on the highest security-level interface.
3. Using the Cisco DNS servers for lookup.

These tasks are performed without changing the current configuration. (For example, the DNS server that was learned from DHCP will not be added to the configuration.)

If there is no DNS server configured, and the ASA cannot reach the Cisco Smart Call Home Server, Cisco generates a syslog message with the warning severity level for each Smart Call Home message that is sent to remind you to configure DNS correctly.

See the syslog messages guide for information about syslog messages.

About Smart Call Home

When fully configured, Smart Call Home detects issues at your site and reports them back to Cisco or through other user-defined channels (such as e-mail or directly to you), often before you know that these issues exist. Depending on the seriousness of these problems, Cisco responds to your system configuration issues, product end-of-life announcements, security advisory issues, and so on by providing the following services:

- Identifying issues quickly with continuous monitoring, real-time proactive alerts, and detailed diagnostics.
- Making you aware of potential problems through Smart Call Home notifications, in which a service request has been opened, with all diagnostic data attached.
- Resolving critical problems faster with direct, automatic access to experts in Cisco TAC.
- Using staff resources more efficiently by reducing troubleshooting time.
• Generating service requests to Cisco TAC automatically (if you have a service contract), routed to the appropriate support team, which provides detailed diagnostic information that speeds problem resolution.

The Smart Call Home Portal offers quick access to required information that enables you to do the following:
• Review all Smart Call Home messages, diagnostics, and recommendations in one place.
• Check service request status.
• View the most up-to-date inventory and configuration information for all Smart Call Home-enabled devices.

### Subscribe to Alert Groups

An alert group is a predefined subset of the Smart Call Home alerts that are supported on the ASA. Different types of Smart Call Home alerts are grouped into different alert groups, depending on their type. Each alert group reports the output of certain CLIs. The supported Smart Call Home alert groups are the following:

• syslog
• diagnostic
• environment
• inventory
• configuration
• threat
• snapshot
• telemetry
• test

### Attributes of Alert Groups

Alert groups have the following attributes:

• Events first register with one alert group.
• A group can associate with multiple events.
• You can subscribe to specific alert groups.
• You can enable and disable specific alert groups. The default setting is enabled for all alert groups.
• The diagnostic and environment alert groups support subscription for periodic messages.
• The syslog alert group supports message ID-based subscription.
• You can configure a threshold for CPU and memory usage for the environment alert group. When a certain parameter has exceeded a predefined threshold, a message is sent. Most of the threshold values are platform-dependent and cannot be changed.
• You configure the snapshot alert group to send the output of CLIs that you specify.
Messages Sent to Cisco by Alert Groups

Messages are sent to Cisco periodically and whenever the ASA reloads. These messages are categorized by alert groups.

Inventory alerts consist of output from the following commands:

- **show version**—Displays the ASA software version, hardware configuration, license key, and related uptime data for the device.

- **show inventory**—Retrieves and displays inventory information about each Cisco product that is installed in the networking device. Each product is identified by unique device information, called the UDI, which is a combination of three separate data elements: the product identifier (PID), the version identifier (VID), and the serial number (SN).

- **show failover state**—Displays the failover state of both units in a failover pair. The information displayed includes the primary or secondary status of the unit, the Active/Standby status of the unit, and the last reported reason for failover.

- **show module**—Shows information about any modules installed on the ASAs, for example, information about an SSP installed on the ASA 5585-X, and information about an IPS SSP installed on an ASA 5585-X.

- **show environment**—Shows system environment information for ASA system components, such as hardware operational status for the chassis, drivers, fans, and power supplies, as well as temperature status, voltage, and CPU usage.

Configuration alerts consist of output from the following commands:

- **show context**—Shows allocated interfaces and the configuration file URL, the number of contexts configured, or if you enable Anonymous Reporting in the system execution space, from a list of all contexts.

- **show call-home registered-module status**—Shows the registered module status. If you use system configuration mode, the command displays system module status based on the entire device, not per context.

- **show running-config**—Shows the configuration that is currently running on the ASA.

- **show startup-config**—Show the startup configuration.

- **show access-list | include elements**—Shows the hit counters and a time stamp value for an access list.

Diagnostic alerts consist of output from the following commands:

- **show failover**—Displays information about the failover status of the unit.

- **show interface**—Displays interface statistics.

- **show cluster info**—Displays cluster information.

- **show cluster history**—Displays the cluster history.

- **show crashinfo** (truncated)—After an unexpected software reload, the device sends a modified crash information file with only the traceback section of the file included, so only function calls, register values, and stack dumps are reported to Cisco.
• show tech-support no-config—Displays the information that is used for diagnosis by technical support analysts.

Environment alerts consist of output from the following commands:

• show environment—Shows system environment information for ASA system components, such as hardware operational status for the chassis, drivers, fans, and power supplies, as well as temperature status, voltage, and CPU usage.

• show cpu usage—Displays CPU usage information.

• show memory detail—Displays details of the free and allocated system memory.

Threat alerts consist of output from the following commands:

• show threat-detection rate—Displays threat detection statistics.

• show threat-detection shun—Displays currently shunned hosts.

• show shun—Displays shun information.

• show dynamic-filter reports top—Generates reports of the top 10 malware sites, ports, and infected hosts classified by the Botnet Traffic Filter.

Snapshot alerts may consist of output from the following commands:

• show conn count—Shows the number of active connections.

• show asp drop—Shows the accelerated security path dropped packets or connections.

Telemetry alerts consist of output from the following commands:

• show perfmon detail—Shows ASA performance details.

• show traffic—Displays interface transmit and receive activity.

• show conn count—Shows the number of active connections.

• show vpn-sessiondb summary—Shows VPN session summary information.

• show vpn load-balancing—Displays the runtime statistics for the VPN load-balancing virtual cluster configuration.

• show local-host | include interface—Shows the network states of local hosts.

• show memory—Displays a summary of the maximum physical memory and current free memory available to the operating system.

• show context—Shows allocated interfaces and the configuration file URL, the number of contexts configured, or if you enable Anonymous Reporting in the system execution space, from a list of all contexts.

• show access-list | include elements—Shows the hit counters and a time stamp value for an access list.

• show interface—Displays interface statistics.

• show threat-detection statistics protocol—Shows IP protocol statistics.

• show phone-proxy media-sessions count—Displays the number of corresponding media sessions stored by the Phone Proxy.
• **show phone-proxy secure-phones count**—Displays the number of phones capable of secure mode stored in the database.

• **show route**—Displays the routing table.

• **show xlate count**—Shows the number of NAT sessions (xlates).

## Message Severity Threshold

When you subscribe a destination profile to certain alert groups, you can set a threshold for sending alert group messages based on the message severity level. Any message with a value lower than the destination profile’s specified threshold is not sent to the destination.

The following table shows the mapping between message severity levels and syslog severity levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message Severity Level</th>
<th>Syslog Severity Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network-wide catastrophic failure.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant network impact.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency. System is unusable.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert. Critical conditions; immediate attention needed.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical. Major conditions.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error. Minor conditions.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning conditions.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic notification and informational messages. Possibly independently insignificant.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Syslog Severity Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Message Severity Level</th>
<th>Syslog Severity Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Information. Normal event, signifying a return to normal state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Debugging</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Debugging messages (default setting).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subscription Profiles

A subscription profile allows you to associate the destination recipients with interested groups. When an event registered with a subscribed group in a profile is triggered, the message associated with the event is sent to the configured recipients. Subscription profiles have the following attributes:

- You can create and configure multiple profiles.
- A profile may configure multiple e-mail or HTTPS recipients.
- A profile may subscribe multiple groups to a specified severity level.
- A profile supports three message formats: short text, long text, and XML.
- You can enable and disable a specific profile. Profiles are disabled by default.
- You can specify the maximum message size. The default is 3 MB.

A default profile, “Cisco TAC,” has been provided. The default profile has a predefined set of groups (diagnostic, environment, inventory, configuration, and telemetry) to monitor and predefined destination e-mail and HTTPS URLs. The default profile is created automatically when you initially configure Smart Call Home. The destination e-mail is callhome@cisco.com and the destination URL is https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService.

**Note**

You cannot change the destination e-mail or the destination URL of the default profile.

When you subscribe a destination profile to the configuration, inventory, telemetry, or snapshot alert groups, you can choose to receive the alert group messages asynchronously or periodically at a specified time.

The following table maps the default alert group to its severity level subscription and period (if applicable):

**Table 63: Alert Group to Severity Level Subscription Mapping**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Group</th>
<th>Severity Level</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuration</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic</td>
<td>Informational and higher</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Notification and higher</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syslog</td>
<td>Equivalent syslog</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines for Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home

This section includes the guidelines and limitation that you should review before configuring Anonymous reporting and Smart Call Home.

**Anonymous Reporting Guidelines**

- DNS must be configured.
- If an Anonymous Reporting message cannot be sent on the first try, the ASA retries two more times before dropping the message.
- Anonymous Reporting may coexist with other Smart Call Home configurations without changing the existing configuration. For example, if Smart Call Home is disabled before enabling Anonymous Reporting, it remains disabled, even after Anonymous Reporting has been enabled.
- If Anonymous Reporting is enabled, you cannot remove the trust point, and when Anonymous Reporting is disabled, the trust point remains. If Anonymous Reporting is disabled, you can remove the trust point, but disabling Anonymous Reporting does not cause the trust point to be removed.
- If you are using a multiple context mode configuration, the `dns`, `interface`, and `trustpoint` commands are in the admin context, and the `call-home` commands are in the system context.
- You can automate the update of the trustpool bundle at periodic intervals so that Smart Call Home can remain active if the self-signed certificate of the CA server changes. This trustpool auto renewal feature is not supported under multi-context deployments.

**Smart Call Home Guidelines**

- In multiple context mode, the subscribe-to-alert-group snapshot periodic command is divided into two commands: one to obtain information from the system configuration and one to obtain information from the user context.
- The Smart Call Home back-end server can accept messages in XML format only.
- A Smart Call Home message is sent to Cisco to report important cluster events if you have enabled clustering and configured Smart Call Home to subscribe to the diagnostic alert group with a critical severity level. A Smart Call Home clustering message is sent for only the following events:
  - When a unit joins the cluster
  - When a unit leaves the cluster
  - When a cluster unit becomes the cluster master
  - When a secondary unit fails in the cluster

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Group</th>
<th>Severity Level</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telemetry</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat</td>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each message that is sent includes the following information:

- The active cluster member count
- The output of the `show cluster info` command and the `show cluster history` command on the cluster master

### Configure Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home

While Anonymous Reporting is part of the Smart Call Home service and allows Cisco to anonymously receive minimal error and health information from your device, the Smart Call Home service provides customized support of your system health, enabling Cisco TAC to monitor your devices and open a case when there is an issue, often before you know the issue has occurred.

You can have both services configured on your system at the same time, although configuring the Smart Call Home service provides the same functionality as Anonymous Reporting, plus customized services.

When you enter configuration mode, you receive a prompt that requests you to enable the Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home services according to the following guidelines:

- At the prompt, you may choose [Y]es, [N]o, or [A]sk later. If you choose [A]sk later, then you are reminded again in seven days or when the ASA reloads. If you continue to choose [A]sk later, the ASA prompts two more times at seven-day intervals before it assumes a [N]o response and does not ask again.
- If you did not receive the prompt, you may enable Anonymous Reporting or Smart Call Home by performing the steps in Configure Anonymous Reporting, on page 1257 or in Configure Smart Call Home, on page 1258.

### Configure Anonymous Reporting

To configure Anonymous Reporting, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enable the Anonymous Reporting feature and create a new anonymous profile.

```
call-home reporting anonymous
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home reporting anonymous
```

Entering this command creates a trust point and installs a certificate that is used to verify the identity of the Cisco web server.

**Step 2**
(Optional) Make sure that you have connectivity to the server and that your system can send messages.

```
call-home test reporting anonymous
```

**Example:**
ciscoasa(config)# call-home test reporting anonymous

INFO: Sending test message to https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/ddce/services/DDCEService...

INFO: Succeeded

A success or error message returns test results.

---

**Configure Smart Call Home**

Configuring the Smart Call Home service on your ASA includes the following tasks:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Enable the Smart Call Home service. See [Enable Smart Call Home](#), on page 1258.

**Step 2**  
Configure the mail server through which Smart Call Home messages are delivered to subscribers. See [Configure the Mail Server](#), on page 1263.

**Step 3**  
Set up contact information for the Smart Call Home messages. See [Configure Customer Contact Information](#), on page 1261.

**Step 4**  
Define alert processing parameters, such as the maximum rate of events that can be handled. See [Configure Alert Group Subscription](#), on page 1260.

**Step 5**  
Set up alert subscription profiles. See [Configure a Destination Profile](#), on page 1265.

Each alert subscription profile identifies the following:

- The subscribers to whom the Smart Call Home messages are sent, such as a Smart Call Home server at Cisco or a list of e-mail recipients.
- Information categories for which you want to receive alerts, such as configuration or inventory information.

---

**Enable Smart Call Home**

To enable Smart Call Home and activate your call-home profile, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Enable the Smart Call Home service.

```
service call-home
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# service call-home
```
Step 2 Enter call-home configuration mode.

```
call-home
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# call home

---

### Declare and Authenticate a Certificate Authority Trust Point

If Smart Call Home is configured to send messages to a web server through HTTPS, you need to configure the ASA to trust the certificate of the web server or the certificate of the Certificate Authority (CA) that issued the certificate. The Cisco Smart Call Home Production server certificate is issued by Verisign. The Cisco Smart Call Home Staging server certificate is issued by the Digital Signature Trust Company.

You should set the trust point for no client-types/no validation-usage to prevent it from being used for VPN validation.

To declare and authenticate the Cisco server security certificate and establish communication with the Cisco HTTPS server for Smart Call Home service, perform the following steps:

---

#### Procedure

**Step 1** (Multiple Context Mode only) Install the certificate in the admin context.

```
changeto context admincontext
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# changeto context contextA

```
```

**Step 2** Configure a trust point and prepare for certificate enrollment.

```
crypto ca trustpoint trustpoint-name
Example:
```
ciscoasa(config)# crypto ca trustpoint cisco

**Note** If you use HTTP as the transport method, you must install a security certificate through a trust point, which is required for HTTPS. Find the specific certificate to install at the following URL:

```
```

**Step 3** Specify a manual cut-and-paste method of certificate enrollment.

```
enroll terminal
Example:
```

Configure the Environment and Snapshot Alert Groups

To configure the environment and snapshot alert groups, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Enter alert-group-configuration mode.

```
alert-group-config {environment | snapshot}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# alert-group-config environment
```

Configure Alert Group Subscription

To subscribe a destination profile to an alert group, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Enter call-home configuration mode.

```
call-home
```
Example:

ciscoasa(config)# call-home

**Step 2** Enable the specified Smart Call Home alert group.
 alert-group {all | configuration | diagnostic | environment | inventory | syslog}

Example:

ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# alert-group syslog

Use the all keyword to enable all alert groups. By default, all alert groups are enabled.

**Step 3** Enter the profile configuration mode for the specified destination profile.
 profile profile-name

Example:

ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# profile CiscoTAC-1

**Step 4** Subscribe to all available alert groups.
 subscribe-to-alert-group all

Example:

ciscoasa(cfg-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group all

**Step 5** Subscribe this destination profile to the configuration alert group.
 subscribe-to-alert-group configuration periodic {daily hh:mm | monthly date hh:mm | weekly day hh:mm}

Example:

ciscoasa(cfg-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group configuration periodic weekly Wednesday 23:30

The periodic keyword configures the configuration alert group for periodic notification. The default period is daily.

The daily keyword specifies the time of the day to send, in the hh:mm format, with a 24-hour clock (for example, 14:30).

The weekly keyword specifies the day of the week and time of day in the day hh:mm format, where the day of the week is spelled out (for example, Monday).

The monthly keyword specifies the numeric date, from 1 to 31, and the time of day, in the date hh:mm format.

---

**Configure Customer Contact Information**

To configure customer contact information, perform the following steps:
Procedure

Step 1  Enter call-home configuration mode.
        *call-home*
        *Example:*
        ```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
        ```

Step 2  Specify the customer phone number. Spaces are allowed, but you must use quotes around the string if it includes spaces.
        *phone-number phone-number-string*
        *Example:*
        ```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# phone-number 8005551122
        ```

Step 3  Specify the customer address, which is a free-format string that may be up to 255 characters long. Spaces are allowed, but you must use quotes around the string if it includes spaces.
        *street-address street-address*
        *Example:*
        ```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# street-address "1234 Any Street, Any city, Any state, 12345"
        ```

Step 4  Specify the customer name, which may be up to 128 characters long. Spaces are allowed, but you must use quotes around the string if it includes spaces.
        *contact-name contact-name*
        *Example:*
        ```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# contact-name contactname1234
        ```

Step 5  Specify the Cisco customer ID, which may be up to 64 characters long. Spaces are allowed, but you must use quotes around the string if it includes spaces.
        *customer-id customer-id-string*
        *Example:*
        ```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# customer-id customer1234
        ```

Step 6  Specify the customer site ID, which may be up to 64 characters long. Spaces are allowed, but you must use quotes around the string if it includes spaces.
        *site-id site-id-string*
        *Example:*
        ```
```
Step 7 Specify the customer contract identification, which may be up to 128 characters long. Spaces are allowed, but you must use quotes around the string if it includes spaces.

**contract-id** *contract-id-string*

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# contract-id contract1234
```

### Configure the Mail Server

We recommend that you use HTTPS for message transport because it is the most secure. However, you may configure an e-mail destination for Smart Call Home and then configure the mail server to use the e-mail message transport.

To configure the mail server, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

#### Step 1
Enter call-home configuration mode.

```
call-home
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
```

#### Step 2
Specify the SMTP mail server.

```
mail-server [ip-address] name priority [1-100] [all]
```

**Example:**
```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# mail-server 10.10.1.1 smtp.example.com priority 1
```
You can specify up to five mail servers, using five separate commands. You must configure at least one mail server for using e-mail transport of Smart Call Home messages. The lower the number, the higher the priority of the mail server. The ip-address argument can be an IPv4 or IPv6 mail server address.

**Example**

The following example shows how to configure a primary mail server (named "smtp.example.com") and a secondary mail server at IP address 10.10.1.1:

```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# mail-server smtp.example.com priority 1
```
```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# mail-server 10.10.1.1 priority 2
```
```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# exit
ciscoasa(config)#
```

**Configure Traffic Rate Limiting**

To configure traffic rate limiting, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter call-home configuration mode.

```
call-home
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
```

**Step 2** Specify the number of messages that Smart Call Home can send per minute. The default value is 10 messages per minute.

```
rate-limit msg-count
```

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# rate-limit 5
```

**Send Smart Call Home Communications**

To send specific Smart Call Home communications, perform the following steps:
Procedure

Choose one of the following options:

• Option 1—Send a test message manually using a profile configuration.

  `call-home test [test-message] profile profile-name`

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa# call-home test [testing123] profile CiscoTAC-1
  ```

• Option 2—Send an alert group message to one destination profile, if specified. If no profile is specified, send messages to all profiles that are subscribed to the inventory, configuration, snapshot, or telemetry alert groups.

  `call-home send alert-group inventory { configuration | snapshot | telemetry } [profile profile-name]`

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa# call-home send alert-group inventory
  ```

• Option 3—Send command output to an e-mail address. The specified CLI command can be any command, including commands for all registered modules.

  `call-home send cli command [email email]`

  Example:

  ```
ciscoasa# call-home send cli destination email username@example.com
  ```

  If you specify an e-mail address, the command output is sent to that address. If no e-mail address is specified, the output is sent to Cisco TAC. The e-mail is sent in log text format with the service number, if specified, in the subject line.

  The service number is required only if no e-mail address is specified, or if a Cisco TAC e-mail address is specified.

Configure a Destination Profile

To configure a destination profile for e-mail or for HTTP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1

Enter call-home configuration mode.

`call-home`

Example:
Step 2 Enter the profile configuration mode for the specified destination profile. If the specified destination profile does not exist, it is created.

```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
```

**profile profile-name**

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-call-home)# profile newprofile
```

You can create a maximum of 10 active profiles. The default profile is to report back to Cisco TAC. If you want to send call home information to a different location (for example, your own server), you can configure a separate profile.

Step 3 Configure the destination, message size, message format, and transport method for the Smart Call Home message receiver. The default message format is XML, and the default enabled transport method is e-mail.

```
ciscoasa(config-call-home-profile)# destination address {email address | http url}[reference-identity ref-id-name] | message-size-limit size | preferred-msg-format {long-text | short-text | xml} | transport-method {email | http}
```

Example:

```
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination address http https://example.cisco.com/its/service/example/services/ExampleService reference-identity ExampleService
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination address email username@example.com
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination preferred-msg-format long-text
```

The **reference-identity** option enables RFC 6125 reference identity checks on the received server certificate. These only apply to destinations configured with an http address. ID checks are made based on a previously configured reference identity object. See Configure Reference Identities, on page 693 for details on the reference identity object.

The e-mail-address is the e-mail address of the Smart Call Home message receiver, which can be up to 100 characters long. By default, the maximum URL size is 5 MB.

Use the short-text format to send and read a message on a mobile device, and use the long text format to send and read a message on a computer.

If the message receiver is the Smart Call Home back-end server, ensure that the **preferred-msg-format** value is XML because the back-end server can accept messages in XML format only.

Use this command to change the transport method back to e-mail.

---

**Copy a Destination Profile**

To create a new destination profile by copying an existing one, perform the following steps:
Procedure

Step 1
Enter call-home configuration mode.
call-home
Example:
ciscoasa(config)# call-home

Step 2
Specify the profile to copy.
profile profile-name
Example:
ciscoasa(config-call-home)# profile newprofile

Step 3
Copy the content of an existing profile to a new profile.
copy profile src-profile-name dest-profile-name
Example:
ciscoasa(config-call-home)# copy profile newprofile profile1

The existing profile (src-profile-name) and the new profile (dest-profile-name) may be up to 23 characters long.

Example
The following example shows how to copy an existing profile:
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
ciscoasa(config-call-home)# profile newprofile
ciscoasa(config-call-home-profile)# copy profile newprofile profile1

Rename a Destination Profile

To change the name of an existing profile, perform the following steps:

Procedure

Step 1
Enter call-home configuration mode.
call-home
Example:
ciscoasa(config)# call-home

**Step 2** Specify the profile to rename.

`profile profilename`

**Example:**

ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# profile newprofile

**Step 3** Change the name of an existing profile.

`rename profile src-profile-name dest-profile-name`

**Example:**

ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# rename profile newprofile profile1

The existing profile (`src-profile-name`) and the new profile (`dest-profile-name`) may be up to 23 characters long.

---

**Example**

The following example shows how to rename an existing profile:

```
ciscoasa(config)# call-home
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home)# profile newprofile
ciscoasa(cfg-call-home-profile)# rename profile newprofile profile1
```
This command shows call-home detail status.

- **show call-home**
  This command shows the current Smart Call Home configuration.

- **show running-config call-home**
  This command shows the current Smart Call Home running configuration.

- **show smart-call-home alert-group**
  This command shows the current status of Smart Call Home alert groups.

- **show running-config all**
  This command shows details about the Anonymous Reporting user profile.

### Examples for Smart Call Home

The following example shows how to configure the Smart Call Home service:

```bash
ciscoasa (config)# service call-home
ciscoasa (config)# call-home
ciscoasa (cfg-call-home)# contact-email-addr customer@example.com
ciscoasa (cfg-call-home)# profile CiscoTAC-1
ciscoasa (cfg-call-home-profile)# destination address http https://example.cisco.com/its/service/example/services/ExampleService
  destination address email callhome@example.com
ciscoasa (cfg-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method http
  subscribe-to-alert-group inventory periodic daily 23:30
  subscribe-to-alert-group configuration periodic weekly Wednesday 23:30
  subscribe-to-alert-group environment
  subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic
  subscribe-to-alert-group telemetry periodic weekly Monday 23:30
```
# History for Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home

## Table 64: History for Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Platform Releases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smart Call Home</td>
<td>8.2(2)</td>
<td>The Smart Call Home service offers proactive diagnostics and real-time alerts on the ASA, and provides higher network availability and increased operational efficiency. We introduced or modified the following commands: active (call home), call-home, call-home send alert-group, call-home test, contact-email-addr, customer-id (call home), destination (call home), profile, rename profile, service call-home, show call-home, show call-home detail, show smart-call-home alert-group, show call-home profile, show call-home statistics, show call-home mail-server status, show running-config call-home, show call-home registered-module status all, site-id, street-address, subscribe-to-alert-group all, alert-group-config, subscribe-to-alert-group configuration, subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic, subscribe-to-alert-group environment, subscribe-to-alert-group inventory periodic, subscribe-to-alert-group snapshot periodic, subscribe-to-alert-group syslog, subscribe-to-alert-group telemetry periodic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous Reporting</td>
<td>9.0(1)</td>
<td>You can help to improve the ASA platform by enabling Anonymous Reporting, which allows Cisco to securely receive minimal error and health information from a device. We introduced the following commands: call-home reporting anonymous, call-home test reporting anonymous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Platform Releases</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart Call Home</td>
<td>9.1(2)</td>
<td>The <code>show local-host</code> command was changed to the `show local-host</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Smart Call Home | 9.1(3) | A Smart Call Home message is sent to Cisco to report important cluster events if you have enabled clustering and configured Smart Call Home to subscribe to the Diagnostic alert group with a Critical severity level. A Smart Call Home clustering message is sent for only the following three events:  
  • When a unit joins the cluster  
  • When a unit leaves the cluster  
  • When a cluster unit becomes the cluster master  
  Each message that is sent includes the following information:  
  • The active cluster member count  
  • The output of the `show cluster info` command and the `show cluster history` command on the cluster master |
| Reference Identities for Secure Smart Call Home Server connections | 9.6(2) | TLS client processing now supports rules for verification of a server identity defined in RFC 6125, Section 6. Identity verification will be done during PKI validation for TLS connections to the Smart Call Home Server. If the presented identity cannot be matched against the configured reference identity, the connection is not established.  
  We added or modified the following commands: `[no] crypto ca reference-identity, call home profile destination address http`. |
History for Anonymous Reporting and Smart Call Home
PART IX

Reference

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• Addresses, Protocols, and Ports, on page 1285
CHAPTER 45

Using the Command-Line Interface

This chapter describes how to use the CLI on the Cisco ASA.

Note

The CLI uses similar syntax and other conventions to the Cisco IOS CLI, but the ASA operating system is not a version of Cisco IOS software. Do not assume that a Cisco IOS CLI command works with or has the same function on the ASA.

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Firewall Mode and Security Context Mode

The ASA runs in a combination of the following modes:

- Transparent firewall or routed firewall mode
  The firewall mode determines if the ASA runs as a Layer 2 or Layer 3 firewall.
- Multiple context or single context mode
  The security context mode determines if the ASA runs as a single device or as multiple security contexts, which act like virtual devices.
Some commands are only available in certain modes.

## Command Modes and Prompts

The ASA CLI includes command modes. Some commands can only be entered in certain modes. For example, to enter commands that show sensitive information, you need to enter a password and enter a more privileged mode. Then, to ensure that configuration changes are not entered accidentally, you have to enter a configuration mode. All lower commands can be entered in higher modes, for example, you can enter a privileged EXEC command in global configuration mode.

---

**Note**

The various types of prompts are all default prompts and when configured, they can be different.

- When you are in the system configuration or in single context mode, the prompt begins with the hostname:

  ```
ciscoasa
  ```

- When printing the prompt string, the prompt configuration is parsed and the configured keyword values are printed in the order in which you have set the prompt command. The keyword arguments can be any of the following and in any order: hostname, domain, context, priority, state.

  ```
prompt hostname context priority state
  ```

- When you are within a context, the prompt begins with the hostname followed by the context name:

  ```
ciscoasa/context
  ```

The prompt changes depending on the access mode:

- **User EXEC mode**

  User EXEC mode lets you see minimum ASA settings. The user EXEC mode prompt appears as follows when you first access the ASA:

  ```
ciscoasa>
ciscoasa/context>
  ```

- **Privileged EXEC mode**

  Privileged EXEC mode lets you see all current settings up to your privilege level. Any user EXEC mode command will work in privileged EXEC mode. Enter the `enable` command in user EXEC mode, which requires a password, to start privileged EXEC mode. The prompt includes the number sign (#):

  ```
ciscoasa#
ciscoasa/context#
  ```

- **Global configuration mode**
Global configuration mode lets you change the ASA configuration. All user EXEC, privileged EXEC, and global configuration commands are available in this mode. Enter the `configure terminal` command in privileged EXEC mode to start global configuration mode. The prompt changes to the following:

```
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa/context(config)#
```

- **Command-specific configuration modes**

  From global configuration mode, some commands enter a command-specific configuration mode. All user EXEC, privileged EXEC, global configuration, and command-specific configuration commands are available in this mode. For example, the `interface` command enters interface configuration mode. The prompt changes to the following:

  ```
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa/context(config-if)#
```

### Syntax Formatting

Command syntax descriptions use the conventions listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>bold</strong></td>
<td>Bold text indicates commands and keywords that you enter literally as shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>italics</strong></td>
<td>Italic text indicates arguments for which you supply values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[x]</td>
<td>Square brackets enclose an optional element (keyword or argument).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A vertical bar indicates a choice within an optional or required set of keywords or arguments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[x</td>
<td>y]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{x</td>
<td>y}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[x {y</td>
<td>z}]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abbreviate Commands

You can abbreviate most commands down to the fewest unique characters for a command; for example, you can enter `wrt` to view the configuration instead of entering the full command `write terminal`, or you can enter `en` to start privileged mode and `conf` to start configuration mode. In addition, you can enter `0` to represent `0.0.0.0`.

Command-Line Editing

The ASA uses the same command-line editing conventions as Cisco IOS software. You can view all previously entered commands with the `show history` command or individually with the up arrow or `^p` command. Once you have examined a previously entered command, you can move forward in the list with the down arrow or `^n` command. When you reach a command you wish to reuse, you can edit it or press the `Enter` key to start it. You can also delete the word to the left of the cursor with `^w`, or erase the line with `^u`.

The ASA permits up to 512 characters in a command; additional characters are ignored.

Command Completion

To complete a command or keyword after entering a partial string, press the `Tab` key. The ASA only completes the command or keyword if the partial string matches only one command or keyword. For example, if you enter `s` and press the `Tab` key, the ASA does not complete the command because it matches more than one command. However, if you enter `dis`, the `Tab` key completes the `disable` command.

Command Help

Help information is available from the command line by entering the following commands:

- `help command_name`
  Shows help for the specific command.
- `command_name ?`
  Shows a list of arguments available.
- `string? (no space)`
  Lists the possible commands that start with the string.
- `? and +?`
  Lists all commands available. If you enter `?`, the ASA shows only commands available for the current mode. To show all commands available, including those for lower modes, enter `+?`.

Note

If you want to include a question mark (?) in a command string, you must press `Ctrl-V` before typing the question mark so that you do not inadvertently invoke CLI help.
View the Running Configuration

To view the running configuration, use one of the following commands:

- `show running-config [all] [command]`

If you specify `all`, then all default settings are shown as well. If you specify a `command`, then the output only includes related commands.

**Note** Many passwords are shown as *****. To view the passwords in plain text, or in encrypted form if you have a master passphrase enabled, use the `more` command.

- `more system:running-config`

Filter show and more Command Output

You can use the vertical bar (|) with any `show` command and include a filter option and filtering expression. The filtering is performed by matching each output line with a regular expression, similar to Cisco IOS software. By selecting different filter options you can include or exclude all output that matches the expression. You can also display all output beginning with the line that matches the expression.

The syntax for using filtering options with the `show` command is as follows:

```
show command | {include|exclude|begin|grep [-v]} regexp
```

or

```
more system:running-config | {include|exclude|begin|grep [-v]} regexp
```

**Note** Entering the `more` command allows you to view the contents of any file, not just the running configuration; see the command reference for more information.

In this command string, the first vertical bar (|) is the operator and must be included in the command. This operator directs the output of the `show` command to the filter. In the syntax diagram, the other vertical bars (|) indicate alternative options and are not part of the command.

The `include` option includes all output lines that match the regular expression. The `grep` option without `-v` has the same effect. The `exclude` option excludes all output lines that match the regular expression. The `grep` option with `-v` has the same effect. The `begin` option shows all the output lines starting with the line that matches the regular expression.

Replace `regexp` with any Cisco IOS regular expression. The regular expression is not enclosed in quotes or double-quotes, so be careful with trailing white spaces, which will be taken as part of the regular expression.

When creating regular expressions, you can use any letter or number that you want to match. In addition, certain keyboard characters called metacharacters have special meaning when used in regular expressions.

Use `Ctrl+V` to escape all of the special characters in the CLI, such as a question mark (?) or a tab. For example, type `d[Ctrl+V]?g` to enter `d?g` in the configuration.
Redirecting and Appending show Command Output

Instead of displaying the output of a `show` command on the screen, you can redirect it to a file on the device or in a remote location. When redirecting to a file on the device, you can also append the command output to the file.

```
show command | {append | redirect} url
```

- **append** *url* adds the output to an existing file. Specify the file using one of the following:
  - `disk0:[path]/filename` or `flash:[path]/filename`—Both `flash` and `disk0` indicates the internal Flash memory. You can use either option.
  - `disk1:[path]/filename`—Indicates external memory.

- **redirect** *url* creates the specified file, or overwrites it if the file already exists.
  - `disk0:[path]/filename` or `flash:[path]/filename`—Both `flash` and `disk0` indicates the internal Flash memory. You can use either option.
  - `disk1:[path]/filename`—Indicates external memory.
  - `smb:[path]/filename`—Indicates Server Message Block, a UNIX server local file system.

- `ftp://[user:password]@server[:port]/[path]/filename[:type=xx]`—Indicates an SCP server. The `type` can be one of these keywords: `ap` (ASCII passive mode), `an` (ASCII normal mode), `ip` (Default—Binary passive mode), `in` (Binary normal mode).

- `scp://[user:password]@server[/path]/filename[:int=interface_name]`—The `int=interface` option bypasses the route lookup and always uses the specified interface to reach the Secure Copy (SCP) server.

- `tftp://[user:password]@server[:port]/[path]/filename[:int=interface_name]`—Indicates a TFTP server. The pathname cannot contain spaces. The `int=interface` option bypasses the route lookup and always uses the specified interface to reach the TFTP server.

Getting a Line Count for show Command Output

Instead of seeing actual `show` command output, you might simply want a count of the number of lines in the output, or the number of lines that match a regular expression. You can then easily compare the line count with the count from previous times you entered the command. This can be a quick check as you make configuration changes. You can either use the `count` keyword, or add `-c` to the `grep` keyword.

```
show command | count [regular_expression]
show command | grep -c [regular_expression]
```

Replace `regular_expression` with any Cisco IOS regular expression. The regular expression is not enclosed in quotes or double-quotes, so be careful with trailing white spaces, which will be taken as part of the regular expression. The regular expression is optional; if you do not include one, the count returns the total number of lines in the unfiltered output.
When creating regular expressions, you can use any letter or number that you want to match. In addition, certain keyboard characters called metacharacters have special meaning when used in regular expressions. Use Ctrl+V to escape all of the special characters in the CLI, such as a question mark (?) or a tab. For example, type `d\[Ctrl+V]\?g` to enter `d?g` in the configuration.

For example, to show the total number of all lines in the `show running-config` output:

```
ciscoasa# show running-config | count
Number of lines which match regexp = 271
```

The following example shows how you can quickly check how many interfaces are up. The first example shows how to use the `grep` keyword with a regular expression to filter on only those lines that show an up status. The next example adds the `-c` option to simply show the count rather than the actually lines of output.

```
ciscoasa# show interface | grep is up
Interface GigabitEthernet0/0 "outside", is up, line protocol is up
Interface GigabitEthernet0/1 "inside", is up, line protocol is up

ciscoasa# show interface | grep -c is up
Number of lines which match regexp = 2
```

## Command Output Paging

For commands such as `help` or `?`, `show`, `show xlate`, or other commands that provide long listings, you can determine if the information displays a screen and pauses, or lets the command run to completion. The `pager` command lets you choose the number of lines to display before the More prompt appears.

When paging is enabled, the following prompt appears:

```
<--- More --->
```

The More prompt uses syntax similar to the UNIX `more` command:

- Press the `Space` bar to view another screen.
- Press the `Enter` key to view the next line.
- Press the `q` key to return to the command line.

## Add Comments

You can precede a line with a colon (`:`) to create a comment. However, the comment only appears in the command history buffer and not in the configuration. Therefore, you can view the comment with the `show history` command or by pressing an arrow key to retrieve a previous command, but because the comment is not in the configuration, the `write terminal` command does not display it.
Text Configuration Files

This section describes how to format a text configuration file that you can download to the ASA.

How Commands Correspond with Lines in the Text File

The text configuration file includes lines that correspond with the commands described in this guide. In examples, commands are preceded by a CLI prompt. The prompt in the following example is “ciscoasa(config)#”:

ciscoasa(config)# context a

In the text configuration file you are not prompted to enter commands, so the prompt is omitted:

context a

Command-Specific Configuration Mode Commands

Command-specific configuration mode commands appear indented under the main command when entered at the command line. Your text file lines do not need to be indented, as long as the commands appear directly following the main command. For example, the following unindented text is read the same as indented text:

interface gigabitethernet0/0
nameif inside
interface gigabitethernet0/1
    nameif outside

Automatic Text Entries

When you download a configuration to the ASA, it inserts some lines automatically. For example, the ASA inserts lines for default settings or for the time the configuration was modified. You do not need to enter these automatic entries when you create your text file.

Line Order

For the most part, commands can be in any order in the file. However, some lines, such as ACEs, are processed in the order they appear, and the order can affect the function of the access list. Other commands might also have order requirements. For example, you must enter the nameif command for an interface first because many subsequent commands use the name of the interface. Also, commands in a command-specific configuration mode must directly follow the main command.
Commands Not Included in the Text Configuration

Some commands do not insert lines in the configuration. For example, a runtime command such as `show running-config` does not have a corresponding line in the text file.

Passwords

The login, enable, and user passwords are automatically encrypted before they are stored in the configuration. For example, the encrypted form of the password “cisco” might look like jMorNbK0514fadBh. You can copy the configuration passwords to another ASA in its encrypted form, but you cannot unencrypt the passwords yourself.

If you enter an unencrypted password in a text file, the ASA does not automatically encrypt it when you copy the configuration to the ASA. The ASA only encrypts it when you save the running configuration from the command line using the `copy running-config startup-config` or `write memory` command.

Multiple Security Context Files

For multiple security contexts, the entire configuration consists of the following multiple parts:

- The security context configurations
- The system configuration, which identifies basic settings for the ASA, including a list of contexts
- The admin context, which provides network interfaces for the system configuration

The system configuration does not include any interfaces or network settings for itself. Rather, when the system needs to access network resources (such as downloading the contexts from the server), it uses a context that is designated as the admin context.

Each context is similar to a single context mode configuration. The system configuration differs from a context configuration in that the system configuration includes system-only commands (such as a list of all contexts) while other typical commands are not present (such as many interface parameters).

Supported Character Sets

The ASA CLI currently supports UTF-8 encoding only. UTF-8 is the particular encoding scheme for Unicode symbols, and has been designed to be compatible with an ASCII subset of symbols. ASCII characters are represented in UTF-8 as one-byte characters. All other characters are represented in UTF-8 as multibyte symbols.

The ASCII printable characters (0x20 to 0x7e) are fully supported. The printable ASCII characters are the same as ISO 8859-1. UTF-8 is a superset of ISO 8859-1, so the first 256 characters (0-255) are the same as ISO 8859-1. The ASA CLI supports up to 255 characters (multibyte characters) of ISO 8859-1.
CHAPTER 46

Addresses, Protocols, and Ports

This chapter provides a quick reference for IP addresses, protocols, and applications.

- IPv4 Addresses and Subnet Masks, on page 1285
- IPv6 Addresses, on page 1289
- Protocols and Applications, on page 1294
- TCP and UDP Ports, on page 1295
- Local Ports and Protocols, on page 1299
- ICMP Types, on page 1300

IPv4 Addresses and Subnet Masks

This section describes how to use IPv4 addresses in the Cisco ASA. An IPv4 address is a 32-bit number written in dotted-decimal notation: four 8-bit fields (octets) converted from binary to decimal numbers, separated by dots. The first part of an IP address identifies the network on which the host resides, while the second part identifies the particular host on the given network. The network number field is called the network prefix. All hosts on a given network share the same network prefix but must have a unique host number. In classful IP, the class of the address determines the boundary between the network prefix and the host number.

Classes

IP host addresses are divided into three different address classes: Class A, Class B, and Class C. Each class fixes the boundary between the network prefix and the host number at a different point within the 32-bit address. Class D addresses are reserved for multicast IP.

- Class A addresses (1.xxx.xxx.xxx through 126.xxx.xxx.xxx) use only the first octet as the network prefix.
- Class B addresses (128.0.xxx.xxx through 191.255.xxx.xxx) use the first two octets as the network prefix.
- Class C addresses (192.0.0.xxx through 223.255.255.xxx) use the first three octets as the network prefix.

Because Class A addresses have 16,777,214 host addresses, and Class B addresses 65,534 hosts, you can use subnet masking to break these huge networks into smaller subnets.
Private Networks

If you need large numbers of addresses on your network, and they do not need to be routed on the Internet, you can use private IP addresses that the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) recommends (see RFC 1918). The following address ranges are designated as private networks that should not be advertised:

- 10.0.0.0 through 10.255.255.255
- 172.16.0.0 through 172.31.255.255
- 192.168.0.0 through 192.168.255.255

Subnet Masks

A subnet mask lets you convert a single Class A, B, or C network into multiple networks. With a subnet mask, you can create an extended network prefix that adds bits from the host number to the network prefix. For example, a Class C network prefix always consists of the first three octets of the IP address. But a Class C extended network prefix uses part of the fourth octet as well.

Subnet masking is easy to understand if you use binary notation instead of dotted decimal. The bits in the subnet mask have a one-to-one correspondence with the Internet address:

- The bits are set to 1 if the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the extended network prefix.
- The bits are set to 0 if the bit is part of the host number.

Example 1: If you have the Class B address 129.10.0.0 and you want to use the entire third octet as part of the extended network prefix instead of the host number, then you must specify a subnet mask of 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000. This subnet mask converts the Class B address into the equivalent of a Class C address, where the host number consists of the last octet only.

Example 2: If you want to use only part of the third octet for the extended network prefix, then you must specify a subnet mask like 11111111.11111111.11111000.00000000, which uses only 5 bits of the third octet for the extended network prefix.

You can write a subnet mask as a dotted-decimal mask or as a /bits (“slash bits”) mask. In Example 1, for a dotted-decimal mask, you convert each binary octet into a decimal number: 255.255.255.0. For a /bits mask, you add the number of 1s: /24. In Example 2, the decimal number is 255.255.248.0 and the /bits is /21.

You can also supernet multiple Class C networks into a larger network by using part of the third octet for the extended network prefix. For example, 192.168.0.0/20.

Determine the Subnet Mask

See the following table to determine the subnet mask based on how many hosts you want.

Note

The first and last number of a subnet are reserved, except for /32, which identifies a single host.
Table 66: Hosts, Bits, and Dotted-Decimal Masks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>/Bits Mask</th>
<th>Dotted-Decimal Mask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16,777,216</td>
<td>/8</td>
<td>255.0.0.0 Class A Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65,536</td>
<td>/16</td>
<td>255.255.0.0 Class B Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32,768</td>
<td>/17</td>
<td>255.255.128.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,384</td>
<td>/18</td>
<td>255.255.192.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8192</td>
<td>/19</td>
<td>255.255.224.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4096</td>
<td>/20</td>
<td>255.255.240.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2048</td>
<td>/21</td>
<td>255.255.248.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024</td>
<td>/22</td>
<td>255.255.252.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>/23</td>
<td>255.255.254.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>/24</td>
<td>255.255.255.0 Class C Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>/25</td>
<td>255.255.255.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>/26</td>
<td>255.255.255.192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>/27</td>
<td>255.255.255.224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>/28</td>
<td>255.255.255.240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>/29</td>
<td>255.255.255.248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>/30</td>
<td>255.255.255.252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not use</td>
<td>/31</td>
<td>255.255.255.254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>/32</td>
<td>255.255.255.255 Single Host Address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Determine the Address to Use with the Subnet Mask**

The following sections describe how to determine the network address to use with a subnet mask for a Class C-size and a Class B-size network.

**Class C-Size Network Address**

For a network between 2 and 254 hosts, the fourth octet falls on a multiple of the number of host addresses, starting with 0. For example, The following table shows the 8-host subnets (/29) of 192.168.0.x.

---

**Note**

The first and last address of a subnet are reserved. In the first subnet example, you cannot use 192.168.0.0 or 192.168.0.7.
### Class C-Size Network Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subnet with Mask /29 (255.255.255.248)</th>
<th>Address Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.0.0</td>
<td>192.168.0.0 to 192.168.0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.0.8</td>
<td>192.168.0.8 to 192.168.0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.0.16</td>
<td>192.168.0.16 to 192.168.0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.0.248</td>
<td>192.168.0.248 to 192.168.0.255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Class B-Size Network Address

To determine the network address to use with the subnet mask for a network with between 254 and 65,534 hosts, you need to determine the value of the third octet for each possible extended network prefix. For example, you might want to subnet an address like 10.1.x.0, where the first two octets are fixed because they are used in the extended network prefix, and the fourth octet is 0 because all bits are used for the host number.

To determine the value of the third octet, follow these steps:

1. Calculate how many subnets you can make from the network by dividing 65,536 (the total number of addresses using the third and fourth octet) by the number of host addresses you want. For example, 65,536 divided by 4096 hosts equals 16. Therefore, there are 16 subnets of 4096 addresses each in a Class B-size network.

2. Determine the multiple of the third octet value by dividing 256 (the number of values for the third octet) by the number of subnets: In this example, 256/16 = 16.

The third octet falls on a multiple of 16, starting with 0.

The following table shows the 16 subnets of the network 10.1.

#### Note

The first and last address of a subnet are reserved. In the first subnet example, you cannot use 10.1.0.0 or 10.1.15.255.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subnet with Mask /20 (255.255.240.0)</th>
<th>Address Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1.0.0</td>
<td>10.1.0.0 to 10.1.15.255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.16.0</td>
<td>10.1.16.0 to 10.1.31.255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.32.0</td>
<td>10.1.32.0 to 10.1.47.255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.240.0</td>
<td>10.1.240.0 to 10.1.255.255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 is the next generation of the Internet Protocol after IPv4. It provides an expanded address space, a simplified header format, improved support for extensions and options, flow labeling capability, and authentication and privacy capabilities. IPv6 is described in RFC 2460. The IPv6 addressing architecture is described in RFC 3513.

This section describes the IPv6 address format and architecture.

IPv6 Address Format

IPv6 addresses are represented as a series of eight 16-bit hexadecimal fields separated by colons (:) in the format: x:x:x:x:x:x:x. The following are two examples of IPv6 addresses:

- 2001:0DB8:0000:0008:0800:200C:417A

The hexadecimal letters in IPv6 addresses are not case-sensitive.

You do not need to include the leading zeros in an individual field of the address, but each field must contain at least one digit. So the example address 2001:0DB8:0000:0008:0800:200C:417A can be shortened to 2001:0DB8:0:0:8:800:200C:417A by removing the leading zeros from the third through sixth fields from the left. The fields that contained all zeros (the third and fourth fields from the left) were shortened to a single zero. The fifth field from the left had the three leading zeros removed, leaving a single 8 in that field, and the sixth field from the left had the one leading zero removed, leaving 800 in that field.

It is common for IPv6 addresses to contain several consecutive hexadecimal fields of zeros. You can use two colons (::) to compress consecutive fields of zeros at the beginning, middle, or end of an IPv6 address (the colons represent the successive hexadecimal fields of zeros). The following table shows several examples of address compression for different types of IPv6 address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Type</th>
<th>Standard Form</th>
<th>Compressed Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unicast</td>
<td>2001:0DB8:0:0:BA98:0:3210</td>
<td>2001:0DB8::BA98:0:3210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast</td>
<td>FF01:0:0:0:0:0:0:101</td>
<td>FF01::101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1</td>
<td>::1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0</td>
<td>::</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two colons (::) can be used only once in an IPv6 address to represent successive fields of zeros.
An alternative form of the IPv6 format is often used when dealing with an environment that contains both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. This alternative has the format x:x:x:x:y.y.y, where x represent the hexadecimal values for the six high-order parts of the IPv6 address and y represent decimal values for the 32-bit IPv4 part of the address (which takes the place of the remaining two 16-bit parts of the IPv6 address). For example, the IPv4 address 192.168.1.1 could be represented as the IPv6 address 0:0:0:0:FFFF:192.168.1.1 or ::FFFF:192.168.1.1.

IPv6 Address Types

The following are the three main types of IPv6 addresses:

- **Unicast**—A unicast address is an identifier for a single interface. A packet sent to a unicast address is delivered to the interface identified by that address. An interface may have more than one unicast address assigned to it.

- **Multicast**—A multicast address is an identifier for a set of interfaces. A packet sent to a multicast address is delivered to all addresses identified by that address.

- **Anycast**—An anycast address is an identifier for a set of interfaces. Unlike a multicast address, a packet sent to an anycast address is only delivered to the “nearest” interface, as determined by the measure of distances for the routing protocol.

There are no broadcast addresses in IPv6. Multicast addresses provide the broadcast functionality.

### Unicast Addresses

This section describes IPv6 unicast addresses. Unicast addresses identify an interface on a network node.

#### Global Address

The general format of an IPv6 global unicast address is a global routing prefix followed by a subnet ID followed by an interface ID. The global routing prefix can be any prefix not reserved by another IPv6 address type.

All global unicast addresses, other than those that start with binary 000, have a 64-bit interface ID in the Modified EUI-64 format.

Global unicast address that start with the binary 000 do not have any constraints on the size or structure of the interface ID portion of the address. One example of this type of address is an IPv6 address with an embedded IPv4 address.

#### Site-Local Address

Site-local addresses are used for addressing within a site. They can be used to address an entire site without using a globally unique prefix. Site-local addresses have the prefix FEC0::/10, followed by a 54-bit subnet ID, and end with a 64-bit interface ID in the modified EUI-64 format.

Site-local routers do not forward any packets that have a site-local address for a source or destination outside of the site. Therefore, site-local addresses can be considered private addresses.
**Link-Local Address**

All interfaces are required to have at least one link-local address. You can configure multiple IPv6 addresses per interfaces, but only one link-local address.

A link-local address is an IPv6 unicast address that can be automatically configured on any interface using the link-local prefix FE80::/10 and the interface identifier in modified EUI-64 format. Link-local addresses are used in the neighbor discovery protocol and the stateless autoconfiguration process. Nodes with a link-local address can communicate; they do not need a site-local or globally unique address to communicate.

Routers do not forward any packets that have a link-local address for a source or destination. Therefore, link-local addresses can be considered private addresses.

**IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Addresses**

There are two types of IPv6 addresses that can contain IPv4 addresses.

The first type is the IPv4-compatible IPv6 address. The IPv6 transition mechanisms include a technique for hosts and routers to dynamically tunnel IPv6 packets over IPv4 routing infrastructure. IPv6 nodes that use this technique are assigned special IPv6 unicast addresses that carry a global IPv4 address in the low-order 32 bits. This type of address is termed an IPv4-compatible IPv6 address and has the format ::y.y.y.y, where y.y.y.y is an IPv4 unicast address.

---

**Note**

The IPv4 address used in the IPv4-compatible IPv6 address must be a globally unique IPv4 unicast address.

The second type of IPv6 address, which holds an embedded IPv4 address, is called the IPv4-mapped IPv6 address. This address type is used to represent the addresses of IPv4 nodes as IPv6 addresses. This type of address has the format ::FFFF:y.y.y.y, where y.y.y.y is an IPv4 unicast address.

**Unspecified Address**

The unspecified address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0, indicates the absence of an IPv6 address. For example, a newly initialized node on an IPv6 network may use the unspecified address as the source address in its packets until it receives its IPv6 address.

---

**Note**

The IPv6 unspecified address cannot be assigned to an interface. The unspecified IPv6 addresses must not be used as destination addresses in IPv6 packets or the IPv6 routing header.

**Loopback Address**

The loopback address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1, may be used by a node to send an IPv6 packet to itself. The loopback address in IPv6 functions the same as the loopback address in IPv4 (127.0.0.1).

---

**Note**

The IPv6 loopback address cannot be assigned to a physical interface. A packet that has the IPv6 loopback address as its source or destination address must remain within the node that created the packet. IPv6 routers do not forward packets that have the IPv6 loopback address as their source or destination address.
Interface Identifiers

Interface identifiers in IPv6 unicast addresses are used to identify the interfaces on a link. They need to be unique within a subnet prefix. In many cases, the interface identifier is derived from the interface link-layer address. The same interface identifier may be used on multiple interfaces of a single node, as long as those interfaces are attached to different subnets.

For all unicast addresses, except those that start with the binary 000, the interface identifier is required to be 64 bits long and to be constructed in the Modified EUI-64 format. The Modified EUI-64 format is created from the 48-bit MAC address by inverting the universal/local bit in the address and by inserting the hexadecimal number FFFE between the upper three bytes and lower three bytes of the of the MAC address.

For example, and interface with the MAC address of 00E0.b601.3B7A would have a 64-bit interface ID of 02E0:B6FF:FE01:3B7A.

Multicast Address

An IPv6 multicast address is an identifier for a group of interfaces, typically on different nodes. A packet sent to a multicast address is delivered to all interfaces identified by the multicast address. An interface may belong to any number of multicast groups.

An IPv6 multicast address has a prefix of FF00::/8 (1111 1111). The octet following the prefix defines the type and scope of the multicast address. A permanently assigned (well known) multicast address has a flag parameter equal to 0; a temporary (transient) multicast address has a flag parameter equal to 1. A multicast address that has the scope of a node, link, site, or organization, or a global scope has a scope parameter of 1, 2, 5, 8, or E, respectively. For example, a multicast address with the prefix FF02::/16 is a permanent multicast address with a link scope. The following figure shows the format of the IPv6 multicast address.

Figure 76: IPv6 Multicast Address Format

IPv6 nodes (hosts and routers) are required to join the following multicast groups:

- The All Nodes multicast addresses:
  - FF01:: (interface-local)
  - FF02:: (link-local)

- The Solicited-Node Address for each IPv6 unicast and anycast address on the node:
  FF02:0:0:0:1:FFXX:XXXX/104, where XX:XXXX is the low-order 24-bits of the unicast or anycast address.
Solicited-Node addresses are used in Neighbor Solicitation messages.

IPv6 routers are required to join the following multicast groups:

- FF01::2 (interface-local)
- FF02::2 (link-local)
- FF05::2 (site-local)

Multicast address should not be used as source addresses in IPv6 packets.

There are no broadcast addresses in IPv6. IPv6 multicast addresses are used instead of broadcast addresses.

### Anycast Address

The IPv6 anycast address is a unicast address that is assigned to more than one interface (typically belonging to different nodes). A packet that is routed to an anycast address is routed to the nearest interface having that address, the nearness being determined by the routing protocol in effect.

Anycast addresses are allocated from the unicast address space. An anycast address is simply a unicast address that has been assigned to more than one interface, and the interfaces must be configured to recognize the address as an anycast address.

The following restrictions apply to anycast addresses:

- An anycast address cannot be used as the source address for an IPv6 packet.
- An anycast address cannot be assigned to an IPv6 host; it can only be assigned to an IPv6 router.

Anycast addresses are not supported on the ASA.

### Required Addresses

IPv6 hosts must, at a minimum, be configured with the following addresses (either automatically or manually):

- A link-local address for each interface
- The loopback address
- The All-Nodes multicast addresses
- A Solicited-Node multicast address for each unicast or anycast address

IPv6 routers must, at a minimum, be configured with the following addresses (either automatically or manually):

- The required host addresses
- The Subnet-Router anycast addresses for all interfaces for which it is configured to act as a router
IPv6 Address Prefixes

An IPv6 address prefix, in the format ipv6-prefix/prefix-length, can be used to represent bit-wise contiguous blocks of the entire address space. The IPv6-prefix must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons. The prefix length is a decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). For example, 2001:0DB8:8086:6502::/32 is a valid IPv6 prefix.

The IPv6 prefix identifies the type of IPv6 address. The following table shows the prefixes for each IPv6 address type.

Table 70: IPv6 Address Type Prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Type</th>
<th>Binary Prefix</th>
<th>IPv6 Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>000...0 (128 bits)</td>
<td>::/128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>000...1 (128 bits)</td>
<td>::1/128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast</td>
<td>11111111</td>
<td>FF00::/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-Local (unicast)</td>
<td>1111111010</td>
<td>FE80::/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site-Local (unicast)</td>
<td>1111111111</td>
<td>FEC0::/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global (unicast)</td>
<td>All other addresses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anycast</td>
<td>Taken from the unicast address space.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protocols and Applications

The following table lists the protocol literal values and port numbers; either can be entered in ASA commands.

Table 71: Protocol Literal Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literal</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ah</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Authentication Header for IPv6, RFC 1826.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Encapsulated Security Payload for IPv6, RFC 1827.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gre</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Generic Routing Encapsulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icmp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Internet Control Message Protocol, RFC 792.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icmp6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6, RFC 2463.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igmp</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Internet Group Management Protocol, RFC 1112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igrp</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Interior Gateway Routing Protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Internet Protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipinip</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>IP-in-IP encapsulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsec</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>IP Security. Entering the ipsec protocol literal is equivalent to entering the esp protocol literal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nos</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Network Operating System (Novell’s NetWare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Open Shortest Path First routing protocol, RFC 1247.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcp</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Payload Compression Protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pim</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Protocol Independent Multicast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pptp</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol. Entering the pptp protocol literal is equivalent to entering the gre protocol literal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snp</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Sitara Networks Protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transmission Control Protocol, RFC 793.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>User Datagram Protocol, RFC 768.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can view protocol numbers online at the IANA website:

http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers

TCP and UDP Ports

The following table lists the literal values and port numbers; either can be entered in ASA commands. See the following caveats:

- The ASA uses port 1521 for SQL*Net. This is the default port used by Oracle for SQL*Net. This value, however, does not agree with IANA port assignments.
- The ASA listens for RADIUS on ports 1645 and 1646. If your RADIUS server uses the standard ports 1812 and 1813, you can configure the ASA to listen to those ports using the **authentication-port** and **accounting-port** commands.
- To assign a port for DNS access, use the **domain** literal value, not **dns**. If you use **dns**, the ASA assumes you meant to use the **dnsix** literal value.

You can view port numbers online at the IANA website:

http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers
### Table 72: Port Literal Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literal</th>
<th>TCP or UDP?</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aol</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>5190</td>
<td>America Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bgp</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>Border Gateway Protocol, RFC 1163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biff</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>Used by mail system to notify users that new mail is received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootpc</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Bootstrap Protocol Client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootps</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Bootstrap Protocol Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chargen</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Character Generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cifs</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Common Internet File System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citrix-ica</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>Citrix Independent Computing Architecture (ICA) protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmd</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>Similar to exec except that cmd has automatic authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctique</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2748</td>
<td>Computer Telephony Interface Quick Buffer Encoding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daytime</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Day time, RFC 867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discard</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dnsix</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>DNSIX Session Management Module Audit Redirector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>DNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Echo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exec</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>Remote process execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ftp</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>File Transfer Protocol (control port)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ftp-data</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>File Transfer Protocol (data port)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gopher</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Gopher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>H.323 call signaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostname</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>NIC Host Name Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>World Wide Web HTTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>https</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>HTTP over SSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ident</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Ident authentication service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>TCP or UDP?</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imap4</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Internet Message Access Protocol, version 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irc</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>Internet Relay Chat protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isakmp</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerberos</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Kerberos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klogin</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>KLOGIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshell</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>Korn Shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldaps</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (SSL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>login</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>Remote login</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lotusnotes</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1352</td>
<td>IBM Lotus Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lpd</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>Line Printer Daemon - printer spooler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobile-ip</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>Mobile IP-Agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nameserver</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Host Name Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netbios-dgm</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>NetBIOS Datagram Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netbios-ns</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>NetBIOS Name Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netbios-ssn</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>NetBIOS Session Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nfs</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>2049</td>
<td>Network File System - Sun Microsystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nntp</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Network News Transfer Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntp</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Network Time Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcanywhere-data</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>5631</td>
<td>pcAnywhere data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcanywhere-status</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>5632</td>
<td>pcAnywhere status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pim-auto-rp</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>Protocol Independent Multicast, reverse path flooding, dense mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop2</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Post Office Protocol - Version 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop3</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Post Office Protocol - Version 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pptp</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1723</td>
<td>Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>TCP or UDP?</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius-acct</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>1646</td>
<td>Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (accounting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rip</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>Routing Information Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rsh</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>Remote Shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtsp</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>Real Time Streaming Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secureid-udp</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>5510</td>
<td>SecureID over UDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sip</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>5060</td>
<td>Session Initiation Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smtp</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Simple Mail Transport Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>Simple Network Management Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmptrap</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>Simple Network Management Protocol - Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqlnet</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Structured Query Language Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssh</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Secure Shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunrpc</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Sun Remote Procedure Call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslog</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>System Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tacacs</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>Talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telnet</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>RFC 854 Telnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tftp</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Trivial File Transfer Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uucp</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlan</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network (VXLAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>Who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whois</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Who Is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www</td>
<td>TCP, UDP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>World Wide Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xdmcp</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>X Display Manager Control Protocol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local Ports and Protocols

The following table lists the protocols, TCP ports, and UDP ports that the ASA may open to process traffic destined to the ASA. Unless you enable the features and services listed in this table, the ASA does not open any local protocols or any TCP or UDP ports. You must configure a feature or service for the ASA to open the default listening protocol or port. In many cases you can configure ports other than the default port when you enable a feature or service.

**Table 73: Protocols and Ports Opened by Features and Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature or Service</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>67,68</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failover Control</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGMP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Protocol only open on destination IP address 224.0.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISAKMP/IKE</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Configurable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec (ESP)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec over UDP (NAT-T)</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPsec over TCP (CTCP)</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>No default port is used. You must specify the port number when configuring IPsec over TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Protocol only open on destination IP address 224.0.0.5 and 224.0.0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIM</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Protocol only open on destination IP address 224.0.0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIPv2</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>Port only open on destination IP address 224.0.0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>Configurable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stateful Update</td>
<td>8 (non-secure) 9 (secure)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ICMP Types

The following table lists the ICMP type numbers and names that you can enter in ASA commands.

**Table 74: ICMP Types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICMP Number</th>
<th>ICMP Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>echo-reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>unreachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>source-quench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>redirect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>alternate-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>echo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>router-advertisement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>router-solicitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>time-exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>parameter-problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>timestamp-request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>timestamp-reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>information-request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>information-reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>mask-request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>mask-reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>traceroute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>conversion-error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>mobile-redirect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>