



Logging into the Firepower System

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Firepower System User Accounts

You must provide a username and password to obtain local access to the web interface or CLI on an FMC or managed device. On managed devices, CLI users with Config level access can use the `expert` command to access the Linux shell. On the FMC, all CLI users can use the `expert` command. The FTD and FMC can be configured to use external authentication, storing user credentials on an external LDAP or RADIUS server; you can withhold or provide CLI access rights to external users.

The FMC CLI provides a single **admin** user who has access to all commands. The features FMC web interface users can access are controlled by the privileges an administrator grants to the user account. On managed devices, the features that users can access for both the CLI and the web interface are controlled by the privileges an administrator grants to the user account.



Note The system audits user activity based on user accounts; make sure that users log into the system with the correct account.



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- Caution** All FMC CLI users and, on managed devices, users with Config level CLI access can obtain root privileges in the Linux shell, which can present a security risk. For system security reasons, we strongly recommend:
- If you establish external authentication, make sure that you restrict the list of users with CLI access appropriately.
 - When granting CLI access privileges on managed devices, restrict the list of internal users with Config level CLI access.
 - Do not establish Linux shell users; use only the pre-defined **admin** user and users created by the **admin** user within the CLI.
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- Caution** We strongly recommend that you do not use the Linux shell unless directed by Cisco TAC or explicit instructions in the Firepower user documentation.
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Different appliances support different types of user accounts, each with different capabilities.

Firepower Management Centers

Firepower Management Centers support the following user account types:

- A pre-defined **admin** account for web interface access, which has the administrator role and can be managed through the web interface.
- Custom user accounts, which provide web interface access and which **admin** users and users with administrator privileges can create and manage.
- A pre-defined **admin** account for CLI access. Users logging in with this account can use the `expert` command to gain access to the Linux shell.

During initial configuration, the passwords for the CLI **admin** account and the web interface **admin** account are synchronized but, optionally, thereafter you can configure separate passwords for the two **admin** accounts.



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- Caution** For system security reasons, Cisco strongly recommends that you not establish additional Linux shell users on any appliance.
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NGIPSv Devices

NGIPSv devices support the following user account types:

- A pre-defined **admin** account which can be used for all forms of access to the device.
- Custom user accounts, which **admin** users and users with Config access can create and manage.

The NGIPSv does not support external authentication for users.

Firepower Threat Defense and Firepower Threat Defense Virtual Devices

Firepower Threat Defense and Firepower Threat Defense Virtual devices support the following user account types:

- A pre-defined **admin** account which can be used for all forms of access to the device.
- Custom user accounts, which **admin** users and users with Config access can create and manage.

The Firepower Threat Defense supports external authentication for SSH users.

ASA FirePOWER Devices

The ASA FirePOWER module supports the following user account types:

- A pre-defined **admin** account.
- Custom user accounts, which **admin** users and users with Config access can create and manage.

The ASA FirePOWER module does not support external authentication for users. Accessing ASA devices via the ASA CLI and ASDM is described in the *Cisco ASA Series General Operations CLI Configuration Guide* and the *Cisco ASA Series General Operations ASDM Configuration Guide*.

Firepower System User Interfaces

Depending on appliance type, you can interact with Firepower appliances using a web-based GUI, auxiliary CLI, or the Linux shell. In a Firepower Management Center deployment, you perform most configuration tasks from the FMC GUI. Only a few tasks require that you access the appliance directly using the CLI or Linux shell. We strongly discourage using the Linux shell unless directed by Cisco TAC or explicit instructions in the Firepower user documentation.

For information on browser requirements, see the [Firepower Release Notes](#).



Note On all appliances, after a user makes three consecutive failed attempts to log into the CLI via SSH, the system terminates the SSH connection.

Appliance	Web-Based GUI	Auxiliary CLI	Linux Shell
Firepower Management Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user and custom user accounts. Can be used for administrative, management, and analysis tasks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user and custom external user accounts. Accessible using an SSH, serial, or keyboard and monitor connection. Should be used only for administration and troubleshooting directed by Cisco TAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user. Must be accessed via <code>expert</code> command from the Firepower Management Center CLI. Accessible using an SSH, serial, or keyboard and monitor connection. Should be used only for administration and troubleshooting directed by Cisco TAC or by explicit instructions in the FMC documentation.
Firepower Threat Defense Firepower Threat Defense Virtual	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user and custom user accounts. Accessible in physical devices using an SSH, serial, or keyboard and monitor connection. Accessible in virtual devices via SSH or VM console. Can be used for setup and troubleshooting directed by Cisco TAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user and custom user accounts. Accessible by CLI users with Config access using the <code>expert</code> command. Should be used only for administration and troubleshooting directed by Cisco TAC or by explicit instructions in the FMC documentation..
NGIPSv	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user and custom user accounts Accessible using an SSH connection or VM console Can be used for setup and troubleshooting directed by Cisco TAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user and custom user accounts Accessible by CLI users with Config access using the <code>expert</code> command Should be used only for administration and troubleshooting directed by Cisco TAC or explicit instructions in the FMC documentation..

Appliance	Web-Based GUI	Auxiliary CLI	Linux Shell
ASA FirePOWER module	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user and custom user accounts. Accessible using an SSH connection. Also accessible using the console port. Can be used for configuration and management tasks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported for predefined admin user and custom user accounts Accessible by CLI users with Config access using the <code>expert</code> command Should be used only for administration and troubleshooting directed by Cisco TAC or by explicit instructions in the FMC documentation..

Related Topics

[Add an Internal User](#)

Web Interface Considerations

- If your organization uses Common Access Cards (CACs) for authentication, external users authenticated with LDAP can use CAC credentials to obtain access to the web interface of an appliance.
- The menus and menu options listed at the top of the default home page are based on the privileges for your user account. However, the links on the default home page include options that span the range of user account privileges. If you click a link that requires different privileges from those granted to your account, the system displays a warning message and logs the activity.
- Some processes that take a significant amount of time may cause your web browser to display a message that a script has become unresponsive. If this occurs, make sure you allow the script to continue until it finishes.

Related Topics

[Specifying Your Home Page](#)

Session Timeout

By default, the Firepower System automatically logs you out of a session after 1 hour of inactivity, unless you are otherwise configured to be exempt from session timeout.

Users with the Administrator role can change the session timeout interval for an appliance via the following settings:

System > Configuration > Shell Timeout

Related Topics

[Configure Session Timeouts](#)

Logging Into the Firepower Management Center Web Interface

Users are restricted to a single active session. If you try to log in with a user account that already has an active session, the system prompts you to terminate the other session or log in as a different user.

In a NAT environment where multiple FMCs share the same IP address:

- Each FMC can support only one login session at a time.
- To access different FMCs, use a different browser for each login (for example Firefox and Chrome), or set the browser to incognito or private mode.

Before you begin

- If you do not have access to the web interface, contact your system administrator to modify your account privileges, or log in as a user with Administrator access and modify the privileges for the account.
- Create user accounts as described in [Add an Internal User at the Web Interface](#).

Step 1 Direct your browser to **https://ipaddress_or_hostname/**, where *ipaddress* or *hostname* corresponds to your FMC.

Step 2 In the **Username** and **Password** fields, enter your user name and password. Pay attention to the following guidelines:

- User names are *not* case-sensitive.
- In a multidomain deployment, prepend the user name with the domain where your user account was created. You are not required to prepend any ancestor domains. For example, if your user account was created in SubdomainB, which has an ancestor DomainA, enter your user name in the following format:
`SubdomainB\username`
- If your organization uses SecurID® tokens when logging in, append the token to your SecurID PIN and use that as your password to log in. For example, if your PIN is 1111 and the SecurID token is 222222, enter 1111222222. You must have already generated your SecurID PIN before you can log into the Firepower System.

Step 3 Click **Login**.

Related Topics

[Session Timeout](#), on page 5

Logging Into the Firepower Management Center with CAC Credentials

Users are restricted to a single active session. If you try to log in with a user account that already has an active session, the system prompts you to terminate the other session or log in as a different user.

In a NAT environment where multiple FMCs share the same IP address:

- Each FMC can support only one login session at a time.

- To access different FMCs, use a different browser for each login (for example Firefox and Chrome), or set the browser to incognito or private mode.



Caution Do **not** remove a CAC during an active browsing session. If you remove or replace a CAC during a session, your web browser terminates the session and the system logs you out of the web interface.

Before you begin

- If you do not have access to the web interface, contact your system administrator to modify your account privileges, or log in as a user with Administrator access and modify the privileges for the account.
- Create user accounts as described in the [Add an Internal User at the Web Interface](#).
- Configure CAC authentication and authorization as described in [Configure Common Access Card Authentication with LDAP](#).

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- Step 1** Insert a CAC as instructed by your organization.
- Step 2** Direct your browser to **https://ipaddress_or_hostname/**, where *ipaddress* or *hostname* corresponds to your FMC.
- Step 3** If prompted, enter the PIN associated with the CAC you inserted in step 1.
- Step 4** If prompted, choose the appropriate certificate from the drop-down list.
- Step 5** Click **Continue**.
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Related Topics

[Configure Common Access Card Authentication with LDAP Session Timeout](#), on page 5

Logging Into the FMC Command Line Interface

The **admin** CLI user and certain custom external users can log into the FMC CLI.



Caution We strongly recommend that you do not use the Linux shell unless directed by Cisco TAC or explicit instructions in the FMC documentation.



Note For all appliances, after a user makes three consecutive failed attempts to log into the CLI via SSH, the system terminates the SSH connection.

Before you begin

Complete the initial configuration process as the **admin** user. See [Logging In for the First Time](#).

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- Step 1** Use the **admin** user name and password to connect to the FMC via SSH or the console port.
- If your organization uses SecurID® tokens when logging in, append the token to your SecurID PIN and use that as your password to log in. For example, if your PIN is 1111 and the SecurID token is 222222, enter 1111222222. You must have already generated your SecurID PIN before you can log in.
- Step 2** Use any of the available CLI commands.
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Logging Into the CLI on ASA FirePOWER and NGIPSv Devices

With a minimum of basic CLI configuration access, you can log directly into Classic managed devices.



Note For all appliances, after a user makes three consecutive failed attempts to log into the CLI via SSH, the system terminates the SSH connection.

Before you begin

- Complete the initial setup process using the default **admin** user for the initial login.
- Create additional user accounts that can log into the CLI using the **configure user add** command.

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- Step 1** SSH to the device's management interface (hostname or IP address) or use the console.
- ASA FirePOWER devices accessed via the console default to the operating system CLI. This requires an extra step to access the Firepower CLI: **session sfr**.
- If your organization uses SecurID® tokens when logging in, append the token to your SecurID PIN and use that as your password to log in. For example, if your PIN is 1111 and the SecurID token is 222222, enter 1111222222. You must have already generated your SecurID PIN before you can log in.
- Step 2** At the CLI prompt, use any of the commands allowed by your level of command line access.
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Logging Into the Command Line Interface on Firepower Threat Defense Devices

You can log directly into the command line interface on Firepower Threat Defense managed devices.



Note On all appliances, after a user makes three consecutive failed attempts to log into the CLI via SSH, the system terminates the SSH connection.

Before you begin

Complete the initial setup process using the default **admin** user for the initial login. Create additional user accounts that can log into the CLI using the **configure user add** command.

Step 1 Connect to the Firepower Threat Defense CLI, either from the console port or using SSH.

You can SSH to the management interface of the Firepower Threat Defense device. You can also connect to the address on a data interface if you open the interface for SSH connections. SSH access to data interfaces is disabled by default. See [Configure Secure Shell](#) to allow SSH connections to specific data interfaces.

You can directly connect to the Console port on the device. Use the console cable included with the device to connect your PC 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 device for more information about the console cable.

The initial CLI you access on the Console port differs by device type.

- ASA Series devices—The CLI on the Console port is the regular Firepower Threat Defense CLI.
- Firepower Series devices—The CLI on the Console port is FXOS. You can get to the Firepower Threat Defense CLI using the **connect ftd** command. Use the FXOS CLI for chassis-level configuration and troubleshooting only. Use the Firepower Threat Defense CLI for basic configuration, monitoring, and normal system troubleshooting. See the FXOS documentation for information on FXOS commands.

Step 2 Log in with the **admin** username and password.

Step 3 At the CLI prompt (>), use any of the commands allowed by your level of command line access.

Step 4 (Optional) Access the diagnostic CLI:

system support diagnostic-cli

Use this CLI for advanced troubleshooting. This CLI includes additional **show** and other commands, including the **session wlan console** command needed to enter the CLI for the wireless access point on an ASA 5506W-X.

This CLI has two sub-modes: user EXEC and privileged EXEC mode. More commands are available in privileged EXEC mode. To enter privileged EXEC mode, enter the **enable** command; press enter without entering a password when prompted.

Example:

```
> system support diagnostic-cli
firepower> enable
Password:
firepower#
```

To return to the regular CLI, type **Ctrl-a, d**.

View Your Last Login

If you suspect that an unauthorized user has used your credentials to sign in to the Firepower Management Center, you can see the date, time, and IP address from which your credentials were last used to log in:

Before you begin

This feature is not available if you are using the Classic theme. You can select a UI theme in User Preferences.

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- Step 1** Sign in to the Firepower Management Center.
- Step 2** At the top right corner of your browser window, look for the User ID that you used to sign in.
- Step 3** Click your user name.
- Step 4** Information about your previous login is shown at the bottom of the menu that appears.
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Logging Out of a Firepower System Web Interface

When you are no longer actively using a Firepower System web interface, Cisco recommends that you log out, even if you are only stepping away from your web browser for a short period of time. Logging out ends your web session and ensures that no one can use the interface with your credentials.



Note If you are logging out of an SSO session at the FMC, when you log out the system redirects your browser to the SSO IdP for your organization. To ensure FMC security and prevent others from accessing the FMC using your SSO account, we recommend you log out of the SSO federation at the IdP.

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- Step 1** From the drop-down list under your user name, choose **Logout**.
- Step 2** If you are logging out of an SSO session at the FMC, the system redirects you to the SSO IdP for your organization. Log out at the IdP to ensure FMC security.
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Related Topics

[Session Timeout](#), on page 5

History for Logging into the Firepower System

Feature	Version	Details
View information about the last time you signed in to the Firepower Management Center	6.5	View the date, time, and IP address from which you last logged in. New/Modified menus: The menu at the top right of the window that shows the username that you used to log in. Supported platforms: FMC

Feature	Version	Details
Automatic CLI access for the FMC	6.5	<p>When you use SSH to log into the FMC, you automatically access the CLI. Although strongly discouraged, you can then use the CLI <code>expert</code> command to access the Linux shell.</p> <p>Note This feature deprecates the Version 6.3 ability to enable and disable CLI access for the FMC. As a consequence of deprecating this option, the virtual FMC no longer displays the System > Configuration > Console Configuration page, which still appears on physical FMCs.</p>
Limit number of SSH login failures	6.3	<p>When a user accesses any device via SSH and fails three successive login attempts, the device terminates the SSH session.</p>
Ability to enable and disable CLI access for the FMC	6.3	<p>New/Modified screens:</p> <p>New check box available to administrators in FMC web interface: Enable CLI Access on the System > Configuration > Console Configuration page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checked: Logging into the FMC using SSH accesses the CLI. • Unchecked: Logging into FMC using SSH accesses the Linux shell. This is the default state for fresh Version 6.3 installations as well as upgrades to Version 6.3 from a previous release. <p>Supported platforms: FMC</p>

