



# Getting Started with Network Analysis Policies

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The following topics describe how to get started with network analysis policies:

- [Network Analysis Policy Basics, on page 1](#)
- [License Requirements for Network Analysis Policies, on page 2](#)
- [Requirements and Prerequisites for Network Analysis Policies, on page 2](#)
- [Managing Network Analysis Policies, on page 2](#)

## Network Analysis Policy Basics

*Network analysis policies* govern many traffic preprocessing options, and are invoked by advanced settings in your access control policy. Network analysis-related preprocessing occurs after Security Intelligence matching and SSL decryption, but before intrusion or file inspection begins.

By default, the system uses the *Balanced Security and Connectivity* network analysis policy to preprocess all traffic handled by an access control policy. However, you can choose a different default network analysis policy to perform this preprocessing. For your convenience, the system provides a choice of several non-modifiable network analysis policies, which are tuned for a specific balance of security and connectivity by the Cisco Talos Intelligence Group (Talos). You can also create a custom network analysis policy with custom preprocessing settings.



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**Tip** System-provided intrusion and network analysis policies are similarly named but contain different configurations. For example, the Balanced Security and Connectivity network analysis policy and the Balanced Security and Connectivity intrusion policy work together and can both be updated in intrusion rule updates. However, the network analysis policy governs mostly preprocessing options, whereas the intrusion policy governs mostly intrusion rules. Network analysis and intrusion policies work together to examine your traffic.

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You can also tailor traffic preprocessing options to specific security zones, networks, and VLANs by creating multiple custom network analysis policies, then assigning them to preprocess different traffic. (Note that ASA FirePOWER cannot restrict preprocessing by VLAN.)

# License Requirements for Network Analysis Policies

## FTD License

Threat

## Classic License

Protection

# Requirements and Prerequisites for Network Analysis Policies

## Model Support

Any.

## Supported Domains

Any

## User Roles

- Admin
- Intrusion Admin

# Managing Network Analysis Policies

In a multidomain deployment, the system displays policies created in the current domain, which you can edit. It also displays policies created in ancestor domains, which you cannot edit. To view and edit policies created in a lower domain, switch to that domain.

## Procedure

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**Step 1** Choose **Policies > Access Control**, then click **Network Analysis Policies** or **Policies > Access Control > Intrusion**, then click **Network Analysis Policies**.

**Note** If your custom user role limits access to the first path listed here, use the second path to access the policy.

**Step 2** Manage your network analysis policy:

- Compare—Click **Compare Policies**; see [Comparing Policies](#).
- Create — If you want to create a new network analysis policy, click **Create Policy**.

Two versions of the network analysis policy are created, a **Snort 2 Version** and a **Snort 3 Version**.

- For the Snort 2 version, proceed as described in [Custom Network Analysis Policy Creation for Snort 2, on page 11](#).
  - For the Snort 3 version, proceed as described in [#unique\\_2581](#).
- **Delete** — If you want to delete a network analysis policy, click **Delete** (🗑️), then confirm that you want to delete the policy. You cannot delete a network analysis policy if an access control policy references it.
- If the controls are dimmed, the configuration belongs to an ancestor domain, or you do not have permission to modify the configuration.
- **Deploy**—Choose **Deploy > Deployment**; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).
- **Edit** — If you want to edit an existing network analysis policy, click **Edit** (✎) and proceed as described in [Network Analysis Policy Settings and Cached Changes, on page 13](#).
- If **View** (👁️) appears instead, the configuration belongs to an ancestor domain, or you do not have permission to modify the configuration.
- **Report**—Click **Report** (📄); see [Generating Current Policy Reports](#).

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## Custom Network Analysis Policy Creation for Snort 3

The default network analysis policy is tuned for typical network requirements and optimal performance. Usually, the default network analysis policy suffices most network requirements and you might not need to customize the policy. However, when you have a specific network requirement or when you are facing performance issues, the default network analysis policy can be customized. Note that customizing the network analysis policy is an advanced configuration that should be done only by advanced users or Cisco support.

Network analysis policy configuration for Snort 3 is a data-driven model, which is based on JSON and JSON Schema. Schema is based on the OpenAPI specification, and it helps you get a view of the supported inspectors, settings, settings type, and valid values. The Snort 3 inspectors are plugins that process packets (similar to the Snort 2 preprocessor). Network analysis policy configuration is available to download in the JSON format.

In Snort 3, the list of inspectors and settings are not in a one-to-one mapping with the Snort 2 list of preprocessors and settings. Also, the number of inspectors and settings available in FMC is a subset of the inspectors and settings that Snort 3 supports. See <https://snort.org/snort3> for more information on Snort 3. See <https://www.cisco.com/go/snort3-inspectors> for more information on the inspectors available in FMC.



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### Note

- While upgrading the FMC to the 7.0 release, the changes that were done in the Snort 2 version of the network analysis policy are not migrated to Snort 3 after the upgrade.
  - Unlike the intrusion policy, there is no option to synchronize Snort 2 network analysis policy settings to Snort 3.
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### Default Inspector Updates

Lightweight Security Package (LSP) updates may contain new inspectors or modifications to integer ranges for existing inspector configurations. Following the installation of an LSP, new inspectors and/or updated ranges will be available under **Inspectors** in the **Snort 3 Version** of your network analysis policy.

### Binder Inspector

Binder inspector defines the flow when a particular inspector has to be accessed and taken into consideration. When the traffic matches the conditions defined in the binder inspector, only then the values/configurations for that inspector come into effect. For example:

For the *imap* inspector, the binder defines the following condition when it has to be accessed. That is when:

- Service is equal to *imap*.
- Role is equal to *any*.

If these conditions are met, then use the type *imap*.

```
▼ binder
185 {
186   "when": {
187     "service": "imap",
188     "role": "any"
189   },
190   "use": {
191     "type": "imap"
192   }
193 },
```

## Singleton Inspectors

Singleton inspectors contain a single instance. These inspectors do not support adding more instances like multiton inspectors. Settings of singleton inspector are applied to the entire traffic and not to a specific traffic segment.

For example:

```
{
  "normalizer":{
    "enabled":true,
    "type":"singleton",
    "data":{
      "ip4":{
        "df":true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

## Multiton Inspectors

Multiton inspectors contain multiple instances which you can configure as needed. These inspectors support configuring settings based on specific conditions, such as network, port, and VLAN. One set of supported settings is called an instance. There is a default instance, and you can also add additional instances based on specific conditions. If the traffic matches that condition, the settings from that instance are applied. Otherwise, the settings from the default instance are applied. Also, the name of the default instance is the same as the inspector's name.

For a multiton inspector, when you upload the overridden inspector configuration, you also need to include/define a matching binder condition (conditions under when the inspector has to be accessed or used) for each instance in the JSON file, otherwise, the upload will result in an error. You can also create new instances, but make sure that you include a binder condition for every new instance that you create to avoid errors.

For example:

- Multiton inspector where the default instance is modified.

```
{
  "http_inspect":{
    "enabled":true,
    "type":"multiton",
    "instances":[
      {
        "name":"http_inspect",
        "data":{
          "response_depth":5000
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

- Multiton inspector where the default instance and default binder is modified.

```
{
  "http_inspect":{
    "enabled":true,
    "type":"multiton",
    "instances":[
```

```

        {
            "name":"http_inspect",
            "data":{
                "response_depth":5000
            }
        }
    ]
},
"binder":{
    "type":"binder",
    "enabled":true,
    "rules":[
        {
            "use":{
                "type":"http_inspect"
            },
            "when":{
                "role":"any",
                "ports":"8080",
                "proto":"tcp",
                "service":"http"
            }
        }
    ]
}
}

```

- Multiton inspector where a custom instance and a custom binder is added.

```

{
    "http_inspect":{
        "enabled":true,
        "type":"multiton",
        "instances":[
            {
                "name":"http_inspect1",
                "data":{
                    "response_depth":5000
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "binder":{
        "type":"binder",
        "enabled":true,
        "rules":[
            {
                "use":{
                    "type":"http_inspect",
                    "name":"http_inspect1"
                },
                "when":{
                    "role":"any",
                    "ports":"8080",
                    "proto":"tcp",
                    "service":"http"
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}

```

## Network Analysis Policy Mapping

For network analysis policies, Cisco Talos provides mapping information, which is used to find the corresponding Snort 2 version of the policies for the Snort 3 version.

This mapping ensures that the Snort 3 version of policies has its equivalent Snort 2 version.

## View Network Analysis Policy Mapping

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Go to **Policies > Intrusion > Network Analysis Policies**.
- Step 2** Click **NAP Mapping**.
- Step 3** Expand the arrow for **View Mappings**.
- The Snort 3 network analysis policies that are automatically mapped to a Snort 2 equivalent policy are displayed.
- Step 4** Click **OK**.
- 

## Create a Network Analysis Policy

All the existing network analysis policies are available in FMC with their corresponding Snort 2 and Snort 3 versions. When you create a new network analysis policy, it is created with both the Snort 2 version and the Snort 3 version.

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Go to **Policies > Intrusion > Network Analysis Policies**.
- Step 2** Click **Create Policy**.
- Step 3** Enter the **Name** and **Description**.
- Step 4** Choose the **Inspection Mode** from the available choices.
- **Detection**
  - **Prevention**
- Step 5** Select a **Base Policy** and click **Save**.
- Note** Configure Network Analysis Policy (NAP) in **Prevention** mode if you are using Snort 3 and SSL Decryption or TLS Server Identity.
- 

The new network analysis policy is created with its corresponding **Snort 2 Version** and **Snort 3 Version**.

## Modify the Network Analysis Policy

You can modify the network analysis policy to change its name, description, or the base policy.

## Procedure

**Step 1** Go to **Policies > Intrusion > Network Analysis Policies**.

**Step 2** Click **Edit** to change the name, description, inspection mode, or the base policy.

**Note** If you edit the network analysis policy name, description, base policy, and inspection mode, the edits are applied to both the Snort 2 and Snort 3 versions. If you want to change the inspection mode for a specific version, then you can do that from within the network analysis policy page for that respective version.

**Step 3** Click **Save**.

## Customize the Network Analysis Policy

You can customize the Snort 3 version of the network analysis policy according to your requirements.

### Procedure

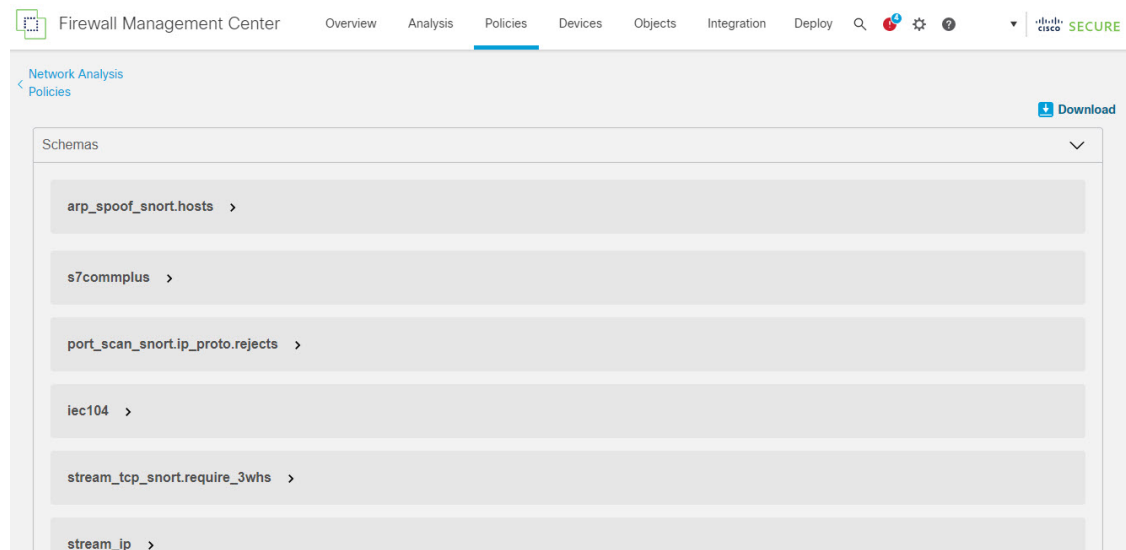
**Step 1** Go to **Policies > Intrusion > Network Analysis Policies**.

**Step 2** Go to the **Snort 3 Version** of the network analysis policy.

**Step 3** Click the **Actions** drop-down menu.

The following options are displayed:

**Step 4** Click **View Schema** to open the schema file directly in a browser.



**Step 5** You can download the schema file, sample file / template, full configuration, or overridden configuration as needed.

These options provide you an insight about the allowed values, range, and patterns, existing and default inspector configurations, and overridden inspector configurations.

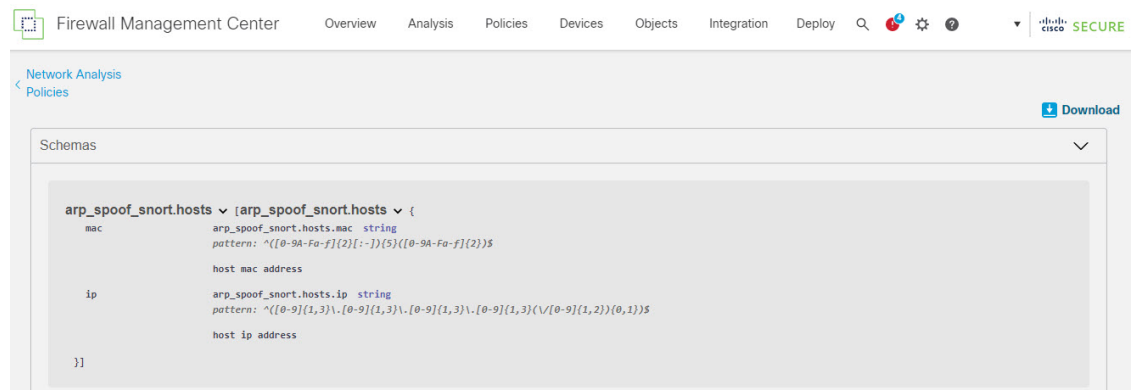


- a) Click to download the schema file.

The schema file validates the content that you upload or download. You can download the schema file and open it using any third-party JSON editor. The schema file helps you to identify what parameters can be configured for inspectors with their corresponding allowed values, range, and accepted patterns to be used.

For example, for the `arp_spoof_snort` inspector, you can configure the hosts. The hosts include the `mac` and `ip` address values. The schema file shows the following accepted pattern for these values.

- **mac – pattern:** `^([0-9A-Fa-f]{2}[:-]){5}([0-9A-Fa-f]{2})$`
- **ip – pattern:**  
`^([0-9]{1,3}\. [0-9]{1,3}\. [0-9]{1,3}\. [0-9]{1,3})[/[0-9]{1,2}]{0,1})$`



You must provide the values, range, patterns according to the accepted ones in the schema file to be able to successfully override the inspector configuration, otherwise, you get an error message.

- b) Click to use a pre-existing template that contains example configurations to help you with configuring the inspectors.

You can refer to the example configurations included in the sample file and make any changes that you may require.

- c) Click to download the entire inspector configurations in a single JSON file.

Instead of expanding the inspectors separately, you can download the full configuration to look out for the information you need. All information regarding the inspector configuration is available in this file.

- d) Click to download the inspector configuration that has been overridden.

## Step 6 To override the existing configuration, follow the steps.

You can choose to override an inspector configuration using the following ways.

- Make inline edits for an inspector directly on the FMC. See the topic **Make Inline Edit for an Inspector to Override Configuration** in the **Getting Started with Network Analysis Policies** chapter of the *Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center Snort 3 Configuration Guide*.
- Continue to follow the current procedure of using the **Actions** drop-down menu to upload the overridden configuration file.

If you chose to make inline edits directly in the FMC, then you don't need to follow the current procedure further. Otherwise, you must follow this procedure completely.

- a) Under **Inspectors**, expand the required inspector for which you want to override the default configuration.

The default configuration is displayed on the left column and the overridden configuration is displayed on the right column under the inspector.

You may need to search for an inspector by entering any relevant text in the search bar.

- b) Click the **Copy to clipboard** icon to copy the default inspector configuration to the clipboard.  
 c) Create a JSON file and paste the default configuration in it.  
 d) Keep the inspector configuration that you want to override, and remove all the other configuration and instances from the JSON file.

You can also use the **Sample File / Template** to understand how to override the default configuration. This is a sample file that includes JSON snippets explaining how you can customize the network analysis policy for Snort 3.

- e) Make changes to the inspector configuration as needed.

Validate the changes and make sure they conform to the schema file. For multiton inspectors, make sure that the binder conditions for all instances are included in the JSON file. See *Multiton Inspectors* in the topic **Custom Network Analysis Policy Creation for Snort 3** in the *Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center Snort 3 Configuration Guide* for more information.

- f) If you are copying any further default inspector configurations, append that inspector configuration to the existing file that contains the overridden configuration.

**Note** The copied inspector configuration must comply with the JSON standards.

- g) Save the overridden configuration file to your system.

### Step 7

to upload the JSON file that contains the overridden configuration.

**Caution** Upload only the changes that you require. You should not upload the entire configuration as it makes the overrides sticky in nature and therefore, any subsequent changes to the default configuration as part of the LSP updates would not be applied.

You can drag and drop a file or click to browse to the JSON file saved in your system that contains the overridden inspector configuration.

- **Merge inspector overrides** – Content in the uploaded file is merged with the existing configuration if there is no common inspector. If there are common inspectors, then the content in the uploaded file (for common inspectors) takes precedence over the previous content, and it replaces the previous configuration for those inspectors.
- **Replace inspector overrides** – Removes all previous overrides and replaces them with the new content in the uploaded file.

**Attention** Choosing this option deletes all the previous overrides. Make an informed decision before you override the configuration using this option.

If any error occurs while uploading the overridden inspectors, you see the error in the **Upload Overridden Configuration File** pop-up window. You can also download the file with the error, fix the error, and reupload the file.

### Step 8

In the **Upload Overridden Configuration File** pop-up window, click **Import** to upload the overridden inspector configuration.

After you upload the overridden inspector configuration, you will see an orange icon next to the inspector that signifies that it is an overridden inspector.

Also, the **Overridden Configuration** column under the inspector shows the overridden value.

You can also view all the overridden inspectors using the **Show Overrides Only** checkbox adjacent to the Search bar.

**Note** Make sure that you always download the overridden configuration, open the JSON file, and append any new changes/overrides to the inspector configurations to this file. This action is needed so that you do not lose the old overridden configurations.

**Step 9** (Optional) Take a backup of the overridden configuration file on your system before making any new inspector configuration changes.

**Tip** We recommend that you take the backup from time to time as you override the inspector configuration.

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#### Related Topics

[Revert Overridden Configuration to Default Configuration](#)

[View the List of Inspectors with Overrides](#)

[Search for an Inspector on the Network Analysis Policy Page](#)

[Copy the Inspector Configuration](#)

## Custom Network Analysis Policy Creation for Snort 2

When you create a new network analysis policy you must give it a unique name, specify a base policy, and choose an *inline mode*.

The base policy defines the network analysis policy's default settings. Modifying a setting in the new policy overrides—but does not change—the settings in the base policy. You can use either a system-provided or custom policy as your base policy.

The network analysis policy's inline mode allows preprocessors to modify (normalize) and drop traffic to minimize the chances of attackers evading detection. Note that in passive deployments, the system cannot affect traffic flow regardless of the inline mode.

#### Related Topics

[The Base Layer](#)

[Preprocessor Traffic Modification in Inline Deployments](#), on page 15

[Creating a Custom Network Analysis Policy](#), on page 11

[Editing Network Analysis Policies](#), on page 13

## Creating a Custom Network Analysis Policy

In a multidomain deployment, the system displays policies created in the current domain, which you can edit. It also displays policies created in ancestor domains, which you cannot edit. To view and edit policies created in a lower domain, switch to that domain.

## Procedure

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**Step 1** Choose **Policies > Access Control**, then click **Network Analysis Policies** or **Policies > Access Control > Intrusion**, then click **Network Analysis Policies**.

**Note** If your custom user role limits access to the first path listed here, use the second path to access the policy.

**Step 2** Click **Create Policy**. If you have unsaved changes in another policy, click **Cancel** when prompted to return to the **Network Analysis Policy** page.

**Step 3** Enter a unique **Name**.

In a multidomain deployment, policy names must be unique within the domain hierarchy. The system may identify a conflict with the name of a policy you cannot view in your current domain.

**Step 4** Optionally, enter a **Description**.

**Step 5** Choose the initial **Base Policy**. You can use either a system-provided or custom policy as your base policy.

**Step 6** If you want to allow preprocessors to affect traffic in an inline deployment, enable **Inline Mode**.

**Step 7** To create the policy:

- Click **Create Policy** to create the new policy and return to the **Network Analysis Policy** page. The new policy has the same settings as its base policy.
- Click **Create and Edit Policy** to create the policy and open it for editing in the advanced network analysis policy editor.

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## Related Topics

[Customize User Roles for the Web Interface](#)

# Network Analysis Policy Management for Snort 2

On the Network Analysis Policy page (or **Policies > Access Control**, then click **Network Analysis Policies** or **Policies > Access Control > Intrusion**, then click **Network Analysis Policies**), you can view your current custom network analysis policies, along with the following information:

- the time and date the policy was last modified (in local time) and the user who modified it
- whether the **Inline Mode** setting is enabled, which allows preprocessors to affect traffic
- which access control policies and devices are using the network analysis policy to preprocess traffic
- whether a policy has unsaved changes, as well as information about who (if anyone) is currently editing the policy

In addition to custom policies that you create, the system provides two custom policies: Initial Inline Policy and Initial Passive Policy. These two network analysis policies use the Balanced Security and Connectivity network analysis policy as their base. The only difference between them is their inline mode, which allows preprocessors to affect traffic in the inline policy and disables it in the passive policy. You can edit and use these system-provided custom policies.

Note that you can create and edit network analysis as well as intrusion policies if your Firepower System user account's role is restricted to Intrusion Policy or Modify Intrusion Policy.

### Related Topics

[Creating a Custom Network Analysis Policy](#), on page 11

[Editing Network Analysis Policies](#), on page 13

## Network Analysis Policy Settings and Cached Changes

When you create a new network analysis policy, it has the same settings as its base policy.

When tailoring a network analysis policy, especially when disabling preprocessors, keep in mind that some preprocessors and intrusion rules require that traffic first be decoded or preprocessed in a certain way. If you disable a required preprocessor, the system automatically uses it with its current settings, although the preprocessor remains disabled in the network analysis policy web interface.



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**Note** Because preprocessing and intrusion inspection are so closely related, the network analysis and intrusion policies examining a single packet **must** complement each other. Tailoring preprocessing, especially using multiple custom network analysis policies, is an **advanced** task.

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The system caches one network analysis policy per user. While editing a network analysis policy, if you select any menu or other path to another page, your changes stay in the system cache even if you leave the page.

### Related Topics



[How Policies Examine Traffic For Intrusions](#)

[Limitations of Custom Policies](#)

## Editing Network Analysis Policies

In a multidomain deployment, the system displays policies created in the current domain, which you can edit. It also displays policies created in ancestor domains, which you cannot edit. To view and edit policies created in a lower domain, switch to that domain.

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Policies > Access Control**, then click **Network Analysis Policies** or **Policies > Access Control > Intrusion**, then click **Network Analysis Policies**.
- Note** If your custom user role limits access to the first path listed here, use the second path to access the policy.
- Step 2** Click **Edit** () next to the network analysis policy you want to configure.
- If **View** () appears instead, the configuration belongs to an ancestor domain, or you do not have permission to modify the configuration.
- Step 3** Edit your network analysis policy:
- Change the base policy — If you want to change the base policy, choose a base policy from the **Base Policy** drop-down list on the Policy Information page.
  - Manage policy layers — If you want to manage policy layers, click **Policy Layers** in the navigation panel.

- Modify a preprocessor — If you want to enable, disable, or edit the settings for a preprocessor, click **Settings** in the navigation panel.
- Modify traffic — If you want to allow preprocessors to modify or drop traffic, check the **Inline Mode** check box on the Policy Information page.
- View settings — If you want to view the settings in the base policy, click **Manage Base Policy** on the Policy Information page.

**Step 4** To save changes you made in this policy since the last policy commit, choose **Policy Information**, then click **Commit Changes**. If you leave the policy without committing changes, changes since the last commit are discarded if you edit a different policy.

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### What to do next

- If you want a preprocessor to generate events and, in an inline deployment, drop offending packets, enable rules for the preprocessor. For more information, see [Setting Intrusion Rule States](#).
- Deploy configuration changes; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).

### Related Topics

[The Base Layer](#)

[Changing the Base Policy](#)

[Preprocessor Configuration in a Network Analysis Policy for Snort 2](#), on page 14

[Preprocessor Traffic Modification in Inline Deployments](#), on page 15

[Managing Layers](#)

[Conflicts and Changes: Network Analysis and Intrusion Policies](#)

## Preprocessor Configuration in a Network Analysis Policy for Snort 2

*Preprocessors* prepare traffic to be further inspected by normalizing traffic and identifying protocol anomalies. Preprocessors can generate preprocessor events when packets trigger preprocessor options that you configure. The base policy for your network analysis policy determines which preprocessors are enabled by default and the default configuration for each.




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**Note** In most cases, preprocessors require specific expertise to configure and typically require little or no modification. Tailoring preprocessing, especially using multiple custom network analysis policies, is an **advanced** task. Because preprocessing and intrusion inspection are so closely related, the network analysis and intrusion policies examining a single packet **must** complement each other.

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Modifying a preprocessor configuration requires an understanding of the configuration and its potential impact on your network.

Note that some advanced transport and network preprocessor settings apply globally to all networks, zones, and VLANs where you deploy your access control policy. You configure these advanced settings in an access control policy rather than in a network analysis policy.

Note also that you configure the sensitive data preprocessor, which detects sensitive data such as credit card numbers and Social Security numbers in ASCII text, in intrusion policies.

### Related Topics

[The DCE/RPC Preprocessor](#)  
[The DNP3 Preprocessor](#)  
[The DNS Preprocessor](#)  
[The FTP/Telnet Decoder](#)  
[The GTP Preprocessor](#)  
[The HTTP Inspect Preprocessor](#)  
[The IMAP Preprocessor](#)  
[The Inline Normalization Preprocessor](#)  
[The IP Defragmentation Preprocessor](#)  
[The Modbus Preprocessor](#)  
[The Packet Decoder](#)  
[The POP Preprocessor](#)  
[Sensitive Data Detection Basics](#)  
[The SIP Preprocessor](#)  
[The SMTP Preprocessor](#)  
[The SSH Preprocessor](#)  
[The SSL Preprocessor](#)  
[The Sun RPC Preprocessor](#)  
[TCP Stream Preprocessing](#)  
[UDP Stream Preprocessing](#)  
[Limitations of Custom Policies](#)

## Preprocessor Traffic Modification in Inline Deployments

In an inline deployment (that is, where relevant configurations are deployed to devices using routed, switched, or transparent interfaces, or inline interface pairs), some preprocessors can modify and block traffic. For example:

- The inline normalization preprocessor normalizes packets to prepare them for analysis by other preprocessors and the intrusion rules engine. You can also use the preprocessor's **Allow These TCP Options** and **Block Unresolvable TCP Header Anomalies** options to block certain packets.
- The system can drop packets with invalid checksums.
- The system can drop packets matching rate-based attack prevention settings.

For a preprocessor configured in the network analysis policy to affect traffic, you must enable and correctly configure the preprocessor, as well as correctly deploy managed devices inline. Finally, you must enable the network analysis policy's **Inline Mode** setting.

## Preprocessor Configuration in a Network Analysis Policy Notes

When you select **Settings** in the navigation panel of a network analysis policy, the policy lists its preprocessors by type. On the Settings page, you can enable or disable preprocessors in your network analysis policy, as well as access preprocessor configuration pages.

A preprocessor must be enabled for you to configure it. When you enable a preprocessor, a sublink to the configuration page for the preprocessor appears beneath the **Settings** link in the navigation panel, and an **Edit** link to the configuration page appears next to the preprocessor on the Settings page.



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**Tip** To revert a preprocessor's configuration to the settings in the base policy, click **Revert to Defaults** on a preprocessor configuration page. When prompted, confirm that you want to revert.

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When you disable a preprocessor, the sublink and **Edit** link no longer appear, but your configurations are retained. Note that to perform their particular analysis, many preprocessors and intrusion rules require that traffic first be decoded or preprocessed in a certain way. If you disable a required preprocessor, the system automatically uses it with its current settings, although the preprocessor remains disabled in the network analysis policy web interface.

If you want to assess how your configuration would function in an inline deployment without actually modifying traffic, you can disable inline mode. In passive deployments or inline deployments in tap mode, the system cannot affect traffic regardless of the inline mode setting.



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**Note** Disabling inline mode can affect intrusion event performance statistics graphs. With inline mode enabled in an inline deployment, the Intrusion Event Performance page (**Overview > Summary > Intrusion Event Performance**) displays graphs that represent normalized and blocked packets. If you disable inline mode, or in a passive deployment, many of the graphs display data about the traffic the system would have normalized or dropped.

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**Note** In an inline deployment, Cisco recommends that you enable inline mode and configure the inline normalization preprocessor with the **Normalize TCP Payload** option enabled. In a passive deployment, Cisco recommends that you use adaptive profile updates.

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#### Related Topics

[Advanced Transport/Network Preprocessor Settings](#)

[Checksum Verification](#)

[The Inline Normalization Preprocessor](#)

[Intrusion Event Performance Statistics Graph Types](#)