Secure Firewall 1230/1240/1250 Threat Defense Getting Started: Management Center on a Local Management Network

First Published: 2025-04-09

Last Modified: 2025-04-09

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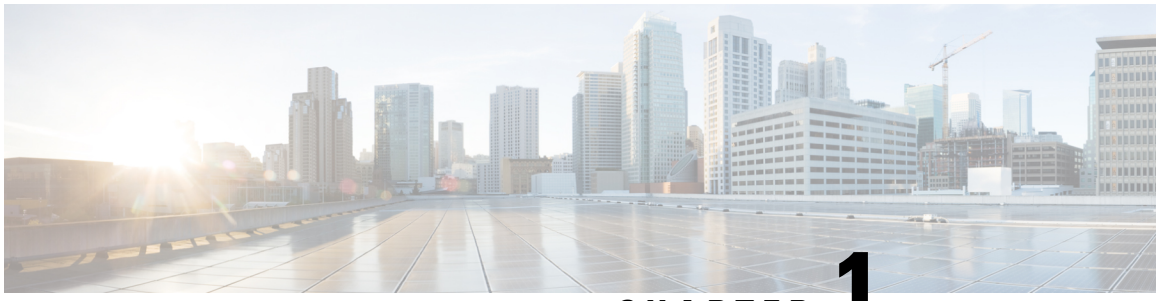


CHAPTER 1

Before You Begin

Manage the firewall using the Secure Firewall Management Center on a dedicated management network.

Power On the Firewall

System power is controlled by a rocker power switch located on the rear of the firewall. The rocker power switch provides a soft notification that supports graceful shutdown of the system to reduce the risk of system software and data corruption.

Note The first time you boot up the firewall, threat defense initialization can take approximately 15 to 30 minutes.

Before you begin

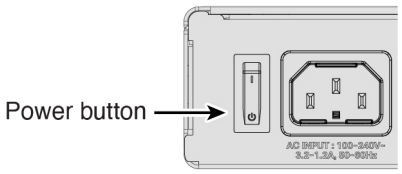
It's important that you provide reliable power for your firewall (for example, using an uninterruptable power supply (UPS)). Loss of power without first shutting down can cause serious file system damage. There are many processes running in the background all the time, and losing power does not allow the graceful shutdown of your system.

Procedure

Step 1 Attach the power cord to the firewall, and connect it to an electrical outlet.

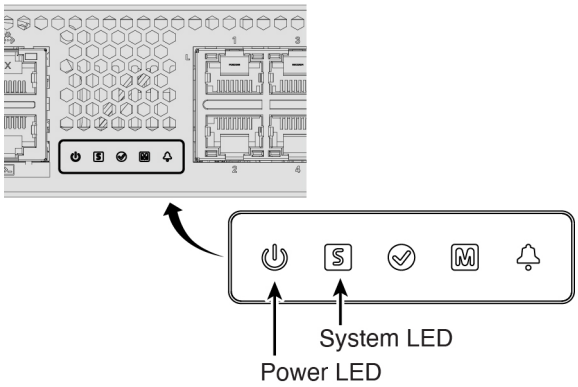
Step 2 Turn the power on using the rocker power switch located on the rear of the chassis, adjacent to the power cord.

Figure 1: Power Button



Step 3 Check the Power LED on the back of the firewall; if it is solid green, the firewall is powered on.

Figure 2: System and Power LEDs



Step 4 Check the System LED on the back of the firewall; after it is solid green, the system has passed power-on diagnostics.

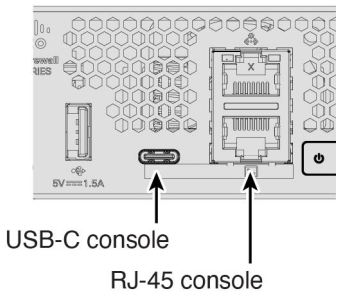
Which Application is Installed: Threat Defense or ASA?

Both applications, threat defense or ASA, are supported on the hardware. Connect to the console port and determine which application was installed at the factory.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to the console port.

Figure 3: Console Port



Step 2 See the CLI prompts to determine if your firewall is running threat defense or ASA.

Threat Defense

You see the firepower login (FXOS) prompt. You can disconnect without logging in and setting a new password. If you need to log in all the way, see Access the Threat Defense CLI, on page 3.

```
firepower login:
```

ASA

You see the ASA prompt.

```
ciscoasa>
```

Step 3 If you are running the wrong application, see Cisco Secure Firewall ASA and Secure Firewall Threat Defense Reimage Guide.

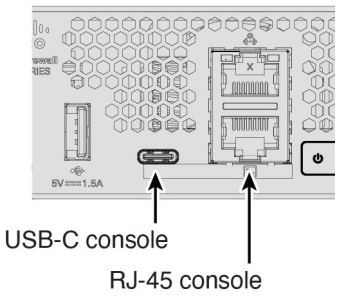
Access the Threat Defense CLI

You might need to access the CLI for configuration or troubleshooting.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to the console port.

Figure 4: Console Port



Step 2 You connect to FXOS. Log in to the CLI using the **admin** username and the password (the default is **Admin123**). The first time you log in, you are prompted to change the password.

```
firepower login: admin
Password: Admin123
Successful login attempts for user 'admin' : 1

[...]

Hello admin. You must change your password.
Enter new password: ********
Confirm new password: ********
Your password was updated successfully.

[...]

firepower#
```

Step 3 Change to the threat defense CLI.

Note
If you want to use the device manager for initial setup, do not access the threat defense CLI, which starts the CLI setup.

connect ftd

The first time you connect to the threat defense CLI, you are prompted to complete initial setup.

Example:

```
firepower# connect ftd
>
```

To exit the threat defense CLI, enter the **exit** or **logout** command. This command returns you to the FXOS prompt.

Example:

```
> exit
firepower#
```

Check the Version and Reimage

We recommend that you install your target version before you configure the firewall. Alternatively, you can perform an upgrade after you are up and running, but upgrading, which preserves your configuration, may take longer than using this procedure.

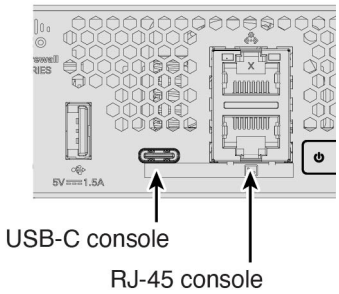
What Version Should I Run?

Cisco recommends running a Gold Star release indicated by a gold star next to the release number on the software download page. You can also refer to the release strategy described in https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/security/firewalls/bulletin-c25-743178.html.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to the console port.

Figure 5: Console Port



Step 2 At the FXOS CLI, show the running version.

scope ssa

show app-instance

Example:

```
Firepower# scope ssa
Firepower /ssa # show app-instance

Application Name Slot ID Admin State Operational State Running Version Startup Version Cluster Oper
 State
---------------- ------- ----------- ----------------- --------------- ---------------
------------------
ftd              1       Enabled     Online            7.6.0.65        7.6.0.65        Not Applicable
```

Step 3 If you want to install a new version, perform these steps.

a) By default, the Management interface uses DHCP. If you need to set a static IP address for the Management interface, enter the following commands.

scope fabric-interconnect a

set out-of-band static ip *ip* **netmask** *netmask* **gw** *gateway*

commit-buffer

b) Perform the reimage procedure in the FXOS troubleshooting guide.

You will need to download the new image from a server accessible from the Management interface.

After the firewall reboots, you connect to the FXOS CLI again.

c) At the FXOS CLI, you are prompted to set the admin password again.

Obtain Licenses

When you bought your device from Cisco or a reseller, your licenses should have been linked to your Smart Software License account. If you don't have an account on the Smart Software Manager, click the link to set up a new account.

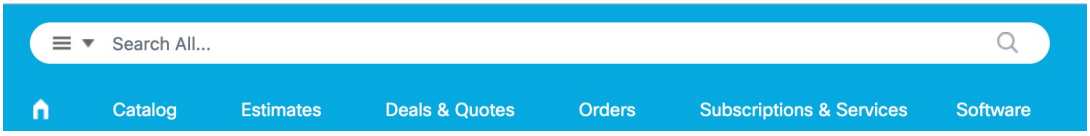
If you have not already done so, register the management center with the Smart Software Manager. Registering requires you to generate a registration token in the Smart Software Manager. See the Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center Administration Guide for detailed instructions.

The threat defense has the following licenses:

- Essentials—Required
- IPS
- Malware Defense
- URL Filtering
- Cisco Secure Client

1. If you need to add licenses yourself, go to Cisco Commerce Workspace and use the **Search All** field.

Figure 6: License Search



2. Search for the following license PIDs.

Note If a PID is not found, you can add the PID manually to your order.

- Essentials:
  - *Included automatically*
- IPS, Malware Defense, and URL combination:

- L-CSF1230T-TMC=
- L-CSF1240T-TMC=
- L-CSF1250T-TMC=

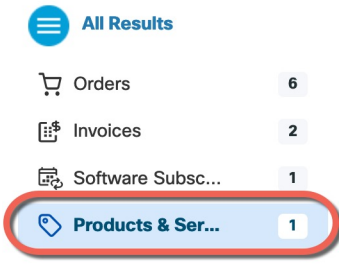
When you add one of the above PIDs to your order, you can then choose a term-based subscription corresponding with one of the following PIDs:

- L-CSF1230-TMC-1Y
- L-CSF1230-TMC-3Y
- L-CSF1230-TMC-5Y
- L-CSF1240-TMC-1Y
- L-CSF1240-TMC-3Y
- L-CSF1240-TMC-5Y
- L-CSF1250-TMC-1Y
- L-CSF1250-TMC-3Y
- L-CSF1250-TMC-5Y

- Cisco Secure Client—See the Cisco Secure Client Ordering Guide.

3. Choose **Products & Services** from the results.

Figure 7: Results



(If Needed) Power Off the Firewall

It's important that you shut down your system properly. Simply unplugging the power or pressing the power switch can cause serious file system damage. There are many processes running in the background all the time, and unplugging or shutting off the power does not allow the graceful shutdown of your firewall system.

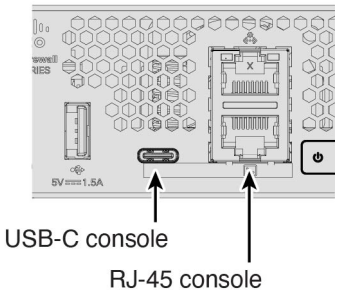
Power Off the Firewall at the CLI

You can use the FXOS CLI to safely shut down the system and power off the firewall.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to the console port.

Figure 8: Console Port



Step 2 In the FXOS CLI, connect to local-mgmt mode.

firepower # **connect local-mgmt**

Step 3 Shut down the system.

firepower(local-mgmt) # **shutdown**

Example:

```
firepower(local-mgmt)# shutdown
This command will shutdown the system.  Continue?
Please enter 'YES' or 'NO': yes
INIT: Stopping Cisco Threat Defense......ok
```

Step 4 Monitor the system prompts as the firewall shuts down. When the shutdown is complete, you will see the following prompt.

```
System is stopped.
It is safe to power off now.
Do you want to reboot instead? [y/N]
```

Step 5 You can now turn off the power switch and unplug the power to physically remove power from the chassis if necessary.

Power Off the Firewall Using the Management Center

Shut down your system properly using the management center.

Procedure

Step 1 Shut down the firewall.

a) Choose **Devices** > **Device Management**.

b) Next to the device that you want to restart, click **Edit** ( ).
c) Click the **Device** tab.
d) Click **Shut Down Device** ( ) in the **System** section.
e) When prompted, confirm that you want to shut down the device.

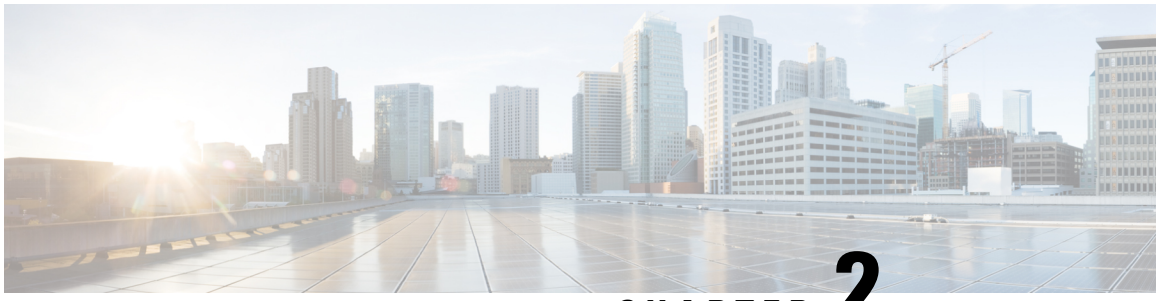
Step 2 If you have a console connection to the firewall, monitor the system prompts as the firewall shuts down. When shutdown is complete, you will see the following prompt.

```
System is stopped.
It is safe to power off now.

Do you want to reboot instead? [y/N]
```

If you do not have a console connection, wait approximately 3 minutes to ensure the system has shut down.

Step 3 You can now turn off the power switch and unplug the power to physically remove power from the chassis if necessary.



CHAPTER 2

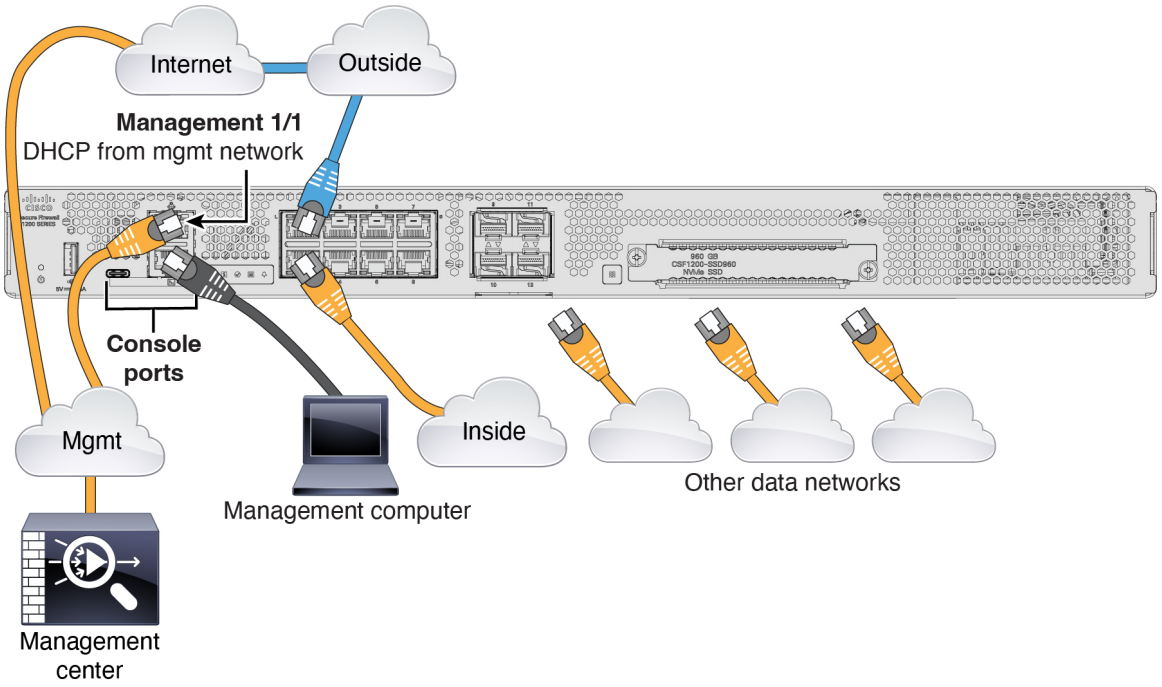
Cable and Register the Firewall

Cable the firewall and then register the firewall to the management center.

Cable the Firewall

Connect the management center to the dedicated Management 1/1 interface. The management network needs access to the internet for updates. For example, you can connect the management network to the internet through the firewall itself (for example, by connecting to the inside network).

- Install SFP/SFP+ modules into ports Ethernet 1/9 and higher.
- See the hardware installation guide for more information.



Perform Initial Configuration

Perfom initial configuration of the firewall using the Secure Firewall device manager or using the CLI.

Initial Configuration: Device Manager

Using this method, after you register the firewall, the following interfaces will be preconfigured in addition to the Management interface:

- Ethernet 1/1—**outside**, IP address from DHCP, IPv6 autoconfiguration
- Ethernet 1/2— **inside**, 192.168.95.1/24
- Default route—Obtained through DHCP on the outside interface
- Additional interfaces—Any interface configuration from the device manager is preserved.

Other settings, such as the DHCP server on inside, access control policy, or security zones, are not preserved.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect your computer to the inside interface (Ethernet 1/2).

Step 2 Log into the device manager.

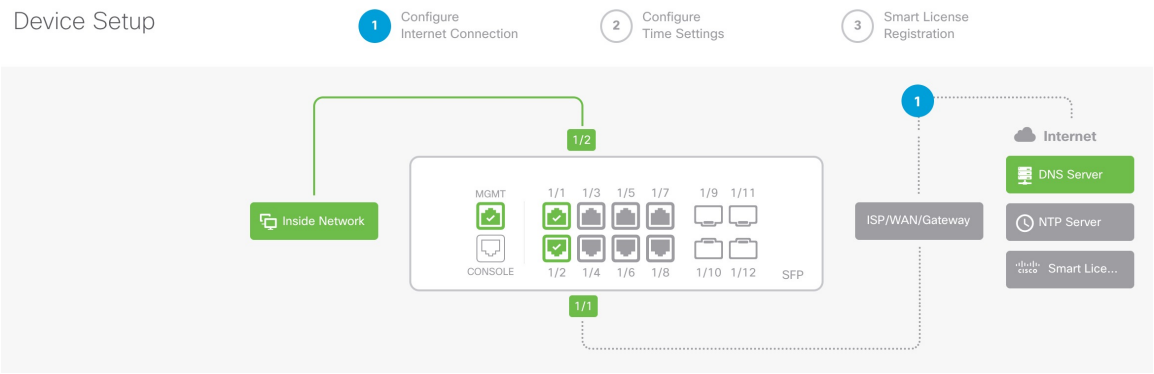
a) Go to https://192.168.95.1.

b) Log in with the username **admin** and the default password **Admin123**.

c) You are prompted to read and accept the General Terms and change the admin password.

Step 3 Use the setup wizard.

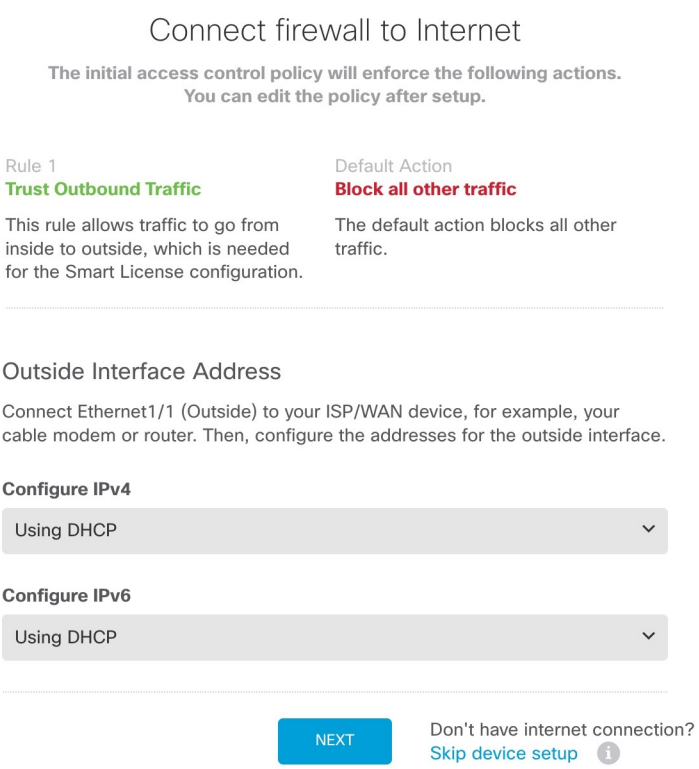
Figure 9: Device Setup



Note
The exact port configuration depends on your model.

a) Configure the outside and management interfaces.

Figure 10: Connect firewall to internet



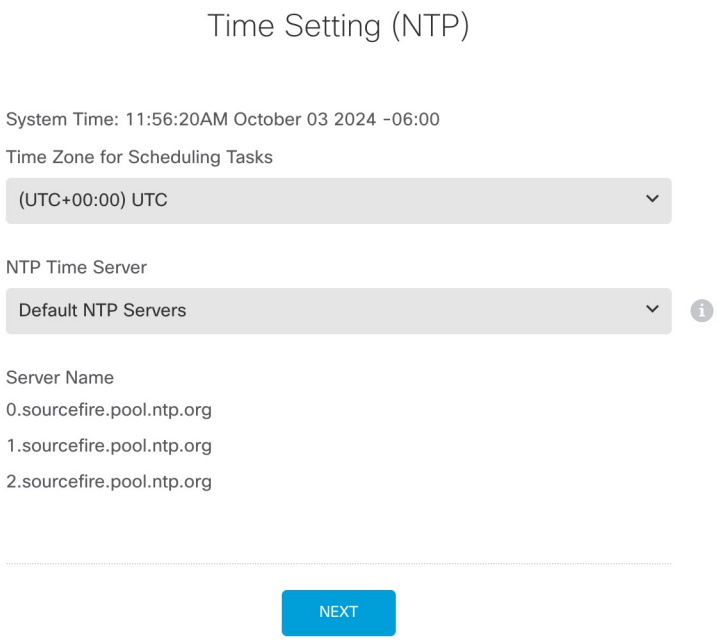
1. **Outside Interface Address**—Use a static IP address if you plan for high availability. You cannot configure PPPoE using the setup wizard; you can configure PPPoE after you complete the wizard.
2. **Management Interface**—Setting the Management interface IP address is not part of the setup wizard, but you can set the following options. If you need to use a static IP address, see Step Step 4, on page 15.

   DNS Servers—The DNS server for the system's management address. The default is the OpenDNS public DNS servers.

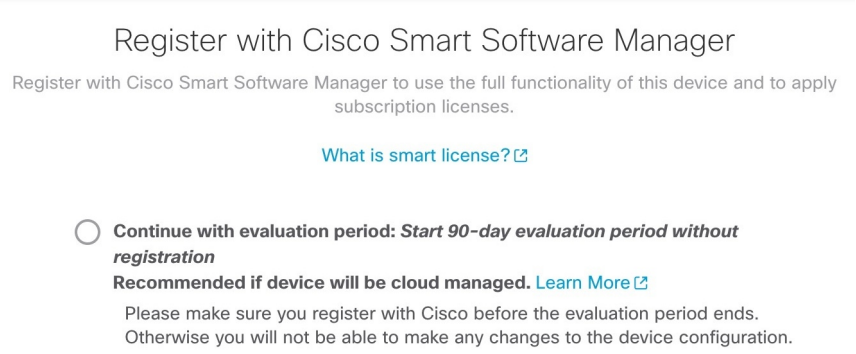
   Firewall Hostname

b) Configure the **Time Setting (NTP)** and click **Next**.

Figure 11: Time Setting (NTP)



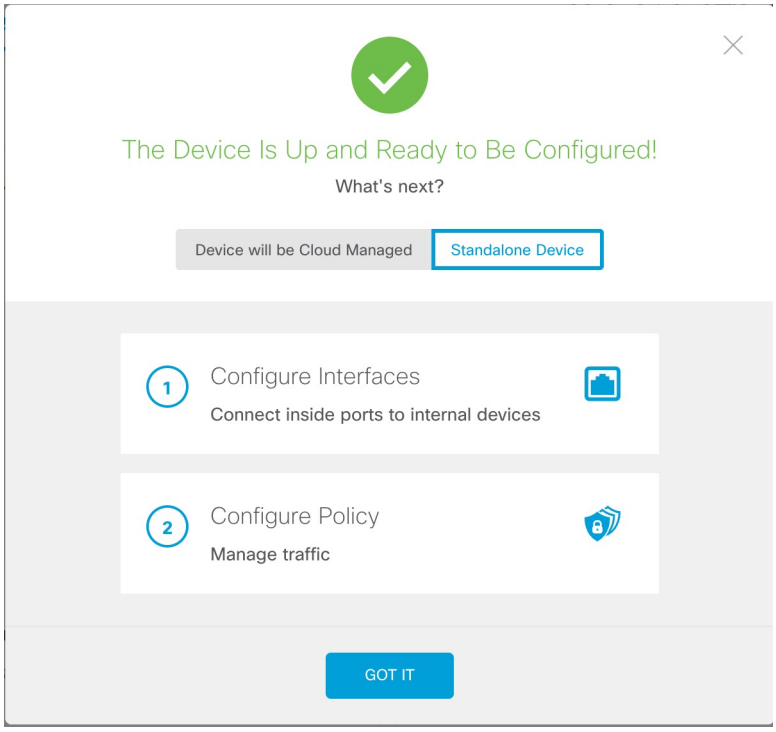
c) Select **Start 90 day evaluation period without registration**.



Do not register the threat defense with the Smart Software Manager; all licensing is performed on the management centerCDO.

d) Click **Finish**.

Figure 12: What's Next



e) Choose **Standalone Device**, and then **Got It**.

Step 4 (Optional) Configure the Management interface with a static IP address. See the Management interface on **Device** > **Interfaces**.

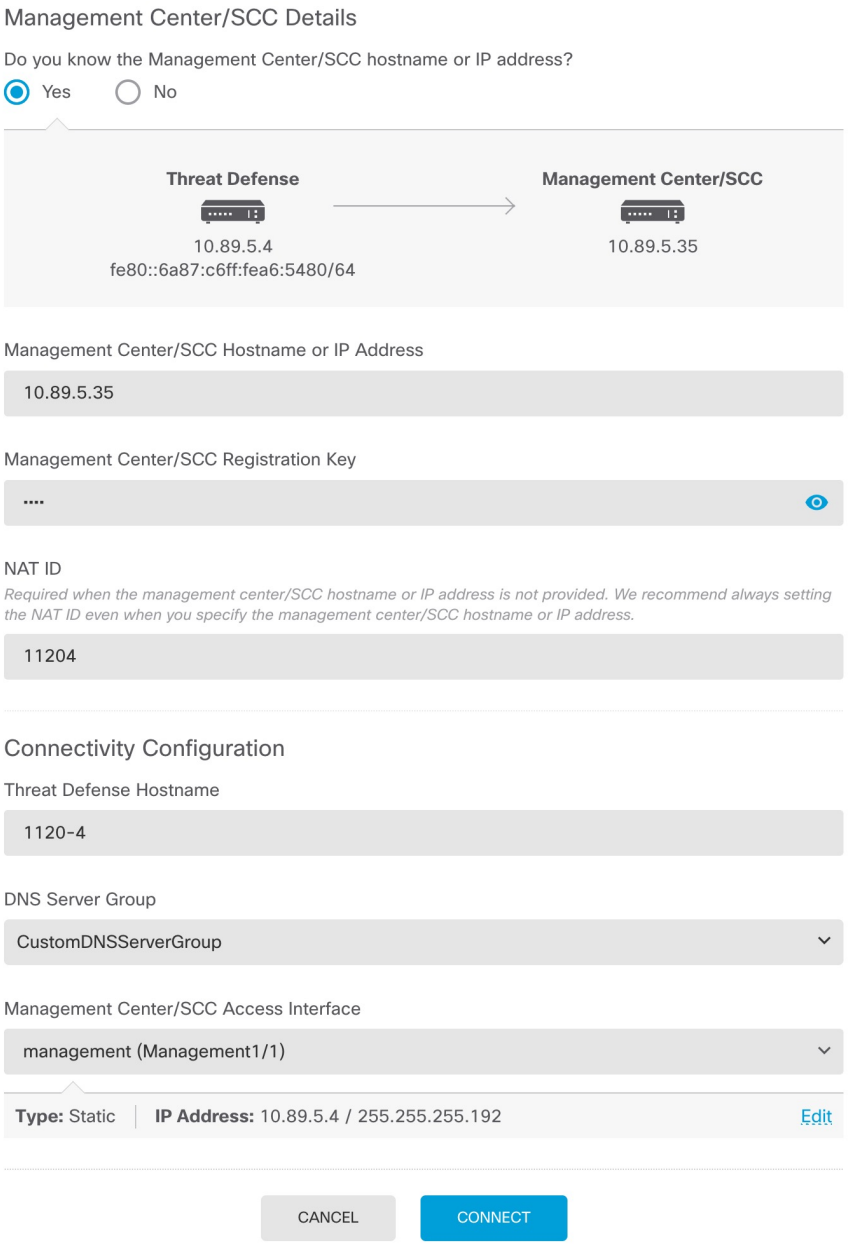
Step 5 If you want to configure additional interfaces, choose **Device**, and then click the link in the **Interfaces** summary.

Step 6 Register with the management centerCDO by choosing **Device** > **System Settings** > **Central Management** and clicking **Proceed**

Configure the **Management Center/SCC/Details**.

Note
Older versions may show "CDO" instead of "SCC."

Figure 13: Management Center/SCC Details



a) For **Do you know the Management Center/SCC Hostname or IP address**, click **Yes** if you can reach the management center using an IP address or hostname or **No** if the management center is behind NAT or does not have a public IP address or hostname.
b) If you chose **Yes**, enter the **Management Center/SCC Hostname/IP Address**.
c) Specify the **Management Center/SCC Registration Key**.

   This key is a one-time registration key of your choice that you will also specify on the management center when you register the firewall. The registration key must be between 2 and 36 characters. Valid characters include alphanumerical

characters (A–Z, a–z, 0–9) and the hyphen (-). This ID can be used for multiple firewalls registering to the management center.

d) Specify a **NAT ID**.

This ID is a unique, one-time string of your choice that you will also specify on the management center. We recommend that you specify the NAT ID even if you know the IP addresses of both devices. The NAT ID must be between 2 and 36 characters. Valid characters include alphanumerical characters (A–Z, a–z, 0–9) and the hyphen (-). This ID *cannot* be used for any other firewalls registering to the management center. The NAT ID is used in combination with the IP address to verify that the connection is coming from the correct device; only after authentication of the IP address/NAT ID will the registration key be checked.

Step 7 Configure the **Connectivity Configuration**.

a) Specify the **Threat Defense Hostname**.

b) Specify the **DNS Server Group**.

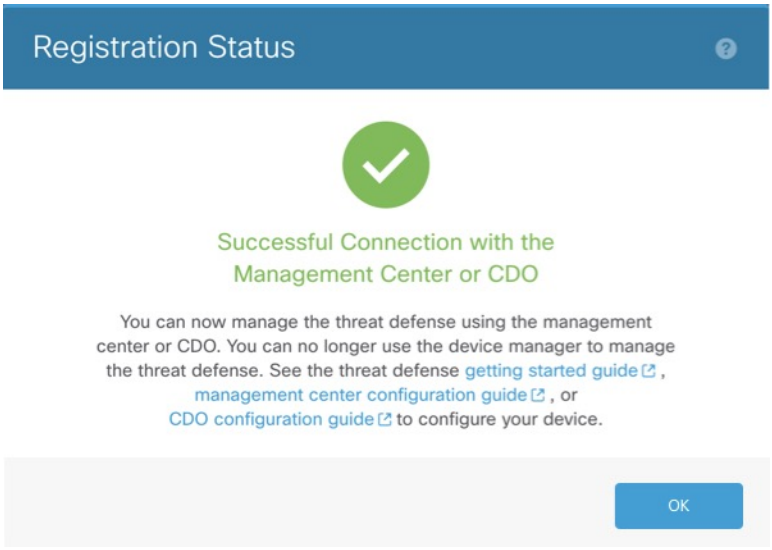
Although you already set this: Choose an existing group, or create a new one. The default DNS group is called **CiscoUmbrellaDNSServerGroup**, which includes the OpenDNS servers.

c) For the **Management Center/SCC Access Interface**, click **Management Interface**.

Step 8 Click **Connect**.

The **Registration Status** dialog box shows the current status of the management centerCDO registration.

Figure 14: Successful Connection



Step 9 After the **Saving Management Center/SCC Registration Settings** step on the status screen, go to the management centerCDO and add the firewall. See Register the Firewall with the Management Center, on page 19.

Initial Configuration: CLI

Set the dedicated Management IP address, gateway, and other basic networking settings using the CLI setup script.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to the console port and access the threat defense CLI. See Access the Threat Defense CLI, on page 3.

Step 2 Complete the CLI setup script for the Management interface settings.

Note
You cannot repeat the CLI setup script unless you clear the configuration, for example, by reimaging. However, all of these settings can be changed later at the CLI using **configure network** commands. See Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Command Reference.

```
You must accept the EULA to continue.
Press <ENTER> to display the EULA:
Cisco General Terms
[...]

Please enter 'YES' or press <ENTER> to AGREE to the EULA:

System initialization in progress.  Please stand by.
You must configure the network to continue.
Configure at least one of IPv4 or IPv6 unless managing via data interfaces.
Do you want to configure IPv4? (y/n) [y]:
Do you want to configure IPv6? (y/n) [y]: n
```

Guidance: Enter **y** for at least one of these types of addresses.

```
Configure IPv4 via DHCP or manually? (dhcp/manual) [manual]:

Enter an IPv4 address for the management interface [192.168.45.61]: 10.89.5.17
Enter an IPv4 netmask for the management interface [255.255.255.0]: 255.255.255.192

Enter the IPv4 default gateway for the management interface [data-interfaces]: 10.10.10.1

Enter a fully qualified hostname for this system [firepower]: 1010-3
Enter a comma-separated list of DNS servers or 'none' [208.67.222.222,208.67.220.220,2620:119:35::35]:
Enter a comma-separated list of search domains or 'none' []: cisco.com
If your networking information has changed, you will need to reconnect.
Disabling IPv6 configuration: management0
Setting DNS servers: 208.67.222.222,208.67.220.220,2620:119:35::35
Setting DNS domains:cisco.com

Setting hostname as 1010-3
Setting static IPv4: 10.89.5.17 netmask: 255.255.255.192 gateway: data on management0
Updating routing tables, please wait...
All configurations applied to the system. Took 3 Seconds.
Saving a copy of running network configuration to local disk.
For HTTP Proxy configuration, run 'configure network http-proxy'

Manage the device locally? (yes/no) [yes]: no
```

Guidance: Enter **no** to use the management center.

```
Setting hostname as 1010-3
Setting static IPv4: 10.89.5.17 netmask: 255.255.255.192 gateway: data on management0
Updating routing tables, please wait...
All configurations applied to the system. Took 3 Seconds.
Saving a copy of running network configuration to local disk.
For HTTP Proxy configuration, run 'configure network http-proxy'

Configuring firewall mode ...
```

```
Device is in OffBox mode - disabling/removing port 443 from iptables.
Update policy deployment information
    - add device configuration
    - add network discovery
    - add system policy

You can register the sensor to a Firepower Management Center and use the
Firepower Management Center to manage it. Note that registering the sensor
to a Firepower Management Center disables on-sensor Firepower Services
management capabilities.

When registering the sensor to a Firepower Management Center, a unique
alphanumeric registration key is always required.  In most cases, to register
a sensor to a Firepower Management Center, you must provide the hostname or
the IP address along with the registration key.
'configure manager add [hostname | ip address ] [registration key ]'

However, if the sensor and the Firepower Management Center are separated by a
NAT device, you must enter a unique NAT ID, along with the unique registration
key.
'configure manager add DONTRESOLVE [registration key ] [ NAT ID ]'

Later, using the web interface on the Firepower Management Center, you must
use the same registration key and, if necessary, the same NAT ID when you add
this sensor to the Firepower Management Center.
>
```

Step 3 Identify the management center.

configure manager add {*hostname* | *IPv4_address* | *IPv6_address* | **DONTRESOLVE**} *reg_key nat_id*

- {*hostname* | *IPv4_address* | *IPv6_address* | **DONTRESOLVE**}—Specifies either the FQDN or IP address of the management center. If the management center is not directly addressable, use **DONTRESOLVE**, in which case the firewall must have a reachable IP address or hostname.
- *reg_key*—Specifies a one-time registration key of your choice that you will also specify on the management center when you register the threat defense. The registration key must be between 2 and 36 characters. Valid characters include alphanumerical characters (A–Z, a–z, 0–9) and the hyphen (-).
- *nat_id*—Specifies a unique, one-time string of your choice that you will also specify on the management center. The NAT ID must be between 2 and 36 characters. Valid characters include alphanumerical characters (A–Z, a–z, 0–9) and the hyphen (-). This ID cannot be used for any other devices registering to the management center.

Example:

```
> configure manager add fmc-1.example.com regk3y78 natid56
Manager successfully configured.
```

Register the Firewall with the Management Center

Register the firewall to the management center.

Procedure

Step 1 Log into the management center.

a) Enter the following URL.

https://*fmc_ip_address*

b) Enter your username and password.

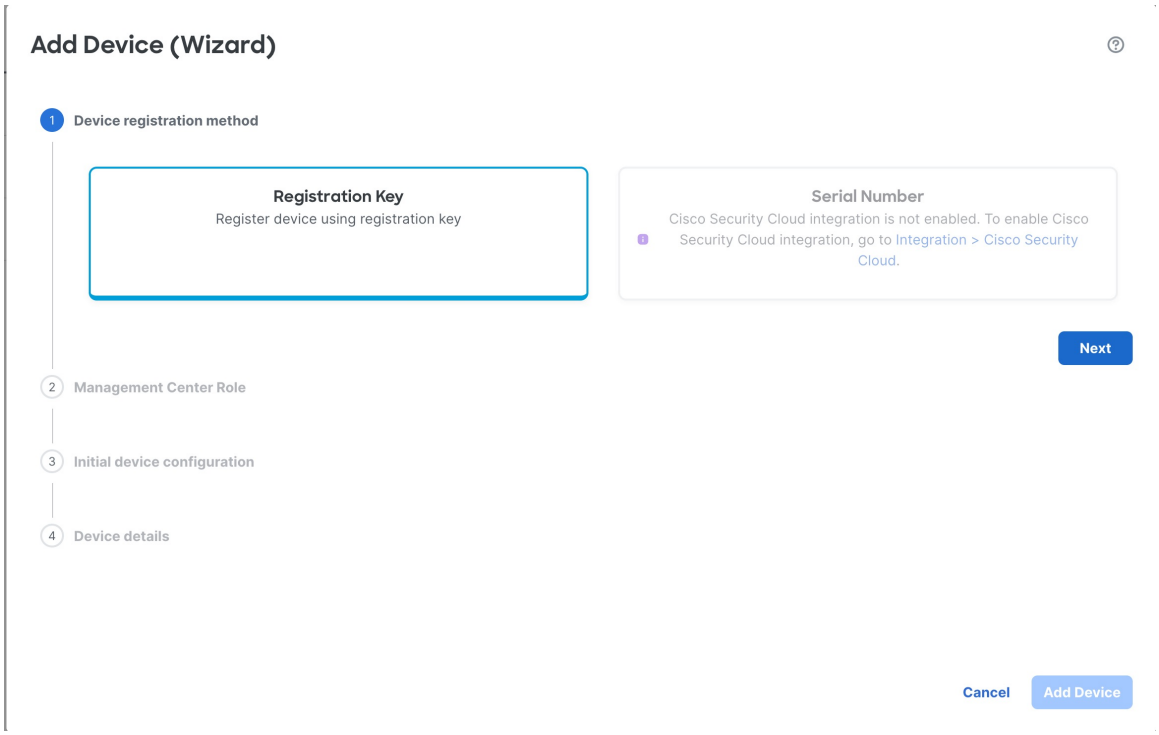
c) Click **Log In**.

Step 2 Choose **Devices** > **Device Management**.

Step 3 From the **Add** drop-down menu, choose **Device (Wizard)**.

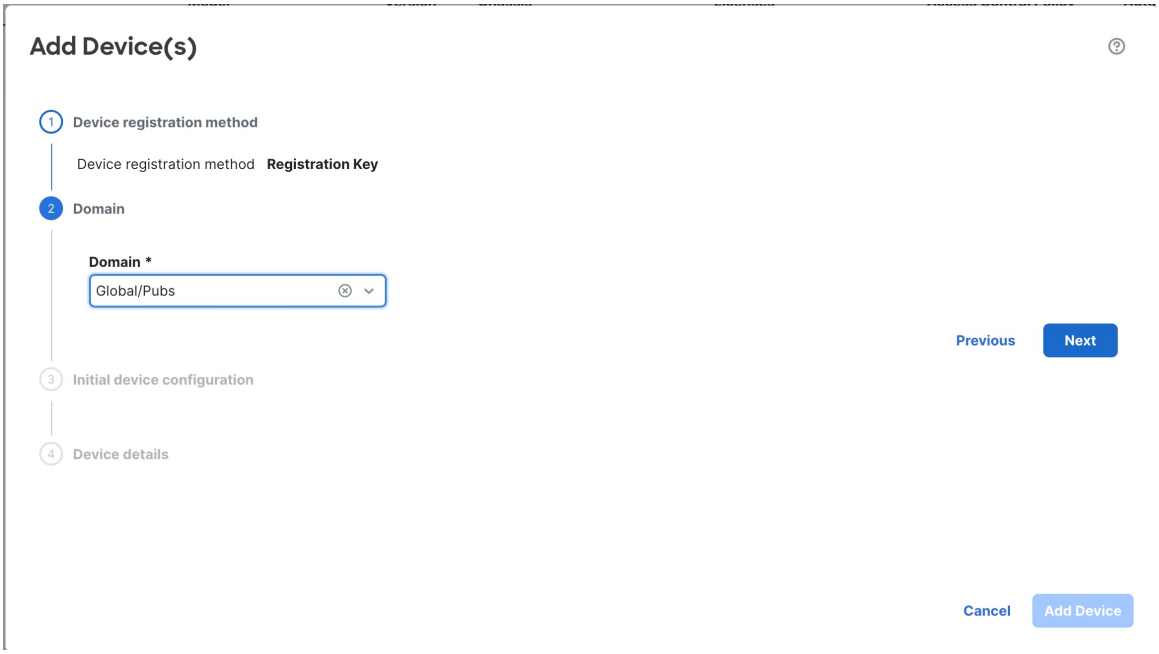
Step 4 Click **Registration Key**, and then click **Next**.

Figure 15: Device Registration Method



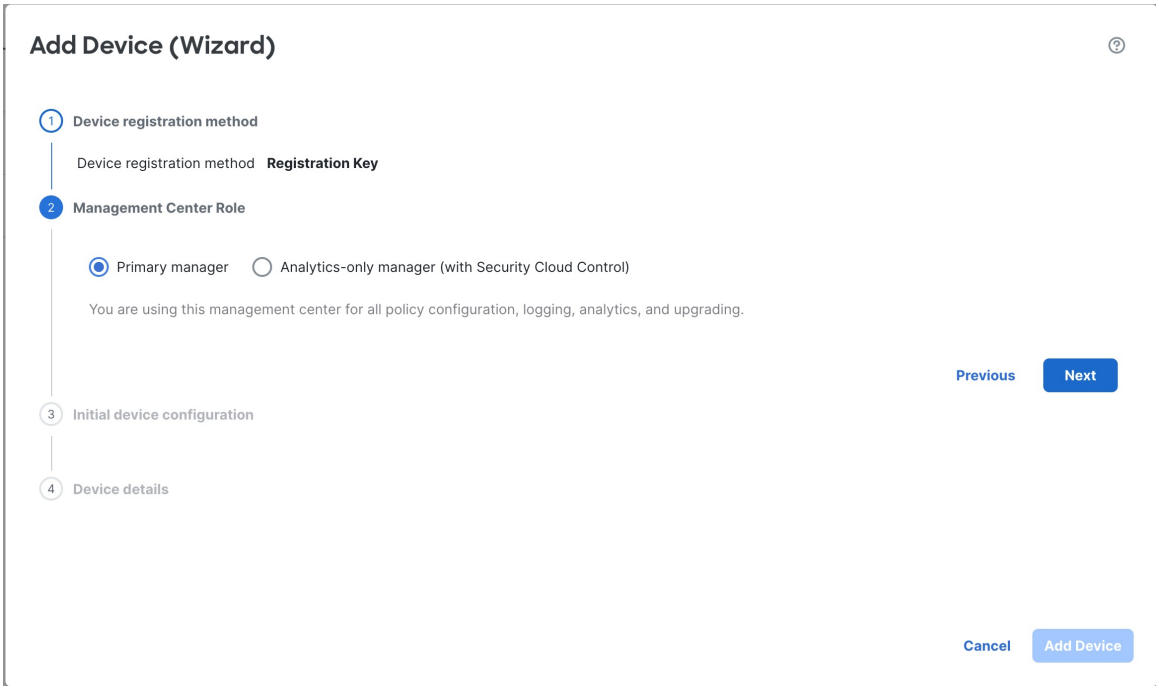
Step 5 In a multi-domain environment, choose the **Domain** from the drop-down list and click **Next**.

Figure 16: Domain



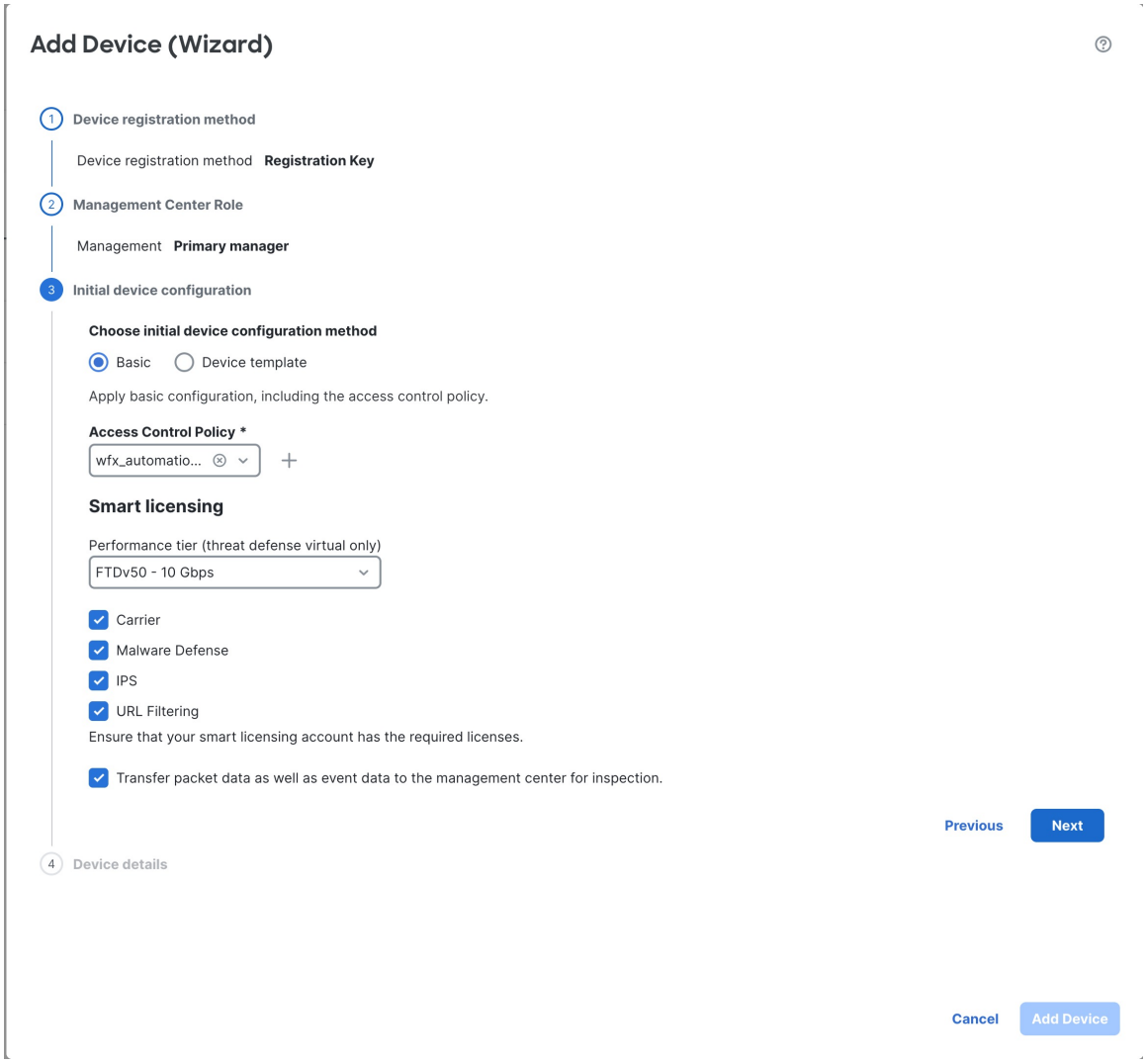
Step 6 Click **Primary manager**.

Figure 17: Management Center Role



Step 7 For the **Initial Device Configuration**, click **Basic**.

Figure 18: Initial Device Configuration



a) Choose an initial **Access Control Policy** to deploy to the device at registration, or create a new policy. Unless you already have a customized policy you know you need to use, choose **Create new policy**, and choose **Block all traffic**. You can change this later to allow traffic; see Configure an Access Control Rule, on page 38.

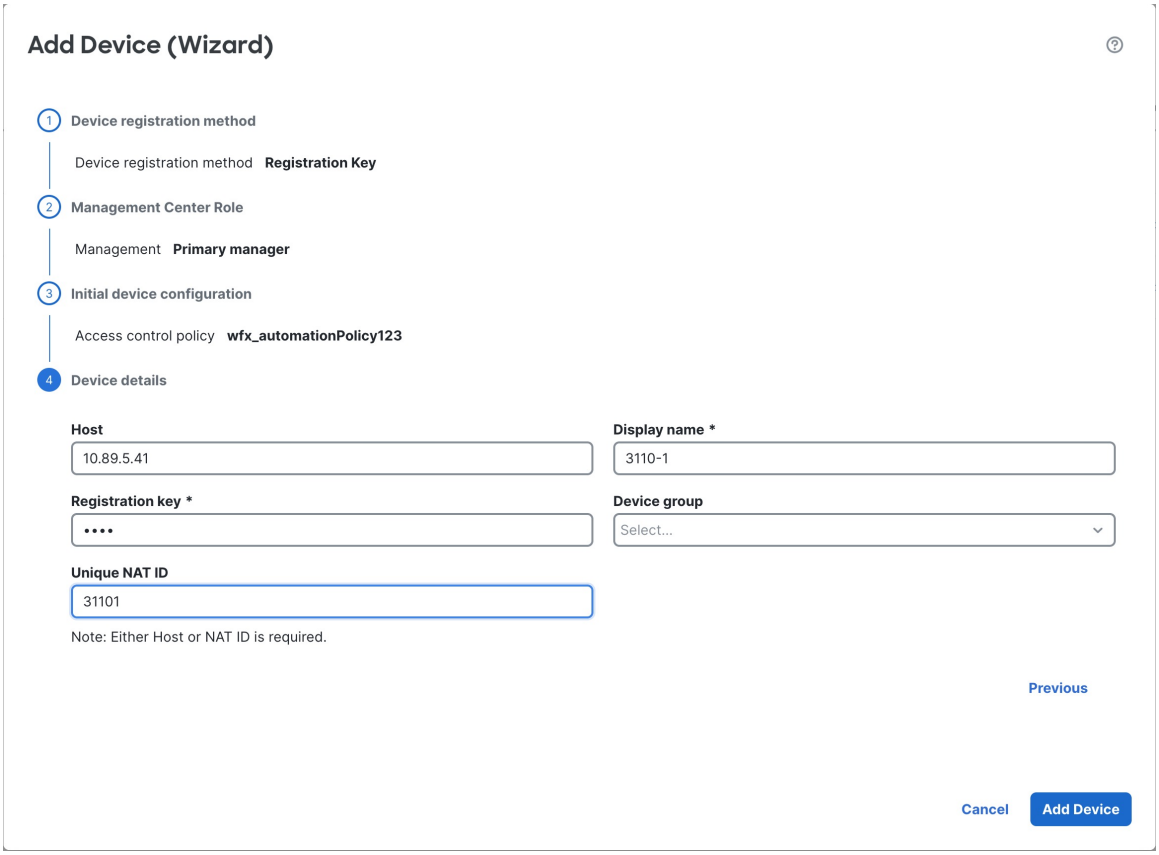
b) Choose **Smart Licensing** licenses to apply to the device.

You can also apply licenses after you add the device, from the **System** > **Licenses** > **Smart Licenses** page, including the Secure Client remote access VPN license.

c) Click **Next**.

Step 8 Specify the **Device details**.

Figure 19: Device Details



a) For the **Host**, enter the IP address or the hostname of the device you want to add. Leave this field blank if you don't know the device IP address (for example, it's behind NAT).
b) For the **Display name**, enter a name for the device as you want it to display in the management center. You cannot change this name later.
c) For the **Registration Key**, enter the same registration key from your initial configuration.
d) (Optional) Add the device to a **Device group**
e) For the **Unique NAT ID**, enter the same ID from your initial configuration.
f) Check **Transfer Packets** so that for each intrusion event, the device transfers the packet to the management center for inspection.

   For each intrusion event, the device sends event information and the packet that triggered the event to the management center for inspection. If you disable it, only event information will be sent to the management center; the packet will not be sent.

Step 9 Click **Add Device**.

It may take up to two minutes for the management center to verify the device's heartbeat and establish communication. If the registration succeeds, the device is added to the list. If it fails, you will see an error message. If the device fails to register, check the following items:

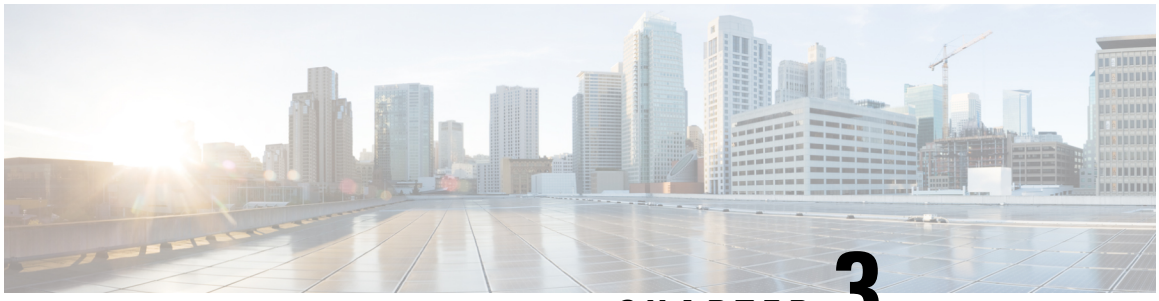
- Ping—Access the device CLI, and ping the management center IP address using the following command:

  ping system *ip_address*

If the ping is not successful, check your network settings using the **show network** command. If you need to change the device IP address, use the **configure network** {**ipv4** | **ipv6**} **manual** command.

- Registration key, NAT ID, and management center IP address—Make sure you are using the same registration key, and if used, NAT ID, on both devices. You can set the registration key and NAT ID on the device using the **configure manager add** command.

For more troubleshooting information, see https://cisco.com/go/fmc-reg-error.



CHAPTER 3

Configure a Basic Policy

Configure a basic security policy with the following settings:

- Inside and outside interfaces—Assign a static IP address to the inside interface, and use DHCP for the outside interface.
- DHCP server—Use a DHCP server on the inside interface for clients.
- Default route—Add a default route through the outside interface.
- NAT—Use interface PAT on the outside interface.
- Access control—Allow traffic from inside to outside.

You can also ccustomize your security policy to include more advanced inspections.

Configure Interfaces

When you use the device manager for initial setup, the following interfaces are preconfigured:

- Ethernet 1/1—**outside**, IP address from DHCP, IPv6 autoconfiguration
- Ethernet 1/2— **inside**, 192.168.95.1/24
- Default route—Obtained through DHCP on the outside interface

If you performed additional interface-specific configuration within device manager before registering with the management center, then that configuration is preserved.

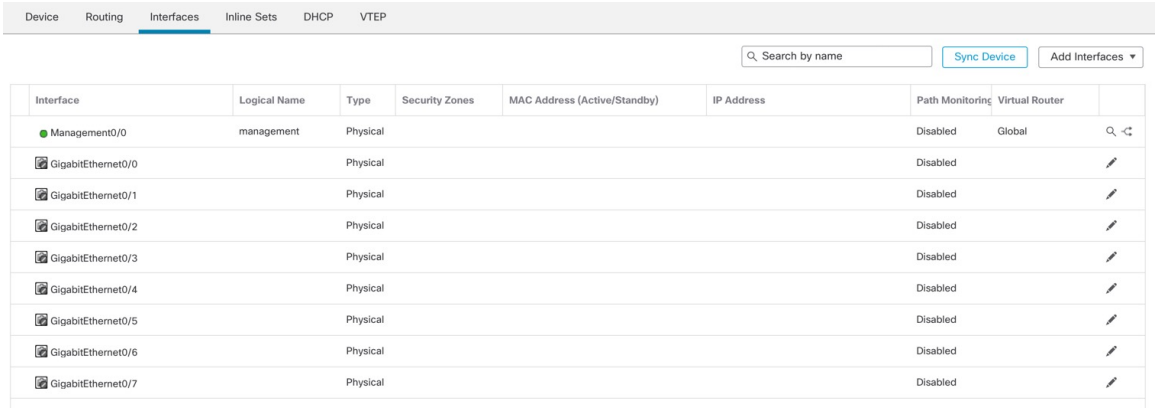
The following example configures a routed-mode inside interface with a static address and a routed-mode outside interface using DHCP. It also adds a DMZ interface for an internal web server.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Devices** > **Device Management**, and click **Edit** (✎) for the firewall.

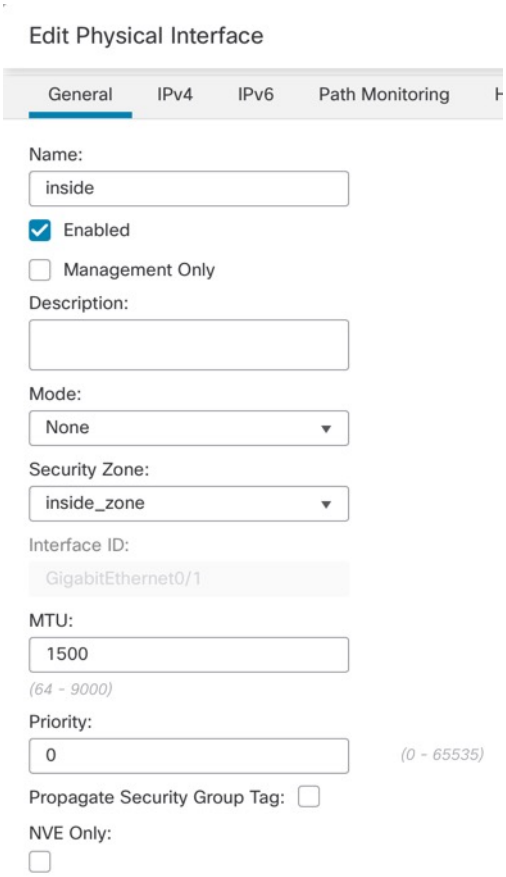
Step 2 Click **Interfaces**.

Figure 20: Interfaces



Step 3 Click **Edit** (✎) for the interface that you want to use for inside.

Figure 21: General Tab



a) From the **Security Zone** drop-down list, choose an existing inside security zone or add a new one by clicking **New**.

   For example, add a zone called **inside_zone**. You apply your security policy based on zones or groups. For example, configure your access control policy to enable traffic to go from the inside zone to the outside zone, but not from outside to inside.

   If the inside interface was preconfigured, the rest of these fields are optional.

b) Enter a **Name** up to 48 characters in length.

   For example, name the interface **inside**.

c) Check the **Enabled** check box.

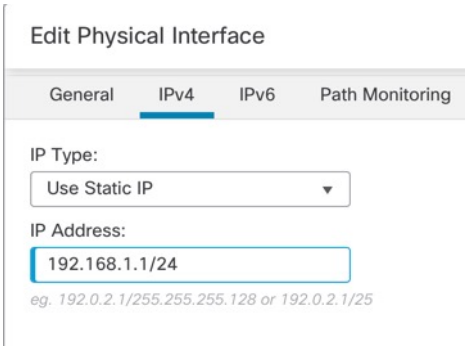
d) Leave the **Mode** set to **None**.

e) Click the **IPv4** and/or **IPv6** tab.

   - **IPv4**—Choose **Use Static IP** from the drop-down list, and enter an IP address and subnet mask in slash notation.

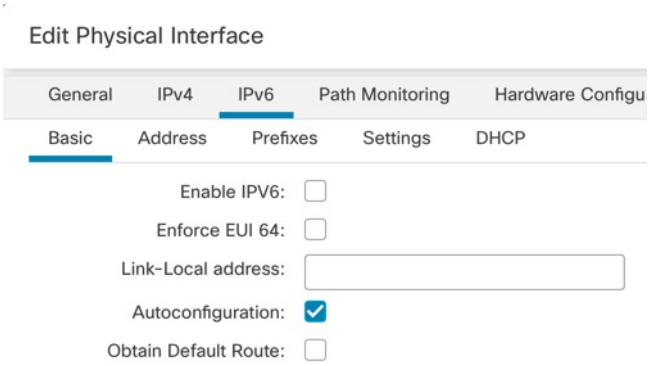
     For example, enter **192.168.1.1/24**

Figure 22: IPv4 Tab



- **IPv6**—Check the **Autoconfiguration** check box for stateless autoconfiguration.

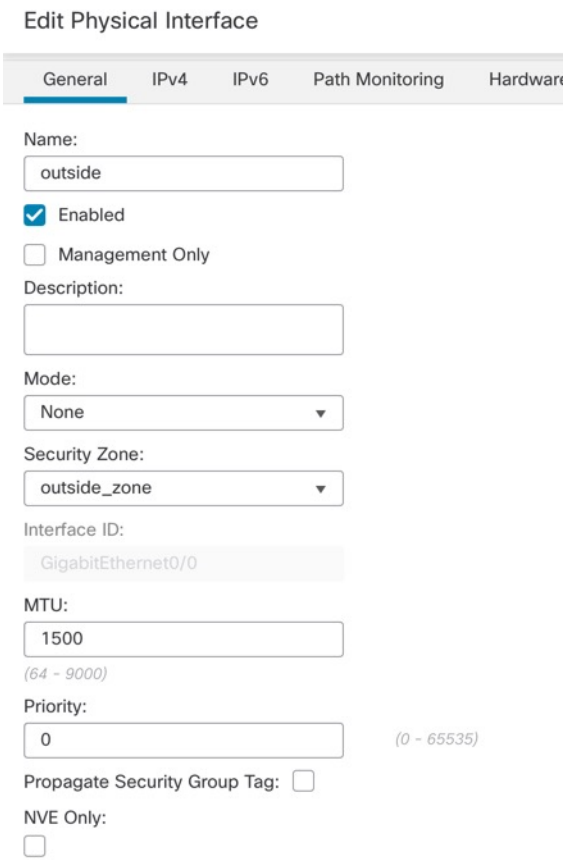
Figure 23: IPv6 Tab



f) Click **OK**.

Step 4 Click **Edit** (✎) for the interface that you want to use for outside.

Figure 24: General Tab



a) From the **Security Zone** drop-down list, choose an existing outside security zone or add a new one by clicking **New**.

   For example, add a zone called **outside_zone**.

   If the outside interface was pre-configured, the rest of these fields are optional.

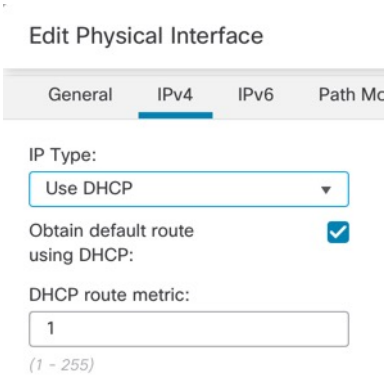
b) Enter a **Name** up to 48 characters in length.

   For example, name the interface **outside**.

c) Check the **Enabled** check box.
d) Leave the **Mode** set to **None**.
e) Click the **IPv4** and/or **IPv6** tab.

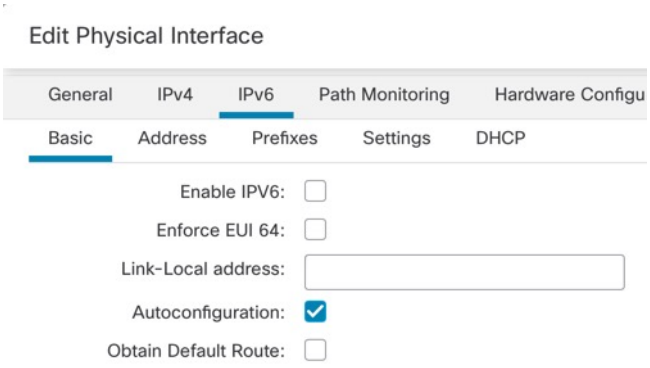
   - **IPv4**—Choose **Use DHCP**, and configure the following optional parameters:
     - **Obtain default route using DHCP**—Obtains the default route from the DHCP server.
     - **DHCP route metric**—Assigns an administrative distance to the learned route, between 1 and 255. The default administrative distance for the learned routes is 1.

Figure 25: IPv4 Tab



- **IPv6**—Check the **Autoconfiguration** check box for stateless autoconfiguration.

Figure 26: IPv6 Tab



f) Click **OK**.

Step 5 Configure a DMZ interface to host a web server, for example.

a) Click **Edit** (✎) for the interface you want to use.

b) From the **Security Zone** drop-down list, choose an existing DMZ security zone or add a new one by clicking **New**.

For example, add a zone called **dmz_zone**.

c) Enter a **Name** up to 48 characters in length.

For example, name the interface **dmz**.

d) Check the **Enabled** check box.

e) Leave the **Mode** set to **None**.

f) Click the **IPv4** and/or **IPv6** tab and configure the IP address as desired.

g) Click **OK**.

Step 6 Click **Save**.

Configure the DHCP Server

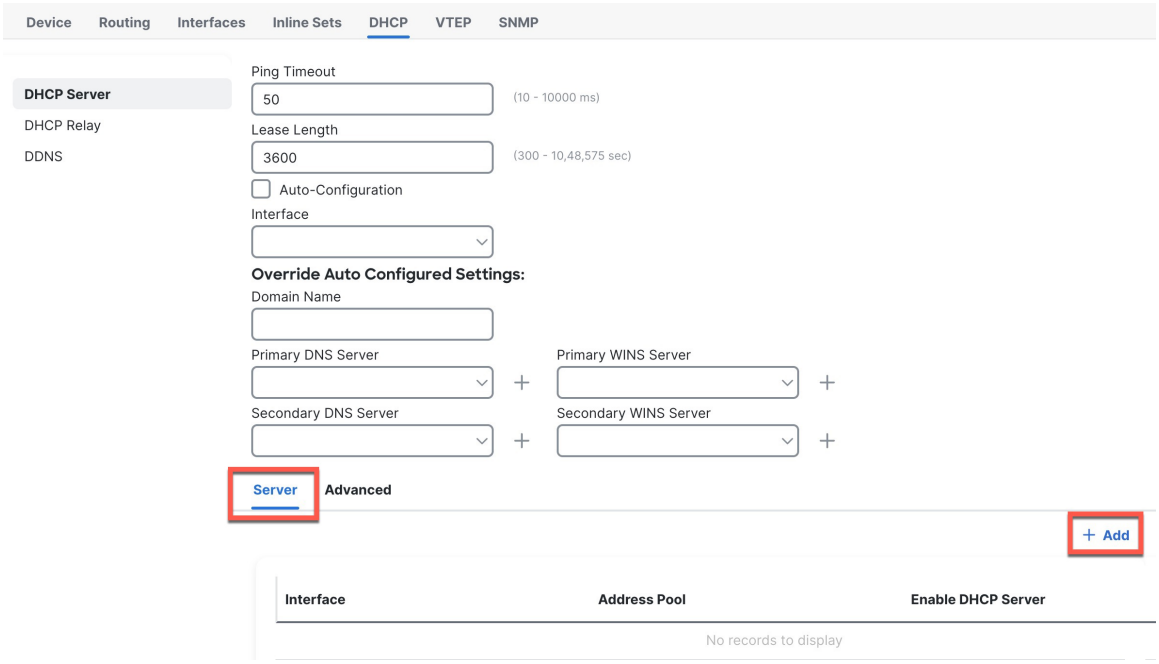
Enable the DHCP server if you want clients to use DHCP to obtain IP addresses from the firewall.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Devices** > **Device Management**, and click **Edit** (✎) for the device.

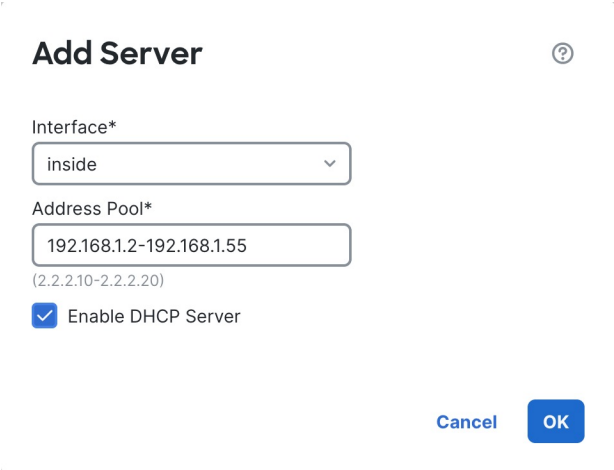
Step 2 Choose **DHCP** > **DHCP Server**.

Figure 27: DHCP Server



Step 3 In the **Server** area, click **Add** and configure the following options.

Figure 28: Add Server



- **Interface**—Choose the interface name from the drop-down list.
- **Address Pool**—Set the range of IP addresses. The IP addresses must be on the same subnet as the selected interface and cannot include the IP address of the interface itself.
- **Enable DHCP Server**—Enable the DHCP server on the selected interface.

Step 4 Click **OK**.

Step 5 Click **Save**.

Add the Default Route

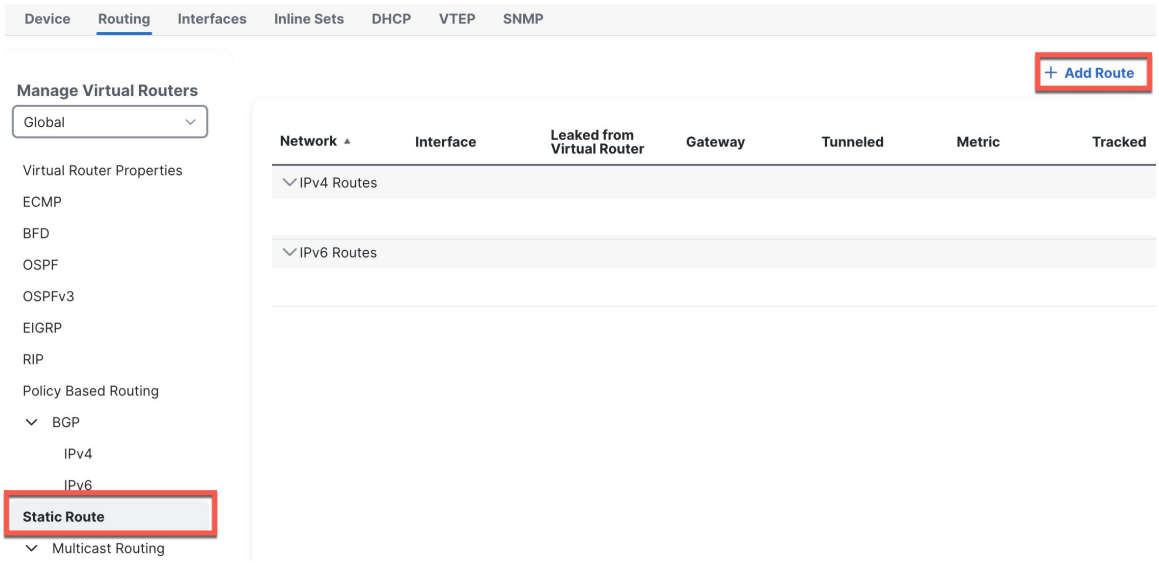
The default route normally points to the upstream router reachable from the outside interface. If you obtained the outside address from DHCP, your device might have already received a default route. If you need to manually add the route, complete this procedure.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Devices** > **Device Management**, and click **Edit** (✎) for the device.

Step 2 Choose **Routing** > **Static Route**.

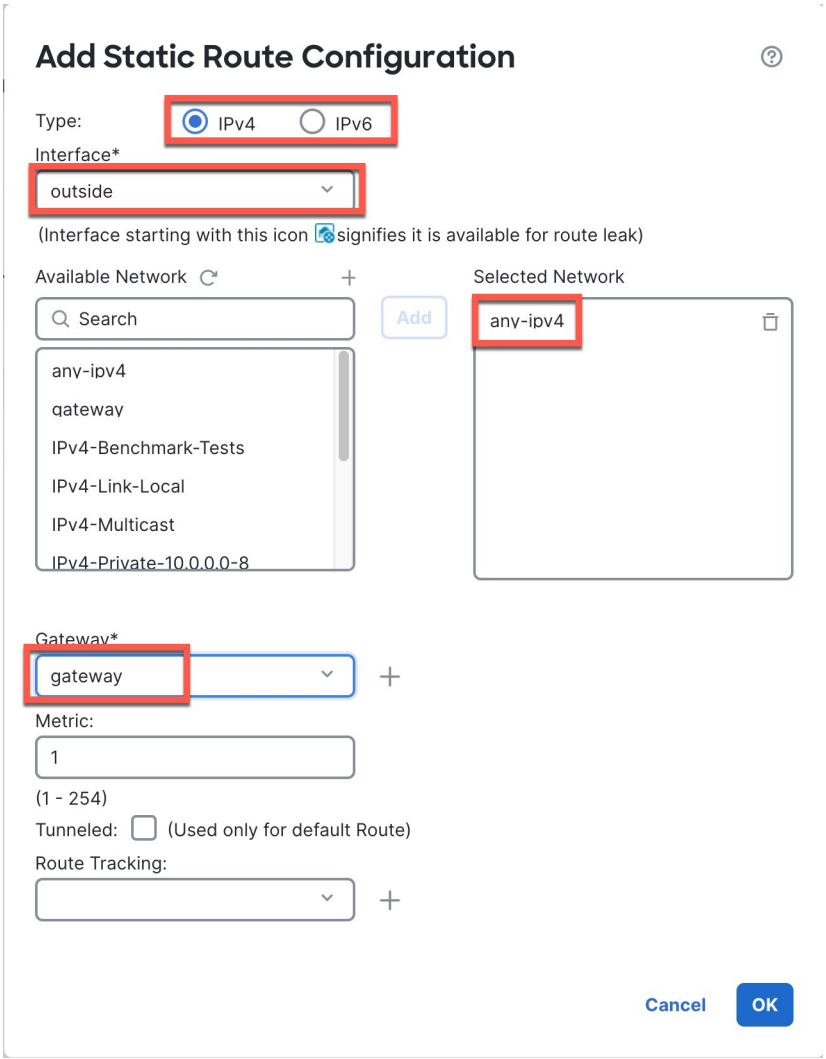
Figure 29: Static Route



If you received a default route from the DHCP server, it will show in this table.

Step 3 Click **Add Route**, and set the following options.

Figure 30: Add Static Route Configuration



- **Type**—Click the **IPv4** or **IPv6** radio button depending on the type of static route that you are adding.
- **Interface**—Choose the egress interface; typically the outside interface.
- **Available Network**—Choose **any-ipv4** for an IPv4 default route, or **any-ipv6** for an IPv6 default route, and click **Add** to move it to the **Selected Network** list.
- **Gateway** or **IPv6 Gateway**—Enter or choose the gateway router that is the next hop for this route. You can provide an IP address or a Networks/Hosts object.

Step 4 Click **OK**.

The route is added to the static route table.

Step 5 Click **Save**.

Configure NAT

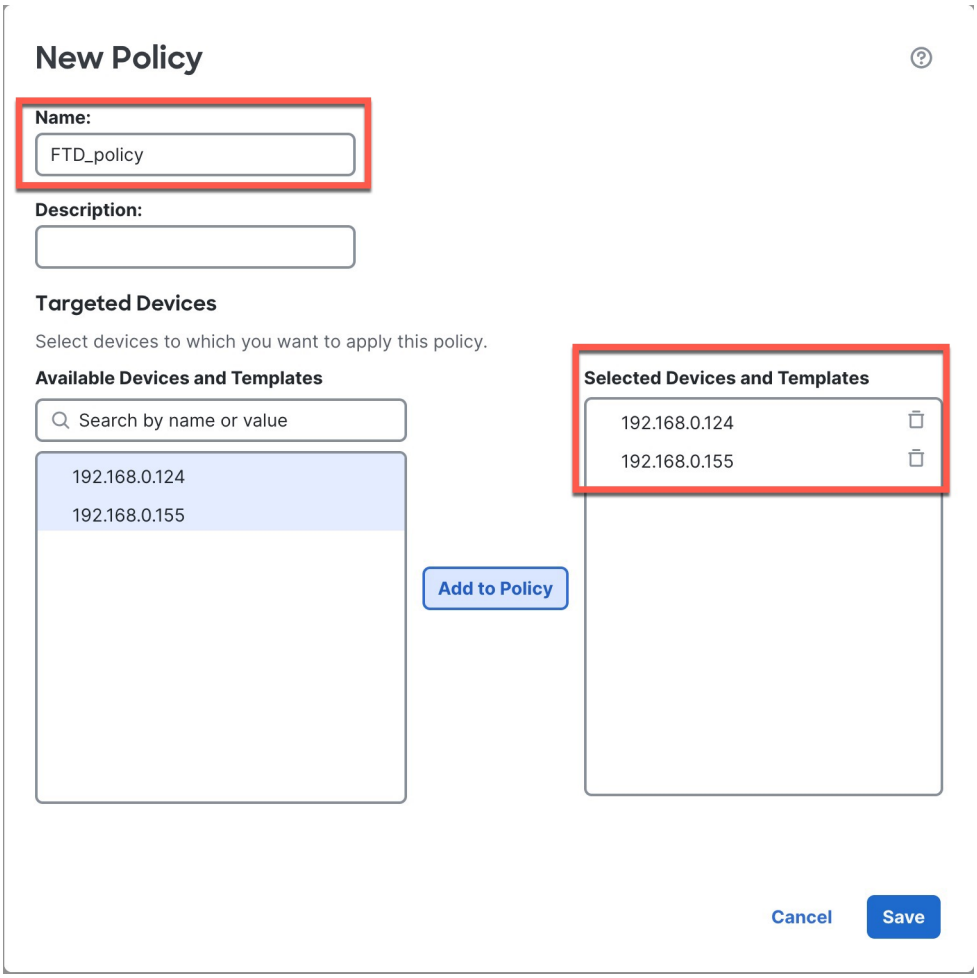
This procedure creates a NAT rule for internal clients to convert the internal addresses to a port on the outside interface IP address. This type of NAT rule is called *interface Port Address Translation (PAT)*.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Devices** > **NAT**, and click **New Policy**.

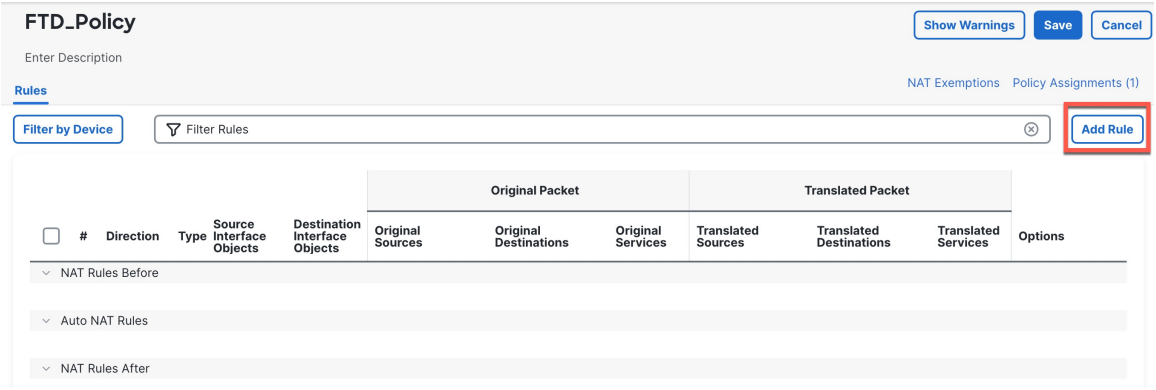
Step 2 Name the policy, select the devices that you want to use the policy, and click **Save**.

Figure 31: New Policy



The policy is added the management center. You still have to add rules to the policy.

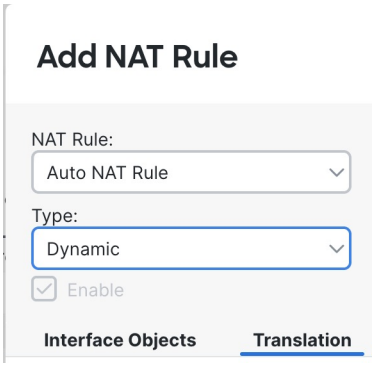
Figure 32: NAT Policy



Step 3 Click **Add Rule**.

Step 4 Configure the basic rule options:

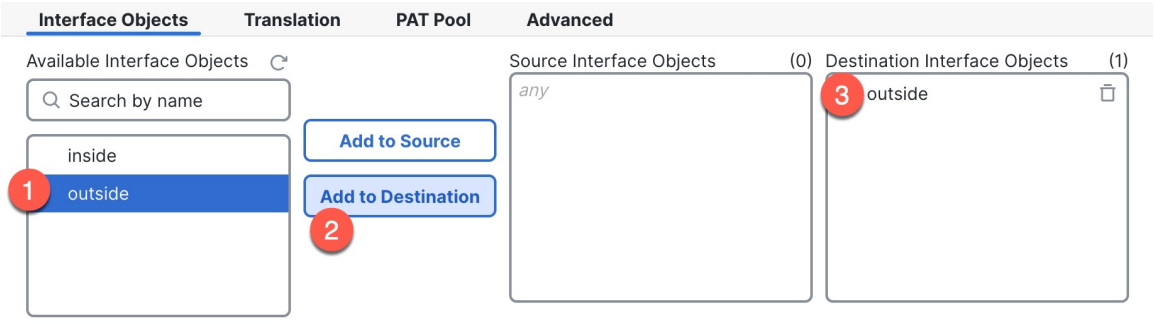
Figure 33: Basic Rule Options



- **NAT Rule**—Choose **Auto NAT Rule**.
- **Type**—Choose **Dynamic**.

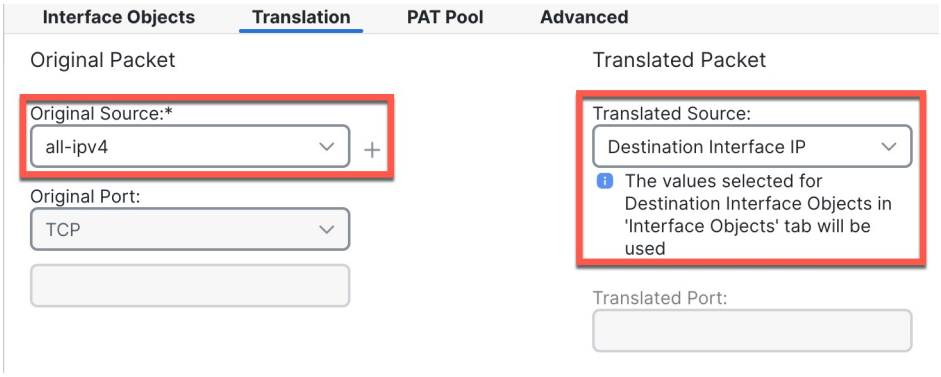
Step 5 On the **Interface Objects** page, add the outside zone from the **Available Interface Objects** area to the **Destination Interface Objects** area.

Figure 34: Interface Objects



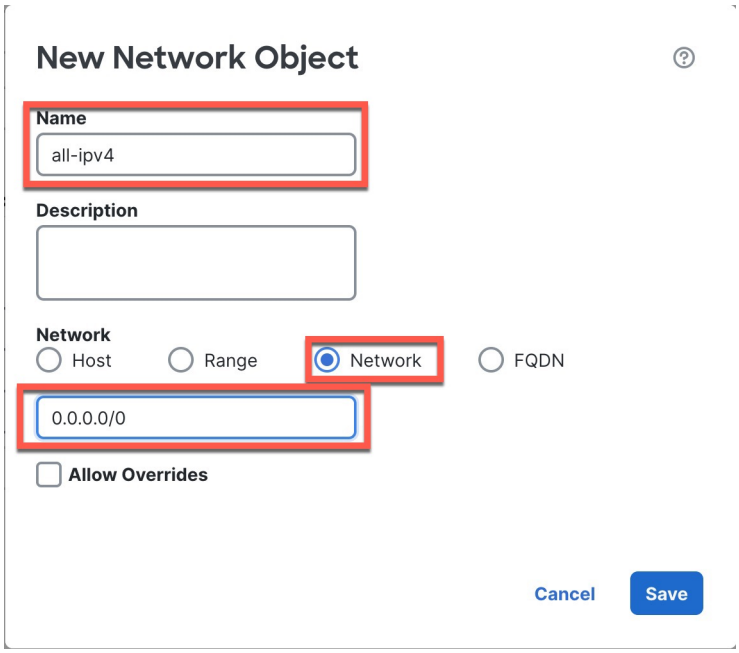
Step 6 On the **Translation** page, configure the following options:

Figure 35: Translation



- **Original Source**—Click **Add** (+) to add a network object for all IPv4 traffic (**0.0.0.0/0**).

Figure 36: New Network Object



Note
You cannot use the system-defined **any-ipv4** object, because Auto NAT rules add NAT as part of the object definition, and you cannot edit system-defined objects.

- **Translated Source**—Choose **Destination Interface IP**.

Step 7 Click **Save** to add the rule.

The rule is saved to the **Rules** table.

Step 8 Click **Save** on the **NAT** page to save your changes.

Configure an Access Control Rule

If you created a basic **Block all traffic** access control policy when you registered the device, then you need to add rules to the policy to allow traffic through the device. The access control policy can include multiple rules that are evaluated in order.

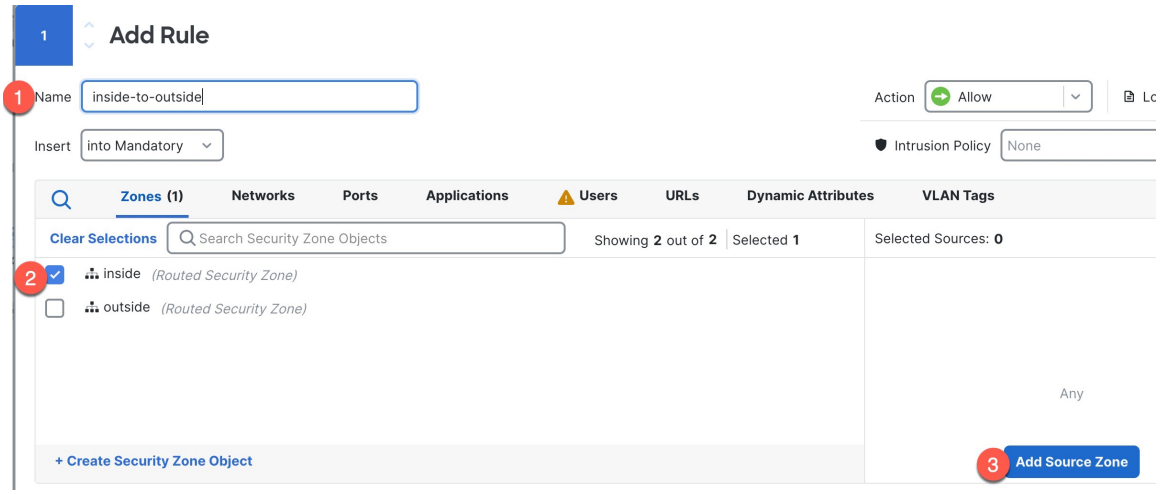
This procedure creates an access control rule to allow all traffic from the inside zone to the outside zone.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Policies** > **Access Control heading** > **Access Control**, and click **Edit** (✎) for the access control policy assigned to the device.

Step 2 Click **Add Rule**, and set the following parameters.

Figure 37: Source Zone

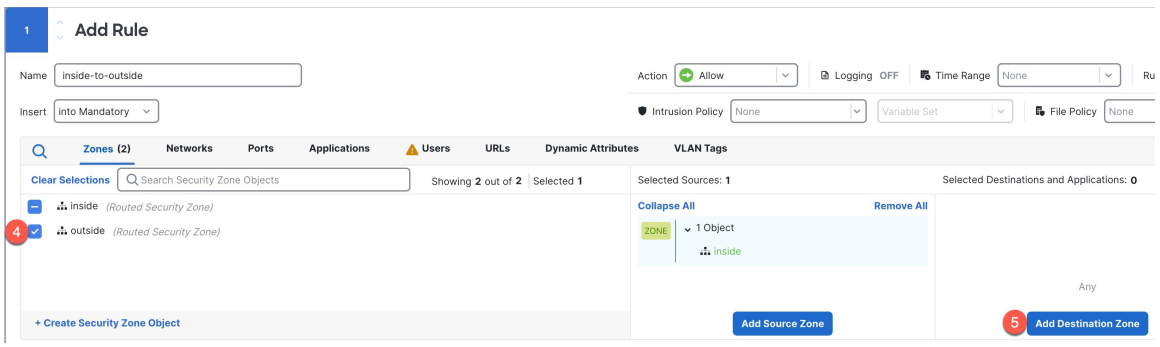


1. Name this rule, for example, **inside-to-outside**.

2. Select the inside zone from **Zones**

3. Click **Add Source Zone**.

Figure 38: Destination Zone



4. Select the outside zone from **Zones**.
5. Click **Add Destination Zone**.

Leave the other settings as is.

Step 3 (Optional) Customize associated policies by clicking on the policy type in the packet flow diagram.

Prefilter, Decryption, Security Intelligence, and Identity policies are applied before an access control rule. Customizing these policies is not required, but after you know your network's needs, they let you improve network performance by either fastpathing trusted traffic (bypassing processing) or blocking traffic so no further processing is required.

Figure 39: Policies Applied Before Access Control

- **Prefilter Rules**—The Default Prefilter Policy passes all traffic for the other rules to act on (analyzes). The only change to the default policy you can make is to **block** tunnel traffic. Otherwise, you can create a new prefilter policy to associate with the access control policy that can analyze (pass on), fastpath (bypass further checks) or block.

  Prefiltering lets you improve performance by dealing with traffic before it gets any further, by either blocking or fastpathing. In a new policy, you can add *tunnel* rules and *prefilter* rules. A tunnel rule lets you fastpath, block, or rezone plaintext (non-encrypted), passthrough tunnels. A prefilter rule lets you fastpath or block non-tunneled traffic identified by IP address, port, and protocol.

  For example, if you know you want to block all FTP traffic on your network, but fastpath SSH traffic from an administrator, you can add a new prefilter policy.

- **Decryption**—Decryption is not applied by default. Decryption is a way to expose network traffic to deep inspection. In most cases, you don't want to decrypt traffic, and can only do so if it is legally allowed. For maximum network protection, a decryption policy might be a good idea for traffic going to critical servers or coming from untrusted network segments.

- **Security Intelligence**—(Requires the IPS license) Security Intelligence is enabled by default. Security Intelligence is another early defense against malicious activity applied before passing connections to the access control policy for further processing. Security Intelligence uses reputation intelligence to quickly block connections to or from IP addresses, URLs, and domain names provided by Talos, the threat intelligence organization at Cisco. You can add or delete additional IP addresses, URLs, or domains if desired.

  Note
  If you do not have the IPS license, this policy will not be deployed even though it shows in your access control policy as enabled.

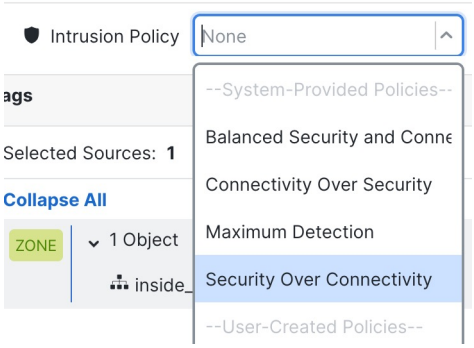
- **Identity**—Identity is not applied by default. You can require a user to authenticate before allowing traffic to be processed by the access control policy.

Step 4 (Optional) Add an Intrusion policy that is applied after the access control rule.

The Intrusion policy is a defined set of intrusion detection and prevention configurations that inspects traffic for security violations. The management center includes many system-provided policies you can enable as-is or that you can customize. This step enables a system-provided policy.

a) Click the **Intrusion Policy** drop-down list.

Figure 40: System-Provided Intrusion Policies

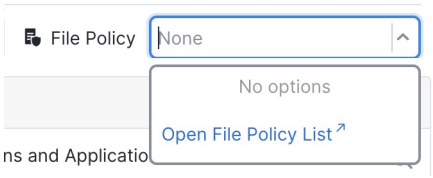


b) Choose one of the system-provided policies from the list.

Step 5 (Optional) Add a File policy that is applied after the access control rule.

a) Click the **File Policy** drop-down list and choose either an existing policy or add one by choosing the **Open File Policy List**.

Figure 41: File Policy



For a new policy, the **Policies** > **Malware & File** page opens in a separate tab.

b) See the Cisco Secure Firewall Device Manager Configuration Guide for details on creating the policy.

c) Return to the **Add Rule** page and select the newly created policy from the drop-down list.

Step 6 Click **Apply**.

The rule is added to the **Rules** table.

Step 7 Click **Save**.

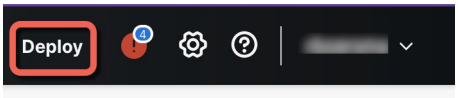
Deploy the Configuration

Deploy the configuration changes to the device; none of your changes are active on the device until you deploy them.

Procedure

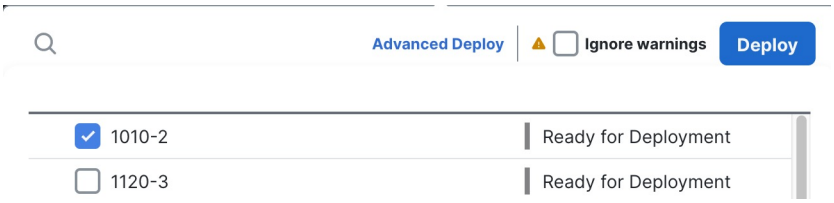
Step 1 Click **Deploy** in the upper right.

Figure 42: Deploy



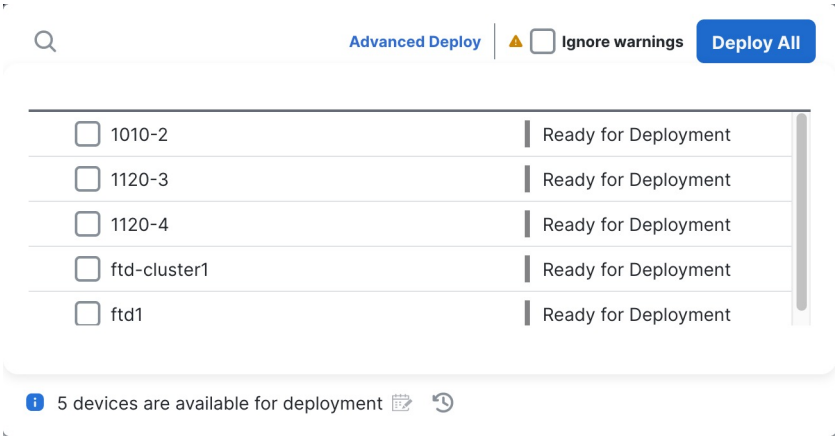
Step 2 For a quick deployment, check specific devices and then click **Deploy**.

Figure 43: Deploy Selected



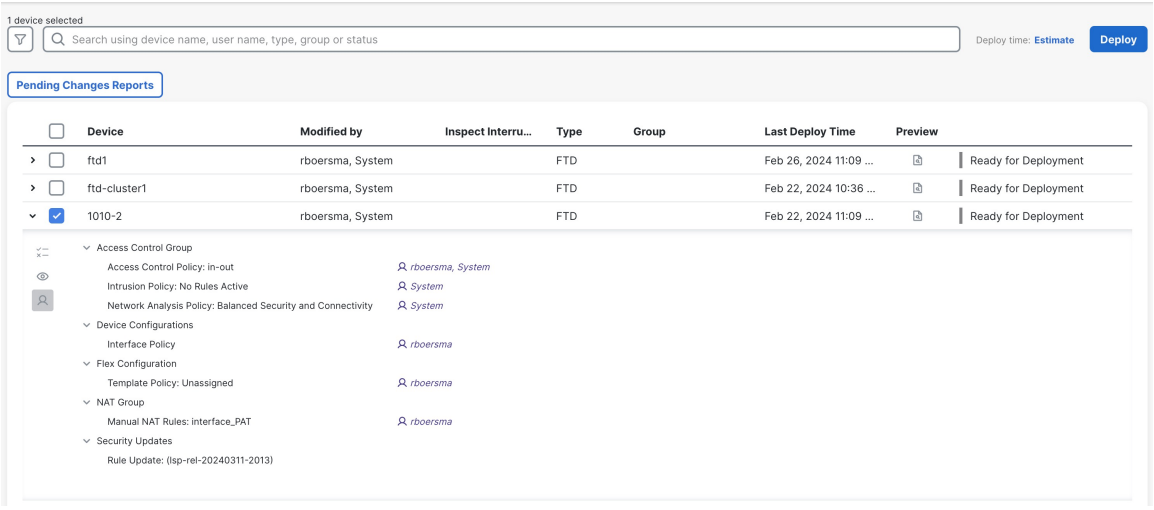
Or click **Deploy All** to deploy to all devices.

Figure 44: Deploy All



Otherwise, for additional deployment options, click **Advanced Deploy**.

Figure 45: Advanced Deployment



Step 3 Ensure that the deployment succeeds. Click the icon to the right of the **Deploy** button in the menu bar to see status for deployments.

Figure 46: Deployment Status