



Device Settings

After you add a device, you can edit device-related settings on the **Device** page.

1. Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Next to the device you want to modify, click **Edit** (✎).
3. Click **Device**.
 - [Edit General Settings, on page 1](#)
 - [Edit License Settings, on page 8](#)
 - [View System Information, on page 8](#)
 - [View the Inspection Engine, on page 10](#)
 - [Edit Health Settings, on page 10](#)
 - [Edit Management Settings, on page 10](#)
 - [View Inventory Details, on page 44](#)
 - [Edit Applied Policies, on page 45](#)
 - [Edit Advanced Settings, on page 47](#)
 - [Edit Deployment Settings, on page 50](#)
 - [History for Device Settings, on page 54](#)

Edit General Settings

The **General** section of the **Device** page displays the settings described in the table below.

Table 1: General Section Table Fields

Field	Description
Name	The display name of the device on the Firewall Management Center.
Transfer Packets	This displays whether or not the managed device sends packet data with the events to the Firewall Management Center.
Mode	The displays the mode of the management interface for the device: routed or transparent .

Field	Description
Compliance Mode	This displays the security certifications compliance for a device. Valid values are CC, UCAPL and None.
TLS Crypto Acceleration:	Shows whether TLS crypto acceleration is enabled or disabled.
Device Configuration	Lets you copy, export, or import a configuration. See Copy a Configuration to Another Device, on page 2 and Export and Import the Device Configuration, on page 3 .

You can edit some of these settings from this section.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Step 2** Next to the device you want to modify, click **Edit** (✎).
- Step 3** Click **Device**.
- Step 4** In the **General** section, click **Edit** (✎).
- Enter a **Name** for the managed device.
 - Check **Transfer Packets** to allow packet data to be stored with events on the Firewall Management Center.
 - Click **Force Deploy** to force deployment of current policies and device configuration to the device.
- Note**
Force-deploy consumes more time than the regular deployment since it involves the complete generation of the policy rules to be deployed on the Firewall Threat Defense.
- Step 5** For **Device Configuration** actions, see [Copy a Configuration to Another Device, on page 2](#) and [Export and Import the Device Configuration, on page 3](#).
- Step 6** Click **Deploy**.
-

What to do next

- Deploy configuration changes; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).

Copy a Configuration to Another Device

When a new device is deployed in the network you can easily copy configurations and policies from a pre-configured device, instead of manually reconfiguring the new device.

Before you begin

Confirm that:

- The source and destination devices are the same model and are running the same version of the software.
- The source is either a standalone device or a high availability pair.

- The destination device is a standalone device.
- The source and destination devices have the same number of physical interfaces.
- The source and destination devices are in the same firewall mode: routed or transparent.
- The source and destination devices are in the same security-certifications-compliance mode.
- The source and destination devices are in the same domain.
- Configuration deployment is not in progress on either the source or the destination devices.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Step 2** Next to the device you want to modify, click **Edit** (✎).
- Step 3** Click **Device**.
- Step 4** In the **General** section, do one of the following:
- Click **Get Device Configuration** (⇓) to copy device configuration from another device to the new device. On the **Get Device Configuration** page, select the source device in the **Select Device** drop-down list.
 - Click **Push Device Configuration** (⇑) to copy device configuration from the current device to the new device. On the **Push Device Configuration** page, select the destination to which configuration is to be copied in the **Target Device** drop-down list.
- Step 5** (Optional) Check **Include shared policies configuration** check box to copy policies.
Shared policies like AC policy, NAT, Platform Settings and FlexConfig policies can be shared across multiple devices.
- Step 6** Click **OK**.
You can monitor the status of the copy device configuration task on **Tasks** in the Message Center.
-



Warning

When you have completed the copy device configuration task, you cannot revert the target device to its original configuration.

Export and Import the Device Configuration

You can export all of the the device-specific configuration configurable on the Device pages, including:

- Interfaces

- Inline Sets
- Routing
- DHCP
- VTEP
- Associated objects

You can then import the saved configuration for the same device in the following use cases:

- Moving the device to a different Firewall Management Center—First delete the device from the original Firewall Management Center, then add the device to the new Firewall Management Center. Then you can import the saved configuration.
- Moving the device between domains—When you move a device between domains, some device-specific configuration is not retained because supporting objects (such as interface groups for security zones) do not exist in the new domain. By importing the configuration after the domain move, any necessary objects are created for that domain, and the device configuration is restored.
- Restore an old configuration—If you deployed changes that negatively impacted the operation of the device, you can import a backup copy of a known working configuration to restore a previous operational state.
- Reregistering a device—If you delete a device from the Firewall Management Center, but then want to add it back, you can import the saved configuration.

See the following guidelines:

- You can only import the configuration to the same device (the UUID must match). You cannot import a configuration to a different device, even if it is the same model.
- Do not change the version running on the device between exporting and importing; the version must match.
- If you export a standalone configuration, you cannot import it to a high availability pair or vice versa.
- When moving the device to a different Firewall Management Center, the target Firewall Management Center version must be the same as the source version.
- If an object doesn't exist, it will be created. If an object exists, but the value is different, see below:

Table 2: Object Import Action

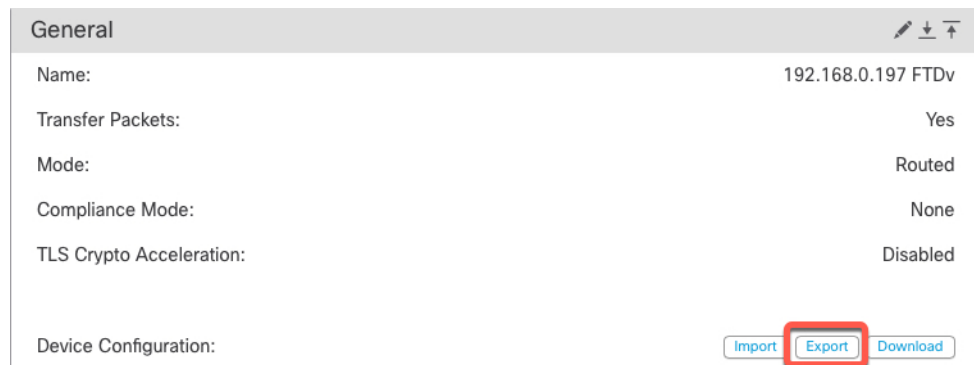
Scenario	Import Action
Object exists with the same name and value.	Reuse existing objects.
Object exists with the same name but different value.	Network and Port objects: Create object overrides for this device. See Object Overrides. Interface objects: Create new objects. For example, if both the type (security zone or interface group) and the interface type (routed or switched, for example) do not match, then a new object is created. All other objects: Reuse existing objects even though the values are different.

Scenario	Import Action
Object doesn't exist.	Create new object.s

Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Step 2** Next to the device you want to edit, click **Edit** (✎).
- Step 3** Click **Device**.
- Step 4** Export the configuration.
- a) In the **General** area, click **Export**.

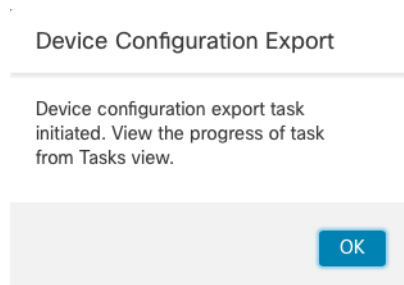
Figure 1: Export Device Configuration



The screenshot shows the 'General' configuration page for a device. The page has a header 'General' with edit, add, and delete icons. Below the header, there are several configuration fields: 'Name' (192.168.0.197 FTDv), 'Transfer Packets' (Yes), 'Mode' (Routed), 'Compliance Mode' (None), and 'TLS Crypto Acceleration' (Disabled). At the bottom, there is a 'Device Configuration' section with three buttons: 'Import', 'Export', and 'Download'. The 'Export' button is highlighted with a red rectangle.

You are prompted to acknowledge the export; click **OK**.

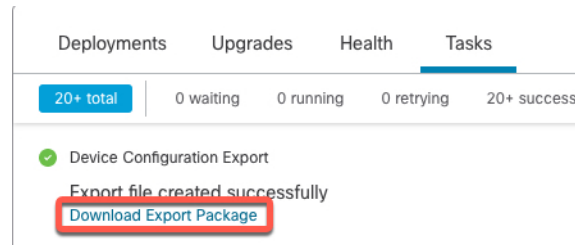
Figure 2: Acknowledge Export



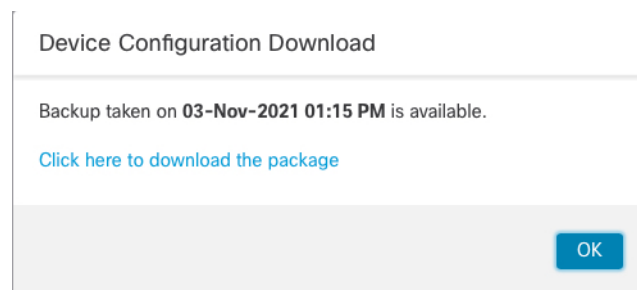
The screenshot shows a dialog box titled 'Device Configuration Export'. Inside the dialog, there is a message: 'Device configuration export task initiated. View the progress of task from Tasks view.' At the bottom right of the dialog, there is an 'OK' button.

You can view the export progress in the **Tasks** page.

- b) On the **Notifications > Tasks** page, ensure that the export has completed; click **Download Export Package**. Alternatively, you can click the **Download** button in the **General** area.

Figure 3: Export Task

You are prompted to download the package; click **Click here to download the package** to save the file locally, and then click **OK** to exit the dialog box.

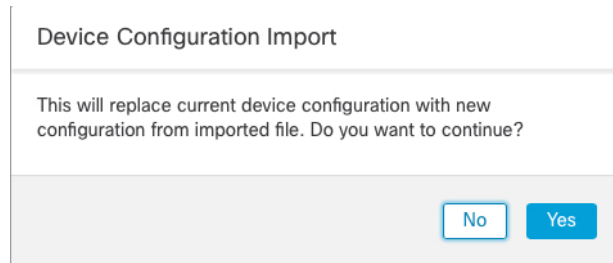
Figure 4: Download Package

Step 5 Import the configuration.

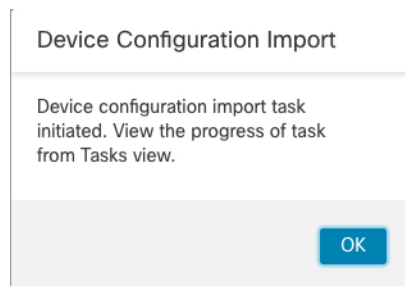
- a) In the **General** area, click **Import**.

Figure 5: Import Device Configuration

You are prompted to acknowledge that the current configuration will be replace. Click **Yes**, and then navigate to the configuration package (with the suffix .sfo; note that this file is different from the Backup/Restore files).

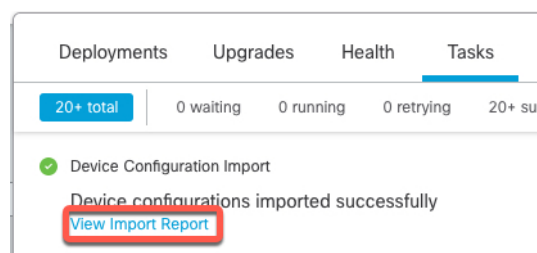
Figure 6: Import Package**Figure 7: Navigate to Package**

You are prompted to acknowledge the import; click **OK**.

Figure 8: Acknowledge Import

You can view the import progress in the **Tasks** page.

- b) View the import reports so you can see what was imported. On the **Notifications > Tasks** page for the import task, click **View Import Report**.

Figure 9: View Import Report

The **Device Configuration Import Reports** page provides links to available reports.

Cisco Firepower Management Center

Device Configuration Import Reports

Device	Shared Policies	Device Configurations
0434ef00-15bb-11ec-bb94-93bdde3ad19d	Report does not exist	Device configurations import report

Edit License Settings

The **License** section of the **Device** page displays the licenses enabled for the device.

You can enable licenses on your device if you have available licenses on your Firewall Management Center.

Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Step 2** Next to the device where you want to enable or disable licenses, click **Edit** (✎).
- Step 3** Click **Device**.
- Step 4** In the **License** section, click **Edit** (✎).
- Step 5** Check or clear the check box next to the license you want to enable or disable for the managed device.
- Step 6** Click **Save**.

What to do next

- Deploy configuration changes; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).

View System Information

The **System** section of the **Device** page displays a read-only table containing system information, as described in the following table.

You can also shut down or restart the device from this pane, using the icons at the top-right corner.

Figure 10: System

System  	
Model:	Cisco Firepower 1010 Threat Defense
Serial:	JAD253802SG
Time:	2024-12-03 18:08:13
Time Zone:	UTC (UTC+0:00)
Version:	7.7.0
Time Zone setting for Time based Rules:	UTC (UTC+0:00)
Inventory:	View

Table 3: System Section Table Fields

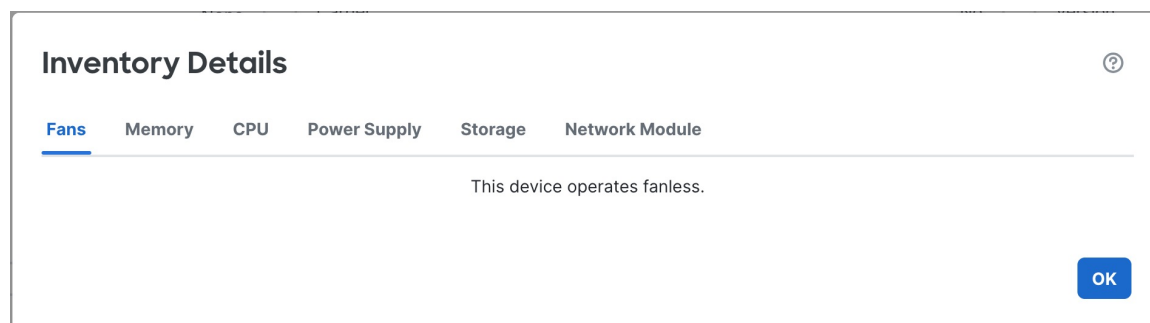
Field	Description
Shut Down Device 	Shuts down the device. See Shut Down or Restart the Device .
Restart Device 	Restarts the device. See Shut Down or Restart the Device .
Model	Model name and number of the managed device.
Serial	Serial number of the managed device's chassis.
Time	Current system time of the device.
Time Zone	Time zone.
Version	Version of the software currently installed on the managed device.
Time Zone setting for Time based rules	Current system time of the device in the time zone specified in device platform settings.
Inventory	Inventory details. See View Device Inventory .

View Device Inventory

Click **View** next to **Inventory** in the **System** section to view a table of device inventory information including Fans, Memory, CPU, Power Supply, Storage, and Network Modules.

The **Inventory Details** table displays information about all the Cisco products installed in the Firewall Threat Defense devices assigned with a product identifier (PID). The PID is the product name using which the product can be ordered.

Figure 11: Inventory Details



View the Inspection Engine

The Inspection Engine section of the **Device** page shows whether your device uses Snort 2 or Snort 3. To switch the inspection engine, see [Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center Snort 3 Configuration Guide](#).

Edit Health Settings

The **Health** section of the **Device** page displays the information described in the table below.

Table 4: Health Section Table Fields

Field	Description
Status	An icon that represents the current health status of the device. Clicking the icon displays the Health Monitor for the appliance.
Policy	A link to a read-only version of the health policy currently deployed at the device.
Excluded	A link to the Health Exclude page, where you can enable and disable health exclusion modules.

Edit Management Settings

These settings control how the Firewall Management Center establishes the management connection with the device.

Change Manager Access Interface Settings

Changing any manager interface settings on the device or on the Firewall Management Center can disrupt the management connection. See the following scenarios to change interface settings and reestablish the management connection.

Change the Device IP Address

Change the device IP address, and then update the address in the Firewall Management Center.

Set the Device IP Address

Use one of the following methods to set the manager access interface IP address.

Modify Firewall Threat Defense Management Interfaces at the CLI

Modify the management interface settings on the managed device using the CLI. Many of these settings are ones that you set when you performed the initial setup; this procedure lets you change those settings, and set additional settings such as enabling an event interface if your model supports it, or adding static routes.



Note This topic applies to the dedicated Management interface. You can alternatively configure a data interface for management. If you want to change network settings for that interface, you should do so within Firewall Management Center and not at the CLI. If you need to troubleshoot a disrupted management connection, and need to make changes directly on the Firewall Threat Defense, see [Modify the Firewall Threat Defense Data Interface Used for Management at the CLI, on page 17](#).

For information about the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, see the [Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Command Reference](#).



Note When using SSH, be careful when making changes to the management interface; if you cannot re-connect because of a configuration error, you will need to access the device console port.



Note If you change the device management IP address, then see the following tasks for Firewall Management Center connectivity depending on how you identified the Firewall Management Center during initial device setup using the **configure manager add** command (see [Register With a New Management Center](#)):

- **IP address—No action.** If you identified the Firewall Management Center using a reachable IP address, then the management connection will be reestablished automatically after several minutes. We recommend that you also change the device IP address shown in Firewall Management Center to keep the information in sync; see [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21](#). This action can help the connection reestablish faster. **Note:** If you specified an unreachable Firewall Management Center IP address, then see the procedure for NAT ID below.
- **NAT ID only—Manually reestablish the connection.** If you identified the Firewall Management Center using only the NAT ID, then the connection cannot be automatically reestablished. In this case, change the device management IP address in Firewall Management Center according to [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21](#).



Note In a High Availability Firewall Management Center configuration, when you modify the management IP address from the device CLI or from the Firewall Management Center, the secondary Firewall Management Center does not reflect the changes even after an HA synchronization. To ensure that the secondary Firewall Management Center is also updated, switch roles between the two Firewall Management Centers, making the secondary Firewall Management Center the active unit. Modify the management IP address of the registered device on the device management page of the now active Firewall Management Center.

Before you begin

- You can create user accounts that can log into the CLI using the **configure user add** command; see [Add an Internal User at the CLI](#). You can also configure AAA users according to [External Authentication](#).

Procedure

- Step 1** Connect to the device CLI, either from the console port or using SSH.
See [Log Into the Command-Line Interface on the Device](#).
- Step 2** Log in with the Admin username and password.
- Step 3** (Firepower 4100/9300 only) Enable the second management interface as an event-only interface.

configure network management-interface enable management1

configure network management-interface disable-management-channel management1

You always need a management interface for management traffic. If your device has a second management interface, you can enable it for event-only traffic.

You can optionally disable events for the main management interface using the **configure network management-interface disable-events-channel** command. In either case, the device will try to send events on the event-only interface, and if that interface is down, it will send events on the management interface even if you disable the event channel.

You cannot disable both event and management channels on an interface.

To use a separate event interface, you also need to enable an event interface on the Firewall Management Center. See the [Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center Administration Guide](#).

Example:

```
> configure network management-interface enable management1
Configuration updated successfully

> configure network management-interface disable-management-channel management1
Configuration updated successfully

>
```

- Step 4** Configure the IP address of the management interface and/or event interface:
- If you do not specify the *management_interface* argument, then you change the network settings for the default management interface. When configuring an event interface, be sure to specify the *management_interface*

argument. The event interface can be on a separate network from the management interface, or on the same network. If you are connected to the interface you are configuring, you will be disconnected. You can re-connect to the new IP address.

a) Configure the IPv4 address:

- Manual configuration:

configure network ipv4 manual *ip_address netmask gateway_ip* [*management_interface*]

Note that the *gateway_ip* in this command is used to create the default route for the device. If you configure an event-only interface, then you must enter the *gateway_ip* as part of the command; however, this entry just configures the default route to the value you specify and does not create a separate static route for the eventing interface. If you are using an event-only interface on a different network from the management interface, we recommend that you set the *gateway_ip* for use with the management interface, and then create a static route separately for the event-only interface using the **configure network static-routes** command.

Example:

```
> configure network ipv4 manual 10.10.10.45 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.1 management1
Setting IPv4 network configuration.
Network settings changed.

>
```

- DHCP (supported on the default management interface only):

configure network ipv4 dhcp

b) Configure the IPv6 address:

- Stateless autoconfiguration:

configure network ipv6 router [*management_interface*]

Example:

```
> configure network ipv6 router management0
Setting IPv6 network configuration.
Network settings changed.

>
```

- Manual configuration:

configure network ipv6 manual *ip6_address ip6_prefix_length* [*ip6_gateway_ip*]
[*management_interface*]

Note that the *ipv6_gateway_ip* in this command is used to create the default route for the device. If you configure an event-only interface, then you must enter the *ipv6_gateway_ip* as part of the command; however, this entry just configures the default route to the value you specify and does not create a separate static route for the eventing interface. If you are using an event-only interface on a different network from the management interface, we recommend that you set the *ipv6_gateway_ip* for use with the management interface, and then create a static route separately for the event-only interface using the **configure network static-routes** command.

Example:

```
> configure network ipv6 manual 2001:0DB8:BA98::3210 64 management1
Setting IPv6 network configuration.
Network settings changed.

>
```

- DHCPv6 (supported on the default management interface only):

```
configure network ipv6 dhcp
```

Step 5

For IPv6, enable or disable ICMPv6 Echo Replies and Destination Unreachable messages. These messages are enabled by default.

```
configure network ipv6 destination-unreachable {enable | disable}
```

```
configure network ipv6 echo-reply {enable | disable}
```

You might want to disable these packets to guard against potential denial of service attacks. Disabling Echo Reply packets means you cannot use IPv6 ping to the device management interfaces for testing purposes.

Example:

```
> configure network ipv6 destination-unreachable disable
> configure network ipv6 echo-reply disable
```

Step 6

Enable a DHCP server on the default management interface to provide IP addresses to connected hosts:

```
configure network ipv4 dhcp-server-enable start_ip_address end_ip_address
```

Example:

```
> configure network ipv4 dhcp-server-enable 10.10.10.200 10.10.10.254
DHCP Server Enabled
```

```
>
```

You can only configure a DHCP server when you set the management interface IP address manually. This command is not supported on the Firewall Management Center Virtual. To display the status of the DHCP server, enter **show network-dhcp-server**:

```
> show network-dhcp-server
DHCP Server Enabled
10.10.10.200-10.10.10.254
```

Step 7

Add a static route for the event-only interface if the Firewall Management Center is on a remote network; otherwise, all traffic will match the default route through the management interface.

```
configure network static-routes {ipv4 | ipv6} add management_interface destination_ip netmask_or_prefix gateway_ip
```

For the *default* route, do not use this command; you can only change the default route gateway IP address when you use the **configure network ipv4** or **ipv6** commands (see [Step 4, on page 12](#)).

Example:

```
> configure network static-routes ipv4 add management1 192.168.6.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.1
Configuration updated successfully

> configure network static-routes ipv6 add management1 2001:0DB8:AA89::5110 64
2001:0DB8:BA98::3211
Configuration updated successfully

>
```

To display static routes, enter **show network-static-routes** (the default route is not shown):

```
> show network-static-routes
-----[ IPv4 Static Routes ]-----
Interface           : management1
Destination          : 192.168.6.0
Gateway              : 10.10.10.1
Netmask              : 255.255.255.0
[...]
```

Step 8 Set the hostname:

configure network hostname *name*

Example:

```
> configure network hostname farscape1.cisco.com
```

Syslog messages do not reflect a new hostname until after a reboot.

Step 9 Set the search domains:

configure network dns searchdomains *domain_list*

Example:

```
> configure network dns searchdomains example.com,cisco.com
```

Set the search domain(s) for the device, separated by commas. These domains are added to hostnames when you do not specify a fully-qualified domain name in a command, for example, **ping system**. The domains are used only on the management interface, or for commands that go through the management interface.

Step 10 Set up to 3 DNS servers, separated by commas:

configure network dns servers *dns_ip_list*

Example:

```
> configure network dns servers 10.10.6.5,10.20.89.2,10.80.54.3
```

Step 11 Set the remote management port for communication with the Firewall Management Center:

configure network management-interface tcpport *number*

Example:

```
> configure network management-interface tcpport 8555
```

The Firewall Management Center and managed devices communicate using a two-way, TLS-1.3-encrypted communication channel, which by default is on port 8305.

Note

Cisco **strongly** recommends that you keep the default settings for the remote management port, but if the management port conflicts with other communications on your network, you can choose a different port. If you change the management port, you must change it for **all** devices in your deployment that need to communicate with each other.

Step 12 (Firewall Threat Defense only) Set the management or eventing interface MTU. The MTU is 1500 bytes by default.

```
configure network mtu [bytes] [interface_id]
```

- **bytes**—Sets the MTU in bytes. For the management interface, the value can be between 64 and 1500 if you enable IPv4, and 1280 to 1500 if you enable IPv6. For the eventing interface, the value can be between 64 and 9000 if you enable IPv4, and 1280 to 9000 if you enable IPv6. If you enable both IPv4 and IPv6, then the minimum is 1280. If you do not enter the *bytes*, you are prompted for a value.
- **interface_id**—Specifies the interface ID on which to set the MTU. Use the **show network** command to see available interface IDs, for example management0, management1, br1, and eth0, depending on the platform. If you do not specify an interface, then the management interface is used.

Example:

```
> configure network mtu 8192 management1
MTU set successfully to 1500 from 8192 for management1
Refreshing Network Config...
NetworkSettings::refreshNetworkConfig MTU value at start 8192

Interface management1 speed is set to '10000baseT/Full'
NetworkSettings::refreshNetworkConfig MTU value at end 8192
>
```

Step 13 Configure an HTTP proxy. The device is configured to directly-connect to the internet on ports TCP/443 (HTTPS) and TCP/80 (HTTP). You can use a proxy server, to which you can authenticate via HTTP Digest. After issuing the command, you are prompted for the HTTP proxy address and port, whether proxy authentication is required, and if it is required, the proxy username, proxy password, and confirmation of the proxy password.

Note

For proxy password on Firewall Threat Defense, you can use A-Z, a-z, and 0-9 characters only.

```
configure network http-proxy
```

Example:

```
> configure network http-proxy
Manual proxy configuration
Enter HTTP Proxy address: 10.100.10.10
Enter HTTP Proxy Port: 80
Use Proxy Authentication? (y/n) [n]: Y
Enter Proxy Username: proxyuser
Enter Proxy Password: proxypassword
```


Confirm Proxy Password: **proxypassword**

Step 14

If you change the device management IP address, then see the following tasks for Firewall Management Center connectivity depending on how you identified the Firewall Management Center during initial device setup using the **configure manager add** command (see [Register With a New Management Center](#)):

- **IP address—No action.** If you identified the Firewall Management Center using a reachable IP address, then the management connection will be reestablished automatically after several minutes. We recommend that you also change the device IP address shown in Firewall Management Center to keep the information in sync; see [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21](#). This action can help the connection reestablish faster. **Note:** If you specified an unreachable Firewall Management Center IP address, then you must manually reestablish the connection using [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21](#).
- **NAT ID only—Manually reestablish the connection.** If you identified the Firewall Management Center using only the NAT ID, then the connection cannot be automatically reestablished. In this case, change the device management IP address in Firewall Management Center according to [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21](#).

Modify the Firewall Threat Defense Data Interface Used for Management at the CLI

If the management connection between the Firewall Threat Defense and the Firewall Management Center was disrupted, and you want to specify a new data interface to replace the old interface, use the Firewall Threat Defense CLI to configure the new interface.

If the management connection is active, then you should make any changes to an existing data interface using the Firewall Management Center (see [Modify the Firewall Threat Defense Data Interface Used for Management in the GUI, on page 20](#)). For initial setup of the data management interface, see the **configure network management-data-interface** command in [Complete the Firewall Threat Defense Initial Configuration Using the CLI](#).

**Note**

This topic applies to the data interface that you configured for Management, not the dedicated Management interface. If you want to change network settings for the Management interface, see [Modify Firewall Threat Defense Management Interfaces at the CLI, on page 11](#).

For information about the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, see the [Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Command Reference](#).

Procedure

Step 1

If you are changing the data management interface to a new interface, move the current interface cable to the new interface.

Step 2

Connect to the device CLI.

You should use the console port when using these commands. If you are performing initial setup, then you may be disconnected from the Management interface. If you are editing the configuration due to a disrupted

management connection, and you have SSH access to the dedicated Management interface, then you can use that SSH connection.

See [Log Into the Command-Line Interface on the Device](#).

Step 3 Log in with the **admin** username and password.

Step 4 Disable the interface so you can reconfigure its settings.

configure network management-data-interface disable

Note

If you only want to set a new IPv4 address on the same interface and not make any other changes, you can skip this step. Other changes require you to disable the interface first.

Example:

```
> configure network management-data-interface disable
```

```
Configuration updated successfully.!!!
```

```
Configuration disable was successful, please update the default route to point to a gateway
on management interface using the command 'configure network'
```

Step 5 Configure the new data interface for manager access.

configure network management-data-interface

You are then prompted to configure basic network settings for the data interface.

If you change the data management interface to a new interface on the same network, use the same settings as for the previous interface except the interface ID. In addition, for the **Do you wish to clear all the device configuration before applying ? (y/n) [n]:** option, choose **y**. This choice will clear the old data management interface configuration, so that you can successfully reuse the IP address and interface name on the new interface.

```
> configure network management-data-interface
Data interface to use for management: ethernet1/4
Specify a name for the interface [outside]: internet
IP address (manual / dhcp) [dhcp]: manual
IPv4/IPv6 address: 10.10.6.7
Netmask/IPv6 Prefix: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway: 10.10.6.1
Comma-separated list of DNS servers [none]: 208.67.222.222,208.67.220.220
DDNS server update URL [none]:
Do you wish to clear all the device configuration before applying ? (y/n) [n]: y
```

```
Configuration done with option to allow manager access from any network, if you wish to
change the manager access network
use the 'client' option in the command 'configure network management-data-interface'.
```

```
Setting IPv4 network configuration.
Network settings changed.
```

```
>
```

Step 6 (Optional) Limit data interface access to the Firewall Management Center on a specific network.

configure network management-data-interface client ip_address netmask

By default, all networks are allowed.

Step 7 [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21.](#)

The connection may be reestablished automatically, but disabling and reenabling the connection in the Firewall Management Center will help the connection reestablish faster. Or you may need to update the device IP address in the Firewall Management Center according to the linked procedure.

Step 8 Check that the management connection was reestablished.

sftunnel-status-brief

See the following sample output for a connection that is up, with peer channel and heartbeat information shown:

```
> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.10.17.202
Peer channel Channel-A is valid type (CONTROL), using 'eth0', connected to '10.10.17.202'
via '10.10.17.222'
Peer channel Channel-B is valid type (EVENT), using 'eth0', connected to '10.10.17.202' via
'10.10.17.222'
Registration: Completed.
IPv4 Connection to peer '10.10.17.202' Start Time: Wed Jun 10 14:27:12 2020 UTC
Heartbeat Send Time: Mon Jun 15 09:02:08 2020 UTC
Heartbeat Received Time: Mon Jun 15 09:02:16 2020 UTC
```

Step 9 In the Firewall Management Center, choose **Devices > Device Management**, and click **Edit** (✎). In the **Device > Management** area, click **Refresh** next to **Manager Access - Configuration Details**.

The Firewall Management Center detects the interface and default route configuration changes and blocks deployment to the device. When you change the data interface settings locally on the device, you must reconcile those changes in the Firewall Management Center manually. You can view the discrepancies between the Firewall Management Center and the device on the **Configuration** tab.

Step 10 Choose **Interfaces**, and make the following changes.

- Remove the IP address and name from the old data management interface and disable manager access for this interface.
- Configure the new data management interface with the new settings (the ones you used at the CLI) and enable manager access for it.

Step 11 Choose **Routing > Static Route** and change the default route from the old data management interface to the new one.

Step 12 Return to the **Manager Access - Configuration Details** dialog box, and click **Acknowledge** to remove the deployment block.

The next time you deploy, the Firewall Management Center configuration will overwrite any remaining conflicting settings on the Firewall Threat Defense. It is your responsibility to manually fix the configuration in the Firewall Management Center before you re-deploy.

You will see expected messages of "Config was cleared" and "Manager access changed and acknowledged."

Modify the Firewall Threat Defense Data Interface Used for Management in the GUI

If the management connection is up, but you want to change the IP address of the data interface used for manager access, follow these steps. For example, if you register a device using zero-touch provisioning, then you need to change the IP address to a static address before you can enable high availability.

You can alternatively change interface settings at the CLI, but we recommend only using that method if the management connection is down. Any changes you make at the CLI will have to be replicated in the GUI anyway.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**, and click **Edit** (✎) next to the device.
- Step 2** Choose **Interfaces**.
- Step 3** If you want to change the interface used for manager access:
- Remove the IP address and name from the old data management interface and disable manager access for this interface.
 - Configure the new data management interface with the new settings and enable manager access for it.
 - If you use a static IP address, you are reminded to make sure you have a default route. Click **Yes**.
 - Click **OK** to exit the interface.
 - Click **Save** on the **Interfaces** page.
- Step 4** If you only want to change the IP address:
- Change the IP address.
 - For a static IP address, you are reminded to make sure you have a default route. Click **Yes**.
 - Click **OK** to exit the interface.
 - Click **Save** on the **Interfaces** page.
- Step 5** Choose **Routing > Static Route** and add or change the default or static route for the manager access interface.
- Step 6** Deploy configuration changes; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).
- The Firewall Management Center will deploy the configuration changes over the current connection. After the deployment, the data interface will have a new IP address, so the management connection will need to be reestablished.
- Step 7** [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21.](#)
- Step 8** Ensure the management connection is reestablished.
- In the **Device > Management** area, click **Manager Access Details: Configuration** and then click **Connection Status**.
- The following status shows a successful connection for a data interface, showing the internal "tap_nlp" interface.

Figure 12: Connection Status

Manager access - Configuration Details ?

Manager access configuration on device is in sync with the manager.

Configuration CLI Output **Connection Status**

sftunnel-status-brief command output from Firewall Threat Defense [Refresh]

```

> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.89.5.35
Peer channel Channel-A is valid type (CONTROL), using 'tap_nlp', connected to '10.89.5.35' via '169.254.1.3'
Peer channel Channel-B is valid type (EVENT), using 'tap_nlp', connected to '10.89.5.35' via '169.254.1.3'
Registration: Completed.
IPv4 Connection to peer '10.89.5.35' Start Time: Mon May 23 22:55:01 2022 UTC
Heartbeat Send Time: Mon May 23 22:56:21 2022 UTC
Heartbeat Received Time: Mon May 23 22:55:58 2022 UTC
Last disconnect time : Mon May 23 22:54:39 2022 UTC
Last disconnect reason : Both control and event channel connections with peer went down

```

Close

If it takes more than 10 minutes to reestablish the connection, you should troubleshoot the connection. See [Troubleshoot Management Connectivity on a Data Interface, on page 40](#).

Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center

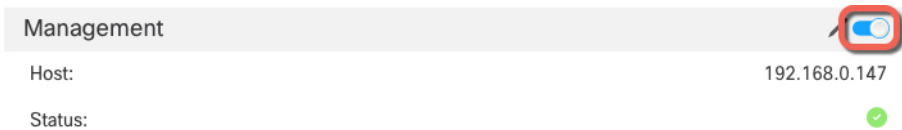
If you edit the hostname or IP address of a device after you added it to the Firewall Management Center (using the device's CLI, for example), you need to use the procedure below to manually update the hostname or IP address on the managing Firewall Management Center.

To change the device management IP address on the device, see [Modify Firewall Threat Defense Management Interfaces at the CLI, on page 11](#).

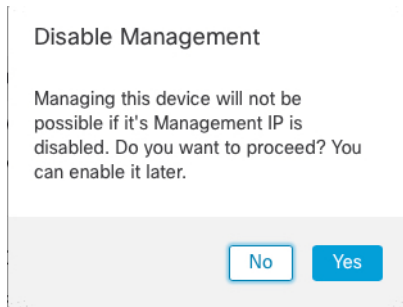
If you used only the NAT ID when registering the device, then the IP shows as **NO-IP** on this page, and you do not need to update the IP address/hostname.

Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Step 2** Next to the device where you want to modify management options, click **Edit** (✎).
- Step 3** Click **Device**, and view the **Management** area.
- Step 4** Disable management temporarily by clicking the slider so it is disabled **Slider disabled** (🔴).

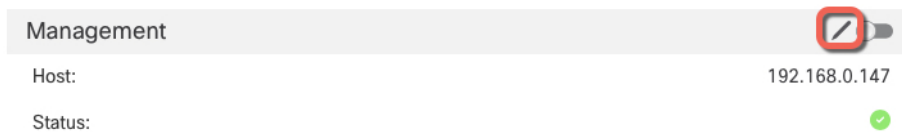


You are prompted to proceed with disabling management; click **Yes**.



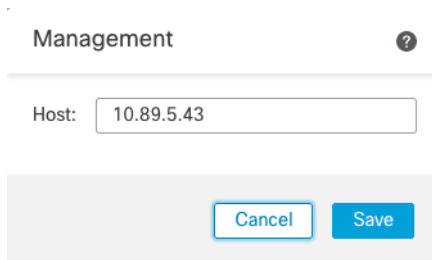
Disabling management blocks the connection between the Firewall Management Center and the device, but does **not** delete the device from the Firewall Management Center.

Step 5 Edit the **Host** IP address or hostname by clicking **Edit** (✎).



Step 6 In the **Management** dialog box, modify the name or IP address in the **Host** field, and click **Save**.

Figure 13: Management IP Address



Step 7 Reenable management by clicking the slider so it is enabled **Slider enabled** (🔵).

Figure 14: Enable Management Connection



Change the Firewall Management Center IP Address

If you change the Firewall Management Center IP address or hostname, you should also change the value at the device CLI so the configurations match. Although in most cases, the management connection will be reestablished without changing the Firewall Management Center IP address or hostname on the device, in at least one case, you must perform this task for the connection to be reestablished: when you added the device to the Firewall Management Center and you specified the NAT ID only. Even in other cases, we recommend keeping the Firewall Management Center IP address or hostname up to date for extra network resiliency.

Procedure

Step 1 Change the Firewall Management Center IP address.

Caution

Be careful when making changes to the Firewall Management Center interface to which you are connected; if you cannot re-connect because of a configuration error, you need to access the Firewall Management Center console port to re-configure the network settings in the Linux shell. You must contact Cisco TAC to guide you in this operation.

- a) Choose **System** (⚙️) > **Configuration** > **Management Interfaces**.
- b) In the **Interfaces** area, click **Edit** next to the interface that you want to configure.
- c) Change the IP address, and click **Save**.

Step 2 At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, view the Firewall Management Center identifier.

show managers

Example:

```
> show managers
Type                : Manager
Host                : 10.10.1.4
Display name        : 10.10.1.4
Identifier           : f7ffad78-bf16-11ec-a737-baa2f76ef602
Registration         : Completed
Management type     : Configuration
```

Step 3 At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, edit the Firewall Management Center IP address or hostname.

configure manager edit identifier {hostname {ip_address | hostname} | displayname display_name}

If the Firewall Management Center was originally identified by **DONTRESOLVE** and a NAT ID, you can change the value to a hostname or IP address using this command. You cannot change an IP address or hostname to **DONTRESOLVE**.

The management connection will go down, and then reestablish. You can monitor the state of the connection using the **sftunnel-status** command.

Example:

```
> configure manager edit f7ffad78-bf16-11ec-a737-baa2f76ef602 hostname 10.10.5.1
```

Change Both Firewall Management Center and Threat Defense IP Addresses

You might want to change both Firewall Management Center and Firewall Threat Defense IP addresses if you need to move them to a new network.

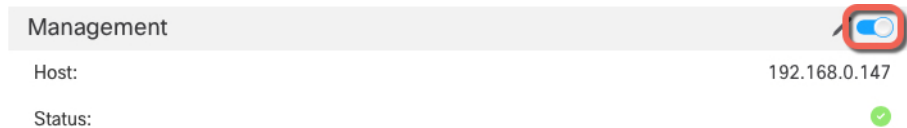
Procedure

Step 1

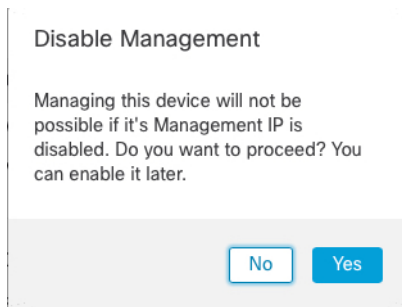
Disable the management connection.

For a high-availability pair or cluster, perform these steps on all units.

- Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Next to the device, click **Edit** (✎).
- Click **Device**, and view the **Management** area.
- Disable management temporarily by clicking the slider so it is disabled (☐).



You are prompted to proceed with disabling management; click **Yes**.



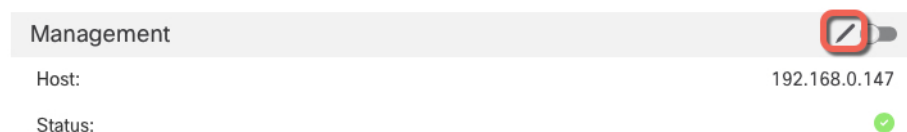
Step 2

Change the device IP address in the Firewall Management Center to the new device IP address.

You will change the IP address on the device later.

For a high-availability pair or cluster, perform these steps on all units.

- Edit the **Host** IP address or hostname by clicking **Edit** (✎).



- In the **Management** dialog box, modify the name or IP address in the **Host** field, and click **Save**.

Figure 15: Management IP Address

Step 3 Change the Firewall Management Center IP address.

Caution

Be careful when making changes to the Firewall Management Center interface to which you are connected; if you cannot re-connect because of a configuration error, you need to access the Firewall Management Center console port to re-configure the network settings in the Linux shell. You must contact Cisco TAC to guide you in this operation.

- a) Choose **System** (⚙) > **Configuration** > **Management Interfaces**.
- b) In the **Interfaces** area, click **Edit** next to the interface that you want to configure.
- c) Change the IP address, and click **Save**.

Step 4 Change the manager IP address on the device.

For a high-availability pair or cluster, perform these steps on all units.

- a) At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, view the Firewall Management Center identifier.

show managers

Example:

```
> show managers
Type                : Manager
Host                : 10.10.1.4
Display name        : 10.10.1.4
Identifier           : f7ffad78-bf16-11ec-a737-baa2f76ef602
Registration         : Completed
Management type     : Configuration
```

- b) Edit the Firewall Management Center IP address or hostname.

configure manager edit identifier {hostname {ip_address | hostname} | displayname display_name}

If the Firewall Management Center was originally identified by **DONTRESOLVE** and a NAT ID, you can change the value to a hostname or IP address using this command. You cannot change an IP address or hostname to **DONTRESOLVE**.

Example:

```
> configure manager edit f7ffad78-bf16-11ec-a737-baa2f76ef602 hostname 10.10.5.1
```

Step 5 Change the IP address of the manager access interface at the console port.

For a high-availability pair or cluster, perform these steps on all units.

If you use the dedicated Management interface:

configure network ipv4

configure network ipv6

If you use the dedicated Management interface:

configure network management-data-interface disable

configure network management-data-interface

Step 6

Reenable management by clicking the slider so it is enabled ().

For a high-availability pair or cluster, perform these steps on all units.

Figure 16: Enable Management Connection



Step 7

(If using a data interface for manager access) Refresh the data interface settings in the Firewall Management Center.

For a high-availability pair, perform this step on both units.

- Choose **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management > Manager Access - Configuration Details**, and click **Refresh**.
- Choose **Devices > Device Management > Interfaces**, and set the IP address to match the new address.
- Return to the **Manager Access - Configuration Details** dialog box, and click **Acknowledge** to remove the deployment block.

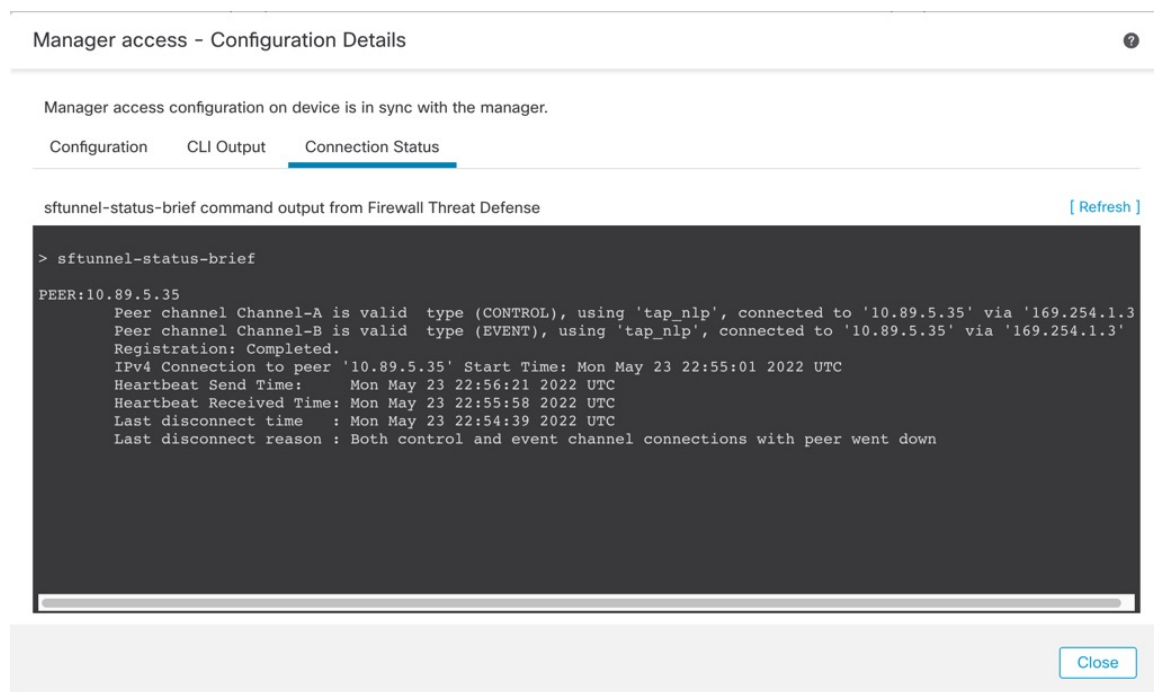
Step 8

Ensure the management connection is reestablished.

In the Firewall Management Center, check the management connection status on the **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management > Manager Access - Configuration Details > Connection Status** page.

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, enter the **sftunnel-status-brief** command to view the management connection status.

The following status shows a successful connection for a data interface, showing the internal "tap_nlp" interface.

Figure 17: Connection Status

Step 9 (For a high-availability Firewall Management Center pair) Repeat configuration changes on the secondary Firewall Management Center.

- Change the secondary Firewall Management Center IP address.
- Specify the new peer addresses on both units.
- Make the secondary unit the active unit.
- Disable the device management connection.
- Change the device IP address in the Firewall Management Center.
- Reenable the management connection.

Change the Manager Access Interface

After you register the device, you can change the manager access interface, between the Management interface and a data interface.

Change the Manager Access Interface from Management to Data

You can manage the Firewall Threat Defense from either the dedicated Management interface or from a data interface. If you want to change the manager access interface after you added the device to the Firewall Management Center, follow these steps to migrate from the Management interface to a data interface. To migrate the other direction, see [Change the Manager Access Interface from Data to Management, on page 31](#).

Initiating the manager access migration from Management to data causes the Firewall Management Center to apply a block on deployment to the Firewall Threat Defense. To remove the block, enable manager access on the data interface.

See the following steps to enable manager access on a data interface and also configure other required settings.

Procedure

Step 1

Initiate the interface migration.

- a) On the **Devices > Device Management** page, click **Edit** (✎) for the device. Click **Device**, and in the **Management** area, click the link for **Manager Access Interface**.

The **Manager Access Interface** field shows the current Management interface. When you click the link, choose the new interface type, **Data Interface**, in the **Manage device by** drop-down list.

Figure 18: Manager Access Interface

Manager Access Interface

This is an advanced setting and need to be configured only if needed.
See the [online help](#) for detailed steps.

Manage device by

Data Interface

Switching the manager access interface from Management to Data interface causes the deployment to be blocked. To unblock the deploy, pick a data interface and enable it for manager Access. See the [online help](#) for detailed steps.

Close Save

- b) Click **OK** and then **Close**.

You must now complete the remaining steps in this procedure to enable manager access on the data interface. The **Management** area now shows **Manager Access Interface: Data Interface**, and **Manager Access Details: Configuration**.

Figure 19: Manager Access

Management	
Remote Host Address:	10.10.1.12
Secondary Address:	
Status:	
Manager Access Interface:	Data Interface
Manager Access Details:	Configuration

If you click **Configuration**, the **Manager Access - Configuration Details** dialog box opens. The **Manager Access Mode** shows a Deploy pending state.

Step 2 Enable manager access on the data interface. Click **Interfaces**, click **Edit** (✎) for the interface, and then click **Manager Access**.

Check **Enable management access** and click **OK**. By default, all networks are allowed, but you can limit access as long as the Firewall Management Center address is allowed.

If the manager access interface uses a static IP address, you are reminded to configure routing for it.

Click **Save** on the **Interfaces** page. See [Configure Routed Mode Interfaces](#) for more information about interface settings. You can enable manager access on one routed data interface. Make sure this interface is fully configured with a name and IP address and that it is enabled.

Step 3 (Optional) If you use DHCP for the interface, enable the web type DDNS method on the **Devices > Device Management > DHCP > DDNS** page.

See [Configure Dynamic DNS](#). DDNS ensures the Firewall Management Center can reach the Firewall Threat Defense at its Fully-Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) if the FTD's IP address changes.

Step 4 Make sure the Firewall Threat Defense can route to the Firewall Management Center through the data interface; add a static route if necessary on **Devices > Device Management > Routing > Static Route**.

See [Add a Static Route](#).

Step 5 (Optional) Configure DNS in a Platform Settings policy, and apply it to this device at **Devices > Platform Settings > DNS**.

See [DNS](#). DNS is required if you use DDNS. You may also use DNS for FQDNs in your security policies.

Step 6 (Optional) Enable SSH for the data interface in a Platform Settings policy, and apply it to this device at **Devices > Platform Settings > Secure Shell**.

See [Secure Shell](#). SSH is not enabled by default on the data interfaces, so if you want to manage the Firewall Threat Defense using SSH, you need to explicitly allow it.

Step 7 Deploy configuration changes; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).

You will see a validation error to confirm that you are changing the manager access interface. Check **Ignore warnings** and deploy again.

The Firewall Management Center will deploy the configuration changes over the current Management interface. After the deployment, the data interface is now ready for use, but the original management connection to Management is still active.

Step 8 At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI (preferably from the console port), set the Management interface to use a static IP address and set the gateway to use the data interfaces.

configure network {ipv4 | ipv6} manual ip_address netmask data-interfaces

- **ip_address netmask**—Although you do not plan to use the Management interface, you must set a static IP address, for example, a private address so that you can set the gateway to **data-interfaces** (see the next bullet). You cannot use DHCP because the default route, which must be **data-interfaces**, might be overwritten with one received from the DHCP server.
- **data-interfaces**—This setting forwards management traffic over the backplane so it can be routed through the manager access data interface.

We recommend that you use the console port instead of an SSH connection because when you change the Management interface network settings, your SSH session will be disconnected.

Step 9 If necessary, re-cable the Firewall Threat Defense so it can reach the Firewall Management Center on the data interface.

Step 10 In the Firewall Management Center, disable the management connection, update the **Host** IP address for the Firewall Threat Defense in the **Devices > Device Management** page in the **Device > Management** area, and reenale the connection.

See [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21](#). If you used the Firewall Threat Defense hostname or just the NAT ID when you added the Firewall Threat Defense to the Firewall Management Center, you do not need to update the value; however, you need to disable and reenale the management connection to restart the connection.

Step 11 Ensure the management connection is reestablished.

In the **Device > Management** area, click **Manager Access Details: Configuration** and then click **Connection Status**.

Alternatively, you can check at the Firewall Threat Defense CLI. Enter the **sftunnel-status-brief** command to view the management connection status.

The following status shows a successful connection for a data interface, showing the internal "tap_nlp" interface.

Figure 20: Connection Status

Manager access - Configuration Details

Manager access configuration on device is in sync with the manager.

Configuration CLI Output **Connection Status**

sftunnel-status-brief command output from Firewall Threat Defense [\[Refresh \]](#)

```
> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.89.5.35
Peer channel Channel-A is valid type (CONTROL), using 'tap_nlp', connected to '10.89.5.35' via '169.254.1.3'
Peer channel Channel-B is valid type (EVENT), using 'tap_nlp', connected to '10.89.5.35' via '169.254.1.3'
Registration: Completed.
IPv4 Connection to peer '10.89.5.35' Start Time: Mon May 23 22:55:01 2022 UTC
Heartbeat Send Time: Mon May 23 22:56:21 2022 UTC
Heartbeat Received Time: Mon May 23 22:55:58 2022 UTC
Last disconnect time : Mon May 23 22:54:39 2022 UTC
Last disconnect reason : Both control and event channel connections with peer went down
```

[Close](#)

If it takes more than 10 minutes to reestablish the connection, you should troubleshoot the connection. See [Troubleshoot Management Connectivity on a Data Interface, on page 40](#).

Change the Manager Access Interface from Data to Management

You can manage the Firewall Threat Defense from either the dedicated Management interface or from a data interface. If you want to change the manager access interface after you added the device to the Firewall Management Center, follow these steps to migrate from a data interface to the Management interface. To migrate the other direction, see [Change the Manager Access Interface from Management to Data, on page 27](#).

Initiating the manager access migration from data to Management causes the Firewall Management Center to apply a block on deployment to the Firewall Threat Defense. You must disable manager access on the data interface to remove the block.

See the following steps to disable manager access on a data interface, and also configure other required settings.

Procedure

Step 1 Initiate the interface migration.

- On the **Devices > Device Management** page, click **Edit** (✎) for the device. Click **Device**, and in the **Management** area, click the link for **Manager Access Interface**.

The **Manager Access Interface** field shows the current management interface as data. When you click the link, choose the new interface type, **Management Interface**, in the **Manage device by** drop-down list.

Figure 21: Manager Access Interface

b) Click **Save**.

Click **OK** and then **Close**.

You must now complete the remaining steps in this procedure to enable manager access on the Management interface. The **Management** area now shows the **Manager Access Interface: Management Interface**.

Figure 22: Manager Access

Step 2 Disable manager access on the data interface. Click **Interfaces**, click **Edit** (✎) for the interface, and then click **Manager Access**.

Uncheck **Enable management access** and click **OK**. Click **Save** on the **Interfaces** page. This step removes the block on deployment.

Step 3 If you have not already done so, configure DNS settings for the data interface in a Platform Setting policy, and apply it to this device at **Devices > Platform Settings > DNS**.

See [DNS](#). The Firewall Management Center deployment that disables manager access on the data interface will remove any local DNS configuration. If that DNS server is used in any security policy, such as an FQDN in an Access Rule, then you must re-apply the DNS configuration using the Firewall Management Center.

Step 4 Deploy configuration changes; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).

The Firewall Management Center will deploy the configuration changes over the current data interface.

Step 5 If necessary, re-cable the Firewall Threat Defense so it can reach the Firewall Management Center on the Management interface.

Step 6 At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, configure the Management interface IP address and gateway using a static IP address or DHCP.

When you originally configured the data interface for manager access, the Management gateway was set to data-interfaces, which forwarded management traffic over the backplane so it could be routed through the manager access data interface. You now need to set an IP address for the gateway on the management network.

Static IP address:

configure network {ipv4 | ipv6} manual ip_address netmask gateway_ip

DHCP:

configure network {ipv4 | ipv6} dhcp

Step 7 In the Firewall Management Center, disable the management connection, update the **Host** IP address for the Firewall Threat Defense in the **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management** section, and reenale the connection.

See [Update the Hostname or IP Address in the Firewall Management Center, on page 21](#). If you used the Firewall Threat Defense hostname or just the NAT ID when you added the Firewall Threat Defense to the Firewall Management Center, you do not need to update the value; however, you need to disable and reenale the management connection to restart the connection.

Step 8 Ensure the management connection is reestablished.

In the Firewall Management Center, check the management connection status on the **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management > Status** field or view notifications in the Firewall Management Center.

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, enter the **sftunnel-status-brief** command to view the management connection status.

If it takes more than 10 minutes to reestablish the connection, you should troubleshoot the connection. See [Troubleshoot Management Connectivity on a Data Interface, on page 40](#).

View Manager Access Details for Data Interface Management

When you use a data interface for Firewall Management Center management instead of using the dedicated Management interface, you must be careful about changing the interface and network settings for the device in the Firewall Management Center so you do not disrupt the connection. You can also change the data interface settings locally on the device, which requires you to reconcile those changes in the Firewall Management Center manually. The **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management > Manager Access - Configuration Details** dialog box helps you resolve any discrepancies between the Firewall Management Center and the Firewall Threat Defense local configuration.

Normally, you configure the manager access data interface as part of initial Firewall Threat Defense setup before you add the Firewall Threat Defense to the Firewall Management Center. When you add the Firewall Threat Defense to the Firewall Management Center, the Firewall Management Center discovers and maintains the interface configuration, including the following settings: interface name and IP address, static route to the gateway, DNS servers, and DDNS server. For the DNS server, the configuration is maintained locally if it is discovered during registration, but it is not added to the Platform Settings policy in Firewall Management Center.

After you add the Firewall Threat Defense to the Firewall Management Center, if you change the data interface settings on the Firewall Threat Defense locally using the **configure network management-data-interface** command, then the Firewall Management Center detects the configuration changes, and blocks deployment to the Firewall Threat Defense. The Firewall Management Center detects the configuration changes using one of the following methods:

- Deploy to the Firewall Threat Defense. Before the Firewall Management Center deploys, it will detect the configuration differences and stop the deployment.
- The **Sync** button in the **Interfaces** page.
- The **Refresh** button on the **Manager Access - Configuration Details** dialog box.

To remove the block, you must go to the **Manager Access - Configuration Details** dialog box and click **Acknowledge**. The next time you deploy, the Firewall Management Center configuration will overwrite any remaining conflicting settings on the Firewall Threat Defense. It is your responsibility to manually fix the configuration in the Firewall Management Center before you re-deploy.

See the following pages on this dialog box.

Configuration

View the configuration comparison of the manager access data interface on the Firewall Management Center and the Firewall Threat Defense.

The following example shows the configuration details of the Firewall Threat Defense where the **configure network management-data-interface** command was entered on the Firewall Threat Defense. The pink highlights show that if you **Acknowledge** the differences but do not match the configuration in the Firewall Management Center, then the Firewall Threat Defense configuration will be removed. The blue highlights show configurations that will be modified on the Firewall Threat Defense. The green highlights show configurations that will be added to the Firewall Threat Defense.

Manager access - Configuration Details



Manager access configuration on device have been updated outside of Manager. Review the differences and update Manager values accordingly.

[Configuration](#)
[CLI Output](#)
[Connection Status](#)

Last updated: 2022-09-02 at 20:35:58 UTC [\[Refresh \]](#)

	Configuration on Manager	Configuration on Device
4. Ethernet1/1		
Interface Configuration		
FMC Access Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
FMC Access - Allowed Networks		any
Interface Name		outside
IPv4/IPv6 Address		10.89.5.29/26
Static Route Configuration		
IPv4 Gateway		10.89.5.1
IPv6 Gateway		
5. Ethernet1/8		

Legend: Above configurations will be added, modified or disassociated from manager access interface on next deploy to device.

[Close](#)
[Acknowledge](#)

The following example shows this page after configuring the interface in the Firewall Management Center; the interface settings match, and the pink highlight was removed.

Manager access - Configuration Details



Manager access configuration on device is different from Manager. Review the differences and deploy the changes.

[Configuration](#)
[CLI Output](#)
[Connection Status](#)

Last updated: 2022-09-09 at 07:10:54 UTC [\[Refresh \]](#)

	Configuration on Manager	Configuration on Device
Web Update Type		
4. GigabitEthernet0/0		
Interface Configuration		
FMC Access Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
FMC Access - Allowed Networks	any	any
Interface Name	outside	outside
IPv4/IPv6 Address	10.89.5.29 255.255.255.192	10.89.5.29 255.255.255.192
Static Route Configuration		
IPv4 Gateway		10.89.5.1
IPv6 Gateway		

Legend: Above configurations will be added, modified or disassociated from manager access interface on next deploy to device.

[Close](#)

CLI Output

View the CLI configuration of the manager access data interface, which is useful if you are familiar with the underlying CLI.

Figure 23: CLI Output

Manager access - Configuration Details

Manager access configuration on device is different from Manager. Review the differences and deploy the changes.

Configuration CLI Output Connection Status

Show command output of Manager Access associated configuration from Firewall Threat Defense

```

> show running-config dns
DNS server-group DefaultDNS

> show sftunnel interfaces
Physical Interface      Name of the Interface

> show running-config interface

> show version
-----[ 1010-2 ]-----
Model       : Cisco Firepower 1010 Threat Defense (78) Version 7.2.0 (Build 2028)
UUID        : eb1f518-d0a0-11ec-bb8f-90ce044ba76f
LSP version : lsp-rel-20220519-1116
VDB version : 354
-----
Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance Software Version 9.18(0)104

```

Close

FMC Access - Configuration Details

FMC Access configuration on device have been updated outside of FMC. Review the differences and update FMC values accordingly.

Configuration CLI Output Connection Status

Show command output of FMC Access associated configuration from FTD

```

> show running-config dns
dns domain-lookup outside
DNS server-group DefaultDNS
DNS server-group RBD_DNS
  name-server 72.163.47.11
  name-server 173.37.137.85
  name-server 173.37.142.73
dns-group RBD_DNS

> show sftunnel interfaces
Physical Interface      Name of the Interface
GigabitEthernet1/1     outside

> show running-config route
route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.89.5.1 1

> show running-config interface
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/1
 nameif outside
 cts manual
 propagate sgt preserve-untag
 policy static sgt disabled trusted
 security-level 0

```

Acknowledge Close

Connection Status

View management connection status. The following example shows that the management connection is still using the Management "management0" interface.

Figure 24: Connection Status

Manager access - Configuration Details

Manager access configuration on device is different from Manager. Review the differences and deploy the changes.

Configuration CLI Output **Connection Status**

sftunnel-status-brief command output from Firewall Threat Defense [\[Refresh \]](#)

```
> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.89.5.35
Peer channel Channel-A is valid type (CONTROL), using 'managemen', connected to '10.89.5.35' via '10.89.5.1'
Peer channel Channel-B is valid type (EVENT), using 'managemen', connected to '10.89.5.35' via '10.89.5.18'
Registration: Completed.
IPv4 Connection to peer '10.89.5.35' Start Time: Tue May 10 21:39:06 2022 UTC
Heartbeat Send Time: Mon May 23 22:46:51 2022 UTC
Heartbeat Received Time: Mon May 23 22:47:53 2022 UTC
```

[Close](#)

The following status shows a successful connection for a data interface, showing the internal "tap_nlp" interface.

Figure 25: Connection Status

Manager access - Configuration Details

Manager access configuration on device is in sync with the manager.

Configuration CLI Output **Connection Status**

sftunnel-status-brief command output from Firewall Threat Defense [\[Refresh \]](#)

```
> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.89.5.35
Peer channel Channel-A is valid type (CONTROL), using 'tap_nlp', connected to '10.89.5.35' via '169.254.1.3'
Peer channel Channel-B is valid type (EVENT), using 'tap_nlp', connected to '10.89.5.35' via '169.254.1.3'
Registration: Completed.
IPv4 Connection to peer '10.89.5.35' Start Time: Mon May 23 22:55:01 2022 UTC
Heartbeat Send Time: Mon May 23 22:56:21 2022 UTC
Heartbeat Received Time: Mon May 23 22:55:58 2022 UTC
Last disconnect time : Mon May 23 22:54:39 2022 UTC
Last disconnect reason : Both control and event channel connections with peer went down
```

[Close](#)

See the following sample output for a connection that is down; there is no peer channel "connected to" information, nor heartbeat information shown:

```
> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.10.17.202
Registration: Completed.
Connection to peer '10.10.17.202' Attempted at Mon Jun 15 09:21:57 2020 UTC
Last disconnect time : Mon Jun 15 09:19:09 2020 UTC
Last disconnect reason : Both control and event channel connections with peer went down
```

See the following sample output for a connection that is up, with peer channel and heartbeat information shown:

```
> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.10.17.202
Peer channel Channel-A is valid type (CONTROL), using 'eth0', connected to '10.10.17.202' via '10.10.17.222'
Peer channel Channel-B is valid type (EVENT), using 'eth0', connected to '10.10.17.202' via '10.10.17.222'
Registration: Completed.
IPv4 Connection to peer '10.10.17.202' Start Time: Wed Jun 10 14:27:12 2020 UTC
Heartbeat Send Time: Mon Jun 15 09:02:08 2020 UTC
Heartbeat Received Time: Mon Jun 15 09:02:16 2020 UTC
```

Troubleshooting the Management Connection

.

Manually Roll Back the Configuration if the Firewall Management Center Loses Connectivity

If you use a data interface on the Firewall Threat Defense for manager access, and you deploy a configuration change from the Firewall Management Center that affects the network connectivity, you can roll back the configuration on the Firewall Threat Defense to the last-deployed configuration so you can restore management connectivity. You can then adjust the configuration settings in Firewall Management Center so that the network connectivity is maintained, and re-deploy. You can use the rollback feature even if you do not lose connectivity; it is not limited to this troubleshooting situation.

Alternatively, you can enable auto rollback of the configuration if you lose connectivity after a deployment; see [Edit Deployment Settings, on page 50](#).

See the following guidelines:

- Only the previous deployment is available locally on the Firewall Threat Defense; you cannot roll back to any earlier deployments.
- Rollback is supported for high availability but not supported for clustering deployments.
- The rollback only affects configurations that you can set in the Firewall Management Center. For example, the rollback does not affect any local configuration related to the dedicated Management interface, which you can only configure at the Firewall Threat Defense CLI. Note that if you changed data interface settings after the last Firewall Management Center deployment using the **configure network management-data-interface** command, and then you use the rollback command, those settings will not be preserved; they will roll back to the last-deployed Firewall Management Center settings.
- UCAPL/CC mode cannot be rolled back.

- Out-of-band SCEP certificate data that was updated during the previous deployment cannot be rolled back.
- During the rollback, connections will drop because the current configuration will be cleared.

Procedure

Step 1

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, roll back to the previous configuration.

configure policy rollback

After the rollback, the Firewall Threat Defense notifies the Firewall Management Center that the rollback was completed successfully. In the Firewall Management Center, the deployment screen will show a banner stating that the configuration was rolled back.

Note

If the rollback failed and the Firewall Management Center management is restored, refer to <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/firepower-ngfw-virtual/215258-troubleshooting-firepower-threat-defense.html> for common deployment problems. In some cases, the rollback can fail after the Firewall Management Center management access is restored; in this case, you can resolve the Firewall Management Center configuration issues, and redeploy from the Firewall Management Center.

Example:

For the Firewall Threat Defense that uses a data interface for manager access:

```
> configure policy rollback
```

```
The last deployment to this FTD was on June 1, 2020 and its status was Successful.
Do you want to continue [Y/N]?
```

```
Y
```

```
Rolling back complete configuration on the FTD. This will take time.
```

```
.....
Policy rollback was successful on the FTD.
Configuration has been reverted back to transaction id:
Following is the rollback summary:
.....
.....
>
```

Step 2

Check that the management connection was reestablished.

In Firewall Management Center, check the management connection status on the **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management > Manager Access - Configuration Details > Connection Status** page.

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, enter the **sftunnel-status-brief** command to view the management connection status.

If it takes more than 10 minutes to reestablish the connection, you should troubleshoot the connection. See [Troubleshoot Management Connectivity on a Data Interface, on page 40](#).

Troubleshoot Management Connectivity on a Data Interface

When you use a data interface for manager access instead of using the dedicated Management interface, you must be careful about changing the interface and network settings for the Firewall Threat Defense in the Firewall Management Center so you do not disrupt the connection. If you change the management interface type after you add the Firewall Threat Defense to the Firewall Management Center (from data to Management, or from Management to data), if the interfaces and network settings are not configured correctly, you can lose management connectivity.

This topic helps you troubleshoot the loss of management connectivity.

View management connection status

In the Firewall Management Center, check the management connection status on the **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management > Manager Access - Configuration Details > Connection Status** page.

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, enter the **sftunnel-status-brief** command to view the management connection status. You can also use **sftunnel-status** to view more complete information.

See the following sample output for a connection that is down; there is no peer channel "connected to" information, nor heartbeat information shown:

```
> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.10.17.202
Registration: Completed.
Connection to peer '10.10.17.202' Attempted at Mon Jun 15 09:21:57 2020 UTC
Last disconnect time : Mon Jun 15 09:19:09 2020 UTC
Last disconnect reason : Both control and event channel connections with peer went down
```

See the following sample output for a connection that is up, with peer channel and heartbeat information shown:

```
> sftunnel-status-brief
PEER:10.10.17.202
Peer channel Channel-A is valid type (CONTROL), using 'eth0', connected to '10.10.17.202'
via '10.10.17.222'
Peer channel Channel-B is valid type (EVENT), using 'eth0', connected to '10.10.17.202'
via '10.10.17.222'
Registration: Completed.
IPv4 Connection to peer '10.10.17.202' Start Time: Wed Jun 10 14:27:12 2020 UTC
Heartbeat Send Time: Mon Jun 15 09:02:08 2020 UTC
Heartbeat Received Time: Mon Jun 15 09:02:16 2020 UTC
```

View the Firewall Threat Defense network information

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, view the Management and manager access data interface network settings:

show network

```
> show network
===== [ System Information ] =====
Hostname                : FTD-4
Domains                 : cisco.com
DNS Servers             : 72.163.47.11
DNS from router         : enabled
```



```

Management port          : 8305
IPv4 Default route
  Gateway                 : data-interfaces

===== [ management0 ] =====
Admin State               : enabled
Admin Speed               : 1gbps
Operation Speed           : 1gbps
Link                      : up
Channels                  : Management & Events
Mode                      : Non-Autonegotiation
MDI/MDIX                  : Auto/MDIX
MTU                       : 1500
MAC Address               : 68:87:C6:A6:54:80
----- [ IPv4 ] -----
Configuration             : Manual
Address                   : 10.89.5.4
Netmask                   : 255.255.255.192
Gateway                   : 169.254.1.1
----- [ IPv6 ] -----
Configuration             : Disabled

===== [ Proxy Information ] =====
State                     : Disabled
Authentication            : Disabled

===== [ System Information - Data Interfaces ] =====
DNS Servers               : 72.163.47.11
Interfaces                 : Ethernet1/1

===== [ Ethernet1/1 ] =====
State                     : Enabled
Link                      : Up
Name                      : outside
MTU                       : 1500
MAC Address               : 68:87:C6:A6:54:A4
----- [ IPv4 ] -----
Configuration             : Manual
Address                   : 10.89.5.6
Netmask                   : 255.255.255.192
Gateway                   : 10.89.5.1
----- [ IPv6 ] -----
Configuration             : Disabled

```

Check that the Firewall Threat Defense registered with the Firewall Management Center

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, check that the Firewall Management Center registration was completed. Note that this command will not show the *current* status of the management connection.

show managers

```

> show managers
Type                : Manager
Host                : 10.10.1.4
Display name        : 10.10.1.4
Identifier           : f7ffad78-bf16-11ec-a737-baa2f76ef602
Registration         : Completed
Management type      : Configuration

```

Ping the Firewall Management Center

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, use the following command to ping the Firewall Management Center from the data interfaces:

ping *fmc_ip*

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, use the following command to ping the Firewall Management Center from the Management interface, which should route over the backplane to the data interfaces:

ping system *fmc_ip*

Capture packets on the Firewall Threat Defense internal interface

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, capture packets on the internal backplane interface (nlp_int_tap) to see if management packets are being sent:

capture *name* **interface** *nlp_int_tap* **trace detail match ip any any**

show capture*name* **trace detail**

Check the internal interface status, statistics, and packet count

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, see information about the internal backplane interface, nlp_int_tap:

show interface detail

```
> show interface detail
[...]
Interface Internal-Data0/1 "nlp_int_tap", is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is en_vtun rev00, BW Unknown Speed-Capability, DLY 1000 usec
  (Full-duplex), (1000 Mbps)
  Input flow control is unsupported, output flow control is unsupported
  MAC address 0000.0100.0001, MTU 1500
  IP address 169.254.1.1, subnet mask 255.255.255.248
  37 packets input, 2822 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runs, 0 giants
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  0 pause input, 0 resume input
  0 L2 decode drops
  5 packets output, 370 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 pause output, 0 resume output
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
  0 late collisions, 0 deferred
  0 input reset drops, 0 output reset drops
  input queue (blocks free curr/low): hardware (0/0)
  output queue (blocks free curr/low): hardware (0/0)
  Traffic Statistics for "nlp_int_tap":
  37 packets input, 2304 bytes
  5 packets output, 300 bytes
  37 packets dropped
    1 minute input rate 0 pkts/sec,  0 bytes/sec
    1 minute output rate 0 pkts/sec,  0 bytes/sec
    1 minute drop rate, 0 pkts/sec
    5 minute input rate 0 pkts/sec,  0 bytes/sec
    5 minute output rate 0 pkts/sec,  0 bytes/sec
    5 minute drop rate, 0 pkts/sec
  Control Point Interface States:
  Interface number is 14
  Interface config status is active
  Interface state is active
```

Check routing and NAT

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, check that the default route (S*) was added and that internal NAT rules exist for the Management interface (nlp_int_tap).

show route

```
> show route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, V - VPN
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, + - replicated route
       SI - Static InterVRF
Gateway of last resort is 10.89.5.1 to network 0.0.0.0

S*      0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [1/0] via 10.89.5.1, outside
C       10.89.5.0 255.255.255.192 is directly connected, outside
L       10.89.5.29 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside

>
```

show nat

```
> show nat

Auto NAT Policies (Section 2)
1 (nlp_int_tap) to (outside) source static nlp_server_0_sftunnel_intf3 interface service
  tcp 8305 8305
  translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 6
2 (nlp_int_tap) to (outside) source static nlp_server_0_ssh_intf3 interface service
  tcp ssh ssh
  translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 73
3 (nlp_int_tap) to (outside) source static nlp_server_0_sftunnel_ipv6_intf3 interface
  ipv6 service tcp 8305 8305
  translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 0
4 (nlp_int_tap) to (outside) source dynamic nlp_client_0_intf3 interface
  translate_hits = 174, untranslate_hits = 0
5 (nlp_int_tap) to (outside) source dynamic nlp_client_0_ipv6_intf3 interface ipv6
  translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 0

>
```

Check other settings

See the following commands to check that all other settings are present. You can also see many of these commands on the Firewall Management Center's **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management > Manager Access - Configuration Details > CLI Output** page.

show running-config sftunnel

```
> show running-config sftunnel
sftunnel interface outside
sftunnel port 8305
```

show running-config ip-client

```
> show running-config ip-client
ip-client outside
```

show conn address *fmc_ip*

```
> show conn address 10.89.5.35
5 in use, 16 most used
Inspect Snort:
    preserve-connection: 0 enabled, 0 in effect, 0 most enabled, 0 most in effect

TCP nlp_int_tap 10.89.5.29(169.254.1.2):51231 outside 10.89.5.35:8305, idle 0:00:04,
bytes 86684, flags UxIO
TCP nlp_int_tap 10.89.5.29(169.254.1.2):8305 outside 10.89.5.35:52019, idle 0:00:02,
bytes 1630834, flags UIO
>
```

Check for a successful DDNS update

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, check for a successful DDNS update:

debug ddns

```
> debug ddns
DDNS update request = /v3/update?hostname=domain.example.org&myip=209.165.200.225
Successfully updated the DDNS sever with current IP addresses
DDNS: Another update completed, outstanding = 0
DDNS: IDB SB total = 0
```

If the update failed, use the **debug http** and **debug ssl** commands. For certificate validation failures, check that the root certificates are installed on the device:

show crypto ca certificates *trustpoint_name*

To check the DDNS operation:

show ddns update interface *fmc_access_ifc_name*

```
> show ddns update interface outside

Dynamic DNS Update on outside:
  Update Method Name Update Destination
  RBD_DDNS not available

Last Update attempted on 04:11:58.083 UTC Thu Jun 11 2020
Status : Success
FQDN : domain.example.org
IP addresses : 209.165.200.225
```

Check Firewall Management Center log files

See <https://cisco.com/go/fmc-reg-error>.

View Inventory Details

The **Inventory Details** section of the **Device** page shows chassis details such as the CPU and memory.

Figure 26: Inventory Details

Inventory Details		
CPU Type:	CPU Xeon E5 series 2300 MHz	
CPU Cores:	1 CPU (4 cores)	
Memory:	8192 MB RAM	
Storage:	N/A	
Chassis URL:	N/A	
Chassis Serial Number:	N/A	
Chassis Module Number:	N/A	
Chassis Module Serial Number:	N/A	

To update information, click **Refresh** ()

Edit Applied Policies

The **Applied Policies** section of the **Device** page displays the following policies applied to your firewall:

Figure 27: Applied Policies

Applied Policies		
Access Control Policy:	Initial AC Policy	
Prefilter Policy:	Default Prefilter Policy	
SSL Policy:		
DNS Policy:	Default DNS Policy	
Identity Policy:		
NAT Policy:		
Platform Settings Policy:		
QoS Policy:		
FlexConfig Policy:		

For policies with links, you can click the link to view the policy.

For the Access Control Policy, view the **Access Policy Information for Troubleshooting** dialog box by clicking the **Exclamation** () icon. This dialog box shows how access rules are expanded into access control entries (ACEs).

Figure 28: Access Policy Information for Troubleshooting



You can assign policies to an individual device from the **Device Management** page.

Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Step 2** Next to the device where you want to assign policies, click **Edit** (✎).
- Step 3** Click **Device**.
- Step 4** In the **Applied Policies** section, click **Edit** (✎).

Figure 29: Policy Assignments

The screenshot shows a "Policy Assignments" dialog box with a question mark icon in the top right corner. It contains five rows of policy assignments, each with a label and a dropdown menu:

- Access Control Policy: Initial AC Policy
- NAT Policy: None
- Platform Settings Policy: None
- QoS Policy: None
- FlexConfig Policy: None

At the bottom of the dialog box are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Save".

- Step 5** For each policy type, choose a policy from the drop-down menu. Only existing policies are listed.

Step 6 Click **Save**.

What to do next

- Deploy configuration changes; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).

Edit Advanced Settings

The **Advanced Settings** section of the **Device** page displays a table of advanced configuration settings, as described below. You can edit any of these settings.

Table 5: Advanced Section Table Fields

Field	Description
Application Bypass	The state of Automatic Application Bypass on the device.
Bypass Threshold	The Automatic Application Bypass threshold, in milliseconds.
Object Group Search	The state of object group search on the device. While operating, the FTD device expands access control rules into multiple access control list entries based on the contents of any network or interface objects used in the access rule. You can reduce the memory required to search access control rules by enabling object group search. With object group search enabled, the system does not expand network or interface objects, but instead searches access rules for matches based on those group definitions. Object group search does not impact how your access rules are defined or how they appear in Firepower Management Center. It impacts only how the device interprets and processes them while matching connections to access control rules. Note By default, the Object Group Search is enabled when you add threat defense for the first time in the management center.
Interface Object Optimization	The state of interface object optimization on the device. During deployment, interface groups and security zones used in the access control and prefilter policies generate separate rules for each source/destination interface pair. If you enable interface object optimization, the system will instead deploy a single rule per access control/prefilter rule, which can simplify the device configuration and improve deployment performance. If you select this option, also select the Object Group Search option to reduce memory usage on the device.

The following topics explain how to edit the advanced device settings.



Note For information about the Transfer Packets setting, see [Edit General Settings, on page 1](#).

Configure Automatic Application Bypass

Automatic Application Bypass (AAB) allows packets to bypass detection if Snort is down or, for a Classic device, if a packet takes too long to process. AAB causes Snort to restart within ten minutes of the failure, and generates troubleshooting data that can be analyzed to investigate the cause of the Snort failure.



Caution AAB activation partially restarts the Snort process, which temporarily interrupts the inspection of a few packets. Whether traffic drops during this interruption or passes without further inspection depends on how the assigned device handles traffic. See [Snort Restart Traffic Behavior](#) for more information.

See the following behavior:

Firewall Threat Defense Behavior: If Snort is down, then AAB is triggered after the specified timer duration. If Snort is up, then AAB is never triggered, even if packet processing exceeds the configured timer.

Classic Device Behavior: AAB limits the time allowed to process packets through an interface. You balance packet processing delays with your network's tolerance for packet latency.

The feature functions with any deployment; however, it is most valuable in inline deployments.

Typically, you use Rule Latency Thresholding in the intrusion policy to fast-path packets after the latency threshold value is exceeded. Rule Latency Thresholding does not shut down the engine or generate troubleshooting data.

If detection is bypassed, the device generates a health monitoring alert.

By default the AAB is disabled; to enable AAB follow the steps described.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
 - Step 2** Next to the device where you want to edit advanced device settings, click **Edit** (✎).
 - Step 3** Click **Device**, then click **Edit** (✎) in the **Advanced Settings** section.
 - Step 4** Check **Automatic Application Bypass**.
 - Step 5** Enter a **Bypass Threshold** from 250 ms to 60,000 ms. The default setting is 3000 milliseconds (ms).
 - Step 6** Click **Save**.
-

What to do next

- Deploy configuration changes; see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#).

Configure Object Group Search

While operating, the Firewall Threat Defense device expands access control rules into multiple access control list entries based on the contents of any network or interface objects used in the access rule. You can reduce the memory required to search access control rules by enabling object group search. With object group search enabled, the system does not expand network or interface objects, but instead searches access rules for matches

based on those group definitions. Object group search does not impact how your access rules are defined or how they appear in Firewall Management Center. It impacts only how the device interprets and processes them while matching connections to access control rules.

Enabling object group search reduces memory requirements for access control policies that include network or interface objects. However, it is important to note that object group search might also decrease rule lookup performance and thus increase CPU utilization. You should balance the CPU impact against the reduced memory requirements for your specific access control policy. In most cases, enabling object group search provides a net operational improvement.

By default, the object group search is enabled for the threat defense devices that are added for the first time in the Firewall Management Center. In the case of upgraded devices, if the device is configured with disabled object group search, then you need to manually enable it. You can enable it on one device at a time; you cannot enable it globally. We recommend that you enable it on any device to which you deploy access rules that use network or interface objects.

**Note**

If you enable object group search and then configure and operate the device for a while, be aware that subsequently disabling the feature might lead to undesirable results. When you disable object group search, your existing access control rules will be expanded in the device's running configuration. If the expansion requires more memory than is available on the device, your device can be left in an inconsistent state and you might see a performance impact. If your device is operating normally, you should not disable object group search once you have enabled it.

Before you begin

- Model Support—Threat Defense
- We recommend that you also enable transactional commit on each device. From the device CLI, enter the **asp rule-engine transactional-commit access-group** command.
- Changing this setting can be disruptive to system operation while the device recompiles the ACLs. We recommend that you change this setting during a maintenance window.
- You can use FlexConfig to configure the **object-group-search threshold** command to enable a threshold to help prevent performance degradation. When operating with a threshold, for each connection, both the source and destination IP addresses are matched against network objects. If the number of objects matched by the source address times the number matched by the destination address exceeds 10,000, the connection is dropped. Configure your rules to prevent an excessive number of matches.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
 - Step 2** Next to the Firewall Threat Defense device where you want to configure the rule, click the **Edit** (✎).
 - Step 3** Click the **Device** tab, then click the **Edit** (✎) in the **Advanced Settings** section.
 - Step 4** Check **Object Group Search**.
 - Step 5** To have object group search work on interface objects in addition to network objects, check **Interface Object Optimization**.

If you do not select **Interface Object Optimization**, the system deploys separate rules for each source/interface pair, rather than use the security zones and interface groups used in the rules. This means the interface groups are not available for object group search processing.

Step 6 Click **Save**.

Configure Interface Object Optimization

During deployment, interface groups and security zones used in the access control and prefilter policies generate separate rules for each source/destination interface pair. If you enable interface object optimization, the system will instead deploy a single rule per access control/prefilter rule, which can simplify the device configuration and improve deployment performance. If you select this option, also select the **Object Group Search** option to reduce memory usage on the device.

Interface object optimization is disabled by default. You can enable it on one device at a time; you cannot enable it globally.



Note If you disable interface object optimization, your existing access control rules will be deployed without using interface objects, which might make deployment take longer. In addition, if object group search is enabled, its benefits will not apply to interface objects, and you might see expansion in the access control rules in the device's running configuration. If the expansion requires more memory than is available on the device, your device can be left in an inconsistent state and you might see a performance impact.

Before you begin

Model Support—Threat Defense

Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Step 2** Next to the Firewall Threat Defense device where you want to configure the rule, click the **Edit** (✎).
- Step 3** Click the **Device** tab, then click **Edit** (✎) in the **Advanced Settings** section.
- Step 4** Check **Interface Object Optimization**.
- Step 5** Click **Save**.

Edit Deployment Settings

The **Deployment Settings** section of the **Device** page displays the information described in the table below.

Figure 30: Deployment Settings

Deployment Settings 	
Auto Rollback Deployment if Connectivity fails	Disabled
Connectivity Monitor Interval (in Minutes) 	20 Mins.

Table 6: Deployment Settings

Field	Description
Auto Rollback Deployment if Connectivity Fails	Enabled or Disabled. You can enable auto rollback if the management connection fails as a result of the deployment; specifically if you use data for management center access, and then you misconfigure the data interface.
Connectivity Monitor Interval (in Minutes)	Shows the amount of time to wait before rolling back the configuration.

You can set deployment settings from the **Device Management** page. Deployment settings include enabling auto rollback of the deployment if the management connection fails as a result of the deployment; specifically if you use data for management center access, and then you misconfigure the data interface. You can alternatively manually roll back the configuration using the **configure policy rollback** command (see [Manually Roll Back the Configuration if the Firewall Management Center Loses Connectivity, on page 38](#)).

See the following guidelines:

- Only the previous deployment is available locally on the Firewall Threat Defense; you cannot roll back to any earlier deployments.
- Rollback is supported for high availability but not supported for clustering deployments.
- The rollback only affects configurations that you can set in the Firewall Management Center. For example, the rollback does not affect any local configuration related to the dedicated Management interface, which you can only configure at the Firewall Threat Defense CLI. Note that if you changed data interface settings after the last Firewall Management Center deployment using the **configure network management-data-interface** command, and then you use the rollback command, those settings will not be preserved; they will roll back to the last-deployed Firewall Management Center settings.
- UCAPL/CC mode cannot be rolled back.
- Out-of-band SCEP certificate data that was updated during the previous deployment cannot be rolled back.
- During the rollback, connections will drop because the current configuration will be cleared.

Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Devices > Device Management**.
- Step 2** Next to the device where you want to assign policies, click **Edit** .
- Step 3** Click **Device**.

Step 4 In the **Deployment Settings** section, click **Edit** (✎).

Figure 31: Deployment Settings

Deployment Settings

Auto Rollback Deployment if Connectivity Fails: ☐

Connectivity Monitor Interval (in Minutes):

The connectivity failure timeout will be applicable from next deployment incase, the deployment for this device is already in progress.

Cancel Save

Step 5 Check **Auto Rollback Deployment if Connectivity Fails** to enable auto rollback.

Step 6 Set the **Connectivity Monitor Interval (in Minutes)** to set the amount of time to wait before rolling back the configuration. The default is 20 minutes.

Step 7 If a rollback occurs, see the following for next steps.

- If the auto rollback was successful, you see a success message instructing you to do a full deployment.
- You can also go to the **Deploy > Advanced Deploy** screen and click the **Preview** (📄) icon to view the parts of the configuration that were rolled back (see [Deploy Configuration Changes](#)). Click **Show Rollback Changes** to view the changes, and **Hide Rollback Changes** to hide the changes.

Figure 32: Rollback Changes

Change Log: 10.10.35.97

⚠ This device requires a full deployment as auto rollback operation is performed in the device. [see more](#)
[Hide Rollback Changes](#)

Preview Changes Rollback Changes

Legend: ■ Added ■ Edited ■ Removed

Changed Policies	Deployed Version	Version on FMC	Modified By
- Routing - Virtual Router (Global) - Static Route IPv4 - Static Route IPv6	Routing: Virtual Router: Virtual Router (Global) Static Route IPv4: IPv4 Route: Static Route Interface(Unchanged): outside outside Static Route Network(Unchanged): any-ipv4 any-ipv4 Gateway: literal:10.10.35.63 literal:10.10.35.64 Static Route IPv6: IPv6 Route: IPv6 Static Route Interface(Unchanged): inside inside IPv6 Static Route Network(Unchanged): any-ipv6 any-ipv6 IPv6 Static Route gateway: literal:20::20 literal:20::23		
			admin
			admin

[Download as PDF](#) [OK](#)

- In the Deployment History Preview, you can view the rollback changes. See [View Deployment History](#).

Step 8 Check that the management connection was reestablished.

In Firewall Management Center, check the management connection status on the **Devices > Device Management > Device > Management > FMC Access Details > Connection Status** page.

At the Firewall Threat Defense CLI, enter the **sftunnel-status-brief** command to view the management connection status.

If it takes more than 10 minutes to reestablish the connection, you should troubleshoot the connection. See [Troubleshoot Management Connectivity on a Data Interface, on page 40](#).

History for Device Settings

Feature	Minimum Firewall Management Center	Minimum Firewall Threat Defense	Details
Policy rollback support for high availability devices.	7.2.0	7.2.0	The configure policy rollback command is supported for high availability devices.
Auto rollback of a deployment that causes a loss of management connectivity.	7.2.0	7.2.0	You can now enable auto rollback of the configuration if a deployment causes the management connection between the management center and the threat defense to go down. Previously, you could only manually rollback a configuration using the configure policy rollback command. New/modified screens: • Devices > Device Management > Device > Deployment Settings • Deploy > Advanced Deploy > Preview • Deploy > Deployment History > Preview
Object group search is enabled by default for access control rules.	7.2.0	7.2.0	The Object Group Search setting is enabled by default for managed devices starting with Version 7.2.0. This option is in the Advanced Settings section when editing device settings on the Device Management page.
Import and export device configurations.	7.1.0	7.1.0	You can export the device-specific configuration, and you can then import the saved configuration for the same device in the following use cases: • Moving the device to a different FMC. • Restore an old configuration. • Reregistering a device. New/modified screens: Devices > Device Management > Device > General
Update the FMC IP address on FTD.	6.7.0	6.7.0	If you change the FMC IP address, you can now use the FTD CLI to update the device. New/modified commands: configure manager edit