

# Getting Started

This chapter describes how to get started with your ASA.


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# Access the Console for the Command-Line Interface

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

If you get unreadable characters when connecting to the console port, verify the port settings. If they are correct, try the cable with another device using the same settings. If the cable is good, you might need to replace the hardware for the console port. Also consider trying a different workstation to make the connection.

**Note** For ASA Virtual console access, see the ASA Virtual quick start guide.

## Access the ISA 3000 Console

Follow these steps to access the appliance console.

**Procedure**

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

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

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

```
ciscoasa>
```

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

**Step 3** Access privileged EXEC mode.

**enable**

You are prompted to change the password the first time you enter the **enable** command:

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa> enable
Password:
The enable password is not set. Please set it now.
Enter Password: ******
Repeat Password: ******
ciscoasa#
```

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

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

**Step 4** Access global configuration mode.

**configure terminal**

**Example:**

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

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

# Access the Firepower 1000, and Secure Firewall 1200/3100/4200 Console

The Firepower 1000, and Secure Firewall 1200/3100/4200 console port connects you to the ASA CLI. From the ASA CLI, you can then connect to the FXOS CLI using Telnet for troubleshooting purposes.

### Procedure

**Step 1** Connect your management computer to the console port. Be sure to install any necessary serial drivers for your operating system. Use the following serial settings:

- 9600 baud
- 8 data bits
- No parity
- 1 stop bit

You connect to the ASA CLI. There are no user credentials required for console access by default.

**Step 2** Access privileged EXEC mode.

**enable**

You are prompted to change the password the first time you enter the **enable** command.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa> enable
Password:
The enable password is not set. Please set it now.
Enter Password: ******
Repeat Password: ******
ciscoasa#
```

The enable password that you set on the ASA is also the FXOS **admin** user password if the ASA fails to boot up, and you enter FXOS failsafe mode.

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

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

**Step 3** Access global configuration mode.

**configure terminal**

**Example:**

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

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

**Step 4** (Optional) Connect to the FXOS CLI.

**connect fxos** [**admin**]

- **admin**—Provides admin-level access. Without this option, users have read-only access. Note that no configuration commands are available even in admin mode.

You are not prompted for user credentials. The current ASA username is passed through to FXOS, and no additional login is required. To return to the ASA CLI, enter **exit** or type **Ctrl-Shift-6**, **x**.

Within FXOS, you can view user activity using the **scope security/show audit-logs** command.

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa# connect fxos admin
Connecting to fxos.
Connected to fxos. Escape character sequence is 'CTRL-^X'.
firepower#
firepower# exit
Connection with FXOS terminated.
Type help or '?' for a list of available commands.
ciscoasa#
```

# Access the ASA Console on the Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis

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

### Procedure

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

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

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

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

**connect asa**

**Example:**

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

asa>
```

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

**enable**

You are prompted to change the password the first time you enter the **enable** command.

**Example:**

```
asa> enable
Password:
The enable password is not set. Please set it now.
Enter Password: ******
Repeat Password: ******
asa#
```

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

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

**Step 3** Enter global configuration mode.

**configure terminal**

**Example:**

```
asa# configure terminal
asa(config)#
```

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

**Step 4** Exit the application console to the FXOS module CLI by entering **Ctrl-a, d**

You might want to use the FXOS module CLI for troubleshooting purposes.

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

**Exit the console:**

a) Enter ~

You exit to the Telnet application.

b) To exit the Telnet application, enter:

telnet>**quit**

**Exit the Telnet session:**

a) Enter **Ctrl-], .**

# Enable FIPS Mode

FIPS, or Federal Information Processing Standard, is a U.S. and Canadian government certification standard. It defines requirements that cryptographic modules must follow. Certain versions of ASA are FIPS 140-3 compliant, in accordance with the U.S. National Institute of Standards (NIST).

In addition to enabling FIPS on the ASA, you must also configure FIPS-compliant ciphers.

You cannot enable FIPS for clustering.

### Before you begin

- FIPS mode is only supported on releases that have been through FIPS compliance. You should disable FIPS mode before you upgrade to a non-FIPS compliance version.

  For information about which releases are FIPS compliant and to view their certifications, see https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/industries/government/global-government-certifications/fips-140.html?flt0_general-table0=asa.

- For failover, both units must be in FIPS mode.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enable FIPS on the ASA.

**fips enable**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# fips enable
WARNING: FIPS mode change will not take effect until you save configuration and reboot the
 device
```

When FIPS is enabled, FIPS POST will run and print the following console message at startup:

```
Copyright (c) 1996-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Restricted Rights Legend
Use, duplication, or disclosure by the Government is subject to restrictions as set forth
in subparagraph (c) of the Commercial Computer Software - Restricted Rights clause at FAR
sec. 52.227-19 and subparagraph (c) (1) (ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer
Software clause at DFARS sec. 252.227-7013.

               Cisco Systems, Inc.
               170 West Tasman Drive
               San Jose, California 95134-1706

....
Cryptochecksum (unchanged): 6c6d2f77 ef13898e 682c9f94 9c2d5ba9

INFO: FIPS Power-On Self-Test in process.  Estimated completion in 90 seconds.
.................................................
INFO: FIPS Power-On Self-Test complete.
Type help or '?' for a list of available commands.
ciscoasa>
```

**Step 2** Save your configuration and reload.

**write memory**

**reload**

**Step 3** (Optional) Execute power-on self-tests.

**fips self-test poweron**

Tests include the cryptographic algorithm test, software integrity test, and critical functions test.

# Configure ASDM Access

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

## Use the Factory Default Configuration for ASDM Access

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

### Procedure

Connect to ASDM using the following interface and network settings:

- The management interface depends on your model:
  - Firepower 1010, Secure Firewall 1210/1220—Management 1/1 (192.168.45.1), or inside Ethernet 1/2 through 1/8(1010 and 1210) or 1/10 (1220) (192.168.1.1). Management hosts are limited to the 192.168.45.0/24 network, and inside hosts are limited to the 192.168.1.0/24 network.
  - Firepower 1100, Secure Firewall 3100/4200—Inside Ethernet 1/2 (192.168.1.1), or Management 1/1 (from DHCP). Inside hosts are limited to the 192.168.1.0/24 network. Management hosts are allowed from any network.
  - Firepower 4100/9300—The Management type interface and IP address of your choice defined when you deployed. Management hosts are allowed from any network.
  - ASA Virtual—Management 0/0 (set during deployment). Management hosts are limited to the management network.
  - ISA 3000—Management 1/1 (192.168.1.1). Management hosts are limited to the 192.168.1.0/24 network.

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

**Related Topics**

Factory Default Configurations, on page 11
Enable or Disable Multiple Context Mode
Start ASDM, on page 10

# Customize ASDM Access

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

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

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

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

### Procedure

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

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

This command clears your configuration.

**firewall transparent**

**Step 3** Configure the management interface:

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

**Example:**

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

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

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

```
dhcpd address ip_address-ip_address interface_name
dhcpd enable interface_name
```

**Example:**

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

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

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

**route** *management_ifc management_host_ip mask gateway_ip* **1**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# route management 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.50 1
```

**Step 6** Enable the HTTP server for ASDM:

**http server enable**

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

**http** *ip_address mask interface_name*

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management
```

**Step 8** Save the configuration:

**write memory**

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

**mode multiple**

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

### Examples

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

```
firewall transparent
interface management 0/0

ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
nameif management
security-level 100
no shutdown

dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 management
dhcpd enable management
http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management
```

### Related Topics

Restore the Factory Default Configuration, on page 12
Set the Firewall Mode
Access the ISA 3000 Console, on page 1
Start ASDM, on page 10

# Start ASDM

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

Within ASDM, you can choose a different ASA IP address to manage.

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

ASDM stores files in the local \Users\<user_id>\.asdm directory, including cache, log, and preferences, and also in the Temp directory, including Secure Client profiles.

## Procedure

**Step 1** On the computer that you specified as the ASDM client, enter the following URL:

**https://***asa_ip_address*/**admin**

**Note**
Be sure to specify **https://**, and not **http://** or just the IP address (which defaults to HTTP); the ASA does not automatically forward an HTTP request to HTTPS.

The ASDM launch page appears with the following button:

**Install ASDM Launcher**

**Step 2** To download the Launcher and start ASDM:

a) Click **Install ASDM Launcher**.

***Figure 1: Install ASDM Launcher***




b) Leave the username and password fields empty (for a new installation), and click **OK**.

With no HTTPS authentication configured, you can gain access to ASDM with no username and the **enable** password, which is blank by default. When you enter the **enable** command at the CLI for the first time, you are prompted to change the password; this behavior is not enforced when you log into ASDM. We suggest that you change the enable password as soon as possible so that it does not remain blank; see Set the Hostname, Domain Name, and the Enable and Telnet Passwords. **Note**: If you enabled HTTPS authentication, enter your username and associated password. Even without authentication, if you enter a username and password at the login screen (instead of leaving the username blank), ASDM checks the local database for a match.

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

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

# Factory Default Configurations

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

- Firepower 1010—The factory default configuration enables a functional inside/outside configuration. You can manage the ASA using ASDM from either the management interface or the inside switch ports.
- Firepower 1100—The factory default configuration enables a functional inside/outside configuration. You can manage the ASA using ASDM from either the management interface or the inside interface.
- Secure Firewall 1210/1220—The factory default configuration enables a functional inside/outside configuration. You can manage the ASA using ASDM from either the management interface or the inside switch ports.
- Secure Firewall 3100—The factory default configuration enables a functional inside/outside configuration. You can manage the ASA using ASDM from either the Management 1/1 interface or the inside interface.
- Secure Firewall 4200—The factory default configuration enables a functional inside/outside configuration. You can manage the ASA using ASDM from either the Management 1/1 interface or the inside interface.
- Firepower 4100/9300 chassis—When you deploy the standalone or cluster of ASAs, the factory default configuration configures an interface for management so that you can connect to it using ASDM, with which you can then complete your configuration.
- ASA Virtual—Depending on your hypervisor, as part of deployment, the deployment configuration (the initial virtual deployment settings) configures an interface for management so that you can connect to it using ASDM, with which you can then complete your configuration. You can also configure failover IP addresses. You can also apply a “factory default” configuration if desired.
- ISA 3000—The factory default configuration is an almost-complete transparent firewall mode configuration with all inside and outside interfaces on the same network; you can connect to the management interface with ASDM to set the IP address of your network. Hardware bypass is enabled for two interface pairs.

For appliances, the factory default configuration is available only for routed firewall mode and single context mode, except for the ISA 3000, where the factory default configuration is only available in transparent mode.

For the ASA Virtual and the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, you can choose transparent or routed mode at deployment.

**Note** In addition to the image files and the (hidden) default configuration, the following folders and files are standard in flash memory: log/, crypto_archive/, and coredumpinfo/coredump.cfg. The date on these files may not match the date of the image files in flash memory. These files aid in potential troubleshooting; they do not indicate that a failure has occurred.

# Restore the Factory Default Configuration

This section describes how to restore the factory default configuration. For the ASA Virtual, this procedure erases the deployment configuration and applies the following configuration:

```
interface management 0/0
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  nameif management
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
!
asdm logging informational
asdm history enable
!
http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management
!
dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 management
dhcpd enable management
```

**Note** On the Firepower 4100/9300, restoring the factory default configuration simply erases the configuration; to restore the default configuration, you must re-deploy the ASA from the supervisor.

### Before you begin

This feature is available only in routed firewall mode, except for the ISA 3000, where this command is only supported in transparent mode. In addition, this feature is available only in single context mode; an ASA with a cleared configuration does not have any defined contexts to configure automatically using this feature.

### Procedure

**Step 1** Restore the factory default configuration:

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

**Example:**

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

If you specify the *ip_address*, then you set the inside or management interface IP address, depending on your model, instead of using the default IP address. See the following model guidelines for which interface is set by the *ip_address* option:

- Firepower 1010—Sets the **management** interface IP address.
- Firepower 1100—Sets the **inside** interface IP address.
- Secure Firewall 1210/1220—Sets the **management** interface IP address.
- Secure Firewall 3100—Sets the **inside** interface IP address.
- Secure Firewall 4200—Sets the **inside** interface IP address.
- Firepower 4100/9300—No effect.
- ASA Virtual—Sets the **management** interface IP address.
- ISA 3000—Sets the **management** interface IP address.

The **http** command uses the subnet you specify. Similarly, the **dhcpd address** command range consists of all available addresses higher than the IP address you specify. For example, if you specify 10.5.6.78 with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0, then the DHCP address range will be 10.5.6.79-10.5.6.254.

For the Firepower 1000, and the Secure Firewall 1200, 3100, 4200, 6100: This command clears the **boot system** command, if present, along with the rest of the configuration. This configuration change does not affect the image at bootup: the currently-loaded image continues to be used.

For all other models: This command clears the **boot system** command, if present, along with the rest of the configuration. The **boot system** command lets you boot from a specific image. The next time you reload the ASA after restoring the factory configuration, it boots from the first image in internal flash memory; if you do not have an image in internal flash memory, the ASA does not boot.

**Example:**

```
docs-bxb-asa3(config)# configure factory-default 10.86.203.151 255.255.254.0
Based on the management IP address and mask, the DHCP address
pool size is reduced to 103 from the platform limit 256

WARNING: The boot system configuration will be cleared.
The first image found in disk0:/ will be used to boot the
system on the next reload.
Verify there is a valid image on disk0:/ or the system will
not boot.

Begin to apply factory-default configuration:
Clear all configuration
WARNING: The new maximum-session limit will take effect after the running-config is saved
and the system boots next time. Command accepted
WARNING: Local user database is empty and there are still 'aaa' commands for 'LOCAL'.
Executing command: interface management0/0
Executing command: nameif management
INFO: Security level for "management" set to 0 by default.
Executing command: ip address 10.86.203.151 255.255.254.0
Executing command: security-level 100
Executing command: no shutdown
Executing command: exit
Executing command: http server enable
Executing command: http 10.86.202.0 255.255.254.0 management
Executing command: dhcpd address 10.86.203.152-10.86.203.254 management
Executing command: dhcpd enable management
```

```
Executing command: logging asdm informational
Factory-default configuration is completed
ciscoasa(config)#
```

**Step 2** Save the default configuration to flash memory:

**write memory**

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

# Restore the ASA Virtual Deployment Configuration

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

### Procedure

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

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

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

**write erase**

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

Do not save the configuration.

**Step 3** Reload the ASA Virtual and load the deployment configuration:

**reload**

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

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

# Firepower 1010 Default Configuration

The default factory configuration for the Firepower 1010 configures the following:

- **Hardware switch**—Ethernet 1/2 through 1/8 belong to VLAN 1

- **inside→outside** traffic flow—Ethernet 1/1 (outside), VLAN1 (inside)
- **management**—Management 1/1 (management), IP address 192.168.45.1
- **outside IP address** from DHCP, **inside IP address**—192.168.1.1
- **DHCP server** on inside interface, management interface
- **Default route** from outside DHCP
- **ASDM** access—Management and inside hosts allowed. Management hosts are limited to the 192.168.45.0/24 network, and inside hosts are limited to the 192.168.1.0/24 network.
- **NAT**—Interface PAT for all traffic from inside to outside.
- **DNS** servers—OpenDNS servers are pre-configured.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```
interface Vlan1
nameif inside
security-level 100
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
!
interface Management1/1
managment-only
nameif management
no shutdown
security-level 100
ip address 192.168.45.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet1/1
nameif outside
ip address dhcp setroute
no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/2
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/3
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/4
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/5
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/6
```

```
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/7
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/8
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
object network obj_any
   subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   nat (any,outside) dynamic interface
!
dhcpd auto_config outside
dhcpd address 192.168.1.20-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd address 192.168.45.10-192.168.45.12 management
dhcpd enable inside
dhcpd enable management
!
http server enable
http 192.168.45.0 255.255.255.0 management
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
!
dns domain-lookup outside
dns server-group DefaultDNS
   name-server 208.67.222.222 outside
   name-server 208.67.220.220 outside
!
```

# Firepower 1100 Default Configuration

The default factory configuration for the Firepower 1100 configures the following:

- **inside→outside traffic flow**—Ethernet 1/1 (outside), Ethernet 1/2 (inside)
- **outside IP address** from DHCP, **inside IP address**—192.168.1.1
- **management**—Management 1/1 (management), IP address from DHCP
- **DHCP server** on inside interface
- **Default routes** from outside DHCP, management DHCP
- **ASDM** access—Management and inside hosts allowed. Inside hosts are limited to the 192.168.1.0/24 network.
- **NAT**—Interface PAT for all traffic from inside to outside.
- **DNS** servers—OpenDNS servers are pre-configured.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```
interface Management1/1
  management-only
  nameif management
  security-level 100
  ip address dhcp setroute
  no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/1
  nameif outside
  security-level 0
  ip address dhcp setroute
  no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/2
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown
!
object network obj_any
  subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
  nat (any,outside) dynamic interface
!
http server enable
http 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 management
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
!
dhcpd auto_config outside
dhcpd address 192.168.1.20-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd enable inside
!
dns domain-lookup outside
dns server-group DefaultDNS
   name-server 208.67.222.222 outside
   name-server 208.67.220.220 outside
!
```

# Secure Firewall 1210/1220 Default Configuration

The default factory configuration for the Secure Firewall 1210/1220 configures the following:

- **Hardware switch**—Ethernet 1/2 through 1/8 (1210) or Ethernet 1/2 through 1/10 (1220) belong to VLAN 1
- **inside→outside** traffic flow—Ethernet 1/1 (outside), VLAN1 (inside)
- **management**—Management 1/1 (management), IP address 192.168.45.1
- **outside IP address** from DHCP, **inside IP address**—192.168.1.1
- **DHCP server** on inside interface, management interface
- **Default route** from outside DHCP
- **ASDM** access—Management and inside hosts allowed. Management hosts are limited to the 192.168.45.0/24 network, and inside hosts are limited to the 192.168.1.0/24 network.
- **NAT**—Interface PAT for all traffic from inside to outside.
- **DNS** servers—OpenDNS servers are pre-configured.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```
interface Vlan1
nameif inside
security-level 100
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
!
interface Management1/1
managment-only
nameif management
no shutdown
security-level 100
ip address 192.168.45.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet1/1
nameif outside
ip address dhcp setroute
no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/2
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/3
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/4
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/5
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/6
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/7
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
interface Ethernet1/8
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
! 1220
```

```
interface Ethernet1/9
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
! 1220
interface Ethernet1/10
no shutdown
switchport
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
!
object network obj_any
   subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   nat (any,outside) dynamic interface
!
dhcpd auto_config outside
dhcpd address 192.168.1.20-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd address 192.168.45.10-192.168.45.12 management
dhcpd enable inside
dhcpd enable management
!
http server enable
http 192.168.45.0 255.255.255.0 management
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
!
dns domain-lookup outside
dns server-group DefaultDNS
   name-server 208.67.222.222 outside
   name-server 208.67.220.220 outside
!
```

# Secure Firewall 3100 Default Configuration

The default factory configuration for the Secure Firewall 3100 configures the following:

- **inside→outside traffic flow**—Ethernet 1/1 (outside), Ethernet 1/2 (inside)
- **outside IP address** from DHCP, **inside IP address**—192.168.1.1
- **management**—Management 1/1 (management), IP address from DHCP
- **DHCP server** on inside interface
- **Default routes** from outside DHCP, management DHCP
- **ASDM** access—Management and inside hosts allowed. Inside hosts are limited to the 192.168.1.0/24 network.
- **NAT**—Interface PAT for all traffic from inside to outside.
- **DNS** servers—OpenDNS servers are pre-configured.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```
interface Management1/1
  management-only
  nameif management
  security-level 100
```

```
  ip address dhcp setroute
  no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/1
  nameif outside
  security-level 0
  ip address dhcp setroute
  no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/2
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown
!
object network obj_any
  subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
  nat (any,outside) dynamic interface
!
http server enable
http 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 management
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
!
dhcpd auto_config outside
dhcpd address 192.168.1.20-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd enable inside
!
dns domain-lookup outside
dns server-group DefaultDNS
   name-server 208.67.222.222 outside
   name-server 208.67.220.220 outside
!
```

# Secure Firewall 4200 Default Configuration

The default factory configuration for the Secure Firewall 4200 configures the following:

- **inside→outside traffic flow**—Ethernet 1/1 (outside), Ethernet 1/2 (inside)
- **outside IP address** from DHCP, **inside IP address**—192.168.1.1
- **management**—Management 1/1 (management), IP address from DHCP
- **DHCP server** on inside interface
- **Default routes** from outside DHCP, management DHCP
- **ASDM** access—Management and inside hosts allowed. Inside hosts are limited to the 192.168.1.0/24 network.
- **NAT**—Interface PAT for all traffic from inside to outside.
- **DNS** servers—OpenDNS servers are pre-configured.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```
interface Management1/1
  management-only
  nameif management
  security-level 100
```

```
  ip address dhcp setroute
  no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/1
  nameif outside
  security-level 0
  ip address dhcp setroute
  no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/2
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown
!
object network obj_any
  subnet 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
  nat (any,outside) dynamic interface
!
http server enable
http 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 management
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
!
dhcpd auto_config outside
dhcpd address 192.168.1.20-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd enable inside
!
dns domain-lookup outside
dns server-group DefaultDNS
   name-server 208.67.222.222 outside
   name-server 208.67.220.220 outside
!
```

# Firepower 4100/9300 Chassis Default Configuration

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

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

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

```
interface <management_ifc>
  management-only
```

```
  ip address <ip_address> <mask>
  ipv6 address <ipv6_address>
  ipv6 enable
  nameif management
  security-level 0
  no shutdown
!
http server enable
http 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 management
http ::/0 management
!
route management 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 <gateway_ip> 1
ipv6 route management ::/0 <gateway_ipv6>
```

# ISA 3000 Default Configuration

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

- **Transparent firewall mode**—A transparent firewall is a Layer 2 firewall that acts like a "bump in the wire," or a "stealth firewall," and is not seen as a router hop to connected devices.
- **1 Bridge Virtual Interface**—All member interfaces are in the same network (**IP address *not* pre-configured; you must set to match your network**): GigabitEthernet 1/1 (outside1), GigabitEthernet 1/2 (inside1), GigabitEthernet 1/3 (outside2), GigabitEthernet 1/4 (inside2)
- All **inside and outside** interfaces can communicate with each other.
- **Management 1/1** interface—192.168.1.1/24 for ASDM access.
- **DHCP** for clients on management.
- **ASDM** access—Management hosts allowed.
- **Hardware bypass** is enabled for the following interface pairs: GigabitEthernet 1/1 & 1/2; GigabitEthernet 1/3 & 1/4



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

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```
firewall transparent

interface GigabitEthernet1/1
  bridge-group 1
  nameif outside1
  security-level 0
  no shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet1/2
  bridge-group 1
  nameif inside1
  security-level 100
```

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

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

same-security-traffic permit inter-interface

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

http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management

dhcpd address 192.168.1.5-192.168.1.254 management
dhcpd enable management
```

# ASA Virtual Deployment Configuration

When you deploy the ASA Virtual, you can pre-set many parameters that let you connect to the Management 0/0 interface using ASDM. A typical configuration includes the following settings:

- Routed or Transparent firewall mode
- Management 0/0 interface:
  - Named “management”
  - IP address or DHCP
  - Security level 0
- Static route for the management host IP address (if it is not on the management subnet)
- HTTP server enabled or disabled
- HTTP access for the management host IP address
- (Optional) Failover link IP addresses for GigabitEthernet 0/8, and the Management 0/0 standby IP address
- DNS server

- Smart licensing ID token
- Smart licensing Throughput Level and Essentials Feature Tier
- Smart Transport URL (https://smartreceiver.cisco.com/licservice/license) and port 80.
- (Optional) Smart Transport Proxy URL and port
- (Optional) SSH management settings:
  - Client IP addresses
  - Local username and password
  - Authentication required for SSH using the LOCAL database
- (Optional) REST API enabled or disabled

**Note** To successfully register the ASA Virtual with the Cisco Licensing Authority, the ASA Virtual requires Internet access. You might need to perform additional configuration after deployment to achieve Internet access and successful license registration.

See the following sample configuration for a standalone unit:

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

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

**Note** The Essentials license used to be called “Standard” license.

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

```
nameif management
```

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

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

# Work with the Configuration

This section describes how to work with the configuration. The information in this section applies to both single and multiple security contexts, except where noted.

## About the Startup Configuration and the Running Configuration

### Startup Configuration

When the ASA starts up, it loads the configuration from a text file called the startup configuration. This file resides by default as a hidden file in internal flash memory. You can, however, specify a different file for the startup configuration that resides in the visible file system. Use the following command to specify a new startup configuration:

**boot config** {**disk0:/** | **disk1:/**} [*path*/]*filename*

Save the new location:

**write memory**

For example:

```
ciscoasa (config)# boot config disk0:/startup.cfg
ciscoasa (config)# write memory
```

### Working With Large Configurations

The hidden startup directory has limited space. If your configuration is very large (for example, over 16 MB), then you will not be able to save the startup configuration. In this case, you must use the **boot config** command

to save the startup configuration to the visible file system. For example, if you load a large configuration into running memory and try to save it, you may see the following error message if you enter **write memory** and the configuration is too large:

```
%Error writing. nvram:/startup-config (No space left on device:)
```

In this case, be sure to resave the running configuration to a new file location before you reload the ASA. Otherwise, the ASA may not load a complete configuration.

#### Running Configuration

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

# Save Configuration Changes

This section describes how to save your configuration.

## Save Configuration Changes in Single Context Mode

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

#### Procedure

Save the running configuration to the startup configuration:

**write memory**

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

## Save Configuration Changes in Multiple Context Mode

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

### Save Each Context and System Separately

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

#### Procedure

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

**write memory**

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

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

## Save All Context Configurations at the Same Time

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

### Procedure

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

**write memory all** [**/noconfirm**]

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

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

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

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

```
‘Saving context ‘b’ ... ( 1/3 contexts saved ) ’
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Copy the Startup Configuration to the Running Configuration

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

- **copy startup-config running-config**

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

- **reload**

  Reloads the ASA, which loads the startup configuration and discards the running configuration.

- **clear configure all** and then **copy startup-config running-config**

  Loads the startup configuration and discards the running configuration without requiring a reload.

# View the Configuration

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

- **show running-config**

  Views the running configuration.

- **show running-config** *command*

  Views the running configuration of a specific command.

- **show startup-config**

  Views the startup configuration.

# Clear and Remove Configuration Settings

To erase settings, enter one of the following commands:

- **clear configure** *configurationcommand* [*level2configurationcommand*]

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

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

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

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

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

- **no** *configurationcommand* [*level2configurationcommand*] *qualifier*

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

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

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

- **write erase**

  Erases the startup configuration.

**Note** For the ASA Virtual, this command restores the deployment configuration after a reload. To erase the configuration completely, use the **clear configure all** command.

- **clear configure all**

  Erases the running configuration.

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

**Note** For the Firepower 1000, and the Secure Firewall 1200/ 3100/4200: This command clears the **boot system** command, if present, along with the rest of the configuration. This configuration change does not affect the image at bootup: the currently-loaded image continues to be used.

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

# Create Text Configuration Files Offline

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

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

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

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

```
context a
```

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

# Apply Configuration Changes to Connections

When you make security policy changes to the configuration, all *new* connections use the new security policy. Existing connections continue to use the policy that was configured at the time of the connection establishment. **show** command output for old connections reflect the old configuration, and in some cases will not include data about the old connections.

For example, if you remove a QoS **service-policy** from an interface, then re-add a modified version, then the **show service-policy** command only displays QoS counters associated with new connections that match the new service policy; existing connections on the old policy no longer show in the command output.

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

To disconnect connections, enter the following command:

- **clear conn** [**all**] [**protocol** {**tcp** | **udp**}] [**address** *src_ip* [*-src_ip*] [**netmask** *mask*]] [**port** *src_port* [*-src_port*]] [**address** *dest_ip* [*-dest_ip*] [**netmask** *mask*]] [**port** *dest_port* [*-dest_port*]]

  This command terminates connections in any state. See the **show conn** command to view all current connections.

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

# Reload the ASA

To reload the ASA, complete the following procedure.

The **reload** command is not replicated to data nodes for clustering or to the standby/secondary unit for failover.

In multiple context mode, you can only reload from the system execution space.

### Procedure

Reload the ASA.

**reload**