

Cisco Cyber Vision Administration Guide, Release 5.5.x

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CONTENTS

Short Description ?

CHAPTER 1

New and Changed Information 1

New and changed information in release 5.5.x 1

CHAPTER 2

Introduction to Cyber Vision 5

Cisco Cyber Vision GUI 5

Interactive help 5

Manage interactive help 6

Presets 6

Preset views 7

Types of preset views 7

Communication display options in map preset view 9

Default preset categories 9

Create a new category 11

Create a new preset from an existing data set 12

Understanding concepts 12

Filters 12

Use filters in the Cyber Vision Center 13

Filter categories and usage options 13

Components 14

Types of component icons 14

Component detection in Cyber Vision 15

View component details 16

Devices 16

Device icons and visual indicators 17

Activities 17
View activity details on the map 17
Flows 18
Access a flow 18
External communications 18
View external communications 19
Time spans 19
Set a time span for data visualization 20
Network tags 20
Locate tag information in Cyber Vision 21
Properties 21
View properties 22
Vulnerabilities 22
Acknowledge a vulnerability for a device 23
How vulnerability detection and event notification work 23
Credentials 24
View credentials for a component 24
Variable accesses 24
Variable accesses details 25
Enable variable processing in a sensor template 26
Group hierarchies 27
Create and customize groups 27
Group properties 28
Lock groups 28
Conduits 29
Active Discovery 29
Navigate through Cisco Cyber Vision 30
Home 30
Detail Panel 32
Technical Sheets 33
Reports 34
Create a report 34
Events 36
Events dashboard 36

Access the event list 37
Monitor mode 37
Search 38
System statistics 38
System health statuses 39
System statistics for Center and sensors 40
Sensor status overview 41
Generate a PCAP file 42
Create your personal account 42
Risk scores 43

CHAPTER 3 **Licensing** 45
Cisco Cyber Vision licenses 45
Trial licenses for Cisco Cyber Vision 46
Essentials and advantage licenses 46
Licenses for Intrusion Detection System (IDS) components 46
Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite for air-gapped networks 47
Register the license for Cyber Vision Center 47
Use specific license reservation 48
Update specific license reservation 50
Return specific license reservation 50
Managed Services License Agreement 51
License usage compliance 51

CHAPTER 4 **Get Started with Cisco Cyber Vision** 53
Data management operations 53
Caution: Understand the impact before clearing all data 53
Data storage and expiration settings 54
Purge components from the database 54
Expiration settings 55
Ingestion configurations 56
Users 56
User roles 57
Password requirements 58

Add a new user 58
Create a user role 59
Center web server certificates 60

CHAPTER 5 **Configure Cisco Cyber Vision** 61
Network organizations 61
Define a Subnetwork 62
Create network groups 63
API Token 64
API Documentation 65
Active Discovery Policies 67
LDAP 68
Configure LDAP 68
Single sign-on (SSO) 70
SAML single sign-on 71
Requirement: SSO configuration for Cisco Cyber Vision Center 71
Configure SAML SSO through a reverse proxy 72
Single sign-on user accounts 73
User role mappings for SSO users 73
Microsoft Entra ID single sign-on integrations 74
Add an enterprise application to your Azure tenant 74
Configure Azure SSO for Cyber Vision Center 75
Configure Cyber Vision Center for Azure SSO 76
Resolving SAML SSO failures through reverse proxies 77
Duo Single Sign-On solutions 78
Requirement: Prerequisites for Duo Single Sign-On setup 79
Configure Cyber Vision Center application in Duo 79
Configure Cisco Cyber Vision Center for Duo 81
Sensors 83
Sensor Explorer 83
Filter and Sort the Sensor List 83
Sensor statuses 84
Sensors Features 85
Install sensor 85

Sensor self-update workflow 86
Manage credentials 87
Organize sensors 88
Set a capture mode 89
Sensor geolocation data 89
Enable the GPS module on the platform 90
Configure GPS coordinates on sensors 91
Deploying sensors with deployment tokens 91
Create deployment tokens 92
Templates 93
Create a template 94
Export templates 94
Import a template 95
Management jobs 95
PCAP files 96
Upload a PCAP file 96
SNMP monitoring information 97
Configure SNMP 98
SNMP MIB 99

CHAPTER 6 **Integrate with Cisco Cyber Vision** 101
ISE pxGrid 101
ISE-API 101
XDR 102
Configure XDR 102
XDR Ribbon 103
XDR Event Integration 104
XDR component button 104
External resources for XDR integration 105
Secure Remote Access 105
Integrate Cisco Cyber Vision Center with SRA 108
Enable Cyber Vision Center as an SRA Gateway 108
Cisco In Product Support 109
Access Cisco In Product Support 110

CHAPTER 7 **Maintain and Monitor Cisco Cyber Vision** 113

Monitored presets 113

Create a baseline 114

Configure monitored presets 114

Manage monitored preset differences 115

Center shutdown/reboot 117

Upgrade with a combined update file 117

Syslog configurations 119

Configure syslog 119

Database import and export 120

Update the Knowledge DB 121

Certificate fingerprints 121

Disable Cisco Cyber Vision telemetry 122

Reset to Factory Defaults 122

Snort 123

Snort rulesets and rule categories 124

Snort rules management features 125

Enable IDS on a sensor 126

Risk Score 126

Cisco Cyber Vision extensions 127

CHAPTER 8 **Cyber Vision New UI** 129

Cyber Vision New UI 129

Assets 130

Asset data management 131

Add custom properties to an asset 132

Organization hierarchies 133

Assign multiple PCAP files to an organization hierarchy 133

Vulnerabilities 134

Vulnerability detection in Cyber Vision Center 135

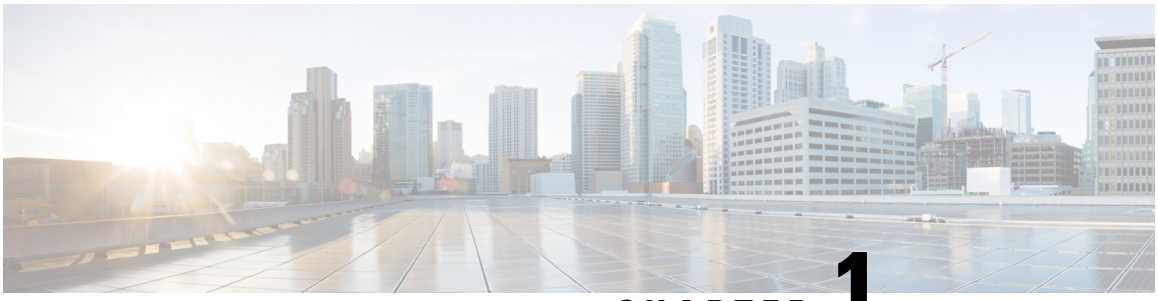
Vulnerability scores 135

Vulnerabilities details 135

Acknowledge or unacknowledge vulnerabilities for a single asset 137

Acknowledge or unacknowledge multiple assets for a single vulnerability 138
Communication maps 139
Communication map features 141
Asset communication map features 141
External communications in the New UI 143
View external communications for an asset 143
Filters and map indicators for monitoring external communications 144
Asset clustering 145
Cluster assets into functional groups 146
Asset clustering methods 146
Functional group actions and descriptions 147
Alerts 148
Alert types 150
Alert states and key attributes 151
Alert type management options and allowed rule actions for each alert type 152
Create alert rules for severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities 153
Create an alert rule for inactive assets 154
Create an alert rule for external communications 155
Mute alert instances 156
Clear alerts for specific assets 156
Syslog notification details for alert types 157
Enable or disable syslog notifications for alert types 158
Filters 158
Filter views in Cyber Vision New UI 159
Network definitions 160
Assign a network to an organization hierarchy 161
Add custom properties for networks 161
Sensor management frameworks 162
Sensor actions 163
Host actions 163
Sensor health statuses and signals 163
Features of the sensor Advanced view 164
Assign sensors to the Organization Hierarchy 166
System settings 166

Configure the date and time 167
Configure proxy servers 168
Configure DNS servers 169
Use Cases 170
Filter PLCs by organization hierarchy 170
Acknowledge critical vulnerabilities 170



CHAPTER 1

New and Changed Information

- New and changed information in release 5.5.x, on page 1

New and changed information in release 5.5.x

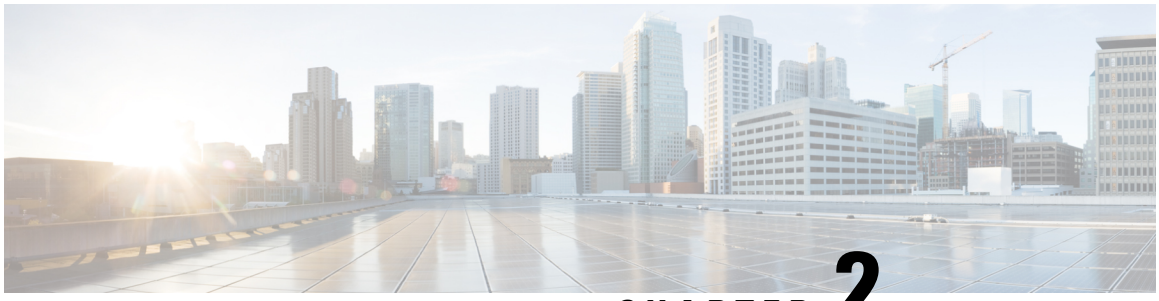
This table summarizes the feature updates and enhancements available in Cyber Vision release 5.5.x.

Table 1: Feature updates

Feature	Description
Intrusion detection alert type	Intrusion detection alert type monitors network traffic using the Snort intrusion detection system. It raises an alert when suspicious or malicious network activity is detected on monitored assets, based on Snort rules. For more information, see Alerts.
Inactive asset alert type	Inactive asset alert type detects assets that stop communicating due to failure or misconfiguration. You can define custom rules for the inactivity period to reduce manual monitoring. For more information, see Alerts.
Assets with unexpected external communications alert type	Assets with unexpected external communications alert type monitors asset communications. It raises an alert if an asset communicates to external IP addresses or domains. For more information, see Alerts.

Feature	Description
Custom properties	Cyber Vision supports custom properties at both the network and asset levels. You can view, add, and edit these properties, with strict validation rules enforced to maintain data integrity. This enhancement enables the addition of custom metadata to assets, facilitating more efficient emergency response and maintenance operations. For more information, see Add custom properties to an asset.
Bulk vulnerability acknowledgment for assets	Acknowledge or unacknowledge multiple vulnerabilities at once from the asset vulnerability table. This change removes manual processing, saving time for asset security. For more information, see Vulnerabilities.
Enhancement of sensor health monitoring	Monitor sensor health proactively with automated updates and deep insights. The sensor management system tracks each sensor's status and provides actionable updates, helping you resolve issues before they affect your operations. Use Advanced View to analyze performance trends and troubleshoot efficiently. For more information, see Sensor management frameworks.
Enhanced system connectivity and security settings	The system offers intuitive user interface based settings to simplify administrative workflow. Date and time settings allow for precise time synchronization for the center and connected sensors. DNS management streamlines system access. Proxy configurations ensure secure, controlled connectivity in isolated environments. For more information, see System settings.
Network based auto grouping	The network based auto grouping feature streamlines device management. It automatically organizes devices based on established network definitions. Groups are created and named according to your network names. You can use this feature for easier ISE API integration and device classification. For more information, see Create network groups.

Feature	Description
Asset vulnerability insights in the New UI	Cyber Vision Center matches asset properties against the knowledge database to detect vulnerabilities. You can view the matched asset properties in the New UI. This process provides clear, actionable insights into your security posture. For more information, see Vulnerability detection in Cyber Vision Center.
External IP country mapping	This feature maps the countries of external IP addresses your device connects with. It identifies geographical locations and helps prioritize which communications to investigate to improve network insight and security. For more information, see Communication maps.
ASN and ASN organization insights for external communications	This feature shows ASN (Autonomous System Number) and ASN Organization information for external communications. It helps identify traffic sources and network owners. Enables quick detection of suspicious communications and reduces investigation time. For more information, see Communication maps.



CHAPTER 2

Introduction to Cyber Vision

- Cisco Cyber Vision GUI, on page 5
- Interactive help, on page 5
- Presets, on page 6
- Understanding concepts, on page 12
- Navigate through Cisco Cyber Vision, on page 30
- Risk scores, on page 43

Cisco Cyber Vision GUI

A Cisco Cyber Vision GUI is a user interface component of the Cisco Cyber Vision platform that

- enables real-time visualization and management of industrial network data,
- provides access to platform features according to user rights and licensing, and
- supports collaborative actions that may affect or be visible to other users.

- Real-time visualization: The GUI lets you monitor network traffic and device status as events occur.
- Collaboration: When you perform actions in the GUI, other users with permission may see or be affected by these actions.

Requirements

- Your access to some features in the GUI depends on your license type and assigned role.
- You must enroll at least one network sensor for data to appear in the GUI.
- For setup instructions or installation prerequisites, refer to the relevant quickstart guides.

Interactive help

The interactive help feature is a user assistance tool that

- provides contextual guidance within Cisco Cyber Vision,
- offers easy access to a wide range of documentation resources, and

- provides step-by-step walkthroughs for selected task flows.

Cisco may collect certain anonymous product usage data as described in the End User License Agreement and the Privacy Statement to optimize delivery of Interactive Help.

Users can access interactive help in Cisco Cyber Vision to quickly find instructions or guidance relevant to their current task.

Manage interactive help

Enable or disable the **Interactive Help** feature to assist users with guided support in Cisco Cyber Vision.

Interactive help provides users with contextual assistance and guides within the Cyber Vision interface.

Interactive Help is enabled by default.

Procedure

Step 1 In the Classic UI, click the **Interactive Help** ribbon.

Step 2 In the New UI, click **?** icon and choose **Interactive Help**.

Step 3 To disable **Interactive Help**, choose **Admin** > **System** and disable the **Interactive Help** plugin.

Depending on your configuration, Interactive Help is enabled to provide contextual user guidance, or it is disabled and no user guidance is shown.

Presets

Presets are sets of selection criteria that

- enable focused filtering of network metadata processed by Cyber Vision,
- provide rapid access to views matching specific business needs, and
- offer multiple perspectives for efficient navigation of network data.

Presets are designed to simplify navigation and enhance business-oriented visibility into network activity and status, based on recommendations from Cyber Vision playbooks.

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Consistent Groups and Subgroups on the Zones and Conduits Map	Release 5.4.x	Easily visualize network communications to ensure devices remain within their designated boundaries. The system now supports one level of sub-zones within existing zones and conduits. You can quickly identify devices that should not communicate outside their networks.

Preset views

A preset view is a display mode that

- stores data elements, such as components, tags, and activities,
- refreshes only when necessary or upon explicit user request to reduce system load, and
- optimizes system performance to prevent lags and application crashes, especially when managing large data flows.

Preset views help prevent system overload by showing previously computed data and relying on user actions for updates. This benefits users who interact with preset views frequently or occasionally.

Behavior of preset views

- The elements visible in preset views are based on the last completed computation.
- Data displayed in the user interface and database are asynchronous, lowering workload on the GUI.
- Computation frequency adapts to preset usage. Presets that are viewed frequently are recomputed often. Presets that are not used are skipped.
- An automated background process computes data when a preset is active, but does not auto-refresh the display.
- Two update buttons are available in preset views:
  - New data button: Appears when new computation is available, but the updated view may not show all new data.
  - Refresh button: Forces data computation and a full view refresh, which consumes more system resources. Use this when you expect changes, such as a new device or custom data updates.

Types of preset views

You can access different preset views for various perspectives. To do this, open the main menu, select **Explore**, and use the top navigation bar to choose a preset.

Table 3: Views

Name	Description
Dashboard	The dashboard view appears by default and gives you a preset data overview. This tag-oriented view lets you quickly review the network at a high level.
Map	Use the map view to see how devices and components in your industrial network are connected. You can organize them into groups and explore the network structure. The map view then shows devices, components, and activity based on your selected criteria. It also shows grayed-out items if they are needed to represent preset activities, even if they don't match the criteria.
Device list and Activity list	Use these views to filter and find specific data. You can see both general and technical details for each element in the preset.
Vulnerabilities	This view displays and lists all vulnerabilities detected in a preset.
Security Insights	Each tab displays the most frequent requests, the least frequent requests, and a list of all requests for you to review. **Flows with no tag**: This section lists traffic that Cyber Vision Center cannot analyze, often due to the use of unsupported protocols. To resolve this, first verify that the content should be on the network. Next, determine why analysis is not possible. Finally, check flows with a high number of packets.
Purdue Model	Use the Purdue model view to see how assets in your preset are distributed across the layers of the Purdue model architecture based on tags. This view organizes assets into those layers: • Level 0–1: Process and basic control (IO Modules) • Level 2: Area supervisory control (PLCs, SCADA stations) • Level 3–4: Manufacturing zone and DMZ (all others)

Communication display options in map preset view

Cyber Vision Center offers three options for presenting communications in the preset map view.

Table 4: Map view options

Option	Description
Show all activities	You can view all activities between groups or individual devices.
Aggregate activities by group	The system increases map readability by grouping and displaying communications between device groups.
Show only zones and conduits	To optimize performance with large data sets or to get a broad overview, show only top-level groups (zones) and summarized communications (conduits) between them. Devices not assigned to any zone appear in a separate group called **Ungrouped**. If group hierarchies segment the control system, the map displays zones and conduits that meet ISA/IEC 62443 standards. A conduit appears as a thick, dashed line and shows communication between two groups. If both the source and destination groups are known, an arrow indicates the direction of communication. By default, Conduits View mode is enabled. To disable it, select **Aggregate activities by group**. **Show sub-zones**: This map mode shows sub-zones embedded within zones. You can view communications involving sub-zones and communications between zones and sub-zones.

Default preset categories

Generic presets are available by default in Cyber Vision, based on recommended practices and operational categories.

Table 5: Default categories

Preset category	Presets available
Basics	View all data or filter to information technology (IT) or operational technology (OT) components. • All data • Essential data • Active Discovery activities
Asset management	Identify and inventory assets associated with OT systems, facilities, and IT components. • OT devices • IT devices • IT infrastructure devices • All Microsoft Windows systems • All controllers
Control Systems Management	Check the state of industrial processes. • OT activities • Control system activities • Process control activities
IT Communication management	Flows categorized as OT, IT, infrastructure, IPv6 communications, and Microsoft flows • IT activities • Web activities • Email activities • File activities • Microsoft activities

Preset category	Presets available
Security	Remote access control and insecure activity monitoring • DNS activities • Remote procedure call activities • Remote access • Insecure activities • Encrypted activities • Authentication activities
Network Management	Network detection issue identification and resolution • IT infrastructure activities • IT technical activities • IPv6 communications • Multicast traffic only • Broadcast traffic only

Create a new category

Create a category to organize and locate your custom presets easily.

Use categories to order and search custom presets. You can bookmark entries saved on the **Explore** page with URL filters in your browser for quick access.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 Click **New Category**.

Step 3 Enter the name and preset details.

Step 4 Click **Create**.

The new category appears on the **Explore** > **All Presets** page.

What to do next

- You can edit the category name and preset details or delete the category from **Explore** > **All Presets**.
- You can search for categories on the **Explore** page to view associated presets.

Create a new preset from an existing data set

Create a customized preset by selecting criteria from an existing data set tailored to your business logic

Customized presets help you tailor views to your operational needs. Presets that you create are available to other users.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore** > **All Presets**.

Step 2 Select a predefined data preset from the **All Presets** list.

Step 3 Select the required criteria from **RISK SCORE**, **NETWORKS**, **DEVICE TAGS**, **ACTIVITY TAGS**, **GROUPS**, and **SENSORS**.

Step 4 Click **Save as**.

Step 5 Enter a new **Name** and select a **Category**.

Step 6 Click **OK**.

Your new preset uses the filter criteria you selected and appears in the category you chose.

What to do next

- Search for the selected category on the **Explore** page to view the newly created preset with your filter criteria.
- You can edit or delete presets from the **Explore** page.

Understanding concepts

Describes the core concepts required to understand the system functionality.

Filters

A filter is a data visualization mechanism that

- enables users to refine and restrict datasets presented in dashboards and preset views,
- allows selection of devices, activities, or attributes using predefined criteria, and
- operates using inclusive or exclusive logic to control which data appears in each view.

Filters provide flexibility. They allow the combination of multiple categories, such as device tags, networks, and sensors, to produce precise visualizations. Applying different filter types helps focus analysis on specific risks, behaviors, and assets.

Filter combination

You can define filters in several categories simultaneously. The process first filters activities using all activity-based filters. Then, it filters devices using their specific criteria. This sequence results in the preset dataset that Cyber Vision uses to precompute your view. To further refine your dataset, select a time frame.

Use filters in the Cyber Vision Center

Use filters in the Cyber Vision Center to refine your data view.

Use filters to narrow the list of devices or activities for analysis or monitoring in dashboards and preset views.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 From the navigation bar, select a preset from the preset category.

Filters become available for refining data visualization according to the chosen criteria.

Filter categories and usage options

Use filters to organize and view data about your devices and activities. Each filter helps you focus or expand the data shown in dashboards and preset views.

Table 6: Filter types

Filter type	Description
Risk score	Filters devices based on individual risk rating and supports both inclusive and exclusive ranges.
Networks	Filters based on device IP address ranges or VLAN IDs. Affects activities and devices with corresponding network attributes. The system selects activities with at least one device in the corresponding network. Only devices with at least one IP address in the network range are selected in device lists.
Device tags	Selects devices by tags using inclusive or exclusive rules. Combining tags broadens or narrows the results. Exclusive filters exclude all components with the selected device tags.
Activity tags	Filters activities with specific tags. Exclusive filtering hides activities only if all activity tags are excluded.

Filter type	Description
Groups	Filters devices by membership in groups or subgroups. Inclusive and exclusive logic applies. Activity selection requires at least one endpoint in a selected group.
Sensors	Filters based on the analyzing sensor using inclusive or exclusive rules.
Keyword	Searches devices by name, property, IP/MAC address, or tags.

Filter application logic:

- You can combine filters across multiple categories at once. The result is the intersection of all selected categories.
- When you apply both device and activity filters, you further refine datasets in dashboards or preset views.

Notes:

- Negative (exclusive) selections are not supported for multiple network filters in version 4.0.0.
- For activity tags, activities are included if at least one tag is selected. They are hidden only if all tags match the excluded tag set.

Examples:

- To remove both broadcast and ARP activities, select both tags for exclusion.
- Use device tag filters to restrict views to device types, such as controllers or HMIs. You can also see their communication partners on maps.

Components

A component is a network object that

- represents a physical or logical network endpoint such as a network interface, PC, SCADA station, broadcast, or multicast address,
- is detected through details such as MAC address and, if available, IP address, and
- is visually represented in the center by a specific icon, grouping, and border style.
- The center groups components within devices. In the UI, the components of a device appear together inside a bordered area in the drawer and on the technical sheet.
- The center displays components that are not assigned to a device with a double border.

Types of component icons

Component icons visually differentiate component types in the UI.

Table 7: Component icons

Icon type	Example image	Description
Manufacturer	  	A detected manufacturer
SIEMENS PLC		A S7-300 PLC
		A Scalance X300 switch
Default cogwheel		Used when the manufacturer is undetected or icon not assigned
Public IP		Represents a public IP
Broadcast		Broadcast destination component
Multicast		Multicast destination component

Icons in both the map and the component's panel display the manufacturer, model, and additional component information.

Component detection in Cyber Vision

Cyber Vision detects components from network activity using Deep Packet Inspection (DPI):

- Components are discovered by observing emissions or receptions on the network.
- Detection details include MAC address, IP address, manufacturer, and model. They also include operating system, firmware, tags, and activity timestamps.
- DPI inspects the communication flows between components to extract these attributes.

Note MAC addresses correspond to physical network interfaces, while IP addresses depend on network configuration.

View component details

Display information about a specific component.

After you discover and aggregate components, access technical details as needed. Analyze activity to troubleshoot issues or manage assets.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 Select the required preset from the preset category.

Step 3 Select the relevant preset view.

Step 4 Click the component count in **Devices**.

Step 5 Select a component to display its details.

You see detailed component information in the drawer.

Devices

A device is a network entity that

- aggregates multiple components with similar properties,
- represents a physical machine in an industrial network, including a switch, engineering station, controller, PC, or server,
- and simplifies management, inventory, and data presentation within Cyber Vision.

Device aggregation details

- Devices aggregate components based on shared attributes such as IP address, MAC address, NetBIOS name, tags, and properties detected in network protocols.
- Aggregation logic uses rules, prioritizing attributes such as controller tags and brands to define device type and assign properties at the device level.
- Devices enhance application performance and make network visualization more effective by grouping related components under one entity.

Device representation examples

- When you click on a Schneider controller, a side panel opens to show its components grouped as a device.

- The list of a Rockwell Controller device components in Cyber Vision shows technical details like activity time, IP addresses, MAC addresses, and tags. If a “Controller” component is found, the device gets a “Controller” tag to define its type. Brand tags like “Rockwell Automation” may also be added if detected.

Device icons and visual indicators

Device icons and visual indicators help you identify your network devices.

- If a device has a double border, you see the manufacturer’s icon when the device is recognized, a specific model icon when it is known, or a default cogwheel when the device is unknown.
- The red counter badge on a device icon indicates the number of vulnerabilities detected for that device.

Activities

An activity is a network communications entity that

- represents the communications exchanged between devices or components,
- is represented as a connecting line or arrow that links devices or components, and
- encompasses multiple types of flows in both directions between components.

Network activity details

Activities let you see how devices or components in a network interact by showing their communication flows. The system updates the visual display depending on whether both the source and destination components are known. When possible, the mapping uses arrows.

Devices or components with no visible activity may still have communicated. The system detects a device or component only if it has participated in network activity. If you do not see visible activity, the other device or component may not be included in your current selection or preset filters.

View activity details on the map

Review detailed information about communications between your devices or components using the activity map.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 Select the required preset in the preset categories.

Step 3 Select the **Map** preset view.

Step 4 Click the communication link between two devices or components.

The details drawer appears and shows you information about the communication and the flows exchanged.

- You can review details such as
  - The date of the first and last communication
  - Details such as name, IP, MAC, group, and criticality
  - Flow tags, number of flows, number of packets, volume of data exchanged, and number of events

Flows

A flow is a network communication event that represents a single exchange of data between two system components or devices.

Flows can be analyzed for properties such as endpoints, ports, activity times, and tags.

An activity is a collection of flows that occur between two or more components or devices. The Map shows an activity using a line that links the relevant components or devices.

Access a flow

You can view detailed information about a flow and its properties.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.
Step 2 Select the appropriate preset and preset view.
Step 3 Click a component or device on the map.
Step 4 Open the technical sheet and select the **Activity** tab.
Step 5 View the list of flows.

You see detailed information for each flow, including source, destination, ports, activity times, and tags.

What to do next

To manage many flows, apply filters to sort by component name, port, or tags. Choose a flow to view its technical sheet, where you can find additional properties and tags.

External communications

External communications are network interactions that

- occur between monitored network components or devices and external (non-monitored) components or devices,
- are logged and listed in Cisco Cyber Vision,
- are typically identified based on IP addresses that do not match private address formats.

External communication indicators

- By default, communications involving IP addresses outside standard private ranges are considered external. Private-format IPs are considered internal. If your industrial network uses public IPs for internal purposes, you can define which IP ranges are internal or external on the Network Organization administration page in Cyber Vision center.
- Components with external communications are shown with an icon bordered in orange. Devices are shown with a double orange border.
- External components and their flows are not stored or displayed to optimize system performance.

View external communications

Monitor and review connections between internal devices and external endpoints for security and activity tracking.

Cyber Vision records external communications between network devices and outside endpoints. External devices and their flows are not tracked. This approach helps keep the interface clear and optimizes performance.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 Select the appropriate preset and then select the **Map** preset view.

Step 3 Select the component or device you want to review.

Icons with an orange border (single or double) indicate external communications.

Step 4 Click **External communications**.

Step 5 Review the displayed list of external communications in the technical details.

Step 6 (Optional) To save the data, click **Export to CSV**.

You can view and optionally export all logged external communications for the selected device or component.

Time spans

A time span is a data viewing filter that

- enables users to focus on network activity during a specific period,
- determines which historical or real-time information is displayed in monitoring views, and
- helps users analyze trends, detect anomalies, or investigate incidents within the chosen interval.

Application of time spans in monitoring views

In Cisco Cyber Vision, time spans are applied throughout monitoring views to limit or expand the period of network data you analyze. This helps tailor data visualization for ongoing and retrospective investigation.

Set a time span for data visualization

Select and adjust the period for which network data is displayed in Cisco Cyber Vision.

Use a time span to filter displayed network activity in the various preset views. This helps you focus on recent events, conduct historical analysis, or investigate specific incidents.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 Select appropriate preset and preset view.

Step 3 To set a time span, click the pencil icon.

Step 4 To set the **TIMESPAN SETTING**, select a **Duration**, or define a custom period in the **Time window**.



Note While configuring a **Time window**, if you do not select an end date, it defaults to the current date and time.

Step 5 Click **OK**.

Step 6 Click **Refresh** to update and display network data for the selected period.

The data view updates to reflect activity within the chosen time span.

What to do next

If no data is visible in the current view, the time span may be set to an interval when no activity occurred. If data is missing or the view is empty, adjust the time span.

Network tags

Network tags are metadata labels that:

- succinctly describe and categorize network components and activities,
- are visually denoted by icon color and description based on their category, and
- support network exploration, filtering, and behavioral analysis.

- Device tags: Device tags represent the functions and properties of a device or component. They are synthesized at both the component and device (aggregation) levels.
- Activity tags: Activity tags describe the protocols used in network flows. They are synthesized at both the flow and activity (group of flows) levels.

Tag classification and usage information

- Tags are added directly by the system automatically based on data received from the sensor.
- Tags are classified under categories in the filtering area.

- Device tag categories include levels such as "Device – Level 0–1" and "Device – Level 2."
- Device levels correspond to ISA–95 international standard definitions.
- You can set criteria for network views and filters by leveraging tags to organize and focus on relevant network data.
- In Monitor mode, use tags with port and flow properties to help define network behaviors inside industrial networks.

Tag types include IO Module, Wireless IO Module, and more.

Locate tag information in Cyber Vision

View and analyze the tags associated with devices, activities, or components in Cisco Cyber Vision.

Use this procedure to identify or review tag assignments for devices, activities, or components. This helps manage, filter, and report in your network environment.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 Select the appropriate preset and preset view.

Step 3 Select the relevant device, activity, or component.

Step 4 Open the **Technical sheet**.

Step 5 Click **Basics**, then **Tags**.

You can view and analyze the tags associated with the selected device, activity, or component.

Properties

Properties are informational attributes that

- provide key details about a device, component, or flow (such as IP address, MAC address, hardware version, or serial number),
- are extracted or inferred from network traffic and device/computer identification, and
- may be normalized across all platforms or specific to certain protocols or vendors.

Application of properties

- Properties categorize and group devices, generate tags, and define network behaviors, especially in Monitor mode.
- When Cisco Cyber Vision supports new protocols, more protocol-specific and vendor-specific properties become available.

- The combination of properties and tags helps define and monitor behavior within the industrial network environment.
- Some properties apply to all devices and components. Others are unique to specific protocols or vendors and can change as support expands.

View properties

Locate and view the properties of your devices and components in Cisco Cyber Vision.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.
Step 2 Select the preset and view required for your search.
Step 3 Select a device or a component.
Step 4 Click **Technical sheet**.
Step 5 Under **Basics**, click **Properties**.

You see the properties grouped by type in the selected panel or technical sheet.

Vulnerabilities

A vulnerability is a security weakness that

- is detected on a device or component,
- can be exploited by an attacker to perform unauthorized or harmful actions on a network, and
- may result from software flaws, misconfigurations, or unpatched components.

In Cisco Cyber Vision, vulnerabilities are identified by correlating device and component properties with security rules stored in the Knowledge database. These rules are sourced from computer emergency response teams (CERTs), manufacturers, and partner organizations such as Schneider and Siemens. When a device or component matches a rule from the Knowledge database, Cisco Cyber Vision registers a vulnerability.



Note Always update the Knowledge database in Cisco Cyber Vision as soon as possible after notification of a new version. This helps protect your network against vulnerabilities.

Severity measurement

Cisco Cyber Vision uses a score based on the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) to measure the severity of each vulnerability. This score reflects criteria such as ease of attack, potential impact, component criticality, and attack vector (remote or local), and ranges from 0 (least critical) to 10 (most critical).

Acknowledge a vulnerability for a device

Suppress notifications and track when you have reviewed or addressed a vulnerability on a device.

Use this procedure when you have reviewed a reported vulnerability and do not want to receive further notifications for it on a specific device.

Before you begin

Make sure you have access to the device and can view vulnerabilities in the **Explore** menu.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 Select the desired preset from the preset category.

Step 3 Select the required preset view.

Step 4 Click device.

Step 5 Click the count for **Vulnerabilities** from the drawer.

Step 6 Click the vulnerability you want to acknowledge.

Step 7 Add a comment, then click **Acknowledge for the device**.

You stop receiving notifications about this issue for the device until you cancel the acknowledgement.

What to do next

Cancel the acknowledgement to reverse this action.

How vulnerability detection and event notification work

Summary

Cisco Cyber Vision matches your device or component properties with rules in the Knowledge database to detect vulnerabilities. You receive notifications about new detections and status changes.

The key components involved in the process are:

- Knowledge database: Stores rules from computer emergency response teams (CERTs), manufacturers, and partners.
- Device and component properties: These are system-normalized details of devices or components.
- Cisco Cyber Vision detection engine: Correlates properties and rules to identify vulnerabilities.

Workflow

The process involves these stages:

1. Always update the Knowledge database in Cisco Cyber Vision as soon as possible after notification of a new version.
2. Cisco Cyber Vision checks device or component properties against the latest rules.

3. If a device or component matches a rule, Cisco Cyber Vision detects the vulnerability.
4. Cisco Cyber Vision generates an event to notify you for each vulnerable component.
5. Cisco Cyber Vision generates additional events whenever a vulnerability is acknowledged or resolved.

Result

You receive event notifications about new, acknowledged, or resolved vulnerabilities for your monitored network devices and components.

Credentials

A credential is a security element that

- includes logins and passwords exchanged between components over the network,
- sometimes carries sensitive information, such as plaintext passwords if unsafe, and
- may be visible on network monitoring platforms, thereby exposing them to anyone on the network.

Credential visibility on network monitoring platforms

Credential frames are extracted from network traffic using deep packet inspection. If credentials are visible in systems such as Cisco Cyber Vision, secure the underlying network protocols to prevent others on the network from accessing credentials.

View credentials for a component

Use this task to access and review credentials detected for a component, including protocol and user details.

Before you begin

Ensure you have appropriate access rights to view credentials for the desired component.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.
Step 2 Select the desired preset and select the preset view.
Step 3 Select the component device you want to review.
Step 4 Click **Credentials** in the drawer to see detected credentials.

The Credentials panel displays the number of detected credentials, the transmission protocol, the associated username and password, and information about credential exposure. If any password appears in plain text, ensure it is secured, even if it is hashed in another location.

Variable accesses

Variable accesses are process control monitoring records that

- track when devices, such as PLCs or data servers, read from or write to variables,
- record which component performed each access, and
- log the timestamp of each event for operational supervision and security auditing.

Table 8: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Detect and process variable data	Release 5.3.x	Sensors capture and relay measurable variables, such as pressure or temperature, to Cisco Cyber Vision Center. Enable Variables Storage in the **Admin** > **Data Management** > **Ingestion Configuration** page of Cisco Cyber Vision Center. This allows the center to add the variables to the database for processing.

Significance of variable accesses

Industrial process equipment, like PLCs and OPC data servers, use variables to store values such as temperatures, control settings, or sensor readings. A variable access occurs whenever a system component reads or writes one of these values. Each access is associated with a specific variable name and a physical memory address on the equipment.

Monitor variable accesses to maintain process integrity. Unexpected writes can indicate an attacker attempting to influence equipment operation. Solutions like Cisco Cyber Vision automatically report detected variable accesses, helping operators identify unauthorized or abnormal activity.

Examples:

- Reading the temperature of an industrial oven from its PLC controller is a variable access.
- Writing a new temperature setpoint to the oven's PLC is also a variable access.
- Multiple controllers may access the same variable, as when one PLC reads a value that another PLC writes.

Variable accesses details

The variable accesses table provides detailed information on each variable access detected on industrial network equipment. You can review, sort, and investigate variable activity for operational or security purposes.

Table 9: Fields in the variable accesses table

Field	Description
Variable name	The identifier or label of the variable accessed.

Field	Description
Type	Indicates whether access is READ or WRITE, but does not show the variable's value.
Component	Shows which device or system accessed the variable (for example, a PLC model or OPC server).
First accessed	The timestamp of the first access event for the variable by the component.
Last accessed	The timestamp of the most recent access for the variable by the component.

To locate variable access information

- To view more details about variable accesses, open the technical sheet for the component. For a focused view, select **Automation** or refer to PLC access reports.
- The component list view displays the total number of variable accesses per device. You can sort this list by the "var" column.
- For detailed information on a specific component's variable accesses, click the component.

Enable variable processing in a sensor template

Variable processing enables the center to detect and collect measurable variables from network traffic for monitoring and analysis. Sensors identify these variables and return them to the center.

Before you begin

Enable **Variable Storage**.

1. From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Data Management** > **Ingestion Configuration**.
2. Enable **Variable Storage** and save changes.

Note **Variable Storage** is disabled by default.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Templates**.

Step 2 Locate the template and select **Edit** from the **Actions** column.

Note You can also create a new template.

Step 3 Locate the protocols with variable inspection capability.

Step 4 Check the checkbox under the **Variable Processing** column.

Step 5 Save changes.

After you complete the configuration, the center sends information to the sensors. The sensors process and identify the variables. You can view detected variables in the center.

What to do next

To view **Variable accesses** , choose **Explore** > **All Data** > **Device list**, select a device, click **Variable** in the drawer, then click **Automation**.

Group hierarchies

A group hierarchy is a network organization method that

- allows nesting of groups within parent groups,
- enables layering and structured representation of devices and components, and
- facilitates flexible grouping based on user needs.

Filtering data using groups

You can use groups created in the system as criteria to filter data within Cisco Cyber Vision.

- Created groups are added to filters, helping to refine datasets and compose presets.
- Filtering by group improves data management and analysis.

Create and customize groups

Organize devices and components into a meaningful group to improve network management and representation.

Use groups to organize devices and components in a hierarchy by location, process, severity, or type. Nesting groups enables a more structured data representation.

Before you begin

Ensure your user account has Admin, Product, or Operator access.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.

Step 2 Select the desired preset and preset view.

Step 3 Select the devices or components to group.

Step 4 Click **Manage selection**.

Step 5 To create a new group, click **Create a new group with selection.**

Step 6 Enter group details:

- Under **Basic information**, provide the name, description, parent group, and industrial impact.
- Under **Customization**, specify color and properties.
- To add a custom property, click **Add new property**. Enter a **Label**, and specify a **Value**.

Step 7 Click **OK** to create the group.

The system creates a customized group. This improves organization, visibility, and the management of devices and components.

What to do next

You can manage group hierarchies.

- To create new parent group, select groups and click **Create a new parent group** from the manage group icon.
- To move a group into another group, click **Move to existing group** from the manage group icon.
- To delete a group, select it from the preset view and click the delete icon in the drawer.

Group properties

Group properties allow you to store customized information about a group. This includes both standardized labels and user-defined labels.

- Predefined labels are aligned with the 62443 standard, which specifies security policies and requirements.
- Users can add custom property labels as needed for additional classification.

Lock groups

Prevent additions, removals, or deletion of a group to secure its structure.

Locking a group is useful when you want to freeze its composition and prevent any accidental or unauthorized changes. Once locked, you cannot add or remove components or delete the group until it is unlocked.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Explore**.
Step 2 Select the desired preset, then choose **Map** view.
Step 3 Select the group you want to lock.
Step 4 Click the edit icon in the drawer.
Step 5 Enable the lock option, then click **OK** to confirm.

The group is locked. ou cannot add components, remove components, or delete the group until you unlock it.

What to do next

If you need to make changes, unlock the group before editing its components or deleting it.

Conduits

A conduit is a network grouping mechanism that

- aggregates activity among related devices and components,
- enhances visibility into network interactions within the group, and
- simplifies monitoring and management of grouped resources.

Usage

Conduits enable you to combine multiple devices or components into a single group for tracking and analyzing network activity. With conduits, you can identify patterns, detect anomalies, and apply policies across all group members instead of configuring devices or components individually.

Active Discovery

Active Discovery is a feature that sends broadcast or unicast messages to targeted subnetworks or devices to accelerate network discovery and provide more reliable data than passive DPI. Returned responses are analyzed and tagged as **Active Discovery**.

- Enables data enrichment for components not detected by passive monitoring.
- Obtains information that is not frequently exchanged, such as firmware versions.
- Supports configurable execution, including fixed time intervals or one-time jobs.

Supported Protocols and Devices

The following table lists the protocols supported by Active Discovery for broadcast and unicast messaging.

Table 10: Supported Protocols

Broadcast	Unicast
EtherNet/IP	EtherNet/IP
Profinet	SiemensS7
SiemensS7	SNMPv2c
ICMPv6	SNMPv3
ICMPv6	WMI

Active Discovery is available on the following devices:

- Cisco Catalyst IE3300 10G Rugged Series Switch
- Cisco Catalyst IE3400 Rugged Series Switch

- Cisco Catalyst IE9300 Rugged Series Switch
- Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switch
- Cisco Catalyst 9400 Series Switch
- Cisco IC3000 Industrial Compute Gateway
- Cisco IR8340 Integrated Services Router Rugged

Navigate through Cisco Cyber Vision

Provides an overview of the Cisco Cyber Vision interface to help users locate and utilize key monitoring, reporting, and system administration features.

Home

The Home page is a dashboard interface that provides a high-level summary of network activity and centralized access to system management tools.

- Operational Overview tab for protocol distribution and critical events.
- Security Overview tab for vulnerability and risk score analysis.
- Navigation bar for accessing core application modules.

Home Page Components and Navigation

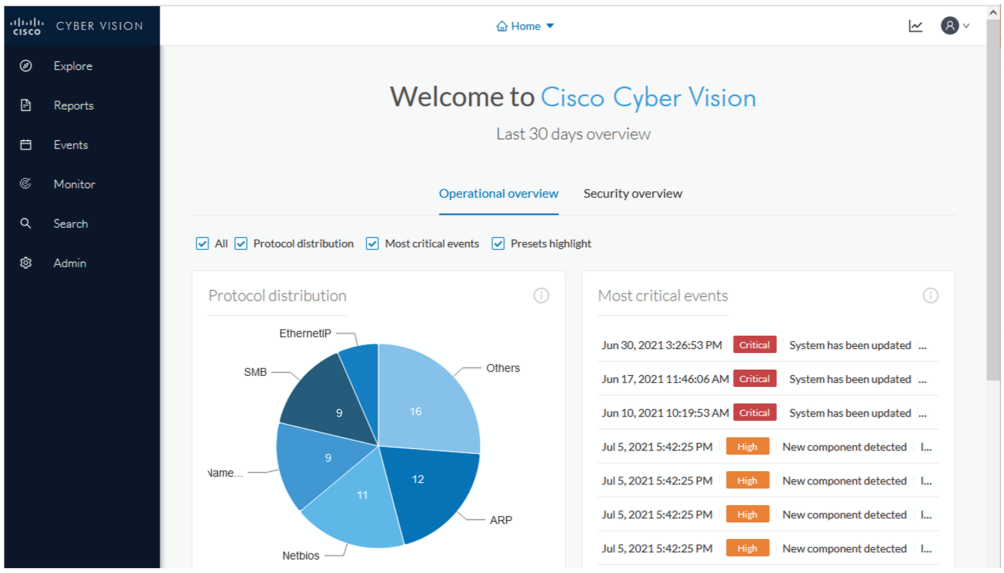
The home page is organized into two main tabs that allow users to monitor the industrial network over the last month.

The following tabs are available for monitoring:

- Operational Overview: Displays the **Protocol distribution** pie chart, a list of **Most critical events** , and **Preset highlights** .

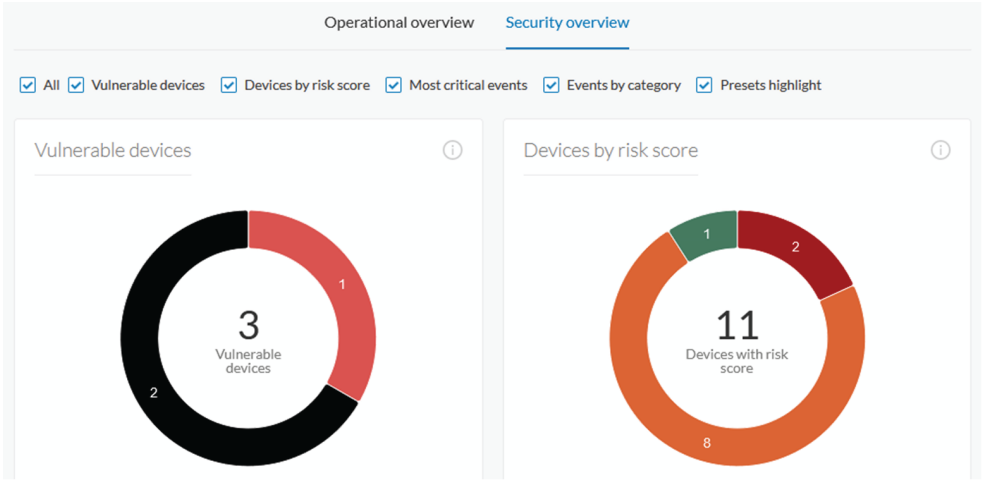
  Click **Edit favorite presets** to change what displays. Select the check boxes of the presets and click **Save**.

Figure 1: Operational Overview



- Security Overview: Displays the **Vulnerable devices per severities** ring chart, the **Devices by risk score** ring chart, and lists for **Most critical events** , **Events by category** , and **Preset highlights**.

Figure 2: Security Overview



The navigation bar provides access to the following main pages:

- **Explore** : Shows the overview of all presets, by defaults or configured.
- **Reports** : Shows the Reports page to export valuable information about the industrial network.
- **Events** : Shows the Events page which contains graphics and a calendar of all events generated by .
- **Monitor** : Shows the page to perform and automatize data comparisons of the industrial network.
- **Search** : Shows the searching area to look for precise data in the industrial network.

- **Admin** : Shows how to update the system, configure exports parameters, import and export the database, update the Knowledge DB and reset data and system settings.

Detail Panel

A Detail panel is a condensed view about a device, a component, a group of components or an activity's information without changing the background device list or a map.

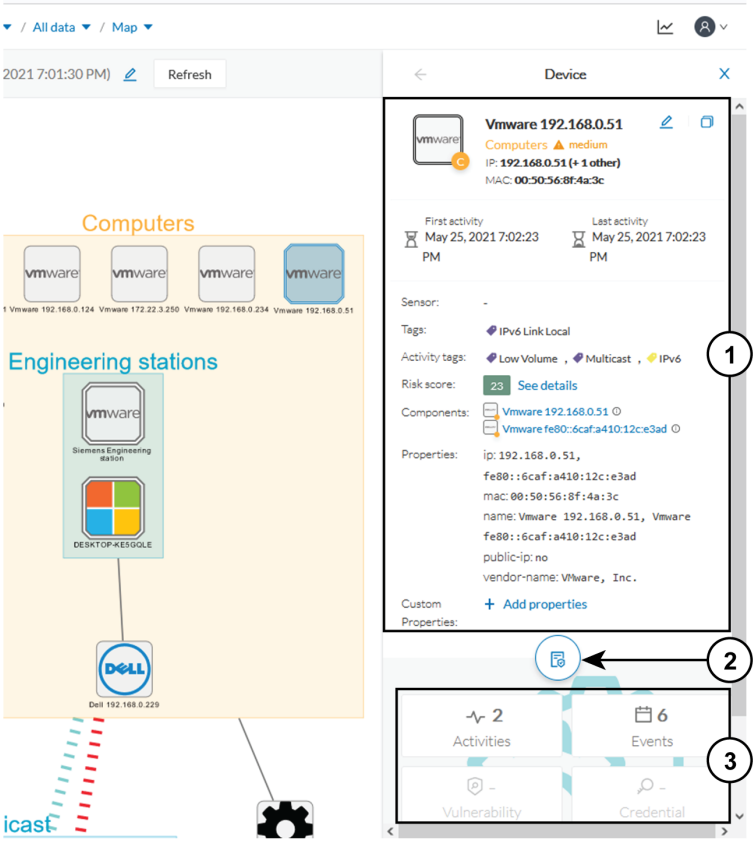
- Displays general information about the selected element.
- Provides editing capabilities for device or component names and group membership.
- Includes navigation buttons to access technical sheets and specific data categories.

Accessing and Using the Detail Panel

To access a detail panel, click a device, a component or an activity on the map or a list.

The detail panel layout includes the following components:

Figure 3: Detail Panel Interface



- Upper portion **(1)**: Provides general information about the element.
- Round button **(2)**: Opens the element's technical sheet with all relevant information.

- Rectangular buttons**(3)**: Redirect to the corresponding information inside the *technical sheet* .

Technical Sheets

A technical sheet is an interactive and complete view of all information related to a device, a component, an activity or a flow. The views differ depending on the type of element selected.

To access the **technical sheet** of a device, component or an activity's Detail panel, follow these steps:

1. From the main menu, choose **Explore**.
2. From the top navigation bar, click the drop-down arrow of **All Presets** and select **All Data** from the drop-down list.
3. From the top navigation bar, click the drop-down arrow of the third filter and select **Map** from the drop-down list.
4. Click the **Technical sheet** icon.

The top box of the technical sheet recaps the information found in the **Detail** panel. The rectangular buttons on the right redirect to the corresponding information inside the technical sheet. In a device or a component's technical sheet, you can also edit the element's name, add/remove it to/from a group, and add custom properties.

The middle portion contains many tabs, depending on the selected element. In the above example, A **Device** detail contains the following tabs:

- **Basics** shows an element's properties and tags that are categorized with their definition. The components of the device also appear, if applicable.
- **Risk score** shows an overview and a more detailed and focused views.
- **Security** shows a component's vulnerabilities and credentials.
- **Activity** shows an activity's flows and contains a Mini Map, a view that is restricted to a device or a component and its activities. If applicable, a list of external communications with related information appears under the corresponding tab.
- **Automation** contains variable accesses.

- More information about properties.
- More information about tags.
- More information about the risk score.
- More information about vulnerabilities.
- More information about credentials.
- More information about flows.
- More information about the Mini Map.
- More information about external communications.
- More information about variables accesses.

Access the mini map

Use this procedure to access the Mini Map.

The mini map is a visual representation restricted to a specific device or component and its activities.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, select **Explore**.

Step 2 In the top navigation bar, click **All Presets**, and then select **All Data** from the drop-down list.

Step 3 In the top navigation bar, click the third filter, and then select **Map** from the drop-down list.

Step 4 Select a device from the map.

Step 5 Click **Technical sheet** in the **Details** panel.

Step 6 Click **Activity**.

Step 7 Select **Show inner components** to view an exploded view of the devices.

Step 8 Click any element in the **Mini Map**.

The Detail panel opens, where you can access more information.

Reports

A report is an export of industrial network data from traffic captured and processed by Cisco Cyber Vision.

Reports can uncover important information, such as sensitive entry points and acknowledged vulnerabilities for status reports.

Install the Reports extension to use the Reports page. From instruction to install the extension, refer to Install an extension.

Report data and formats

You can create reports from a Preset (default data) in Cisco Cyber Vision or from a custom one.

Reports extensions include `.docx` and `.pdf` formats.

Customize reports

You can add a logo, such as your company's logo, to customize a report. Reports display the Cisco logo by default.

Use the table of contents menu to set which content appears in the report.

Create a report

Enable users to create custom reports, generate output, review results, and rerun or download reports as needed.

Before you begin

The Cyber Vision Reports Management extension and Cyber Vision Version must be the same to generate a report.

Only users with **Reports write** permission can create reports. Users with **Reports read** permission can download reports.

Follow these steps to create a report:

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, select **Reports**.

Step 2 Click **Create and run a Report**.

Step 3 Enter a report name in **Name**.

Optionally, enter a description in **Description**.

Step 4 Select a report **Type**.

The report types are:

- **Security Posture**: An automated summary that captures all vulnerabilities, risky activities, and security events that Cisco Cyber Vision finds on the devices in the selected preset.
- **Remote Access**: An automated summary that captures all Remote Access Gateways and Remote Access-related activities that Cisco Cyber Vision finds on the devices in the selected preset.
- **Device Inventory**: An automated summary of devices, risk profiles, licensing requirements, and inventory distribution within the report scope.

Step 5 Optionally, add a **Customer logo**.

The logo appears on the report.



Note If you do not upload a customer logo, the default Cisco logo is used.

Step 6 Select a format in **Format**, and then click **Next**.

Step 7 Select a preset from **Preset**.

Step 8 In **Table of content**, select the check boxes for the sections and subsections that you want to appear in the report.



Note The available sections and subsections vary according to the selected report type.

Step 9 Click **Save and Run**.

The report appears with **Status: Processing**. When complete, the status changes to **Success** appears.

What to do next

After you generate the report, you can perform the following actions:

- To view and download a report, go to **Reports**, select the report name, and access download links in the **Details** panel. Older versions are listed under **Previous Reports**.
- To generate a new report, select … under the **Actions** column and choose**Run Again**.

Events

An event is an activity, property, or change involving software or hardware components that helps you identify and track significant activities on the network.

Events include the following:

- A wrong password entered on the GUI.
- A new component connected to the network.
- An anomaly detected in Monitor Mode.
- A component detected as vulnerable.

The **Events** page is available to Admin and Product users. To access the **Events** page, go to **Admin** > **Events** from the main menu.

On the **Events** administration page, you can customize the severity of events. By default, changes apply only to future events. To apply new customized severities to past events, use **Apply severity to existing events**.



Important This action is irreversible and can take several minutes to complete.

Select **Reset severity to default** to reset the severity settings.

Use the toggle buttons to enable or disable **Syslog export** and **Database storage**.

These options are active by default. Make sure that syslog is configured before export.

Events dashboard

The Events dashboard is a dashboard that shows event doughnut and line charts.

Doughnut charts display color-coded event severity categories and percentages.

Doughnut charts present event numbers and percentages by category and severity.

Events dashboard filters

The Events dashboard can be accessed by selecting **Events** from the main menu. You can view the list of events for a category. For more information, refer to Events.

Use the filter in the top-right corner of the Events page to filter events by **Day**, **Week**, **Month**, or **Year**.

Use the arrows for specific dates.

Doughnut chart details

The doughnut chart opens in List view, filtered by the corresponding category and severity. This view lets you quickly access more event details.

Events graph

The Events graph appears at the bottom of the dashboard page.

Use the filter in the top-right corner to view data by **Day**, **Week**, **Month**, or **Year**.

Hover over event markers on the line chart to view event counts by category for specific dates. The **Cisco Cyber Vision Operations**, **Inventory Events**, and **Security Events** tabs provides additional details.

Access the event list

List is a chronological view in which you can view and search events.

Use the **search bar** to find events by MAC and IP addresses, component name, destination and source flow, severity, and category.

You can search events by **Day**, **Week**, **Month**, or **Year**. Use the **arrows** for exact dates.

Follow these steps to access event list.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Events** > **List**.

Step 2 Click an event result to view more details about the event.

Step 3 When an event is related to sensors, click **See Sensor Statistics** for more details.

Step 4 When an event is related to a component or an activity, click **see Technical Sheet** for more details.

Monitor mode

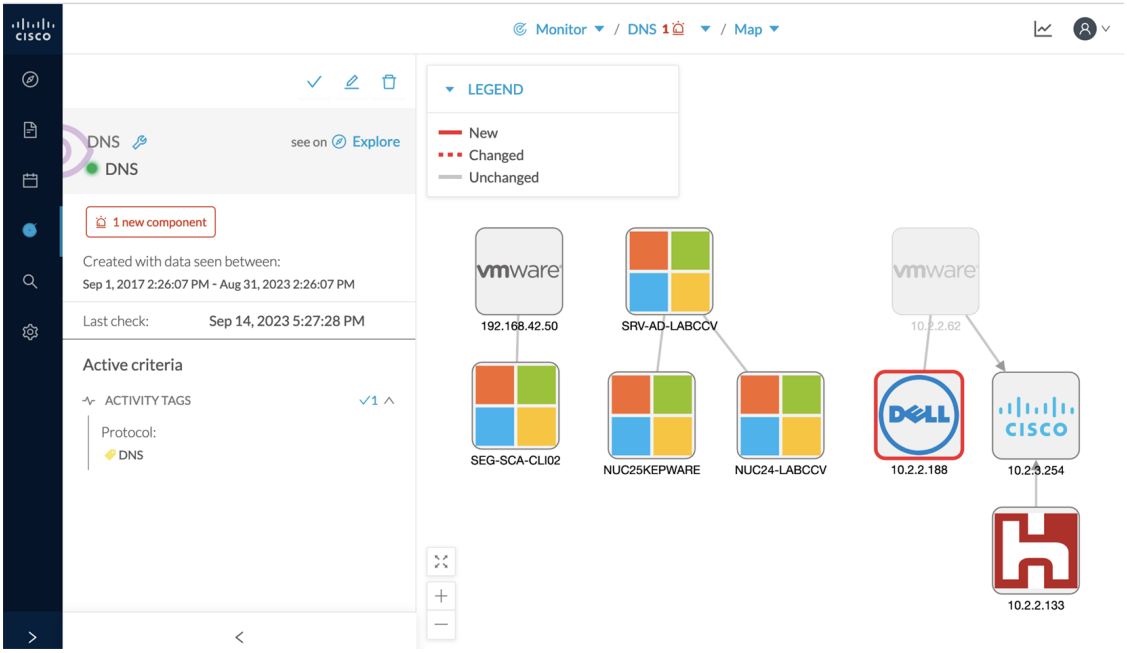
The Monitor mode is a monitoring tool in Cisco Cyber Vision that detects changes inside industrial networks. It shows the evolution of a network's behaviors, predicted or not, based on presets.

Because a network architecture, such as a PLC, switch, or SCADA, is constant and its behaviors tend to be stable over time, an established and configured network is predictable.

However, some behaviors are unpredictable and can compromise a network's operation and security.

When a behavior occurs, normal or abnormal changes are noted as differences in the Monitor mode.

Monitor mode is particularly convenient for large networks because a preset shows a network fragment, and changes are highlighted and managed separately in the Monitor mode views.



Search

Search is a page that enables you to find components among unstructured data. Components can be searched by name, custom name, IP, MAC, tag, and property value.

The **Search** page is available from the main menu. The search field accepts the content used for a search, and the **Search** control initiates the search.

Note Devices are not available on this page yet.

The **Save this search as a Preset** control creates a preset from search results. Presets automatically update as new data is detected on the network.

When you hover over a component, the technical sheet **(2)** icon appears. The technical sheet provides access to advanced data about the component.

System statistics

A system statistic is a monitoring metric that

- reflects the operational status of the Center and sensors,
- allows administrators to track resource health and usage, and
- enables early detection of service or network issues.

Table 11: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
PCAP capture on the Cyber Vision Center interface	Release 5.4.x	You can capture PCAP data directly from the Cyber Vision Center interface, in addition to sensor based capture.
Sensor collected data quality report	Release 5.4.x	Easily monitor the quality of your sensor statistics with the **Status Overview** page. See real-time details for each sensor. Stay informed and ensure your data is always reliable.

System health statuses

To view system health, click the **System statistics** icon on any Cisco Cyber Vision Center page.

The **System Health** page helps you:

- Check if all background processes, such as services and extensions, are running correctly.
- See if background queues that collect data from sensors are free of congestion.

Table 12: System health statuses

Status	Description
Service Status	• Shows the status of Cyber Vision services and extensions. • The system regularly checks these components • If a service or extension is down, open the service status for more information. • Click **Update** to refresh the service status. • If a service is down, a warning banner appears. The banner links to this page and highlights the failed service in red.
Queue Status	• Displays the status of monitored sensor queues. • If a monitored queue drops messages, check the queue status to investigate. • The system lists any congested queues so you can address performance issues. • If a service is down, a warning banner appears. The banner links to the page where the failed service is highlighted in red.

System statistics for Center and sensors

The **System Statistics** page displays

- key operational data for both the Center and its sensors, and
- helps you monitor system health and troubleshoot issues.

Table 13: System statistics charts

Chart	Applicability	Description
System Health	Center and sensors	Displays CPU, RAM, and disk usage statistics for each sensor. Minimum, maximum, and average values are shown. The table also shows current usage and hardware score to help you get support.
Captured Packets	Sensors	The chart shows the number of packets that the sensor captures on the industrial network interface in bytes per second. It also displays the number of dropped packets. When packet drops occur, this indicates that the sensor is overloaded and traffic is being lost.
Network Interfaces Bandwidth	Center and sensors	The line charts display bandwidth for Collection and Industrial network interfaces. Bytes received and sent per second by Center are shown in the charts. • **Collection Network Interface**: Data exchanged between Center and sensors. • **Capture Network Interface**: Data captured by the sensor on the industrial network through each port pair. **Note** Data sent to the Industrial network should be zero. If you detect outbound traffic, your sensor is not passive. Contact support immediately.
Disk I/O (B/s)	Center	Displays the Center hard disk usage in bytes per second.

Table 14: System statistics features

Name	Description

Generate diagnostic	• Generates a file to help with troubleshooting and support.
	  • For Sensor: Click **Generate diagnostic**; file downloads automatically once available.
	  • For Center: Click **Generate diagnostic**—then, once ready, click **Download Diagnostic** to retrieve the file.

PCAP Capture	Use the **PCAP Capture** field on the **Center** page to capture packet data directly. See Generate a PCAP file
Compute scores	Click **Compute scores** on the **Center** page to initiate system performance measurement. This action generates a new score.

Sensor status overview

The **Status Overview** page displays statistics collected from each sensor, including Sensor Name, Product ID, Health Status, Components, Activities, Unicast Activities, and Sensor last reported time. Use these statistics to assess sensor operation and identify potential issues.

The statistics show data for all time periods. You cannot filter them by time range.

To view sensor statistics, choose **System statistics** > **Sensors** > **Status overview**.

The table presents common sensor issues that can occur during operation.

Table 15: Common sensor status issues

Issue	Description
Zeros everywhere (components and activities)	No data appears in the table, which means the sensor is not receiving traffic. The sensor cannot analyze packets or send information to the center. Review the sensor's monitoring setup to resolve this issue.
Zero unicast activities	If activities and components appear but no unicast activities are present, the sensor is not receiving properly mirrored traffic. The switch traffic mirroring (monitor session) may be misconfigured. The center DPI interface may also not be in promiscuous mode. In this case, the session captures only broadcast or multicast traffic.

Issue	Description
Time mismatch	If the **Sensor last reported time** column does not closely match the actual date and time, a time synchronization issue may prevent Cyber Vision from displaying data accurately.

Generate a PCAP file

Collect network traffic data (PCAP files) from the Center interface. Use these files to diagnose and resolve communication, performance, or security issues.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **System statistics** > **Center**.

Step 2 Under **PCAP Capture**, select the desired network interface (such as **eth0** for administration or **eth1** for collection).

Step 3 Enter filter parameters to specify the network traffic you want to capture.

Note Use `tcpdump` filter syntax with Berkeley Packet Filters (BPF) to narrow the capture to the packets you want.

Step 4 Start the capture.

Note Only one PCAP capture can run at a time.

Step 5 When finished, stop the capture.

You can download the PCAP capture file.

What to do next

When the capture is complete, click **Download** to save the capture file. Analyze the downloaded PCAP file to troubleshoot issues.

Create your personal account

You must create your personal account in Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

Follow these steps to create your personal account.

Procedure

Step 1 In the **user menu** at the top right corner, click the drop-down arrow and select **My Settings**.

The **My Settings** page appears.

Step 2 Under the **General** field, enter **Firstname** and **Lastname**.

Step 3 Under the **Language** field, select the radio button for your preferred interface language.

Step 4 Enter your password.

Passwords must contain at least 6 characters and comply with the following rules:

- Passwords must contain a lower case character: a-z.
- Passwords must contain an upper case character: A-Z.
- Passwords must contain a numeric character: 0-9.
- Passwords cannot contain the user ID.
- Passwords must contain a special character: ~!"#$%&’()*+,-./:;<=>?@[]^_{|}.

Important Change your password regularly to ensure platform and industrial network security.

Note Your email will be requested for login access.

Step 5 Select the **Restore default parameters** checkbox to restore interface notifications.

Step 6 Click **Save settings**.

Step 7 Clear application cookies.

Risk scores

A risk score is an indicator of the health and criticality level of a device. The score ranges from 0 to 100, with a color code that indicates the level of risk.

Risk score levels

Table 16: Risk score levels

Score	Color	Risk level
From 0 to 39	Green	Low

Score	Color	Risk level
From 40 to 69	Orange	Medium
From 70 to 100	Red	High

Risk score use

Risk scores apply to the following locations:

- Filter criteria
- **Device list**
- Device technical sheet
- **Device risk score widget** on the **Home** page
- **Preset highlight widget** on the **Home** page

Risk scores help you identify the most critical devices in the overall network. They provide limited, simple information about the cybersecurity of the monitored system and are a first step in security management by showing values and providing solutions to reduce them.

The goal is to minimize values and keep risk scores as low as possible. Proposed solutions include the following:

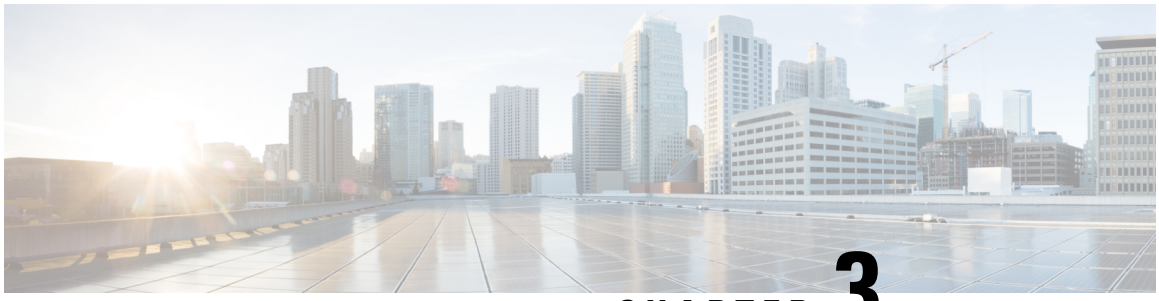
- Patch a device to reduce the attack surface.
- Remove vulnerabilities.
- Update firmware.
- Remove unsafe protocols whenever possible, such as FTP, TFTP, and Telnet.
- Install a firewall.
- Limit external communications by removing external IPs.

Cisco Cyber Vision enables you to define the importance of devices in your system by grouping them and setting an industrial impact. This function increases or decreases the risk score, allowing you to focus on the most critical devices.

These actions reduce the risk score by affecting its variables: impact and likelihood. For example, removing unsafe protocols affects the likelihood of risk, whereas patching a device affects the impact of risk.

Risk scores provide an opportunity to update usage and maintenance habits. However, they are not intended to replace a security audit.

In Cisco Cyber Vision, risk scores also support ordering and filtering information in lists and creating presets.



CHAPTER 3

Licensing

- Cisco Cyber Vision licenses, on page 45
- Register the license for Cyber Vision Center, on page 47
- Use specific license reservation, on page 48
- Managed Services License Agreement, on page 51
- License usage compliance, on page 51

Cisco Cyber Vision licenses

Cisco Cyber Vision licenses are a collection of software entitlements required for center operations, sensor hardware appliances, and intrusion detection services.

- Center licenses
- Sensor hardware appliance licenses
- Talos subscriber licenses for intrusion detection

License management and deployment

Manage your Cisco Cyber Vision smart licenses through the Cisco Smart Software Manager (CSSM), a centralized platform to track and manage all your Cisco licenses. You have real-time visibility into license usage and availability to help easily optimize and scale usage while ensuring compliance.

For more information about the Cisco Cyber Vision license types and how to order them, see the Cisco Cyber Vision Data Sheet .

This document guides you through the registration and activation of the Cisco Cyber Vision Center licenses, Essentials, and Advantage.

You can also use CSSM satellite servers or Specific License Reservations for air-gapped networks that do not have a persistent internet connection.

Note Specific license reservations require special permissions. Contact your Cisco account manager if you require this license type.

Trial licenses for Cisco Cyber Vision

The evaluation mode is a temporary licensing state that enables full access to Cisco Cyber Vision features for 90 days following a fresh installation.

- Automatically enabled upon initial installation.
- Valid for a duration of 90 days.
- Requires valid license registration after expiration to maintain system access.

Evaluation mode management

To view the status of your evaluation mode, log in to the Cisco Cyber Vision center and navigate to **Admin** > **License** . This page displays the remaining days and provides options to register smart licenses.



Note Once evaluation licenses expire, access is restricted to the **License** page until valid licenses are registered.

Essentials and advantage licenses

Cisco Cyber Vision Center licenses are available in two tiers, Essentials and Advantage, where the Advantage license includes all features of the Essentials license plus additional advanced capabilities.

Features enabled by the Cisco Cyber Vision Essentials license include:

- **Inventory** : Device inventory, identify communication patterns, and generate inventory reports.
- **Vulnerability** : Identify device vulnerabilities and generate vulnerability reports.
- **Activities** : Track control system events and generate device activity reports.
- **RESTful API** : REST API programming interface.

Features enabled by the Cisco Cyber Vision Advantage license include all Essentials features, plus:

- **Security posture** : Device Risk Scoring.
- **Intrusion detection** : Snort IDS on supported sensors and Talos community signatures.
- **Behavior monitoring** : Create baselines for asset behaviors and alerts on deviations.
- **Advanced integrations** : XDR Ribbon, pxGrid integration with Cisco ISE, Firepower Host Attribute integration, SIEM Integration (Splunk, IBM QRadar), and ServiceNow OT Management integration.

Licenses for Intrusion Detection System (IDS) components

This reference provides the license IDs and their corresponding purposes for Cyber Vision IDS components, including hardware and virtual appliances.

License ID	Purpose of License
CV-IDS-CNTR	Talos subscriber rules license for Cyber Vision Center IDS (hardware and virtual appliance)
CV-IDS-IC3000	Talos subscriber rules license for Cyber Vision IDS on IC3000-2C2F-K9 sensors
CV-IDS-IR8300	Talos subscriber rules license for Cyber Vision IDS on Cisco Catalyst IR8300 sensors
CV-IDS-C9000	Talos subscriber rules license for Cyber Vision IDS on Cisco Catalyst 9300, 9300X, or 9400 sensors

Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite for air-gapped networks

A Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite is an on-premises server that provides a subset of Cisco Smart Software Manager functionality for networks without direct Internet access.

- Operates within air-gapped environments.
- Requires periodic synchronization with the Cisco portal.
- Maintains updated license purchase and utilization data.

Satellite synchronization requirements

The satellite server must communicate with the Cisco Smart Software Manager periodically to remain operational. Users must synchronize the satellite server with the Cisco portal to ensure that the most recent license purchase and utilization data are updated in both systems.

For additional guidance, refer to General CSSM On-Prem Help

Register the license for Cyber Vision Center

Register your Cyber Vision Center with Cisco licensing servers to activate your licensed features.

Before you begin

- For the direct HTTP connection:
  - Ensure you obtain a valid product instance registration token from Cisco Software Central.
  - For instructions, see How can I create a token from my Smart Account, in Cisco License Central?.
- For Transport Gateway:
  - Ensure you obtain a product registration token and Transport Gateway URL (if applicable) from CSSM On-Prem License Workspace.
  - For instructions, see How can I register a device from within an On-Prem deployment?.

Procedure

Step 1 From the Cyber Vision Center main menu, choose **Admin** > **License**.

Step 2 Click **View/Edit** next to **Transport Settings** to select a connection method:

- Select **Direct** to connect to Cisco licensing servers through a direct HTTP connection (persistent internet required).
- Select **Transport Gateway** to connect to Cisco licensing servers through Transport Gateway. In the **URL** field, enter the Smart Transport Registration URL you copied from Cisco Software Central.

Note To connect to Cisco licensing servers through a proxy server, configure the proxy settings required for your connection method. These settings are available in the New UI. See Configure a proxy server.

Step 3 Click **OK**.

Step 4 Click **Register** and enter the **Product Instance Registration Tokens** obtained from your Cisco Software Central account.

Step 5 Click **Register** to complete the license registration.

Cyber Vision Center is activated.

What to do next

- To verify registration status, navigate to **Admin** > **License** in the **Status** area. The status shows **Registered** and displays license expiration details.
- To troubleshoot license reporting or usage issues, you can reregister licenses on the same page. Click **Actions** and select **Reregister**, then generate a new registration token and repeat the registration steps.
- To deregister licenses, select **Deregister** from the **Actions** menu. Deregistration returns Cyber Vision Center to evaluation mode, and you may lose access if the evaluation period has expired.

Use specific license reservation

Specific license reservation is a smart licensing method that you can use when your organization's security requirements do not allow a persistent connection between Cisco Cyber Vision center and the Cisco Smart Software Manager (CSSM). Specific license reservation allows you to reserve license entitlements on a center.

The process to create and register a specific license reservation spans across Cisco Cyber Vision center and Cisco Software Manager.

If you don't want to proceed with the license reservation after you generate the reservation request code in Cisco Cyber Vision center, in the **License** page, click **Cancel Reservation Code** .

If you lose the reservation request code you created in Cisco Cyber Vision center, in the **License** page, click **View Reservation Request Code** .

Before you begin

Specific License Reservation is not available by default. If you want to use this licensing method, contact your Cisco account team to get the permission to use specific license reservation. After you licensing method is granted, you can carry out the following task to register specific license reservation on your Cisco Cyber Vision center.

Follow these steps to use specific license reservation.

Procedure

Step 1 In the Cisco Cyber Vision center, choose **Admin** > **License**, and click **Register**.

Step 2 In the statement **If your Smart Account is authorized for License Reservation and you wish to reserve licenses, start here.** , click **start here** .

Step 3 Click **Yes, My Smart Account is License Reservation Enabled** .

Step 4 Click **Generation Reservation Request Code** .

Step 5 To copy the reservation code, click **Save to File** or **Copy to clipboard** .

Step 6 Log in to Cisco Software Manager, and perform the following:

a) From the main menu, choose **Smart Software Manager** > **Manage Licenses**.

b) Choose **Inventory** > **Licenses** to view your purchased smart licenses.

c) Click **License Reservation** .

A **Smart License Reservation** workflow dialog box is displayed.

d) In the **Step 1: Enter Request Code** tab, in the field that is displayed, enter the reservation code you received from Cisco Cyber Vision center, and click **Next**.

e) In the **Step 2: Select Licenses** tab, click the **Reserve a specific license** radio button. Then, in the **Reserve** column of the table displayed, for each license type, enter the number of license entitlements you want to reserve.

1. Click the **Reserve a specific license** radio button.
2. In the **Reserve** column of the table displayed, for each license type, enter the number of license entitlements you want to reserve.
3. Click **Next** .

f) In the **Step 3: Review and Confirm** tab, review the details of your specific license reservation, and click **Generate Authorization Code** .

g) The **Step 4: Authorization Code** tab contains a field that displays the authorization code in the XML format. This XML content includes information about the license reservation and the Cisco Cyber Vision center for which the SLR is generated. Click **Download As File** to download the .txt file to your local system.

h) In the **License** page of your Cisco Cyber Vision center, click **Enter Reservation Authorization Code**.

i) Paste the contents of the .txt file in the text box, or click **Upload** and choose the .txt file that you downloaded from Cisco Software Manager, and click **Install Authorization Code/File** .

Update specific license reservation

If you need to update the details of your specific license reservation, create a new reservation code in Cisco Software Central. Then, register the license reservation through the Cisco Cyber Vision center.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to Cisco Software Manager, and from the main menu, choose **Smart Software Manager** > **Manage Licenses** .

Step 2 Choose **Inventory** > **Product Instances** to view the product instances that report license usage to Cisco Software Central.

Step 3 Find the Cisco Cyber Vision center for which you want to update the license reservation, and click the **Actions** drop-down menu in the same row.

Step 4 Click **Update Reserved Licenses** .

Step 5 In the **Step 1: Select Licenses** tab, perform the following:

a) click the **Reserve a specific license** radio button.

b) In the **Reserve** column of the table displayed, for each license type, enter the number of license entitlements you want to reserve.

c) Click **Next** .

Step 6 In the **Step 2: Review and Confirm** tab, review the details of your specific license reservation, and click **Generate Authorization Code** .

Step 7 The **Step 3: Authorization Code** tab contains a field that displays the authorization code in the XML format. This XML content includes information about the license reservation and the Cisco Cyber Vision center for which the SLR is generated. Click **Download As File** to download the .txt file to your local system.

Step 8 In the Cisco Cyber Vision center, choose **Admin** > **License**, and click **Update Reservation** . .

Step 9 Enter the authorization code for the updated license reservation, and click **Register**.

Return specific license reservation

When you return a specific license reservation, the reserved licenses are released and available in your smart licensing account for reuse. You can use them as smart licenses or as part of another license reservation.

Procedure

Step 1 In the Cisco Cyber Vision center, choose **Admin** > **License** .

Step 2 Click **Return Reserved Licenses** .

Step 3 Click **Generate Reservation Return Code** .

Step 4 Copy the code displayed in the text box, and then click **Return License**.

Step 5 Log in to Cisco Software Manager, and from the main menu, choose **Smart Software Manager** > **Manage Licenses** .

Step 6 Choose **Inventory** > **Product Instances** to view the product instances that report license usage to Cisco Software Central.

Step 7 From the **Actions** drop-down list for your specifc license reservation, choose **Remove** .

Step 8 Enter the reservation return code that you copied in Step 4, from Cisco Cyber Vision center.

Step 9 Click **Remove Product Instance** .

Managed Services License Agreement

Managed Services License Agreement (MSLA) is a post-paid utility service model for network providers who are Cisco partners. Through the MSLA licensing method, you pay for what you use, at the end of a monthly billing cycle. The provider holds the license entitlements and can enable or register licenses for multiple customers' centers.

In a Cisco Cyber Vision center that uses a MSLA license, you must set the center to utility mode. In the **Admin** > **License** page of the center, from the **Actions** drop-down list, choose **Change Utility Mode**.

There is no difference in the license registration process through the Cisco Cyber Vision center. For more information regarding MSLA licenses, see Register the license for Cyber Vision Center.

License usage compliance

Cisco Cyber Vision Essentials and Advantage licenses are term subscriptions that require renewal to maintain feature access and product support.

- Licenses are available for 1, 3, 5, or 7-year terms.
- Expired licenses trigger alerts in the Cisco Cyber Vision center.
- Noncompliance may restrict user access to the **License** page while maintaining existing network configurations.

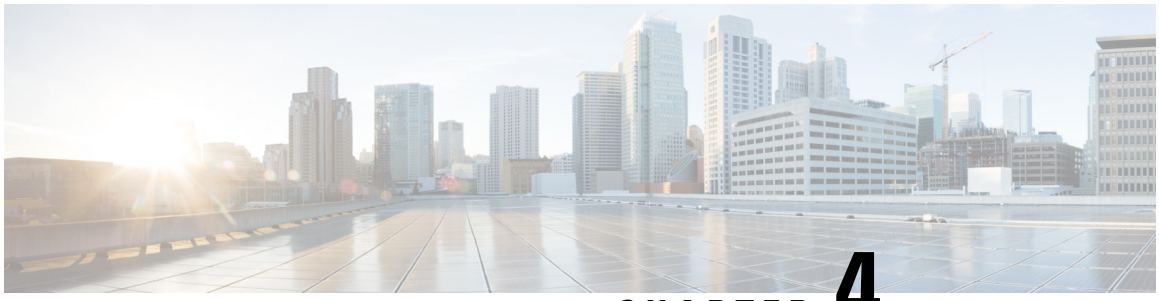
License noncompliance scenarios

Access to the Cisco Cyber Vision center is restricted to the **License** page under the following conditions:

- The evaluation license has expired.
- A specific license reservation is returned without other valid licenses registered.
- Essentials or Advantage licenses expire while using the Cisco Smart Software satellite connection method.



Note If IDS licenses expire or overconsumption occurs because IDS is enabled on more sensors than licensed, a warning message appears in the Cisco Cyber Vision center until the issue is resolved.



CHAPTER 4

Get Started with Cisco Cyber Vision

- Data management operations, on page 53
- Users, on page 56
- Center web server certificates, on page 60

Data management operations

Data management operations are Cyber Vision Center features that

- manage and optimize data stored on Cyber Vision Center,
- support tasks such as data clearance, setting data expiration, and customizing data ingestion, and
- improve system performance by enabling effective storage and retention policies.

Table 17: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Clear multiple components using a VLAN ID	Release 5.3.x	When you clear data, you can enter a VLAN ID to purge all the components associated with it. You can clear data for one VLAN ID at a time.

Caution: Understand the impact before clearing all data

Clear all data only when absolutely necessary, such as when the database becomes overloaded.

Be aware of these consequences:

- The system deletes all network data, including components, flows, events, and baselines, from Cyber Vision Center.
- The GUI becomes empty.
- The system preserves only configuration settings, such as capture modes, event severity, and syslog settings.

- Clearing all data disrupts network monitoring.

Data storage and expiration settings

This table explains storage limits, expiration policies, and purge methods for each data type. You can use this information to manage system resources effectively.

Table 18: Settings

Data type	Storage	Expiration
Components or Devices	Storage is internal only. You receive a warning when you reach 120,000 components. Data ingestion stops at 150,000 components.	No expiration. Manual purge is needed.
Activities	Activities are stored internally and do not have a high storage limit.	The data does not expire. You must purge it manually.
Flows	You can enable or disable storage configuration; there is no upper storage limit. You can then define networks.	The system automatically deletes data after seven days of inactivity.
Events	You can configure the storage for each category, with a high limit of 10,000 per event category.	No expiration. The oldest event is purged when the 10,000 limit is reached.
External communications	Communications are stored externally only. You can save up to one million communications.	The system deletes data automatically after 30 days.
Variables	You can enable or disable the storage configuration, with no high storage limit.	The system deletes data automatically after seven days of inactivity.
Reports	You can set the storage period from three months to three years. The default is six months. The storage duration also depends on the maximum number of versions you set.	The system automatically deletes data when the creation date is older than the defined period or when the number of versions exceeds the limit.

Purge components from the database

The system limits the number of components such as network interfaces, PCs, SCADA stations, and broadcast or multicast addresses to protect the database.

- If the count exceeds 120,000, a pop-up and red banner alert you to purge.

- When the number of components reaches 150,000, data ingestion stops. The system deletes new data without processing or storing it. A pop-up and red banner alert you to purge.

Before you begin

- Ensure you have Admin access.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Data Management** > **Clear Data**.

Step 2 Select **Components selection** .

Step 3 Choose the **Component Type**.

- **IT** : This selects components in the IP range with the **IT Internal** network type.
- **OT** : This selects components in the IP range with the **OT Internal** network type.
- Both: This selects components in the IP range with both network types.

Step 4 Specify any criteria for purging (all fields optional):

- IP Subnet
- VLAN ID (one at a time)
- Inactivity since
- Creation Start Time
- Creation End Time

Step 5 Click **Clear data** and confirm when prompted.

The database removes the specified components and related devices. The updated device count appears under **Explore** > **All Data** .



Note Purging components by VLAN, IP, or date triggers an event. If a Global Center is enrolled, those components are also purged in the Global Center after synchronization.

What to do next

Review the device list to ensure the correct components were removed.

Expiration settings

Expiration settings help you manage system storage and performance.

Key aspects of expiration settings:

- Expiration settings control the retention period and number of versions for reports only. Other data types (such as Components, Devices, Activities, Flows, Events, External communications, and Variables) have fixed retention periods.
- Expiration settings manage storage consumption by automatically purging reports older than the configured retention period.
- Increasing the retention period increases storage usage and may negatively impact system performance.
- Access expiration settings at **Admin** > **Data Management** > **Expiration Settings** in the Cyber Vision Center interface.

Ingestion configurations

An ingestion configuration is a data management feature that determines whether flow and variable traffic data are stored and processed by Cyber Vision Center.

You can enable or disable storage of flows and variables. By default, both options are disabled. To limit data storage, you can specify which flows from subnetworks are stored. These subnetworks are defined within Network Organization settings.

If flows and variables are disabled, data will not be stored in the database.

Flows Aggregation

- Cyber Vision records each flow that it detects, and includes details such as client and server ports for your reference.
- For protocols such as DNS, HTTP, or SSH, client ports can vary, so you may see many similar entries in your data.
- If you enable **Flow Aggregation**, Cyber Vision does not consider the client port for those specific protocols. This combines similar flows and limits the number of records in the database.

Port scan detection

Port scan detection helps you identify and respond to suspicious network probing, which may indicate cyberattack attempts.

Users

A user is an account holder in Cyber Vision Center that

- accesses and interacts with the Cyber Vision Center platform,
- is assigned one or more roles that define permissions and access privileges, and
- is managed using user management features, such as roles and security settings.

Table 19: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Restrict users to a specific preset category	Release 5.4.x	This feature enables precise data access control by assigning preset categories to Cyber Vision user roles, limiting users to the Explore menu with read-only permissions. **Note** Once you restrict a user to a specific preset category, they will not have access to the New UI.

User roles and management

Cyber Vision Center provides default user roles such as Admin, Auditor, Operator, and Product. You can also create custom roles to tailor specific permissions and access levels for different users or groups. Roles control the actions that you can perform within the platform. You can map user roles (except Admin) to external directory groups through LDAP. To provide admin privileges through LDAP, clone the admin role and map it to the external directory group.

User security settings

The Security settings page (**Admin** > **Users** > **Security settings**) allows configuration of password policies, such as password lifetime, login attempt limits, and password reuse restrictions, to help protect user accounts.

User roles

User roles define access and administrative privileges in the platform.

Table 20: User role types and privileges

Role	Privilege
Admin	If you have the admin role, you have full rights and oversee all sensitive actions. These actions include managing user rights, updating the system, configuring syslog, and setting up sensor reset or sensor capture mode.
Product	If you have the product role, you can access system, sensor, and event administration pages and manage sensors remotely. You may manage event severity and export events to syslog if an admin allows it.
Operator	If you have the operator role, you work in monitor mode and can manage groups, but do not have administration privileges. You can access all pages except system administration.

Role	Privilege
Auditor	If you have the auditor role, you have read-only access to Explore, Reports, Events, and Search pages. You can use non-persistent sorting features and generate reports.

Password requirements

Passwords protect user accounts and systems against unauthorized access.

Passwords must meet these requirements:

- Contain at least 6 characters.
- Must include:
  - A lowercase character from a to z
  - An uppercase character from A to Z
  - A numeric character from zero to nine
  - A special character (~!"#$%&’()*+,-./:;<=>?@[]^_{|})
- Not contain your user ID.

Additional best practices:

- Change your password regularly.
- Configure password lifetime settings in **Admin** > **Users** > **Security settings**.

Add a new user

Add a new user account to Cyber Vision Center to log in and access assigned roles.

Before you begin

Ensure you have administrator privileges in Cyber Vision Center.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Users** > **Management**.

Step 2 Click **Add a new user**.

Step 3 Enter the required user details: **Firstname**, **Lastname**, **Email**, **Password**, and **Confirm password**.

Step 4 Select the appropriate role for the user.

Step 5 Click **OK**.

You can see the new user in the **Users management** page, and the user can log in with the assigned credentials.

What to do next

To edit or delete the user later, use the **Users management** page.

Create a user role

Create a user role in Cyber Vision with specific permissions to meet your needs.

Use user roles to define precise access and manage permissions for each user in Cyber Vision.

Before you begin

Ensure the **Cyber Vision New UI** is enabled for your center.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Users** > **Role Management**.

Step 2 Click the add button **(+)** to create a new role.

Step 3 Enter the **Role Name** and **Role Description**.

Step 4 Set permissions for the new user role using one method:

- **Restrict user access to a single preset category**:
  1. Enable **Restrict user access to a single preset category**.
  2. Select a preset category and click **Save**.

Note

- To delete a preset category, first unassign it from any user role.
- If a user is restricted to a preset category, they have read-only access to the **Explore** menu only.

- **Search/Add existing permission**:
  1. Select a role from **Search/Add existing permission**.
  2. Click **Save**

- **Add New Permissions**:
  1. Click **Add New Permissions**.
  2. Select required permissions (**Read** or **Read + Write**) from **Classic UI Permissions** and **New UI Permissions**.
  3. Click **Save**.

Note You receive read access to **Explore** in the Classic UI and to **Assets and Vulnerabilities** in the New UI by default.

The new user role appears in the **Role Management** list.

What to do next

- You can edit or delete roles in **Role Management**.
- You can map custom roles to external directory groups in LDAP settings.

Center web server certificates

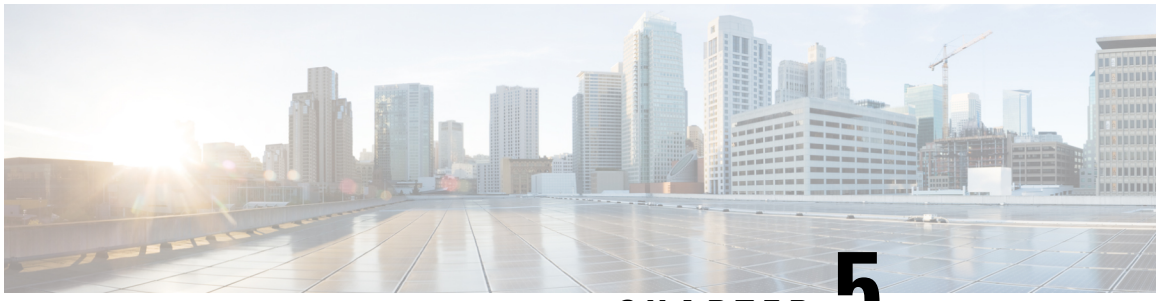
A center web server certificate is a digital security credential that

- enables encrypted communication between the Cyber Vision Center and web browsers,
- ensures data integrity and confidentiality during browser sessions, and
- allows client devices to verify the Center's identity before exchanging sensitive data.

Options for managing web server certificates

You can manage Center web server certificates in two ways:

- Default internal certificate:
  - The system automatically generates a default internal (self-signed) certificate. To establish secure communication when using this certificate, you need to download it from the Center and install it on your laptop or client device. Adding this certificate to your device's trusted certificate store secures your communications with the Center.
- Enterprise certificate management:
  - Alternatively, you can configure the Center to use an enterprise certificate. The Center can use an enterprise certificate by uploading a P12 file, generating a certificate signing request (CSR) for your Certificate Authority (CA), or using the ACME protocol. Once in place, browsers will automatically trust the Center web interface. For more information, see the "Configure the Center" chapter in the Center Installation Guide.



CHAPTER 5

Configure Cisco Cyber Vision

- Network organizations, on page 61
- API Token, on page 64
- Active Discovery Policies, on page 67
- LDAP, on page 68
- Single sign-on (SSO), on page 70
- Sensors, on page 83
- PCAP files, on page 96
- SNMP monitoring information, on page 97

Network organizations

A network organization is a network-management interface that

- enables you to define subnetworks within an industrial network by setting up ranges of IP addresses,
- allows you to specify whether subnetworks are considered internal (OT) or external, and
- impacts how Cyber Vision manages device licensing, flow storage, and risk assessment.

IP-address classification

In Cyber Vision, all private IP addresses are automatically classified as **OT Internal**. These addresses appear in the **IP Address / subnet** column on the **Network Organization** page. Public IP addresses are considered **External** by default, except for:

- Broadcast IPv4: 255.255.255.255
- IPv4 and IPv6 zero: 0.0.0.0 and 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
- Loopback IPv4 and IPv6: 127.0.0.1 and ::1
- Link Local Multicast IPv4 and IPv6: 224.0.0.0/8 and ff00::/8

If you need to treat a public IP address as **OT Internal**, change its network type to add an exception. This is useful for industrial sites that use public IP addresses in private networks. Marking a set of IP addresses as **External** will:

- exclude their associated flows from the database,

- remove their devices from the device license count, and
- omit them from risk scoring.

Feature history table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Network based auto grouping	Release 5.5.x	The network based auto grouping feature streamlines device management. It automatically organizes devices based on established network definitions. Groups are created and named according to your network names. You can use this feature for easier ISE API integration and device classification.

Define a Subnetwork

Allow precise management and monitoring of devices by defining subnetworks and specifying their characteristics.

Use this task to add a new subnetwork to your network organization. Customize IP ranges, VLANs, and network types to improve device grouping and monitoring.

Before you begin

- Ensure you have the required IP addresses and subnets.
- Obtain VLAN ID information if applicable.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Network Organization**.

Step 2 Click **Add a network**.

Step 3 Enter an IP address range and its subnet in the **IP address/subnet** field.

Step 4 (Optional) Enter the **VLAN ID** to enable overlapping networks.

Step 5 Enter the **Network name**.

Step 6 Select the **Network Type** (Options include **OT Internal**, **IT Internal**, or **External**).

Select the network type to change Cyber Vision performance, flow storage, device risk scoring, and device license count.

Step 7 Enable **Use a device engine option for this network range**.

- If devices share the same IP in the monitored network, select the first option. This prevents grouping components by IP.

- If identical addressing is used in different subnetworks (for example, production lines), select the second option. In this case, components detected by the same sensor with the same IP are grouped together only if they are seen by the same sensor.

Step 8 Click **Add a network** to save and apply the new subnetwork.

You have added the subnetwork with the specified IP range, VLAN, network type, and device engine options. This enables accurate grouping and monitoring of network components.

Create network groups

Group your assests automatically according to your network definitions. These groups enable easier device management and allow you to segment your network using Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) integration.

Each group is named after its associated network name.

Before you begin

Ensure your network definitions are accurate and complete. From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Network Organization** to review existing definitions.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Network Organization**.

Step 2 Click **Create groups based on network**.



Note

- For each defined network, the system creates one group and names it after the **Network Name**.
- Loopback, link-local, local unicast, multicast, and broadcast networks are excluded from network groups.

Step 3 Select **Yes** or **No**, for the presented options:

- Automatically assign any newly discovered network devices to the groups.
- Delete the existing groups.



Caution If you select **Yes**, all existing network groups and user-defined groups are deleted.

If you have existing Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) and Firewall integrations, be very careful when deleting groups. Deleting groups may disrupt these integrations and affect their operation.

Step 4 Click **Submit**.

The system creates groups using your network definitions.

What to do next

- From the main menu, choose **Explore**. Select any preset and view the groups under the **GROUPS** tab to see the created groups.
- Once groups are created based on network definitions, you can synchronize them with Cisco ISE security groups. For integration details, see the “Integrate Cisco Cyber Vision with Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE)” guide, particularly the "Chapter: Integrate Cisco Cyber Vision and Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) through Cisco ISE API".

API Token

Cisco Cyber Vision provides a REST API. To use it you first need to create a token through the API administration page.

A token is a random password which authenticates a request to Cisco Cyber Vision to access or even modify the data in the Center through the REST API. For instance, you can request the latest 10 components detected on Cisco Cyber Vision or create new references. Requests can be used by external applications like a SOC solution.

Note Best practice: create one token per application so you can remove or expire accesses separately.

To create API token, follow these steps:

1. From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **API** > **Token**.
2. Click **+ New token**.

   The **Token** window appears.
3. Enter a name.
4. Use the **Status** toggle button to disable authorization for the token if you plan to use it later and want to prevent access until then.
5. Set an **Expiration time**.
6. Click **Create**.

   After the token creation, token appears in the list available on the **API** page.
7. Click **Show** to view the token.
8. Click copy icon to copy it.

For more information about the REST API refer to the REST API user documentation available on cisco.com.

API Documentation

This page is a simplified API development feature. It contains an advanced API documentation with a list of all possible routes that can be used and, as you scroll down the page to Models, a list of possible data responses (data type, code values and meaning).

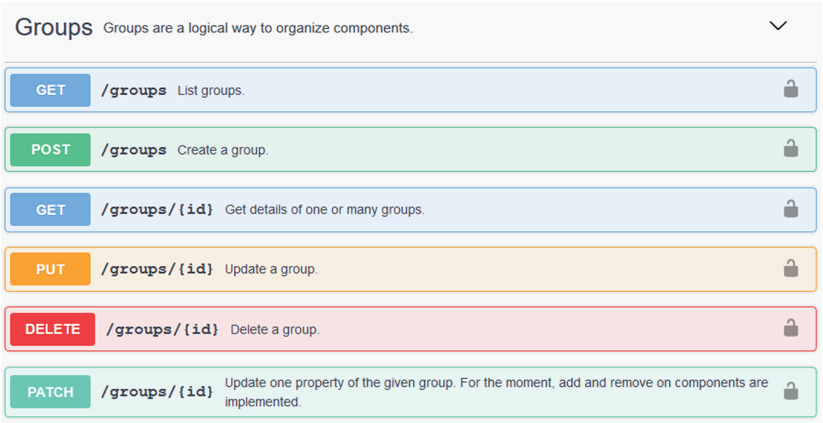
In addition to information research, this page allows you to perform basic tests and call the API by sending requests such as GET, DELETE and POST. You will get real results from the Center dataset. Specifications about routes are available such as the route's structure, and parameters and arguments that can be set. An URL is generated and curl can be used in a terminal as it is.

However, for an advanced use, you must create an application that will send requests to the API (refer to the REST API documentation).

Important All routes other than GET will modify data on the Center. As some actions cannot be reversed, use DELETE, PATCH, POST, PUT with caution.

Routes are classified by 's elements type (activities, baselines, components, flows, groups, etc.).

The category "Groups" containing all possible group routes:



To authorize API communications:

Procedure

Step 1 From the main page, choose **Admin** > **API** .

Step 2 Click **Token** to create and/or copy a token.

Step 3 Click **Documentation**.

Step 4 Click **Authorize**.

The **Available authorizations** panel appear.

Step 5 Paste the token in **Value** field..

Step 6 Click **Authorize**.

Step 7 Click **Close**.

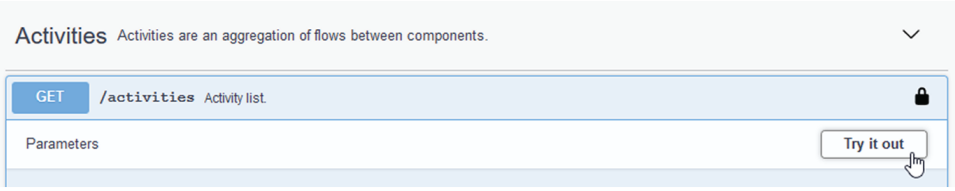
Close lockers displays. They indicate that routes are secured and authorization to use them is up.

To use a route:

Step 8 Click a route to deploy it.

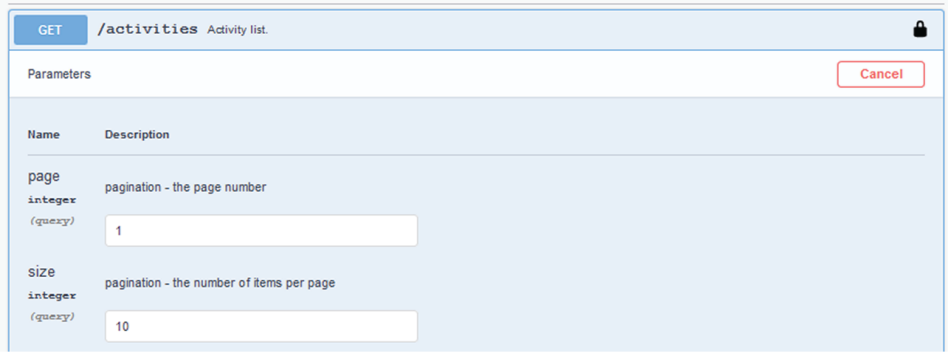
In the example, we choose Get activity list.

Step 9 Click **Try it out**.



Step 10 You can set some **Parameters**.

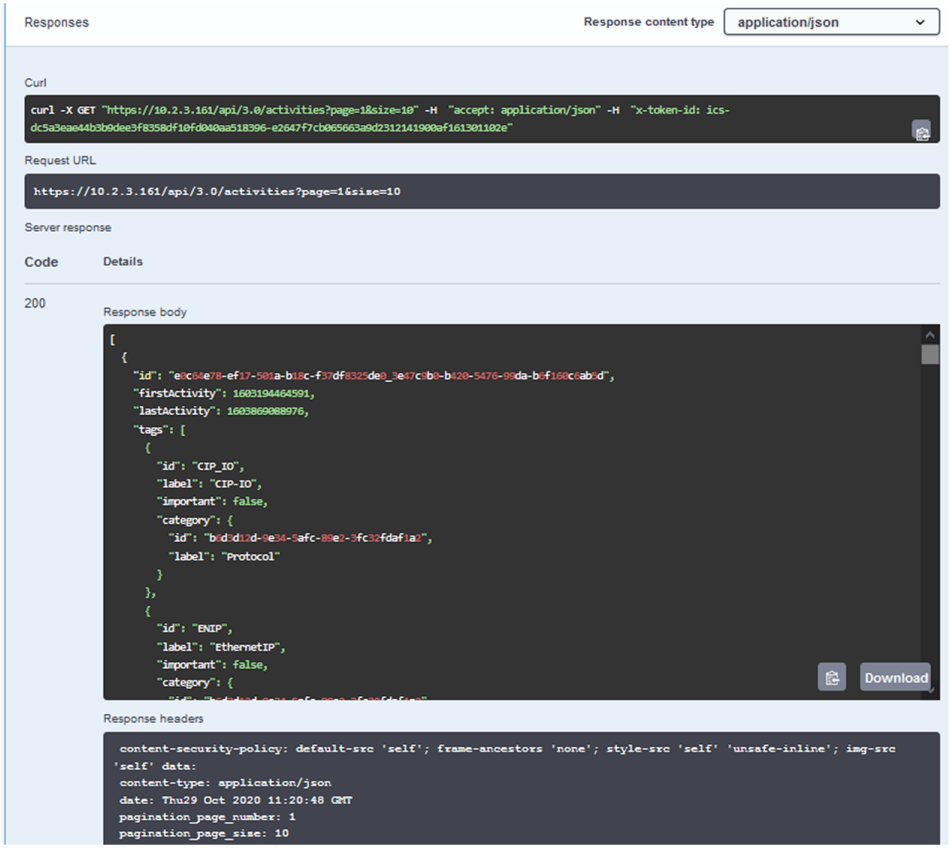
In the example, we set page to 1 and size to 10.



Step 11 Click **Execute**.

Note You can only execute one route at a time.

A loading icon appears for a few moments. Responses display with curl, Request URL and the server response that you can copy or even download.



Step 12 When you are finished, click the **Authorize** button.

Step 13 Log out to clear the token variable, and click **Close**.

Active Discovery Policies

Active Discovery is used to allow a sensor to send packets to the network to discover previously unseen devices and gather additional properties for known devices.

Active Discovery operates in Broadcast and Unicast, and responses received will be analyzed by Cisco Cyber Vision.

An Active Discovery policy is a list of settings which define protocols and their parameters that will be used to scan the industrial network. The policy will be used in a preset and be applied on a list of sensors and components.

To acces the **Active Discovery policies** page, choose **Admin** > **Active Discovery** > **Policies** from the main menu.

For more information, refer to the Active Discovery Configuration Guide.

LDAP

Cisco Cyber Vision can delegate user authentication to external services that use LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol), specifically Microsoft Active Directory and AD LDS services.

To configure an LDAP connection, from the main menu, choose **Admin** > **External Authentication** > **LDAP**.

Configuring LDAP:

LDAP integration can be done through an unencrypted connection, or in a secure way by using certificates for encryption, depending on installation compatibility.

Mapping Cisco Cyber Vision roles with Microsoft Active Directory groups:

User groups available in the external directory can be mapped to Cisco Cyber Vision Product, Operator and Auditor user roles or custom roles. See Users to create custom roles.

Because the Admin user role is exclusively reserved for Cisco Cyber Vision intersnal usage, it cannot be mapped to any external users and thus is not proposed in LDAP settings.

Testing LDAP connection:

After setting up LDAP, the connection between the Cisco Cyber Vision Center and the external directory is to be tested. On the LDAP test connection window, you will use a user login and a password set in the external directory. The Center will attempt to authenticate on the directory server with these credentials. In return, you will get either a successful authentication, or a failed one with an error message.

Login in Cisco Cyber Vision:

When logging into Cisco Cyber Vision, the login format used will determine the base (i.e. internal or external) to be queried:

- If you use an email, the Cisco Cyber Vision database is queried.
- If you use the Active Directory format <domain_name>\<user_name> (e.g. cisco\john_doe), then the external directory is used to authenticate users.

Configure LDAP

This taskflow takes you through configuring LDAP in Cisco Cyber Vision using an unencrypted connection or a secure connection.

You can establish two types of secure connections:

- For a highly secure connection, choose the **LDAP over TLS/SSL** setting to use a CA-signed certificate with a trust chain. You must upload the certificate into the Center during the configuration task.
- For internal applications where trust is not a primary concern, choose the **Use self signed certificate** setting. The Center automatically generates and uses self-signed certificates for this connection type. You don't need to provide a self-signed certificate.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **External Authentication** > **LDAP** .

Step 2 Click **New Settings** .

Step 3 In the **Settings** tab,

a) Choose **LDAP over TLS/SSL** or **Use self signed certificate** , or neither.

b) Enter **Primary Server Address** and **Primary Server Port** .

c) (Optional) Enter **Secondary Server Address** and **Secondary Server Port**.

d) In the **Base DN** field, enter the distinguished name by which LDAP API recognize this LDAP connection.

e) (Optional) Check the **Modify search filter** check box. Then, in the **Search Filter** field, enter a search filter.

The default search filter retrieves a user's groups by binding with the user's credentials. You can also modify the filter to target a different attribute, and the specified attribute's value is then used for both group search and binding (login).

In the **Search Filter** field, you must include the *$user* variable. The variable is replaced with the username entered when logging in.

f) In the **Server Response Time** field, enter a timeout value, in seconds, after which the Center attempts to connect to the secondary server instead of the primary server.

g) (Optional) Check the **Use Service Account** check box. When an LDAP user doesn't have access to their own group, a service account is used. When this setting is enabled, the service account is used to search for and retrieve the user's groups.

1. Enter a service account username.
2. Enter a service account password.

h) If you chose **LDAP over TLS/SSL** in Step a, a certificate upload field is displayed. Upload or drag-and-drop a PEM file, root or chain certificate.

The uploaded certificate is displayed at the bottom of the settings page.

Step 4 In the **Role Mapping** tab,

a) Map at least one role, default (Product, Operator, or Auditor) or custom, with an Active Directory group. You can create custom roles in the **Custom roles** area.

Note Enter the exact group names as configured in the remote directory for successful retrieval and mapping to user roles.

The Admin role is not listed as a default role because it is reserved for Cisco Cyber Vision internal usage and cannot be mapped to external users.

Step 5 Click **OK** .

Step 6 Click **Test connection**.

Step 7 Enter the user credentials to test the connection between Cisco Cyber Vision and Active Directory.

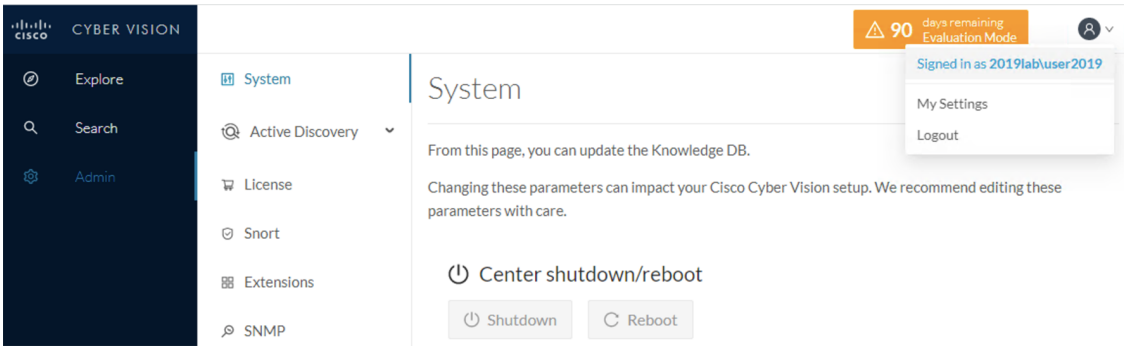
Note For LDAP, the supported username format is <*domain_name*>\<*user_name*> (For example, cisco\john_doe).

For LDS, the supported username formats are:

- <*user_name*> (For example, john_doe).
- <*email-address*> (For example, john@example.com)

Step 8 Click **OK** .

You can also test the connection by logging out of Cisco Cyber Vision and logging in with different mapped user credentials. The Center menu changes according to the permissions granted to the user.



Single sign-on (SSO)

Single sign-on (SSO) is an authentication mechanism that

- allows users to access multiple applications using a single set of credentials,
- reduces the need for multiple logins and password management, and
- enhances security by centralizing authentication.

Table 21: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
SAML 2.0 SSO authentication support	Release 5.3.x	Cisco Cyber Vision Center supports SAML 2.0 SSO authentication.

Central authentication and authorization

This security mechanism uses a central identity provider (IdP) to manage user credentials and access permissions across multiple platforms. It consolidates authentication into a streamlined process.

Federated service provider applications

Applications configured to work with SSO, allowing users to access resources through federated authentication.

Additional reference information

With SSO, a user logs in once to access all authorized service provider applications without re-entering credentials, resulting in improved user experience and streamlined access control.

SAML single sign-on

SAML single sign-on is an authentication approach that:

- enables users to authenticate once and gain access to multiple applications through a central identity provider,
- uses Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0 to securely exchange authentication and authorization data, and
- eliminates the need for repeated login credentials for each service.

After successful authentication by the identity provider (IdP), users are redirected back to their service. The browser manages all communication between the service and the IdP. As a result, services such as Cisco Cyber Vision Center do not require a direct network connection to the IdP.

SAML single sign-on integration references

The Cisco Cyber Vision Center supports SAML single sign-on with any single sign-on provider that uses the SAML 2.0 standard, such as the following:

- For Azure setup: See Microsoft Entra ID single sign-on integrations .
- For Cisco Duo setup: See Duo Single Sign-On solutions .

Requirement: SSO configuration for Cisco Cyber Vision Center

Ensure that you meet these requirements when configuring SSO for Cisco Cyber Vision Center:

- Only admin users authenticated internally can configure SSO.
- Use only one SSO provider at a time (for example, Azure or Duo).
- Initiate SSO only from the Cisco Cyber Vision Center, not from the identity provider (IdP).
- Review audit logs to monitor login and log out events for SSO. The Cyber Vision Center records and sends these events through syslog.
- Ensure that the Cyber Vision Center host name (FQDN) is DNS resolvable.

  Cisco Cyber Vision generates the SAML Entity ID, Assertion Consumer Service (ACS) URL, and service provider metadata by using the configured Center FQDN. If users access the Center through a reverse proxy or load balancer, the FQDN configured on the Center must match the FQDN that users enter to access the Center.
- A center can only be configured with SSO if LDAP is disabled or not configured.

- To prevent authentication conflicts, local user accounts and SSO user accounts must be distinct.

Configure SAML SSO through a reverse proxy

To ensure SAML single sign-on (SSO) works reliably for clients accessing the Cyber Vision Center through a reverse proxy by aligning FQDNs and updating configurations.

The Cyber Vision Center builds its SAML service-provider identity and URLs, including the Entity ID, metadata URL, and Assertion Consumer Service (ACS) URL, from the Center's configured FQDN. These values are not derived from the URL that a user enters in the browser.

When users access the Center through a reverse proxy or load balancer, the Center's configured FQDN must match the public FQDN used by clients.

If the reverse-proxy FQDN differs from the configured Center FQDN, SAML SSO with Microsoft Entra ID (Azure AD) can fail after IdP authentication succeeds. The browser posts the response to https://<Center FQDN>/saml/acs instead of the proxy FQDN, which users cannot reach, so login does not complete.

Before you begin

Ensure that the client machines can resolve the public FQDN used to access Cyber Vision Center.

Configure the reverse proxy to accept the public FQDN in the Host header, present a certificate valid for that FQDN, and forward requests to /saml/acs without redirecting the request or changing its POST body.

Follow these steps to configure SAML SSO through a reverse proxy.

Procedure

Step 1 Check the currently configured Center FQDN.

To display the current Center FQDN, run `sbs -config --get fqdn`

Step 2 Compare the configured Center FQDN with the public FQDN that users enter in their browser to access the Center through the reverse proxy or load balancer.

Step 3 If the configured Center FQDN and the public FQDN are different, update the Center FQDN: `sudo setup-center-cli pki <FQDN>`

Replace <FQDN> with the public FQDN that users use to access the Center.

The Center regenerates its internal certificate using the new FQDN.

Step 4 If you changed the Center FQDN, restart the Center services or reboot the Center.

Step 5 Configure the reverse proxy or load balancer:

- Accept the public FQDN in the Host header.
- Present a TLS certificate that is valid for the public FQDN.
- Forward SAML ACS requests to the Center.
- Forward POST requests to `/saml/acs` without redirecting them.
- Preserve the request body when forwarding requests to `/saml/acs`.

Step 6 Update the SAML service-provider configuration in Microsoft Entra ID:

a) Import the Center service provider metadata again.

b) Set **Identifier (Entity ID)** to `https://<FQDN>/saml/metadata`. Use the currently configured Center FQDN.

c) **Reply URL** to `https://<FQDN>/saml/acs`. Use the currently configured Center FQDN.

Cyber Vision Center's SAML service-provider URLs use the public FQDN accessible through the reverse proxy. The Microsoft Entra ID SAML configuration matches these URLs, ensuring reliable single sign-on (SSO).

Single sign-on user accounts

A single sign-on (SSO) user account is a user identity credential that:

- allows access to multiple applications, systems, or services with a single set of login credentials,
- uses a central identity provider (IdP) to handle authentication, and
- simplifies the user experience by removing the need for separate logins for each system.

Role and configuration of SSO accounts

The identity provider (IdP) manages users and groups directly or imports them from external directories such as Active Directory, RADIUS, or LDAP. The IdP sets most account details for SSO users, including usernames and passwords.

A single sign-on account appears on the Cisco Cyber Vision Center users page only after the user has logged in successfully for the first time.

Both single sign-on accounts and the NameID attribute provided by the IdP during SAML login require valid email addresses. By default, many IdPs use the user's username as the NameID attribute. Confirm your IdP's behavior when configuring it and when creating user accounts for SSO access to Cyber Vision Center.

User role mappings for SSO users

Role mappings for SSO users are configuration mappings that:

- associate user groups from an identity provider (IdP) with roles in the Cyber Vision Center,
- use role attributes to determine user permissions dynamically, and
- enable centralized management of user access through SSO integration.

Coordination and configuration details

The following guidelines apply to coordinating with your IdP and managing role attributes:

- Role assignment: Set up user roles at the Cyber Vision Center and coordinate them with your SSO IdP application settings. Assign roles to groups defined in the IdP.

- SSO federation understanding: Review how users, groups, and roles are organized in your IdP and configure user role mapping effectively. Consult the IdP vendor documentation for guidance on creating or importing users or groups.
- Role attribute at the IdP: The IdP sends a role attribute, which lists the groups a user belongs to in the IdP.
- SSO configuration details: The SSO configuration specifies the name of the role attribute and includes a list of expressions mapped to Cyber Vision Center user roles.

Provide the email address attribute only if you need to migrate local users to SSO. When you configure SSO with the email address attribute, the system identifies the logged-in user's email address from the SAML assertion. If a user exists with that email address, the system removes that user from local authentication. Afterward, the user can only log in with SSO. If needed, create a new internal user.

Microsoft Entra ID single sign-on integrations

A Microsoft Entra ID single sign-on integration is an authentication solution that

- uses Microsoft's multi-tenant, cloud-based Azure Active Directory to manage user identities,
- enables secure and centralized access to both cloud and on-premises applications (such as Cyber Vision Center), and
- allows users to authenticate with a single account across multiple services through federation.

Within Azure, a tenant is an entity that manages joined devices for one or more organizations. With a single sign-on account, you can access these devices seamlessly. Familiarize yourself with the Azure tenant structure before onboarding applications like Cyber Vision Center.

Add an enterprise application to your Azure tenant

Allow integration of external services or custom apps with your organization's Azure environment.

Before you begin

- Ensure you have an Azure account with an active subscription. Create a free account at Build in the cloud with an Azure account.
- Your account must have the **Application Developer** role or higher.

Procedure

Step 1 Sign in to the Microsoft Entra admin center.

Step 2 From the main page, choose **Applications** > **Enterprise applications** > **All applications**.

Step 3 Select **New application** and click **Create your own application**.

Step 4 Enter the application name.

Step 5 Enable **Integrate any other application you don't find in the gallery (Non-gallery)**.

Step 6 Click **Create**.

Step 7 Enter the display name and select **Supported account types**.

Step 8 Click **Register**.

The new application appears in **Home** > **Enterprise applications** > **All applications**.

What to do next

To configure the new application further, open it from **Home** > **Enterprise applications** > **All applications**. For further details, see Configure Azure SSO for Cyber Vision Center.

Configure Azure SSO for Cyber Vision Center

Set up Azure SSO integration so Cyber Vision Center users can authenticate using their Azure Active Directory credentials.

Use this procedure to integrate Cyber Vision Center with Azure SSO. This enables centralized authentication and simplifies role assignments managed via Azure groups.

Before you begin

- Create the Cyber Vision Center service provider application in Azure. See Add an enterprise application in Azure.
- Prepare your Azure tenant for integration.
- Ensure the Cyber Vision Center hostname is a resolvable DNS entry.
- Verify that usernames and NameID attributes are valid email addresses.
- You can provide multiple groups. Assign roles to users based on priority.

Note If Cyber Vision Center offers multiple accessible URLs, SSO users must always use the configured login URL.

The Center FQDN is used to generate the SAML Entity ID and ACS URL. Users must access the Center with the same FQDN configured on the Center, even when using a reverse proxy or load balancer. Accessing the Center with a different URL does not change the generated SAML URLs.

Procedure

Step 1 Sign in to the Microsoft Entra admin center.

Step 2 From the main menu, choose **Applications** > **Enterprise applications** > **All applications**.

Step 3 Select the created application.

Step 4 Click **Single sign-on** and select **SAML**.

Step 5 In **Basic SAML Configuration**, enter the service provider URLs that use the Cyber Vision Center's configured FQDN:

- For **Identifier (Entity ID)**, use: Append /saml/metadata to the Cyber Vision Center login URL.

  Format: https://<Center-FQDN>/saml/metadata

- For **Reply URL (Assertion Consumer Service URL)**, use: Append /saml/acs to the login URL.

  Format: https://<Center-FQDN>/saml/acs

Note If users access the Center through a reverse proxy or load balancer, use the FQDN configured on the Center. It must match the FQDN users use to access the Center through the proxy.

Step 6 In **Attributes & Claims**:

a. Click **Add a group claim**.

b. Select **All groups** to show the groups associated with the user in the **Group Claims** panel.

c. Select **Group ID** as a **Source attribute**.

d. Select **Customize the name of the group claim** under **Advanced options**.

e. Enter **Name (required)** and save.

Step 7 Assign existing Azure users and groups to the Cyber Vision Center service application.

Step 8 Record these details from **SAML-Based Sign-On** for later use:

- **Login URL**
- **Microsoft Entra Identifier**
- **Certificate (Base64)** file (download it)
- **Federation Metadata XML** (download it)
- **Object ID** (Group ID)

When Cyber Vision Center is ready to support Azure SSO, you can sign in using your Azure Active Directory credentials.

What to do next

To complete Azure SSO integration, configure Cyber Vision Center. For more information, see Configure Cyber Vision Center for Azure SSO.

Configure Cyber Vision Center for Azure SSO

Enable Azure Single Sign-On (SSO) authentication for users accessing Cyber Vision Center.

Before you begin

- Use the SAML SSO management application to configure a service provider application for the Cyber Vision Center and assign users or groups to it. See Configure Azure SSO for Cyber Vision Center .
- Have the following Azure configuration details from Configure Azure SSO for Cyber Vision Center :
  - **Name (Required)**

- **Federation Metadata XML**
- **Login URL**
- **Microsoft Entra Identifier**
- **Certificate (Base64)**
- **Object ID** (Group ID)

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **External Authentication** > **Single Sign-On** .

Step 2 Click **New Settings** .

Step 3 Add **Role Attribute** and **Email Attribute** (Optional).

For **Role Attribute** , enter **Name (Required)** used for the group claim.

Step 4 Configure Azure SSO credentials using one of these methods:

a. Upload the **Federation Metadata XML** file under the **Upload XML file** field.

b. For **Manual Configuration** :

- Enter the **Login URL** in the **Identity Provider Single Sign-On (SSO) URL** field.
- Enter the **Microsoft Entra Identifier** in the **Identity Provider (Idp) Issuer URL** field.
- Add the **Certificate (Base64)** in the **X509** field.

Step 5 Click **Role Mapping** .

Step 6 Enter the **Object ID** (Group ID) in the **Default roles** or **Customer roles** field.

Step 7 Click **OK** .

The **Login with SSO** button appears on the Cyber Vision Center login screen.

What to do next

Click **Login with SSO** to access the Cyber Vision Center using Azure SSO authentication.

Resolving SAML SSO failures through reverse proxies

When the reverse-proxy FQDN does not match the configured Center FQDN, SAML SSO with Microsoft Entra ID (Azure AD) can fail even after successful IdP authentication. Common issues include:

- FQDN mismatches preventing SAML SSO completion.
- Proxy routing issues leading to HTTP 503 errors and authentication failures.

Summary

This process assists administrators in diagnosing and resolving SAML SSO failures that occur when the reverse proxy FQDN differs from the Center's configured FQDN, helping ensure seamless authentication to the Center.

The key components involved in the process are:

- Administrator: Captures and analyzes SAML exchanges, inspects FQDN values, and verifies proxy routing.
- Reverse proxy: Forwards authentication requests and must correctly route SAML POSTs to the Center.

The process consists of these stages:

Workflow

1. **Capture SAML exchange**: Use SAML-tracer or browser developer tools to record SAML authentication flow details.
2. Inspect SAML response values: Examine Destination, Recipient, and Audience fields to see how the Center constructs them.
   - Destination and Recipient use https://<Center-FQDN>/saml/acs.
   - Audience uses https://<Center-FQDN>/saml/metadata.
3. **Compare FQDNs**: Check if the FQDN in the SAML response values matches the FQDN accessed via the reverse proxy.

   Ensure the configured Center FQDN equals the FQDN users use through the proxy. If mismatched, browsers may post SAML responses to unreachable addresses.
4. **Verify proxy routing**: Confirm that the reverse proxy accepts the public FQDN in the Host header and forwards the `/saml/acs` POST request properly. The proxy must present a valid certificate, preserve the POST body, and forward the request without a redirect.Verify that the reverse proxy accepts the public FQDN in the Host header and forwards the /saml/acs POST request to the Center.
5. **Troubleshoot HTTP 503 errors**: If the proxy returns HTTP 503, verify the ACS request reaches the Center's HAProxy service. If the Center FQDN and the public FQDN do not match, correct the configuration described in Configure SAML SSO through a reverse proxy, on page 72.

Duo Single Sign-On solutions

A Duo single sign-on (SSO) is a cloud-hosted identity provider that:

- facilitates inline user enrollment,
- offers self-service device management, and
- supports various authentication methods, including passkeys and security keys, Duo Push, or Verified Duo Push in the Universal Prompt.

Duo Single Sign-On overview and policy control

You add two-factor authentication and flexible security policies to any SAML application with Duo Single Sign-On .

Cyber Vision Center uses Duo's strong authentication and flexible policy engine in the applications that comply with Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0 or OpenID Connect (OIDC) authentication standards. Duo Single Sign-On serves as an identity provider (IdP). It authenticates users through existing on-premises Active Directory or any SAML 2.0 identity provider, and requires two-factor authentication before granting access to the service provider's application.

Duo Single Sign-On offers various plans for different needs:

- Duo Premier: Includes advanced features and support.
- Duo Advantage: Builds on the Basic plan with additional features.
- Duo Essentials: Provides essential security features.

Administrators can define application policies based on their plan. For example, some applications may enforce two-factor authentication at each login, while others limit login to once every seven days. Duo evaluates the user, device, and network against the application policy to determine access.

Requirement: Prerequisites for Duo Single Sign-On setup

Obtain Duo Admin access with one of the following roles: Owner, Administrator, or Application Manager.

Configure a primary authentication source by setting up either an Active Directory connection or a SAML 2.0 identity provider.

- Complete all authentication source setup steps for Duo Single Sign-On (SSO) separately from any directory sync setup.
- Provide a SAML 2.0 service provider or OIDC relying party web application to protect with Duo SSO.

Active Directory requirements

If you use Active Directory as your authentication source, ensure the following infrastructure requirements are met:

- Provide at least one standalone server (Windows or Linux) that can communicate with your Active Directory domain controllers.
- Supply service account credentials for Active Directory.
- Ensure access to DNS for the user email domains associated with SSO so you can add TXT records as required.

Verify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Cyber Vision Center is reachable.

Configure Cyber Vision Center application in Duo

Integrate the Cyber Vision Center application with Duo for user authentication using SAML Single Sign-On.

Before you begin

- Ensure you have users and groups configured in Duo.

- Verify that Duo users have an authentication source and a proxy. For details, see https://duo.com/docs/sso#external-authentication-sources .

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the Duo Admin Panel .

Step 2 From the main menu, choose **Applications** > **Application Catalog** .

Step 3 Locate the **Generic SAML Service Provider** labeled "SSO" and click **+ Add** .

Use the **Documentation** link to review integration requirements and steps before adding the new application.

Step 4 Enter **Application name** .

Step 5 Select **User access** option.

Note Users cannot access new applications until user access is granted.

Step 6 Enter these details under **Service Provider** :

- **Entity ID** :
  - Use the "/saml/metadata" with the Cyber Vision Center login URL.
  - Format: https://{Hostname}/saml/metadata
- **Assertion Consumer Service (ACS) URL** :
  - Use the path "/saml/acs" with the login URL.
  - Format: https://{Hostname}/saml/acs

The Metadata section presents SAML identity provider details for Duo Single Sign-On in the table.

Name	Description
Entity ID	The global, unique name for Duo Single Sign-On. Sometimes referred to as "Issuer."
Single Sign-On URL	The authentication URL for Duo Single Sign-On. This is sometimes referred to as "SSO URL" or "Login URL". The URL is used to start IdP-initiated authentications.
Single Log-Out URL	This optional field specifies the logout URL for Duo Single Sign-On, sometimes referred to as the “SLO URL” or “Logout Endpoint. This field is optional.
Metadata URL	This URL can be used by service providers to download the XML metadata from Duo Single Sign-On.

Name	Description
SHA - 1 Fingerprint	The SHA-1 fingerprint of the SAML certificate. Sometimes service providers will request a fingerprint instead of uploading a SAML certificate.
SHA - 256 Fingerprint	The SHA-256 fingerprint of the SAML certificate. Service providers may request a fingerprint instead of a SAML certificate.
Certificate	The certificate used by the service providers to validate the signature on the SAML response sent by Duo Single Sign-On. Click **Copy certificate** .
SAML Metadata	Service providers use the XML SAML Metadata from Duo Single Sign-On to configure settings. Click the **Download XML** to download the xml file.

Step 7 In **Map attributes** :

a. Select **Email Address** in the **IdP Attribute** field.

b. Enter an attribute name in the **SAML Response Attribute** field (for example, "email").

Note Configuring the Email attribute is optional.

Step 8 In **Role attribute** :

a. Add an **Attribute name** , for example "GroupName".

b. Map **Service Provider's Role** with **Duo groups** .

Step 9 Click **Save** .

The Cyber Vision Center application is integrated with Duo and ready to use SAML for authentication.

What to do next

Configure the Cisco Cyber Vision Center for Duo. See Configure Cisco Cyber Vision Center for Duo .

Configure Cisco Cyber Vision Center for Duo

Enable SSO login on Cisco Cyber Vision Center using Duo as an identity provider.

Before you begin

Obtain these Duo SSO details from Configure Cyber Vision Center application in Duo :

- **Attribute name**
- **SAML Response Attribute**

- **SAML Metadata** xml file
- **Single Sign-On URL**
- **Entity ID**
- **Certificate**
- **Service Provider's Role**

Follow these steps to centrally configure SSO authentication after preparing Duo configuration details.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **External Authentication** > **Single Sign-On** .

Step 2 Click **New Settings** .

Step 3 Enter **Attribute name** in the **Role Attribute** field.

Step 4 Enter **SAML Response Attribute** in the **Email Attribute** field.

Note Configuring the Email attribute is optional.

Step 5 Complete the configuration using one of these methods:

a. Upload the **SAML Metadata** XML file under the **Upload XML file** field.

b. For **Manual Configuration** :

- Enter the **Single Sign-On URL** in the **Identity Provider Single Sign-On (SSO) URL** field.
- Enter the **Entity ID** in the **Identity Provider (Idp) Issuer URL** field.
- Add the **Certificate** in the **X509** field.

Step 6 Select the **Role Mapping** tab.

Step 7 Enter **Service Provider's Role** details in the **Default roles** or **Custom roles** field.

Step 8 Click **OK** .

After you complete the configuration, the **Login with SSO** button appears on the Cyber Vision Center login screen.

What to do next

Use the **Login with SSO** button to test SSO login via Duo.

Sensors

Sensors in Cisco Cyber Vision are devices or applications deployed at strategic points within the industrial network to capture and analyze network traffic.

Sensors communicate with the Cyber Vision Center to send metadata extracted from industrial network traffic, enabling deep packet inspection and network visibility.

Sensor Explorer

The Sensor Explorer is a management interface that enables the administration of sensors monitoring industrial network traffic.

- Supports installation and configuration of sensors.
- Provides visibility into sensor status and network data.
- Facilitates management of both online and offline traffic capture modes.

Sensor Operational Modes

Sensors operate in specific modes depending on the deployment requirements and hardware capabilities:

- **Online mode** : A sensor is placed at a strategic network point to continually capture traffic. Applicable to Cisco IE3400, IE3300 10G, Cisco IC3000, Catalyst 9300, and Cisco IR1101.
- **Offline mode** : A sensor is connected to isolated or difficult-to-access network points to occasionally capture traffic on a USB drive for import into Cisco Cyber Vision. Only applicable to Cisco IC3000.

Filter and Sort the Sensor List

Filtering

Use the Filter button to filter the folders and sensors in the list by label, IP address, version, location, health, and processing status.

Sorting

The sort icons next to the column titles allow you to organize sensors by label, IP address, version, location, health, and processing status in either alphabetical or ascending/descending order. The icons appear when you hover over them or apply them.

Follow these steps to filter sensor list.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Sensor Explorer**.	
Step 2	Click the Filter icon from the top-right corner of the table.	

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	Type in the field or select from the drop-down menu to locate the folder(s) or sensor(s).	
Step 4	Click **Apply**.	

Sensor statuses

Use sensor status indicators to track the enrollment stage of each sensor, check its connection to the Center, and monitor or troubleshoot deployments. Two sensor status types are available.

- **Health status**: Shows the sensor's progress in the enrollment and authorization process.
- **Processing status**: Shows the current state of network data processing and communication between a sensor and the Center.

Table 22: Health status indicators

Indicator	Description
New	The sensor's initial status when first detected. The sensor requests an IP address from the DHCP server.
Request Pending	The sensor has requested a certificate and is waiting for authorization to enroll.
Authorized	The sensor has just been authorized by an administrator or product user. Remains briefly before changing to Enrolled.
Enrolled	The sensor is successfully connected with the Center and has a certificate and private key.
Disconnected	The sensor is enrolled but not connected to the Center (may be offline or there may be a network issue).
Bad Credentials	The sensor is enrolled but credentials to access the Local Manager are not correct.

Table 23: Processing status indicators

Indicator	Description
Disconnected	The sensor is enrolled but not connected to the Center (shut down, problem, or network issue).
Not enrolled	The sensor is not enrolled (Health status is New or Request Pending). You must enroll the sensor to operate it.
Normally processing	The sensor is connected to the Center; data is being sent and processed.

Indicator	Description
Waiting for data	The sensor is connected; the Center has processed all data and is waiting for more to be sent.
Pending data	The sensor is connected; the sensor attempts to send data but the Center is processing other data.

Sensors Features

Provides a comprehensive list of sensor management features accessible through the Sensor Explorer interface to facilitate traffic analysis, configuration, and system maintenance.

The following features are available for managing sensors:

- **Start recording** : Records a traffic capture on the sensor for traffic analysis or troubleshooting.

Note This feature is targeted for short captures only. Performing long captures may cause the sensor overload and packets loss.

- **Move to** : Moves the sensor through different folders. For more information, refer to Organize sensors , on page 88 .
- **Download package** : Provides a configuration file for manual sensor deployment. Only applicable to the Cisco IC3000. Refer to its Installation Guide .
- **Capture Mode** : Sets a filter on a sensor sending data to the Center. Refer to the procedure for Setting a capture mode .
- **Redeploy** : Reconfigures the sensor, such as changing its IP address.
- **Enable IDS** : Enables the SNORT engine embedded in some sensors to analyze traffic using SNORT rules.
- **Reboot** : Reboots the sensor in case of a malfunction.
- **Shutdown** : Triggers a clean shutdown of the sensor from the GUI.

Note After performing a shutdown, you must switch the sensor ON directly and manually on the hardware.

- **Uninstall** : Removes an uninstalled sensor from the list or fully uninstalls a sensor, depending on the model or deployment mode.

Install sensor

Use the Sensor Explorer page to begin installing a sensor.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Sensor Explorer** from the main menu.

Step 2 Select a sensor installation method.

Choose one of the following methods:

- Install a sensor manually.
- Install a sensor through the IOx extension. To use **Install via extension**, you must first install the sensor management extension through the **Extensions** page.
- Capture traffic with an offline sensor. This method applies only to Cisco IC3000.

  For more information about installing a sensor, refer to the corresponding Sensor Installation Guide.

You have accessed the Sensor Explorer page and identified a supported sensor installation method.

Sensor self-update workflow

Cisco Cyber Vision allows sensor updates regardless of the installation method, including updates without the extension, and provides the necessary foundation for sensor self-updates. The self-update feature will be functional only in future releases.

Summary

When the feature is available, sensor self-update automatically updates the sensors that you select.

Workflow

When the feature is available, sensor self-update progresses through the following stages.

1. You select the sensors to update.
2. The Center adds a new job to the sensor queue.
3. Each sensor automatically collects and validates the update file.
4. The sensor restarts with the new version.

Update warnings

In the Cisco Cyber Vision Center on the Sensor Explorer page, you receive an alert to update the sensor. When this occurs, the latest version number appears in red, and a blue arrow with a tooltip indicates the sensor is upgradeable.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Sensor Explorer**.

Step 2 Click the sensor that is upgradeble from the **Label** column.

Step 3 View the right side panel that appears with sensor details.

Step 4 Click **Update**.

Update Sensors

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Senors** > **Sensor Explorer**.

Step 2 Check the checkboxes to select multiple sensors.

Step 3 Click the drop-down arrow of the **More Actions** button.

Step 4 Click **Update sensor**s from the drop-down list.

The **UPDATE SENSORS** pop-up appears.

Step 5 Click **OK** .

During the update, a blue circle appears in the **Update status** column. After the update is complete, the version number turns black, and a green symbol appears in the same column.

View update failure details

If the update is unsuccessful, the **Update Status** column displays a red cross and a detailed message.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Sensor Explorer** from the main menu.

Step 2 Hover over the **red cross** in the **Update Status** column.

The update failure details are displayed.

Manage credentials

Register global credentials in Cisco Cyber Vision after you configure or change them in Local Manager.

When you register global credentials, you enter them once in Cisco Cyber Vision. Cisco Cyber Vision uses them for actions that require them , including installing and updating sensorsthrough the IOx extension.

Only one set of global credentials can be used per Cisco Cyber Vision instance. You cannot use different global credentials for multiple sets of sensors in a single instance. If multiple sensor administrators use global credentials, they must use the same credentials registered in Cisco Cyber Vision. You can use global credentials for one set of sensors while other sensors use their own credentials.

Global credentials are stored in Cisco Cyber Vision but are set at the switch level in Local Manager.

Note If you lose your global credentials, you must refer to switch customer support and documentation.

Before you begin

Configure the global credentials in Local Manager.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Sensor Explorer** from the main menu.

Step 2 Select **Manage Cisco devices**.

Step 3 Select **Manage credentials** from the drop-down list.

The **SET GLOBAL CREDENTIALS** window appears.

Step 4 Enter your **Login** and **Password**.

Step 5 Select **Update**.

Step 6 In the **Install via extension** procedure, select **Use global credentials**.

Cisco Cyber Vision uses the registered global credentials for actions that require them, including installing and updating sensors through the IOx extension.

Organize sensors

Use folders to organize sensors by location, person in charge, or sensor type, such as disconnected sensors.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Sensor Explorer**.

Step 2 Select **Organize**, and select **+ Create folder** from the drop-down list.

Step 3 Enter a name in the **folder name** field.

Step 4 (Optional) Enter values in the **Location** and **Description** fields.

Step 5 Select **Ok**.

A success message appears, and the new folder appears in the sensor list.

Step 6 Select the checkbox for the sensor that you want to move.

Step 7 Select **Move selection to**.

The **Move selection to** pop-up appears.

Step 8 Select the drop-down arrow for the **Destination** field.

Use one of the following options:

- Select the required folder to move the sensor.

- Select **+New folder** to create a folder and move the sensor.
- Select **Root** to move the sensor back to the primary list.

Step 9 Select **Ok**.

After you move a sensor into the folder, its version, health status, and processing status appear on the folder line. If you move a sensor in a disconnected state into the folder, its information appears on the folder line instead of the connected sensor information. Sensor statuses that indicate lower security are prioritized to draw your attention.

Set a capture mode

Set a Capture Mode for a sensor from the **Sensor Explorer** page.

Capture Mode selects which network communications a sensor analyzes.

Note You can also set a capture mode in the installation wizard when enrolling sensors during Center installation. This option is recommended if you already know which filter to set.

Before you begin

Allow SSH connections from the Center to the sensors.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Sensor Explorer**.

Step 2 Select the sensor name in the **Label** column.

The right-side panel appears with the sensor details.

Step 3 Select **Capture mode**.

The **CAPTURE MODE** window appears.

Step 4 Select the radio button for the **Capture Mode** that you want to use.

The sensor uses the selected Capture Mode to determine which network communications it analyzes.

Sensor geolocation data

Sensor geolocation data is the GPS coordinates (longitude and latitude) of CV sensor applications deployed on network devices. This data enables accurate mapping and visualization of the platform hosting the CV sensor application, supporting effective monitoring, management, and optimization of geographically distributed deployments.

GPS coordinates configuration

You can configure GPS coordinates on sensors in two ways, depending on the platform's hardware capabilities:

- Platforms without the capability to gather GPS coordinates by themselves require manual input of the GPS coordinates on the UI. You can set the coordinates on the **Sensor Explorer** page. For more information, see Configure GPS coordinates on sensors, on page 91.
- Platforms with the capability to gather GPS coordinates by themselves can automatically discover and update their GPS coordinates. Once the GPS module is activated on the platform, the sensors will seamlessly display the GPS data received from the GPS module, ensuring the coordinates are always current without further manual intervention. For more information, see Enable the GPS module on the platform, on page 90.

Enable the GPS module on the platform

Activate the GPS module on the platform to continuously transmit GPS data to the CV Center for sensor geolocation.

Use CLI commands on a Cisco router to configure the cellular controller to transmit GPS NMEA (National Marine Electronics Association) data to a specific IP destination over UDP.

Before you begin

- Verify the correct cellular controller interface name and number (For example, Cellular 0/1/0).
- Obtain the Capture VPG IP address and the sensor's Capture IP address (from eth1 of the IOx app).

Follow these steps to enable GPS module on your platform:

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the router using SSH.

Step 2 Enter the privileged EXEC mode.

```
router# enable
Password:
router#
```

Step 3 Enter Global Configuration Mode:

```
router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router(config)#
```

Step 4 Specify the satellite from which GPS data needs to be collected.

```
router(config-if)# lte gps constellation gnss
```

Step 5 Enable GPS on the device.

```
router(config-if)# lte gps nmea
```

Step 6 Configure transmission of GPS NMEA data over UDP:

```
lte gps nmea ip udp <Capture_VPG_IP> <Sensor_Capture_IP> 5555 stream 1
```

Replace <Capture_VPG_IP> and <Sensor_Capture_IP> with the actual IP addresses of your device. 5555 is the port number.

The GPS module begins transmitting NMEA data over UDP to the specified destination, and the CV sensors display current GPS coordinates in the **GPS Coordinates** field. When you hover over the value, an indicator confirms that the sensor is in GPS mode.

What to do next

Verify GPS data reception at the target IP. Confirm that the coordinates are current on the **Sensor Explorer** page.

For more information on enabling the GPS module on a router, see Configuring GPS in the *Cellular Pluggable Interface Module Configuration Guide*.

Configure GPS coordinates on sensors

Manually assign GPS location data to sensors for better geographic mapping and device management.

Configure GPS coordinates on sensors when deploying new sensors on network devices.

Before you begin

- Identify the sensors you want to set or update with GPS coordinates.
- Obtain the correct latitude and longitude values for each sensor location.

Follow these steps to manually set GPS coordinates on sensors:

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin > Sensors > Sensor Explorer**.

Step 2 On the **Sensor Explorer** page, click the sensor whose GPS coordinates you want to set.

Step 3 On the right side, click the pencil icon next to **GPS Coordinates**.

Step 4 In the SENSOR COORDINATES window, enter the latitude and longitude values. Click **Check on map** to verify the entered values.

Step 5 Once the values are verified, click **Add**.

Step 6 (Optional) To update or delete the values, click the pencil icon again.

The GPS coordinates you set appear in the **GPS Coordinates** field. When you hover over the value, an indicator confirms that the coordinates were set manually.

Deploying sensors with deployment tokens

Use Zero Touch Provisioning with third-party tools such as Cisco Catalyst WAN Manager. Refer to the Cisco Catalyst WAN Manager documentation on cisco.com to complete sensor deployment.

On the **Deployment Tokens** page, you can create, edit, enable, disable, and delete deployment tokens for Zero Touch Provisioning.

To access the **Deployment Tokens** page, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Deployment Tokens** from the main menu.

Summary

Zero Touch Provisioning automates Cisco Cyber Vision deployment on batches of sensors by using deployment tokens with third-party tools such as Cisco Catalyst WAN Manager.

Workflow

These stages describe how deployment tokens are used to deploy sensors.

1. You create a deployment phase that groups tokens and specifies their number of uses and expiration time.
2. The application requests a token that is valid for its application type.

   A token contains the application name and a PSK (pre-shared key).
3. After Cisco Catalyst WAN Manager is configured, it deploys sensors and applies parameters that allow each sensor to onboard itself on Center.
4. Sensors present the PSK to Center, and Center then delivers the information necessary for enrollment.
5. Deployment fails if the number of sensors exceeds the number of tokens or if deployment occurs after the expiration time.
6. If deployment fails, you can edit the deployment phase to modify the number of uses and extend the expiration time.

Create deployment tokens

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Deployment Tokens**

The **Deployment Tokens** page appears.

Step 2 Click **Add Tokens**.

The **Add new deployment tokens** panel appears.

Step 3 In the **Add new deployment tokens** panel, enter a name for the deployment phase.

Step 4 Enter a value in **Number of uses** that corresponds to the number of devices to deploy.

Step 5 Set the **Expiration time** for the token.

Step 6 Select the **Enabled** toggle to enable the token and continue the deployment process.

Step 7 Click **Create**.

The deployment phase with tokens for each device type appears.

Note You can view, copy, edit, disable, and delete the token.

What to do next

Refer to Cisco Catalyst WAN Manager documentation on cisco.com to continue and complete sensor deployment.

Templates

A sensor template is a configuration that defines protocol Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) engines and UDP/TCP port mappings for a Cisco Cyber Vision sensor.

You can create and configure sensor templates, then assign them to specific sensors.

- Enable or disable protocol DPI engines.
- Map UDP and TCP ports for packets of each protocol received by the sensor.

Protocol DPI engines

Enable or disable a protocol DPI engine to select which protocols to analyze.

Disable a protocol DPI engine to avoid false positives in Cisco Cyber Vision. A false positive occurs when a protocol appears in the user interface but is not present because other non-standardized protocols can use the same UDP/TCP ports.

Default template

The Default template disables some protocols because they are not commonly used or are specific to fields such as transportation.

The Default template applies to all compatible sensors.

UDP and TCP port mappings

Although UDP/TCP port configurations are mostly standardized, conflicts can occur for field-specific protocols or protocols with limited use. Map UDP/TCP port numbers to send packets to the correct DPI engine for accurate analysis and representation in the user interface.

Sending a protocol packet to the wrong port causes related information to appear in **Security Insights/Flows** without a tag.

Template assignment and deployment

A sensor can be associated with only one template.

Template deployment fails in the following situations:

- The sensor is disconnected.
- The sensor has connection issues.
- The sensor version is too old.

Create a template

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Templates** from the main menu.

Step 2 Select **Add sensor template**.

The **CREATE SENSOR TEMPLATE** window appears.

Step 3 Enter a name for the template.

You can optionally add a description.

Step 4 Click **Next**, then type the protocol that you want to configure in the search bar.

The list of protocol DPI engines and their basic configurations appears.

Step 5 Under the **Port Mapping** column, select **pen** for the protocol, enter the port numbers, and click **OK**.

Note If you have continuous port numbers, you can enter a port range. For example, type 15000-15003 for ports 15000, 15001, 15002, and 15003.

The port number is added to the protocol's default settings.

Step 6 Enable **Displayed modified only** to quickly find the protocol, and click **Next**.

Step 7 Select the checkboxes for the sensors to which you want to apply the template, and click **Next**.

Step 8 Review the template configuration, and click **Confirm**.

The configuration is sent to the sensors. Configuration deployment can take a few moments.

The OPCUA template appears in the template list with its two assigned sensors.

Export templates

Export a template when you need to migrate it to another center.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Templates** .

Step 2 Locate the template that you want to export, then hover over the ellipsis in the **Actions** column.

Step 3 Select **Export** from the drop-down list.

The system downloads the template to a local location.

Import a template

Import a sensor template and apply it to selected sensors.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Templates** .

Step 2 Click **Import sensor template**.

The local system folder opens.

Step 3 Select the template, and then click **Open**.

The system displays the imported template on the **Configuration Template** page.

Step 4 Locate the template, and then hover over the **…** in the **Actions** column.

Step 5 Select **Edit** from the drop-down list.

Step 6 On the **Select sensors** tab, select the sensors to which you want to apply the template.

Step 7 Click **Next**.

Step 8 Verify the details, and then click **Update**.

The template recovers all changes made in the previous center and is applied to the selected sensors.

Management jobs

The **Management jobs** page displays the execution status and progress of deployment tasks for each sensor deployed with the Sensor Management Extension. Some deployment tasks can take several minutes.

The **Management jobs** page is visible only when the Sensor Management Extension is installed in the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

Management job types

Table 24: Management jobs

Job	When the job is launched
Single deployment	When you click **Deploy Cisco device** on the sensor administration page to deploy a new IOx sensor.
Single redeployment	When you click **Reconfigure Redeploy** on the sensor administration page to deploy a sensor that has already been deployed. For example, use this job to change sensor parameters, such as enabling active discovery.
Single removal	When you click **Remove** on the sensor administration page.

Job	When the job is launched
Update all devices	When you click **Update Cisco devices** on the sensor administration page. One job is created for all managed sensors being updated.

Access the Management jobs page

Choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Management jobs** from the main menu.

View failure logs

If a job fails, click the **error icon** to view detailed logs.

PCAP files

A packet capture (PCAP) file is a file format that

- records raw network traffic data captured from a network interface,
- preserves the exact communication packets that are exchanged between various assets, and
- enables network analysis and asset identification when imported into Cyber Vision Center.

PCAP file usage

To analyze traffic from your OT network, upload PCAP files to Cyber Vision Center. Use the Cyber Vision Classic UI to upload PCAP files.

When you import the file, Cyber Vision Center creates and identifies assets and associates them with their properties and communication patterns. You can then view these assets throughout the system, including on the main dashboard.

Upload a PCAP file

Upload a PCAP file to the system to analyze network diagnostic or security information.

Uploading a PCAP file allows you to review and inspect captured packet data using system analysis tools. This is typically performed during troubleshooting or forensic investigations.

Before you begin

- Ensure you have the required permissions to upload files.
- Have the PCAP file ready and accessible from your local system.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **PCAP Upload**.

Step 2 Click **Upload a new file**.

Step 3 Click **Choose a file or drag and drop to upload**. Add the file in the box.

Step 4 Click **Upload** to start the process.

Note The system displays the status for **DPI** and **Snort** during the upload.

If you upload a large file, you can pause the upload. To resume, select the same PCAP file with the browse button and click **Resume**.

After you upload the PCAP file, you can analyze it in the system.

What to do next

- Review the upload confirmation.
- Analyze the uploaded PCAP if needed.

SNMP monitoring information

SNMP protocol in Cisco Cyber Vision is used for remote monitoring purposes. To access the **SNMP Global Configuration** page, choose **Admin** > **SNMP** from the main menu.

- Older SNMP versions are not supported.

Important It is highly recommended to use SNMP version 3. SNMP version 2c is available because many infrastructures still use it; however, its security risks are higher.

Supported SNMP versions

- SNMP V2C
- SNMP V3

Information available through SNMP

- CPU % per core
- Load 0 to 100 (combination of CPU and I/O loads)
- RAM kilobytes
- Swap kilobytes
- Traffic for all physical interfaces (nb bytes in and out/interface since the SNMP service startup)
- Data storage (% - 250G)

- Packets statistics (packets/sec/int)

Configure SNMP

Configure SNMP on a CyberVision Center.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu. choose **Admin** > **SNMP**.

Step 2 Enable **SNMP agent**.

A configuration menu appears.

Step 3 Enter the IP address of the monitoring host in **Monitoring hosts (IPv4)**.

Step 4 Select **Version 3** or **Version 2c**.

Note For security reasons, Cisco recommends SNMP version 3.

If you select **Version 3**, select a value for **Security type** and enter the applicable settings:

- For **NoAuth**, enter a **Username**. Only a username is required; no authentication password is required. The default username is `ics`.
- For **Auth** with **NoPriv**, enter a **Username** and an encrypted password. The default username is `ics`. In **Authentication**, enter the required hash algorithm and its password. The password must be at least 8 characters long.
- For **Auth** with **Priv**, only AES encryption is available. Enter a **Username**, an encrypted password, and the required AES encryption. The default username is `ics`. In **Authentication**, enter the required hash algorithm and its password. The password must be at least 8 characters long. In **Privacy**, enter the AES password. The password must be at least 8 characters long.

If you select **Version 2c**, enter the community string so that the Center can communicate with the monitoring host.

Step 5 Enable **Trap**.

The configuration menu appears.

Step 6 Configure the traps to be delivered.

- If you selected SNMP v3, **Engine ID** (the Center ID) is displayed. Customize it as needed.
- Set the CPU and memory rate limit and threshold values according to your needs.

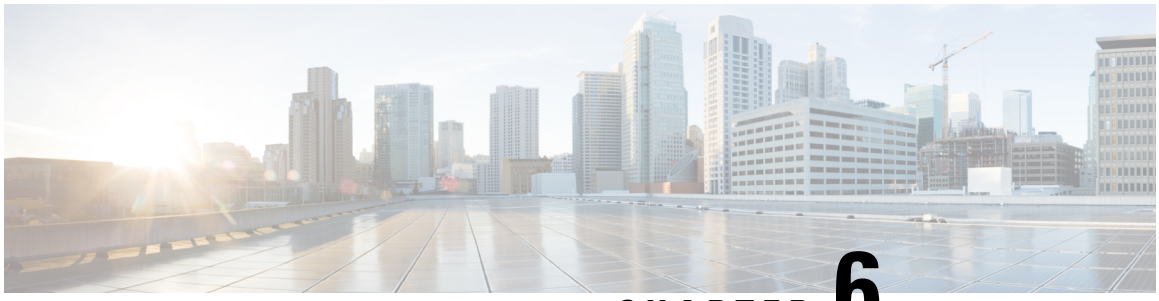
Step 7 Click **Save Configuration**.

SNMP MIB

The following SNMP MIB OID prefixes are implemented in addition to the classical MIB-II system objects, including sysDescription and name.

Table 25: Implemented SNMP MIB OID prefixes

MIB	OID prefix	Description
MIB-2	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1	System
IF-MIB	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1	All physical interfaces
IF-MIB	.1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1	All physical interfaces
HOST-RESOURCES-MIB	.1.3.6.1.2.1.25.1	System
HOST-RESOURCES-MIB	.1.3.6.1.2.1.25.2.3	Storage
HOST-RESOURCES-MIB	.1.3.6.1.2.1.25.3.3	CPU
UCD-SNMP-MIB	.1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4	Memory
UCD-SNMP-MIB	.1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9	Disk
UCD-SNMP-MIB	.1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10	Load
UCD-SNMP-MIB	.1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.11	CPU
UCD-DISKIO-MIB	.1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.15.1	Disk IO



CHAPTER 6

Integrate with Cisco Cyber Vision

- ISE pxGrid , on page 101
- ISE-API, on page 101
- XDR, on page 102
- Secure Remote Access, on page 105
- Cisco In Product Support, on page 109

ISE pxGrid

Cisco Platform Exchange Grid (pxGrid) is an open, scalable data-sharing and threat-control platform that enables seamless integration among multivendor identity, network, security, and asset management systems.

You can configure Cisco ISE pxGrid integration from the **Platform Exchange Grid** page.

To access the **Platform Exchange Grid** page, choose **Admin** > **Integrations** > **ISE - pxGrid** from the main menu.

For more information about this integration, refer to the *Integrating Cisco Cyber Vision with Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE)* manual.

ISE-API

Security Group Tags (SGTs) are 16-bit labels assigned to devices or groups of devices to define their roles and associated security policies within a network.

Using Cisco Cyber Vision, you can map static subnets, network-based groups, or user-defined groups directly to SGTs. A secure, active Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) API connection enables the automatic synchronization of these mappings from Cisco Cyber Vision to Cisco ISE. This integration allows you to effectively enforce TrustSec policies across your network.

To create IP-to-SGT mappings based on group definitions, choose **Admin** > **Integrations** > **ISE – API** from the main menu.

For further details on IP-to-SGT mapping, refer to the *Integrate Cisco Cyber Vision with Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE)* manual.

XDR

The Cisco Cyber Vision XDR integration connects Cisco Cyber Vision with Cisco XDR, a cloud-native, built-in platform that connects the Cisco Secure portfolio with your infrastructure.

Cisco XDR centralizes security events from Cisco software through an API. It can receive and correlate Cisco Cyber Vision events and firewall activities, then present them in dashboards.

The integration can significantly reduce dwell time and human-powered tasks.

The XDR integration enables the following three features in Cisco Cyber Vision:

- Without XDR SSO login, **Investigate in XDR Threat Response** appears on component technical sheets.
- With XDR SSO login, **Report to XDR** appears for certain events on the event calendar page. Use **Report to XDR** to send these events to XDR.
- With XDR SSO login, you can activate the **XDR ribbon** in Cisco Cyber Vision to access its features.

Note SecureX reached end of life on 2024-07-31.

Configure XDR

Configure the XDR integration in Cisco Cyber Vision.

Before you begin

Before you begin, ensure that you have Admin access to Cisco Cyber Vision Center, a Cisco Cyber Vision Center with internet access, and an XDR account with an admin role.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Integrations** > **XDR**.

Step 2 Click the **Region** drop-down list and select a region.

Step 3 Select **Enable XDR** to enable the link.

The control turns red to indicate **Disable XDR**.

You can now use **Investigate in XDR Threat Response**, which appears in the component technical sheet. Complete the remaining steps to install and use the XDR ribbon and **Report to XDR**.

Step 4 In the upper-right corner of the GUI, open the user menu and select **My Settings**.

An **XDR** menu appears on the right side of the **My Settings** page.

Step 5 Click **Log in**.

A **Grant Application Access** popup appears with an authentication code.

Step 6 Click **Verify and Authorize**. In the **Security Cloud Sign On** window that opens, enter **Email** and click **Continue** to grant Cisco Cyber Vision access to **XDR**.

Step 7 Click **Authorize Cyber Vision**.

A **Client Access Granted** popup appears. In **Cisco Cyber Vision Center** > **My Settings**, the **XDR** menu indicates that Cisco Cyber Vision is connected to XDR.

Step 8 Use the **Ribbon status** toggle to enable the XDR ribbon.

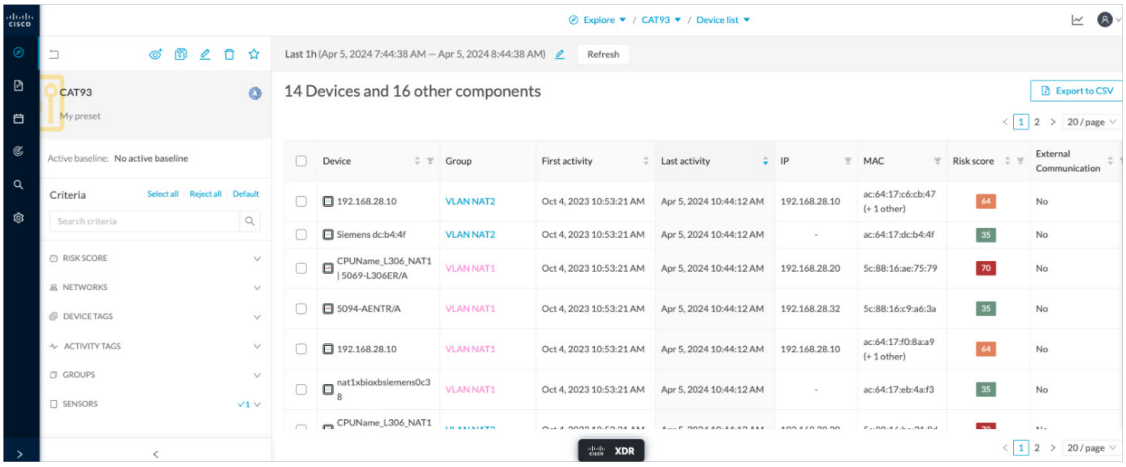
After you enable **Ribbon status**, a message appears.

Step 9 To log out, click **Logout of XDR**, then click **Save settings**.

XDR Ribbon

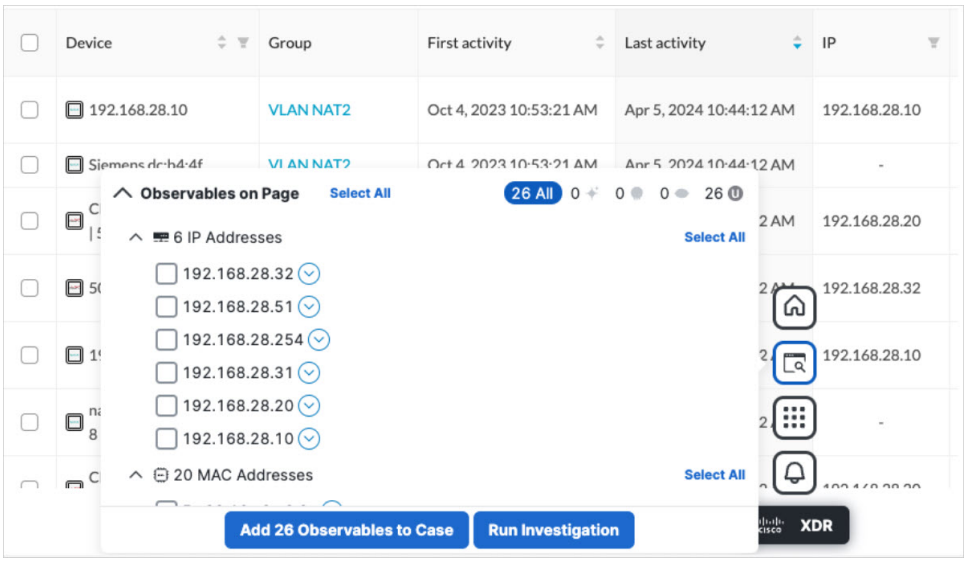
The XDR ribbon appears at the bottom of the Cisco Cyber Vision GUI in the Explore menu once it is configured and activated.

The XDR ribbon in the Device List view:



The Cisco XDR Getting Started Guide explains how to use the XDR ribbon.

For example, to find observables and investigate them in XDR Threat Response, click the **Find Observables** icon like below:



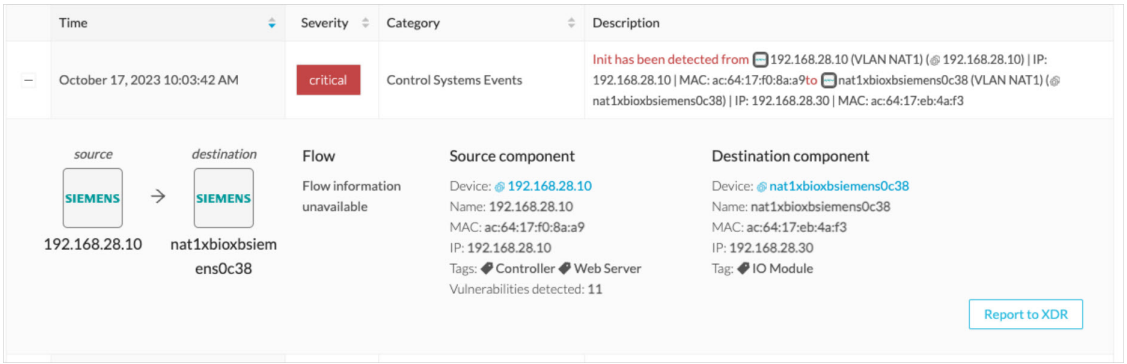
XDR Event Integration

After configuring XDR in Cisco Cyber Vision, the **Report to XDR** button appears for some events on the event calendar page. Selecting this button sends the event to XDR and creates an incident.

The **Report to XDR** button is available for the following event categories:

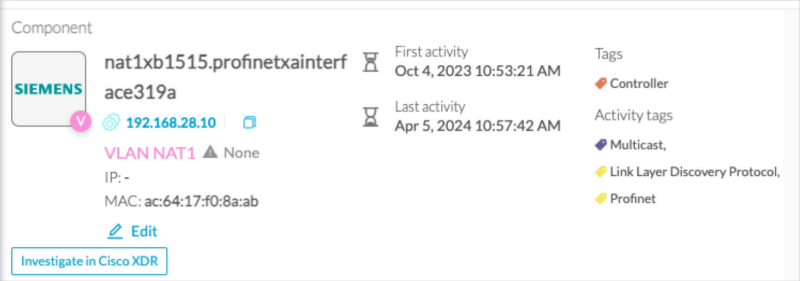
- Anomaly Detection
- Control Systems Events
- Signature Based Detection

Figure 4: Report to XDR button on a Control Systems Event



XDR component button

After you configure XDR in Cisco Cyber Vision, the **Investigate in Cisco Threat Response** button appears on the component's technical sheet. If you use this button, XDR Threat Response investigates the component's IP and MAC addresses.



External resources for XDR integration

Provides the necessary URLs for Cisco XDR integration across different geographic regions to facilitate secure communication.

Center:

North America

- Cisco XDR Platform: https://visibility.amp.cisco.com/iroh/
- Cisco XDR Private Intelligence: https://private.intel.amp.cisco.com/ctia/
- Cisco XDR Automation: https://automate.us.security.cisco.com/api/

Europe

- Cisco XDR Platform: https://visibility.eu.amp.cisco.com/iroh/
- Cisco XDR Private Intelligence: https://private.intel.eu.amp.cisco.com/ctia/
- Cisco XDR Automation: https://automate.eu.security.cisco.com/api/

Asia Pacific, Japan, and China

- Cisco XDR Platform: https://visibility.apjc.amp.cisco.com/iroh/
- Cisco XDR Private Intelligence: https://private.intel.apjc.amp.cisco.com/ctia/
- Cisco XDR Automation: https://automate.apjc.security.cisco.com/api/

Web client:

- conure.apjc.security.cisco.com
- conure.us.security.cisco.com
- conure.eu.security.cisco.com

Secure Remote Access

A secure equipment access solution is a Cisco offering that

- provides secure remote access for operations teams to manage and troubleshoot operational technology assets,

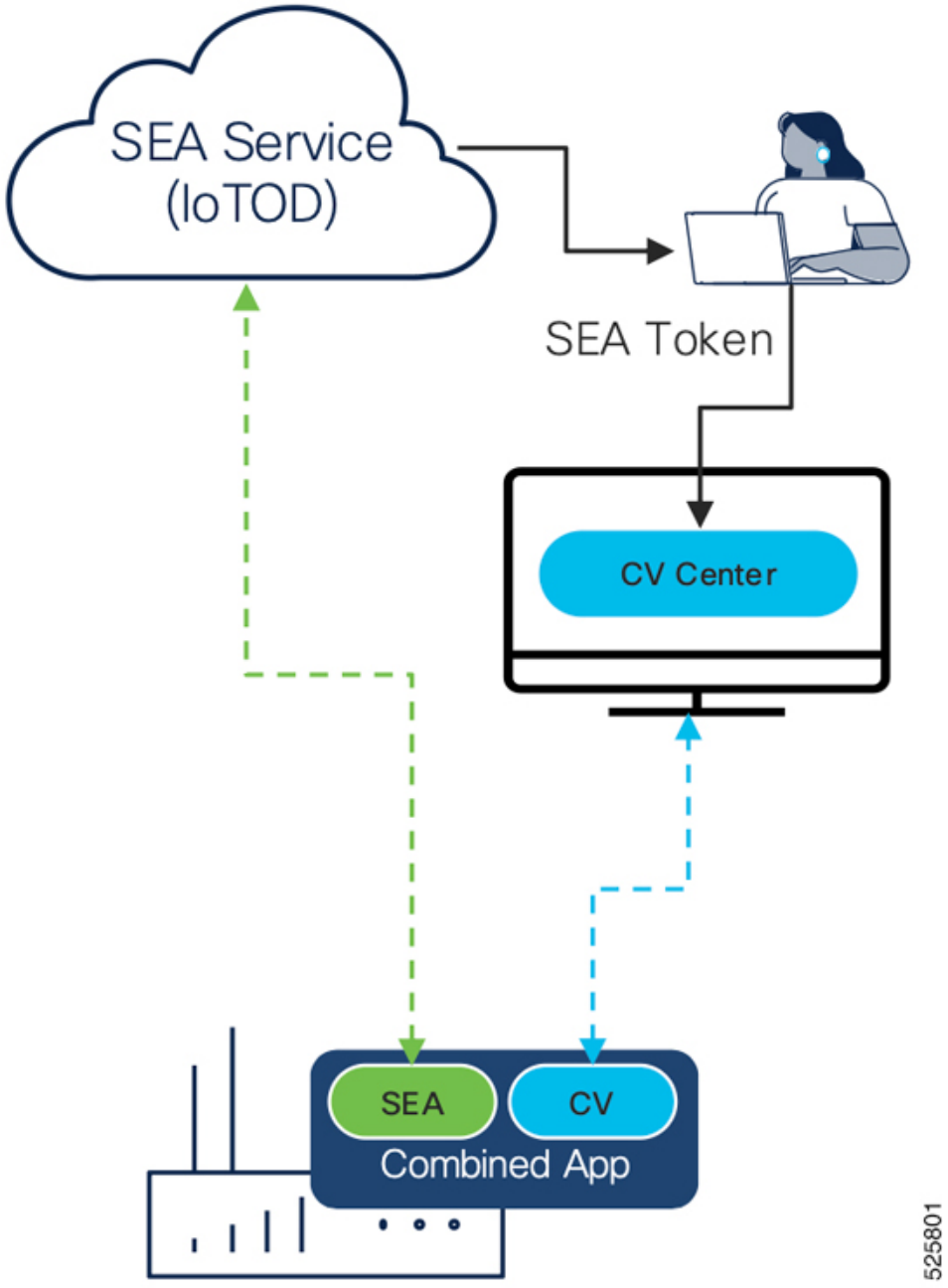
- eliminates the need for costly on-site service visits,
- enables Zero Trust Network Access gateway functionality.

For more details, see the SRA documentation.

Integration with Cyber Vision

You can integrate SRA with Cyber Vision for unified management in the Cyber Vision Center. The integration requires the SRA agent (an IOx application) to run on your network device. You install the SRA agent and the Cyber Vision sensor app with the same workflow. One IOx application packages both runtimes.

Figure 5: Integrate Cyber Vision with SRA



Feature history table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Enable Cyber Vision Center as an SRA Gateway	Release 5.5.x	The Secure Remote Access agent can run directly on the Cyber Vision Center. This setup eliminates the need to host the agent within an IOx application. When you enable the Center as an SRA gateway, you provide secure, remote access to the Center and its network resources through the IoT Operations Dashboard. You do not need direct inbound access.

Integrate Cisco Cyber Vision Center with SRA

Enable SRAmless, unified management of Secure Equipment Access (SRA) and Cisco Cyber Vision through Cisco Cyber Vision Center. The integration simplifies deployment and ongoing management of both components on the same device while keeping their operations separate.

Before you begin

Ensure that you have administrative access to Cisco Cyber Vision Center and tenant administrator access to the SRA organization that you intend to connect with Cisco Cyber Vision.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to Cisco Cyber Vision Center, and then choose **Admin** > **Integrations** > **SRA** from the main menu.

Step 2 On the **SRA** page, in the **Configuration** section, select a region from the drop-down list and click **Connect**.

Step 3 Log in to the **IoT Operations Dashboard** with your IoT OD credentials.

Step 4 On the **IoT Operations Dashboard**, click **Connect**.

Step 5 On the **SRA** page, verify the details in the **Configuration** section.

Step 6 Click **Enable SRA**.

Step 7 (Optional) Click **Validate configuration** to validate the configuration.

A success message appears on the **SRA** page, indicating that SRA is configured.

What to do next

Install the compatible sensors. For more information, refer to the “Install sensors with the sensor management extension” topic in the *Cisco Cyber Vision Sensor Application for Cisco Switches Installation Guide*.

Enable Cyber Vision Center as an SRA Gateway

Configure your Cyber Vision Center as a Secure Equipment Access (SRA) gateway.

Enabling Cyber Vision Center as an SRA gateway removes the need for an external IOx application. This setup offers secure remote support and allows centralized asset management through the IoT Operations Dashboard.

Before you begin

Ensure your Cyber Vision Center is connected to SRA.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to Cyber Vision Center.

Step 2 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Integrations** > **SRA**.

Step 3 (Optional) In the **Center as gateway** section, optionally enter a name for your center.

If you do not add a center name, Cyber Vision Center uses the Center's Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) from **Admin** > **Web Server Certificate**.

Step 4 Click **Enable Center as Gateway**.

- Your Cyber Vision Center contacts the SRA tenant and registers itself as a new SRA agent. Log in to SRA and choose **System Management** > **Network Devices** to view the new agent. The new network device appears in the list.
- Once you enable Center as gateway, a direct link to the IoT OD SRA dashboard becomes available. If you have access to multiple tenants in IoT OD, select the correct tenant to view your new network device.

What to do next

Add new assets to your center as needed. These assets will be reachable through your Center, which now acts as a gateway. You can manage and access other assets directly from the Center. For more information, see Manually Add Assets in the IoT Operations Dashboard (IoT OD) documentation.

Cisco In Product Support

A **Cisco In Product Support** is a virtual assistant that:

- provides customers and partners with a unified self-service experience across multiple support domains,
- offers tools for managing cases, checking bug applicability, troubleshooting hardware, and managing licensing, and
- enables users to connect directly with case owners, managers, or Technical Assistance Center (TAC) duty managers for escalations or assistance.

Feature History

Table 26: Feature History Table

Feature	Release information	Feature description
Cisco In Product Support	Release 5.3.x	Use **Cisco In Product Support** to manage your Cisco support cases and related tasks directly from the Center.

Support capabilities

Cisco In Product Support is designed to simplify and speed up support activities for Cisco customers and partners.

By using a single interface that consolidates multiple support services, you can address technical challenges and manage support team interactions efficiently.

The tool integrates with Cisco's back-end systems to provide up-to-date case tracking, bug search, and device troubleshooting resources.

Support activity examples

- A partner uses **Cisco In Product Support** to submit and track a hardware replacement (RMA) request.
- A customer uses **Cisco In Product Support** to check whether a reported bug affects their installed software version.
- A network engineer uses the self-service troubleshooting function to diagnose hardware issues without opening a formal support ticket.

Access Cisco In Product Support

Open **Cisco In Product Support** to interact with Cisco TAC support from your product.

Cisco In Product Support provides integrated access to Cisco TAC services. You can use **Cisco In Product Support** to open TAC cases, record screens, or upload files directly from your product interface.

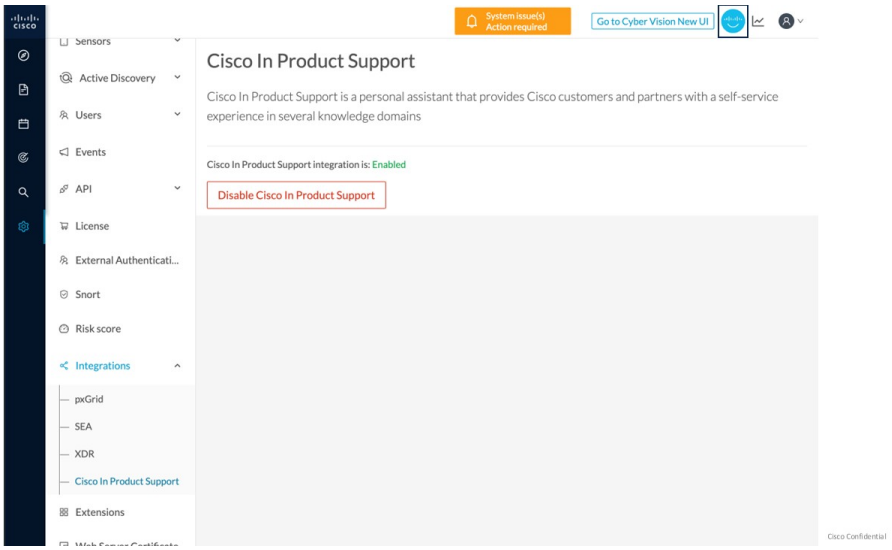
Note The **Cisco In Product Support** integration is enabled by default, and its icon is available on the page.

Before you begin

Ensure that you have a Cisco account with TAC access.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Integrations** > **Cisco In Product Support**.



Step 2 Click **Cisco In Product Support**.

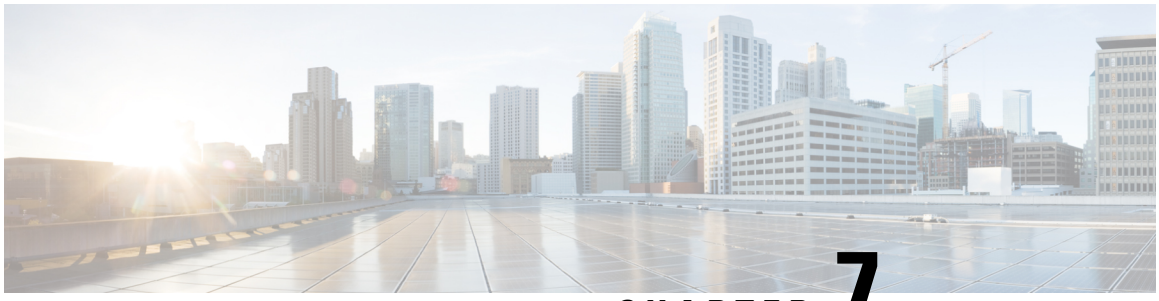
Step 3 Click **Sign In** to enable TAC virtual assistance.

After you enable Cisco In Product Support, you can:

- Open support cases with **Open Cisco Support Case**.
- Record your screen with **Record Screen**.
- Upload files with **Upload Local File**.

What to do next

To generate and upload diagnostics, select **System Statistics**.



CHAPTER 7

Maintain and Monitor Cisco Cyber Vision

- Monitored presets, on page 113
- Center shutdown/reboot, on page 117
- Upgrade with a combined update file, on page 117
- Syslog configurations, on page 119
- Database import and export, on page 120
- Update the Knowledge DB, on page 121
- Certificate fingerprints, on page 121
- Disable Cisco Cyber Vision telemetry, on page 122
- Reset to Factory Defaults, on page 122
- Snort, on page 123
- Risk Score, on page 126
- Cisco Cyber Vision extensions, on page 127

Monitored presets

A monitored preset is a preset that is monitored against a baseline. To monitor your network using Cisco Cyber Vision Center, you must set up monitored presets.

On the **Explore** page, you can select a preset to view the network data that matches the preset definition. You can also export the data as a PDF file.

Presets

A preset is a customizable view that allows you to focus on specific subsets of network data. A preset filters network data based on defined criteria and gives you a focused view of an organizational network for quick, meaningful analysis.

The parameters that you can configure for a preset include:

- Time
- Risk score range
- Networks, by IP subnets or VLAN IDs
- Device tags
- Activity tags

- Groups
- Sensors

Baselines

A baseline is a snapshot of a preset. It is the reference point against which network behavior is periodically compared to detect network deviations or anomalies, such as new devices, altered communications, or unusual activities that may indicate security issues or operational problems.

Multiple baselines for a preset

You can create multiple baselines for a preset to monitor various known states of your network.

For example, network activity baselines may differ for weekdays and weekends. Create two baselines for these scenarios, and activate the baseline that accurately monitors your network on any given day.

To activate one of multiple baselines for a monitored preset, refer to Configure monitored presets, on page 114.

Create a baseline

Establish a baseline for a preset to monitor and track network activity in Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

Follow these steps to create a baseline for a preset.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, select **Explore**.

Step 2 Select the Create baseline icon for a preset from one of the following locations:



- The preset dashlet listed on the **Explore** page.
- The preset details page displayed when you select a preset dashlet.

Step 3 Enter a name and description for the preset.

Step 4 Click **Create**.

The baseline is created. You can view it from the **Monitor** page in Cisco Cyber Vision Center, where all available baselines are displayed and categorized by their respective presets.

Configure monitored presets

Configure a monitored preset to define the interval for checking the network and the types of event differences for which you want to view alerts.

Any differences between the selected baseline and the current network status result in alerts that you can review and acknowledge.

Before you begin

A monitored preset is a preset with a baseline. Refer to Create a baseline, on page 114.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, select **Monitor**.

Step 2 For each monitored preset that you want to configure, click the vertical ellipsis, then select **Monitored preset settings**.

Step 3 Configure the monitored preset.

a) Enter the monitoring interval in seconds.
b) If you created more than one baseline for the preset, select the baseline that you want to activate in the **Monitored baseline** field.
c) In the **Events severity** section, select the severity level for alerts generated for each event type.
d) In the **Advanced settings** section, select the component, property, and activity differences for which you want to view alerts.
e) Click **OK**.

Manage monitored preset differences

Acknowledge or report a single monitored preset difference entry.

Acknowledge an entry to mark a reported event as normal for the network. Report an entry to identify a reported event as an anomaly and create an event in Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

After you select a baseline on the **Monitor** page, you can use the following bulk-management options:

- To acknowledge all differences across the components and activities, click the check mark in the left pane.
- To acknowledge or report multiple, specific differences in the components or activities listings, select the entries and then select **Acknowledge Selection** or **Report Selection**.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, select **Monitor**.

Step 2 In the **What changed** area, select the baseline that you want to examine for a monitored preset.

Step 3 View the reported differences.

Differences are reported based on one of the following categories:

- New components
- New activities

Step 4 To view the communication flows that may have caused the reported difference, click an entry to view its details, and then click the **Investigate with flows** link.

Step 5 In the components list, click an entry to view its details.

You can choose from the following four options:

Table 27: Component actions

Action	Definition
Acknowledge Component	You can enter a message explaining your choice for reference. You have two acknowledgement options: • **Acknowledge and include**: Retain this alert and receive new alerts if something new happens with this component or activity. • **Acknowledge and keep warning**: Delete this alert and receive new alerts if the same event repeats.
Ack. with related activities	You can enter a message explaining your choice for reference. Select **Acknowledge and include** to retain the alert and receive alerts for any new events for the component and its activities.
Report component	You must enter a message explaining your choice for reference. You continue to receive alerts if the anomaly is detected again. Select **Report component** to create an event report for this anomaly.
Show details	View device tags and properties.

Step 6 In the activities list, click an entry to view its details.

You can choose from the following three options:

Table 28: Activity actions

Action	Definition
Acknowledge activity	Acknowledge the reported event as normal for the network. You can enter a message explaining your choice for reference. Two acknowledgement options are available: • **Acknowledge and include**: Retain this alert and receive alerts if something new happens with this component or activity. • **Acknowledge and keep warning**: Delete this alert and receive a new alert if the same event repeats.
Report activity	You must enter a message explaining your choice for reference. You continue to receive alerts if the anomaly is detected again. Select **Report activity** to create an event report for this anomaly.
Show details	View activity tags and variables.

Center shutdown/reboot

A center shutdown/reboot capability is a Cisco Cyber Vision feature that enables administrators to trigger a safe shutdown or reboot of the Center.

Use the **Reboot**function to resolve minor bugs, including system overload events, without requiring a full shutdown.

You can access the center shutdown/reboot capability from the Cisco Cyber Vision main menu by navigating to **Admin** > **System**.

Upgrade with a combined update file

Use a combined update file to update the Cisco Cyber Vision Center and applicable sensors.

Version releases include a Cisco Cyber Vision Manual Update Center update file.



Important Rolling back to an earlier Cisco Cyber Vision version is not supported.

Use the SHA512 checksum provided by Cisco to verify that the downloaded file is healthy.

Procedure

Step 1 Retrieve the Cisco Cyber Vision combined update from cisco.com.

Step 2 On Windows, open a shell prompt, such as Windows PowerShell, and run the following command to retrieve the file checksum:

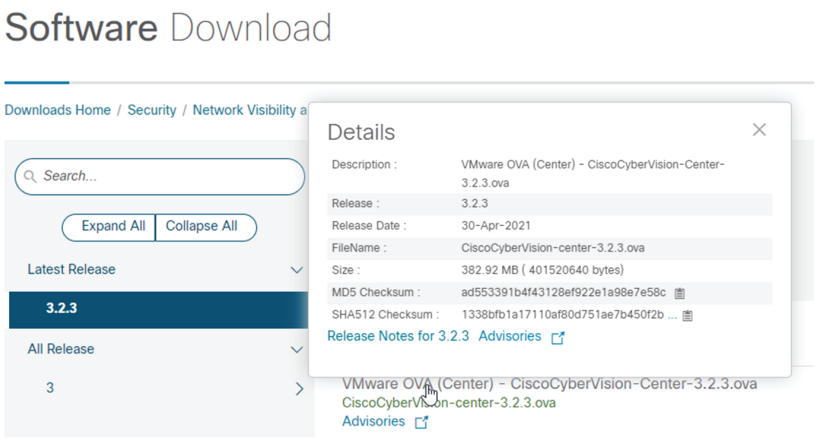
Example:

```
Get-FileHash .\CiscoCyberVision-<TYPE>-<VERSION>.<EXT> -Algorithm SHA512 | Format-List
```

```
PS C:\Users\[redacted]> Get-FileHash .\Downloads\CiscoCyberVision-center-3.2.3.ova -Algorithm SHA512 | Format-List

Algorithm : SHA512
Hash      : 1338BFB1A17110AF80D751AE7B450F2B29CCB4CB54F550F38B8E6B4236865EC9EDF7773FD05D1055C7F1EF76E68C2B8A96CFE69AB
            1B622E4B0BB8EBB9E94DB16
Path      : C:\Users\[redacted]\Downloads\CiscoCyberVision-center-3.2.3.ova
```

Step 3 On cisco.com, hover over the file and copy the SHA512 checksum.



Step 4 Compare the two checksums.

- If the checksums are identical, the file is healthy.
- If the checksums do not match, download the file again.
- If the checksums still do not match, contact Cisco support.

Step 5 Log in to Cisco Cyber Vision.

Step 6 Choose **Admin** > **System** from the main menu, and then click **System update**.

Step 7 Select the `CiscoCyberVision-update-combined-<VERSION>.dat` update file.

Step 8 Confirm the update.

As the Center and sensors update, a holding page appears. When the update is complete, select Center **Reboot**. You are logged out.

Step 9 Log in to Cisco Cyber Vision.

If sensors were offline when the update occurred, repeat this procedure until all sensors update.

Syslog configurations

A syslog configuration is a network logging setup that

- forwards Cyber Vision events and alerts to an external syslog server,
- enables integration with Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) platforms, and
- supports Common Event Format (CEF) for standardized message structure.

Table 29: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Non-CEF syslogs support removed	Release 5.3.x	You can no longer use non-CEF syslog formats with Cyber Vision Center. When you upgrade to Cisco Cyber Vision Center Release 5.3.x, any existing syslog connections that use non-CEF formats are automatically updated to CEF formats.

Configure syslog

Enable forwarding of Cyber Vision events and alerts to an external syslog server to integrate with a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system.

To configure syslog, follow these steps:

Before you begin

- Ensure you have administrator access to Cyber Vision Center.
- Confirm that the external syslog server is accessible. Obtain the host IP address, port, and the required protocol.
- If secure communication is required, ensure you have the P12 certificate from your SIEM administrator.
- Recent syslog format changes:
  - **Standard** and **RFC3164** formats are deprecated.
  - **Standard/CEF** is now named **CEF**.
  - **RFC3164/CEF** is now named **CEF Extended Time Precision**.

Note If the deployment had **Standard** or **RFC3164** formats configured, version 5.3.x setup migrates the configuration to CEF.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **System**.

Step 2 Click **Configure** in the **Syslog configuration** menu.

Step 3 Select **Protocol**.

Note If secure communication is required, select **TCP + TLS** and import the P12 certificate.

Step 4 Enter the syslog server **Host** IP address and **Port** that are accessible from Cyber Vision Center.

Step 5 Select the required **Format**.

- **CEF**: This format, based on the Common Event Format (CEF) standard, sends events with second-precision timestamps.
- **CEF Extended Time Precision**: This format, based on the Common Event Format (CEF) and an extended syslog header, sends events with millisecond-precision timestamps.

Step 6 Save the configuration.

Cyber Vision Center sends events from the Classic UI to syslog with 'Version Number = 1.0.' It sends alerts from the New UI to syslog with 'Version Number = 2.0.

What to do next

To configure notifications for specific alert types, see "Enable or disable syslog notifications for alert types" in the *Cisco Cyber Vision New UI Administrator Guide*.

To export events using syslog, see "Configure event export to syslog (Classic UI)" in the *Cisco Cyber Vision Syslog Notification Format Configuration Guide*.

Database import and export

The Import/Export feature is a system administration tool that allows for the management of the Cisco Cyber Vision database.

- Supports database backups for industrial network data.
- Facilitates database transfers between different **Center** instances.
- Retains network data, events, users, and customizations such as groups and component names.

Database management

To access the **Import/Export** page, choose **Admin** > **System** from the main menu.

Following are constraints and requirements for database operations:

- Database export size is limited to 2 GB to prevent performance issues.
- If the database exceeds 2 GB, connect via SSH and use the `sbs-db dump` command.
- Only configurations created in the Cisco Cyber Vision GUI persist during transfers.
- When changing a **Center** , perform a basic configuration of the new Center before reconfiguring Cisco Cyber Vision. Refer to the corresponding Center Installation Guide.

Note The **Import** process may take one hour for big databases. Refresh the page to check that the import remains active (i.e., no error message).

Update the Knowledge DB

Update the internal Cisco Cyber Vision database that contains recognized vulnerabilities, icons, and threats.

Important To remain protected against vulnerabilities, always update the Knowledge DB in Cisco Cyber Vision as soon as possible after notification of a new version.

Procedure

Step 1 Download the latest.db file available from cisco.com.

Step 2 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **System**.

Step 3 Click **Import a Knowledge DB** under the **Knowledge DB** field.

Step 4 Select the file, and then click **Open** to upload the file.

Importing the new database rematches your existing components against any new vulnerabilities and updates the network data.

Certificate fingerprints

A certificate fingerprint is a unique identifier that

- identifies a digital certificate,
- verifies the authenticity of certificates during enrollment and renewal, and

- enables secure communication between Global Centers and synchronized Centers.

Validity and renewal

Use the fingerprint during enrollment with a Global Center or when updating after certificate renewal. The fingerprint validates the certificate and authorizes secure connectivity with remote hosts. For more information on Global Center, see Information and characteristics.

Certificates are valid for 2 years. Upon expiration, renewal and fingerprint exchange typically occur automatically. If automatic renewal fails, perform a manual renewal and provide the new fingerprint to the Global Center. This action restores enrollment and connectivity statuses in the Global Center. See the the Centers Installation Guides for detailed instructions.



Note Always ensure the fingerprint matches the current certificate to maintain secure connections.

Disable Cisco Cyber Vision telemetry

Telemetry monitors your system and provides anonymous diagnostics and usage data to help Cisco understand and enhance product usage. Telemetry data communication occurs as HTTPS traffic through Port 443 with connectdna.cisco.com.

Telemetry is enabled by default.

Follow these steps to disable Cisco Cyber Vision telemetry.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **System**.

Step 2 Under **Telemetry Collection**, click the **ON** toggle.

The toggle turns **OFF**.

Reset to Factory Defaults

The **Reset to Factory Defaults** is a system recovery operation that reverts the application to its initial state.

- Requires *as a last resort* usage after all other troubleshooting attempts fail.
- Deletes GUI configuration, sensor data, and sensor configurations.
- Persists root password, certificates, and basic configuration settings.

Impact on system defaults

To access the **Reset** function, choose **Admin** > **System** from the main menu.

A **Reset to Factory Defaults** deletes the following:

- Some Center configuration data elements.
- The GUI configuration (such as user accounts, the setup of event severities, etc.).
- Data collected by the sensors.
- The configuration of all known sensors (such as IP addresses, capture modes, etc.).

Note Get help from product support before proceeding.

Post-Reset Behavior

After a **Reset to Factory Defaults** occurs, the GUI refreshes with the installation wizard. See the corresponding Center Installation Guide .

Snort

A Snort instance is a network intrusion detection system (NIDS) that

- analyzes network traffic for malicious activity using a rule matching engine,
- applies a set of rules that characterize potentially harmful network activity, and
- integrates with Cisco Cyber Vision to provide real-time intrusion detection alerts and management.

Table 30: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Enable or disable Snort on a Center DPI interface	Release 5.3.x	You can enable or disable Snort IDS or IPS on a Cisco Cyber Vision Center DPI interface. Previously, Snort was always enabled by default and could not be changed.

Additional reference information

- Cisco Cyber Vision can run the Snort engine on the Center and compatible sensors. The Center manages rule configuration and distribution. It also intercepts alerts for display in the GUI.
- Snort is disabled by default on sensors. To enable it, activate features of the Intrusion Detection System (IDS). See Enable IDS on a sensor.
- On the Center's Deep Packet Inspection (DPI), Snort is enabled by default.

- Snort is available on the following Cisco devices:
  - Cisco IC3000 Industrial Compute Gateway
  - Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches
  - Cisco IR8340 Integrated Services Router Rugged
  - It is also available by default on the Center DPI.

Snort rulesets and rule categories

The Snort rules are organized into two main rulesets: the Community ruleset and the Subscriber ruleset.

Community ruleset

- Distributed freely and certified by Talos, including rules contributed by the open source community and integrators.
- Represents a subset of the full ruleset available to subscribers.
- Does not include the most recent Snort rules and does not guarantee coverage against the latest threats.

Subscriber ruleset

- Contains all rules released by the Talos Security Intelligence and Research Team.
- Provides rapid access to the newest rules and early coverage of exploits and vulnerabilities.
- Remains aligned with ongoing Talos research for maximum detection capability.
- Requires Advantage licensing and an IDS sensor license for each enabled sensor.

Snort rules are organized into categories, each targeting a specific threat type or platform.

Table 31: Rule categories

Category	Description
Browser	Detects vulnerabilities in major browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer) and browser plugins such as ActiveX.
Deleted	Contains deprecated or replaced rules.
Experimental–DoS	Rules targeting Denial of Service (DoS) activities such as TCP SYN flooding or DNS/HTTP flooding.
Experimental–Scada	Detects attacks on industrial control system assets.
Exploit–Kit	Tailored to identify exploit kit activities.
File	Addresses vulnerabilities in various file types (executables, Microsoft Office, images, Java, PDF, etc.).

Category	Description
Malware–Backdoor	Identifies traffic to known backdoor command channels.
Malware–CNC	Detects botnet command and control activity (call home, data exfiltration, download of dropped files).
Malware–Other	Covers other malicious tools or miscellaneous malware activity.
Misc	Rules address protocol-specific threats, policy violations such as spam and unwanted applications, and indicators not categorized elsewhere.
OS–Other	Looks for vulnerabilities in various operating systems (Linux, mobile OS, Solaris, etc.).
OS–Windows	Targets vulnerabilities in Windows operating systems.
Server–Other	Deals with vulnerabilities in multiple server types (web servers, database servers, mail servers, etc.).
Server–Webapp	Pertains to attacks against server-based web applications.

Snort rules management features

The Snort rules management system in Cisco Cyber Vision Center includes these features:

Table 32: Snort rules management

Feature	Description
Snort community rules	Snort community rules are set by default in the Cyber Vision Center.
Subscriber rules	Click **Use Subscriber Rules** from the **Admin** > **Snort** page to enable snort subscriber rules (requires Advantage and intrusion detection system (IDS) sensor licenses).
Category-based management	Enable or disable entire rule categories via the GUI.
Direct rule file download	Download rule files per category from the interface.
Individual rule control	Enable or disable specific rules within categories, independent of category status. In the downloaded rule files, locate the rule and get the sid (signature id). Go to **Admin** > **Snort** and enter it in the **Rule sid** and click **Disable** or **Enable**.

Feature	Description
Custom rule import	Import and manage user-created rules via the **IMPORT CUSTOM RULES FILE** function from the **Admin** > **Snort** page.
Rule synchronization	Apply synchronized rule sets to sensors using the **Synchronize rules on sensors** feature from the **Admin** > **Snort** page.
Reset to default	Click **RESET TO DEFAULT** from the **Admin** > **Snort** page to restore the entire rule configuration to factory defaults and remove all custom rule files.

Enable IDS on a sensor

Enable Intrusion Detection System (IDS) on a compatible Cisco sensor to activate Snort-based intrusion detection.

Use this task to activate Snort's intrusion detection capabilities on a supported Cisco sensor for network security monitoring.

Before you begin

Ensure that your sensor is one of the following compatible devices: Cisco IC3000 Industrial Compute Gateway; Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switch; Cisco IR8340 Integrated Services Router Rugged; or Center DPI Interface.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Admin** > **Sensors** > **Sensor Explorer**.

Step 2 Select the sensor on which you want to enable IDS.

Step 3 Click **Enable IDS**.

IDS is active on the selected sensor. Snort monitors network traffic for threats.

What to do next

If required, you can disable Snort's intrusion detection capabilities. To do this, select the sensor and select **Disable IDS**.

Risk Score

The Risk score is a configuration setting that allows you to set up the time range used for risk score computation.

- Enables selection of predefined time ranges including 30 days or 7 days.
- Supports custom time ranges with a minimum duration of one day.
- Triggers hourly computation based on the configured activity window.

You can configure the risk score by navigating to **Admin** > **Risk score** in the system interface.

For more information about risk scores, see the Risk Score Concept .

Cisco Cyber Vision extensions

A Cisco Cyber Vision extension is an optional add-on to the Center that provides additional features, such as the management of new device types, additional detection engines, or integrations with external services.

From the **Extensions** page, you can manage Cisco Cyber Vision extensions.

Available extension

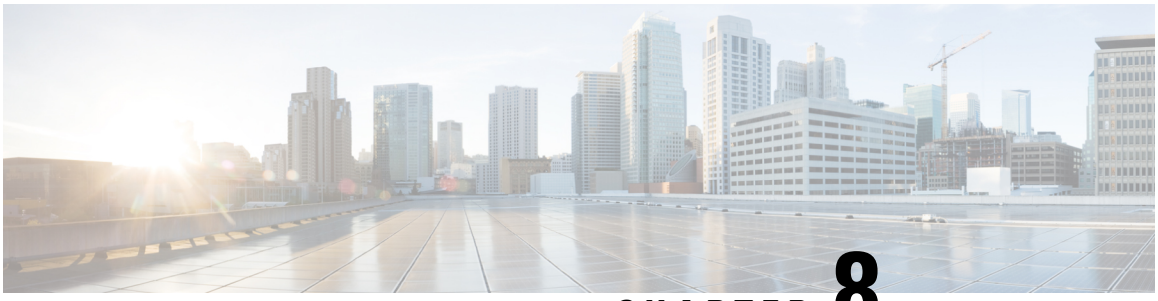
Currently, the following extensions are available:

- Cyber Vision sensor management

  For more information about this extension and how to use it, refer to Sensors.

- Cyber Vision Reports Management

  For more information about this extension and how to use it, refer to Reports.



CHAPTER 8

Cyber Vision New UI

- Cyber Vision New UI, on page 129
- Assets, on page 130
- Organization hierarchies, on page 133
- Vulnerabilities, on page 134
- Communication maps, on page 139
- Asset clustering, on page 145
- Alerts, on page 148
- Syslog notification details for alert types, on page 157
- Filters, on page 158
- Network definitions, on page 160
- Sensor management frameworks, on page 162
- System settings, on page 166
- Use Cases, on page 170

Cyber Vision New UI

A Cyber Vision New UI is an asset-based user interface that

- organizes information around assets, which is a clearer representation of physical equipment, instead of discrete components or device entries,
- aggregates multiple network identities (including interfaces, IP addresses, and MAC addresses) that belong to the same physical equipment, and
- prioritizes the most relevant information, such as asset name, type, and version, to help users stay focused and reduce clutter.

User roles for the Cyber Vision Center New UI are defined in the Classic UI **Admin** > **Users** > **Role Management**.

Table 33: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
New UI	Release 5.3.x	Cisco Cyber Vision Center offers New UI that comprises simplified, structured views of assets, vulnerabilities, and alerts. The New UI includes a new method for automatically grouping assets using AI-based clustering. Click **Go to Cyber Vision New UI** in the top banner of your Center to get started.

Key differences between Classic UI and New UI

The Classic UI focuses on technical entities such as components and devices. Users need to manually define presets, such as baselines or monitoring sets. They often manage separate entries for each network identity, which results in complexity and confusion.

The Cyber Vision New UI connects the physical industrial environment and its digital representation. It visually groups all elements associated with a single physical equipment. Examples include production line equipment or customer installations.

Table 34: Contrast table

Feature	Classic UI	New UI
Entity focus	Components, devices	Assets—representation of physical equipment
Information grouping	Each network identity shown as a separate item	Multiple identities grouped by asset
User effort	Requires manual preset definitions	Provides automatic aggregation to improve clarity
Information display	Shows all details, often overwhelming	Displays only the most relevant attributes of each asset.

Assets

An asset is a network entity that

- serves as a core physical component within an industrial network, such as a programmable logic controller (PLC), a switch, a controller, or a server,
- may represent one or more modules with distinct identifiers, which may include serial number, reference, or type, even when MAC and IP addresses overlap; and
- is defined, categorized, and managed according to established rules in Cisco Cyber Vision to ensure effective asset inventory and operations.

Modular assets: If an asset is modular, such as a chassis with multiple modules, its summary shows details including slot, model name, type, firmware version, and serial number. Each module, such as a CPU, communication module, or I/O module, appears as a separate block in the chassis view.

Table 35: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Custom properties	Release 5.5.x	Add custom properties to Cisco Cyber Vision assets. You can view, add, and edit these properties, with strict validation rules enforced to maintain data integrity.
Search bar	Release 5.3.x	New UI contains a search bar in the global top banner. You can search for an asset by name, IP address, or MAC address.
Asset list CSV enhancements	Release 5.3.x	The CSV that you download from Cyber Vision Center includes a column that lists the sensors that have detected assets.

Asset interfaces

Assets use different network interfaces to communicate within the network. Interfaces may include MAC addresses, IP addresses, VLAN IDs, or combinations of these. The system collects interface properties from network traffic. It selects one interface as the primary interface for visualizations. If multiple interfaces exist, you can change which interface is primary. The asset list shows both the primary and additional interfaces for each asset.

Asset data management

The table presents the main functions available for managing asset data in the **Assets** page. It describes the specific capabilities and behavior of each function.

Function	Description
Use widgets to filter assets table	The widgets at the top of the Assets page allow you to filter data in the asset table. You can select any of these widgets to display the corresponding data: • Active Alerts • Vulnerabilities • Discovered in last 7 days • Discovered in last 30 days

Function	Description
Delete assets	By default, the system deletes assets removed from the production line after 30 days. You can manually delete assets detected due to misconfiguration. If sensors detect the assets again, the system may re-add them to the inventory.
Search for assets	Enter at least three characters from an asset's name, IP address, or MAC address in the search bar to quickly locate details.
Export	Export all asset data to a CSV file. The export includes asset IDs so you can distinguish assets with the same name.
Filter asset data	Select **Assets** and use one of the these methods to manage the asset table: • Click **Focus** to sort the asset table by **Default**, **Network**, or **Security**. • Access the table settings menu to show or hide columns as needed.

Add custom properties to an asset

Custom properties feature allows you to add any custom property without content limitation on assets apart from current asset information.

Add custom properties such as:

- owner name,
- email, or
- contact number

to individual assets for enhanced metadata management and operational efficiency.

Asset-level custom properties allow you to include information that is not inherited from the network, giving you granular control over asset metadata.

You cannot edit custom properties that you set for a network from the assets. Setting the custom property value at the network level overrides the value set at the asset level.

Before you begin

- Ensure you have the **Assets** permission with read/write access.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, click **Assets**.

Step 2 Click the asset that you want to add custom properites to.

Step 3 On **Custom Properties**, click **Add/Edit**.

Step 4 Enter a custom key and its corresponding value.

Example:

To add an owner name for an asset, set the key to "Owner" and the value to the owner's name.

To add multiple custom properties, repeat this step for each key-value pair.

Step 5 Click **Save**.

Organization hierarchies

Organization hierarchies are structural models that

- group assets, sensors, and data sources within Cisco Cyber Vision Center,
- arrange those entities in a hierarchical tree of levels (nodes), and
- enable granular organization, management, and access control across multiple subdivisions.

Hierarchy management

- Each node in the hierarchy is a level.
- The system defines the Global level and places it at the top of the hierarchy. You cannot delete this level.
- You can add, edit, or delete levels. However, if a level contains child levels or assigned entities such as sensors or PCAPs, the system prevents deletion.
- The system supports nesting up to five sub-levels; after this limit, no additional levels can be added.
- You can add, edit, or delete levels in the hierarchy through **Configuration** > **Organization Hierarchy**.

Assign multiple PCAP files to an organization hierarchy

Before you begin

- Confirm you have appropriate permissions to assign PCAP files.
- Ensure the required PCAP files have already been uploaded.

Assign multiple packet capture (PCAP) files to an organization hierarchy to enable automated asset creation in Cisco Cyber Vision.

Use this task to organize and manage multiple PCAP files for asset management within an organization hierarchy.

Follow these steps to assign multiple PCAP files to the organization hierarchy:

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **PCAPs**.

Step 2 Select the PCAP files you want to assign to an organization hierarchy.

Step 3 Click **Assign Selected to Organization Hierarchy**.

Step 4 Choose the appropriate organization hierarchy.

Step 5 Click **Assign**.

The selected PCAP files are assigned to the chosen organization hierarchy, automatically initiating asset creation in Cisco Cyber Vision.

Each PCAP initiates asset creation in Cisco Cyber Vision.

Vulnerabilities

A vulnerability is a system weakness that

- enables attackers to gain unauthorized access or perform malicious actions,
- results from flaws in system design, implementation, or configuration, and
- requires mitigation through security measures to prevent exploitation.

Feature history table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Bulk vulnerability acknowledgment for assets	Release 5.5.x	You can now acknowledge or unacknowledge multiple vulnerabilities at once from the asset vulnerability table. This change removes manual processing, saving time for asset security.
Asset vulnerability insights in New UI	Release 5.5.x	Cyber Vision Center matches asset properties against the knowledge database to detect vulnerabilities. You can view the matched asset properties in the New UI. This process provides clear, actionable insights into your security posture.

Vulnerability detection in Cyber Vision Center

Cyber Vision Center detects vulnerabilities on assets by matching their properties (such as vendor, reference, and firmware version) against a knowledge database of detection rules. This database regularly receives updates from external sources such as Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), device manufacturers, and leading industry partners (e.g., Schneider and Siemens).

Key attributes of vulnerability detection:

- The vulnerability detection process is automated and relies on the latest rule database updates.
- Viewing asset vulnerability information allows security teams to assess risk exposure and prioritize remediation efforts.

To view the asset properties used for vulnerability detection in the system:

- From the main menu, choose **Assets**.
- Select the asset with vulnerabilities.
- Click **Vulnerabilities** and select the relevant vulnerability.

Vulnerability scores

Vulnerability scores indicate the potential risk level and impact associated with specific vulnerabilities. Vulnerability scores include the following scoring systems.

Cisco Security Risk Score (CSRS)

The Cisco Security Risk Score, which is powered by Cisco Vulnerability Management, is represented on a scale from 0 to 100.

CSRS quantifies the risk of a vulnerability by looking beyond technical severity to determine how real-world attackers are leveraging the vulnerability in the wild, if at all. The score considers vulnerability and threat variables, including predictive modeling to forecast the weaponization of vulnerabilities, the availability of recorded exploits or exploit kits, the presence of near real-time exploitation, and more.

A click-through product demo supports self-paced exploration of Cisco Vulnerability Management and the Cisco Security Risk Score.

Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)

The Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) captures the principal characteristics of a vulnerability and produces a numerical score that reflects its severity. The numerical score can be translated into a qualitative representation, such as low, medium, high, and critical, to help organizations assess and prioritize vulnerability management processes.

For more information, refer to the CVSS website.

Vulnerabilities details

The **Vulnerabilities** page lists all identified vulnerabilities and their details.

Table 36: Vulnerability field descriptions

Field name	Description	Possible values/examples
CVE ID	CVE ID stands for Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures Identifier. It is a unique, standardized identifier assigned to publicly known cybersecurity vulnerabilities. This ID allows for consistent referencing of specific vulnerabilities across different security products and databases.	CVE-2023-20198
Name	This field provides a concise, descriptive title for the vulnerability.	Out-of-bounds Write Vulnerability in Rockwell ControlLogix Communication Modules
Cisco Security Risk Score (CSRS)	This is a proprietary risk assessment score developed by Cisco. It provides an evaluation of the vulnerability's severity and potential impact based on Cisco's internal analysis and threat intelligence. It's typically presented as a numerical score along with a severity level (e.g., High, Medium, Low).	• 67-100: High vulnerability • 34-66: Medium severity vulnerability • 0-33: Low severity vulnerability
CVSS Score	It is the industry standard for assessing the severity of computer system security vulnerabilities. It provides a numerical score (0-10) and a qualitative severity rating (Low, Medium, High, Critical) based on various metrics like attack vector, complexity, impact on confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Security teams use CVSS scores to prioritize severe vulnerabilities and strengthen system security.	• 9-10: Critical vulnerability • 7-8.9: High severity vulnerability • 4-6.9: Medium severity vulnerability • 0.1-3.9: Low severity vulnerability

Field name	Description	Possible values/examples
MITRE ATT and CK Tactics	Indicates whether the vulnerability can be associated with specific tactics from the MITRE ATT and CK® framework. Tactics represent the "why" of an attack (for example, gaining initial access, privilege escalation). A technique describes the specific actions or methods an attacker uses to achieve a tactic. Each tactic may be achieved through multiple techniques. To view detailed information about the tactics and techniques associated with a specific vulnerability, click the CVE ID link and review the MITRE ATT and CK section. The "3 Tactics matched" (for example) indicator suggests that the system has identified activities corresponding to three different MITRE ATT and CK tactics. Under each tactic, you can find one or more techniques used. For additional details, visit https://attack.mitre.org.	Execution, Exfiltration, Persistence
Attack Vector	Describes the path or means by which an attacker can exploit the vulnerability. It indicates the context from which the vulnerability can be exploited (example, locally, over a network, physically).	Network, Adjacent Network, Local, Physical
Affected Assets	This number indicates how many of your monitored assets are currently identified as being vulnerable to this specific CVE. Clicking on the CVE ID provides a detailed list of these assets.	1 for CVE-2023-20198, 2 for CVE-2024-20437

Acknowledge or unacknowledge vulnerabilities for a single asset

Enable efficient management of security alerts by acknowledging or unacknowledging vulnerabilities detected for a single asset.

Perform this task to prioritize remediation efforts and maintain an accurate security dashboard. When you acknowledge a vulnerability, its alerts are removed from the **Alerts** dashboard. If you revert the acknowledgement, the alerts will appear in the **Alerts** dashboard again.

Before you begin

Ensure you have access to the **Assets** and **Vulnerabilities** dashboards in Cyber Vision Center. You may need to check your permissions under **Admin** > **Users** > **Role Management**.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Assets**.

Step 2 Select an asset.

Step 3 Select the **Vulnerabilities** tab.

Step 4 To view an acknowledged vulnerability in the **Alerts** dashboard again and revert the acknowledgement:

a. Check the checkboxes for the vulnerabilities you want to acknowledge.

Check all the checkboxes to select all vulnerabilities at once.

b. Click **Acknowledge**.

c. Enter a comment if needed and confirm your acknowledgement.

Step 5 To unacknowledge vulnerabilities:

a. Click **Show Acknowledged** to see acknowledged vulnerabilities.

b. Check the checkboxes for the vulnerabilities you want to unacknowledge.

c. Click **Unacknowledge**.

- When you acknowledge a vulnerability, the system removes the alerts for that vulnerability from the **Alerts** dashboard.
- When you revert an acknowledgement, the alerts reappear in the **Alerts** dashboard.

What to do next

View the **Alerts** dashboard to verify the updated status of vulnerabilities.

Acknowledge or unacknowledge multiple assets for a single vulnerability

Simplify vulnerability management by acknowledging or unacknowledging multiple affected assets in a single operation. This reduces the time required to process vulnerability changes across several assets.

Use this task when the same vulnerability is detected across multiple devices in your environment. Bulk acknowledgment or unacknowledgment helps keep your security status accurate without repeating actions for each asset.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Vulnerabilities**.

Step 2 Select the vulnerability you want to manage.

Step 3 To acknowledge assets:

a. In the **Affected** tab, check the checkboxes for the assets you want to acknowledge.

b. Add a comment to provide context for the acknowledgment.

c. Click **Acknowledge selected assets** and confirm.

Step 4 To unacknowledge assets:

a. In the **Acknowledged** tab, check the checkboxes for the assets you want to unacknowledge.

b. Click **Unacknowledge**.

The system acknowledges or unacknowledges the selected assets for the specified vulnerability.

What to do next

Review the updated vulnerability list to confirm the changes.

Communication maps

A communication map is a network visualization tool that

- Displays communication patterns at the asset-interface level.
- Organizes map data by asset groups and enables filtering of the displayed data.
- Supports investigation with details about asset interfaces, asset groups, and intra-group communications, including observed protocols, data exchange volumes, and source and destination asset-interface information.

This functionality enables operational technology (OT) and information technology (IT) teams to quickly visualize and understand the communication context of industrial assets. It provides a clear visual reference to abnormal communications and potential risks.

Feature history table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
External IP country mapping	Release 5.5.x	You can view the countries of external IP addresses your asset connects with. Use this map to identify geographical locations and quickly decide which communications to investigate, improving your network insight and security.
ASN and ASN organization insight for external communications	Release 5.5.x	You can view ASN (Autonomous System Number) and ASN Organization information for external communications. Use this information to identify traffic sources and network owners so that you can quickly detect suspicious communications and reduce investigation time.
Communication maps and their filter enhancements	Release 5.4.x	Easily spot communications between assets, including those outside your active view. Communication maps highlight assets outside your active view filter with dotted lines.
External communications visibility	Release 5.4.x	View all communications between a selected asset and external entities. You can identify unexpected external communications that may expose your organization to attacks.
Group by network functionality in communications	Release 5.4.x	The communication map displays all communications between network groups and simplifies network interaction analysis.
See functional group–centric views of the communication map	Release 5.3.x	The communications map displays the communication activity between the configured functional groups. The communication links between groups are not actionable.
Using asset vendor names and icons	Release 5.3.x	In the New UI, communication maps include vendor icons that make asset identification easier.

Communication map features

The communication map offers multiple features to view and analyze network communications and subnet details:

You can access the communication map from the **Communications** page in the main menu. The map provides these features:

- Displays all communications between networks
- Shows subnet details for each map node

Table 37: Communication map features

Feature	Feature
Time filter	• Use the time filter to focus on communications during specific periods for trend or activity analysis. • The **Last week** filter is enabled by default.
Protocol filter	• The protocol filter lists all protocols used. • By default, all protocols are visible. However, **Traffic-heavy Protocols** are deselected to improve clarity. You can select them manually to display their data.
Show unknown (L2 Network)	Displays subnets that contain only MAC addresses without IP addresses.
Allow node rearrangement	Lets you rearrange nodes on the map for clarity. Rearrangements are temporary and are not saved after you leave the view.

Asset communication map features

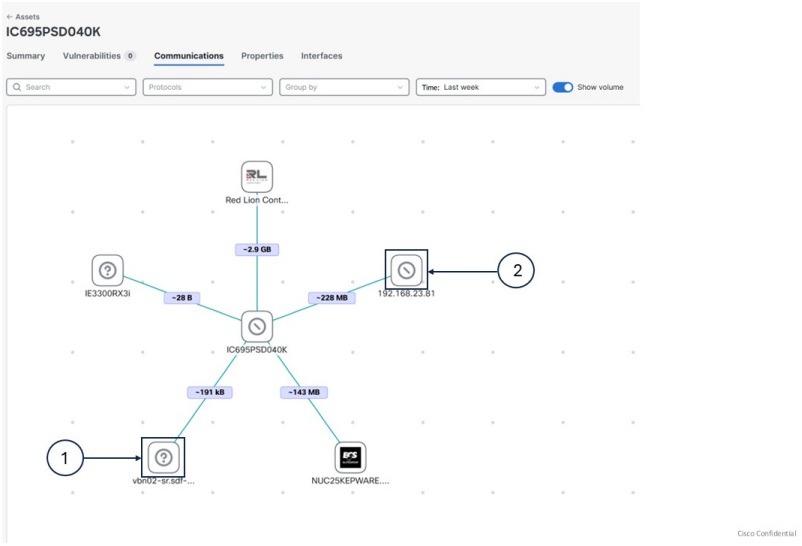
The asset communication map shows all communications between a selected asset and other individual assets in your environment. It provides a detailed view of communication patterns, offers several useful filters, and supports multiple identification methods to help you analyze network communications easily.

Table 38: Features of the asset communication map

Feature	Description
Search	Lets you search for assets within the current map and view their communication details.
Time filter	• Lets you focus on communications for specific time periods to analyze trends or activity. • The **Last week** filter is enabled by default.

Feature	Description
Group communications	• Lets you group assets by **Network** (subnet), **Functional Group**, or **Country** to organize the map. **Note** Before organizing, accept functional groups and define network groups. • Group nodes show communications between assets from the same group. Individual links show details of communication between groups: observed protocols, data exchange volumes, and information about the asset source or destination. • If an asset communicates with another asset you did not include in the active view filter, the map displays the node and links for that asset as a dotted line. • Non-communicating groups appear in grid view on the map.
Communication type	Filters the map by external or internal communications. When parent and sub-domains exist in external communications, click the parent domain node in **Map** view to display communications between sub-domains. Breadcrumbs show your current location.
Protocol filter	• Lists all protocols used between assets. • All protocols appear by default, but **Traffic-Heavy Protocols** are deselected to improve clarity.
Assets identification	For each asset, the map shows the vendor icon and name. If this information is unavailable, you see the asset's IP address or MAC address.

Figure 6: Icon descriptions



Icon	Description
(1)	This icon indicates that vendor information for the asset is unavailable.
(2)	This icon indicates that the vendor is known, but its icon is unavailable.

External communications in the New UI

The system classifies and displays external communications in the New UI using specific criteria.

Criteria for classifying external communications

External communication appears in the New UI when:

- The communication is to or from networks that are explicitly marked as **External** in the Classic UI.
- If no external networks are defined (in the Classic UI under **Admin** > **Network Organization**), any communication not assigned to an **IT Internal** or **OT Internal** network counts as external communication.

View external communications for an asset

Enable you to identify and analyze all external connections for a chosen asset.

Use this task to determine which external resources a specific asset interacts with, and to analyze communication details for monitoring or auditing.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, select **Assets**.

Step 2 Click your asset that has external communications.

Step 3 Open the **Communications** tab for the selected asset..

Step 4 In the **All Communications** filter, select **External** to display only external communications in either map or list view.

All external communications associated with the selected asset are displayed, including details about each connection.

Filters and map indicators for monitoring external communications

Visualization and monitoring

When you visualize external communications, you can identify unexpected network paths that might expose your organization to external threats. Available filters for external connections include:

- **Country**: Displays the country identified for the IP.
- **ASN**: Displays unique ID assigned to a network or a group of networks managed by a single organization.
- **ASN Organization**: Displays the origin organization that initiated the external communication.

Note

- Country, ASN, and ASN Organization details are available only if your local center is enrolled in Cyber Vision Site Manager (CVSM) and an active cloud connection with Cisco exists.
- In asset communications:
  - **List view**: The ASN and ASN Organization columns are disabled by default.
  - **Map view**: If external communications are available, the **ASN Info** field appears. It shows details for external communications (disabled by default).

Table 39: External communication indicators in map view

Visual indicators	Description
Single circle outside the node	Indicates one remote address communicating with your asset.
Multiple circles outside the node	Indicates that multiple remote addresses communicate with your asset.
Globe icon on the node	Indicates that IP to country mapping is unavailable or multiple countries are involved.

Visual indicators	Description
Node displays country's flag	Indicates that a single country has been identified.
Question mark icon in the node	Indicates an IP address without country mapping. The country column in list view shows **Unknown**. Some IPs cannot be resolved to a country based on available data feeds.

Asset clustering

Asset clustering is a functional grouping that

- organizes assets based on their real-world network communication patterns,
- distinguishes between Operational Technology (OT) and Information Technology (IT) assets for grouping, and
- is generated automatically through algorithmic analysis.

Asset clustering simplifies asset management by creating groups that reflect actual communication behaviors in a network. The system suggests groupings, identifies transferable assets, and maintains cluster stability until network patterns change.

Table 40: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Receive property-based and communication-based group suggestions from asset clustering algorithm	Release 5.3.x	Asset clustering algorithms suggest property-based groups (assets that share the same definition, network, or other properties), in addition to communication-based groups (assets that primarily communicate with each other).

Asset movement

- Asset clustering helps to identify assets that can move between functional groups, those that can move to an ungrouped list, and ones that can move from the ungrouped list into a group.
- The algorithm recommends which assets to transfer and then provides an updated list of functional groups.

Types of functional groups

Asset clustering suggests two types of functional groups to help organize your assets:

- Communication-based groups: Consist of OT assets that primarily communicate with each other rather than with the broader network. These groups serve as OT process function groups to align with automation stations.

- Property-based groups: Consist of assets that share common definitions, network attributes, or other properties.

Cluster assets into functional groups

Organize related assets into functional groups for easier management and monitoring.

Use asset clustering to group assets based on function or communication patterns. Asset clustering is available from configuration pages, including **Functional Group**, **Sensor Applications**, and **Assets**, or from an individual asset's detail page.

Follow these steps to perform asset clustering.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Configuration** > **Functional Groups**.

Step 2 Click **Start asset clustering**.

The system suggests functional groups in the list.

Step 3 Click the **Functional Group** name to review group details.

Step 4 

Note The lightning symbol indicates the most significant asset in the group.

Click **Map** to view asset communications within the group.

Step 5 Click **Edit Name** to change the **Functional Group** name.

Step 6 Click **Accept** to create the functional group.

The assets are clustered into a new functional group.

What to do next

- Accept or discard the suggested functional groups before you run clustering again.
- If you click **Discard**, the system ungroups the recommended assets and includes them in the next clustering run.

Asset clustering methods

You can perform asset clustering for individual assets, groups, or sensors using several available methods. This table summarizes each method and its description:

Method	Description
For the set of assets	Use asset clustering to analyze a specific set of assets. This method excludes unrelated functional groups from the results. From the main menu, choose **Assets**. Check the checkboxes of the assets, click **More actions**, and select **Run asset clustering**.
For a functional group	Perform focused asset clustering for a specific functional group. Click the functional group name from the **Functional Group** column on the **Assets** page, click **More actions**, and select **Run asset clustering**.
For a sensor	Cluster assets detected by a specific sensor. This process improves data organization and analysis. Select the sensors from **Configuration** > **Sensor Management** > **Sensors** and select **Run asset clustering** from **More actions** tab.
For an individual asset	Group similar assets by running the asset clustering function for a selected asset. Click the asset name on the **Assets** page, click **Functional group actions**, and select **Run asset clustering**.

Functional group actions and descriptions

Understand the available actions you can perform on functional groups, as well as the effect of each action.

The table lists the functional group actions and their descriptions.

Action	Description
Lock functional group	When you lock the group, it stays out of asset clustering. While locked, no assets can be added or removed from the group during clustering operations. From the **Assets** page, click the functional group name. Click **More actions** and select **Lock Group**.
Move asset from one functional group to another	You can manually adjust your functional group by moving assets between groups. The asset clustering process may not always be able to move assets automatically. From the **Assets** page, check the checkboxes of the assets. Click **More actions** and select **Add selected to group**. Select the functional group from the list and click **Add**.

Action	Description
Delete the functional group	Permanently removes the specified group from the system. Assets in the deleted group are no longer associated with that group. From the **Assets** page, click the functional group name and click **Delete group**.
Remove asset from functional group	Detaches an asset from its current functional group without moving it to another group. Check the checkbox of the asset from the **Assets** page, click the **More actions**, and select **Remove asset from group**. On the **Assets** page, select the checkbox for the asset. Click **More actions** and select **Remove asset from group**.



Note To access the **More actions** field, accept or discard the suggested functional groups.

Alerts

Alerts are system-generated notifications that

- indicate significant activity or irregularities detected within an industrial network,
- categorize information based on type, associated data, and network components, and
- provide warnings to help with security monitoring and response.

An alert is a notification that triggers when a user-defined rule's condition is met. Cyber Vision sends alerts through Syslog when they are raised, cleared, or their status changes. For details about this configuration, see Enable or disable syslog notifications for an alert type.

Table 41: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Inactive assets alert type	Release 5.5.x	Inactive assets alert type detects assets that stop communicating due to failure or misconfiguration. Define custom rules for the inactivity period to reduce manual monitoring.

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Intrusion detection alert type	Release 5.5.x	Intrusion detection alert type monitors network traffic using the Snort intrusion detection system. It raises an alert when suspicious or malicious network activity is detected on monitored assets, based on Snort rules.
Assets with unexpected external communications alert type	Release 5.5.x	Assets with unexpected external communications alert type monitors asset communications. It raises an alert if an asset communicates to external IP addresses or domains.
Network-based organization hierarchy alert configuration	Release 5.4.x	You can configure alerts at the organization hierarchy level with one additional entity type: **Organization Hierarchy (Networks)**. The system changes all existing alert rules with the entity type **Organization Hierarchy** to **Organization Hierarchy (Sensors)** automatically.
Mute or unmute alert instances for prohibited vendor alert type	Release 5.4.x	You can use the mute and unmute feature to control prohibited vendor alerts. Mark alert instances as reviewed and not urgent so they remain in the system but are not active. Select the duration to mute an alert instance; after that period, the alert becomes active again.
Active and cleared alerts	Release 5.3.x	The Alerts page displays two types of alerts: • Active • Cleared
Pause alert creations	Release 5.3.x	You can pause an alert type in the **Configure** > **Alerts**
Change vulnerability scoring system for alerts	Release 5.3.x	The Cisco Security Risk Score is the default scoring system applied to alert configurations. However, you can choose to update an alert configuration to apply the CVSS scoring system instead.

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Alert for severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities	Release 5.3.x	Create and edit rules for the **Severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities** alert based on the Cisco Security Risk Score or the CVSS score.
Alert for prohibited vendors	Release 5.3.x	The **Configure** > **Alerts** page contains a default alert for prohibited vendors. The alert rule is based on an editable list of prohibited vendors.

Alert types

Cyber Vision provides alert types that monitor security conditions and activity across your assets and network. Each alert type contains rules that define what Cyber Vision monitors and when it generates alerts. To view and configure alert types and rules, choose **Configuration** > **Alerts**.

Alert type	Description
Severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities	• Cyber Vision Center raises alerts when it detects high-severity vulnerabilities in your assets. • The default rule for this alert type is **Default_OH_Global**. • To clear alerts for this alert type, acknowledge the vulnerabilities on the affected assets. To restore the alerts, unacknowledge the vulnerabilities. For more information, see Acknowledge or unacknowledge vulnerabilities for a single asset and Acknowledge or unacknowledge multiple assets for a single vulnerability.
Prohibited vendors	• Cyber Vision triggers alerts when your assets are linked to prohibited vendors. • The default rule for this alert type is **Prohibited_list**.
Inactive assets	• Cyber Vision automatically detects assets that have stopped communicating due to failure or misconfiguration. It then alerts you about the issue. • Define rules to set the inactivity threshold for triggering alerts, reducing manual monitoring.

Alert type	Description
Intrusion Detection	• This alert type monitors network traffic using the Snort intrusion detection system. Enable Intrusion Detection System (IDS) on a compatible sensor to activate Snort-based intrusion detection. See Enable IDS on a sensor. • The default rule for this alert type is **Default_Snort_Global**. • Detects suspicious network activity identified by Snort rules. When mapping information is available, the alert displays the associated MITRE ATT and CK tactics and techniques.
Assets with unexpected external communications	• This alert type raises an alert if assets communicate with external IP addresses. • The default rule for this alert type is **Default_Monitored_Asset_Types**, which monitors external communications for all assets with type PLC, IED, or IO.

Alert states and key attributes

Cyber Vision manages alerts by tracking their progression through defined states. Alerts are organized by type, and rules specify when and how alerts are triggered.

Alert states

You can monitor alerts as they move through distinct states:

- **Active**: Displays current unresolved alerts. Alerts stay active while the underlying problem exists.
- **Muted**: When you mute alert instances related to the **Prohibited vendors**, **Inactive assets**, **Intrusion Detection**, and **Assets with unexpected external communications** alert types, those alerts appear in the **Muted** tab.
- **Cleared**: After you resolve alerts, they appear in the **Cleared** tab. Cyber Vision keeps cleared alerts for a set number of days before removing them. The retention period is different for each type of alert. You can manually clear alert instances only for the **Inactive assets** and **Assets with unexpected external communications** alert types.

Alert details

To view the alert details, from the main menu choose **Alerts**.

Name	Description
Alert Type	Specifies the category of alert generated by the system. Each type shows the nature of the underlying issue detected.
Trigger	The values depend on the alert type. For example, they may indicate vulnerabilities or specific vendor names.
Instances	The number of assets impacted by the alert rule.
Severity	Severity levels include Critical, High, Medium, and Low. Use these levels to prioritize your response.
Triggered By	The alert category triggers the alert.
Last Detected	Shows the date and time when the alert was last triggered.

Note

- The **Alerts** dashboard for the **Assets with unexpected external communications** alert type is relevant for last month only.

Alert type management options and allowed rule actions for each alert type

Alert type management options and permitted actions help you manage alerts for monitored entities and prohibited vendors.

Alert type management options include:

- You can **Pause** or **Resume** all alert types except **Intrusion Detection**, from **Configuration** > **Alerts**.
- Pause an alert type to temporarily stop new alerts. This action does not affect existing alerts.
- Resume to re-enable new alert notifications.
- You can enable **Syslog Notification** for any alert type to send generated alerts to the Syslog server.

Table 42: Permitted alert rule actions for each alert type

Alert Type	Permitted alert rule actions
Severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities	Create, edit, duplicate, or delete alert rules.
Prohibited vendors	Edit alert rules only.
Inactive assets	Create, edit, or delete alert rules.
Assets with unexpected external communications	Create, edit, duplicate, or delete alert rules.

Alert Type	Permitted alert rule actions
Intrusion Detection	You cannot create new alert rules, nor edit, duplicate, or delete the existing default alert rule.

Use these options to manage alert rules and maintain oversight for different alert types in your organization.

Create alert rules for severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities

Enable proactive vulnerability monitoring by creating alert rules that trigger notifications for severe vulnerabilities within monitored assets.

Create alert rules under the **Severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities** alert type to automatically notify you when assets meet specific vulnerability criteria. This helps ensure timely response to critical security threats.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **Alerts**.

Step 2 Select the **Severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities** alert type.

Step 3 Click **Create new rule**.

Step 4 Enter an **Alert Rule Name**, select the **Severity** and **Entity type**.

Entity types:

- **Functional Groups**: Triggers alerts for assets associated with functional groups.
- **Organization Hierarchy (Sensors)**: Triggers alerts for assets linked to sensors assigned to the selected organization hierarchy levels.
- **Organization Hierarchy (Networks)**: Triggers alerts for assets linked to networks assigned to the selected organization hierarchy levels.

Step 5 On the **Entity selection** page, select organization hierarchy levels or functional groups.

Step 6
- If you select assets based on functional groups, check **Include Ungrouped assets** to include assets not in any functional group.
- If you select assets based on organization hierarchy (Networks), check **Assets seen in Unknown networks** to include unidentified or unmapped assets.
- If you select assets based on organization hierarchy (Sensors), check **Assets seen by Unknown data sources** to include unidentified or unmapped assets.

Note The available **Entity selection** options depend on the **Entity type** you select in the **Rule name and entity type** step.

Step 7 In the **Scoring system and threshold** tab, select one scoring system:

- For **Cisco Security Risk Score**, enter a threshold number between 34 and 100.
- For **CVSS**, enter a threshold number between 7 and 10.



Note **Cisco Security Risk Score** is the default, but you can select **CVSS**.

Step 8 Review your selections in the **Summary** and click **Save**.

The new alert rule appears on the **Configuration** > **Alerts** > **Severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities** page. You receive alerts when asset vulnerabilities match the new rule.

What to do next

- Regularly review the **Configuration** > **Alerts** page to manage and update alert rules as needed.
- To manage alert rules, navigate to **Configuration** > **Alerts**, select an alert type, and choose to edit, duplicate, or delete actions.

Create an alert rule for inactive assets

You receive timely notifications and can take action when assets have not communicated for a set timeframe.

You can monitor asset activity and automatically generate alerts when assets are inactive for longer than a set threshold.

Before you begin

Identify the assets you want to monitor.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **Alerts**.

Step 2 Select the **Inactive assets** alert type.

Step 3 Click **Create new rule**.

Step 4 Specify the **Alert Rule Name**, **Severity**, and the timeframe for inactivity (**Since inactive**).



Note You will receive an alert if an asset does not communicate within the selected period.

Step 5 Select the assets you want to monitor.

Step 6 View the summary and click **Save**.

When an asset is inactive for the specified period, the system triggers an alert. The **Alerts** page displays a summary of the alert and its instances.

Create an alert rule for external communications

You can establish an alert rule that enables the detection and notification of any monitored asset communicating externally, ensuring timely identification and response to potential security risks.

When an asset communicates with external IP addresses or domains, the alert rule triggers a notification in the **Alerts** dashboard. This allows you to manage asset security proactively.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **Alerts**.

Step 2 Select the **Assets with unexpected external communications** alert type.

Step 3 Click **Create new rule**.

Step 4 Enter an **Alert Rule Name** and select **Severity** and **Entity type**.

Entity types include:

- **Organization Hierarchy (Sensors)**: Triggers alerts for assets linked to sensors assigned to the selected organization hierarchy levels.
- **Organization Hierarchy (Networks)**: Triggers alerts for assets linked to networks assigned to the selected organization hierarchy levels.
- **Asset Types**: Triggers alerts for assets linked to the selected asset types.

Step 5 Select the relevant organization hierarchy levels or asset types in the **Entity selection** page.

To include unidentified or unmapped assets:

- Select **Assets seen by Unknown data sources** for the **Organization Hierarchy (Sensors)** entity type.
- Select **Assets seen in Unknown networks** for the **Organization Hierarchy (Networks)** entity type.



Note The available **Entity selection** options depend on the **Entity type** you select in the **Rule name and entity type** step.

Step 6 Review your selections in the **Summary** and click **Save**.

The new alert rule appears under **Configuration** > **Alerts** > **Assets with unexpected external communications** alert type.

What to do next

- Regularly review the **Configuration** > **Alerts** page to manage and update alert rules as needed.
- Navigate to **Configuration** > **Alerts**, select the alert type, and choose the appropriate action to edit, duplicate, or delete alert rules.

Mute alert instances

Temporarily suppress non-critical alert instances so you do not need to review known, non-urgent alerts repeatedly.

Mute alerts for **Prohibited vendors**, **Inactive assets**, **Intrusion Detection**, and **Assets with unexpected external communications** alert types. This helps you focus on critical issues. The mute feature marks specific asset alerts as reviewed and not urgent. Muted alert instances remain in the system and are inactive until the mute period ends.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Alerts**.

Step 2 On the **Active** tab, find the relevant alert type and click the alert **Instances** count.

Step 3 Select the alert instances you want to mute.

Step 4 Click **Mute**.

Step 5 Select the mute duration.

- You can select from three available durations: **Forever**, **For 7 days**, or **For 30 days**.
- To specify a custom period, select **Custom** and enter a number of days from 1 to 180.



Note After the selected mute duration (except for **Forever**), alerts become active again.

Step 6 (Optional) Add a comment.

Step 7 Click **Mute** to confirm.

Muted alerts move from the **Active** tab to the **Muted** tab.

What to do next

- To unmute an alert instance, go to **Alerts** > **Muted**, select the alert instance, and click **Unmute**.
- After you unmute, the instance drawer of the active alert shows when it was last muted.

Clear alerts for specific assets

Clear resolved alerts from assets so the alert dashboard reflects current alerts only.

Perform this task when asset-related issues are resolved, but the system still lists alerts for those assets. Clearing alerts helps maintain accurate alert tracking.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Alerts** > **Active**.

Step 2 Click the instance count for either the **Inactive assets** or **Assets with unexpected external communications** alert types.

Step 3 Select the asset you want to clear alerts for.

Step 4 Click **Clear**.

After you clear alerts, the system moves the selected alert from the **Active** tab to the **Cleared** tab to show that its alerts are cleared.

Syslog notification details for alert types

Cisco Cyber Vision sends syslog notifications to the configured syslog server when an alert is raised, cleared, or its status changes. The notifications include information that helps you track and investigate events.

Common syslog message fields

Field
CEF:0
vendor: cisco
product: Cyber Vision
version: 2.0
event_class_id: alert_raised or alert_cleared
event_name: alert type name
severity: The alert rule severity as an integer: 0 low, 1 medium, 2 high, 3 critical
cat: alert category
SCVAuthorId (optional): User ID if a user manually acknowledged an alert; empty if the system cleared the alert
alertRuleId: Alert rule UUID
alertId: Alert UUID
msg: Value changes based on alert type and event_class_id
assetId
assetName

Field
assetFunctionalGroupId: Empty when the asset is ungrouped
center-id: UUID of the center
sensorNames

Additional fields for specific alert types

Alert type	Fields
Severe vulnerabilities in monitored entities	vulnNumber: For example, CVE-2023-10025; vulnName; vulnCVSSscore; vulnCSRSscore
Prohibited vendors	vendorName: Listed when the alert involves prohibited vendors

Enable or disable syslog notifications for alert types

You can manage whether the Cyber Vision Center sends syslog notifications for alerts of specific alert types to your configured syslog server.

Follow these steps to enable or disable syslog notifications for an alert type:

Before you begin

- Ensure you have administrator access to Cyber Vision Center.
- Confirm that a syslog server is configured. Refer to **Configure syslog** topic in Cisco Cyber Vision Classic UI Administration Guide.

Procedure

Step 1 From the Cyber Vision New UI, choose **Configuration** > **Alerts**.

Step 2 Select an alert type.

Step 3 Enable or disable **Syslog Notification**.

When you enable syslog notifications in the Cyber Vision Center, you receive syslog messages on the configured syslog server whenever the system raises (or unmutes), clears, or mutes an alert.

Filters

A filter is a New UI feature that

- narrows the information displayed on core Cyber Vision pages,
- allows users to focus on specific assets, network segments, or alerts, and

- leaves configuration actions unaffected.

Table 43: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Filter Cyber Vision Center data by organization hierarchy	Release 5.3.x	All the data views in New UI can be filtered by organization hierarchy, sensors, or networks associated with an asset. At the top of the left menu, in the **Organization** filter, choose the hierarchy level you want to focus on. **Global** is the default choice and covers all assets.
Filter data in Cyber Vision Center by active view filter	Release 5.3.x	A product-level banner in the New UI allows you to filter data on every page except configuration pages. If you have not applied any filters, **No filter applied** is displayed. Click **Edit** to apply one or more filters from functional group, network or sensor, asset type, and vendor categories.

Filter views in Cyber Vision New UI

Narrow the information displayed in Cyber Vision New UI by applying filters to the Dashboard, Alerts, Assets, Vulnerabilities, and Communications pages.

Use filters to focus on specific assets, network segments, or alerts in Cyber Vision. This action does not affect Configuration pages.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Organization** .

Step 2 Select either **Sensors** or **Networks** .

Note The **Sensors** tab is selected by default.

- To select all sensors or networks at a hierarchy level, select that level.

- To choose specific sensors or networks from a selected hierarchy level: open the organization drawer again, open **Sensor selection** or **Network selection** , select items, then click **Apply** .

Note To select assets not linked to sensors or networks, choose **Unknown** .

- Use the search box to find sensors or networks by name.

Step 3 To clear your selected sensors or networks and return to the complete organization hierarchy, open the **Organization Hierarchy** drawer again and click the **Reset selection** icon.

Step 4 To edit the sensor or network selection for the selected organization hierarchy only, open the **Organization Hierarchy** drawer again and click the **Edit selection** icon.

Step 5 To refine your filter, click **Edit** on the active view bar.

Step 6 Use the **Select** buttons to add filters as needed.

Step 7 Click **Apply** to update or **Reset** to clear the filters.

The views show only data that matches your filter criteria.

What to do next

Review the filtered data on Dashboard, Alerts, Assets, Vulnerabilities, or Communications pages.

Network definitions

A network definition is a configuration element in Cyber Vision that

- specifies which networks (IP ranges and VLANs) should be monitored,
- allows classification of internal IT and OT assets to improve asset inventory accuracy, and
- enables exclusion or grouping of assets for focused security assessments.

Table 44: Feature History Table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Custom Properties	Release 5.5.x	Cisco Cyber Vision now supports custom properties to add and edit custom metadata to facilitating more efficient emergency response and maintenance operations.
Assign a network to an organization hierarchy	Release 5.3.x	Assign a network to an organization hierarchy level.

Network definition details

- Cyber Vision includes network definitions preconfigured with the default RFC1918 addresses: 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, and 192.168.0.0/16.
- By default, all assets detected through PCAP analysis or sensors are grouped into a single network. To improve asset accuracy and relevance, assign network definitions to one of three network types:
  - **OT Internal** ((for devices such as PLCs and HMIs))
  - **IT Internal** (for laptops and other IT assets)
  - **External** (for assets that are excluded from inventory)
- Network administrators choose network types and validate IP ranges to avoid duplication.
- In the Classic UI, you can create new network definitions. In the New UI, you can only view and assign existing definitions.

Assign a network to an organization hierarchy

Assign a specific network to a designated level within the organization hierarchy. This action aligns management access and policy controls with the organizational structure.

Perform this task when you need to organize network resources, apply hierarchical policies, or update the organizational assignment for the network.

Follow these steps to assign a network to an organization hierarchy:

Before you begin

You must have Network Definition permission with read/write access.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **Network Definition**.

Step 2 Locate the network you want to assign and click **Assign**.

Step 3 Select the appropriate organization hierarchy level.

Step 4 Click **Assign** to complete the assignment.

The selected network is now associated with the specified level in the organization hierarchy.

Add custom properties for networks

Efficient metadata management is achieved by associating custom properties directly with network-level assets.

Custom properties at the network level automatically propagate to all associated assets, ensuring consistency and reducing repetitive data entry. Properties defined at the network level cannot be edited at the asset level, preserving data integrity. Asset-level custom properties do not reflect the network level.

Before you begin

- Ensure you have **Network Definition** permission with **read/write** access.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **Network Definition**.

Step 2 Click the network to which you want to add custom properties to.

Step 3 Click **Add/Edit Custom Properties**.

Step 4 Enter a custom key and its corresponding value.

Example:

To add an owner name for a network, set the key to "Owner" and the value to the owner's name.

To add multiple custom properties, repeat this step for each key-value pair.

Step 5 Click **Save**.

The custom properties are assigned at the network level and automatically propagate to all associated assets, maintaining consistency across your environment.

What to do next

- Note that custom properties set at the network level cannot be edited at the asset level.

Sensor management frameworks

A sensor management framework is a comprehensive platform that

- coordinates the deployment, configuration, and operation of Cyber Vision sensors and hosts,
- manages industrial network environments efficiently, and
- streamlines sensor and host actions, including onboarding, monitoring, and control.

Host and sensor management

- Host management: A host is the physical platform where a sensor IOx application runs. First, onboard and validate hosts. Then, deploy sensors to each host.
- Sensor management: The sensors page allows you to manage sensors and view sensor statistics, operations, and details for each deployed sensor.

Feature history table

Sensor deployment overview

Cyber Vision sensors operate as IOx applications. They perform deep packet inspection (DPI) on industrial network traffic and send metadata to the Cyber Vision Center. You can automate sensor deployment through

the Sensor Management Extension, which pushes applications to the host platform, or perform it manually. You can manage multiple sensors concurrently across the network.

Sensor actions

Cisco Cyber Vision sensor deployment follows host onboarding. The sensor collects network data from the host and sends it to Cisco Cyber Vision using a dedicated collection-interface address. For detailed instructions on deploying sensors, refer to the Deploy sensor apps to hosts section in the *Deploy Cisco Cyber Vision Sensor on Switches and Routers guide*.

This table lists the available sensor actions you can use and describes how each helps you manage Cyber Vision sensors.

Host actions

This table lists the available host actions for managing Cyber Vision sensors and describes each action:

Action	Description
Host Status	Check the host readiness status to ensure IOx is running and necessary conditions for deployment are met.
Deploy Sensor	Deploy the sensor application on the selected host.
Change Credentials	Update the username and password stored in the system to access the host.
Remove Host	Remove the host from the list.

Sensor health statuses and signals

Health statuses

You can view the current health status for each sensor. The status helps you decide when to take action.

Status	What this status means
Unknown	The sensor is managed by Classic UI.
Critical	The sensor has stopped communicating and is not sending data to the Center.
Needs Attention	The sensor is connected and sends data, but one or more health signals are outside the allowed thresholds. You may need to reconfigure the sensor or take other action.
Healthy	The sensor operates within normal parameters and no health signals are active.

Status	What this status means
Pending	The sensor is connected. The system updates the health status after it collects initial data. This process may take up to an hour.

To view the current health status for each sensor, from the main menu choose **Configuration** > **Sensor Management**.

Sensor health signals

When a sensor's health status is **Needs Attention**, the Cyber Vision Center provides these health signals to explain the issue and suggest mitigation steps.

Table 45: Health signals

Signal	What this signal means
With Time Drift	The time difference between the sensor and the Center exceeds the configured threshold.
Degraded Flow Health	The overall traffic from the sensor to the Center after connection is less than expected. You can use this information to decide if traffic integrity falls below the configured threshold.
Degraded Traffic Health	Unicast traffic is lower than expected. You see this signal when the ratio of unicast traffic to broadcast or multicast traffic is too low.

To view remediation details for a sensor with the **Needs Attention** health status:

- Select the sensor in **Configuration** > **Sensor Management**.
- Access the remediation card to see health signals, issue descriptions, sensor summaries, and mitigation steps.

For more information about system health, network metrics, and network interface bandwidth, see **System statistics for Center and sensors** topic in the Cisco Cyber Vision Classic UI Administrator Guide.

Features of the sensor Advanced view

In the sensor **Advanced view**, you can:

- Examine sensor behavioral trends and performance.
- Troubleshoot sensor issues using real-time statistics.

Collection Details

Monitor sensor connection health, uptime, and network statistics, with options to filter by time periods.

Detail	Description
Connection Status	Provides sensor connection information with the Center, including online or offline status with date and time.
Link Status	Indicates two link statuses: • If the sensor is connected to the Center, the status is UP. • If the sensor is rebooted or restarted, the status is DOWN.
Time Drift	Calculates the time difference between sensor time and Center time when system information is received.
TX/RX Queue	TX and RX queues are memory buffers. They temporarily store outgoing (Transmit) and incoming (Receive) data packets. This helps manage traffic flow and prevents data loss between the network interface and the system Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) stack.
Retransmits	Number of TCP retransmits to resend packets lost, corrupted, or unacknowledged during initial transmission. This ensures reliable and complete delivery.
TCP Connection - Connection Reset & TCP State	Displays the TCP connection status from the Center to the sensor and shows connection reset events. These events indicate port changes or reestablishments. The connection state may change rapidly with each reset.

Data Quality

Displays information about network traffic, packet distribution, and flow statistics.

Detail	Description
Flow Count	Shows the number of traffic flows over the selected period. Receiving traffic flows indicates good sensor health.
Total Bytes	Shows the total size of each packet within the selected interval.
Total Packets	Shows the packet count within the selected interval.
Protocol Distribution	Provides the count of TCP, UDP, and other protocols detected in the traffic.
Flow Type Distribution	Shows counts for traffic flow types such as Unicast, Broadcast, and Multicast.

Access the sensor advanced view

To access advanced sensor details:

- From the main menu choose **Configuration** > **Sensor Management** and select the sensor.
- Click **Advanced view**.

Assign sensors to the Organization Hierarchy

Enable asset creation within Cyber Vision by mapping sensors to an organization hierarchy.

Use this task to map sensors in your environment to a defined organization hierarchy. This enables Cyber Vision to structure asset data and operational context according to organizational boundaries.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **Sensor Management** > **Sensors**.

Step 2 Check the checkboxes of the sensors.

Step 3 Select **Assign to Organization Hierarchy** from the **More actions** list.

Step 4 Select the organization hierarchy you want to assign the sensors to.

Step 5 Click **Assign** to confirm.

Cyber Vision assigns the selected sensors to the organization hierarchy you specified. Each assigned sensor enables asset creation within Cyber Vision based on its organizational context.

System settings

System settings are core configuration features that

- define external communication channels for the Cyber Vision Center,
- secure and synchronize operational parameters, and
- enable access to critical external services under controlled conditions.

Table 46: Cyber Vision Center system settings

Setting	Purpose
Date and Time	Date and time synchronization is essential for system stability. A Network Time Protocol (NTP) server ensures that the Cyber Vision Center and all connected sensors share the same time. Synchronized time is required for accurate logging and communication between devices. If an NTP server is unavailable, set the time manually. However, automated synchronization is highly recommended.

Setting	Purpose
DNS (Domain Name System)	DNS operates as the network's directory service. It translates human-readable domain names into IP addresses required for communication. This setting enables Cyber Vision Center to resolve and connect to other systems by name.
Proxy	In secure environments, Cyber Vision is isolated from the internet to protect sensitive data. Some advanced features require Internet connectivity. A proxy server allows Cyber Vision to safely access required external services or updates while protecting the internal network. Cyber Vision sends requests to the proxy server instead of connecting directly to the internet. The proxy handles communication and maintains security and functionality.

Feature history table

Feature	Release Information	Feature Description
Enhanced system connectivity and security settings	Release 5.5.x	The system offers intuitive user interface based settings to simplify administrative workflow. Date and time settings allow for precise time synchronization for the center and connected sensors. DNS management streamlines system access. Proxy configurations ensure secure, controlled connectivity in isolated environments.

Configure the date and time

Synchronize the date and time across your center and all connected sensors to ensure system stability and accurate logs.

Synchronize the date and time consistently for accurate logs and device communication. Use an NTP server to automate and maintain this process. If an NTP server is unavailable, manually configure the date and time.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **System** > **Date and Time**.

Step 2 Select a method to configure the date and time.

Date and time method	Steps to be taken
(Recommended) Connect to an NTP server	**a.** Enable **NTP Servers**. **b.** Click **Add New NTP Server**. **c.** Enter the IP address or hostname of your NTP server. **d.** Optionally, enter a **Key ID** or **AES-CMAC** for secure authentication. **e.** Click **Test Connection** to verify configuration. **Note** • You can delete added NTP servers as needed. • Click **Reset changes** to revert to your last saved settings.
Manually set the time, in UTC	**a.** Enable **Manually set time (UTC)**. **b.** Set the date and time manually, or click **Get Browser Time** to fetch the current time from your browser and populate the UTC field.

Step 3 Click **Save Changes**.

The system saves the date and time configuration.

What to do next

From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **System** > **Date and Time** and verify the UTC time.

Configure proxy servers

Set up secure proxy connectivity for features that require external access, including Smart Licensing, SEA, XDR, and other integrations.

Many integrations and licensing features require external network access. Configuring proxy servers ensures that network traffic is securely routed to these services.

Before you begin

- Obtain the IP address and port for your proxy server.
- If your proxy requires authentication, have the username and password ready.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **System** > **Proxy**.

Step 2 Enable the proxy feature.

Step 3 Enter the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) and port details for your proxy server.

Step 4 If required, enter the username and password for proxy authentication.

Step 5 Click **Test connection** to verify proxy configuration.

Step 6 Click **Save changes** to apply the configuration.

You see a confirmation message for a successful proxy check. The system applies your proxy configuration and enables network connections through the proxy.

What to do next

- If necessary, click **Reset changes** to restore previous settings.
- Verify that external connectivity for integrations or license-related features continues to function properly.

Configure DNS servers

Ensure Cyber Vision Center can resolve hostnames to IP addresses for connectivity with other systems.

Configuration of Domain Name System (DNS) servers allows Cyber Vision Center to communicate with other systems that require hostname resolution.

Before you begin

Verify that you have the IP address of the DNS server.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Configuration** > **System** > **DNS**.

Step 2 Click **Add new DNS server**.

Step 3 Enter the IP address of the DNS server.

You can add up to 4 DNS servers.

Step 4 Click **Test connection** to verify that Cyber Vision Center can reach the DNS server.

The system provides a clear notification if the connection fails.

Step 5 Click **Save changes** to apply the settings.

Cyber Vision Center uses the configured DNS servers to resolve hostnames to IP addresses. This setting enables Cyber Vision Center to communicate with other systems.

What to do next

If necessary, click **Reset changes** to revert to your previously saved settings. Verify external connectivity, such as integration or license connectivity, to ensure proper operation.

Use Cases

Filter PLCs by organization hierarchy

Organize and review your PLC assets based on the organization hierarchy.

Before you begin

- Create your organization hierarchy.
- Assign sensors, networks, and PCAP to your organization hierarchy.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Organization**.
Step 2 Select **Sensors** or **Networks**.
Step 3 Select the organization level.
Step 4 Click **Edit** on the active view bar.
Step 5 Apply the **Asset types** filter for PLCs.
Step 6 Click **Apply**.

The list displays PLCs organized by the selected organization hierarchy level.

Acknowledge critical vulnerabilities

Acknowledge critical vulnerabilities with a CVSS score greater than 9.0 to declutter dashboards, and reduce alert noise.

Use this task when you need to focus on vulnerabilities of the highest severity for an asset by filtering and acknowledging them.

Before you begin

- Ensure you have permission to view and acknowledge vulnerabilities.

Procedure

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Assets** and click asset name.
Step 2 View the **Vulnerabilities** list for the selected asset.
Step 3 Click the filter icon of the table.
Step 4 Select **Critical** from the drop-down list in the **CVSS Score** column.

Step 5 Click **Acknowledge**.

When you acknowledge vulnerabilities, they no longer appear in dashboard counters and alerts. This simplifies ongoing risk management.

What to do next

Review acknowledged items periodically to ensure they remain appropriate.