

Secure Firewall Management Center command line reference

This reference explains the command line interface (CLI) for the Secure Firewall Management Center.

Note For Secure Firewall Threat Defense, see the *Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Command Reference*.

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About the Secure Firewall Management Center CLI

The Secure Firewall Management Center CLI provides access to view and troubleshoot your Secure Firewall Management Center.

When you use SSH to log into the Firewall Management Center, you access the CLI. You can then access the Linux shell using the **expert** command, but this is strongly discouraged.

Caution We strongly recommend that you do not access the Linux shell unless directed by Cisco TAC or explicit instructions in the Secure Firewall user documentation.

Caution Users with Linux shell access can obtain root privileges, which can present a security risk. For system security reasons, we strongly recommend:

- If you establish external authentication, make sure that you restrict the list of users with Linux shell access appropriately.
- Do not establish Linux shell users in addition to the pre-defined **admin** user.

You can use the commands described in this appendix to view and troubleshoot your Secure Firewall Management Center. You can also perform limited configuration operations.

Firewall Management Center CLI modes

The CLI encompasses four modes. The default mode, CLI Management, includes commands for navigating within the CLI itself. The remaining modes contain commands addressing three different areas of Firewall Management Center functionality; the commands within these modes begin with the mode name: `system`, `show`, or `configure`.

When you enter a mode, the CLI prompt changes to reflect the current mode. For example, to display version information about system components, you can enter the full command at the standard CLI prompt:

```
> show version
```

If you have previously entered **show** mode, you can enter the command without the **show** keyword at the show mode CLI prompt:

```
show> version
```

Secure Firewall Management Center CLI management commands

The CLI management commands provide the ability to interact with the CLI. These commands do not affect the operation of the device.

exit command

This command moves the CLI context up to the next highest CLI context level. Issuing this command from the default mode logs the user out of the current CLI session.

Syntax: `exit`

Example:

```
system> exit
>
```

expert command

This command invokes the Linux shell.

Syntax: `expert`

Example:

```
> expert
```

? (question mark) command

This command displays context-sensitive help for CLI commands and parameters. Use the question mark (`?`) command in these ways:

- To display help for the commands that are available within the current CLI context, enter a question mark (?) at the command prompt.
- To display a list of the available commands that start with a particular character set, enter the abbreviated command immediately followed by a question mark (?).
- To display help for a command's legal arguments, enter a question mark (?) in place of an argument at the command prompt.



Note The question mark (?) is not echoed back to the console.

Syntax:

```
?
abbreviated_command ?
command [arguments] ?
```

Example: `> ?`

Secure Firewall Management Center CLI show commands

Show commands provide information about the state of the appliance. These commands do not change the operational mode of the appliance and running them has minimal impact on system operation.

version command

Displays the product version and build, the UUID, and other information.

Syntax:

```
show version
```

Example:

```
> show version
-------------------[ fmc-austin ]--------------------
Model                     : Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center for VMware (66) Version
 7.6.0 (Build 1385)
UUID                       : a904b8b2-ca9a-11ee-a583-5e804c16b2fd
Rules update version       : 2024-05-13-001-vrt
LSP version                : lsp-rel-20240513-1955
VDB version                : 380
----------------------------------------------------
```

Secure Firewall Management Center CLI configuration commands

The configuration commands enable the user to configure and manage the system. These commands affect system operation.

password command

Allows the current CLI user to change their password.



Caution For system security reasons, we strongly recommend that you do not establish Linux shell users in addition to the pre-defined **admin** on any appliance.

After issuing the command, the CLI prompts the user for their current (or old) password, then prompts the user to enter the new password twice.

Syntax:

```
configure password
```

Example:

```
> configure password
Changing password for admin.
(current) UNIX password:
New UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

Secure Firewall Management Center CLI system commands

The system commands enable the user to manage system-wide files and access control settings.

Following sections describes the Secure Firewall Management Center CLI system commands:

generate-troubleshoot command

Generates troubleshooting data for analysis by Cisco.

Syntax:

```
system generate-troubleshoot option1 optionN
```

Where options are one or more of the following, space-separated:

- `SYS`: System Configuration, Policy, and Logs
- `PER`: Hardware Performance and Logs
- `NET`: Interface and Network Related Data
- `UPG`: Upgrade Data and Logs
- `SNT`: Snort Performance and Configuration
- `DES`: Detection Configuration, Policy, and Logs
- `VDB`: Discover, Awareness, VDB Data, and Logs
- `DBO`: All Database Data

- `LOG`: All Log Data
- `NMP`: Network Map Information
- `ALL`: Run all of the following options.

Example:

```
> system generate-troubleshoot VDB NMP
starting /usr/local/sf/bin/sf_troubleshoot.pl…
Please, be patient. This may take several minutes.
The troubleshoot options codes specified are VDB,NMP.
Getting filenames from [usr/local/sf/etc/db_updates/index]
Getting filenames from [usr/local/sf/etc/db_updates/base-6.2.3]
Troubleshooting information successfully created at
/var/common/results-06-14-2018—222027.tar.gz
```

lockdown command

Removes the `expert` command and access to the Linux shell on the device.



Caution This command is irreversible without a hotfix from Support. Use with care.

Syntax: `system lockdown`

Example:

```
> system lockdown
```

reboot command

Reboots the appliance.

Syntax: `system reboot`

Example:

```
> system reboot
```

restart command

Restarts the appliance application.

Syntax: `system restart`

Example:

```
> system restart
```

show max-logins command

Displays the maximum number of parallel logins for one user.

Syntax: `show max-logins`

Command default: The default value for the number of parallel/concurrent sessions for a single user is zero.

Example:

```
> show max-logins
```

configure max-logins command

Configures the maximum number of parallel logins for one user.

Syntax: `configure max-logins`

Example:

```
> configure max-logins [0-1024]
```

shutdown command

Shuts down the appliance.

Syntax: `system shutdown`

Example:

```
> system shutdown
```