



## **client-access-rule through curl configure Commands**

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# client-access-rule

To configure rules that limit the remote access client types and versions that can connect via IPSec through the security appliance, use the **client-access-rule** command in group-policy configuration mode. To delete a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

To delete all rules, use the **no client-access-rule command** with only the priority argument. This deletes all configured rules, including a null rule created by issuing the **client-access-rule none** command.

When there are no client access rules, users inherit any rules that exist in the default group policy. To prevent users from inheriting client access rules, use the **client-access-rule none** command. The result of doing so is that all client types and versions can connect.

```
client-access-rule priority {permit | deny} type type version version | none
no client-access-rule priority [{permit | deny} type type version version]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>deny</b>	Denies connections for devices of a particular type and/or version.
<b>none</b>	Allows no client access rules. Sets client-access-rule to a null value, thereby allowing no restriction. Prevents inheriting a value from a default or specified group policy.
<b>permit</b>	Permits connections for devices of a particular type and/or version.
<b>priority</b>	Determines the priority of the rule. The rule with the lowest integer has the highest priority. Therefore, the rule with the lowest integer that matches a client type and/or version is the rule that applies. If a lower priority rule contradicts, the security appliance ignores it.
<b>type type</b>	Identifies device types via free-form strings, for example VPN 3002. A string must match exactly its appearance in the <b>show vpn-sessiondb remote</b> display, except that you can use the * character as a wildcard.
<b>version version</b>	Identifies the device version via free-form strings, for example 7.0(1). A string must match exactly its appearance in the <b>show vpn-sessiondb remote</b> display, except that you can use the * character as a wildcard.

## Defaults

By default, there are no access rules.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines**

Construct rules according to these caveats:

- If you do not define any rules, the security appliance permits all connection types.
- When a client matches none of the rules, the security appliance denies the connection. This means that if you define a deny rule, you must also define at least one permit rule, or the security appliance denies all connections.
- For both software and hardware clients, type and version must match exactly their appearance in the **show vpn-sessiondb remote** display.
- The \* character is a wildcard, which you can use multiple times in each rule. For example, **client-access-rule 3 deny type \* version 3.\*** creates a priority 3 client access rule that denies all client types running release versions 3.x software.
- You can construct a maximum of 25 rules per group policy.
- There is a limit of 255 characters for an entire set of rules.
- You can use n/a for clients that do not send client type and/or version.

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**Examples**

The following example shows how to create client access rules for the group policy named FirstGroup. These rules permit VPN Clients running software version 4.1, while denying all VPN 3002 hardware clients:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy FirstGroup attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# client-access-rule 1 d t VPN3002 v *
hostname(config-group-policy)# client-access-rule 2 p * v 4.1
```

# client-firewall

To set personal firewall policies that the security appliance pushes to the VPN client during IKE tunnel negotiation, use the **client-firewall** command in group-policy configuration mode. To delete a firewall policy, use the **no** form of this command.

To delete all firewall policies, use the **no client-firewall** command without arguments. This deletes all configured firewall policies, including a null policy created by issuing the **client-firewall none** command.

When there are no firewall policies, users inherit any that exist in the default or other group policy. To prevent users from inheriting such firewall policies, use the **client-firewall none** command.

## client-firewall none

**client-firewall** {opt | req} custom vendor-id *num* product-id *num* policy {AYT | CPP acl-in *acl* acl-out *acl*} [*description string*]

**client-firewall** {opt | req} zonelabs-integrity



### Note

When the firewall type is **zonelabs-integrity**, do not include arguments. The Zone Labs Integrity Server determines the policies.

**client-firewall** {opt | req} zonelabs-zonealarm policy {AYT | CPP acl-in *acl* acl-out *acl* }

**client-firewall** {opt | req} zonelabs-zonealarmpro policy {AYT | CPP acl-in *acl* acl-out *acl* }

**client-firewall** {opt | req} zonelabs-zonealarmpro policy {AYT | CPP acl-in *acl* acl-out *acl* }

**client-firewall** {opt | req} cisco-integrated acl-in *acl* acl-out *acl*}

**client-firewall** {opt | req} sygate-personal

**client-firewall** {opt | req} sygate-personal-pro

**client-firewall** {opt | req} sygate-personal-agent

**client-firewall** {opt | req} networkice-blackice

**client-firewall** {opt | req} cisco-security-agent

## Syntax Description

<b>acl-in</b> < <i>acl</i> >	Provides the policy the client uses for inbound traffic.
<b>acl-out</b> < <i>acl</i> >	Provides the policy the client uses for outbound traffic.
<b>AYT</b>	Specifies that the client PC firewall application controls the firewall policy. The security appliance checks to make sure the firewall is running. It asks, "Are You There?" If there is no response, the security appliance tears down the tunnel.
<b>cisco-integrated</b>	Specifies Cisco Integrated firewall type.
<b>cisco-security-agent</b>	Specifies Cisco Intrusion Prevention Security Agent firewall type.
<b>CPP</b>	Specifies Policy Pushed as source of the VPN Client firewall policy.
<b>custom</b>	Specifies Custom firewall type.

<b>description</b> <string>	Describes the firewall.
<b>networkice-blackice</b>	Specifies Network ICE Black ICE firewall type
<b>none</b>	Indicates that there is no client firewall policy. Sets a firewall policy with a null value, thereby disallowing one. Prevents inheriting a firewall policy from a default or specified group policy.
<b>opt</b>	Indicates an optional firewall type.
<b>product-id</b>	Identifies the firewall product.
<b>req</b>	Indicates a required firewall type.
<b>sygate-personal</b>	Specifies Sygate Personal firewall type.
<b>sygate-personal-pro</b>	Specifies Sygate Personal Pro firewall type.
<b>sygate-security-agent</b>	Specifies Sygate Security Agent firewall type.
<b>vendor-id</b>	Identifies the firewall vendor.
<b>zonelabs-integrity</b>	Specifies Zone Labs Integrity Server firewall type.
<b>zonelabs-zonealarm</b>	Specifies Zone Labs Zone Alarm firewall type.
<b>zonelabs-zonealarmpro policy</b>	Specifies Zone Labs Zone Alarm or Pro firewall type.
<b>zonelabs-zonealarmpro policy</b>	Specifies Zone Labs Zone Alarm Pro firewall type.

**Defaults**

No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes**

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	Routed	Transparent	Single	Context	System
Group-policy	•	—	•	—	—

**Command History**

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.
7.2(1)	The <b>zonelabs-integrity</b> firewall type was added.

**Usage Guidelines**

Only one instance of this command can be configured.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set a client firewall policy that requires Cisco Intrusion Prevention Security Agent for the group policy named FirstGroup:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy FirstGroup attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# client-firewall req cisco-security-agent
```

# client-update

To issue a client-update for all active remote VPN software and hardware clients and security appliances configured as Auto Update clients, on all tunnel-groups or for a particular tunnel group, use the **client-update** command in privileged EXEC mode.

To configure and change client-update parameters at the global level, including VPN software and hardware clients and security appliances configured as Auto Update clients, use the **client-update** command in global configuration mode.

To configure and change client-update tunnel-group IPsec-attributes parameters for VPN software and hardware clients, use the **client-update** command in tunnel-group ipsec-attributes configuration mode.

If the client is already running a software version on the list of revision numbers, it does not need to update its software. If the client is not running a software version on the list, it should update.

To disable a client update, use the **no** form of this command.

Global configuration mode command:

```

client-update {enable | component {asdm | image} | device-id dev_string |
              family family_name | type type} url url-string rev-nums rev-nums}

no client-update {enable | component {asdm | image} | device-id dev_string |
                 family family_name | type type} url url-string rev-nums rev-nums}
    
```

Tunnel-group ipsec-attributes mode command:

```

client-update type type url url-string rev-nums rev-nums

no client-update type type url url-string rev-nums rev-nums
    
```

Privileged EXEC mode command:

```

client-update {all | tunnel-group}

no client-update tunnel-group
    
```

Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	(Available only in privileged EXEC mode.) Applies the action to all active remote clients in all tunnel groups. You cannot use the keyword <b>all</b> with the <b>no</b> form of the command.
<b>component</b> {asdm   image}	The software component for security appliances configured as Auto Update clients.
<b>device-id</b> dev_string	If the Auto Update client is configured to identify itself with a unique string, specify the same string that the client uses. The maximum length is 63 characters.
<b>enable</b>	(Available only in global configuration mode). Enables remote client software updates.
<b>family</b> family_name	If the Auto Update client is configured to identify itself by device family, specify the same device family that the client uses. It can be asa, pix, or a text string with a maximum length of 7 characters.

<b>rev-nums</b> <i>rev-nums</i>	(Not available in privileged EXEC mode.) Specifies the software or firmware images for this client. For Windows, WIN9X, WinNT, and vpn3002 clients, enter up to 4, in any order, separated by commas. For security appliances, only one is allowed. The maximum length of the string is 127 characters.
<b>tunnel-group</b>	(Available only in privileged EXEC mode.) Specifies the name of a valid tunnel-group for remote client update.
<b>type</b> <i>type</i>	<p>(Not available in privileged EXEC mode.) Specifies the operating systems of remote PCs or the type of security appliances (configured as Auto Update clients) to notify of a client update. The list comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pix-515: Cisco PIX 515 Firewall</li> <li>• pix-515e: Cisco PIX 515E Firewall</li> <li>• pix-525: Cisco PIX 525 Firewall</li> <li>• pix-535: Cisco PIX 535 Firewall</li> <li>• asa5505: Cisco 5505 Adaptive Security Appliance</li> <li>• asa5510: Cisco 5510 Adaptive Security Appliance</li> <li>• asa5520: Cisco 5520 Adaptive Security Appliance</li> <li>• asa5540: Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance</li> <li>• Windows: all windows-based platforms</li> <li>• WIN9X: Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows ME platforms</li> <li>• WinNT: Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP platforms</li> <li>• vpn3002: VPN 3002 hardware client</li> <li>• A text string of up to 15 characters</li> </ul>
<b>url</b> <i>url-string</i>	(Not available in privileged EXEC mode.) Specifies the URL for the software/firmware image. This URL must point to a file appropriate for this client. The maximum string length is 255 characters.

**Defaults**

No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes**

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Tunnel-group ipsec-attributes configuration	•	—	•	—	—

**Command History**

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.
7.1(1)	Added tunnel-group ipsec-attributes configuration mode.
7.2(1)	Added the <b>component</b> , <b>device-id</b> , and <b>family</b> keywords and their arguments to support the security appliance configured as an Auto Update server.

**Usage Guidelines**

In tunnel-group ipsec-attributes configuration mode, you can apply this attribute only to the IPsec remote-access tunnel-group type.

The **client-update** command lets you enable the update; specify the types and revision numbers of clients to which the update applies; provide a URL or IP address from which to get the update; and, in the case of Windows clients, optionally notify users that they should update their VPN client version. For Windows clients, you can provide a mechanism for users to accomplish that update. For VPN 3002 Hardware Client users, the update occurs automatically, with no notification. When the client type is another security appliance, this security appliance acts as an Auto Update server.

To configure the client-update mechanism, do the following steps:

- Step 1** In global configuration mode, enable client update by entering the command:

```
hostname(config)# client-update enable
hostname(config)#
```

- Step 2** In global configuration mode, configure the parameters for the client update that you want to apply to all clients of a particular type. That is, specify the type of client and the URL or IP address from which to get the updated image. For Auto Update clients, specify the software component—ASDM or boot image. In addition, you must specify a revision number. If the user's client revision number matches one of the specified revision numbers, there is no need to update the client. This command configures the client-update parameters for all clients of the specified type across the entire security appliance. For example:

```
hostname(config)# client-update type windows url https://support/updates/ rev-nums 4.6.1
hostname(config)#
```

See the Examples section for an illustration of configuring a tunnel group for a VPN 3002 hardware client.

**Note**

For all Windows clients and Auto Update clients, you must use the protocol “http://” or “https://” as the prefix for the URL. For the VPN3002 Hardware Client, you must specify protocol “tftp://” instead.

Alternatively, for Windows clients and VPN3002 Hardware Clients, you can configure client update just for individual tunnel-groups, rather than for all clients of a particular type. (See Step 3.)

**Note**

You can have the browser automatically start an application by including the application name at the end of the URL; for example: **https://support/updates/vpnclient.exe**.

- Step 3** After you have enabled client update, you can define a set of client-update parameters for a particular ipsec-ra tunnel group. To do this, in tunnel-group ipsec-attributes mode, specify the tunnel-group name and its type, and the URL or IP address from which to get the updated image. In addition, you must



specify a revision number. If the user's client revision number matches one of the specified revision numbers, there is no need to update the client; for example, to issue a client update for all Windows clients:

```
hostname(config)# tunnel-group remotegrp type ipsec-ra
hostname(config)# tunnel-group remotegrp ipsec-attributes
hostname(config-tunnel-ipsec)# client-update type windows url https://support/updates/
rev-nums 4.6.1
hostname(config-tunnel-ipsec)#
```

See the Examples section for an illustration of configuring a tunnel group for a VPN 3002 hardware client. VPN 3002 clients update without user intervention, and users receive no notification message.

- Step 4** Optionally, you can send a notice to active users with outdated Windows clients that their VPN client needs updating. For these users, a pop-up window appears, offering the opportunity to launch a browser and download the updated software from the site specified in the URL. The only part of this message that you can configure is the URL. (See Step 2 or 3.) Users who are not active get a notification message the next time they log on. You can send this notice to all active clients on all tunnel groups, or you can send it to clients on a particular tunnel group. For example, to notify all active clients on all tunnel groups, you would enter the following command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
hostname# client-update all
hostname#
```

If the user's client revision number matches one of the specified revision numbers, there is no need to update the client, and users receive no notification message. VPN 3002 clients update without user intervention and users receive no notification message.



#### Note

If you specify the client-update type as **windows** (specifying all Windows-based platforms) and later want to enter a client-update type of **win9x** or **winnt** for the same entity, you must first remove the windows client type with the **no** form of the command, then use new client-update commands to specify the new client types.

#### Examples

The following example, entered in global configuration mode, enables client update for all active remote clients on all tunnel groups:

```
hostname(config)# client-update enable
hostname#
```

The following example applies only to Windows (win9x, winnt, or windows). Entered in global configuration mode, it configures client update parameters for all Windows-based clients. It designates the revision number, 4.7 and the URL for retrieving the update, which is https://support/updates.

```
hostname(config)# client-update type windows url https://support/updates/ rev-nums 4.7
hostname(config)#
```

The following example applies only to VPN 3002 Hardware Clients. Entered in tunnel-group ipsec-attributes configuration mode, it configures client update parameters for the IPsec remote-access tunnel-group "salesgrp". It designates the revision number, 4.7 and uses the TFTP protocol for retrieving the updated software from the site with the IP address 192.168.1.1:

```
hostname(config)# tunnel-group salesgrp type ipsec-ra
hostname(config)# tunnel-group salesgrp ipsec-attributes
hostname(config-tunnel-ipsec)# client-update type vpn3002 url tftp:192.168.1.1 rev-nums
4.7
```

```
hostname(config-tunnel-ipsec)#
```

The following example shows how to issue a client update for clients that are Cisco 5520 Adaptive Security Appliances configured as Auto Update clients:

```
hostname(config)# client-update type asa5520 component asdm url  
http://192.168.1.114/aus/asdm501.bin rev-nums 7.2(1)
```

The following example, entered in privileged EXEC mode, sends a client-update notification to all connected remote clients in the tunnel group named “remotegrp” that need to update their client software. Clients in other groups do not get an update notification:

```
hostname# client-update remotegrp  
hostname#
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear configure client-update</b>	Clears the entire client-update configuration.
<b>show running-config client-update</b>	Shows the current client-update configuration.
<b>tunnel-group ipsec-attributes</b>	Configures the tunnel-group ipsec-attributes for this group.

# clock set

To manually set the clock on the security appliance, use the **clock set** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**clock set** *hh:mm:ss* {*month day* | *day month*} *year*

## Syntax Description

<i>day</i>	Sets the day of the month, from 1 to 31. You can enter the day and month as <b>april 1</b> or as <b>1 april</b> , for example, depending on your standard date format.
<i>hh:mm:ss</i>	Sets the hour, minutes, and seconds in 24-hour time. For example, set <b>20:54:00</b> for 8:54 pm.
<i>month</i>	Sets the month. Depending on your standard date format, you can enter the day and month as <b>april 1</b> or as <b>1 april</b> .
<i>year</i>	Sets the year using four digits, for example, <b>2004</b> . The year range is 1993 to 2035.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	Routed	Transparent	Single	Context	System
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

## Usage Guidelines

If you have not entered any **clock** configuration commands, the default time zone for the **clock set** command is UTC. If you change the time zone after you enter the **clock set** command using the **clock timezone** command, the time automatically adjusts to the new time zone. However, if you enter the **clock set** command after you establish the time zone with the **clock timezone** command, then enter the time appropriate for the new time zone and not for UTC. Similarly, if you enter the **clock summer-time** command after the **clock set** command, the time adjusts for daylight saving. If you enter the **clock set** command after the **clock summer-time** command, enter the correct time for daylight saving.

This command sets the time in the hardware chip, and does not save the time in the configuration file. This time endures reboots. Unlike the other **clock** commands, this command is a privileged EXEC command. To reset the clock, you need to set a new time for the **clock set** command.

**Examples**

The following example sets the time zone to MST, the daylight saving time to the default period in the U.S., and the current time for MDT to 1:15 p.m. on July 27, 2004:

```
hostname(config)# clock timezone MST -7
hostname(config)# clock summer-time MDT recurring
hostname(config)# exit
hostname# clock set 13:15:0 jul 27 2004
hostname# show clock
13:15:00.652 MDT Tue Jul 27 2004
```

The following example sets the clock to 8:15 on July 27, 2004 in the UTC time zone, and then sets the time zone to MST and the daylight saving time to the default period in the U.S. The end time (1:15 in MDT) is the same as the previous example.

```
hostname# clock set 20:15:0 jul 27 2004
hostname# configure terminal
hostname(config)# clock timezone MST -7
hostname(config)# clock summer-time MDT recurring
hostname# show clock
13:15:00.652 MDT Tue Jul 27 2004
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clock summer-time</b>	Sets the date range to show daylight saving time.
<b>clock timezone</b>	Sets the time zone.
<b>show clock</b>	Shows the current time.

# clock summer-time

To set the date range for daylight saving time for the display of the security appliance time, use the **clock summer-time** command in global configuration mode. To disable the daylight saving time dates, use the **no** form of this command.

**clock summer-time** *zone* **recurring** [*week weekday month hh:mm week weekday month hh:mm*] [*offset*]

**no clock summer-time** [*zone recurring* [*week weekday month hh:mm week weekday month hh:mm*] [*offset*]]

**clock summer-time** *zone* **date** {*day month* | *month day*} *year hh:mm* {*day month* | *month day*} *year hh:mm* [*offset*]

**no clock summer-time** [*zone date* {*day month* | *month day*} *year hh:mm* {*day month* | *month day*} *year hh:mm* [*offset*]]

## Syntax Description

<b>date</b>	Specifies the start and end dates for daylight saving time as a specific date in a specific year. If you use this keyword, you need to reset the dates every year.
<i>day</i>	Sets the day of the month, from 1 to 31. You can enter the day and month as <b>April 1</b> or as <b>1 April</b> , for example, depending on your standard date format.
<i>hh:mm</i>	Sets the hour and minutes in 24-hour time.
<i>month</i>	Sets the month as a string. For the <b>date</b> command, you can enter the day and month as <b>April 1</b> or as <b>1 April</b> , for example, depending on your standard date format.
<i>offset</i>	(Optional) Sets the number of minutes to change the time for daylight saving time. By default, the value is 60 minutes.
<b>recurring</b>	Specifies the start and end dates for daylight saving time, in the form of a day and time of the month, and not a specific date in a year. This keyword lets you set a recurring date range that you do not need to alter yearly. If you do not specify any dates, the security appliance uses the default date range for the United States: 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in April to 2:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in October.
<i>week</i>	(Optional) Specifies the week of the month as an integer between 1 and 4 or as the words <b>first</b> or <b>last</b> . For example, if the day might fall in the partial fifth week, then specify <b>last</b> .
<i>weekday</i>	(Optional) Specifies the day of the week: <b>Monday</b> , <b>Tuesday</b> , <b>Wednesday</b> , and so on.
<i>year</i>	Sets the year using four digits, for example, <b>2004</b> . The year range is 1993 to 2035.
<i>zone</i>	Specifies the time zone as a string, for example, <b>PDT</b> for Pacific Daylight Time. When the security appliance shows the daylight saving time according to the date range you set with this command, the time zone changes to the value you set here. See the <b>clock timezone</b> to set the base time zone to a zone other than UTC.

**Defaults**

The default offset is 60 minutes.

The default recurring date range is from 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in April to 2:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in October.

**Command Modes**

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	—	•

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

**Usage Guidelines**

For the Southern Hemisphere, the security appliance accepts the start month to be later in the year than the end month, for example, from October to March.

**Examples**

The following example sets the daylight saving date range for Australia:

```
hostname(config)# clock summer-time PDT recurring last Sunday October 2:00 last Sunday
March 2:00
```

Some countries start daylight saving on a specific date. In the following example, daylight saving time is configured to start on April 1, 2004, at 3 a.m. and end on October 1, 2004, at 4 a.m.

```
hostname(config)# clock summer-time UTC date 1 April 2004 3:00 1 October 2004 4:00
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clock set</b>	Manually sets the clock on the security appliance.
<b>clock timezone</b>	Sets the time zone.
<b>ntp server</b>	Identifies an NTP server.
<b>show clock</b>	Shows the current time.

# clock timezone

To set the time zone for the security appliance clock, use the **clock timezone** command in global configuration mode. To set the time zone back to the default of UTC, use the **no** form of this command. The **clock set** command or the time derived from an NTP server sets the time in UTC. You must set the time zone as an offset of UTC using this command.

**clock timezone** *zone* [-]*hours* [*minutes*]

**no clock timezone** [*zone* [-]*hours* [*minutes*]]

## Syntax Description

<i>zone</i>	Specifies the time zone as a string, for example, <b>PST</b> for Pacific Standard Time.
<i>[-]hours</i>	Sets the number of hours of offset from UTC. For example, PST is <b>-8</b> hours.
<i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Sets the number of minutes of offset from UTC.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	—	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

## Usage Guidelines

To set daylight saving time, see the **clock summer-time** command.

## Examples

The following example sets the time zone to Pacific Standard Time, which is -8 hours from UTC:

```
hostname(config)# clock timezone PST -8
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clock set</b>	Manually sets the clock on the security appliance.
<b>clock summer-time</b>	Sets the date range to show daylight saving time.

Command	Description
<b>ntp server</b>	Identifies an NTP server.
<b>show clock</b>	Shows the current time.



# cluster encryption

To enable encryption for messages exchanged on the virtual load-balancing cluster, use the **cluster encryption** command in VPN load-balancing mode. To disable encryption, use the **no** form of this command.

**cluster encryption**

**no cluster encryption**



## Note

VPN load balancing requires an active 3DES/AES license. The security appliance checks for the existence of this crypto license before enabling load balancing. If it does not detect an active 3DES or AES license, the security appliance prevents the enabling of load balancing and also prevents internal configuration of 3DES by the load balancing system unless the license permits this usage.

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or variables.

## Defaults

Encryption is disabled by default.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
VPN load-balancing mode	•	—	•	—	—

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command turns encryption on or off for messages exchanged on the virtual load-balancing cluster. Before configuring the **cluster encryption** command, you must have first used the **vpn load-balancing** command to enter VPN load-balancing mode. You must also use the **cluster key** command to configure the cluster shared-secret key before enabling cluster encryption.



## Note

When using encryption, you must first configure the command **isakmp enable inside**, where *inside* designates the load-balancing inside interface. If isakmp is not enabled on the load-balancing inside interface, you will get an error message when you try to configure cluster encryption.

Examples

The following is an example of a VPN load-balancing command sequence that includes a **cluster encryption** command that enables encryption for the virtual load-balancing cluster:

```
hostname(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
hostname(config-if)# ip address 209.165.202.159 255.255.255.0
hostname(config)# nameif test
hostname(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2
hostname(config-if)# ip address 209.165.201.30 255.255.255.0
hostname(config)# nameif foo
hostname(config)# vpn load-balancing
hostname(config-load-balancing)# interface lbpublic test
hostname(config-load-balancing)# interface lbprivate foo
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster ip address 209.165.202.224
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster key 123456789
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster encryption
hostname(config-load-balancing)# participate
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cluster key</b>	Specifies the shared-secret key for the cluster.
<b>vpn load-balancing</b>	Enters VPN load-balancing mode.

# cluster ip address

To set the IP address of the virtual load-balancing cluster, use the **cluster ip address** command in VPN load-balancing mode. To remove the IP address specification, use the **no** form of this command.

**cluster ip address** *ip-address*

**no cluster ip address** [*ip-address*]

## Syntax Description

*ip-address* The IP address that you want to assign to the virtual load-balancing cluster.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
VPN load-balancing mode	•	—	•	—	—

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must first use the **vpn load-balancing** command to enter VPN load-balancing mode and configure the interface to which the virtual cluster IP address refers.

The cluster ip address must be on the same subnet as the interface for which you are configuring the virtual cluster.

In the **no** form of the command, if you specify the optional *ip-address* value, it must match the existing cluster IP address before the **no cluster ip address** command can be completed.

## Examples

The following is an example of a VPN load-balancing command sequence that includes a **cluster ip address** command that sets the IP address of the virtual load-balancing cluster to 209.165.202.224:

```
hostname(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
hostname(config-if)# ip address 209.165.202.159 255.255.255.0
hostname(config)# nameif test
hostname(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2
hostname(config-if)# ip address 209.165.201.30 255.255.255.0
hostname(config)# nameif foo
hostname(config)# vpn load-balancing
hostname(config-load-balancing)# interface lbpublic test
hostname(config-load-balancing)# interface lbprivate foo
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster ip address 209.165.202.224
```

```
hostname(config-load-balancing)# participate
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>interface</b>	Sets the interfaces of the device.
<b>nameif</b>	Assigns a name to an interface.
<b>vpn load-balancing</b>	Enters VPN load-balancing mode.

# cluster key

To set the shared secret for IPSec site-to-site tunnel exchanges on the virtual load-balancing cluster, use the **cluster key** command in VPN load-balancing mode. To remove this specification, use the **no** form of this command.

**cluster key** *shared-secret*

**no cluster key** [*shared-secret*]

## Syntax Description

*shared-secret* A string defining the shared secret for the VPN load-balancing cluster.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
VPN load-balancing mode	•	—	•	—	—

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must first use the **vpn load-balancing** command to enter VPN load-balancing mode. The secret defined in the **cluster key** command is also used for cluster encryption.

You must use the **cluster key** command to configure the shared secret before enabling cluster encryption.

If you specify a value for *shared-secret* in the **no cluster key** form of the command, the shared secret value must match the existing configuration.

## Examples

The following is an example of a VPN load-balancing command sequence that includes a **cluster key** command that sets the shared secret of the virtual load-balancing cluster to 123456789:

```
hostname(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
hostname(config-if)# ip address 209.165.202.159 255.255.255.0
hostname(config)# nameif test
hostname(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2
hostname(config-if)# ip address 209.165.201.30 255.255.255.0
hostname(config)# nameif foo
hostname(config)# vpn load-balancing
hostname(config-load-balancing)# interface lbpublic test
hostname(config-load-balancing)# interface lbprivate foo
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster ip address 209.165.202.224
```

**cluster key**

```
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster key 123456789  
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster encryption  
hostname(config-load-balancing)# participate
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>vpn load-balancing</b>	Enters VPN load-balancing mode.

# cluster port

To set the UDP port for the virtual load-balancing cluster, use the **cluster port** command in VPN load-balancing mode. To remove the port specification, use the **no** form of this command.

**cluster port** *port*

**no cluster port** [*port*]

## Syntax Description

*port* The UDP port that you want to assign to the virtual load-balancing cluster.

## Defaults

The default cluster port is 9023.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
VPN load-balancing mode	•	—	•	—	—

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must first use the **vpn load-balancing** command to enter VPN load-balancing mode.

You can specify any valid UDP port number. The range is 1-65535.

If you specify a value for *port* in the **no cluster port** form of the command, the port number specified must match the existing configured port number.

## Examples

The following is an example of a VPN load-balancing command sequence that includes a **cluster port** **address** command that sets the UDP port for the virtual load-balancing cluster to 9023:

```
hostname(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
hostname(config-if)# ip address 209.165.202.159 255.255.255.0
hostname(config)# nameif test
hostname(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2
hostname(config-if)# ip address 209.165.201.30 255.255.255.0
hostname(config)# nameif foo
hostname(config)# vpn load-balancing
hostname(config-load-balancing)# interface lbpublic test
hostname(config-load-balancing)# interface lbprivate foo
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster ip address 209.165.202.224
hostname(config-load-balancing)# cluster port 9023
hostname(config-load-balancing)# participate
```

cluster port

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
vpn load-balancing	Enters VPN load-balancing mode.



# command-alias

To create an alias for a command, use the **command-alias** command in global configuration mode. To remove the alias, use the **no** form of this command. When you enter the command alias, the original command is invoked. You might want to create command aliases to provide shortcuts for long commands, for example.

**command-alias** *mode command\_alias original\_command*

**no command-alias** *mode command\_alias original\_command*

## Syntax Description

<i>mode</i>	Specifies the command mode in which you want to create the command alias, for example <b>exec</b> (for user and privileged EXEC modes), <b>configure</b> , or <b>interface</b> .
<i>command_alias</i>	Specifies the new name you want for an existing command.
<i>original_command</i>	Specifies the existing command or command with its keywords for which you want to create the command alias.

## Defaults

By default, the following user EXEC mode aliases are configured:

**h** for **help**

**lo** for **logout**

**p** for **ping**

**s** for **show**

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	•	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can create an alias for the first part of any command and still enter the additional keywords and arguments as normal.

When you use CLI help, command aliases are indicated by an asterisk (\*), and displayed in the following format:

\*command-alias=original-command

For example, the **lo** command alias displays along with other privileged EXEC mode commands that start with “lo,” as follows:

```
hostname# lo?
*lo=logout login logout
```

You can use the same alias in different modes. For example, you can use “happy” in privileged EXEC mode and configuration mode to alias different commands, as follows:

```
hostname(config)# happy?

configure mode commands/options:
*happy="username crichton password test"

exec mode commands/options:
*happy=enable
```

To list only commands and omit aliases, begin your input line with a space. Also, to circumvent command aliases, use a space before entering the command. In the following example, the alias happy is not shown, because there is a space before the happy? command.

```
hostname(config)# alias exec test enable
hostname(config)# exit
hostname# happy?
ERROR: % Unrecognized command
```

As with commands, you can use CLI help to display the arguments and keywords that can follow a command alias.

You must enter the complete command alias. Shortened aliases are not accepted. In the following example, the parser does not recognize the command hap as indicating the alias happy:

```
hostname# hap
% Ambiguous command: "hap"
```

Examples

The following example shows how to create a command alias named “save” for the **copy running-config startup-config** command:

```
hostname(config)# command-alias exec save copy running-config startup-config
hostname(config)# exit
hostname# save

Source filename [running-config]?
Cryptochecksum: 50d131d9 8626c515 0c698f7f 613ae54e

2209 bytes copied in 0.210 secs
hostname#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear configure command-alias</b>	Clears all non-default command aliases.
<b>show running-config command-alias</b>	Displays all non-default command aliases configured.

# command-queue

To specify the maximum number of MGCP commands that are queued while waiting for a response, use the **command-queue** command in MGCP map configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**command-queue** *limit*

**no command-queue** *limit*

## Syntax Description

*limit* Specifies the maximum number of commands to queue, from 1 to 2147483647.

## Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

The default for the MGCP command queue is 200.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
MGCP map configuration	•	•	•	•	—

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **command-queue** command to specify the maximum number of MGCP commands that are queued while waiting for a response. The range of allowed values is from 1 to 4294967295. The default is 200. When the limit has been reached and a new command arrives, the command that has been in the queue for the longest time is removed.

## Examples

The following example limits the MGCP command queue to 150 commands:

```
hostname(config)# mgcp-map mgcp_policy
hostname(config-mgcp-map)#command-queue 150
```

## Related Commands

Commands	Description
<b>debug mgcp</b>	Enables the display of debug information for MGCP.
<b>mgcp-map</b>	Defines an MGCP map and enables MGCP map configuration mode.

Commands	Description
<b>show mgcp</b>	Displays MGCP configuration and session information.
<b>timeout</b>	Configures the idle timeout after which an MGCP media or MGCP PAT xlate connection will be closed.

# compatible rfc1583

To restore the method that is used to calculate the summary route costs per RFC 1583, use the **compatible rfc1583** command in router configuration mode. To disable RFC 1583 compatibility, use the **no** form of this command.

**compatible rfc1583**

**no compatible rfc1583**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

This command is enabled by default.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Router configuration	•	—	•	—	—

## Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

## Usage Guidelines

Only the **no** form of this command appears in the configuration.

## Examples

The following example shows how to disable RFC 1583-compatible route summary cost calculation:

```
hostname(config-router)# no compatible rfc1583
hostname(config-router)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>router ospf</b>	Enters router configuration mode.
<b>show running-config router</b>	Displays the commands in the global router configuration.

# compression

To enable compression for SVC connections and WebVPN connections, use the **compression** command from global configuration mode:

```
compression {all | svc | http-comp}
[no] compression {all | svc | http-comp}
```

To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

Syntax Description	<b>all</b>	Specifies enabling all available compression techniques.
	<b>svc</b>	Specifies compression for SVC connections.
	<b>http-comp</b>	Specifies compression for WebVPN connections.

**Defaults** The default is *all*. All available compression techniques are enabled.

**Command Modes** The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
global configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.1.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

For SVC connections, the **compression** command configured from global configuration mode overrides the **svc compression** command configured in group policy webvpn and username webvpn modes.

For example, if you enter the **svc compression** command for a certain group from group policy webvpn mode, and then you enter **no compression** command from global configuration mode, you override the **svc compression** command settings that you configured for the group.

Conversely, if you turn compression back on with the **compression** command from global configuration mode, any group settings take effect, and those settings ultimately determine the compression behavior.

If you disable compression with the **no compression** command, only new connections are affected. Active connections remain unaffected.

**Examples**

In the following example, compression is turned on for SVC connections:

```
hostname(config)# compression svc
```

In the next example, compression is disabled for SVC and WebVPN connections:

```
hostname(config)# no compression svc http-comp
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show webvpn svc</b>	Displays information about the SVC installation.
<b>svc</b>	Enables or requires the SVC for a specific group or user.
<b>svc compression</b>	Enables compression of http data over an SVC connection for a specific group or user.

# config-register

To set the configuration register value that is used the next time you reload the security appliance, use the **config-register** command in global configuration mode. To set the value back to the default, use the **no** form of this command. This command is only supported on the ASA 5500 adaptive security appliance. The configuration register value determines which image to boot from as well as other boot parameters.

**config-register** *hex\_value*

**no config-register**

## Syntax Description

<i>hex_value</i>	<p>Sets the configuration register value as a hexadecimal number from 0x0 to 0xFFFFFFFF. This number represents 32 bits and each hexadecimal character represents 4 bits. Each bit controls a different characteristic. However, bits 32 through 20 are either reserved for future use, cannot be set by the user, or are not currently used by the security appliance; therefore, you can ignore the three characters that represent those bits, because they are always set to 0. The relevant bits are represented by 5 hexadecimal characters: 0xnnnnn.</p> <p>You do not need to include preceding 0s. You do need to include trailing 0s. For example, 0x2001 is equivalent to 0x02001; but 0x10000 requires all the zeros. See <a href="#">Table 8-1</a> for more information about available values for the relevant bits.</p>
------------------	--

## Defaults

The default value is 0x1, which boots from the local image and startup configuration.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	—	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The five characters are numbered from 0 to 4 from right to left, which is standard for hexadecimal and binary numbers. You can select one value for each character, and mix and match values as appropriate. For example, you can select either 0 or 2 for character number 3. Some values take priority if they conflict with other values. For example, if you set 0x2011, which sets the security appliance to both boot



from the TFTP server and to boot from the local image, the security appliance boots from the TFTP server. Because this value also stipulates that if the TFTP boot fails, the security appliance should boot directly into ROMMON, then the action that specifies to boot from the default image is ignored.

A value of 0 means no action unless otherwise specified.

Table 8-1 lists the actions associated with each hexadecimal character; choose one value for each character:

**Table 8-1 Configuration Register Values**

Prefix	Hexadecimal Character Numbers 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0				
0x	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>1</b> Disables the 10 second ROMMON countdown during startup. Normally, you can press Escape during the countdown to enter ROMMON.	<b>2</b> If you set the security appliance to boot from a TFTP server, and the boot fails, then this value boots directly into ROMMON.	<b>Reserved for future use</b>	<b>1</b> Boots from the TFTP server image as specified in the ROMMON Boot Parameters (which is the same as the <b>boot system tftp</b> command, if present). This value takes precedence over a value set for character 1.  If character numbers 0 and 1 are not set to automatically boot an image, then the security appliance boots directly into ROMMON.	<b>1</b> Boots the image specified by the first <b>boot system local_flash</b> command. If that image does not load, the security appliance tries to boot each image specified by subsequent <b>boot system</b> commands until it boots successfully.
					<b>3, 5, 7, 9</b> Boots the image specified by a particular <b>boot system local_flash</b> command. Value 3 boots the image specified in the first <b>boot system</b> command, value 5 boots the second image, and so on.  If the image does not boot successfully, the security appliance does not attempt to fall back to other <b>boot system</b> command images (this is the difference between using value 1 and value 3). However, the security appliance has a failsafe feature that in the event of a boot failure attempts to boot from any image found in the root directory of internal Flash memory. If you do not want the failsafe feature to take effect, store your images in a different directory than root.
				<b>4</b> Ignores the startup configuration and loads the default configuration.	<b>2, 4, 6, 8</b> From ROMMON, if you enter the <b>boot</b> command without any arguments, then the security appliance boots the image specified by a particular <b>boot system local_flash</b> command. Value 3 boots the image specified in the first <b>boot system</b> command, value 5 boots the second image, and so on. This value does not automatically boot an image.
				<b>5</b> Performs both actions above.	

If you disable password recovery using the **service password-recovery** command, then you cannot set the configuration register to ignore the startup configuration.

The configuration register value is not replicated to a standby unit, but the following warning is displayed when you set the configuration register on the active unit:

WARNING The configuration register is not synchronized with the standby, their values may not match.

You can also set the configuration register value in ROMMON using the **confreg** command.

### Examples

The following example sets the configuration register to boot from the default image:

```
hostname(config)# config-register 0x1
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>boot</b>	Sets the boot image and startup configuration.
<b>service password-recovery</b>	Enables or disables password recovery.

# configure factory-default

To restore the configuration to the factory default, use the **configure factory-default** command in global configuration mode. The factory default configuration is the configuration applied by Cisco to new security appliances. This command is supported on all platforms except for the PIX 525 and PIX 535 security appliances.

**configure factory-default** [*ip\_address* [*mask*]]

Syntax Description	<i>ip_address</i>	Sets the IP address of the management or inside interface, instead of using the default address, 192.168.1.1. See the “Usage Guidelines” sections for more information about which interface is configured for your model.
	<i>mask</i>	Sets the subnet mask of the interface. If you do not set a mask, the security appliance uses the mask appropriate for the IP address class.

Defaults	The default IP address and mask are 192.168.1.1 and 255.255.255.0.
----------	--

Command Modes	The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:
---------------	---

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.2(1)	A factory default configuration was added for the ASA 5505 adaptive security appliance.

**Usage Guidelines**

For the PIX 515/515E and the ASA 5510 and higher security appliances, the factory default configuration automatically configures an interface for management so you can connect to it using ASDM, with which you can then complete your configuration. For the ASA 5505 adaptive security appliance, the factory default configuration automatically configures interfaces and NAT so that the security appliance is ready to use in your network.

This command is available only for routed firewall mode; transparent mode does not support IP addresses for interfaces, and setting the interface IP address is one of the actions this command takes. This command is also only available in single context mode; a security appliance with a cleared configuration does not have any defined contexts to automatically configure using this command.

This command clears the current running configuration and then configures several commands.

If you set the IP address in the **configure factory-default** command, then the **http** command uses the subnet you specify. Similarly, the **dhcpd address** command range consists of addresses within the subnet that you specify.

After you restore the factory default configuration, save it to internal Flash memory using the **write memory** command. The **write memory** command saves the running configuration to the default location for the startup configuration, even if you previously configured the **boot config** command to set a different location; when the configuration was cleared, this path was also cleared.

**Note**

This command also clears the **boot system** command, if present, along with the rest of the configuration. The **boot system** command lets you boot from a specific image, including an image on the external Flash memory card. The next time you reload the security appliance after restoring the factory configuration, it boots from the first image in internal Flash memory; if you do not have an image in internal Flash memory, the security appliance does not boot.

To configure additional settings that are useful for a full configuration, see the **setup** command.

**ASA 5505 Adaptive Security Appliance Configuration**

The default factory configuration for the ASA 5505 adaptive security appliance configures the following:

- An inside VLAN 1 interface that includes the Ethernet 0/1 through 0/7 switch ports. If you did not set the IP address in the **configure factory-default** command, then the VLAN 1 IP address and mask are 192.168.1.1 and 255.255.255.0.
- An outside VLAN 2 interface that includes the Ethernet 0/0 switch port. VLAN 2 derives its IP address using DHCP.
- The default route is also derived from DHCP.
- All inside IP addresses are translated when accessing the outside using interface PAT.
- By default, inside users can access the outside with an access list, and outside users are prevented from accessing the inside.
- The DHCP server is enabled on the security appliance, so a PC connecting to the VLAN 1 interface receives an address between 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.254.
- The HTTP server is enabled for ASDM and is accessible to users on the 192.168.1.0 network.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```
interface Ethernet 0/0
  switchport access vlan 2
  no shutdown
interface Ethernet 0/1
  switchport access vlan 1
  no shutdown
interface Ethernet 0/2
  switchport access vlan 1
  no shutdown
interface Ethernet 0/3
  switchport access vlan 1
  no shutdown
interface Ethernet 0/4
  switchport access vlan 1
  no shutdown
interface Ethernet 0/5
  switchport access vlan 1
  no shutdown
interface Ethernet 0/6
  switchport access vlan 1
  no shutdown
interface Ethernet 0/7
  switchport access vlan 1
```

```

no shutdown
interface vlan2
  nameif outside
  no shutdown
  ip address dhcp setroute
interface vlan1
  nameif inside
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
global (outside) 1 interface
nat (inside) 1 0 0
http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 inside
dhcpd auto_config outside
dhcpd enable inside
logging asdm informational

```

### ASA 5510 and Higher Adaptive Security Appliance Configuration

The default factory configuration for the ASA 5510 and higher adaptive security appliance configures the following:

- The management Management 0/0 interface. If you did not set the IP address in the **configure factory-default** command, then the IP address and mask are 192.168.1.1 and 255.255.255.0.
- The DHCP server is enabled on the security appliance, so a PC connecting to the interface receives an address between 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.254.
- The HTTP server is enabled for ASDM and is accessible to users on the 192.168.1.0 network.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```

interface management 0/0
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  nameif management
  security-level 100
  no shutdown
asdm logging informational 100
asdm history enable
http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management
dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 management
dhcpd lease 3600
dhcpd ping_timeout 750
dhcpd enable management

```

### PIX 515/515E Security Appliance Configuration

The default factory configuration for the PIX 515/515E security appliance configures the following:

- The inside Ethernet1 interface. If you did not set the IP address in the **configure factory-default** command, then the IP address and mask are 192.168.1.1 and 255.255.255.0.
- The DHCP server is enabled on the security appliance, so a PC connecting to the interface receives an address between 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.254.
- The HTTP server is enabled for ASDM and is accessible to users on the 192.168.1.0 network.

The configuration consists of the following commands:

```

interface ethernet 1
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  nameif management

```

```

security-level 100
no shutdown
asdm logging informational 100
asdm history enable
http server enable
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management
dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 management
dhcpd lease 3600
dhcpd ping_timeout 750
dhcpd enable management

```

## Examples

The following example resets the configuration to the factory default, assigns the IP address 10.1.1.1 to the interface, and then saves the new configuration as the startup configuration:

```

hostname(config)# configure factory-default 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Based on the inside IP address and mask, the DHCP address
pool size is reduced to 253 from the platform limit 256

```

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

```

Begin to apply factory-default configuration:
Clear all configuration
...
hostname(config)#
hostname(config)# copy running-config startup-config

```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>boot system</b>	Sets the software image from which to boot.
<b>clear configure</b>	Clears the running configuration.
<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.
<b>setup</b>	Prompts you to configure basic settings for the security appliance.
<b>show running-config</b>	Shows the running configuration.

# configure http

To merge a configuration file from an HTTP(S) server with the running configuration, use the **configure http** command in global configuration mode. This command supports IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

**configure http[s]://[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename**

## Syntax Description

<b>:password</b>	(Optional) For HTTP(S) authentication, specifies the password.
<b>:port</b>	(Optional) Specifies the port. For HTTP, the default is 80. For HTTPS, the default is 443.
<b>@</b>	(Optional) If you enter a name and/or a password, precedes the server IP address with an at sign (@).
<b>filename</b>	Specifies the configuration filename.
<b>http[s]</b>	Specifies either HTTP or HTTPS.
<b>path</b>	(Optional) Specifies a path to the filename.
<b>server</b>	Specifies the server IP address or name. For IPv6 server addresses, if you specify the port, then you must enclose the IP address in brackets so that the colons in the IP address are not mistaken for the colon before the port number. For example, enter the following address and port:  [fe80::2e0:b6ff:fe01:3b7a]:8080
<b>user</b>	(Optional) For HTTP(S) authentication, specifies the username.

## Defaults

For HTTP, the default port is 80. For HTTPS, the default port is 443.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	•	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

## Usage Guidelines

A merge adds all commands from the new configuration to the running configuration, and overwrites any conflicting commands with the new versions. For example, if a command allows multiple instances, the new commands are added to the existing commands in the running configuration. If a command allows only one instance, the new command overwrites the command in the running configuration. A merge never removes commands that exist in the running configuration but are not set in the new configuration.



This command is the same as the **copy http running-config** command. For multiple context mode, that command is only available in the system execution space, so the **configure http** command is an alternative for use within a context.

### Examples

The following example copies a configuration file from an HTTPS server to the running configuration:

```
hostname(config)# configure https://user1:pa$$w0rd@10.1.1.1/configs/newconfig.cfg
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear configure</b>	Clears the running configuration.
<b>configure memory</b>	Merges the startup configuration with the running configuration.
<b>configure net</b>	Merges a configuration file from the specified TFTP URL with the running configuration.
<b>configure factory-default</b>	Adds commands you enter at the CLI to the running configuration.
<b>show running-config</b>	Shows the running configuration.

# configure memory

To merge the startup configuration with the running configuration, use the **configure memory** command in global configuration mode.

## configure memory

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	•	•

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

**Usage Guidelines**

A merge adds all commands from the new configuration to the running configuration, and overwrites any conflicting commands with the new versions. For example, if a command allows multiple instances, the new commands are added to the existing commands in the running configuration. If a command allows only one instance, the new command overwrites the command in the running configuration. A merge never removes commands that exist in the running configuration but are not set in the new configuration.

If you do not want to merge the configurations, you can clear the running configuration, which disrupts any communications through the security appliance, and then enter the **configure memory** command to load the new configuration.

This command is equivalent to the **copy startup-config running-config** command.

For multiple context mode, a context startup configuration is at the location specified by the **config-url** command.

**Examples** The following example copies the startup configuration to the running configuration:

```
hostname(config)# configure memory
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear configure</b>	Clears the running configuration.
<b>configure http</b>	Merges a configuration file from the specified HTTP(S) URL with the running configuration.
<b>configure net</b>	Merges a configuration file from the specified TFTP URL with the running configuration.
<b>configure factory-default</b>	Adds commands you enter at the CLI to the running configuration.
<b>show running-config</b>	Shows the running configuration.

# configure net

To merge a configuration file from a TFTP server with the running configuration, use the **configure net** command in global configuration mode. This command supports IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```
configure net [server:[filename] | :filename]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>:filename</i>	<p>Specifies the path and filename. If you already set the filename using the <b>tftp-server</b> command, then this argument is optional.</p> <p>If you specify the filename in this command as well as a name in the <b>tftp-server</b> command, the security appliance treats the <b>tftp-server</b> command filename as a directory, and adds the <b>configure net</b> command filename as a file under the directory.</p> <p>To override the <b>tftp-server</b> command value, enter a slash in front of the path and filename. The slash indicates that the path is not relative to the tftpboot directory, but is an absolute path. The URL generated for this file includes a double slash (//) in front of the filename path. If the file you want is in the tftpboot directory, you can include the path for the tftpboot directory in the filename path.</p> <p>If you specified the TFTP server address using the <b>tftp-server</b> command, you can enter the filename alone preceded by a colon (:).</p>
<i>server:</i>	<p>Sets the TFTP server IP address or name. This address overrides the address you set in the <b>tftp-server</b> command, if present. For IPv6 server addresses, you must enclose the IP address in brackets so that the colons in the IP address are not mistaken for the colon before the filename. For example, enter the following address:</p> <pre>[fe80::2e0:b6ff:fe01:3b7a]</pre> <p>The default gateway interface is the highest security interface; however, you can set a different interface name using the <b>tftp-server</b> command.</p>

## Defaults

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	•	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

**Usage Guidelines**

A merge adds all commands from the new configuration to the running configuration, and overwrites any conflicting commands with the new versions. For example, if a command allows multiple instances, the new commands are added to the existing commands in the running configuration. If a command allows only one instance, the new command overwrites the command in the running configuration. A merge never removes commands that exist in the running configuration but are not set in the new configuration.

This command is the same as the **copy tftp running-config** command. For multiple context mode, that command is only available in the system execution space, so the **configure net** command is an alternative for use within a context.

**Examples**

The following example sets the server and filename in the **tftp-server** command, and then overrides the server using the **configure net** command. The same filename is used.

```
hostname(config)# tftp-server inside 10.1.1.1 configs/config1
hostname(config)# configure net 10.2.2.2:
```

The following example overrides the server and the filename. The default path to the filename is /tftpboot/configs/config1. The /tftpboot/ part of the path is included by default when you do not lead the filename with a slash (/). Because you want to override this path, and the file is also in tftpboot, include the tftpboot path in the **configure net** command.

```
hostname(config)# tftp-server inside 10.1.1.1 configs/config1
hostname(config)# configure net 10.2.2.2:/tftpboot/oldconfigs/config1
```

The following example sets the server only in the **tftp-server** command. The **configure net** command specifies only the filename.

```
hostname(config)# tftp-server inside 10.1.1.1
hostname(config)# configure net :configs/config1
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>configure http</b>	Merges a configuration file from the specified HTTP(S) URL with the running configuration.
<b>configure memory</b>	Merges the startup configuration with the running configuration.
<b>show running-config</b>	Shows the running configuration.
<b>tftp-server</b>	Sets a default TFTP server and path for use in other commands.
<b>write net</b>	Copies the running configuration to a TFTP server.

# configure terminal

To configure the running configuration at the command line, use the **configure terminal** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command enters global configuration mode, which lets you enter commands that change the configuration.

## configure terminal

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	•	•

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

**Examples** The following example enters global configuration mode:

```
hostname# configure terminal
hostname(config)#
```

Command	Description
<b>clear configure</b>	Clears the running configuration.
<b>configure http</b>	Merges a configuration file from the specified HTTP(S) URL with the running configuration.
<b>configure memory</b>	Merges the startup configuration with the running configuration.
<b>configure net</b>	Merges a configuration file from the specified TFTP URL with the running configuration.
<b>show running-config</b>	Shows the running configuration.

# config-url

To identify the URL from which the system downloads the context configuration, use the **config-url** command in context configuration mode.

**config-url** *url*

## Syntax Description

*url*

Sets the context configuration URL. All remote URLs must be accessible from the admin context. See the following URL syntax:

- **disk0:***/[path/]filename*

For the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance, this URL indicates the internal Flash memory. You can also use **flash** instead of **disk0**; they are aliased.

- **disk1:***/[path/]filename*

For the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance, this URL indicates the external Flash memory card.

- **flash:***/[path/]filename*

This URL indicates the internal Flash memory.

- **ftp:***//[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename[;type=xx]*

The **type** can be one of the following keywords:

- **ap**—ASCII passive mode
- **an**—ASCII normal mode
- **ip**—(Default) Binary passive mode
- **in**—Binary normal mode

- **http[s]:***//[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename*

- **tftp:***//[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename[;int=interface\_name]*

Specify the interface name if you want to override the route to the server address.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Context configuration	•	•	—	—	•

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you add a context URL, the system immediately loads the context so that it is running.



Note

Enter the **allocate-interface** command(s) before you enter the **config-url** command. The security appliance must assign interfaces to the context before it loads the context configuration; the context configuration might include commands that refer to interfaces (**interface**, **nat**, **global**...). If you enter the **config-url** command first, the security appliance loads the context configuration immediately. If the context contains any commands that refer to interfaces, those commands fail.

The filename does not require a file extension, although we recommend using “.cfg”.

The admin context file must be stored on the internal Flash memory.

If you download a context configuration from an HTTP or HTTPS server, you cannot save changes back to these servers using the **copy running-config startup-config** command. You can, however, use the **copy tftp** command to copy the running configuration to a TFTP server.

If the system cannot retrieve the context configuration file because the server is unavailable, or the file does not yet exist, the system creates a blank context that is ready for you to configure with the command-line interface.

To change the URL, reenter the **config-url** command with a new URL.

The security appliance merges the new configuration with the current running configuration. Reentering the same URL also merges the saved configuration with the running configuration. A merge adds any new commands from the new configuration to the running configuration. If the configurations are the same, no changes occur. If commands conflict or if commands affect the running of the context, then the effect of the merge depends on the command. You might get errors, or you might have unexpected results. If the running configuration is blank (for example, if the server was unavailable and the configuration was never downloaded), then the new configuration is used. If you do not want to merge the configurations, you can clear the running configuration, which disrupts any communications through the context, and then reload the configuration from the new URL.

Examples

The following example sets the admin context to be “administrator,” creates a context called “administrator” on the internal Flash memory, and then adds two contexts from an FTP server:

```
hostname(config)# admin-context administrator
hostname(config)# context administrator
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.1
hostname(config-ctx)# config-url flash:/admin.cfg

hostname(config-ctx)# context test
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.100 int1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.102 int2
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.110-gigabitethernet0/0.115
int3-int8
hostname(config-ctx)# config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/test.cfg

hostname(config-ctx)# context sample
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.200 int1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.212 int2
```



```
hostname(config-ctx) # allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.230-gigabitethernet0/1.235  
int3-int8  
hostname(config-ctx) # config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/sample.cfg
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>allocate-interface</b>	Allocates interfaces to a context.
<b>context</b>	Creates a security context in the system configuration and enters context configuration mode.
<b>show context</b>	Shows a list of contexts (system execution space) or information about the current context.

# console timeout

To set the idle timeout for a console connection to the security appliance, use the **console timeout** command in global configuration mode. To disable, use the **no** form of this command.

**console timeout** *number*

**no console timeout** [*number*]

## Syntax Description

*number* Specifies the idle time in minutes (0 through 60) after which the console session ends.

## Defaults

The default timeout is 0, which means the console session will not time out.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	•	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

## Usage Guidelines

The **console timeout** command sets the timeout value for any authenticated, enable mode, or configuration mode user session to the security appliance. The **console timeout** command does not alter the Telnet or SSH timeouts; these access methods maintain their own timeout values.

The **no console timeout** command resets the console timeout value to the default timeout of 0, which means that the console will not time out.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the console timeout to 15 minutes:

```
hostname(config)# console timeout 15
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear configure console</b>	Restores the default console connection settings.
<b>clear configure timeout</b>	Restores the default idle time durations in the configuration.
<b>show running-config console timeout</b>	Displays the idle timeout for a console connection to the security appliance.

# content-length

To restrict HTTP traffic based on the length of the HTTP message body, use the **content-length** command in HTTP map configuration mode, which is accessible using the **http-map** command. To remove this command, use the **no** form of this command.

**content-length** { **min** *bytes* [**max** *bytes*] | **max** *bytes* } **action** { **allow** | **reset** | **drop** } [**log**]

**no content-length** { **min** *bytes* [**max** *bytes*] | **max** *bytes* } **action** { **allow** | **reset** | **drop** } [**log**]

## Syntax Description

<b>action</b>	Specifies the action taken when a message fails this inspection.
<b>allow</b>	Allows the message.
<b>bytes</b>	Specifies the number of bytes. The permitted range is 1 to 65535 for the <b>min</b> option and 1 to 50000000 for the <b>max</b> option.
<b>drop</b>	Closes the connection.
<b>log</b>	(Optional) Generates a syslog.
<b>max</b>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum content length allowed.
<b>min</b>	Specifies the minimum content length allowed.
<b>reset</b>	Sends a TCP reset message to client and server.

## Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
HTTP map configuration	•	•	•	•	—

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

After enabling the **content-length** command, the security appliance only allows messages within the configured range and otherwise takes the specified action. Use the **action** keyword to cause the security appliance to reset the TCP connection and create a syslog entry.

**Examples**

The following example restricts HTTP traffic to messages 100 bytes or larger and not exceeding 2000 bytes. If a message is outside this range, the security appliance resets the TCP connection and creates a syslog entry.

```
hostname(config)# http-map inbound_http
hostname(config-http-map)# content-length min 100 max 2000 action reset log
hostname(config-http-map)# exit
```

**Related Commands**

Commands	Description
<b>class-map</b>	Defines the traffic class to which to apply security actions.
<b>http-map</b>	Defines an HTTP map for configuring enhanced HTTP inspection.
<b>debug appfw</b>	Displays detailed information about traffic associated with enhanced HTTP inspection.
<b>inspect http</b>	Applies a specific HTTP map to use for application inspection.
<b>policy-map</b>	Associates a class map with specific security actions.

# context

To create a security context in the system configuration and enter context configuration mode, use the **context** command in global configuration mode. To remove a context, use the **no** form of this command. In context configuration mode, you can identify the configuration file URL and interfaces that a context can use.

**context** *name*

**no context** *name* [**noconfirm**]

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Sets the name as a string up to 32 characters long. This name is case sensitive, so you can have two contexts named “customerA” and “CustomerA,” for example. You can use letters, digits, or hyphens, but you cannot start or end the name with a hyphen.  “System” or “Null” (in upper or lower case letters) are reserved names, and cannot be used.
<b>noconfirm</b>	(Optional) Removes the context without prompting you for confirmation. This option is useful for automated scripts.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	—	—	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

If you do not have an admin context (for example, if you clear the configuration) then the first context you add must be the admin context. To add an admin context, see the **admin-context** command. After you specify the admin context, you can enter the **context** command to configure the admin context.

You can only remove a context by editing the system configuration. You cannot remove the current admin context using the **no** form of this command; you can only remove it if you remove all contexts using the **clear configure context** command.

## Examples

The following example sets the admin context to be “administrator,” creates a context called “administrator” on the internal Flash memory, and then adds two contexts from an FTP server:

```

hostname(config)# admin-context administrator
hostname(config)# context administrator
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.1
hostname(config-ctx)# config-url flash:/admin.cfg

hostname(config-ctx)# context test
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.100 int1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.102 int2
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.110-gigabitethernet0/0.115
int3-int8
hostname(config-ctx)# config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/test.cfg

hostname(config-ctx)# context sample
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.200 int1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.212 int2
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.230-gigabitethernet0/1.235
int3-int8
hostname(config-ctx)# config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/sample.cfg

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>allocate-interface</b>	Assigns interfaces to a context.
<b>changeto</b>	Changes between contexts and the system execution space.
<b>config-url</b>	Specifies the location of the context configuration.
<b>join-failover-group</b>	Assigns a context to a failover group.
<b>show context</b>	Shows context information.

# copy

To copy a file from one location to another, use the **copy** command.

```
copy [/noconfirm | /pcap] {url | running-config | startup-config}  
      {running-config | startup-config | url}
```

Syntax Description
--------------------

<b>/noconfirm</b>	Copies the file without a confirmation prompt.
<b>/pcap</b>	Specifies the defaults of the preconfigured TFTP server. See the <b>tftp-server</b> command to configure a default TFTP server.
<b>running-config</b>	Specifies the running configuration.

<b>startup-config</b>	Specifies the startup configuration. The startup configuration for single mode or for the system in multiple context mode is a hidden file in Flash memory. From within a context, the location of the startup configuration is specified by the <b>config-url</b> command. For example, if you specify an HTTP server for the <b>config-url</b> command and then enter the <b>copy startup-config running-config</b> command, the security appliance copies the startup configuration from the HTTP server using the admin context interface.
<b>url</b>	<p>Specifies the source or destination file to be copied. Not all combinations of source and destination URLs are allowed. For example, you cannot copy from a remote server to another remote server; this command is meant to copy between local and remote locations. In a context, you can copy the running or startup configuration to a TFTP or FTP server using the context interfaces, but you cannot copy from a server to the running or startup configuration. See the <b>startup-config</b> keyword for other options. Also, see the <b>configure net</b> command to download from a TFTP server to the running context configuration.</p> <p>See the following URL syntax:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>disk0:/[path/]filename</b> This option is only available for the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance, and indicates the internal Flash memory. You can also use <b>flash</b> instead of <b>disk0</b>; they are aliased.</li> <li>• <b>disk1:/[path/]filename</b> This option is only available for the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance, and indicates the external Flash memory card.</li> <li>• <b>flash:/[path/]filename</b> This option indicates the internal Flash card. For the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance, <b>flash</b> is an alias for <b>disk0</b>.</li> <li>• <b>ftp://[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename[;type=xx]</b> The <b>type</b> can be one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>ap</b>—ASCII passive mode</li> <li>– <b>an</b>—ASCII normal mode</li> <li>– <b>ip</b>—(Default) Binary passive mode</li> <li>– <b>in</b>—Binary normal mode</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>http[s]://[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename</b></li> <li>• <b>tftp://[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename[;int=interface_name]</b> Specify the interface name if you want to override the route to the server address.  The pathname cannot contain spaces. If a pathname has spaces, set the path in the <b>tftp-server</b> command instead of in the <b>copy tftp</b> command.</li> </ul>

**Defaults**

This command has no default settings.

**Command Modes**

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:



Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Privileged mode	•	•	•	•	•

**Command History**

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.
7.2(1)	Added support for DNS names.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

**Examples**

This example shows how to copy a file from the disk to a TFTP server in the system execution space:

```
hostname(config)# copy disk0:my_context/my_context.cfg
tftp://10.7.0.80/my_context/my_context.cfg
```

This example shows how to copy a file from one location on the disk to another location on the disk. The name of the destination file can be either the name of the source file or a different name.

```
hostname(config)# copy disk0:my_context.cfg disk:my_context/my_context.cfg
```

This example shows how to copy an ASDM file from a TFTP server to the internal Flash memory:

```
hostname(config)# copy tftp://10.7.0.80/asdm700.bin disk0:asdm700.bin
```

This example shows how to copy the running configuration in a context to a TFTP server:

```
hostname(config)# copy running-config tftp://10.7.0.80/my_context/my_context.cfg
```

The copy command supports DNS names as well as IP addresses as shown in this version of the preceding example:

```
hostname(config)# copy running-config tftp://www.example.com/my_context/my_context.cfg
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>configure net</b>	Copies a file from a TFTP server to the running configuration.
<b>copy capture</b>	Copies a capture file to a TFTP server.
<b>tftp-server</b>	Sets the default TFTP server.
<b>write memory</b>	Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.
<b>write net</b>	Copies the running configuration to a TFTP server.

# copy capture

To copy a capture file to a server, use the **copy capture** command in global configuration mode.

```
copy [/noconfirm] [/pcap] capture: [context_name/]buffer_name url
```

Syntax Description	
/noconfirm	Copies the file without a confirmation prompt.
/pcap	Copies the packet capture as raw data.
buffer_name	Unique name that identifies the capture.
context_name/	Copies a packet capture defined in a security context.
url	<p>Specifies the destination to copy the packet capture file. See the following URL syntax:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>disk0:/[path/]filename</b>  This option is only available for the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance, and indicates the internal Flash card. You can also use <b>flash</b> instead of <b>disk0</b>; they are aliased. </li> <li> <b>disk1:/[path/]filename</b>  This option is only available for the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance, and indicates the external Flash card. </li> <li> <b>flash:/[path/]filename</b>  This option indicates the internal Flash card. For the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance, <b>flash</b> is an alias for <b>disk0</b>. </li> <li> <b>ftp://[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename[;type=xx]</b>  The <b>type</b> can be one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>ap</b>—ASCII passive mode</li> <li><b>an</b>—ASCII normal mode</li> <li><b>ip</b>—(Default) Binary passive mode</li> <li><b>in</b>—Binary normal mode</li> </ul> </li> <li> <b>http[s]://[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename</b> </li> <li> <b>tftp://[user[:password]@]server[:port]/[path/]filename[;int=interface_name]</b>  Specify the interface name if you want to override the route to the server address.   The pathname cannot contain spaces. If a pathname has spaces, set the path in the <b>tftp-server</b> command instead of in the <b>copy tftp</b> command. </li> </ul>

## Defaults

This command has no default settings.

**Command Modes**

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Privileged mode	•	•	•	—	•

**Command History**

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows the prompts that are provided when you enter the **copy capture** command without specifying the full path:

```
hostname(config)# copy capture:abc tftp
Address or name of remote host [171.68.11.129]?
Source file name [username/cdisk]?
copying capture to tftp://171.68.11.129/username/cdisk:
[yes|no|again]? y
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

You can specify the full path as follows:

```
hostname(config)# copy capture:abc tftp:171.68.11.129/tftpboot/abc.cap
```

If the TFTP server is already configured, the location or filename can be unspecified as follows:

```
hostname(config)# tftp-server outside 171.68.11.129 tftp/cdisk
hostname(config)# copy capture:abc tftp:/tftp/abc.cap
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>capture</b>	Enables packet capture capabilities for packet sniffing and network fault isolation.
<b>clear capture</b>	Clears the capture buffer.
<b>show capture</b>	Displays the capture configuration when no options are specified.

# cpu profile activate

To start CPU profile collection information, use the **cpu profile activate** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**cpu profile activate** *n-samples*

## Syntax Description

<i>n-samples</i>	Allocates memory for storing n number of samples. Values are 1 to 100000, and 1000 is the default.
------------------	--

## Defaults

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	•	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

## Usage Guidelines

The **show cpu profile** command can be used in conjunction with the **cpu profile activate** command to display information that can be collected and used by the TAC to aid in troubleshooting CPU issues. The information displayed by the **show cpu profile** command is in hexadecimal.

## Examples

The following example activates the profiler and instructs it to store 5000 samples.

```
hostname# cpu profile activate 5000
Activated CPU profiling for 5000 samples.
```

Use the **show cpu profile** command to see the results.



### Note

Executing the **show cpu profile** command while the **cpu profile activate** command is running will display the progress.

```
hostname# show cpu profile
CPU profiling started: 07:54:40.888 PDT Fri Sep 1 2006 CPU profiling currently in
progress, 1640 out of 5000 samples collected.
```

Once it is complete, the **show cpu profile** command output will provide the results. Copy this information and provide to the TAC to be decoded.

```
hostname# show cpu profile
CPU profiling started: 07:54:40.888 PDT Fri Sep 1 2006 Profiling finished, 5000 samples:
 00c483f5 00115283 002199d3 001151d1 002199e5 00116258 002199fc 00115230 0021984e
002198f6 00c48496 00219803 004a55b1 002198b1 00c484d9 00c48472
 00116258 00c48401 002199f3 00c48401 00c484b2 004a5580 0011520a 002198b4
 00116258 00219807 0011520a 00116258 002198a9 00116258 00219a2e 00112009 0021989c
00fff023 008be861 0011525e 002198be 0021984e 00115277 00219807 002199d0 00114a6d 002198af
0011520a 00115260 00115274 004a55a6 00c48472
 00c48472 00c48496 002199f9 002198ad 00c484c4 004a55a6 00115260 002198f4 0011528e
002198e0 00c484bb 00c48496 00c484a6 002199f3 00219810 001161d6 .
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show cpu profile</b>	Displays the cpu profile activation information for use with the TAC.

# crashinfo console disable

To read, write, and configure crash write to flash, use the **crashinfo console disable** command.

**crashinfo console disable**

[no] **crashinfo console disable**

Syntax Description	<b>disable</b> Suppresses console output in the event of a crash.
--------------------	---

Defaults	This command has no default settings.
----------	---------------------------------------

Command Modes	The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:
---------------	---

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	—	•

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.0(4)	Support for this command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command lets you suppress crashinfo from being output to the console. The crashinfo may contain sensitive information that is not appropriate for viewing by all users connected to the device. In conjunction with this command, you should also ensure crashinfo is written to flash, which can be examined after the device reboots. This command effects output for crashinfo and checkheaps, which is saved to flash and should be sufficient for troubleshooting.
------------------	--

Examples	hostname(config)# <b>crashinfo console disable</b>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear configure fips</b>	Clears the system or module FIPS configuration information stored in NVRAM.
	<b>fips enable</b>	Enables or disablea policy-checking to enforce FIPS compliance on the system or module.
	<b>fips self-test poweron</b>	Executes power-on self-tests.

Command	Description
<b>show crashinfo console</b>	Reads, writes, and configures crash write to flash.
<b>show running-config fips</b>	Displays the FIPS configuration that is running on the security appliance.

# crashinfo force

To force the security appliance to crash, use the **crashinfo force** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**crashinfo force** [**page-fault** | **watchdog**]

Syntax Description	<b>page-fault</b>	(Optional) Forces a crash of the security appliance as a result of a page fault.
	<b>watchdog</b>	(Optional) Forces a crash of the security appliance as a result of watchdogging.


**Defaults** The security appliance saves the crash information file to Flash memory by default.

**Command Modes** The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	•

Command History	Release	Modification
	Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use the **crashinfo force** command to test the crash output generation. In the crash output, there is nothing that differentiates a real crash from a crash resulting from the **crashinfo force page-fault** or **crashinfo force watchdog** command (because these are real crashes). The security appliance reloads after the crash dump is complete.



**Caution**

Do not use the **crashinfo force** command in a production environment. The **crashinfo force** command crashes the security appliance and forces it to reload.

**Examples** The following example shows the warning that displays when you enter the **crashinfo force page-fault** command:

```
hostname# crashinfo force page-fault
WARNING: This command will force the XXX to crash and reboot.
Do you wish to proceed? [confirm]:
```

If you enter a carriage return (by pressing the Return or Enter key on your keyboard), “y”, or “Y” the security appliance crashes and reloads; any of these responses are interpreted as confirmation. Any other character is interpreted as a **no**, and the security appliance returns to the command-line prompt.



**Related Commands**

<b>clear crashinfo</b>	Clears the contents of the crash information file.
<b>crashinfo test</b>	Tests the ability of the security appliance to save crash information to a file in Flash memory.
<b>show crashinfo</b>	Displays the contents of the crash information file.

# crashinfo save disable

To disable crash information from writing to Flash memory, use the **crashinfo save** command in global configuration mode.

- crashinfo save disable**
- no crashinfo save disable**

## Syntax Description

This command has no default arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

The security appliance saves the crash information file to Flash memory by default.

## Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	—	•

## Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	The <b>crashinfo save enable</b> command was deprecated and is no longer a valid option. Use the <b>no crashinfo save disable</b> command instead.

## Usage Guidelines

Crash information writes to Flash memory first, and then to your console.



### Note

If the security appliance crashes during startup, the crash information file is not saved. The security appliance must be fully initialized and running first, before it can save crash information to Flash memory.

Use the **no crashinfo save disable** command to re-enable saving the crash information to Flash memory.

## Examples

```
hostname(config)# crashinfo save disable
```

## Related Commands

<b>clear crashinfo</b>	Clears the contents of the crash file.
<b>crashinfo force</b>	Forces a crash of the security appliance.

<b>crashinfo test</b>	Tests the ability of the security appliance to save crash information to a file in Flash memory.
<b>show crashinfo</b>	Displays the contents of the crash file.

# crashinfo test

To test the ability of the security appliance to save crash information to a file in Flash memory, use the **crashinfo test** command in global configuration mode.

## crashinfo test

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

No default behavior or values.

### Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Global configuration	•	•	•	—	•

### Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

### Usage Guidelines

If a previous crash information file already exists in Flash memory, that file is overwritten.



#### Note

Entering the **crashinfo test** command does not crash the security appliance.

### Examples

The following example shows the output of a crash information file test.

```
hostname(config)# crashinfo test
```

### Related Commands

<b>clear crashinfo</b>	Deletes the contents of the crash file.
<b>crashinfo force</b>	Forces the security appliance to crash.
<b>show crashinfo</b>	Displays the contents of the crash file.

# crl

To specify CRL configuration options, use the **crl** command in crypto ca trustpoint configuration mode.

**crl { required | optional | nocheck }**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>required</b>	The required CRL must be available for a peer certificate to be validated.
	<b>optional</b>	The security appliance can still accept the peer certificate if the required CRL is not available.
	<b>nocheck</b>	Directs the security appliance not to perform CRL checking.

**Defaults** The default value is **nocheck**.

**Command Modes** The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Crypto ca trustpoint configuration	•	•	•	•	•

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.0(1)(1)	This command was introduced.
	7.2(1)	This command was deprecated. The following permutations of the <b>revocation-check</b> command replace it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>revocation-check crl none</b> replaces <b>crl optional</b></li> <li>• <b>revocation-check crl</b> replaces <b>crl required</b></li> <li>• <b>revocation-check none</b> replaces <b>crl nocheck</b></li> </ul>

**Examples** The following example enters crypto ca trustpoint configuration mode for trustpoint central, and requires that a CRL be available for a peer certificate to be validated for trustpoint central:

```
hostname(config)# crypto ca trustpoint central
hostname(ca-trustpoint)# crl required
hostname(ca-trustpoint)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear configure crypto ca trustpoint</b>	Removes all trustpoints.
	<b>crypto ca trustpoint</b>	Enters trustpoint submode.
	<b>crl configure</b>	Enters crl configuration mode.

# crl configure

To enter CRL configuration configuration mode, use the **crl configure** command in crypto ca trustpoint configuration mode.

## crl configure

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

No default behavior or values.

### Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Crypto ca trustpoint configuration	•	•	•	•	•

### Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example enters crl configuration mode within trustpoint central:

```
hostname<config># crypto ca trustpoint central  
hostname<ca-trustpoint># crl configure  
hostname<ca-crl>#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear configure crypto ca trustpoint</b>	Removes all trustpoints.
<b>crypto ca trustpoint</b>	Enters trustpoint submode.



