CHAPTER 9

Configuring Basic Settings

This chapter describes how to configure basic settings on your security appliance that are typically required for a functioning configuration. This chapter includes the following sections:

Changing the Login Password

The login password is used for Telnet and SSH connections. By default, the login password is "cisco." To change the password, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# {passwd | password} password
```

You can enter **passwd** or **password**. The password is a case-sensitive password of up to 16 alphanumeric and special characters. You can use any character in the password except a question mark or a space.

The password is saved in the configuration in encrypted form, so you cannot view the original password after you enter it. Use the no password command to restore the password to the default setting.

Changing the Enable Password

The enable password lets you enter privileged EXEC mode. By default, the enable password is blank. To change the enable password, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# enable password password
```

The *password* is a case-sensitive password of up to 16 alphanumeric and special characters. You can use any character in the password except a question mark or a space.

This command changes the password for the highest privilege level. If you configure local command authorization, you can set enable passwords for each privilege level from 0 to 15.

The password is saved in the configuration in encrypted form, so you cannot view the original password after you enter it. Enter the **enable password** command without a password to set the password to the default, which is blank.

Setting the Hostname

When you set a hostname for the security appliance, that name appears in the command line prompt. If you establish sessions to multiple devices, the hostname helps you keep track of where you enter commands. The default hostname depends on your platform.

For multiple context mode, the hostname that you set in the system execution space appears in the command line prompt for all contexts. The hostname that you optionally set within a context does not appear in the command line, but can be used by the **banner** command **$(hostname)** token.

To specify the hostname for the security appliance or for a context, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# hostname name
```

This name can be up to 63 characters. A hostname must start and end with a letter or digit, and have as interior characters only letters, digits, or a hyphen.

This name appears in the command line prompt. For example:

```
hostname(config)# hostname farscape
farscape(config)#
```

Setting the Domain Name

The security appliance appends the domain name as a suffix to unqualified names. For example, if you set the domain name to "example.com," and specify a syslog server by the unqualified name of "jupiter," then the security appliance qualifies the name to "jupiter.example.com."

The default domain name is default.domain.invalid.

For multiple context mode, you can set the domain name for each context, as well as within the system execution space.

To specify the domain name for the security appliance, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# domain-name name
```

For example, to set the domain as example.com, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# domain-name example.com
```

Setting the Date and Time

This section describes how to set the date and time, either manually or dynamically using an NTP server. Time derived from an NTP server overrides any time set manually. This section also describes how to set the time zone and daylight saving time date range.

Note In multiple context mode, set the time in the system configuration only.

This section includes the following topics:

Setting the Time Zone and Daylight Saving Time Date Range

By default, the time zone is UTC and the daylight saving time 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. To change the time zone and daylight saving time date range, perform the following steps:

Step 1   To set the time zone, enter the following command in global configuration mode:

```
hostname(config)# clock timezone zone [-]hours [minutes]
```

Where *zone* specifies the time zone as a string, for example, **PST** for Pacific Standard Time.

The [**-**]*hours* value sets the number of hours of offset from UTC. For example, PST is **-8** hours.

The *minutes* value sets the number of minutes of offset from UTC.

Step 2   To change the date range for daylight saving time from the default, enter one of the following commands.

The default recurring date range is from 2:00 a.m. on the second Sunday in March to 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in November.

- To set the start and end dates for daylight saving time as a specific date in a specific year, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# clock summer-time zone date {day month | month day} year hh:mm {day
month | month day} year hh:mm [offset]
```

If you use this command, you need to reset the dates every year.

The *zone* value specifies the time zone as a string, for example, **PDT** for Pacific Daylight Time.

The *day* value sets the day of the month, from 1 to 31. You can enter the day and month as **April 1** or as **1 April**, for example, depending on your standard date format.

The *month* value sets the month as a string. You can enter the day and month as **April 1** or as **1 April**, for example, depending on your standard date format.

The *year* value sets the year using four digits, for example, **2004**. The year range is 1993 to 2035.

The *hh:mm* value sets the hour and minutes in 24-hour time.

The *offset* value sets the number of minutes to change the time for daylight saving time. By default, the value is 60 minutes.

- To specify 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, enter the following command.

```
hostname(config)# clock summer-time zone recurring [week weekday month hh:mm week
weekday month hh:mm] [offset]
```

This command lets you set a recurring date range that you do not need to alter yearly.

The *zone* value specifies the time zone as a string, for example, **PDT** for Pacific Daylight Time.

The *week* value specifies the week of the month as an integer between 1 and 4 or as the words **first** or **last**. For example, if the day might fall in the partial fifth week, then specify **last**.

The *weekday* value specifies the day of the week: **Monday**, **Tuesday**, **Wednesday**, and so on.

The *month* value sets the month as a string.

The *hh:mm* value sets the hour and minutes in 24-hour time.

The *offset* value sets the number of minutes to change the time for daylight saving time. By default, the value is 60 minutes.

Setting the Date and Time Using an NTP Server

To obtain the date and time from an NTP server, perform the following steps:

Step 1   To configure authentication with an NTP server, perform the following steps:

a.   To enable authentication, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# ntp authenticate
```

b.   To specify an authentication key ID to be a trusted key, which is required for authentication with an NTP server, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# ntp trusted-key key_id
```

Where the *key_id* is between 1 and 4294967295. You can enter multiple trusted keys for use with multiple servers.

c.   To set a key to authenticate with an NTP server, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# ntp authentication-key key_id md5 key
```

Where *key_id* is the ID you set in Step 1b using the **ntp trusted-key** command, and key is a string up to 32 characters in length.

Step 2   To identify an NTP server, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# ntp server ip_address [key key_id] [source interface_name] [prefer]
```

Where the *key_id* is the ID you set in Step 1b using the **ntp trusted-key** command.

The **source** *interface_name* identifies the outgoing interface for NTP packets if you do not want to use the default interface in the routing table. Because the system does not include any interfaces in multiple context mode, specify an interface name defined in the admin context.

The **prefer** keyword sets this NTP server as the preferred server if multiple servers have similar accuracy. NTP uses an algorithm to determine which server is the most accurate and synchronizes to that one. If servers are of similar accuracy, then the **prefer** keyword specifies which of those servers to use. However, if a server is significantly more accurate than the preferred one, the security appliance uses the more accurate one. For example, the security appliance uses a server of stratum 2 over a server of stratum 3 that is preferred.

You can identify multiple servers; the security appliance uses the most accurate server.

Setting the Date and Time Manually

To set the date time manually, enter the following command:

```
hostname# clock set hh:mm:ss {month day | day month} year
```

Where *hh***:***mm***:***ss* sets the hour, minutes, and seconds in 24-hour time. For example, set **20:54:00** for 8:54 pm.

The *day* value sets the day of the month, from 1 to 31. You can enter the day and month as **april 1** or as **1 april**, for example, depending on your standard date format.

The *month* value sets the month. Depending on your standard date format, you can enter the day and month as **april 1** or as **1 april**.

The *year* value sets the year using four digits, for example, **2004**. The year range is 1993 to 2035.

The default time zone 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.

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.

Setting the Management IP Address for a Transparent Firewall

Transparent firewall mode only

A transparent firewall does not participate in IP routing. The only IP configuration required for the security appliance is to set the management IP address. This address is required because the security appliance uses this address as the source address for traffic originating on the security appliance, such as system messages or communications with AAA servers. You can also use this address for remote management access.

For multiple context mode, set the management IP address within each context.

To set the management IP address, enter the following command:

```
hostname(config)# ip address ip_address [mask] [standby ip_address]
```

This address must be on the same subnet as the upstream and downstream routers. You cannot set the subnet to a host subnet (255.255.255.255). This address must be IPv4; the transparent firewall does not support IPv6.

The **standby** keyword and address is used for failover. See Chapter 15, "Configuring Failover," for more information.