



CHAPTER 24

show asp drop through show curpriv Commands

show asp drop

To debug the accelerated security path dropped packets or connections, use the **show asp drop** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show asp drop [**flow** *[flow_drop_reason]* | **frame** *[frame_drop_reason]*]

Syntax Description

flow <i>[flow_drop_reason]</i>	(Optional) Shows the dropped flows (connections). You can specify a particular reason by using the <i>flow_drop_reason</i> argument. Valid values for the <i>flow_drop_reason</i> argument are listed in the “Usage Guidelines” section, below.
frame <i>[frame_drop_reason]</i>	(Optional) Shows the dropped packets. You can specify a particular reason by using the <i>frame_drop_reason</i> argument. Valid values for the <i>frame_drop_reason</i> argument are listed in the “Usage Guidelines” section, below.

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
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.
7.0(8)/7.2(4)/8.0(4)	Output now includes a timestamp indicating when the counters were last cleared (see the clear asp drop command). It also displays the drop reason keywords next to the description, so you can easily use the capture asp-drop command using the keyword.

Usage Guidelines

The **show asp drop** command shows the packets or connections dropped by the accelerated security path, which might help you troubleshoot a problem. See the *Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI* for more information about the accelerated security path. This information is used for debugging purposes only, and the information output is subject to change. Consult Cisco TAC to help you debug your system with this command.

The following sections include each drop reason name and description, including recommendations:

- [Frame Drop Reasons, page 24-3](#)
- [Flow Drop Reasons, page 24-41](#)

Frame Drop Reasons

Name: punt-rate-limit

Punt rate limit exceeded:

This counter will increment when the appliance attempts to forward a layer-2 packet to a rate-limited control point service routine and the rate limit (per/second) is now being exceeded. Currently, the only layer-2 packets destined for a control point service routine which are rate limited are ARP packets. The ARP packet rate limit is 500 ARPs per second per interface.

Recommendation:

Analyze your network traffic to determine the reason behind the high rate of ARP packets.

Syslogs:

322002, 322003

Name: punt-no-mem

Punt no memory:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when there is no memory to create data structure for punting a packet to Control Point.

Recommendation:

No action needs to be taken if this condition is transient. If this condition persists due to low memory, then system upgrade might be necessary.

Syslogs:

None

Name: punt-queue-limit

Punt queue limit exceeded:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when punt queue limit is exceeded, an indication that a bottle-neck is forming at Control Point.

Recommendation:

No action needs to be taken. This is a design limitation.

Syslogs:

None

Name: flow-being-freed

Flow is being freed:

This counter is incremented when the flow is being freed and all packets queued for inspection are dropped.

Recommendation:

No action needs to be taken.

Syslogs:

None

Name: invalid-encap

Invalid Encapsulation:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance receives a frame belonging to an unsupported link-level protocol or if the L3type specified in the frame is not supported by the appliance. The packet is dropped.

Recommendation:

Verify that directly connected hosts have proper link-level protocol settings.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: invalid-ip-header
Invalid IP header:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives an IP packet whose computed checksum of the IP header does not match the recorded checksum in the header.

Recommendation:

The packet corruption may be caused by a bad cable or noise on the line. It may also be that a peer is sending corrupted packets and an attack is in progress. Please use the packet capture feature to learn more about the origin of the packet.

Syslogs:
None

Name: unsupported-ip-version
Unsupported IP version:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance receives an IP packet that has an unsupported version in version field of IP header. Specifically, if the packet does not belong to version 4 or version 6. The packet is dropped.

Recommendation:

Verify that other devices on connected network are configured to send IP packets belonging to versions 4 or 6 only.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: invalid-ip-length
Invalid IP Length:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance receives an IPv4 or IPv6 packet in which the header length or total length fields in IP header are not valid or do not conform to the received packet length.

Recommendation:
None.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: invalid-ethertype
Invalid Ethertype:

This counter is incremented when the fragmentation module on the security appliance receives or tries to send a fragmented packet that does not belong IP version 4 or version 6. The packet is dropped.

Recommendation:

Verify mtu of device and other devices on connected network to determine why the device is processing such fragments.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: invalid-tcp-hdr-length

Invalid TCP Length:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance receives a TCP packet whose size is smaller than minimum-allowed header length or does not conform to the received packet length.

Recommendation:

The invalid packet could be a bogus packet being sent by an attacker.

Investigate the traffic from source in the following syslog.

Syslogs:

500003.

Name: invalid-udp-length

Invalid UDP Length:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance receives a UDP packet whose size as calculated from the fields in header is different from the measured size of packet as received from the network.

Recommendation:

The invalid packet could be a bogus packet being sent by an attacker.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: no-adjacency

No valid adjacency:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance has tried to obtain an adjacency and could not obtain mac-address for next hop. The packet is dropped.

Recommendation:

Configure a capture for this drop reason and check if a host with specified destination address exists on connected network or is routable from the device.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: unexpected-packet

Unexpected packet:

This counter is incremented when the appliance in transparent mode receives a non-IP packet, destined to its MAC address, but there is no corresponding service running on the appliance to process the packet.

Recommendation:

Verify if the appliance is under attack. If there are no suspicious packets, or the device is not in transparent mode, this counter is most likely being incremented due to a software error. Attempt to capture the traffic that is causing the counter to increment and contact the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None

Name: no-route

No route to host:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance tries to send a packet out of an interface and does not find a route for it in routing table.

Recommendation:

Verify that a route exists for the destination address obtained from the generated syslog.

Syslogs:

110001.

Name: rpf-violated

Reverse-path verify failed:

This counter is incremented when ip-verify is configured on an interface and the security appliance receives a packet for which the route lookup of source-ip did not yield the same interface as the one on which the packet was received.

Recommendation:

Trace the source of traffic based on source-ip printed in syslog below and investigate why it is sending spoofed traffic.

Syslogs:

106021.

Name: acl-drop

Flow is denied by configured rule:

This counter is incremented when a drop rule is hit by the packet and gets dropped. This rule could be a default rule created when the box comes up, when various features are turned on or off, when an acl is applied to interface or any other feature etc. Apart from default rule drops, a packet could be dropped because of:

- 1) ACL configured on an interface
- 2) ACL configured for AAA and AAA denied the user
- 3) Thru-box traffic arriving at management-only ifc
- 4) Unencrypted traffic arriving on a ipsec-enabled interface

Recommendation:

Note if one of ACLs listed below are fired.

Syslogs:

106023, 106100, 106004

Name: unable-to-create-flow

Flow denied due to resource limitation:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when flow creation fails due to a system resource limitation. The resource limit may be either:

- 1) system memory
- 2) packet block extension memory
- 3) system connection limit

Causes 1 and 2 will occur simultaneously with flow drop reason "No memory to complete flow".

Recommendation:

- Observe if free system memory is low.
- Observe if flow drop reason "No memory to complete flow" occurs.
- Observe if connection count reaches the system connection limit with the command "show resource usage".

Syslogs:

None

Name: unable-to-add-flow

Flow hash full:

This counter is incremented when a newly created flow is inserted into flow hash table and the insertion failed because the hash table was full. The flow and the packet are dropped. This is different from counter that gets incremented when maximum connection limit is reached.

Recommendation:

This message signifies lack of resources on the device to support an operation that should have been successful. Please check if the connections in the 'show conn' output have exceeded their configured idle timeout values. If so, contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC).

Syslogs:

None.

Name: np-sp-invalid-spi

Invalid SPI:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives an IPSec ESP packet addressed to the appliance which specifies a SPI (security parameter index) not currently known by the appliance.

Recommendation:

Occasional invalid SPI indications are common, especially during rekey processing. Many invalid SPI indications may suggest a problem or DoS attack. If you are experiencing a high rate of invalid SPI indications, analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the ESP traffic.

Syslogs:

402114

Name: unsupported-ipv6-hdr

Unsupported IPv6 header:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped if an IPv6 packet is received with an unsupported IPv6 extension header. The supported IPv6 extension headers are: TCP, UDP, ICMPv6, ESP, AH, Hop Options, Destination Options, and Fragment. The IPv6 routing extension header is not supported, and any extension header not listed above is not supported. IPv6 ESP and AH headers are supported only if the packet is through-the-box. To-the-box IPv6 ESP and AH packets are not supported and will be dropped.

Recommendation:

This error may be due to a misconfigured host. If this error occurs repeatedly or in large numbers, it could also indicate spurious or malicious activity such as an attempted DoS attack.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: natt-keepalive

NAT-T keepalive message:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives an IPSec NAT-T keepalive message. NAT-T keepalive messages are sent from the IPSec peer to the appliance to keep NAT/PAT flow information current in network devices between the NAT-T IPSec peer and the appliance.

Recommendation:

If you have configured IPSec NAT-T on your appliance, this indication is normal and doesn't indicate a problem. If NAT-T is not configured on your appliance, analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the NAT-T traffic.

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-not-syn

First TCP packet not SYN:

Received a non SYN packet as the first packet of a non intercepted and non nailed connection.

Recommendation:

Under normal conditions, this may be seen when the appliance has already closed a connection, and the client or server still believe the connection is open, and continue to transmit data. Some examples where this may occur is just after a 'clear local-host' or 'clear xlate' is issued. Also, if connections have not been recently removed, and the counter is incrementing rapidly, the appliance may be under attack. Capture a sniffer trace to help isolate the cause.

Syslogs:
6106015

Name: bad-tcp-cksum

Bad TCP checksum:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP packet whose computed TCP checksum does not match the recorded checksum in TCP header.

Recommendation:

The packet corruption may be caused by a bad cable or noise on the line. It may also be that a TCP endpoint is sending corrupted packets and an attack is in progress. Please use the packet capture feature to learn more about the origin of the packet. To allow packets with incorrect TCP checksum disable checksum-verification feature under tcp-map.

Syslogs:
None

Name: bad-tcp-flags

Bad TCP flags:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP packet with invalid TCP flags in TCP header. Example a packet with SYN and FIN TCP flags set will be dropped.

Recommendations:

The packet corruption may be caused by a bad cable or noise on the line. It may also be that a TCP endpoint is sending corrupted packets and an attack is in progress. Please use the packet capture feature to learn more about the origin of the packet.

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-reserved-set

TCP reserved flags set:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP packet with reserved flags set in TCP header.

Recommendations:

The packet corruption may be caused by a bad cable or noise on the line. It may also be that a TCP endpoint is sending corrupted packets and an attack is in progress. Please use the packet capture feature to learn more about the origin of the packet. To allow such TCP packets or clear reserved flags and then pass the packet use reserved-bits configuration under tcp-map.

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-bad-option-list

TCP option list invalid:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP packet with a non-standard TCP header option.

Recommendations:

To allow such TCP packets or clear non-standard TCP header options and then allow the packet, use tcp-options configuration under tcp-map.

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-mss-exceeded

TCP data exceeded MSS:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP packet with data length greater than the MSS advertized by peer TCP endpoint.

Recommendations:

To allow such TCP packets use exceed-mss configuration under tcp-map

Syslogs:

4419001

Name: tcp-synack-data

TCP SYNACK with data:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP SYN-ACK packet with data.

Recommendations:

The packet corruption may be caused by a bad cable or noise on the line. It may also be that a TCP endpoint is sending corrupted packets and an attack is in progress. Please use the packet capture feature to learn more about the origin of the packet.

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-syn-data

TCP SYN with data:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP SYN packet with data.

Recommendations:

To allow such TCP packets use syn-data configuration under tcp-map.

Syslogs:

None

 Name: tcp-dual-open

TCP Dual open denied:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP SYN packet from the server, when an embryonic TCP connection is already open.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

 Name: tcp-data-past-fin

TCP data send after FIN:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance receives new TCP data packet from an endpoint which had sent a FIN to close the connection.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

 Name: tcp-3whs-failed

TCP failed 3 way handshake:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives an invalid TCP packet during three-way-handshake. Example SYN-ACK from client will be dropped for this reason.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

 Name: tcp-rstfin-ooo

TCP RST/FIN out of order:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a RST or a FIN packet with incorrect TCP sequence number.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

 Name: tcp-seq-syn-diff

TCP SEQ in SYN/SYNACK invalid:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a SYN or SYN-ACK packet during three-way-handshake with incorrect TCP sequence number.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-ack-syn-diff

TCP ACK in SYNACK invalid:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a SYN-ACK packet during three-way-handshake with incorrect TCP acknowledgement number.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-syn-ooo

TCP SYN on established conn:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a TCP SYN packet on an established TCP connection.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-synack-ooo

TCP SYNACK on established conn:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a TCP SYN-ACK packet on an established TCP connection.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-seq-past-win

TCP packet SEQ past window:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a TCP data packet with sequence number beyond the window allowed by the peer TCP endpoint.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-invalid-ack

TCP invalid ACK:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a TCP packet with acknowledgement number greater than data sent by peer TCP endpoint.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-fo-drop

TCP replicated flow pak drop:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a TCP packet with control flag like SYN, FIN or RST on an established connection just after the appliance has taken over as active unit.

Recommendations:
None

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-discarded-ooo

TCP ACK in 3 way handshake invalid:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a TCP ACK packet from client during three-way-handshake and the sequence number is not next expected sequence number.

Recommendations:
None

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-buffer-full

TCP Out-of-Order packet buffer full:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives an out-of-order TCP packet on a connection and there is no buffer space to store this packet. Typically TCP packets are put into order on connections that are inspected by the appliance or when packets are sent to SSM for inspection. There is a default queue size and when packets in excess of this default queue size are received they will be dropped.

Recommendations:
On ASA platforms the queue size could be increased using queue-limit configuration under tcp-map.

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-global-buffer-full

TCP global Out-of-Order packet buffer full:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the security appliance receives an out-of-order TCP packet on a connection and there are no more global buffers available. Typically TCP packets are put into order on connections that are inspected by the security appliance or when packets are sent to the SSM for inspection. When the global Out-of-Order buffer queue is full, the packet will be dropped and this counter will increment.

Recommendations:
This is a temporary condition when all global buffers are used. If this counter is constantly incrementing, then please check your network for large amounts of Out-of-Order traffic, which could be caused by traffic of the same flow taking different routes through the network.

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-buffer-timeout

TCP Out-of-Order packet buffer timeout:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when a queued out of order TCP packet has been held in the buffer for too long. Typically, TCP packets are put into order on connections that are inspected by the security appliance or when packets are sent to the SSM for inspection. When the next expected TCP packet does not arrive within a certain period, the queued out of order packet is dropped.

Recommendations:

The next expected TCP packet may not arrive due to congestion in the network which is normal in a busy network. The TCP retransmission mechanism in the end host will retransmit the packet and the session will continue.

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-rst-syn-in-win

TCP RST/SYN in window:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a TCP SYN or TCP RST packet on an established connection with sequence number within window but not next expected sequence number.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-acked

TCP DUP and has been ACKed:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a retransmitted data packet and the data has been acknowledged by the peer TCP endpoint.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-dup-in-queue

TCP dup of packet in Out-of-Order queue:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when appliance receives a retransmitted data packet that is already in our out of order packet queue.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-paws-fail

TCP packet failed PAWS test:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when TCP packet with timestamp header option fails the PAWS (Protect Against Wrapped Sequences) test.

Recommendations:

To allow such connections to proceed, use tcp-options configuration under tcp-map to clear timestamp option.

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-conn-limit

TCP connection limit reached:

This reason is given for dropping a TCP packet during TCP connection establishment phase when the connection limit has been exceeded. The connection limit is configured via the 'set connection conn-max' action command.

Recommendation:

If this is incrementing rapidly, check the syslogs to determine which host's connection limit is reached. The connection limit may need to be increased if the traffic is normal, or the host may be under attack.

Syslogs:

201011

Name: conn-limit

Connection limit reached:

This reason is given for dropping a packet when the connection limit or host connection limit has been exceeded. If this is a TCP packet which is dropped during TCP connection establishment phase due to connection limit, the drop reason 'TCP connection limit reached' is also reported.

Recommendation:

If this is incrementing rapidly, check the syslogs to determine which host's connection limit is reached. The connection limit may need to be increased if the traffic is normal, or the host may be under attack.

Syslogs:

201011

Name: tcp_xmit_partial

TCP retransmission partial:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when check-retransmission feature is enabled and a partial TCP retransmission was received.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcpnorm-rexmit-bad

TCP bad retransmission:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when check-retransmission feature is enabled and a TCP retransmission with different data from the original packet was received.

Recommendations:

None

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcpnorm-win-variation

TCP unexpected window size variation:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when window size advertized by TCP endpoint is drastically changed without accepting that much data.

Recommendations:

In order to allow such packet, use the window-variation configuration under tcp-map.

Syslogs:

None

Name: ipsecudp-keepalive

IPSEC/UDP keepalive message:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives an IPsec over UDP keepalive message. IPsec over UDP keepalive messages are sent from the IPsec peer to the appliance to keep NAT/PAT flow information current in network devices between the IPsec over UDP peer and the appliance. Note - These are not industry standard NAT-T keepalive messages which are also carried over UDP and addressed to UDP port 4500.

Recommendation:

If you have configured IPsec over UDP on your appliance, this indication is normal and doesn't indicate a problem. If IPsec over UDP is not configured on your appliance, analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the IPsec over UDP traffic.

Syslogs:

None

Name: rate-exceeded

QoS rate exceeded:

This counter is incremented when rate-limiting (policing) is configured on an egress/ingress interface and the egress/ingress traffic rate exceeds the burst rate configured. The counter is incremented for each packet dropped.

Recommendation:

Investigate and determine why the rate of traffic leaving/entering the interface is higher than the configured rate. This may be normal, or could be an indication of virus or attempted attack.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: queue-removed

Rate-limiter queued packet dropped:

When QoS config is changed or removed, the existing packets in the output queues awaiting transmission are dropped and this counter is incremented.

Recommendation:

Under normal conditions, this may be seen when the QoS configuration has been changed by the user. If this occurs when no changes to QoS config were performed, please contact Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC).

Syslogs:
None.

Name: bad-crypto

Bad crypto return in packet:

This counter will increment when the appliance attempts to perform a crypto operation on a packet and the crypto operation fails. This is not a normal condition and could indicate possible software or hardware problems with the appliance

Recommendation:

If you are receiving many bad crypto indications your appliance may need servicing. You should enable syslog 402123 to determine whether the crypto errors are hardware or software errors. You can also check the error counter in the global IPsec statistics with the 'show ipsec stats' CLI command. If the IPsec SA which is triggering these errors is known, the SA statistics from the 'show ipsec sa detail' command will also be useful in diagnosing the problem.

Syslogs:
402123

Name: bad-ipsec-prot

IPsec not AH or ESP:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet on an IPsec connection which is not an AH or ESP protocol. This is not a normal condition.

Recommendation:

If you are receiving many IPsec not AH or ESP indications on your appliance, analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the traffic.

Syslogs:
402115

Name: ipsec-ipv6

IPsec via IPV6:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives an IPsec ESP packet, IPsec NAT-T ESP packet or an IPsec over UDP ESP packet encapsulated in an IP version 6 header. The appliance does not currently support any IPsec sessions encapsulated in IP version 6.

Recommendation:

None

Syslogs:
None

Name: bad-ipsec-natt

BAD IPsec NATT packet:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet on an IPsec connection which has negotiated NAT-T but the packet is not addressed to the NAT-T UDP destination port of 4500 or had an invalid payload length.

Recommendation:

Analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the NAT-T traffic.

Syslogs:
None

Name: bad-ipsec-udp
BAD IPsec UDP packet:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet on an IPsec connection which has negotiated IPsec over UDP but the packet has an invalid payload length.

Recommendation:

Analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the NAT-T traffic.

Syslogs:
None

Name: ipsec-need-sa
IPsec SA not negotiated yet:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet which requires encryption but has no established IPsec security association. This is generally a normal condition for LAN-to-LAN IPsec configurations. This indication will cause the appliance to begin ISAKMP negotiations with the destination peer.

Recommendation:

If you have configured IPsec LAN-to-LAN on your appliance, this indication is normal and doesn't indicate a problem. However, if this counter increments rapidly it may indicate a crypto configuration error or network error preventing the ISAKMP negotiation from completing. Verify that you can communicate with the destination peer and verify your crypto configuration via the 'show running-config' command.

Syslogs:
None

Name: ctm-error
CTM returned error:

This counter will increment when the appliance attempts to perform a crypto operation on a packet and the crypto operation fails. This is not a normal condition and could indicate possible software or hardware problems with the appliance.

Recommendation:

If you are receiving many bad crypto indications your appliance may need servicing. You should enable syslog 402123 to determine whether the crypto errors are hardware or software errors. You can also check the error counter in the global IPsec statistics with the 'show ipsec stats' CLI command. If the IPsec SA which is triggering these errors is known, the SA statistics from the 'show ipsec sa detail' command will also be useful in diagnosing the problem.

Syslogs:
402123

Name: send-ctm-error
Send to CTM returned error:

This counter is obsolete in the appliance and should never increment.

Recommendation:

None

Syslogs:
None

Name: ipsec-spoof
IPSec spoof detected:
This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet which should have been encrypted but was not. The packet matched the inner header security policy check of a configured and established IPSec connection on the appliance but was received unencrypted. This is a security issue.

Recommendation:
Analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the spoofed IPSec traffic.

Syslogs:
402117

Name: ipsec-clearpkt-notun
IPSec Clear Pkt w/no tunnel:
This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet which should have been encrypted but was not. The packet matched the inner header security policy check of a configured and established IPSec connection on the appliance but was received unencrypted. This is a security issue.

Recommendation:
Analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the spoofed IPSec traffic.

Syslogs:
402117

Name: ipsec-tun-down
IPSec tunnel is down:
This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet associated with an IPSec connection which is in the process of being deleted.

Recommendation:
This is a normal condition when the IPSec tunnel is torn down for any reason.

Syslogs:
None

Name: security-failed
Early security checks failed:
This counter is incremented and packet is dropped when the security appliance :
- receives an IPv4 multicast packet when the packets multicast MAC address doesn't match the packets multicast destination IP address
- receives an IPv6 or IPv4 teardrop fragment containing either small offset or fragment overlapping
- receives an IPv4 packet that matches an IP audit (IPS) signature

Recommendation:
Contact the remote peer administrator or escalate this issue according to your security policy
For detailed description and syslogs for IP audit attack checks please refer the ip audit signature section of command reference guide

Syslogs:
 106020
 400xx in case of ip audit checks

 Name: sp-security-failed
 Slowpath security checks failed:
 This counter is incremented and packet is dropped when the security appliance is:
 1) In routed mode receives a through-the-box:
 - L2 broadcast packet
 - IPv4 packet with destination IP address equal to 0.0.0.0
 - IPv4 packet with source IP address equal to 0.0.0.0
 2) In routed or transparent mode and receives a through-the-box IPv4 packet with:
 - first octet of the source IP address equal to zero
 - source IP address equal to the loopback IP address
 - network part of source IP address equal to all 0's
 - network part of the source IP address equal to all 1's
 - source IP address host part equal to all 0's or all 1's
 3) In routed or transparent mode and receives an IPv4 or IPv6 packet with same source and destination IP addresses

Recommendation:
 1 and 2) Determine if an external user is trying to compromise the protected network. Check for misconfigured clients.
 3) If this message counter is incrementing rapidly, an attack may be in progress. Use the packet capture feature to capture type asp packets, and check the source MAC address in the packet to see where they are coming from.

Syslogs:
 1 and 2) 106016
 3) 106017

 Name: ipv6_sp-security-failed
 IPv6 slowpath security checks failed:
 This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped for one of the following reasons:
 1) IPv6 through-the-box packet with identical source and destination address.
 2) IPv6 through-the-box packet with linklocal source or destination address.
 3) IPv6 through-the-box packet with multicast destination address.
 Recommendation:
 These packets could indicate malicious activity, or could be the result of a misconfigured IPv6 host. Use the packet capture feature to capture type asp packets, and use the source MAC address to identify the source.
 Syslogs:
 For identical source and destination address, syslog 106016, else none.

 Name: invalid-ip-option
 IP option drop:
 This counter is incremented when any unicast packet with ip options or a multicast packet with ip-options that have not been configured to be accepted, is received by the security appliance. The packet is dropped.
 Recommendation:
 Investigate why a packet with ip options is being sent by the sender.
 Syslogs:
 None.

 Name: lu-invalid-pkt

Invalid LU packet:

Standby unit received a corrupted Logical Update packet.

Recommendation:

The packet corruption could be caused by a bad cable, interface card, line noise, or software defect. If the interface appears to be functioning properly, then report the problem to Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None

 Name: fo-standby

Dropped by standby unit:

If a through-the-box packet arrives at an appliance or context in a Standby state and a flow is created, the packet is dropped and the flow removed. This counter will increment each time a packet is dropped in this manner.

Recommendation:

This counter should never be incrementing on the Active appliance or context. However, it is normal to see it increment on the Standby appliance or context.

Syslogs:

302014, 302016, 302018

 Name: dst-l2_lookup-fail

Dst MAC L2 Lookup Failed:

This counter will increment when the appliance is configured for transparent mode and the appliance does a Layer 2 destination MAC address lookup which fails. Upon the lookup failure, the appliance will begin the destination MAC discovery process and attempt to find the location of the host via ARP and/or ICMP messages.

Recommendation:

This is a normal condition when the appliance is configured for transparent mode. You can also execute (show mac-address-table) to list the L2 MAC address locations currently discovered by the appliance.

Syslogs:

None

 Name: l2_same-lan-port

L2 Src/Dst same LAN port:

This counter will increment when the appliance/context is configured for transparent mode and the appliance determines that the destination interface's L2 MAC address is the same as its ingress interface.

Recommendation:

This is a normal condition when the appliance/context is configured for transparent mode. Since the appliance interface is operating in promiscuous mode, the appliance/context receives all packets on the local LAN segment.

Syslogs:

None

Name: flow-expired

Expired flow:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance tries to inject a new or cached packet belonging to a flow that has already expired. It is also incremented when the appliance attempts to send an rst on a tcp flow that has already expired or when a packet returns from IDS blade but the flow had already expired. The packet is dropped

Recommendation:

If valid applications are getting pre-empted, investigate if a longer timeout is needed.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: inspect-icmp-out-of-app-id

ICMP Inspect out of App ID:

This counter will increment when the ICMP inspection engine fails to allocate an 'App ID' data structure. The structure is used to store the sequence number of the ICMP packet.

Recommendation:

Check the system memory usage. This event normally happens when the system runs short of memory.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: inspect-icmp-seq-num-not-matched

ICMP Inspect seq num not matched:

This counter will increment when the sequence number in the ICMP echo reply message does not match any ICMP echo message that passed across the appliance earlier on the same connection.

Recommendation:

No action required if it is an intermittent event. If the cause is an attack, you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:

313004

Name: inspect-icmp-error-no-existing-conn

ICMP Error Inspect no existing conn:

This counter will increment when the appliance is not able to find any established connection related to the frame embedded in the ICMP error message.

Recommendation:

No action required if it is an intermittent event. If the cause is an attack, you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:

313005

Name: inspect-icmp-error-different-embedded-conn

ICMP Error Inspect different embedded conn:

This counter will increment when the frame embedded in the ICMP error message does not match the established connection that has been identified when the ICMP connection is created.

Recommendation:

No action required if it is an intermittent event. If the cause is an attack, you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:

313005

Name: inspect-icmpv6-error-invalid-pak

ICMPv6 Error Inspect invalid packet:

This counter will increment when the appliance detects an invalid frame embedded in the ICMPv6 packet. This check is the same as that on IPv6 packets. Examples: Incomplete IPv6 header; malformed IPv6 Next Header; etc.

Recommendation:

No action required.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: inspect-icmpv6-error-no-existing-conn

ICMPv6 Error Inspect no existing conn:

This counter will increment when the appliance is not able to find any established connection related to the frame embedded in the ICMPv6 error message.

Recommendation:

No action required if it is an intermittent event. If the cause is an attack, you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:

313005

Name: inspect-dns-invalid-pak

DNS Inspect invalid packet:

This counter will increment when the appliance detects an invalid DNS packet. Examples: A DNS packet with no DNS header; the number of DNS resource records not matching the counter in the header; etc.

Recommendation:

No action required.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: inspect-dns-invalid-domain-label

DNS Inspect invalid domain label:

This counter will increment when the appliance detects an invalid DNS domain name or label. DNS domain name and label is checked per RFC 1035.

Recommendation:

No action required. If the domain name and label check is not desired, disable the protocol-enforcement parameter in the DNS inspection policy-map (in supported releases).

Syslogs:
None.

Name: inspect-dns-pak-too-long
DNS Inspect packet too long:
This counter is incremented when the length of the DNS message exceeds the configured maximum allowed value.

Recommendation:
No action required. If DNS message length checking is not desired, enable DNS inspection without the 'maximum-length' option, or disable the 'message-length maximum' parameter in the DNS inspection policy-map (in supported releases).

Syslogs:
410001

Name: inspect-dns-out-of-app-id
DNS Inspect out of App ID:
This counter will increment when the DNS inspection engine fails to allocate a data structure to store the identification of the DNS message.

Recommendation:
Check the system memory usage. This event normally happens when the system runs short of memory.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: inspect-dns-id-not-matched
DNS Inspect ID not matched:
This counter will increment when the identification of the DNS response message does not match any DNS queries that passed across the appliance earlier on the same connection.

Recommendation:
No action required if it is an intermittent event. If the cause is an attack, you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: dns-guard-out-of-app-id
DNS Guard out of App ID:
This counter will increment when the DNS Guard function fails to allocate a data structure to store the identification of the DNS message.

Recommendation:
Check the system memory usage. This event normally happens when the system runs short of memory.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: dns-guard-id-not-matched
DNS Guard ID not matched:

This counter will increment when the identification of the DNS response message does not match any DNS queries that passed across the appliance earlier on the same connection. This counter will increment by the DNS Guard function.

Recommendation:

No action required if it is an intermittent event. If the cause is an attack, you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: inspect-rtp-invalid-length

Invalid RTP Packet length:

This counter will increment when the UDP packet length is less than the size of the RTP header.

Recommendation:

No action required. A capture can be used to figure out which RTP source is sending the incorrect packets and you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: inspect-rtp-invalid-version

Invalid RTP Version field:

This counter will increment when the RTP version field contains a version other than 2.

Recommendation:

The RTP source in your network does not seem to be sending RTP packets conformant with the RFC 1889. The reason for this has to be identified and you can deny the host using ACLs if required.

Syslogs:

431001.

Name: inspect-rtp-invalid-payload-type

Invalid RTP Payload type field:

This counter will increment when the RTP payload type field does not contain an audio payload type when the signalling channel negotiated an audio media type for this RTP secondary connection. The counter increments similarly for the video payload type.

Recommendation:

The RTP source in your network is using the audio RTP secondary connection to send video or vice versa. If you wish to prevent this you can deny the host using ACLs.

Syslogs:

431001.

Name: inspect-rtp-ssrc-mismatch

Invalid RTP Synchronization Source field:

This counter will increment when the RTP SSRC field in the packet does not match the SSRC which the inspect has been seeing from this RTP source in all the RTP packets.

Recommendation:

This could be because the RTP source in your network is rebooting and hence changing the SSRC or it could be because of another host on your network trying to use the opened secondary RTP connections on the firewall to send RTP packets. This should be investigated further to confirm if there is a problem.

Syslogs:
431001.

Name: inspect-rtp-sequence-num-outofrange
RTP Sequence number out of range:

This counter will increment when the RTP sequence number in the packet is not in the range expected by the inspect.

Recommendation:

No action is required because the inspect tries to recover and start tracking from a new sequence number after a lapse in the sequence numbers from the RTP source.

Syslogs:
431001.

Name: inspect-rtp-max-outofseq-paks-probation
RTP out of sequence packets in probation period:

This counter will increment when the out of sequence packets when the RTP source is being validated exceeds 20. During the probation period, the inspect looks for 5 in-sequence packets to consider the source validated.

Recommendation:

Check the RTP source to see why the first few packets do not come in sequence and correct it.

Syslogs:
431001.

Name: inspect-rtcp-invalid-length
Invalid RTCP Packet length:

This counter will increment when the UDP packet length is less than the size of the RTCP header.

Recommendation:

No action required. A capture can be used to figure out which RTP source is sending the incorrect packets and you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: inspect-rtcp-invalid-version
Invalid RTCP Version field:

This counter will increment when the RTCP version field contains a version other than 2.

Recommendation:

The RTP source in your network does not seem to be sending RTCP packets conformant with the RFC 1889. The reason for this has to be identified and you can deny the host using ACLs if required.

Syslogs:

431002.

Name: inspect-rtcp-invalid-payload-type

Invalid RTCP Payload type field:

This counter will increment when the RTCP payload type field does not contain the values 200 to 204.

Recommendation:

The RTP source should be validated to see why it is sending payload types outside of the range recommended by the RFC 1889.

Syslogs:

431002.

Name: inspect-srtp-encrypt-failed

Inspect SRTP Encryption failed:

This counter will increment when SRTP encryption fails.

Recommendation:

If error persists even after a reboot please call TAC to see why SRTP encryption is failing in the hardware crypto accelerator.

Syslogs:

337001.

Name: inspect-srtp-decrypt-failed

Inspect SRTP Decryption failed:

This counter will increment when SRTP decryption fails.

Recommendation:

If error persists even after a reboot please call TAC to see why SRTP decryption is failing in the hardware crypto accelerator.

Syslogs:

337002.

Name: inspect-srtp-validate-authtag-failed

Inspect SRTP Authentication tag validation failed:

This counter will increment when SRTP authentication tag validation fails.

Recommendation:

No action is required. If error persists SRTP packets arriving at the firewall are being tampered with and the administrator has to identify the cause.

Syslogs:

337003.

Name: inspect-srtp-generate-authtag-failed

Inspect SRTP Authentication tag generation failed:

This counter will increment when SRTP authentication tag generation fails.

Recommendation:

No action is required.

Syslogs:
337004.

Name: inspect-srtp-no-output-flow
Inspect SRTP failed to find output flow:
This counter will increment when the flow from the Phone proxy could not be created or if the flow has been torn down

Recommendation:
No action is required. The flow creation could have failed because of low memory conditions.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: inspect-srtp-setup-srtp-failed
Inspect SRTP setup in CTM failed:
This counter will increment when SRTP setup in the CTM fails.

Recommendation:
No action is required. If error persists call TAC to see why the CTM calls are failing.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: inspect-srtp-one-part-no-key
Inspect SRTP failed to find keys for both parties:
This counter will increment when Inspect SRTP finds only one party's keys populated in the media session.

Recommendation:
No action is required. This counter could increment in the beginning phase of the call but eventually when the call signaling exchange completes both parties should know their respective keys.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: inspect-srtp-no-media-session
Inspect SRTP Media session lookup failed:
This counter will increment when SRTP media session lookup fails.

Recommendation:
No action is required. The media session is created by Inspect SIP or Skinny when the IP address is parsed as part of the signaling exchange. Debug the signaling messages to figure out the cause.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: inspect-srtp-no-remote-phone-proxy-ip
Inspect SRTP Remote Phone Proxy IP not populated:
This counter will increment when remote phone proxy IP is not populated

Recommendation:

No action is required. The remote phone proxy IP address is populated from the signaling exchange. If error persists debug the signaling messages to figure out if ASA is seeing all the signaling messages.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: inspect-srtp-client-port-not-present

Inspect SRTP client port wildcarded in media session:

This counter will increment when client port is not populated in media session

Recommendation:

No action is required. The client port is populated dynamically when the media stream comes in from the client. Capture the media packets to see if the client is sending media packets.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: ips-request

IPS Module requested drop:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped as requested by IPS module when the packet matches a signature on the IPS engine.

Recommendations:

Check syslogs and alerts on IPS module.

Syslogs:

420002

Name: ips-fail-close

IPS card is down:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when IPS card is down and fail-close option was used in IPS inspection.

Recommendations:

Check and bring up the IPS card.

Syslogs:

420001

Name: ips-fail

IPS config removed for connection:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when IPS configuration is not found for a particular connection.

Recommendations:

check if any configuration changes have been done for IPS.

Syslogs:

None

Name: ips-no-ipv6
 Executing IPS software does not support IPv6:
 This counter is incremented when an IPv6 packet, configured to be directed toward IPS SSM, is discarded since the software executing on IPS SSM card does not support IPv6.

Recommendations:
 Upgrade the IPS software to version 6.2 or later.

Syslogs:
 None

 Name: l2_acl
 FP L2 rule drop:
 This counter will increment when the appliance denies a packet due to a layer-2 ACL.
 By default, in routed mode the appliance will PERMIT:
 1) IPv4 packets
 2) IPv6 packets
 3) ARP packets
 4) L2 Destination MAC of FFFF:FFFF:FFFF (broadcast)
 5) IPv4 MCAST packet with destination L2 of 0100:5E00:0000-0100:5EFE:FFFF
 6) IPv6 MCAST packet with destination L2 of 3333:0000:0000-3333:FFFF:FFFF

By default, in Transparent mode permits the routed mode ACL and PERMITS:

- 1) BPDU packets with destination L2 of 0100:0CCC:CCCD
- 2) Appletalk packets with destination L2 of 0900:0700:0000-0900:07FF:FFFF

The user can also configure ethertype ACL(s) and apply them to an interface to permit other types of L2 traffic.

Note - Packets permitted by L2 ACLs may still be dropped by L3-L4 ACLs.

Recommendation:
 If your running the appliance/context in transparent mode and your NON-IP packets are dropped by the appliance, you can configure an ethertype ACL and apply the ACL to an access group. Note - the appliance ethertype CLI only supports protocol types and not L2 destination MAC addresses.

Syslogs:
 106026, 106027

 Name: intercept-unexpected
 Intercept unexpected packet:
 Either received data from client while waiting for SYNACK from server or received a packet which cannot be handled in a particular state of TCP intercept.

Recommendation:
 If this drop is causing the connection to fail, please have a sniffer trace of the client and server side of the connection while reporting the issue. The box could be under attack and the sniffer traces or capture would help narrowing down the culprit.
 Syslogs:
 None.

 Name: no-mcast-entry
 FP no mcast entry:
 A packet has arrived that matches a multicast flow, but the multicast service is no longer enabled, or was re-enabled after the flow was built.
 - OR -

A multicast entry change has been detected after a packet was punted to the CP, and the NP can no longer forward the packet since no entry is present.

Recommendation:

Reenable multicast if it is disabled.
- OR -
No action required.

Syslogs:

None

Name: no-mcast-intrf

FP no mcast output intrf:

All output interfaces have been removed from the multicast entry.
- OR -
The multicast packet could not be forwarded.

Recommendation:

Verify that there are no longer any receivers for this group.
- OR -
Verify that a flow exists for this packet.

Syslogs:

None

Name: fragment-reassembly-failed

Fragment reassembly failed:

This counter is incremented when the appliance fails to reassemble a chain of fragmented packets into a single packet. All the fragment packets in the chain are dropped. This is most probably because of failure while allocating memory for the reassembled packet.

Recommendation:

Use the show blocks command to monitor the current block memory.

Syslogs:

None

Name: ifc-classify

Virtual firewall classification failed:

A packet arrived on a shared interface, but failed to classify to any specific context interface.

Recommendation:

For software versions without customizable mac-address support, use the "global" or "static" command to specify the IPv4 addresses that belong to each context interface. For software versions with customizable mac-address support, enable "mac-address auto" in system context. Alternatively, configure unique MAC addresses for each context interfaces residing over a shared interface with "mac-address" command under each context interface submode.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: connection-lock

Connection locking failed:

While the packet was waiting for processing, the flow that would be used was destroyed.

Recommendation:

The message could occur from user interface command to remove connection in an device that is actively processing packet. Otherwise, investigate flow drop counter. This message may occur if the flow are forced dropped from error.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: interface-down

Interface is down:

This counter will increment for each packet received on an interface that is shutdown via the 'shutdown' interface sub-mode command. For ingress traffic, the packet is dropped after security context classification and if the interface associated with the context is shut down. For egress traffic, the packet is dropped when the egress interface is shut down.

Recommendation:

No action required.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: invalid-app-length

Invalid App length:

This counter will increment when the appliance detects an invalid length of the Layer 7 payload in the packet. Currently, it counts the drops by the DNS Guard function only. Example: Incomplete DNS header.

Recommendation:

No action required.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: loopback-buffer-full

Loopback buffer full:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when packets are sent from one context of the appliance to another context through a shared interface and there is no buffer space in loopback queue.

Recommendations:

Check system CPU to make sure it is not overloaded.

Syslogs:

None

Name: non-ip-pkt-in-routed-mode

Non-IP packet received in routed mode:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet which is NOT IPv4, IPv6 or ARP and the appliance/context is configured for ROUTED mode. In normal operation such packets should be dropped by the default L2 ACL configuration.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:
106026, 106027

Name: host-move-pkt

FP host move packet:

This counter will increment when the appliance/context is configured for transparent and source interface of a known L2 MAC address is detected on a different interface.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a host has been moved from one interface (i.e. LAN segment) to another. This condition is normal while in transparent mode if the host has in fact been moved. However, if the host move toggles back and forth between interfaces, a network loop may be present.

Syslogs:
412001, 412002, 322001

Name: tfw-no-mgmt-ip-config

No management IP address configured for TFW:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance receives an IP packet in transparent mode and has no management IP address defined. The packet is dropped.

Recommendation:

Configure the device with management IP address and mask values.

Syslogs:
322004

Name: shunned

Packet shunned:

This counter will increment when a packet is received which has a source IP address that matches a host in the shun database.

Recommendation:

No action required.

Syslogs:
401004

Name: rm-conn-limit

RM connection limit reached:

This counter is incremented when the maximum number of connections for a context or the system has been reached and a new connection is attempted.

Recommendation:

The device administrator can use the commands 'show resource usage' and 'show resource usage system' to view context and system resource limits and 'Denied' counts and adjust resource limits if desired.

Syslogs:
321001

Name: rm-conn-rate-limit

RM connection rate limit reached:

This counter is incremented when the maximum connection rate for a context or the system has been reached and a new connection is attempted.

Recommendation:

The device administrator can use the commands 'show resource usage' and 'show resource usage system' to view context and system resource limits and 'Denied' counts and adjust resource limits if desired.

Syslogs:

321002

Name: np-socket-closed

Dropped pending packets in a closed socket:

If a socket is abruptly closed, by the user or software, then any pending packets in the pipeline for that socket are also dropped. This counter is incremented for each packet in the pipeline that is dropped.

Recommendation:

It is common to see this counter increment as part of normal operation. However, if the counter is rapidly incrementing and there is a major malfunction of socket-based applications, then this may be caused by a software defect. Contact the Cisco TAC to investigate the issue further.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: mp-pf-queue-full

Port Forwarding Queue Is Full:

This counter is incremented when the Port Forwarding application's internal queue is full and it receives another packet for transmission.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: mp-svc-delete-in-progress

SVC Module received data while connection was being deleted:

This counter will increment when the security appliance receives a packet associated with an SVC connection that is in the process of being deleted.

Recommendation:

This is a normal condition when the SVC connection is torn down for any reason. If this error occurs repeatedly or in large numbers, it could indicate that clients are having network connectivity issues.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: mp-svc-bad-framing

SVC Module received badly framed data:

This counter will increment when the security appliance receives a packet from an SVC or the control software that it is unable to decode.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC. The SVC or security appliance could be at fault.

Syslogs:

722037 (Only for SVC received data).

Name: mp-svc-bad-length

SVC Module received bad data length:

This counter will increment when the security appliance receives a packet from an SVC or the control software where the calculated and specified lengths do not match.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC. The SVC or security appliance could be at fault.

Syslogs:

722037 (Only for SVC received data).

Name: mp-svc-unknown-type

SVC Module received unknown data frame:

This counter will increment when the security appliance receives a packet from an SVC where the data type is unknown.

Recommendation:

Validate that the SVC being used by the client is compatible with the version of security appliance software.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: mp-svc-addr-renew-response

SVC Module received address renew response data frame:

This counter will increment when the security appliance receives an Address Renew Response message from an SVC. The SVC should not be sending this message.

Recommendation:

This indicates that an SVC software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: mp-svc-no-prepend

SVC Module does not have enough space to insert header:

This counter will increment when there is not enough space before the packet data to prepend a MAC header in order to put the packet onto the network.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: mp-svc-no-channel

SVC Module does not have a channel for reinjection:

This counter will increment when the interface that the encrypted data was received upon cannot be found in order to inject the decrypted data.

Recommendation:

If an interface is shut down during a connection, this could happen; re-enable/check the interface. Otherwise, this indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: mp-svc-no-session

SVC Module does not have a session:

This counter will increment when the security appliance cannot determine the SVC session that this data should be transmitted over.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: mp-svc-decompress-error

SVC Module decompression error:

This counter will increment when the security appliance encounters an error during decompression of data from an SVC.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC. The SVC or security appliance could be at fault.

Syslogs:

722037.

Name: mp-svc-compress-error

SVC Module compression error:

This counter will increment when the security appliance encounters an error during compression of data to an SVC.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC. The SVC or security appliance could be at fault.

Syslogs:

722037.

Name: mp-svc-no-mac

SVC Module unable to find L2 data for frame:

This counter will increment when the security appliance is unable to find an L2 MAC header for data received from an SVC.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None.

```

-----
Name: mp-svc-invalid-mac
SVC Module found invalid L2 data in the frame:
    This counter will increment when the security appliance is finds an invalid L2 MAC
    header attached to data received from an SVC.

Recommendation:
    This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:
    None.

```

```

-----
Name: mp-svc-invalid-mac-len
SVC Module found invalid L2 data length in the frame:
    This counter will increment when the security appliance is finds an invalid L2 MAC
    length attached to data received from an SVC.

Recommendation:
    This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:
    None.

```

```

-----
Name: mp-svc-flow-control
SVC Session is in flow control:
    This counter will increment when the security appliance needs to drop data because an
    SVC is temporarily not accepting any more data.

Recommendation:
    This indicates that the client is unable to accept more data. The client should reduce
    the amount of traffic it is attempting to receive.

Syslogs:
    None.

```

```

-----
Name: mp-svc-no-fragment
SVC Module unable to fragment packet:
    This counter is incremented when a packet to be sent to the SVC is not permitted to be
    fragmented or when there are not enough data buffers to fragment the packet.

Recommendation:
    Increase the MTU of the SVC to reduce fragmentation. Avoid using applications that do
    not permit fragmentation. Decrease the load on the device to increase available data
    buffers.

Syslogs:
    None.

```

```

-----
Name: ssm-dpp-invalid
Invalid packet received from SSM card:
    This counter only applies to the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance. It is
    incremented when the security appliance receives a packet from the internal data plane
    interface but could not find the proper driver to parse it.

```

Recommendation:

The data plane driver is dynamically registered depending on the type of SSM installed in the system. So this could happen if data plane packets arrive before the security appliance is fully initialized. This counter is usually 0. You should not be concerned if there are a few drops. However, if this counter keeps rising when system is up and running, it may indicate a problem. Please contact Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) if you suspect it affects the normal operation of your the security appliance.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: ssm-asdp-invalid

Invalid ASDP packet received from SSM card:

This counter only applies to the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance. It is incremented when the security appliance receives an ASA SSM Dataplane Protocol (ASDP) packet from the internal data plane interface, but the driver encountered a problem when parsing the packet. ASDP is a protocol used by the security appliance to communicate with certain types of SSMs, like the CSC-SSM. This could happen for various reasons, for example ASDP protocol version is not compatible between the security appliance and SSM, in which case the card manager process in the control plane issues system messages and CLI warnings to inform you of the proper version of images that need to be installed; the ASDP packet belongs to a connection that has already been terminated on the security appliance; the security appliance has switched to the standby state (if failover is enable) in which case it can no longer pass traffic; or any unexpected value when parsing the ASDP header and payload.

Recommendation:

The counter is usually 0 or a very small number. But user should not be concerned if the counter slowly increases over the time, especially when there has been a failover, or you have manually cleared connections on the security appliance via CLI. If the counter increases drastically during normal operation, please contact Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC).

Syslogs:

421003

421004

Name: ssm-app-request

Service module requested drop:

This counter only applies to the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance. It is incremented when the application running on the SSM requests the security appliance to drop a packet.

Recommendation:

More information could be obtained by querying the incident report or system messages generated by the SSM itself. Please consult the documentation that comes with your SSM for instructions.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: ssm-app-fail

Service module is down:

This counter only applies to the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance. It is incremented when a packet to be inspected by the SSM is dropped because the SSM has become unavailable. Some examples of this are: software or hardware failure, software or signature upgrade, or the module being shut down.

Recommendation:

The card manager process running in the security appliance control plane would have issued system messages and CLI warning to inform you of the failure. Please consult the documentation that comes with the SSM to trouble shoot the SSM failure. Contact Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) if needed.

Syslog:

None.

Name: wccp-return-no-route

No route to host for WCCP returned packet:

This counter is incremented when a packet is returned from the Cache Engine and the security appliance does not find a route for the original source of the packet.

Recommendation:

Verify that a route exists for the source ip address of the packet returned from Cache Engine.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: wccp-redirect-no-route

No route to Cache Engine:

This counter is incremented when the security appliance tries to redirect a packet and does not find a route to the Cache Engine.

Recommendation:

Verify that a route exists for Cache Engine.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: vpn-handle-error

VPN Handle Error:

This counter is incremented when the appliances is unable to create a VPN handle because the VPN handle already exists.

Recommendation:

It is possible to see this counter increment as part of normal operation. However, if the counter is rapidly incrementing and there is a major malfunction of vpn-based applications, then this may be caused by a software defect. Contact the Cisco TAC to investigate the issue further.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: telnet-not-permitted

Telnet not permitted on least secure interface:

This counter is incremented and packet is dropped when the appliance receives a TCP SYN packet attempting to establish a TELNET session to the appliance and that packet was received on the least secure interface.

Recommendation:

To establish a TELNET session to the appliance via the least secure interface, first establish an IPSec tunnel to that interface and then connect the TELNET session over that tunnel.

Syslogs:
402117

Name: channel-closed

Data path channel closed:

This counter is incremented when the data path channel has been closed before the packet attempts to be sent out through this channel. Recommendation:

It is normal in multi-processor system when one processor closes the channel (e.g., via CLI), and another processor tries to send a packet through the channel.

Syslogs:
None

Name: dispatch-decode-err

Dispatch decode error:

This counter is incremented when the packet dispatch module finds an error when decoding the frame. An example is an unsupported packet frame. Recommendation:

Verify the packet format with a capture tool.

Syslogs:
None

Name: ipsec-lock-error

IPSec locking error:

This counter is incremented when an IPSec operation is attempted but fails due to an internal locking error.

Recommendation:

This condition should never be encountered during normal operation and may indicate a software problem with the appliance. Contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) if this error occurs.

Syslogs:
None.

Name: cp-event-queue-error

CP event queue error:

This counter is incremented when a CP event queue enqueue attempt has failed due to queue length exceeded. This queue is used by the data-path to punt packets to the control-point for additional processing. This condition is only possible in a multi-processor environment. The module that attempted to enqueue the packet may issue it's own packet specific drop in response to this error. Recommendation:

While this error does indicate a failure to completely process a packet, it may not adversely affect the connection. If the condition persists or connections are adversely affected contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC). Syslogs:

None

Name: host-limit

Host limit exceeded:

This counter is incremented when the licensed host limit is exceeded.

Recommendation:

None.

Syslogs:
450001

Name: cp-syslog-event-queue-error

CP syslog event queue error:

This counter is incremented when a CP syslog event queue enqueue attempt has failed due to queue length exceeded. This queue is used by the data-path to punt logging events to the control-point when logging destinations other than to a UDP server are configured. This condition is only possible in a multi-processor environment. Recommendation:

While this error does indicate a failure to completely process a logging event, logging to UDP servers should not be affected. If the condition persists consider lowering the logging level and/or removing logging destinations or contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC). Syslogs:

None

Name: dispatch-block-alloc

Dispatch block unavailable:

This counter is incremented and the packet is dropped when the appliance could not allocate a core local block to process the packet that was received by the interface driver.

Recommendation:

This may be due to packets being queued for later processing or a block leak. Core local blocks may also not be available if they are not replenished on time by the free resource rebalancing logic. Please use "show blocks core" to further diagnose the problem.

Syslogs:

None

Name: vpn-handle-mismatch

VPN Handle Mismatch:

This counter is incremented when the appliance wants to forward a block and the flow referred to by the VPN Handle is different than the flow associated with the block.

Recommendation:

This is not a normal occurrence. Please perform a "show console-output" and forward that output to CISCO TAC for further analysis

Syslogs:

None.

Name: async-lock-queue-limit

Async lock queue limit exceeded:

Each async lock working queue has a limit of 1000. When more SIP packets are attempted to be dispatch to the work queue, packet will be dropped.

Recommendation:

Only SIP traffic may be dropped. When SIP packets have the same parent lock and they can be queued into the same async lock queue, thus may result into blocks depletion, because only single core is handling all the media. If a SIP packet attempts to be queued when the size of the async lock queue exceeds the limit, the packet will be dropped.

Syslogs:

None.

Flow Drop Reasons

Name: tunnel-torn-down

Tunnel has been torn down:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet associated with an established flow whose IPSec security association is in the process of being deleted.

Recommendation:

This is a normal condition when the IPSec tunnel is torn down for any reason.

Syslogs:

None

Name: out-of-memory

No memory to complete flow:

This counter is incremented when the appliance is unable to create a flow because of insufficient memory.

Recommendation:

Verify that the box is not under attack by checking the current connections. Also verify if the configured timeout values are too large resulting in idle flows residing in memory longer. Check the free memory available by issuing 'show memory'. If free memory is low, issue the command 'show processes memory' to determine which processes are utilizing most of the memory.

Syslogs:

None

Name: parent-closed

Parent flow is closed:

When the parent flow of a subordinating flow is closed, the subordinating flow is also closed. For example, an FTP data flow (subordinating flow) will be closed with this specific reason when its control flow (parent flow) is terminated. This reason is also given when a secondary flow (pin-hole) is closed by its controlling application. For example, when the BYE message is received, the SIP inspection engine (controlling application) will close the corresponding SIP RTP flows (secondary flow).

Recommendation:

None.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: closed-by-inspection

Flow closed by inspection:

This reason is given for closing a flow due to an error detected during application inspection. For example, if an error is detected during inspecting an H323 message, the corresponding H323 flow is closed with this reason.

Recommendation:

None.

Syslogs:

None.

```

-----
Name: fo-primary-closed
Failover primary closed:
    Standby unit received a flow delete message from the active unit and terminated the
    flow.

Recommendation:
    If the appliance is running stateful failover, then this counter should increment for
    every replicated connection that is torn down on the standby appliance.

Syslogs:
    302014, 302016, 302018

-----

Name: fo-standby
Flow closed by failover standby:
    If a through-the-box packet arrives at an appliance or context is in a Standby state,
    and a flow is created, the packet is dropped and the flow removed. This counter will
    increment each time a flow is removed in this manner.

Recommendation:
    This counter should never be incrementing on the Active appliance or context. However,
    it is normal to see it increment on the Standby appliance or context.

Syslogs:
    302014, 302016, 302018

-----

Name: fo_rep_err
Standby flow replication error:
    Standby unit failed to replicate a flow.

Recommendation:
    If appliance is processing VPN traffic, then this counter could be constantly
    increasing on the standby unit because of the flow could be replicated before the IKE SA
    info. No action is required in this case. If the appliance is not processing VPN traffic,
    then this indicate a software detect, turn on the debug: "debug fover fail" on the standby
    unit, collect the debug output, and report the problem to Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:
    302014, 302016, 302018

-----

Name: loopback
Flow is a loopback:
    This reason is given for closing a flow due to the following conditions: 1) when
    U-turn traffic is present on the flow, and, 2) 'same-security-traffic permit
    intra-interface' is not configured.

Recommendation:
    To allow U-turn traffic on an interface, configure the interface with
    'same-security-traffic permit intra-interface'.

Syslogs:
    None.

-----

Name: acl-drop

```

Flow is denied by access rule:

This counter is incremented when a drop rule is hit by the packet and flow creation is denied. This rule could be a default rule created when the box comes up, when various features are turned on or off, when an acl is applied to interface or any other feature etc. Apart from default rule drops, a flow could be denied because of:

- 1) ACL configured on an interface
- 2) ACL configured for AAA and AAA denied the user
- 3) Thru-box traffic arriving at management-only ifc
- 4) Unencrypted traffic arriving on a ipsec-enabled interface
- 5) Implicit deny 'ip any any' at the end of an ACL

Recommendation:

Observe if one of syslogs related to packet drop are fired. Flow drop results in the corresponding packet-drop that would fire requisite syslog.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: pinhole-timeout

Pinhole timeout:

This counter is incremented to report that the appliance opened a secondary flow, but no packets passed through this flow within the timeout interval, and hence it was removed. An example of a secondary flow is the FTP data channel that is created after successful negotiation on the FTP control channel.

Recommendation:

No action required.

Syslogs:

302014, 302016

Name: host-removed

Host is removed:

Flow removed in response to "clear local-host" command.

Recommendation:

This is an information counter.

Syslogs:

302014, 302016, 302018, 302021, 305010, 305012, 609002

Name: xlate-removed

Xlate Clear:

Flow removed in response to "clear xlate" or "clear local-host" command.

Recommendation:

This is an information counter.

Syslogs:

302014, 302016, 302018, 302021, 305010, 305012, 609002

Name: connection-timeout

Connection timeout:

This counter is incremented when a flow is closed because of the expiration of it's inactivity timer.

Recommendation:
No action required.

Syslogs:
302014, 302016, 302018, 302021

Name: conn-limit-exceeded
Connection limit exceeded:
This reason is given for closing a flow when the connection limit has been exceeded.
The connection limit is configured via the 'set connection conn-max' action command.

Recommendation:
None.

Syslogs:
201011

Name: tcp-fins
TCP FINs:
This reason is given for closing a TCP flow when TCP FIN packets are received.

Recommendations:
This counter will increment for each TCP connection that is terminated normally with FINs.

Syslogs:
302014

Name: syn-timeout
SYN Timeout:
This reason is given for closing a TCP flow due to expiry of embryonic timer.

Recommendations:
If these are valid session which take longer to establish a connection increase the embryonic timeout.

Syslogs:
302014

Name: fin-timeout
FIN Timeout:
This reason is given for closing a TCP flow due to expiry of half-closed timer.

Recommendations:
If these are valid session which take longer to close a TCP flow, increase the half-closed timeout.

Syslogs:
302014

Name: reset-in
TCP Reset-I:
This reason is given for closing an outbound flow (from a low-security interface to a same- or high-security interface) when a TCP reset is received on the flow.

Recommendation:
None.

Syslogs:
302014

Name: reset-out
TCP Reset-0:

This reason is given for closing an inbound flow (from a high-security interface to low-security interface) when a TCP reset is received on the flow.

Recommendation:
None.

Syslogs:
302014

Name: reset-appliance
TCP Reset-APPLIANCE:

This reason is given for closing a flow when a TCP reset is generated by appliance.

Recommendation:
None.

Syslogs:
302014

Name: recurse
Close recursive flow:

A flow was recursively freed. This reason applies to pair flows, multicast slave flows, and syslog flows to prevent syslogs being issued for each of these subordinate flows.

Recommendation:
No action required.

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-intecept-no-response
TCP intercept, no response from server:

SYN retransmission timeout after trying three times, once every second. Server unreachable, tearing down connection.

Recommendation:
Check if the server is reachable from the ASA.

Syslogs:
None

Name: tcp-intercept-unexpected
TCP intercept unexpected state:

Logic error in TCP intercept module, this should never happen.

Recommendation:

Indicates memory corruption or some other logic error in the TCP intercept module.

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcpnorm-rexmit-bad

TCP bad retransmission:

This reason is given for closing a TCP flow when check-retranmission feature is enabled and the TCP endpoint sent a retransmission with different data from the original packet.

Recommendations:

The TCP endpoint maybe attacking by sending different data in TCP retransmits. Please use the packet capture feature to learn more about the origin of the packet.

Syslogs:

302014

Name: tcpnorm-win-variation

TCP unexpected window size variation:

This reason is given for closing a TCP flow when window size advertized by TCP endpoint is drastically changed without accepting that much data.

Recommendations:

In order to allow this connection, use the window-variation configuration under tcp-map.

Syslogs:

302014

Name: tcpnorm-invalid-syn

TCP invalid SYN:

This reason is given for closing a TCP flow when the SYN packet is invalid.

Recommendations:

SYN packet could be invalid for number of reasons, like invalid checksum, invalid TCP header. Please use the packet capture feature to understand why the SYN packet is invalid. If you would like to allow these connection use tcp-map configurations to bypass checks.

Syslogs:

302014

Name: mcast-intrf-removed

Multicast interface removed:

An output interface has been removed from the multicast entry.

- OR -

All output interfaces have been removed from the multicast entry.

Recommendation:

No action required.

- OR -

Verify that there are no longer any receivers for this group.

Syslogs:

None

Name: mcast-entry-removed

Multicast entry removed:

A packet has arrived that matches a multicast flow, but the multicast service is no longer enabled, or was re-enabled after the flow was built.

- OR -

The multicast entry has been deleted so the flow is being cleaned up, but the packet will be reinjected into the data path.

Recommendation:

Reenable multicast if it is disabled.

- OR -

No action required.

Syslogs:

None

Name: tcp-intercept-kill

Flow terminated by TCP Intercept:

TCP intercept would teardown a connection if this is the first SYN, a connection is created for the SYN, and TCP intercept replied with a SYN cookie, or after seeing a valid ACK from client, when TCP intercept sends a SYN to server, server replies with a RST.

Recommendation:

TCP intercept normally does not create a connection for first SYN, except when there are nailed rules or the packet comes over a VPN tunnel or the next hop gateway address to reach the client is not resolved. So for the first SYN this indicates that a connection got created. When TCP intercept receives a RST from server, its likely the corresponding port is closed on the server.

Syslogs:

None

Name: audit-failure

Audit failure:

A flow was freed after matching an "ip audit" signature that had reset as the associated action.

Recommendation:

If removing the flow is not the desired outcome of matching this signature, then remove the reset action from the "ip audit" command.

Syslogs:

None

Name: ips-request

Flow terminated by IPS:

This reason is given for terminating a flow as requested by IPS module.

Recommendations:

Check syslogs and alerts on IPS module.

Syslogs:

420002

 Name: ips-fail-close

IPS fail-close:

This reason is given for terminating a flow since IPS card is down and fail-close option was used with IPS inspection.

Recommendations:

Check and bring up IPS card

Syslogs:

420001

 Name: reinject-punt

Flow terminated by punt action:

This counter is incremented when a packet is punted to the exception-path for processing by one of the enhanced services such as inspect, aaa etc and the servicing routine, having detected a violation in the traffic flowing on the flow, requests that the flow be dropped. The flow is immediately dropped.

Recommendation:

Please watch for syslogs fired by servicing routine for more information. Flow drop terminates the corresponding connection.

Syslogs:

None.

 Name: shunned

Flow shunned:

This counter will increment when a packet is received which has a source IP address that matches a host in the shun database. When a shun command is applied, it will be incremented for each existing flow that matches the shun command.

Recommendation:

No action required.

Syslogs:

401004

 Name: host-limit

host-limit

 Name: nat-failed

NAT failed:

Failed to create an xlate to translate an IP or transport header.

Recommendation:

If NAT is not desired, disable "nat-control". Otherwise, use the "static", "nat" or "global" command to configure NAT policy for the dropped flow. For dynamic NAT, ensure that each "nat" command is paired with at least one "global" command. Use "show nat" and "debug pix process" to verify NAT rules.

Syslogs:

305005, 305006, 305009, 305010, 305011, 305012

Name: nat-rpf-failed
NAT reverse path failed:
Rejected attempt to connect to a translated host using the translated host's real address.

Recommendation:
When not on the same interface as the host undergoing NAT, use the mapped address instead of the real address to connect to the host. Also, enable the appropriate inspect command if the application embeds IP address.

Syslogs:
305005

Name: no-ipv6-ipsec
IPSec over IPv6 unsupported:
This counter will increment when the appliance receives an IPSec ESP packet, IPSec NAT-T ESP packet or an IPSec over UDP ESP packet encapsulated in an IP version 6 header. The appliance does not currently support any IPSec sessions encapsulated in IP version 6.

Recommendation:
None

Syslogs:
None

Name: tunnel-pending
Tunnel being brought up or torn down:
This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet matching an entry in the security policy database (i.e. crypto map) but the security association is in the process of being negotiated; its not complete yet.

This counter will also increment when the appliance receives a packet matching an entry in the security policy database but the security association has been or is in the process of being deleted. The difference between this indication and the 'Tunnel has been torn down' indication is that the 'Tunnel has been torn down' indication is for established flows.

Recommendation:
This is a normal condition when the IPSec tunnel is in the process of being negotiated or deleted.

Syslogs:
None

Name: need-ike
Need to start IKE negotiation:
This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet which requires encryption but has no established IPSec security association. This is generally a normal condition for LAN-to-LAN IPSec configurations. This indication will cause the appliance to begin ISAKMP negotiations with the destination peer.

Recommendation:
If you have configured IPSec LAN-to-LAN on your appliance, this indication is normal and does not indicate a problem. However, if this counter increments rapidly it may indicate a crypto configuration error or network error preventing the ISAKMP negotiation from completing.

Verify that you can communicate with the destination peer and verify your crypto configuration via the 'show running-config' command.

Syslogs:
None

Name: vpn-handle-error

VPN handle error:

This counter is incremented when the appliance is unable to create a VPN handle because the VPN handle already exists.

Recommendation:

It is possible to see this counter increment as part of normal operation. However, if the counter is rapidly incrementing and there is a major malfunction of vpn-based applications, then this may be caused by a software defect. Use the following command to gather more information about this counter and contact the Cisco TAC to investigate the issue further.

```
capture <name> type asp-drop vpn-handle-error
show asp table classify crypto
show asp table vpn-context detail
```

Syslogs:
None

Name: vpn-handle-not-found

VPN handle not found:

This counter is incremented when a datagram hits an encrypt or decrypt rule, and no VPN handle is found for the flow the datagram is on.

Recommendation:

It is possible to see this counter increment as part of normal operation. However, if the counter is rapidly incrementing and there is a major malfunction of vpn-based applications, then this may be caused by a software defect. Use the following command to gather more information about this counter and contact the Cisco TAC to investigate the issue further.

```
capture <name> type asp-drop vpn-handle-not-found
show asp table classify crypto
show asp table vpn-context detail
```

Syslogs:
None

Name: inspect-fail

Inspection failure:

This counter will increment when the appliance fails to enable protocol inspection carried out by the NP for the connection. The cause could be memory allocation failure, or for ICMP error message, the appliance not being able to find any established connection related to the frame embedded in the ICMP error message.

Recommendation:

Check system memory usage. For ICMP error message, if the cause is an attack, you can deny the host using the ACLs.

Syslogs:
313004 for ICMP error.

Name: no-inspect
Failed to allocate inspection:
 This counter will increment when the security appliance fails to allocate a run-time inspection data structure upon connection creation. The connection will be dropped.

Recommendation:
 This error condition is caused when the security appliance runs out of system memory. Please check the current available free memory by executing the "show memory" command.

Syslogs:
 None

Name: reset-by-ips
Flow reset by IPS:
 This reason is given for terminating a TCP flow as requested by IPS module.

Recommendations:
 Check syslogs and alerts on IPS module.

Syslogs:
 420003

Name: flow-reclaimed
Non-tcp/udp flow reclaimed for new request:
 This counter is incremented when a reclaimable flow is removed to make room for a new flow. This occurs only when the number of flows through the appliance equals the maximum number permitted by the software imposed limit, and a new flow request is received. When this occurs, if the number of reclaimable flows exceeds the number of VPN tunnels permitted by the appliance, then the oldest reclaimable flow is removed to make room for the new flow. All flows except the following are deemed to be reclaimable:
 1. TCP, UDP, GRE and Failover flows
 2. ICMP flows if ICMP stateful inspection is enabled
 3. ESP flows to the appliance

Recommendation:
 No action is required if this counter is incrementing slowly. If this counter is incrementing rapidly, it could mean that the appliance is under attack and the appliance is spending more time reclaiming and rebuilding flows.

Syslogs
 302021

Name: non_tcp_syn
non-syn TCP:
 This reason is given for terminating a TCP flow when the first packet is not a SYN packet.

Recommendations:
 None

Syslogs:
 None

Name: ipsec-spoof-detect

IPSec spoof packet detected:

This counter will increment when the appliance receives a packet which should have been encrypted but was not. The packet matched the inner header security policy check of a configured and established IPSec connection on the appliance but was received unencrypted. This is a security issue.

Recommendation:

Analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the spoofed IPSec traffic.

Syslogs:

402117

Name: rm-xlate-limit

RM xlate limit reached:

This counter is incremented when the maximum number of xlates for a context or the system has been reached and a new connection is attempted.

Recommendation:

The device administrator can use the commands 'show resource usage' and 'show resource usage system' to view context and system resource limits and 'Denied' counts and adjust resource limits if desired.

Syslogs:

321001

Name: rm-host-limit

RM host limit reached:

This counter is incremented when the maximum number of hosts for a context or the system has been reached and a new connection is attempted.

Recommendation:

The device administrator can use the commands 'show resource usage' and 'show resource usage system' to view context and system resource limits and 'Denied' counts and adjust resource limits if desired.

Syslogs:

321001

Name: rm-inspect-rate-limit

RM inspect rate limit reached:

This counter is incremented when the maximum inspection rate for a context or the system has been reached and a new connection is attempted.

Recommendation:

The device administrator can use the commands 'show resource usage' and 'show resource usage system' to view context and system resource limits and 'Denied' counts and adjust resource limits if desired.

Syslogs:

321002

Name: tcpmod-connect-clash

A TCP connect socket clashes with an existing listen connection. This is an internal system error. Contact TAC.

Name: svc-spoof-detect

SVC spoof packet detected:

This counter will increment when the security appliance receives a packet which should have been encrypted but was not. The packet matched the inner header security policy check of a configured and established SVC connection on the security appliance but was received unencrypted. This is a security issue.

Recommendation:

Analyze your network traffic to determine the source of the spoofed SVC traffic.

Syslogs:

None

Name: ssm-app-request

Flow terminated by service module:

This counter only applies to the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance. It is incremented when the application running on the SSM requests the security appliance to terminate a connection.

Recommendation:

You can obtain more information by querying the incident report or system messages generated by the SSM itself. Please consult the documentation that comes with comes with the SSM for instructions.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: ssm-app-fail

Service module failed:

This counter only applies to the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance. It is incremented when a connection that is being inspected by the SSM is terminated because the SSM has failed.

Recommendation:

The card manager process running in the security appliance control plane issued system messages and CLI warning to inform you of the failure. Please consult the documentation that comes with the SSM to trouble shoot the SSM failure. Contact Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) if needed.

Syslog:

421001.

Name: ssm-app-incompetent

Service module incompetent:

This counter only applies to the ASA 5500 series adaptive security appliance. It is incremented when a connection is supposed to be inspected by the SSM, but the SSM is not able to inspect it. This counter is reserved for future use. It should always be 0 in the current release.

Recommendation:

None.

Syslog:

None.

Name: ssl-bad-record-detect

SSL bad record detected:

This counter is incremented for each unknown SSL record type received from the remote peer. Any unknown record type received from the peer is treated as a fatal error and the SSL connections that encounter this error must be terminated.

Recommendation:

It is not normal to see this counter increment at any time. If this counter is incremented, it usually means that the SSL protocol state is out of sync with the client software. The most likely cause of this problem is a software defect in the client software. Contact the Cisco TAC with the client software or web browser version and provide a network trace of the SSL data exchange to troubleshoot this problem.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: ssl-handshake-failed

SSL handshake failed:

This counter is incremented when the TCP connection is dropped because the SSL handshake failed.

Recommendation:

This is to indicate that the TCP connection is dropped because the SSL handshake failed. If the problem cannot be resolved based on the syslog information generated by the handshake failure condition, please include the related syslog information when contacting the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

725006.

725014.

Name: ssl-malloc-error

SSL malloc error:

This counter is incremented for each malloc failure that occurs in the SSL lib. This is to indicate that SSL encountered a low memory condition where it can't allocate a memory buffer or packet block.

Recommendation:

Check the security appliance memory and packet block condition and contact Cisco the TAC with this memory information.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: ctm-crypto-request-error

CTM crypto request error:

This counter is incremented each time CTM cannot accept our crypto request. This usually means the crypto hardware request queue is full.

Recommendation:

Issue the show crypto protocol statistics ssl command and contact the Cisco TAC with this information.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: ssl-record-decrypt-error

SSL record decryption failed:

This counter is incremented when a decryption error occurs during SSL data receive. This usually means that there is a bug in the SSL code of the ASA or peer, or an attacker may be modifying the data stream. The SSL connection has been closed.

Recommendation:

Investigate the SSL data streams to and from your ASA. If there is no attacker, then this indicates a software error that should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: np-socket-conn-not-accepted

A new socket connection was not accepted:

This counter is incremented for each new socket connection that is not accepted by the security appliance.

Recommendation:

It is possible to see this counter increment as part of normal operation. However, if the counter is rapidly incrementing and there is a major malfunction of socket-based applications, then this may be caused by a software defect. Contact the Cisco TAC to investigate the issue further.

Syslog:

None.

Name: np-socket-failure

NP socket failure:

This is a general counter for critical socket processing errors.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslog:

None.

Name: np-socket-relay-failure

NP socket relay failure:

This is a general counter for socket relay processing errors.

Recommendation:

It is possible to see this counter increment as part of normal operation. However, if the counter is rapidly incrementing and there is a major malfunction of socket-based applications, then this may be caused by a software defect. Contact the Cisco TAC to investigate the issue further.

Syslog:

None.

Name: np-socket-data-move-failure

NP socket data movement failure:

This counter is incremented for socket data movement errors.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslog:
None.

Name: np-socket-new-conn-failure
NP socket new connection failure:
This counter is incremented for new socket connection failures.

Recommendation:
This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslog:
None.

Name: np-socket-transport-closed
NP socket transport closed:
This counter is incremented when the transport attached to the socket is abruptly closed.

Recommendation:
It is possible to see this counter increment as part of normal operation. However, if the counter is rapidly incrementing and there is a major malfunction of socket-based applications, then this may be caused by a software defect. Contact the Cisco TAC to investigate the issue further.

Syslog:
None.

Name: np-socket-block-conv-failure
NP socket block conversion failure:
This counter is incremented for socket block conversion failures.

Recommendation:
This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslog:
None.

Name: ssl-received-close-alert
SSL received close alert:
This counter is incremented each time the security appliance receives a close alert from the remote client. This indicates that the client has notified us they are going to drop the connection. It is part of the normal disconnect process.

Recommendation:
None.

Syslog:
725007.

Name: svc-failover
An SVC socket connection is being disconnected on the standby unit:
This counter is incremented for each new SVC socket connection that is disconnected when the active unit is transitioning into standby state as part of a failover transition.

Recommendation:

None. This is part of a normal cleanup of a SVC connection when the current device is transitioning from active to standby. Existing SVC connections on the device are no longer valid and need to be removed.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: children-limit

Max per-flow children limit exceeded:

The number of children flows associated with one parent flow exceeds the internal limit of 200.

Recommendation:

This message indicates either a misbehaving application or an active attempt to exhaust the firewall memory. Use "set connection per-client-max" command to further fine tune the limit. For FTP, additionally enable the "strict" option in "inspect ftp".

Syslogs:

210005

Name: tracer-flow

packet-tracer traced flow drop:

This counter is internally used by packet-tracer for flow freed once tracing is complete.

Recommendation:

None.

Syslog:

None.

Name: sp-looping-address

looping-address:

This counter is incremented when the source and destination addresses in a flow are the same. SIP flows where address privacy is enabled are excluded, as it is normal for those flows to have the same source and destination address.

Recommendation:

There are two possible conditions when this counter will increment. One is when the appliance receives a packet with the source address equal to the destination. This represents a type of DoS attack. The second is when the NAT configuration of the appliance NATs a source address to equal that of the destination. One should examine syslog message 106017 to determine what IP address is causing the counter to increment, then enable packet captures to capture the offending packet, and perform additional analysis.

Syslogs:

106017

Name: no-adjacency

No valid adjacency:

This counter will increment when the security appliance receives a packet on an existing flow that no longer has a valid output adjacency. This can occur if the nexthop is no longer reachable or if a routing change has occurred typically in a dynamic routing environment.

Recommendation:
No action required.

Syslogs:
None

Name: ipsec-selector-failure
IPSec VPN inner policy selector mismatch detected:
This counter is incremented when an IPSec packet is received with an inner IP header that does not match the configured policy for the tunnel.

Recommendation:
Verify that the crypto ACLs for the tunnel are correct and that all acceptable packets are included in the tunnel identity. Verify that the box is not under attack if this message is repeatedly seen.

Syslogs:
402116

Name: np-midpath-service-failure
NP midpath service failure:
This is a general counter for critical midpath service errors.

Recommendation:
This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslog:
None.

Name: svc-replacement-conn
SVC replacement connection established:
This counter is incremented when an SVC connection is replaced by a new connection.

Recommendation:
None. This may indicate that users are having difficulty maintaining connections to the ASA. Users should evaluate the quality of their home network and Internet connection.

Syslog:
722032

Name: np-midpath-cp-event-failure
NP midpath CP event failure:
This is counter for critical midpath events that could not be sent to the CP.

Recommendation:
This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslog:
None.

Name: np-context-removed
NP virtual context removed:

This counter is incremented when the virtual context with which the flow is going to be associated has been removed. This could happen in multi-core environment when one CPU core is in the process of destroying the virtual context, and another CPU core tries to create a flow in the context.

Recommendation:

No action is required.

Syslog:

None.

Name: vpn-context-expired

Expired VPN context:

This counter will increment when the security appliance receives a packet that requires encryption or decryption, and the ASP VPN context required to perform the operation is no longer valid.

Recommendation:

This indicates that a software error should be reported to the Cisco TAC.

Syslogs:

None

Name: vpn-lock-error

IPSec locking error:

This counter is incremented when VPN flow cannot be created due to an internal locking error.

Recommendation:

This condition should never be encountered during normal operation and may indicate a software problem with the appliance. Contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) if this error occurs.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: fover-idle-timeout

Flow removed from standby unit due to idle timeout:

A flow is considered idle if standby unit no longer receives periodical update from active which is supposed to happen to at fixed interval when flow is alive. This counter is incremented when such flow is removed from standby unit.

Recommendation:

This counter is informational.

Syslogs:

None.

Name: dynamic-filter

Flow matched dynamic-filter blacklist:

A flow matched a dynamic-filter blacklist or greylist entry with a threat-level higher than the threat-level threshold configured to drop traffic.

Recommendation:

Use the internal IP address to trace the infected host. Take remediation steps to remove the infection.

Syslogs:
None.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show asp drop** command, with the timestamp indicating when the last time the counters were cleared:

hostname# **show asp drop**

```
Frame drop:
  Flow is denied by configured rule (acl-drop)          3
  Dst MAC L2 Lookup Failed (dst-l2_lookup-fail)      4110
  L2 Src/Dst same LAN port (l2_same-lan-port)        760
  Expired flow (flow-expired)                        1
```

Last clearing: Never

```
Flow drop:
  Flow is denied by access rule (acl-drop)            24
  NAT failed (nat-failed)                            28739
  NAT reverse path failed (nat-rpf-failed)            22266
  Inspection failure (inspect-fail)                   19433
```

Last clearing: 17:02:12 UTC Jan 17 2008 by enable_15

Related Commands

Command	Description
capture	Captures packets, including the option to capture packets based on an asp drop code.
clear asp drop	Clears drop statistics for the accelerated security path.
show conn	Shows information about connections.

show asp table arp

To debug the accelerated security path ARP tables, use the **show asp table arp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show asp table arp [**interface** *interface_name*] [**address** *ip_address* [**netmask** *mask*]]

Syntax Description

address <i>ip_address</i>	(Optional) Identifies an IP address for which you want to view ARP table entries.
interface <i>interface_name</i>	(Optional) Identifies a specific interface for which you want to view the ARP table.
netmask <i>mask</i>	(Optional) Sets the subnet mask for the IP 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
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	•	•

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show arp** command shows the contents of the control plane, while the **show asp table arp** command shows the contents of the accelerated security path, which might help you troubleshoot a problem. See the *Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI* for more information about the accelerated security path. These tables are used for debugging purposes only, and the information output is subject to change. Consult Cisco TAC to help you debug your system with this command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show asp table arp** command:

```
hostname# show asp table arp

Context: single_vf, Interface: inside
 10.86.194.50      Active  000f.66ce.5d46 hits 0
 10.86.194.1      Active  00b0.64ea.91a2 hits 638
 10.86.194.172    Active  0001.03cf.9e79 hits 0
 10.86.194.204    Active  000f.66ce.5d3c hits 0
 10.86.194.188    Active  000f.904b.80d7 hits 0

Context: single_vf, Interface: identity
```

show asp table arp

```

::
0.0.0.0      Active  0000.0000.0000 hits 0
              Active  0000.0000.0000 hits 50208
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show arp	Shows the ARP table.
show arp statistics	Shows ARP statistics.

show asp load-balance

To display a histogram of the load balancer queue sizes, use the **show asp load-balance** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show asp load-balance [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Shows detailed information about hash buckets.
---------------------------	---

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
	8.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The show asp load-balance command might help you troubleshoot a problem. Normally a packet will be processed by the same core that pulled it in from the interface receive ring. However, if another core is already processing the same connection as the packet just received, then the packet will be queued to that core. This queuing can cause the load balancer queue to grow while other cores are idle. See the asp load-balance per-packet command for more information.
-------------------------	--

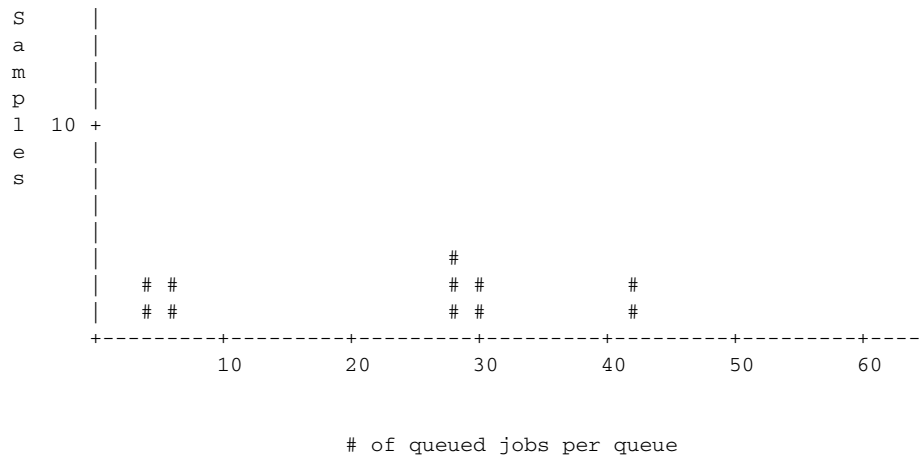
Examples	The following is sample output from the show asp load-balance command. The X-axis represents the number of packets queued in different queues. The Y-axis represents the number of load balancer hash buckets (not to be confused with the bucket in the histogram title, which refers to the histogram bucket) that has packets queued. To know the exact number of hash buckets having the queue, use the detail keyword.
-----------------	---

```
hostname# show asp load-balance

Histogram of 'ASP load balancer queue sizes'
 64 buckets sampling from 1 to 65 (1 per bucket)
 6 samples within range (average=23)
      ASP load balancer queue sizes

100 +
    |
    |
    |
```

show asp load-balance



The following is sample output from the **show asp load-balance detail** command.

hostname# **show asp load-balance detail**

<Same histogram output as before with the addition of the following values for the histogram>

Data points:

<snip>

bucket[1-1] = 0 samples
bucket[2-2] = 0 samples
bucket[3-3] = 0 samples
bucket[4-4] = 1 samples
bucket[5-5] = 0 samples
bucket[6-6] = 1 samples

<snip>

bucket[28-28] = 2 samples
bucket[29-29] = 0 samples
bucket[30-30] = 1 samples

<snip>

bucket[41-41] = 0 samples
bucket[42-42] = 1 samples

Related Commands	Command	Description
	asp load-balance per-packet	Changes the core load balancing method for multi-core ASA models.

show asp table classify

To debug the accelerated security path classifier tables, use the **show asp table classify** command in privileged EXEC mode. The classifier examines properties of incoming packets, such as protocol, and source and destination address, to match each packet to an appropriate classification rule. Each rule is labeled with a classification domain that determines what types of actions are performed, such as dropping a packet or allowing it through.

show asp table classify [**hit** | **crypto** | **domain** *domain_name* | **interface** *interface_name*] [**match** *regex*]

Syntax Description

domain <i>domain_name</i>	(Optional) Shows entries for a specific classifier domain. See “ Usage Guidelines ” for a list of domains.
hits	(Optional) Shows classifier entries which have non-zero hits values
interface <i>interface_name</i>	(Optional) Identifies a specific interface for which you want to view the classifier table.
crypto	(Optional) Shows the encrypt, decrypt, and ipsec tunnel flow domains only.
match <i>regex</i>	(Optional) Shows classifier entries that match the regular expression. Use quotes when regular expressions include spaces.

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
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.
7.2(4)	Added the hits option, and the timestamp indicating when the last time the asp table counters were cleared.
8.0(2)	A new counter was added to show the number of times a match compilation was aborted. This counter is shown only if the value is greater than 0.
8.2(2)	Added the match <i>regex</i> option.

Usage Guidelines

The **show asp table classifier** command shows the classifier contents of the accelerated security path, which might help you troubleshoot a problem. See the *Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI* for more information about the accelerated security path. These tables are used for debugging purposes only, and the information output is subject to change. Consult Cisco TAC to help you debug your system with this command.

Classifier domains include the following:

```

aaa-acct
aaa-auth
aaa-user
accounting
arp
capture
capture
conn-nailed
conn-set
ctcp
decrypt
encrypt
established
filter-activex
filter-ftp
filter-https
filter-java
filter-url
host
ids
inspect
inspect-ctiqbe
inspect-dns
inspect-dns-ids
inspect-ftp
inspect-ftp-data
inspect-gtp
inspect-h323
inspect-http
inspect-icmp
inspect-icmp-error
inspect-ils
inspect-mgcp
inspect-netbios
inspect-pptp
inspect-rsh
inspect-rtsp
inspect-sip
inspect-skinny
inspect-smtp
inspect-snmp
inspect-sqlnet
inspect-sqlnet-plus
inspect-sunrpc
inspect-tftp
inspect-xdmcp
ipsec-natt
ipsec-tunnel-flow
ipsec-user
limits
lu
mac-permit
mgmt-lockdown
mgmt-tcp-intercept
multicast

```

```

nat
nat-exempt
nat-exempt-reverse
nat-reverse
null
permit
permit-ip-option
permit-log
pim
ppp
priority-q
punt
punt-12
punt-root
qos
qos-per-class
qos-per-dest
qos-per-flow
qos-per-source
shun
tcp-intercept

```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show asp table classify** command:

```
hostname# show asp table classify
```

```

Interface test:
No. of aborted compiles for input action table 0x33b3d70: 29
in id=0x36f3800, priority=10, domain=punt, deny=false
    hits=0, user_data=0x0, flags=0x0
    src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
    dst ip=10.86.194.60, mask=255.255.255.255, port=0
in id=0x33d3508, priority=99, domain=inspect, deny=false
    hits=0, user_data=0x0, use_real_addr, flags=0x0
    src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
    dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
in id=0x33d3978, priority=99, domain=inspect, deny=false
    hits=0, user_data=0x0, use_real_addr, flags=0x0
    src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=53
    dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
...

```

The following is sample output from the **show asp table classify hits** command with a record of the last clearing hits counters:

```

Interface mgmt:
in id=0x494cd88, priority=210, domain=permit, deny=true
    hits=54, user_data=0x1, cs_id=0x0, reverse, flags=0x0, protocol=0 src ip=0.0.0.0,
    mask=0.0.0.0, port=0 dst ip=255.255.255.255, mask=255.255.255.255, port=0,
    dscp=0x0
in id=0x494d1b8, priority=112, domain=permit, deny=false
    hits=1, user_data=0x0, cs_id=0x0, reverse, flags=0x0, protocol=1 src ip=0.0.0.0,
    mask=0.0.0.0, port=0 dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0, dscp=0x0

Interface inside:
in id=0x48f1580, priority=210, domain=permit, deny=true
    hits=54, user_data=0x1, cs_id=0x0, reverse, flags=0x0, protocol=0 src ip=0.0.0.0,
    mask=0.0.0.0, port=0 dst ip=255.255.255.255, mask=255.255.255.255, port=0,
    dscp=0x0
in id=0x48f09e0, priority=1, domain=permit, deny=false
    hits=101, user_data=0x0, cs_id=0x0, l3_type=0x608 src mac=0000.0000.0000,
    mask=0000.0000.0000 dst mac=0000.0000.0000, mask=0000.0000.0000

```

show asp table classify

```
Interface outside:
in id=0x48c0970, priority=210, domain=permit, deny=true
hits=54, user_data=0x1, cs_id=0x0, reverse, flags=0x0, protocol=0 src ip=0.0.0.0,
mask=0.0.0.0, port=0 dst ip=255.255.255.255, mask=255.255.255.255, port=0, dscp=0x0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show asp drop	Shows the accelerated security path counters for dropped packets.

show asp table dynamic-filter

To debug the accelerated security path Botnet Traffic Filter tables, use the **show asp table dynamic-filter** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show asp table dynamic-filter [hits]

Syntax Description	hits (Optional) Shows classifier entries which have non-zero hits values
---------------------------	---

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
	8.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The show asp table dynamic-filter command shows the Botnet Traffic Filter rules in the accelerated security path, which might help you troubleshoot a problem. See the <i>Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI</i> for more information about the accelerated security path. These tables are used for debugging purposes only, and the information output is subject to change. Consult Cisco TAC to help you debug your system with this command.
-------------------------	---

Examples	The following is sample output from the show asp table dynamic-filter command:
-----------------	---

```
hostname# show asp table dynamic-filter
```

```
Context: admin
```

```
Address 10.246.235.42 mask 255.255.255.255 name: example.info
```

```
flags: 0x44 hits 0
```

```
Address 10.40.9.250 mask 255.255.255.255 name: bad3.example.com
```

```
flags: 0x44 hits 0
```

```
Address 10.64.147.20 mask 255.255.255.255 name: bad2.example.com flags: 0x44
```

```
hits 0
```

```
Address 10.73.210.121 mask 255.255.255.255 name: bad1.example.com flags:
```

```
0x44 hits 0
```

```
Address 10.34.131.135 mask 255.255.255.255 name: bad.example.com flags:
```

```
0x44 hits 0
```

```
Address 10.64.147.16 mask 255.255.255.255 name:
```

```
1st-software-downloads.com flags: 0x44 hits 2
```

```
Address 10.131.36.158 mask 255.255.255.255 name: www.example.com flags: 0x41 hits 0
```

```

Address 10.129.205.209 mask 255.255.255.255 flags: 0x1 hits 0
Address 10.166.20.10 mask 255.255.255.255 flags: 0x1 hits 0
...

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address	Adds an IP address to the blacklist or whitelist.
clear configure dynamic-filter	Clears the running Botnet Traffic Filter configuration.
clear dynamic-filter dns-snoop	Clears Botnet Traffic Filter
clear dynamic-filter reports	Clears Botnet Traffic filter report data.
clear dynamic-filter statistics	Clears Botnet Traffic filter statistics.
dns domain-lookup	Enables the adaptive security appliance to send DNS requests to a DNS server to perform a name lookup for supported commands.
dns server-group	Identifies a DNS server for the adaptive security appliance.
dynamic-filter blacklist	Edits the Botnet Traffic Filter blacklist.
dynamic-filter database fetch	Manually retrieves the Botnet Traffic Filter dynamic database.
dynamic-filter database find	Searches the dynamic database for a domain name or IP address.
dynamic-filter database purge	Manually deletes the Botnet Traffic Filter dynamic database.
dynamic-filter enable	Enables the Botnet Traffic Filter for a class of traffic or for all traffic if you do not specify an access list.
dynamic-filter updater-client enable	Enables downloading of the dynamic database.
dynamic-filter use-database	Enables use of the dynamic database.
dynamic-filter whitelist	Edits the Botnet Traffic Filter whitelist.
inspect dns dynamic-filter-snoop	Enables DNS inspection with Botnet Traffic Filter snooping.
name	Adds a name to the blacklist or whitelist.
show dynamic-filter data	Shows information about the dynamic database, including when the dynamic database was last downloaded, the version of the database, how many entries the database contains, and 10 sample entries.
show dynamic-filter dns-snoop	Shows the Botnet Traffic Filter DNS snooping actual IP addresses and names.
show dynamic-filter reports	Generates reports of the top 10 botnet sites, ports, and infected hosts.
show dynamic-filter statistics	Shows how many connections were monitored with the Botnet Traffic Filter, and how many of those connections match the whitelist, blacklist, and graylist.
show dynamic-filter updater-client	Shows information about the updater server, including the server IP address, the next time the adaptive security appliance will connect with the server, and the database version last installed.
show running-config dynamic-filter	Shows the Botnet Traffic Filter running configuration.

show asp table filter

To debug the accelerated security path filter tables, use the **show asp table filter** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show asp table filter [*access-list acl-name*] [*hits*] [*match regexp*]

Syntax Description

<i>acl-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the installed filter for a specified access list.
hits	(Optional) Specifies the filter rules that have non-zero hits values.
match <i>regexp</i>	(Optional) Show classifier entries that match the regular expression. Use quotes when regular expressions include spaces.

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		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	•	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When a filter has been applied to a VPN tunnel, the filter rules are installed into the filter table. If the tunnel has a filter specified, then the filter table is checked before encryption and after decryption to determine whether the inner packet should be permitted or denied.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show asp table filter** command before a user1 connects. Only the implicit deny rules are installed for IPv4 and IPv6 in both the inbound and outbound directions.

```
hostname# show asp table filter
```

```
Global Filter Table:
```

```
in id=0xd616ef20, priority=11, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
  hits=0, user_data=0xd613ea60, filter_id=0x0(-implicit deny-), protocol=0
  src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
  dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
in id=0xd616f420, priority=11, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
  hits=0, user_data=0xd615ef70, filter_id=0x0(-implicit deny-), protocol=0
  src ip:::/0, port=0
  dst ip:::/0, port=0
out id=0xd616f1a0, priority=11, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
  hits=0, user_data=0xd614d900, filter_id=0x0(-implicit deny-), protocol=0
```

```

src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
out id=0xd616f6d0, priority=11, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
hits=0, user_data=0xd6161638, filter_id=0x0(-implicit deny-), protocol=0
src ip=::/0, port=0
dst ip=::/0, port=0

```

The following is sample output from the **show asp table filter** command after a user1 has connected. VPN filter ACLs are defined based on the inbound direction—the source represents the peer and the destination represents inside resources. The outbound rules are derived by swapping the source and destination for the inbound rule.

hostname# **show asp table filter**

Global Filter Table:

```

in id=0xd682f4a0, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=false
hits=0, user_data=0xd682f460, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=6
src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
dst ip=95.1.224.100, mask=255.255.255.255, port=21
in id=0xd68366a0, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=false
hits=0, user_data=0xd6d89050, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=6
src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
dst ip=95.1.224.100, mask=255.255.255.255, port=5001
in id=0xd45d5b08, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=false
hits=0, user_data=0xd45d5ac8, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=17
src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
dst ip=95.1.224.100, mask=255.255.255.255, port=5002
in id=0xd6244f30, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=false
hits=0, user_data=0xd6244ef0, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=1
src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
dst ip=95.1.224.100, mask=255.255.255.255, port=0
in id=0xd64edca8, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
hits=0, user_data=0xd64edc68, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=1
src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
in id=0xd616f018, priority=11, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
hits=43, user_data=0xd613eb58, filter_id=0x0(-implicit deny-), protocol=0
src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
in id=0xd616f518, priority=11, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
hits=0, user_data=0xd615f068, filter_id=0x0(-implicit deny-), protocol=0
src ip=::/0, port=0
dst ip=::/0, port=0
out id=0xd7395650, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=false
hits=0, user_data=0xd7395610, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=6
src ip=95.1.224.100, mask=255.255.255.255, port=21
dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
out id=0xd45d49b8, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=false
hits=0, user_data=0xd45d4978, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=6
src ip=95.1.224.100, mask=255.255.255.255, port=5001
dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
out id=0xd45d5cf0, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=false
hits=0, user_data=0xd45d5cb0, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=17
src ip=95.1.224.100, mask=255.255.255.255, port=5002
dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
out id=0xd6245118, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=false
hits=0, user_data=0xd62450d8, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=1
src ip=95.1.224.100, mask=255.255.255.255, port=0
dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
out id=0xd64ede90, priority=12, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
hits=0, user_data=0xd64ede50, filter_id=0x2(vpnfilter), protocol=1
src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0

```



```

out id=0xd616f298, priority=11, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
    hits=0, user_data=0xd614d9f8, filter_id=0x0(-implicit deny-), protocol=0
    src ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
    dst ip=0.0.0.0, mask=0.0.0.0, port=0
out id=0xd616f7c8, priority=11, domain=vpn-user, deny=true
    hits=0, user_data=0xd6161730, filter_id=0x0(-implicit deny-), protocol=0
    src ip=::/0, port=0
    dst ip=::/0, port=0

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show asp drop	Shows the accelerated security path counters for dropped packets.
show asp table classifier	Shows the classifier contents of the accelerated security path.

show asp table interfaces

To debug the accelerated security path interface tables, use the **show asp table interfaces** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show asp table interfaces

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
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **show asp table interfaces** command shows the interface table contents of the accelerated security path, which might help you troubleshoot a problem. See the *Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI* for more information about the accelerated security path. These tables are used for debugging purposes only, and the information output is subject to change. Consult Cisco TAC to help you debug your system with this command.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show asp table interfaces** command:

```
hostname# show asp table interfaces

** Flags: 0x0001-DHCP, 0x0002-VMAC, 0x0010-Ident Ifc, 0x0020-HDB Initd,
0x0040-RPF Enabled
Soft-np interface 'dmz' is up
  context single_vf, nicnum 0, mtu 1500
    vlan 300, Not shared, seclvl 50
    0 packets input, 1 packets output
    flags 0x20

Soft-np interface 'foo' is down
  context single_vf, nicnum 2, mtu 1500
    vlan <None>, Not shared, seclvl 0
    0 packets input, 0 packets output
    flags 0x20
```

```
Soft-np interface 'outside' is down
  context single_vf, nicnum 1, mtu 1500
    vlan <None>, Not shared, seclvl 50
    0 packets input, 0 packets output
    flags 0x20

Soft-np interface 'inside' is up
  context single_vf, nicnum 0, mtu 1500
    vlan <None>, Not shared, seclvl 100
    680277 packets input, 92501 packets output
    flags 0x20
...
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Configures an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
show interface	Displays the runtime status and statistics of interfaces.

show asp table routing

To debug the accelerated security path routing tables, use the **show asp table routing** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command supports IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```
show asp table routing [input | output] [address ip_address [netmask mask] |
                        interface interface_name]
```

Syntax Description

address <i>ip_address</i>	Sets the IP address for which you want to view routing entries. For IPv6 addresses, you can include the subnet mask as a slash (/) followed by the prefix (0 to 128). For example, enter the following: <i>fe80::2e0:b6ff:fe01:3b7a/128</i>
input	Shows the entries from the input route table.
interface <i>interface_name</i>	(Optional) Identifies a specific interface for which you want to view the routing table.
netmask <i>mask</i>	For IPv4 addresses, specifies the subnet mask.
output	Shows the entries from the output route table.

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
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show asp table routing** command shows the routing table contents of the accelerated security path, which might help you troubleshoot a problem. See the *Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI* for more information about the accelerated security path. These tables are used for debugging purposes only, and the information output is subject to change. Consult Cisco TAC to help you debug your system with this command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show asp table routing** command:

```
hostname# show asp table routing

in  255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255 identity
```

```

in 224.0.0.9      255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.86.194.60   255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.86.195.255  255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.86.194.0    255.255.255.255 identity
in 209.165.202.159 255.255.255.255 identity
in 209.165.202.255 255.255.255.255 identity
in 209.165.201.30  255.255.255.255 identity
in 209.165.201.0   255.255.255.255 identity
in 10.86.194.0     255.255.254.0   inside
in 224.0.0.0       240.0.0.0       identity
in 0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0         inside
out 255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255 foo
out 224.0.0.0       240.0.0.0       foo
out 255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255 test
out 224.0.0.0       240.0.0.0       test
out 255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255 inside
out 10.86.194.0     255.255.254.0   inside
out 224.0.0.0       240.0.0.0       inside
out 0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0         via 10.86.194.1, inside
out 0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0         via 0.0.0.0, identity
out ::              ::              via 0.0.0.0, identity

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show route	Shows the routing table in the control plane.

show asp table socket

To help debug the accelerated security path socket information, use the **show asp table socket** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show asp table socket [socket handle] [stats]

Syntax Description	socket handle	Specifies the length of the socket.
	stats	Shows the statistics from the accelerated security path socket table.

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
	8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **show asp table socket** command shows the accelerated security path socket information, which might help in troubleshooting accelerated security path socket problems. See the *Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI* for more information about the accelerated security path. These tables are used for debugging purposes only, and the information output is subject to change. Consult Cisco TAC to help you debug your system with this command.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show asp table socket** command:

```
TCP Statistics:
  Rcvd:
    total14794
    checksum errors0
    no port0
  Sent:
    total0

UDP Statistics:
  Rcvd:
    total0
    checksum errors0
  Sent:
    total0
```

```

copied0
NP SSL System Stats:
  Handshake Started:33
  Handshake Complete:33
  SSL Open:4
  SSL Close:117
  SSL Server:58
  SSL Server Verify:0
  SSL Client:0

```

TCP/UDP statistics are packet counters representing the number of packets sent or received that are directed to a service that is running or listening on the adaptive security appliance, such as Telnet, SSH, or HTTPS. Checksum errors are the number of packets dropped because the calculated packet checksum did not match the checksum value stored in the packet (that is, the packet was corrupted). The NP SSL statistics indicate the number of each type of message received.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show asp table vpn-context	Shows the accelerated security path VPN context tables.

show asp table vpn-context

To debug the accelerated security path VPN context tables, use the **show asp table vpn-context** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show asp table vpn-context [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Shows additional detail for the VPN context tables.
---------------------------	--

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
	7.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	8.0(4)	Added +PRESERVE flag for each context that maintains stateful flows after the tunnel drops.

Usage Guidelines	The show asp table vpn-context command shows the VPN context contents of the accelerated security path, which might help you troubleshoot a problem. See the <i>Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI</i> for more information about the accelerated security path. These tables are used for debugging purposes only, and the information output is subject to change. Consult Cisco TAC to help you debug your system with this command.
-------------------------	---

Examples	The following is sample output from the show asp table vpn-context command:
-----------------	--

```
hostname# show asp table vpn-context

VPN ID=0058070576, DECR+ESP, UP, pk=0000000000, rk=0000000000, gc=0
VPN ID=0058193920, ENCR+ESP, UP, pk=0000000000, rk=0000000000, gc=0
VPN ID=0058168568, DECR+ESP, UP, pk=0000299627, rk=0000000061, gc=2
VPN ID=0058161168, ENCR+ESP, UP, pk=0000305043, rk=0000000061, gc=1
VPN ID=0058153728, DECR+ESP, UP, pk=0000271432, rk=0000000061, gc=2
VPN ID=0058150440, ENCR+ESP, UP, pk=0000285328, rk=0000000061, gc=1
VPN ID=0058102088, DECR+ESP, UP, pk=0000268550, rk=0000000061, gc=2
VPN ID=0058134088, ENCR+ESP, UP, pk=0000274673, rk=0000000061, gc=1
VPN ID=0058103216, DECR+ESP, UP, pk=0000252854, rk=0000000061, gc=2
...
```


The following is sample output from the **show asp table vpn-context** command when the persistent IPsec tunneled flows feature is enabled, as shown by the PRESERVE flag:

```
hostname(config)# show asp table vpn-context
VPN CTX=0x0005FF54, Ptr=0x6DE62DA0, DECR+ESP+PRESERVE, UP, pk=0000000000, rk=0000000000,
gc=0
VPN CTX=0x0005B234, Ptr=0x6DE635E0, ENCR+ESP+PRESERVE, UP, pk=0000000000, rk=0000000000,
gc=0
```

The following is sample output from the **show asp table vpn-context detail** command:

```
hostname# show asp table vpn-context detail
```

```
VPN Ctx  = 0058070576 [0x03761630]
State    = UP
Flags    = DECR+ESP
SA       = 0x037928F0
SPI      = 0xEA0F21F0
Group    = 0
Pkts     = 0
Bad Pkts = 0
Bad SPI  = 0
Spoof    = 0
Bad Crypto = 0
Rekey Pkt = 0
Rekey Call = 0

VPN Ctx  = 0058193920 [0x0377F800]
State    = UP
Flags    = ENCR+ESP
SA       = 0x037B4B70
SPI      = 0x900FDC32
Group    = 0
Pkts     = 0
Bad Pkts = 0
Bad SPI  = 0
Spoof    = 0
Bad Crypto = 0
Rekey Pkt = 0
Rekey Call = 0
...
```

The following is sample output from the **show asp table vpn-context detail** command when the persistent IPsec tunneled flows feature is enabled, as shown by the PRESERVE flag.:

```
hostname(config)# show asp table vpn-context detail
```

```
VPN CTX  = 0x0005FF54

Peer IP  = ASA_Private
Pointer  = 0x6DE62DA0
State    = UP
Flags    = DECR+ESP+PRESERVE
SA       = 0x001659BF
SPI      = 0xB326496C
Group    = 0
Pkts     = 0
Bad Pkts = 0
Bad SPI  = 0
Spoof    = 0
Bad Crypto = 0
Rekey Pkt = 0
Rekey Call = 0
```

show asp table vpn-context

```
VPN CTX   = 0x0005B234

Peer IP   = ASA_Private
Pointer   = 0x6DE635E0
State     = UP
Flags     = ENCR+ESP+PRESERVE
SA        = 0x0017988D
SPI       = 0x9AA50F43
Group     = 0
Pkts      = 0
Bad Pkts  = 0
Bad SPI   = 0
Spoof     = 0
Bad Crypto = 0
Rekey Pkt = 0
Rekey Call = 0
hostname(config)#
Configuration and Restrictions
This configuration option is subject to the same CLI configuration restrictions as other
sysopt VPN CLI.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show asp drop	Shows the accelerated security path counters for dropped packets.

show blocks

To show the packet buffer utilization, use the **show blocks** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show blocks [core | interface]

show blocks [{**address hex** | **all** | **assigned** | **free** | **old** | **pool size** [**summary**]}] [**diagnostics** | **dump** | **header** | **exhaustion snapshot** | **packet**] | **queue history** [**detail**]

Syntax Description	
address hex	(Optional) Shows a block corresponding to this address, in hexadecimal.
all	(Optional) Shows all blocks.
assigned	(Optional) Shows blocks that are assigned and in use by an application.
core	(Optional) Shows usage on buffers attached to cores.
detail	(Optional) Shows a portion (128 bytes) of the first block for each unique queue type.
dump	(Optional) Shows the entire block contents, including the header and packet information. The difference between dump and packet is that dump includes additional information between the header and the packet.
diagnostics	(Optional) Shows block diagnostics.
exhaustion snapshot	(Optional) Shows details describing the last instance of a complete exhaustion of any block size
free	(Optional) Shows blocks that are available for use.
header	(Optional) Shows the header of the block.
interface	(Optional) Shows usage on buffers attached to interfaces.
old	(Optional) Shows blocks that were assigned more than a minute ago.
packet	(Optional) Shows the header of the block as well as the packet contents.
pool size	(Optional) Shows blocks of a specific size.
queue history	(Optional) Shows where blocks are assigned when the adaptive security appliance runs out of blocks. Sometimes, a block is allocated from the pool but never assigned to a queue. In that case, the location is the code address that allocated the block.
summary	(Optional) Shows detailed information about block usage sorted by the program addresses of applications that allocated blocks in this class, program addresses of applications that released blocks in this class, and the queues to which valid blocks in this class belong.

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
7.0(1)	The pool summary option was added.
8.0(2)	The dupb block uses 0 length blocks now instead of 4 byte blocks. An additional line was added for 0 byte blocks.
8.1	The core , interface and exhaustion snapshot options were added.

Usage Guidelines

The **show blocks** command helps you determine if the adaptive security appliance is overloaded. This command lists preallocated system buffer utilization. A full memory condition is not a problem as long as traffic is moving through the adaptive security appliance. You can use the **show conn** command to see if traffic is moving. If traffic is not moving and the memory is full, there may be a problem.

You can also view this information using SNMP.

The information shown in a security context includes the system-wide information as well as context-specific information about the blocks in use and the high water mark for block usage.

See the “[Examples](#)” section for a description of the display output.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show blocks** command in single mode:

```
hostname# show blocks
  SIZE    MAX    LOW    CNT
    0      100     99    100
    4     1600    1598   1599
   80      400     398    399
  256     3600    3540   3542
 1550     4716    3177   3184
16384        10      10     10
 2048     1000    1000   1000
```

[Table 24-1](#) shows each field description.

Table 24-1 show blocks Fields

Field	Description
SIZE	Size, in bytes, of the block pool. Each size represents a particular type. Examples are shown below.
0	Used by dupb blocks.
4	Duplicates existing blocks in applications such as DNS, ISAKMP, URL filtering, uauth, TFTP, and TCP modules. Also, this sized block can be used normally by code to send packets to drivers, etc.

Table 24-1 *show blocks Fields (continued)*

Field	Description
80	Used in TCP intercept to generate acknowledgment packets and for failover hello messages.
256	<p>Used for Stateful Failover updates, syslogging, and other TCP functions.</p> <p>These blocks are mainly used for Stateful Failover messages. The active adaptive security appliance generates and sends packets to the standby adaptive security appliance to update the translation and connection table. In bursty traffic, where high rates of connections are created or torn down, the number of available blocks might drop to 0. This situation indicates that one or more connections were not updated to the standby adaptive security appliance. The Stateful Failover protocol catches the missing translation or connection the next time. If the CNT column for 256-byte blocks stays at or near 0 for extended periods of time, then the adaptive security appliance is having trouble keeping the translation and connection tables synchronized because of the number of connections per second that the adaptive security appliance is processing.</p> <p>Syslog messages sent out from the adaptive security appliance also use the 256-byte blocks, but they are generally not released in such quantity to cause a depletion of the 256-byte block pool. If the CNT column shows that the number of 256-byte blocks is near 0, ensure that you are not logging at Debugging (level 7) to the syslog server. This is indicated by the logging trap line in the adaptive security appliance configuration. We recommend that you set logging at Notification (level 5) or lower, unless you require additional information for debugging purposes.</p>
1550	<p>Used to store Ethernet packets for processing through the adaptive security appliance.</p> <p>When a packet enters a adaptive security appliance interface, it is placed on the input interface queue, passed up to the operating system, and placed in a block. The adaptive security appliance determines whether the packet should be permitted or denied based on the security policy and processes the packet through to the output queue on the outbound interface. If the adaptive security appliance is having trouble keeping up with the traffic load, the number of available blocks will hover close to 0 (as shown in the CNT column of the command output). When the CNT column is zero, the adaptive security appliance attempts to allocate more blocks, up to a maximum of 8192. If no more blocks are available, the adaptive security appliance drops the packet.</p>
16384	<p>Only used for the 64-bit, 66-MHz Gigabit Ethernet cards (i82543).</p> <p>See the description for 1550 for more information about Ethernet packets.</p>
2048	Control or guided frames used for control updates.
MAX	Maximum number of blocks available for the specified byte block pool. The maximum number of blocks are carved out of memory at bootup. Typically, the maximum number of blocks does not change. The exception is for the 256- and 1550-byte blocks, where the adaptive security appliance can dynamically create more when needed, up to a maximum of 8192.
LOW	Low-water mark. This number indicates the lowest number of this size blocks available since the adaptive security appliance was powered up, or since the last clearing of the blocks (with the clear blocks command). A zero in the LOW column indicates a previous event where memory was full.
CNT	Current number of blocks available for that specific size block pool. A zero in the CNT column means memory is full now.

The following is sample output from the **show blocks all** command:

```
hostname# show blocks all
Class 0, size 4
      Block   allocd_by   freed_by   data size   alloccnt   dup_cnt   oper location
0x01799940  0x00000000  0x00101603         0         0         0 alloc not_specified
0x01798e80  0x00000000  0x00101603         0         0         0 alloc not_specified
0x017983c0  0x00000000  0x00101603         0         0         0 alloc not_specified

...

      Found 1000 of 1000 blocks
      Displaying 1000 of 1000 blocks
```

Table 24-2 shows each field description.

Table 24-2 show blocks all Fields

Field	Description
Block	The block address.
allocd_by	The program address of the application that last used the block (0 if not used).
freed_by	The program address of the application that last released the block.
data size	The size of the application buffer/packet data that is inside the block.
alloccnt	The number of times this block has been used since the block came into existence.
dup_cnt	The current number of references to this block if used: 0 means 1 reference, 1 means 2 references.
oper	One of the four operations that was last performed on the block: alloc, get, put, or free.
location	The application that uses the block, or the program address of the application that last allocated the block (same as the allocd_by field).

The following is sample output from the **show blocks** command in a context:

```
hostname/contexta# show blocks
      SIZE      MAX      LOW      CNT      INUSE      HIGH
      4         1600     1599     1599         0         0
      80         400      400      400         0         0
      256        3600     3538     3540         0         1
      1550       4616     3077     3085         0         0
```

The following is sample output from the **show blocks queue history** command:

```
hostname# show blocks queue history
Each Summary for User and Queue_type is followed its top 5 individual queues
Block Size: 4
Summary for User "http", Queue "tcp_unp_c_in", Blocks 1595, Queues 1396
Blk_cnt Q_cnt Last_Op Queue_Type      User      Context
      186      1 put                contexta
      15      1 put                contexta
       1      1 put                contexta
       1      1 put                contextb
       1      1 put                contextc
Summary for User "aaa", Queue "tcp_unp_c_in", Blocks 220, Queues 200
Blk_cnt Q_cnt Last_Op Queue_Type      User      Context
      21      1 put                contexta
       1      1 put                contexta
       1      1 put                contexta
       1      1 put                contextb
```

```

      1      1 put                                contextc
Blk_cnt Q_cnt Last_Op Queue_Type      User      Context
    200      1 alloc   ip_rx           tcp        contexta
    108      1 get     ip_rx           udp        contexta
     85      1 free    fixup           h323_ras   contextb
     42      1 put     fixup           skinny     contextb

Block Size: 1550
Summary for User "http", Queue "tcp_unp_c_in", Blocks 1595, Queues 1000
Blk_cnt Q_cnt Last_Op Queue_Type      User      Context
    186      1 put                                contexta
     15      1 put                                contexta
      1      1 put                                contexta
      1      1 put                                contextb
      1      1 put                                contextc
...

```

The following is sample output from the **show blocks queue history detail** command:

```

hostname# show blocks queue history detail
History buffer memory usage: 2136 bytes (default)
Each Summary for User and Queue type is followed its top 5 individual queues
Block Size: 4
Summary for User "http", Queue_Type "tcp_unp_c_in", Blocks 1595, Queues 1396
Blk_cnt Q_cnt Last_Op Queue_Type      User      Context
    186      1 put                                contexta
     15      1 put                                contexta
      1      1 put                                contexta
      1      1 put                                contextb
      1      1 put                                contextc

First Block information for Block at 0x.....
dup_count 0, flags 0x8000000, alloc_pc 0x43ea2a,
start_addr 0xefb1074, read_addr 0xefb118c, write_addr 0xefb1193
urgent_addr 0xefb118c, end_addr 0xefb17b2
0efb1150: 00 00 00 03 47 c5 61 c5 00 05 9a 38 76 80 a3 00 | ....G.a....8v...
0efb1160: 00 0a 08 00 45 00 05 dc 9b c9 00 00 ff 06 f8 f3 | ....E.....
0efb1170: 0a 07 0d 01 0a 07 00 50 00 17 cb 3d c7 e5 60 62 | .....P...=...'b
0efb1180: 7e 73 55 82 50 18 10 00 45 ca 00 00 2d 2d 20 49 | ~sU.P...E...-- I
0efb1190: 50 20 2d 2d 0d 0a 31 30 2e 37 2e 31 33 2e 31 09 | P --..10.7.13.1.
0efb11a0: 3d 3d 3e 09 31 30 2e 37 2e 30 2e 38 30 0d 0a 0d | ==>.10.7.0.80...

Summary for User "aaa", Queue "tcp_unp_c_in", Blocks 220, Queues 200
Blk_cnt Q_cnt Last_Op Queue_Type      User      Context
     21      1 put                                contexta
      1      1 put                                contexta
      1      1 put                                contexta
      1      1 put                                contextb
      1      1 put                                contextc

First Block information for Block at 0x.....
dup_count 0, flags 0x8000000, alloc_pc 0x43ea2a,
start_addr 0xefb1074, read_addr 0xefb118c, write_addr 0xefb1193
urgent_addr 0xefb118c, end_addr 0xefb17b2
0efb1150: 00 00 00 03 47 c5 61 c5 00 05 9a 38 76 80 a3 00 | ....G.a....8v...
0efb1160: 00 0a 08 00 45 00 05 dc 9b c9 00 00 ff 06 f8 f3 | ....E.....
0efb1170: 0a 07 0d 01 0a 07 00 50 00 17 cb 3d c7 e5 60 62 | .....P...=...'b
0efb1180: 7e 73 55 82 50 18 10 00 45 ca 00 00 2d 2d 20 49 | ~sU.P...E...-- I
0efb1190: 50 20 2d 2d 0d 0a 31 30 2e 37 2e 31 33 2e 31 09 | P --..10.7.13.1.
0efb11a0: 3d 3d 3e 09 31 30 2e 37 2e 30 2e 38 30 0d 0a 0d | ==>.10.7.0.80...

...

total_count: total buffers in this class

```

The following is sample output from the **exhaustion snapshot** command:

```

hostname# show blocks exhaustion snapshot
Snapshot created at 10:58:17 EST Feb 22 2010:
Snapshot created due to 1550 blocks running out

LOW, CNT columns indicate interface pool blocks
GLB prefixed columns indicate global pool blocks
TXQLEN column indicates number of blocks in transmit ring
Memory Pool  SIZE  LIMIT/MAX    LOW    CNT  GLB:HELD    GLB:TOTAL
DMA          2048    1024      708    768      0          0
Memory Pool  SIZE  LIMIT/MAX    LOW    CNT  GLB:HELD    GLB:TOTAL
DMA          1550    4352       0      0    19740     7929576

```

This output indicates that 1550 byte blocks reached 0 at 10:58:17 on Feb 22,2010.

The following is sample output from the **show blocks pool summary** command:

```

hostname# show blocks pool 1550 summary
Class 3, size 1550

=====
total_count=1531    miss_count=0
Alloc_pc    valid_cnt    invalid_cnt
0x3b0a18    00000256    00000000
0x01ad0760 0x01acfe00 0x01acf4a0 0x01aceb40 00000000 0x00000000
0x3a8f6b    00001275    00000012
0x05006aa0 0x05006140 0x050057e0 0x05004520 00000000
0x00000000

=====
total_count=9716    miss_count=0
Freed_pc    valid_cnt    invalid_cnt
0x9a81f3    00000104    00000007
0x05006140 0x05000380 0x04fffa20 0x04ffde00 00000000 0x00000000
0x9a0326    00000053    00000033
0x05006aa0 0x050057e0 0x05004e80 0x05003260 00000000 0x00000000
0x4605a2    00000005    00000000
0x04ff5ac0 0x01e8e2e0 0x01e2eac0 0x01e17d20 00000000 0x00000000
...

=====
total_count=1531    miss_count=0
Queue valid_cnt    invalid_cnt
0x3b0a18    00000256    00000000    Invalid Bad qtype
0x01ad0760 0x01acfe00 0x01acf4a0 0x01aceb40 00000000 0x00000000
0x3a8f6b    00001275    00000000    Invalid Bad qtype
0x05006aa0 0x05006140 0x050057e0 0x05004520 00000000
0x00000000

=====
free_cnt=8185  fails=0  actual_free=8185  hash_miss=0
03a8d3e0 03a8b7c0 03a7fc40 03a6ff20 03a6f5c0 03a6ec60 kao-f1#

```

Table 24-3 shows each field description.

Table 24-3 show blocks pool summary Fields

Field	Description
total_count	The number of blocks for a given class.
miss_count	The number of blocks not reported in the specified category due to technical reasons.

Table 24-3 *show blocks pool summary Fields*

Field	Description
Freed_pc	The program addresses of applications that released blocks in this class.
Alloc_pc	The program addresses of applications that allocated blocks in this class.
Queue	The queues to which valid blocks in this class belong.
valid_cnt	The number of blocks that are currently allocated.
invalid_cnt	The number of blocks that are not currently allocated.
Invalid Bad qtype	Either this queue has been freed and the contents are invalid or this queue was never initialized.
Valid tcp_usr_conn_inp	The queue is valid.

Related Commands

Command	Description
blocks	Increases the memory assigned to block diagnostics
clear blocks	Clears the system buffer statistics.
show conn	Shows active connections.

show bootvar

To show the boot file and configuration properties, use the **show boot** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show bootvar

Syntax Description	show bootvar	The system boot properties.
--------------------	--------------	-----------------------------

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
	7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The BOOT variable specifies a list of bootable images on various devices. The CONFIG_FILE variable specifies the configuration file used during system initialization. Set these variables with the boot system command, and boot config command, respectively.
------------------	--

Examples	<p>The following example, the BOOT variable contains disk0:/f1_image, which is the image booted when the system reloads. The current value of BOOT is disk0:/f1_image; disk0:/f1_backupimage. This meansboot variable has been modified with the boot system command, but the running configuration has notbeen saved with the write memory command. When the running config is saved, the BOOT variable and current BOOT variable will both be disk0:/f1_image; disk0:/f1_backupimage. Assuming the running configuration is saved the boot loader will attempt to load the contents of the BOOT variable, starting with disk0:/f1image, but if that is not present or invalid, it will attempt to boot disk0:1/f1_backupimage.</p> <p>The CONFIG_FILE variable points to the system startup configuration. In this example it is not set, so the startup configuration file is the default specified with the boot config command. The current CONFIG_FILE variable may be modified with the boot config command and saved with the write memory command.</p> <pre>hostname# show bootvar BOOT variable = disk0:/f1_image Current BOOT variable = disk0:/f1_image; disk0:/f1_backupimage CONFIG_FILE variable = Current CONFIG_FILE variable =</pre>
----------	--

hostname#

Related Commands

Command	Description
boot	Specifies the configuration file or image file used at startup.

show call-home

To display the configured Call Home information, use the **show call-home** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call-home [**alert-group** | **detail** | **events** | **mail-server status** | **profile** {*profile _name* | **all**} | **statistics**]

Syntax Description

alert-group	(Optional) Displays the available alert group.
detail	(Optional) Displays the Call Home configuration in detail.
events	(Optional) Displays current detected events.
mail-server status	(Optional) Displays the Call Home mail server status information.
profile <i>profile _name</i> all	(Optional) Displays configuration information for all existing profiles.
statistics	(Optional) Displays the Call Home statistics.

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
8.2(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call-home** command and displays the configured Call Home settings:

```
hostname# show call-home
Current Smart Call-Home settings:
Smart Call-Home feature : enable
Smart Call-Home message's from address: from@example.com
Smart Call-Home message's reply-to address: reply-to@example.com
contact person's email address: example@example.com
contact person's phone: 111-222-3333
street address: 1234 Any Street, Any city, Any state, 12345
customer ID: ExampleCorp
contract ID: X123456789
site ID: SantaClara
Mail-server[1]: Address: smtp.example.com Priority: 1
Mail-server[2]: Address: 192.168.0.1 Priority: 10
Rate-limit: 60 message(s) per minute
Available alert groups:
Keyword                               State
```

```

-----
Syslog Enable
diagnostic Enable
environmental Enable
inventory Enable
configuration Enable
firewall Enable
troubleshooting Enable
report Enable
Profiles:
Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile Name: prof1
Profile Name: prof2

```

The following is sample output from the **show call-home detail** command and displays detailed Call Home configuration information:

```

hostname# show call-home detail
Description: Show smart call-home configuration in detail.
Supported Modes: single mode and system context in multi mode, routed/transparent.
Output:
Current Smart Call-Home settings:
Smart Call-Home feature : enable
Smart Call-Home message's from address: from@example.example.com
Smart Call-Home message's reply-to address: reply-to@example.example.com
contact person's email address: abc@example.com
contact person's phone: 111-222-3333
street address: 1234 Any Street, Any city, Any state, 12345
customer ID: 111111
contract ID: 123123
site ID: SantaClara
Mail-server[1]: Address: example.example.com Priority: 1
Mail-server[2]: Address: example.example.com Priority: 10
Rate-limit: 60 message(s) per minute
Available alert groups:
Keyword State
-----
syslog Enable
diagnostic Enable
environmental Enable
inventory Enable
configuration Enable
firewall Enable
troubleshooting Enable
report Enable
Profiles:
Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile status: ACTIVE Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Email address(es): anstage@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService
Periodic inventory message is scheduled monthly at 01:00
Alert-group Severity
-----
inventory n/a
Profile Name: prof1
Profile status: ACTIVE Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Email address(es): example@example.com
HTTP address(es): https://kafan-lnx-01.cisco.com:8443/sch/sch.jsp
Periodic configuration message is scheduled daily at 01:00
Periodic inventory message is scheduled every 60 minutes

```

```

Alert-group Severity
-----
configuration n/a
inventory n/a
Profile Name: prof2
Profile status: ACTIVE Preferred Message Format: short-text
Message Size Limit: 1048576 Bytes
Email address(es): example@example.com
HTTP address(es): https://example.example.com:8443/sch/sch.jsp
Periodic configuration message is scheduled every 1 minutes
Periodic inventory message is scheduled every 1 minutes
Alert-group Severity
-----
configuration n/a
inventory n/a

```

The following is sample output from the **show call-home events** command and displays available Call Home events:

```

hostname# show call-home events
Description: Show current detected events.
Supported Modes: single mode and system context in multi mode, routed/transparent.
Output:
Active event list:
Event client alert-group severity active (sec)
-----
Configuration Client configuration none 5
Inventory inventory none 15

```

The following is sample output from the **show call-home mail-server status** command and displays available Call Home mail-server status:

```

hostname# show call-home mail-server status
Description: Show smart call-home configuration, status, and statistics.
Supported Modes: single mode and system context in multi mode, routed/transparent.
Output:
Mail-server[1]: Address: example.example.com Priority: 1 [Available]
Mail-server[2]: Address: example.example.com Priority: 10 [Not Available]

```

The following is sample output from the **show call-home alert-group** command and displays the available alert groups:

```

hostname# show call-home alert-group
Description: Show smart call-home alert-group states.
Supported Modes: single mode and system context in multi mode, routed/transparent.
Output:
Available alert groups:
Keyword State
-----
syslog Enable
diagnostic Enable
environmental Enable
inventory Enable
configuration Enable
firewall Enable
troubleshooting Enable
report Enable

```

The following is sample output from the **show call-home profile {profile_name | all}** command and displays information for all predefined and user-defined profiles:

```

hostname# show call-home profile {profile-name | all}
Description: Show smart call-home profile configuration.
Supported Modes: single mode and system context in multi mode, routed/transparent.
Output:
Profiles:
Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile status: ACTIVE Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Email address(es): anstage@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService
Periodic inventory message is scheduled monthly at 01:00
Alert-group Severity
-----
inventory n/a
Profile Name: prof1
Profile status: ACTIVE Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Email address(es): example@example.com
HTTP address(es): https://example.example.com:8443/sch/sch.jsp
Periodic configuration message is scheduled daily at 01:00
Periodic inventory message is scheduled every 60 minutes
Alert-group Severity
-----
configuration n/a
inventory n/a
Profile Name: prof2
Profile status: ACTIVE Preferred Message Format: short-text
Message Size Limit: 1048576 Bytes
Email address(es): example@example.com
HTTP address(es): https://example.example.com:8443/sch/sch.jsp
Periodic configuration message is scheduled every 1 minutes
Periodic inventory message is scheduled every 1 minutes
Alert-group Severity
-----
configuration n/a
inventory n/a

```

The following is sample output from the **show call-home statistics** command and displays the call-home statistics:

```

hostname# show call-home statistics
Description: Show smart call-home statistics.
Supported Modes: single mode and system context in multi mode, routed/transparent.
Output:
Message Types Total Email HTTP
-----
Total Success 0 0 0
Total In-Queue 0 0 0
Total Dropped 5 4 1
Tx Failed 5 4 1
inventory 3 2 1
configuration 2 2 0
Event Types Total
-----
Total Detected 2
inventory 1
configuration 1
Total In-Queue 0
Total Dropped 0
Last call-home message sent time: 2009-06-17 14:22:09 GMT-07:00

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home	Enters Call Home configuration mode.
	call-home send alert-group	Sends a specific alert group message.
	service call-home	Enables or disables Call Home.

show call-home registered-module status

To display the registered module status, use the **show call-home registered-module status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call-home registered-module status [all]



Note

The **[all]** option is only valid in system context mode.

Syntax Description

all	Displays module status based on the entire device, not per context. In multiple context mode, if a module is enabled in at least one context, the module status is displayed as enabled if the “ all ” option is included.
------------	---

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		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	•

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example displays the **show call-home registered-module status [all]** output:

```
Output:
Module Name Status
-----
Smart Call-Home enabled
Failover Standby/Active
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home	Enters call-home configuration mode.
call-home send alert-group	Sends a specific alert group message.
service call-home	Enables or disables Call Home.

show capture

To display the capture configuration when no options are specified, use the **show capture** command.

```
show capture [capture_name] [access-list access_list_name] [count number] [decode] [detail]
[dump] [packet-number number]
```

Syntax Description

<i>capture_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the packet capture.
<i>access-list access_list_name</i>	(Optional) Displays information for packets that are based on IP or higher fields for the specific access list identification.
count <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays the number of packets specified data.
decode	This option is useful when a capture of type isakmp is applied to an interface. All isakmp data flowing through that interface will be captured after decryption and shown with more information after decoding the fields.
detail	(Optional) Displays additional protocol information for each packet.
dump	(Optional) Displays a hexadecimal dump of the packets that are transported over the data link transport.
<i>packet-number number</i>	Starts the display at the specified packet number.

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 EXEC	•	•	•	•	•

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you specify the *capture_name*, then the capture buffer contents for that capture are displayed.

The **dump** keyword does not display MAC information in the hexadecimal dump.

The decoded output of the packets depend on the protocol of the packet. In [Table 24-4](#), the bracketed output is displayed when you specify the **detail** keyword.

Table 24-4 Packet Capture Output Formats

Packet Type	Capture Output Format
802.1Q	<i>HH:MM:SS.ms [ether-hdr] VLAN-info encaps-ether-packet</i>
ARP	<i>HH:MM:SS.ms [ether-hdr] arp-type arp-info</i>
IP/ICMP	<i>HH:MM:SS.ms [ether-hdr] ip-source > ip-destination: icmp: icmp-type icmp-code [checksum-failure]</i>
IP/UDP	<i>HH:MM:SS.ms [ether-hdr] src-addr.src-port dest-addr.dst-port: [checksum-info] udp payload-len</i>
IP/TCP	<i>HH:MM:SS.ms [ether-hdr] src-addr.src-port dest-addr.dst-port: tcp-flags [header-check] [checksum-info] sequence-number ack-number tcp-window urgent-info tcp-options</i>
IP/Other	<i>HH:MM:SS.ms [ether-hdr] src-addr dest-addr: ip-protocol ip-length</i>
Other	<i>HH:MM:SS.ms ether-hdr: hex-dump</i>

Examples

This example shows how to display the capture configuration:

```
hostname(config)# show capture
capture arp ethernet-type arp interface outside
capture http access-list http packet-length 74 interface inside
```

This example shows how to display the packets that are captured by an ARP capture:

```
hostname(config)# show capture arp
2 packets captured
19:12:23.478429 arp who-has 171.69.38.89 tell 171.69.38.10
19:12:26.784294 arp who-has 171.69.38.89 tell 171.69.38.10
2 packets shown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
capture	Enables packet capture capabilities for packet sniffing and network fault isolation.
clear capture	Clears the capture buffer.
copy capture	Copies a capture file to a server.

show chardrop

To display the count of characters dropped from the serial console, use the **show chardrop** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show chardrop

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	•	•	•	•	•

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show chardrop** command:

```
hostname# show chardrop
Chars dropped pre-TxTimeouts: 0, post-TxTimeouts: 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config	Shows the current operating configuration.

show checkheaps

To show the checkheaps statistics, use the **show checkheaps** command in privileged EXEC mode. Checkheaps is a periodic process that verifies the sanity of the heap memory buffers (dynamic memory is allocated from the system heap memory region) and the integrity of the code region.

show checkheaps

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:

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show checkheaps** command:

```
hostname# show checkheaps

Checkheaps stats from buffer validation runs
-----
Time elapsed since last run      : 42 secs
Duration of last run            : 0 millisecs
Number of buffers created       : 8082
Number of buffers allocated     : 7808
Number of buffers free          : 274
Total memory in use             : 43570344 bytes
Total memory in free buffers    : 87000 bytes
Total number of runs            : 310
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	checkheaps	Sets the checkheap verification intervals.

show checksum

To display the configuration checksum, use the **show checksum** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show checksum

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

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 EXEC	•	•	•	•	

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the adaptive security appliance.

Usage Guidelines The **show checksum** command allows you to display four groups of hexadecimal numbers that act as a digital summary of the configuration contents. This checksum is calculated only when you store the configuration in Flash memory.

If a dot (“.”) appears before the checksum in the **show config** or **show checksum** command output, the output indicates a normal configuration load or write mode indicator (when loading from or writing to the adaptive security appliance Flash partition). The “.” shows that the adaptive security appliance is preoccupied with the operation but is not “hung up.” This message is similar to a “system processing, please wait” message.

Examples This example shows how to display the configuration or the checksum:

```
hostname(config)# show checksum
Cryptochecksum: 1a2833c0 129ac70b 1a88df85 650dbb81
```

show chunkstat

To display the chunk statistics, use the **show chunkstat** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show chunkstat

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:

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

Examples This example shows how to display the chunk statistics:

```
hostname# show chunkstat
Global chunk statistics: created 181, destroyed 34, siblings created 94, siblings
destroyed 34

Per-chunk statistics: siblings created 0, siblings trimmed 0
Dump of chunk at 01edb4cc, name "Managed Chunk Queue Elements", data start @ 01edbd24, end
@ 01eddc54
next: 01eddc8c, next_sibling: 00000000, prev_sibling: 00000000
flags 00000001
maximum chunk elt's: 499, elt size: 16, index first free 498
# chunks in use: 1, HWM of total used: 1, alignment: 0
Per-chunk statistics: siblings created 0, siblings trimmed 0
Dump of chunk at 01eddc8c, name "Registry Function List", data start @ 01eddea4, end @
01ede348
next: 01ede37c, next_sibling: 00000000, prev_sibling: 00000000
flags 00000001
maximum chunk elt's: 99, elt size: 12, index first free 42
# chunks in use: 57, HWM of total used: 57, alignment: 0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show counters	Displays the protocol stack counters.
	show cpu	Displays the CPU utilization information.

show class

To show the contexts assigned to a class, use the **show class** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show class *name*

Syntax Description

name Specifies the name as a string up to 20 characters long. To show the default class, enter **default** for the name.

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
7.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show class default** command:

```
hostname# show class default
```

Class Name	Members	ID	Flags
default	All	1	0001

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Configures a resource class.
clear configure class	Clears the class configuration.
context	Configures a security context.
limit-resource	Sets the resource limit for a class.
member	Assigns a context to a resource class.

show clock

To view the time on the adaptive security appliance, use the **show clock** command in user EXEC mode.

show clock [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Indicates the clock source (NTP or user configuration) and the current summer-time setting (if any).
--------------------	--------	---

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
User EXEC	•	•	•	•	•

Command History	Release	Modification
	Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

Examples	The following is sample output from the show clock command:
----------	--

```
hostname> show clock
12:35:45.205 EDT Tue Jul 27 2004
```

The following is sample output from the **show clock detail** command:

```
hostname> show clock detail
12:35:45.205 EDT Tue Jul 27 2004
Time source is user configuration
Summer time starts 02:00:00 EST Sun Apr 4 2004
Summer time ends 02:00:00 EDT Sun Oct 31 2004
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clock set	Manually sets the clock on the adaptive security appliance.
	clock summer-time	Sets the date range to show daylight saving time.
	clock timezone	Sets the time zone.
	ntp server	Identifies an NTP server.
	show ntp status	Shows the status of the NTP association.

show compression svc

To view compression statistics for SVC connections on the security appliance, use the **show compression svc** command from privileged EXEC mode:

```
show compression svc
```

Defaults

There is no default behavior for this command.

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.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the **show compression svc** command:

```
hostname# show compression svc
Compression SVC Sessions                1
Compressed Frames                      249756
Compressed Data In (bytes)             0048042
Compressed Data Out (bytes)            4859704
Expanded Frames                        1
Compression Errors                     0
Compression Resets                     0
Compression Output Buf Too Small       0
Compression Ratio                      2.06
Decompressed Frames                    876687
Decompressed Data In                   279300233
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
compression	Enables compression for all SVC and WebVPN connections.
svc compression	Enables compression of http data over an SVC connection for a specific group or user.

show configuration

To display the configuration that is saved in flash memory on the adaptive security appliance, use the **show configuration** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show configuration

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	•	•	•	•	•

Command History	Release	Modification
	Preexisting	This command was modified.

Usage Guidelines The **show configuration** command displays the saved configuration in flash memory on the adaptive security appliance. Unlike the **show running-config** command, the **show configuration** command does not use many CPU resources to run.

To display the active configuration in memory (including saved configuration changes) on the adaptive security appliance, use the **show running-config** command.

Examples The following example shows how to display the configuration that is saved in flash memory on the adaptive security appliance:


```
hostname# show configuration
: enable password 8Ry2YjIyt7RRXU24 encrypted
names
dns-guard
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 nameif inside
 security-level 100
 ip address 192.168.2.5 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 nameif outside
 security-level 0
 ip address 10.132.12.6 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
```

```

nameif dmz
security-level 50
ip address 40.0.0.5 255.0.0.0
!
interface Ethernet0/3
shutdown
no nameif
no security-level
no ip address
!
interface Management0/0
nameif management
security-level 100
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
management-only
!
passwd 2KFQnbNIdI.2KYOU encrypted
boot system disk0:/newImage
ftp mode passive
access-list acl1 extended permit ip any any
access-list mgcpacl extended permit udp any any eq 2727
access-list mgcpacl extended permit udp any any eq 2427
access-list mgcpacl extended permit udp any any eq tftp
access-list mgcpacl extended permit udp any any eq 1719
access-list permitIp extended permit ip any any
pager lines 25
logging enable
logging console debugging
logging buffered debugging
logging asdm informational
mtu inside 1500
mtu outside 1500
mtu dmz 1500
mtu management 1500
icmp unreachable rate-limit 1 burst-size 1
icmp permit any inside
icmp permit any outside
icmp permit any dmz
asdm image disk0:/pdm
no asdm history enable
arp timeout 14400
global (outside) 1 10.132.12.50-10.132.12.52
global (outside) 1 interface
global (dmz) 1 interface
nat (inside) 1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
access-group permitIp in interface inside
access-group permitIp in interface outside
access-group mgcpacl in interface dmz
!
router ospf 1
network 40.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 area 192.168.2.0
network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 area 192.168.2.0
log-adj-changes
redistribute static subnets
default-information originate
!
route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.132.12.1 1
route outside 10.129.0.0 255.255.0.0 10.132.12.1 1
route outside 88.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 10.132.12.1 1
timeout xlate 3:00:00
timeout conn 1:00:00 half-closed 0:10:00 udp 0:02:00 icmp 0:00:02
timeout sunrpc 0:10:00 h323 0:05:00 h225 1:00:00 mgcp 0:05:00 mgcp-pat 0:05:00
timeout sip 0:30:00 sip_media 0:02:00 sip-invite 0:03:00 sip-disconnect 0:02:00
timeout uauth 0:05:00 absolute

```

```
dynamic-access-policy-record DfltAccessPolicy
aaa authentication ssh console LOCAL
http server enable
http 10.132.12.0 255.255.255.0 outside
http 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 inside
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 management
no snmp-server location
no snmp-server contact
snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication linkup linkdown coldstart
telnet 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 inside
telnet 10.132.12.0 255.255.255.0 outside
telnet timeout 5
ssh 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 inside
ssh timeout 5
console timeout 0
dhcpd address 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.254 management
dhcpd enable management
!
threat-detection basic-threat
threat-detection statistics access-list
!
class-map inspection_default
  match default-inspection-traffic
!
!
policy-map type inspect dns preset_dns_map
  parameters
    message-length maximum 512
policy-map global_policy
  class inspection_default
    inspect dns preset_dns_map
    inspect ftp
    inspect h323 h225
    inspect h323 ras
    inspect rsh
    inspect rtsp
    inspect esmtp
    inspect sqlnet
    inspect skinny
    inspect sunrpc
    inspect xdmcp
    inspect sip
    inspect netbios
    inspect tftp
    inspect mgcp
policy-map type inspect mgcp mgcpapp
  parameters
    call-agent 150.0.0.210 101
    gateway 50.0.0.201 101
    gateway 100.0.0.201 101
    command-queue 150
!
service-policy global_policy global
webvpn
  memory-size percent 25
  enable inside
  internal-password enable
  onscreen-keyboard logon
username snoopy password /JcYsjvxHfBHC4ZK encrypted
prompt hostname context
Cryptochecksum:62bf8f5de9466cdb64fe758079594635:
end
```

 show configuration**Related Commands**

Command	Description
configure	Configures the adaptive security appliance from the terminal.

show conn

To display the connection state for the designated connection type, use the **show conn** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command supports IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```
show conn [count | [all] [detail] [long] [state state_type] [protocol {tcp | udp}]
[address src_ip[-src_ip] [netmask mask]] [port src_port[-src_port]]
[address dest_ip[-dest_ip] [netmask mask]] [port dest_port[-dest_port]]]
```

Syntax Description	
address	(Optional) Displays connections with the specified source or destination IP address.
all	(Optional) Displays connections that are to the device or from the device, in addition to through-traffic connections.
count	(Optional) Displays the number of active connections.
<i>dest_ip</i>	(Optional) Specifies the destination IP address (IPv4 or IPv6). To specify a range, separate the IP addresses with a dash (-), For example: 10.1.1.1-10.1.1.5
<i>dest_port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the destination port number. To specify a range, separate the port numbers with a dash (-), For example: 1000-2000
detail	(Optional) Displays connections in detail, including translation type and interface information.
long	(Optional) Displays connections in long format.
netmask <i>mask</i>	(Optional) Specifies a subnet mask for use with the given IP address.
port	(Optional) Displays connections with the specified source or destination port.
protocol { tcp udp }	(Optional) Specifies the connection protocol, tcp or udp .
<i>src_ip</i>	(Optional) Specifies the source IP address (IPv4 or IPv6). To specify a range, separate the IP addresses with a dash (-), For example: 10.1.1.1-10.1.1.5
<i>src_port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the source port number. To specify a range, separate the port numbers with a dash (-), For example: 1000-2000
state <i>state_type</i>	(Optional) Specifies the connection state type. See Table 24-5 for a list of the keywords available for connection state types.

Defaults

All through connections are shown by default. You need to use the **all** keyword to also view management connections to the device.

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
7.0(8)/7.2(4)/8.0(4)	The syntax was simplified to use source and destination concepts instead of “local” and “foreign.” In the new syntax, the source address is the first address entered and the destination is the second address. The old syntax used keywords like foreign and fport to determine the destination address and port.
7.2(5)/8.0(5)/8.1(2)/8.2(4)	The tcp_embryonic state type was added. This type shows all TCP connections with the i flag (incomplete connections); i flag connections for UDP are not shown.
8.2(1)	The b flag was added for TCP state bypass.

Usage Guidelines

The **show conn** command displays the number of active TCP and UDP connections, and provides information about connections of various types. Use the **show conn all** command to see the entire table of connections.

**Note**

When the adaptive security appliance creates a pinhole to allow secondary connections, this is shown as an incomplete conn by the **show conn** command. To clear this incomplete conn use the **clear conn** command.

The connection types that you can specify using the **show conn state** command are defined in [Table 24-5](#). When specifying multiple connection types, use commas without spaces to separate the keywords.

Table 24-5 Connection State Types

Keyword	Connection Type Displayed
up	Connections in the up state.
conn_inbound	Inbound connections.
ctiqbe	CTIQBE connections
data_in	Inbound data connections.
data_out	Outbound data connections.
finin	FIN inbound connections.
finout	FIN outbound connections.
h225	H.225 connections
h323	H.323 connections

Table 24-5 Connection State Types (continued)

Keyword	Connection Type Displayed
http_get	HTTP get connections.
mgcp	MGCP connections.
nojava	Connections that deny access to Java applets.
rpc	RPC connections.
service_module	Connections being scanned by an SSM.
sip	SIP connections.
skinny	SCCP connections.
smtp_data	SMTP mail data connections.
sqlnet_fixup_data	SQL*Net data inspection engine connections.
tcp_embryonic	TCP embryonic connections.
vpn_orphan	Orphaned VPN tunneled flows.

When you use the **detail** option, the system displays information about the translation type and interface information using the connection flags defined in [Table 24-6](#).

Table 24-6 Connection Flags

Flag	Description
a	awaiting outside ACK to SYN
A	awaiting inside ACK to SYN
b	TCP state bypass
B	initial SYN from outside
C	Computer Telephony Interface Quick Buffer Encoding (CTIQBE) media connection
d	dump
D	DNS
E	outside back connection
f	inside FIN
F	outside FIN
g	Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) connection
G	connection is part of a group ¹
h	H.225
H	H.323
i	incomplete TCP or UDP connection
I	inbound data
k	Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) media connection
K	GTP t3-response
m	SIP media connection
M	SMTP data

Table 24-6 Connection Flags (continued)

Flag	Description
O	outbound data
p	replicated (unused)
P	inside back connection
q	SQL*Net data
r	inside acknowledged FIN
R	outside acknowledged FIN for TCP connection
R	UDP RPC ²
s	awaiting outside SYN
S	awaiting inside SYN
t	SIP transient connection ³
T	SIP connection ⁴
U	up
V	VPN orphan
W	WAAS
X	Inspected by the service module, such as a CSC SSM.

1. The G flag indicates the connection is part of a group. It is set by the GRE and FTP Strict fixups to designate the control connection and all its associated secondary connections. If the control connection terminates, then all associated secondary connections are also terminated.
2. Because each row of **show conn** command output represents one connection (TCP or UDP), there will be only one R flag per row.
3. For UDP connections, the value t indicates that it will timeout after one minute.
4. For UDP connections, the value T indicates that the connection will timeout according to the value specified using the **timeout sip** command.

**Note**

For connections using a DNS server, the source port of the connection may be replaced by the *IP address of DNS server* in the **show conn** command output.

A single connection is created for multiple DNS sessions, as long as they are between the same two hosts, and the sessions have the same 5-tuple (source/destination IP address, source/destination port, and protocol). DNS identification is tracked by *app_id*, and the idle timer for each *app_id* runs independently.

Because the *app_id* expires independently, a legitimate DNS response can only pass through the adaptive security appliance within a limited period of time and there is no resource build-up. However, when you enter the **show conn** command, you will see the idle timer of a DNS connection being reset by a new DNS session. This is due to the nature of the shared DNS connection and is by design.

**Note**

When there is no TCP traffic for the period of inactivity defined by the **timeout conn** command (by default, 1:00:00), the connection is closed and the corresponding conn flag entries are no longer displayed.

If a LAN-to-LAN/Network-Extension Mode tunnel drops and does not come back, there might be a number of orphaned tunnel flows. These flows are not torn down as a result of the tunnel going down, but all the data attempting to flow through them is dropped. The **show conn** command output shows these orphaned flows with the **V** flag.

When the following TCP connection directionality flags are applied to connections between same-security interfaces (see the **same-security permit** command), the direction in the flag is not relevant because for same-security interfaces, there is no “inside” or “outside.” Because the adaptive security appliance has to use these flags for same-security connections, the adaptive security appliance may choose one flag over another (for example, f vs. F) based on other connection characteristics, but you should ignore the directionality chosen.

- B—Initial SYN from outside
- a—Awaiting outside ACK to SYN
- A—Awaiting inside ACK to SYN
- f—Inside FIN
- F—Outside FIN
- s—Awaiting outside SYN
- S—Awaiting inside SYN

Examples

When specifying multiple connection types, use commas without spaces to separate the keywords. The following example displays information about RPC, H.323, and SIP connections in the Up state:

```
hostname# show conn state up,rpc,h323,sip
```

The following is sample output from the **show conn count** command:

```
hostname# show conn count
54 in use, 123 most used
```

The following is sample output from the **show conn** command. This example shows a TCP session connection from inside host 10.1.1.15 to the outside Telnet server at 10.10.49.10. Because there is no B flag, the connection is initiated from the inside. The “U”, “I”, and “O” flags denote that the connection is active and has received inbound and outbound data.

```
hostname# show conn
54 in use, 123 most used
TCP out 10.10.49.10:23 in 10.1.1.15:1026 idle 0:00:22, bytes 1774, flags UIO
UDP out 10.10.49.10:31649 in 10.1.1.15:1028 idle 0:00:14, bytes 0, flags D-
TCP dmz 10.10.10.50:50026 inside 192.168.1.22:5060, idle 0:00:24, bytes 1940435, flags
UTIOB
TCP dmz 10.10.10.50:49764 inside 192.168.1.21:5060, idle 0:00:42, bytes 2328346, flags
UTIOB
TCP dmz 10.10.10.51:50196 inside 192.168.1.22:2000, idle 0:00:04, bytes 31464, flags UIB
TCP dmz 10.10.10.51:52738 inside 192.168.1.21:2000, idle 0:00:09, bytes 129156, flags UIOB
TCP dmz 10.10.10.50:49764 inside 192.168.1.21:0, idle 0:00:42, bytes 0, flags Ti
TCP outside 192.168.1.10(20.20.20.24):49736 inside 192.168.1.21:0, idle 0:01:32, bytes 0,
flags Ti
TCP dmz 10.10.10.50:50026 inside 192.168.1.22:0, idle 0:00:24, bytes 0, flags Ti
TCP outside 192.168.1.10(20.20.20.24):50663 inside 192.168.1.22:0, idle 0:01:34, bytes 0,
flags Ti
TCP dmz 10.10.10.50:50026 inside 192.168.1.22:0, idle 0:02:24, bytes 0, flags Ti
TCP outside 192.168.1.10(20.20.20.24):50663 inside 192.168.1.22:0, idle 0:03:34, bytes 0,
flags Ti
TCP dmz 10.10.10.50:50026 inside 192.168.1.22:0, idle 0:04:24, bytes 0, flags Ti
```

```
TCP outside 192.168.1.10(20.20.20.24):50663 inside 192.168.1.22:0, idle 0:05:34, bytes 0,
flags Ti
TCP dmz 10.10.10.50:50026 inside 192.168.1.22:0, idle 0:06:24, bytes 0, flags Ti
TCP outside 192.168.1.10(20.20.20.24):50663 inside 192.168.1.22:0, idle 0:07:34, bytes 0,
flags Ti
```

The following is sample output from the **show conn** command, which includes the “X” flag to indicate that the connection is being scanned by the SSM.

```
hostname# show conn address 10.0.0.122 state service_module
TCP out 10.1.0.121:22 in 10.0.0.122:34446 idle 0:00:03, bytes 2733, flags UIOX
```

The following is sample output from the **show conn detail** command. This example shows a UDP connection from outside host 10.10.49.10 to inside host 10.1.1.15. The D flag denotes that this is a DNS connection. The number 1028 is the DNS ID over the connection.

```
hostname# show conn detail
54 in use, 123 most used
Flags: A - awaiting inside ACK to SYN, a - awaiting outside ACK to SYN,
       B - initial SYN from outside, b - TCP state-bypass or nailed, C - CTIQBE media,
       D - DNS, d - dump, E - outside back connection, F - outside FIN, f - inside FIN,
       G - group, g - MGCP, H - H.323, h - H.225.0, I - inbound data,
       i - incomplete, J - GTP, j - GTP data, K - GTP t3-response
       k - Skinny media, M - SMTP data, m - SIP media, n - GUP
       O - outbound data, P - inside back connection, p - Phone-proxy TFTP connection,
       q - SQL*Net data, R - outside acknowledged FIN,
       R - UDP SUNRPC, r - inside acknowledged FIN, S - awaiting inside SYN,
       s - awaiting outside SYN, T - SIP, t - SIP transient, U - up,
       V - VPN orphan, W - WAAS,
       X - inspected by service module
TCP outside:10.10.49.10/23 inside:10.1.1.15/1026,
  flags UIO, idle 39s, uptime 1D19h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 1940435
UDP outside:10.10.49.10/31649 inside:10.1.1.15/1028,
  flags dD, idle 39s, uptime 1D19h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 1940435
TCP dmz:10.10.10.50/50026 inside:192.168.1.22/5060,
  flags UTIOB, idle 39s, uptime 1D19h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 1940435
TCP dmz:10.10.10.50/49764 inside:192.168.1.21/5060,
  flags UTIOB, idle 56s, uptime 1D19h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 2328346
TCP dmz:10.10.10.51/50196 inside:192.168.1.22/2000,
  flags UIB, idle 18s, uptime 1D19h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 31464
TCP dmz:10.10.10.51/52738 inside:192.168.1.21/2000,
  flags UIOB, idle 23s, uptime 1D19h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 129156
TCP outside:10.132.64.166/52510 inside:192.168.1.35/2000,
  flags UIOB, idle 3s, uptime 1D21h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 357405
TCP outside:10.132.64.81/5321 inside:192.168.1.22/5060,
  flags UTIOB, idle 1m48s, uptime 1D21h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 2083129
TCP outside:10.132.64.81/5320 inside:192.168.1.21/5060,
  flags UTIOB, idle 1m46s, uptime 1D21h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 2500529
TCP outside:10.132.64.81/5319 inside:192.168.1.22/2000,
  flags UIOB, idle 31s, uptime 1D21h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 32718
TCP outside:10.132.64.81/5315 inside:192.168.1.21/2000,
  flags UIOB, idle 14s, uptime 1D21h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 358694
TCP outside:10.132.64.80/52596 inside:192.168.1.22/2000,
  flags UIOB, idle 8s, uptime 1D21h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 32742
TCP outside:10.132.64.80/52834 inside:192.168.1.21/2000,
  flags UIOB, idle 6s, uptime 1D21h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 358582
TCP outside:10.132.64.167/50250 inside:192.168.1.35/2000,
  flags UIOB, idle 26s, uptime 1D21h, timeout 1h0m, bytes 375617
```

The following is sample output from the **show conn** command when an orphan flow exists, as indicated by the **V** flag:

```
hostname# show conn
16 in use, 19 most used
```

```
TCP out 192.168.110.251:7393 in 192.168.150.252:21 idle 0:00:00, bytes 1048, flags UOVB
TCP out 192.168.110.251:21137 in 192.168.150.252:21 idle 0:00:00, bytes 1048, flags UIOB
```

To limit the report to those connections that have orphan flows, add the **vpn_orphan** option to the **show conn state** command, as in the following example:

```
hostname# show conn state vpn_orphan
14 in use, 19 most used
TCP out 192.168.110.251:7393 in 192.168.150.252:5013, idle 0:00:00, bytes 2841019, flags
UOVB
```

Related Commands

Commands	Description
clear conn	Clears connections.
inspect ctiqbe	Enables CTIQBE application inspection.
inspect h323	Enables H.323 application inspection.
inspect mgcp	Enables MGCP application inspection.
inspect sip	Removes Java applets from HTTP traffic.
inspect skinny	Enables SCCP application inspection.

show console-output

To display the currently captured console output, use the **show console-output** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show console-output

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.

Command History

Examples The following is sample output from the **show console-output** command, which displays the following message when there is no console output:

```
hostname# show console-output
Sorry, there are no messages to display
```

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

show context

To show context information including allocated interfaces and the configuration file URL, the number of contexts configured, or from the system execution space, a list of all contexts, use the **show context** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show context [*name* | **detail** | **count**]

Syntax Description

count	(Optional) Shows the number of contexts configured.
detail	(Optional) Shows additional detail about the context(s) including the running state and information for internal use.
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Sets the context name. If you do not specify a name, the adaptive security appliance displays all contexts. Within a context, you can only enter the current context name.

Defaults

In the system execution space, the adaptive security appliance displays all contexts if you do not specify a name.

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
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.
8.0(2)	Information about assigned IPS virtual sensors was added.

Usage Guidelines

See the “[Examples](#)” section for a description of the display output.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show context** command. The following sample display shows three contexts:

```
hostname# show context
```

```
Context Name      Interfaces          URL
*admin            GigabitEthernet0/1.100  flash:/admin.cfg
                  GigabitEthernet0/1.101
contexta          GigabitEthernet0/1.200  flash:/contexta.cfg
                  GigabitEthernet0/1.201
contextb          GigabitEthernet0/1.300  flash:/contextb.cfg
                  GigabitEthernet0/1.301
Total active Security Contexts: 3
```

Table 24-7 shows each field description.

Table 24-7 show context Fields

Field	Description
Context Name	Lists all context names. The context name with the asterisk (*) is the admin context.
Interfaces	The interfaces assigned to the context.
URL	The URL from which the adaptive security appliance loads the context configuration.

The following is sample output from the **show context detail** command in the system execution space:

```
hostname# show context detail
```

```
Context "admin", has been created, but initial ACL rules not complete
Config URL: flash:/admin.cfg
Real Interfaces: Management0/0
Mapped Interfaces: Management0/0
Real IPS Sensors: ips1, ips2
Mapped IPS Sensors: highsec, lowsec
Flags: 0x00000013, ID: 1
```

```
Context "ctx", has been created, but initial ACL rules not complete
Config URL: ctx.cfg
Real Interfaces: GigabitEthernet0/0.10, GigabitEthernet0/1.20,
                  GigabitEthernet0/2.30
Mapped Interfaces: int1, int2, int3
Real IPS Sensors: ips1, ips3
Mapped IPS Sensors: highsec, lowsec
Flags: 0x00000011, ID: 2
```

```
Context "system", is a system resource
Config URL: startup-config
Real Interfaces:
Mapped Interfaces: Control0/0, GigabitEthernet0/0,
                  GigabitEthernet0/0.10, GigabitEthernet0/1, GigabitEthernet0/1.10,
                  GigabitEthernet0/1.20, GigabitEthernet0/2, GigabitEthernet0/2.30,
                  GigabitEthernet0/3, Management0/0, Management0/0.1
Flags: 0x00000019, ID: 257
```

```
Context "null", is a system resource
Config URL: ... null ...
Real Interfaces:
Mapped Interfaces:
Flags: 0x00000009, ID: 258
```


Table 24-8 shows each field description.

Table 24-8 Context States

Field	Description
Context	The context name. The null context information is for internal use only. The system context represents the system execution space.
State Message:	The context state. See the possible messages below.
Has been created, but initial ACL rules not complete	The adaptive security appliance parsed the configuration but has not yet downloaded the default ACLs to establish the default security policy. The default security policy applies to all contexts initially, and includes disallowing traffic from lower security levels to higher security levels, enabling application inspection, and other parameters. This security policy ensures that no traffic can pass through the adaptive security appliance after the configuration is parsed but before the configuration ACLs are compiled. You are unlikely to see this state because the configuration ACLs are compiled very quickly.
Has been created, but not initialized	You entered the context name command, but have not yet entered the config-url command.
Has been created, but the config hasn't been parsed	The default ACLs were downloaded, but the adaptive security appliance has not parsed the configuration. This state might exist because the configuration download might have failed because of network connectivity issues, or you have not yet entered the config-url command. To reload the configuration, from within the context, enter copy startup-config running-config . From the system, reenter the config-url command. Alternatively, you can start configuring the blank running configuration.
Is a system resource	This state applies only to the system execution space and to the null context. The null context is used by the system, and the information is for internal use only.
Is a zombie	You deleted the context using the no context or clear context command, but the context information persists in memory until the adaptive security appliance reuses the context ID for a new context, or you restart.
Is active	This context is currently running and can pass traffic according to the context configuration security policy.
Is ADMIN and active	This context is the admin context and is currently running.
Was a former ADMIN, but is now a zombie	You deleted the admin context using the clear configure context command, but the context information persists in memory until the adaptive security appliance reuses the context ID for a new context, or you restart.
Real Interfaces	The interfaces assigned to the context. If you mapped the interface IDs in the allocate-interface command, this display shows the real name of the interface.
Mapped Interfaces	If you mapped the interface IDs in the allocate-interface command, this display shows the mapped names. If you did not map the interfaces, the display lists the real names again.

Table 24-8 Context States (continued)

Field	Description
Real IPS Sensors	The IPS virtual sensors assigned to the context if you have an AIP SSM installed. If you mapped the sensor names in the allocate-ips command, this display shows the real name of the sensor.
Mapped IPS Sensors	If you mapped the sensor names in the allocate-ips command, this display shows the mapped names. If you did not map the sensor names, the display lists the real names again.
Flag	For internal use only.
ID	An internal ID for this context.

The following is sample output from the **show context count** command:

```
hostname# show context count
Total active contexts: 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
admin-context	Sets the admin context.
allocate-interface	Assigns interfaces to a context.
changeto	Changes between contexts or the system execution space.
config-url	Specifies the location of the context configuration.
context	Creates a security context in the system configuration and enters context configuration mode.

show controller

To view controller-specific information of all of the interfaces present, use the **show controller** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show controller [*slot*] [*physical_interface*] [**pci** [**bridge** [*bridge-id* [*port-num*]]]] [**detail**]

Syntax Description		
bridge	(Optional) Displays PCI bridge-specific information for the ASA 5585-X adaptive security appliance.	
<i>bridge-id</i>	(Optional) Displays each unique PCI bridge identifier for the ASA 5585-X adaptive security appliance.	
detail	(Optional) Shows additional information about the controller and all of the PCI registers for all of the PCI devices in the system.	
pci	(Optional) Displays a summary of PCI devices along with their first 256 bytes of PCI configuration space for the ASA 5585-X adaptive security appliance.	
<i>physical_interface</i>	(Optional) Identifies the physical interface number.	
<i>port-num</i>	(Optional) Displays the unique port number within each PCI bridge for the ASA 5585-X adaptive security appliance.	
slot	(Optional) Displays PCI-e bus and slot information for the ASA 5580 adaptive security appliance only.	

Defaults

If you do not identify an interface, this command shows information for all interfaces.

Command Modes

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

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

Command History

Release	Modification
7.2(1)	This command was introduced.
8.0(2)	This command applies to all ASA models, and not just the ASA 5505. The detail keyword was added.
8.1(1)	The slot keyword was added for the ASA 5580 adaptive security appliance.
8.2(5)	The pci , bridge , <i>bridge-id</i> , and <i>port-num</i> options were added for the ASA 5585-X adaptive security appliance with an IPS SSP installed. In addition, support for sending pause frames to enable flow control on 1 GigabitEthernet interfaces has been added for all ASA models.

Usage Guidelines

This command helps Cisco TAC collect useful debugging information about the controller when investigating internal and customer found defects. The actual output depends on the model and Ethernet controller. The command also displays information about all the PCI bridges of interest in the ASA 5585-X adaptive security appliance with an IPS SSP installed.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show controller** command:

```
hostname# show controller

Ethernet0/0:
  Marvell 88E6095 revision 2, switch port 7
  PHY Register:
    Control:      0x3000  Status:      0x786d
    Identifier1:  0x0141  Identifier2: 0x0c85
    Auto Neg:     0x01e1  LP Ability:  0x40a1
    Auto Neg Ex:  0x0005  PHY Spec Ctrl: 0x0130
    PHY Status:   0x4c00  PHY Intr En:  0x0400
    Int Port Sum: 0x0000  Rcv Err Cnt:  0x0000
    Led select:   0x1a34
    Reg 29:       0x0003  Reg 30:       0x0000
  Port Registers:
    Status:       0x0907  PCS Ctrl:     0x0003
    Identifier:    0x0952  Port Ctrl:    0x0074
    Port Ctrl-1:  0x0000  Vlan Map:     0x077f
    VID and PRI:  0x0001  Port Ctrl-2:  0x0cc8
    Rate Ctrl:    0x0000  Rate Ctrl-2:  0x3000
    Port Asc Vt:  0x0080
    In Discard Lo: 0x0000  In Discard Hi: 0x0000
    In Filtered:  0x0000  Out Filtered: 0x0000

  Global Registers:
    Control:      0x0482

-----
Number of VLANs: 1
-----
Vlan[db]\Port| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
-----
<0001[01]> | EUT| EUT| EUT| EUT| EUT| EUT| EUT| EUT| EUM| NM | NM |
-----

....

Ethernet0/6:
  Marvell 88E6095 revision 2, switch port 1
  PHY Register:
    Control:      0x3000  Status:      0x7849
    Identifier1:  0x0141  Identifier2: 0x0c85
    Auto Neg:     0x01e1  LP Ability:  0x0000
    Auto Neg Ex:  0x0004  PHY Spec Ctrl: 0x8130
    PHY Status:   0x0040  PHY Intr En:  0x8400
    Int Port Sum: 0x0000  Rcv Err Cnt:  0x0000
    Led select:   0x1a34
    Reg 29:       0x0003  Reg 30:       0x0000
  Port Registers:
    Status:       0x0007  PCS Ctrl:     0x0003
    Identifier:    0x0952  Port Ctrl:    0x0077
    Port Ctrl-1:  0x0000  Vlan Map:     0x07fd
    VID and PRI:  0x0001  Port Ctrl-2:  0x0cc8
    Rate Ctrl:    0x0000  Rate Ctrl-2:  0x3000
    Port Asc Vt:  0x0002
```

```

        In Discard Lo: 0x0000   In Discard Hi: 0x0000
        In Filtered:   0x0000   Out Filtered:  0x0000
----Inline power related counters and registers----
Power on fault: 0   Power off fault: 0
Detect enable fault: 0   Detect disable fault: 0
Faults: 0
Driver counters:
I2C Read Fail: 0   I2C Write Fail: 0
Resets: 1   Initialized: 1
PHY reset error: 0
LTC4259 registers:
INTRPT STATUS = 0x88   INTRPT MASK   = 0x00   POWER EVENT   = 0x00
DETECT EVENT  = 0x03   FAULT EVENT   = 0x00   TSTART EVENT  = 0x00
SUPPLY EVENT  = 0x02   PORT1 STATUS = 0x06   PORT2 STATUS  = 0x06
PORT3 STATUS  = 0x00   PORT4 STATUS = 0x00   POWER STATUS  = 0x00
OPERATE MODE  = 0x0f   DISC. ENABLE = 0x30   DT/CLASS ENBL = 0x33
TIMING CONFIG = 0x00   MISC. CONFIG = 0x00

...

Internal-Data0/0:
Y88ACS06 Register settings:
  rap                                0xe0004000 = 0x00000000
  ctrl_status                       0xe0004004 = 0x5501064a
  irq_src                           0xe0004008 = 0x00000000
  irq_msk                           0xe000400c = 0x00000000
  irq_hw_err_src                    0xe0004010 = 0x00000000
  irq_hw_err_msk                    0xe0004014 = 0x00001000
  bmu_cs_rxq                        0xe0004060 = 0x002aaa80
  bmu_cs_stxq                       0xe0004068 = 0x01155540
  bmu_cs_atxq                       0xe000406c = 0x012aaa80

Bank 2: MAC address registers:

....

```

The following is sample output from the **show controller detail** command:

```
hostname# show controller gigabitethernet0/0 detail
```

```

GigabitEthernet0/0:
  Intel i82546GB revision 03

  Main Registers:
    Device Control:                0xf8260000 = 0x003c0249
    Device Status:                 0xf8260008 = 0x00003347
    Extended Control:              0xf8260018 = 0x000000c0
    RX Config:                     0xf8260180 = 0x0c000000
    TX Config:                     0xf8260178 = 0x000001a0
    RX Control:                    0xf8260100 = 0x04408002
    TX Control:                    0xf8260400 = 0x000400fa
    TX Inter Packet Gap:           0xf8260410 = 0x00602008
    RX Filter Cntlr:               0xf8260150 = 0x00000000
    RX Chksum:                     0xf8265000 = 0x00000300

  RX Descriptor Registers:
    RX Descriptor 0 Cntlr:         0xf8262828 = 0x00010000
    RX Descriptor 0 AddrLo:        0xf8262800 = 0x01985000
    RX Descrpitor 0 AddrHi:        0xf8262804 = 0x00000000
    RX Descriptor 0 Length:         0xf8262808 = 0x00001000
    RX Descriptor 0 Head:           0xf8262810 = 0x00000000
    RX Descriptor 0 Tail:           0xf8262818 = 0x000000ff
    RX Descriptor 1 Cntlr:         0xf8262828 = 0x00010000
    RX Descriptor 1 AddrLo:        0xf8260138 = 0x00000000

```

```

RX Descriptor 1 AddrHi:      0xf826013c = 0x00000000
RX Descriptor 1 Length:     0xf8260140 = 0x00000000
RX Descriptor 1 Head:       0xf8260148 = 0x00000000
RX Descriptor 1 Tail:       0xf8260150 = 0x00000000

TX Descriptor Registers:
TX Descriptor 0 Cntlr:      0xf8263828 = 0x00000000
TX Descriptor 0 AddrLo:    0xf8263800 = 0x01987000
TX Descriptor 0 AddrHi:    0xf8263804 = 0x00000000
TX Descriptor 0 Length:    0xf8263808 = 0x00001000
TX Descriptor 0 Head:      0xf8263810 = 0x00000000
TX Descriptor 0 Tail:      0xf8263818 = 0x00000000

RX Address Array:
Ethernet Address 0:        0012.d948.ef58
Ethernet Address 1:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address 2:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address 3:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address 4:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address 5:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address 6:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address 7:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address 8:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address 9:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address a:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address b:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address c:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address d:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address e:        Not Valid!
Ethernet Address f:        Not Valid!

PHY Registers:
Phy Control:               0x1140
Phy Status:                0x7969
Phy ID 1:                  0x0141
Phy ID 2:                  0x0c25
Phy Autoneg Advertise:     0x01e1
Phy Link Partner Ability:  0x41e1
Phy Autoneg Expansion:     0x0007
Phy Next Page TX:          0x2801
Phy Link Partnr Next Page: 0x0000
Phy 1000T Control:         0x0200
Phy 1000T Status:         0x4000
Phy Extended Status:       0x3000

Detailed Output - RX Descriptor Ring:

rx_bd[000]: baddr          = 0x019823A2, length = 0x0000, status = 0x00
           pkt chksum      = 0x0000,      errors = 0x00,  special = 0x0000
rx_bd[001]: baddr          = 0x01981A62, length = 0x0000, status = 0x00
           pkt chksum      = 0x0000,      errors = 0x00,  special = 0x0000

.....

```

The following is sample output from the **show controller slot** command:

```
hostname# show controller slot
```

Slot	Card Description	PCI-e Bandwidth Cap.
3.	ASA 5580 2 port 10GE SR Fiber Interface Card	Bus: x4, Card: x8
4.	ASA 5580 4 port GE Copper Interface Card	Bus: x4, Card: x4

```

5.    ASA 5580 2 port 10GE SR Fiber Interface Card    Bus: x8, Card: x8
6.    ASA 5580 4 port GE Fiber Interface Card         Bus: x4, Card: x4
7.    empty                                           Bus: x8
8.    empty                                           Bus: x8

```

The following is sample output from the **show controller pci** command:

```
hostname# show controller pci
```

PCI Evaluation Log:

```

-----
Empty

PCI Bus:Device.Function (hex): 00:00.0 Vendor ID: 0x8086 Device ID: 0x3406
-----

```

```

PCI Configuration Space (hex):
0x00: 86 80 06 34 00 00 10 00 22 00 00 06 10 00 00 00
0x10: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x20: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 86 80 00
0x30: 00 00 00 00 60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 05 01 00
0x40: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x50: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x60: 05 90 02 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x70: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x80: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x90: 10 e0 42 00 20 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 41 3c 3b
0xa0: 00 00 41 30 00 00 00 00 c0 07 00 01 00 00 00 00
0xb0: 00 00 00 00 3e 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0xc0: 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0xd0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0xe0: 01 00 03 c8 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0xf0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

```

Link Capabilities: x4, Gen1
Link Status: x4, Gen1

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show interface	Shows the interface statistics.
	show tech-support	Shows information that enables the Cisco TAC to diagnose problems.

show coredump filesystem

To show the contents of the coredump filesystem, enter the **show coredump filesystem** command.

show coredump filesystem

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults By default, coredumps are not 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
	8.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command shows the contents of the coredump filesystem.

Examples To show the contents of any recent coredumps generated, enter the **show coredump filesystem** command.

```
hostname(config)# show coredump filesystem
Coredump Filesystem Size is 100 MB
Filesystem type is FAT for disk0
Filesystem 1k-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/loop0 102182 75240 26942 74% /mnt/disk0/coredumpfsys
Directory of disk0:/coredumpfsys/
246 -rwx 20205386 19:14:53 Nov 26 2008 core_lina.2008Nov26_191244.203.11.gz
247 -rwx 36707919 19:17:27 Nov 26 2008 core_lina.2008Nov26_191456.203.6.gz
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	coredump enable	Enables the coredump feature.
	clear configure coredump	Removes any coredumps currently stored on the coredump filesystem and clears the coredump log. Does not touch the coredump filesystem itself and does not change/effect the coredump configuration.

Command	Description
clear coredump	Removes any coredumps currently stored on the coredump filesystem and clears the coredump log. Does not touch the coredump filesystem itself and does not change/effect the coredump configuration.
show coredump log	Shows the coredump log.

show coredump log

To show the contents of the coredump log, newest first, enter the **show coredump log** command.
To show the contents of the coredump log, oldest first, enter the **show coredump log reverse** command.

show coredump log

show coredump log [reverse]

Syntax Description

reverse	Shows the oldest coredump log.
----------------	--------------------------------

Defaults

By default, coredumps are not 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
8.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the contents of the coredump log. The logs should reflect what is currently on the disk.

Examples

The following example shows the output from these commands:

```
hostname(config)# show coredump log
[ 1 ] Wed Feb 18 22:12:09 2009: Coredump completed for module 'lina', coredump file
'core_lina.2009Feb18_221032.203.6.gz', size 971722752 bytes, compressed size 21293688
[ 2 ] Wed Feb 18 22:11:01 2009: Filesystem full on 'disk0', removing module coredump
record 'core_lina.2009Feb18_213558.203.11.gz'
[ 3 ] Wed Feb 18 22:10:32 2009: Coredump started for module 'lina', generating coredump
file 'core_lina.2009Feb18_221032.203.6.gz' on 'disk0'
[ 4 ] Wed Feb 18 21:37:35 2009: Coredump completed for module 'lina', coredump file
'core_lina.2009Feb18_213558.203.11.gz', size 971722752 bytes, compressed size 21286383
[ 5 ] Wed Feb 18 21:35:58 2009: Coredump started for module 'lina', generating coredump
file 'core_lina.2009Feb18_213558.203.11.gz' on 'disk0'
```

**Note**

The older coredump file is deleted to make room for the new coredump. This is done automatically by the adaptive security appliance in the event the coredump filesystem fills and room is needed for the current coredump. This is why it is imperative to archive coredumps as soon as possible, to insure they don't get overwritten in the event of a crash.

```
hostname(config)# show coredump log reverse
[ 1 ] Wed Feb 18 21:35:58 2009: Coredump started for module 'lina', generating coredump
file 'core_lina.2009Feb18_213558.203.11.gz' on 'disk0'
[ 2 ] Wed Feb 18 21:37:35 2009: Coredump completed for module 'lina', coredump file
'core_lina.2009Feb18_213558.203.11.gz', size 971722752 bytes, compressed size 21286383
[ 3 ] Wed Feb 18 22:10:32 2009: Coredump started for module 'lina', generating coredump
file 'core_lina.2009Feb18_221032.203.6.gz' on 'disk0'
[ 4 ] Wed Feb 18 22:11:01 2009: Filesystem full on 'disk0', removing module coredump
record 'core_lina.2009Feb18_213558.203.11.gz'
[ 5 ] Wed Feb 18 22:12:09 2009: Coredump completed for module 'lina', coredump file
'core_lina.2009Feb18_221032.203.6.gz', size 971722752 bytes, compressed size 21293688
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
coredump enable	Enables the coredump feature.
clear configure coredump	Removes any coredumps currently stored on the coredump filesystem and clears the coredump log. Does not touch the coredump filesystem itself and does not change/effect the coredump configuration.
clear coredump	Removes any coredumps currently stored on the coredump filesystem and clears the coredump log. Does not touch the coredump filesystem itself and does not change/effect the coredump configuration.
show coredump filesystem	Shows the contents of the coredump filesystem.

show counters

To display the protocol stack counters, use the **show counters** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show counters [all | context context-name | summary | top N ] [detail] [protocol protocol_name
[:counter_name]] [ threshold N]
```

Syntax Description

all	Displays the filter details.
context context-name	Specifies the context name.
:counter_name	Specifies a counter by name.
detail	Displays additional counters information.
protocol protocol_name	Displays the counters for the specified protocol.
summary	Displays a counter summary.
threshold N	Displays only those counters at or above the specified threshold. The range is 1 through 4294967295.
top N	Displays the counters at or above the specified threshold. The range is 1 through 4294967295.

Defaults

show counters summary detail threshold 1

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
7.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to display all counters:

```
hostname# show counters all
Protocol      Counter      Value  Context
IOS_IPC      IN_PKTS       2      single_vf
IOS_IPC      OUT_PKTS      2      single_vf
```

```
hostname# show counters
Protocol      Counter      Value  Context
NPCP         IN_PKTS      7195   Summary
NPCP         OUT_PKTS     7603   Summary
IOS_IPC      IN_PKTS      869    Summary
IOS_IPC      OUT_PKTS     865    Summary
IP           IN_PKTS      380    Summary
IP           OUT_PKTS     411    Summary
IP           TO_ARP       105    Summary
IP           TO_UDP       9       Summary
UDP          IN_PKTS      9       Summary
UDP          DROP_NO_APP  9       Summary
FIXUP        IN_PKTS      202    Summary
```

The following example shows how to display a summary of counters:

```
hostname# show counters summary
Protocol      Counter      Value  Context
IOS_IPC      IN_PKTS       2      Summary
IOS_IPC      OUT_PKTS      2      Summary
```

The following example shows how to display counters for a context:

```
hostname# show counters context single_vf
Protocol      Counter      Value  Context
IOS_IPC      IN_PKTS       4      single_vf
IOS_IPC      OUT_PKTS      4      single_vf
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear counters	Clears the protocol stack counters.

show cpu

To display the CPU utilization information, use the **show cpu** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show cpu [usage | profile | dump | detailed]

From the system configuration in multiple context mode:

show cpu [usage] [context {all | context_name}]

Syntax Description

all	Specifies that the display show all contexts.
context	Specifies that the display show a context.
<i>context_name</i>	Specifies the name of the context to display.
detailed	(Optional) Displays the CPU usage internal details.
dump	(Optional) Displays the dump profiling data to the TTY.
profile	(Optional) Displays the CPU profiling data.
usage	(Optional) Displays the CPU usage.

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 CPU usage is computed using an approximation of the load every five seconds, and by further feeding this approximation into two moving averages.

You can use the **show cpu** command to find process-related loads (that is, activity on behalf of items listed by the output of the **show process** command in both single mode and from the system configuration in multiple context mode).

Further, you can request, when in multiple context mode, a breakdown of the process-related load to CPU consumed by any configured contexts by changing to each context and entering the **show cpu** command or by entering the **show cpu context** command.

While the process-related load is rounded to the nearest whole number, context related loads include one additional decimal digit of precision. For example, entering **show cpu** from the system context produces a different number than from entering the **show cpu context system** command. The former is an approximate summary of everything in **show cpu context all**, and the latter is only a portion of that summary.

The **show cpu profile dump** 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 dump** command is in hexadecimal format.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the CPU utilization:

```
hostname# show cpu usage
CPU utilization for 5 seconds = 18%; 1 minute: 18%; 5 minutes: 18%
```

The following example shows how to display detailed CPU utilization information:

```
hostname# show cpu detailed
Break down of per-core data path versus control point cpu usage:
Core          5 sec          1 min          5 min
Core 0        0.0 (0.0 + 0.0)  3.3 (0.0 + 3.3)  2.4 (0.0 + 2.4)

Current control point elapsed versus the maximum control point elapsed for:
    5 seconds = 99.0%; 1 minute: 99.8%; 5 minutes: 95.9%

CPU utilization of external processes for:
    5 seconds = 0.2%; 1 minute: 0.0%; 5 minutes: 0.0%

Total CPU utilization for:
    5 seconds = 0.2%; 1 minute: 3.3%; 5 minutes: 2.5%
```



Note

The “Current control point elapsed versus the maximum control point elapsed for” statement means that the current control point load is compared to the maximum load seen within the defined time period. This is a ratio instead of an absolute number. The figure of 99% for the 5-second interval means that the current control point load is at 99% of the maximum load that is visible over this 5-second interval. If the load continues to increase all the time, then it will always remain at 100%. However, the actual CPU may still have a lot of free capacity because the maximum absolute value has not been defined.

The following example shows how to display the CPU utilization for the system context in multiple mode:

```
hostname# show cpu context system
CPU utilization for 5 seconds = 9.1%; 1 minute: 9.2%; 5 minutes: 9.1%
```

The following example shows how to display the CPU utilization for all contexts:

```
hostname# show cpu usage context all
5 sec  1 min  5 min  Context Name
9.1%   9.2%   9.1%   system
0.0%   0.0%   0.0%   admin
5.0%   5.0%   5.0%   one
4.2%   4.3%   4.2%   two
```

The following example shows how to display the CPU utilization for a context named “one”:

```
hostname/one# show cpu usage
CPU utilization for 5 seconds = 5.0%; 1 minute: 5.0%; 5 minutes: 5.0%
```

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

```
hostname# cpu profile activate 5000
Activated CPU profiling for 3000 samples.
Use "show cpu profile" to display the progress.
```

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



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

```
hostname# show cpu profile
CPU profiling started: 13:49:17.199 UTC Fri Jun 8 2012
CPU profiling currently in progress:
  Core 0: 1525 out of 3000 samples collected.
  Core 1: 1525 out of 3000 samples collected.
  Core 2: 1525 out of 3000 samples collected.
  Core 3: 1525 out of 3000 samples collected.
  Core 4: 1525 out of 3000 samples collected.
  Core 5: 1525 out of 3000 samples collected.
  Core 6: 1525 out of 3000 samples collected.
  Core 7: 1525 out of 3000 samples collected.
Use "show cpu profile dump" to see the results after it is complete.
```

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

```
hostname# show cpu profile dump
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
show counters	Displays the protocol stack counters.
cpu profile activate	Activates CPU profiling.

show crashinfo

To display the contents of the crash file stored in Flash memory, enter the **show crashinfo** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show crashinfo [**save**]

Syntax Description

save	(Optional) Displays if the adaptive security appliance is configured to save crash information to Flash memory or not.
-------------	--

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

If the crash file is from a test crash (generated from the **crashinfo test** command), the first string of the crash file is “: Saved_Test_Crash” and the last string is “: End_Test_Crash”. If the crash file is from a real crash, the first string of the crash file is “: Saved_Crash” and the last string is “: End_Crash”. (This includes crashes from use of the **crashinfo force page-fault** or **crashinfo force watchdog** commands).

If there is no crash data saved in flash, or if the crash data has been cleared by entering the **clear crashinfo** command, the **show crashinfo** command displays an error message.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the current crash information configuration:

```
hostname# show crashinfo save
crashinfo save enable
```

The following example shows the output for a crash file test. (However, this test does not actually crash the adaptive security appliance. It provides a simulated example file.)

```
hostname(config)# crashinfo test
hostname(config)# exit
hostname# show crashinfo
: Saved_Test_Crash

Thread Name: ci/console (Old pc 0x001a6ff5 ebp 0x00e88920)

Traceback:
0: 00323143
1: 0032321b
2: 0010885c
3: 0010763c
4: 001078db
5: 00103585
6: 00000000
    vector 0x000000ff (user defined)
        edi 0x004f20c4
        esi 0x00000000
        ebp 0x00e88c20
        esp 0x00e88bd8
        ebx 0x00000001
        edx 0x00000074
        ecx 0x00322f8b
        eax 0x00322f8b
error code n/a
    eip 0x0010318c
    cs 0x00000008
    eflags 0x00000000
    CR2 0x00000000
Stack dump: base:0x00e8511c size:16384, active:1476
0x00e89118: 0x004f1bb4
0x00e89114: 0x001078b4
0x00e89110-0x00e8910c: 0x00000000
0x00e89108-0x00e890ec: 0x12345678
0x00e890e8: 0x004f1bb4
0x00e890e4: 0x00103585
0x00e890e0: 0x00e8910c
0x00e890dc-0x00e890cc: 0x12345678
0x00e890c8: 0x00000000
0x00e890c4-0x00e890bc: 0x12345678
0x00e890b8: 0x004f1bb4
0x00e890b4: 0x001078db
0x00e890b0: 0x00e890e0
0x00e890ac-0x00e890a8: 0x12345678
0x00e890a4: 0x001179b3
0x00e890a0: 0x00e890b0
0x00e8909c-0x00e89064: 0x12345678
0x00e89060: 0x12345600
0x00e8905c: 0x20232970
0x00e89058: 0x616d2d65
0x00e89054: 0x74002023
0x00e89050: 0x29676966
0x00e8904c: 0x6e6f6328
0x00e89048: 0x31636573
0x00e89044: 0x7069636f
0x00e89040: 0x64786970
```

```

0x00e8903c-0x00e88e50: 0x00000000
0x00e88e4c: 0x000a7473
0x00e88e48: 0x6574206f
0x00e88e44: 0x666e6968
0x00e88e40: 0x73617263
0x00e88e3c-0x00e88e38: 0x00000000
0x00e88e34: 0x12345600
0x00e88e30-0x00e88dfc: 0x00000000
0x00e88df8: 0x00316761
0x00e88df4: 0x74706100
0x00e88df0: 0x12345600
0x00e88dec-0x00e88ddc: 0x00000000
0x00e88dd8: 0x00000070
0x00e88dd4: 0x616d2d65
0x00e88dd0: 0x74756f00
0x00e88dcc: 0x00000000
0x00e88dc8: 0x00e88e40
0x00e88dc4: 0x004f20c4
0x00e88dc0: 0x12345600
0x00e88dbc: 0x00000000
0x00e88db8: 0x00000035
0x00e88db4: 0x315f656c
0x00e88db0: 0x62616e65
0x00e88dac: 0x0030fcf0
0x00e88da8: 0x3011111f
0x00e88da4: 0x004df43c
0x00e88da0: 0x0053fef0
0x00e88d9c: 0x004f1bb4
0x00e88d98: 0x12345600
0x00e88d94: 0x00000000
0x00e88d90: 0x00000035
0x00e88d8c: 0x315f656c
0x00e88d88: 0x62616e65
0x00e88d84: 0x00000000
0x00e88d80: 0x004f20c4
0x00e88d7c: 0x00000001
0x00e88d78: 0x01345678
0x00e88d74: 0x00f53854
0x00e88d70: 0x00f7f754
0x00e88d6c: 0x00e88db0
0x00e88d68: 0x00e88d7b
0x00e88d64: 0x00f53874
0x00e88d60: 0x00e89040
0x00e88d5c-0x00e88d54: 0x12345678
0x00e88d50-0x00e88d4c: 0x00000000
0x00e88d48: 0x004f1bb4
0x00e88d44: 0x00e88d7c
0x00e88d40: 0x00e88e40
0x00e88d3c: 0x00f53874
0x00e88d38: 0x004f1bb4
0x00e88d34: 0x0010763c
0x00e88d30: 0x00e890b0
0x00e88d2c: 0x00e88db0
0x00e88d28: 0x00e88d88
0x00e88d24: 0x0010761a
0x00e88d20: 0x00e890b0
0x00e88d1c: 0x00e88e40
0x00e88d18: 0x00f53874
0x00e88d14: 0x0010166d
0x00e88d10: 0x0000000e
0x00e88d0c: 0x00f53874
0x00e88d08: 0x00f53854
0x00e88d04: 0x0048b301
0x00e88d00: 0x00e88d30

```

```

0x00e88cfc: 0x0000000e
0x00e88cf8: 0x00f53854
0x00e88cf4: 0x0048a401
0x00e88cf0: 0x00f53854
0x00e88cec: 0x00f53874
0x00e88ce8: 0x0000000e
0x00e88ce4: 0x0048a64b
0x00e88ce0: 0x0000000e
0x00e88cdc: 0x00f53874
0x00e88cd8: 0x00f7f96c
0x00e88cd4: 0x0048b4f8
0x00e88cd0: 0x00e88d00
0x00e88ccc: 0x0000000f
0x00e88cc8: 0x00f7f96c
0x00e88cc4-0x00e88cc0: 0x0000000e
0x00e88cbc: 0x00e89040
0x00e88cb8: 0x00000000
0x00e88cb4: 0x00f5387e
0x00e88cb0: 0x00f53874
0x00e88cac: 0x00000002
0x00e88ca8: 0x00000001
0x00e88ca4: 0x00000009
0x00e88ca0-0x00e88c9c: 0x00000001
0x00e88c98: 0x00e88cb0
0x00e88c94: 0x004f20c4
0x00e88c90: 0x0000003a
0x00e88c8c: 0x00000000
0x00e88c88: 0x0000000a
0x00e88c84: 0x00489f3a
0x00e88c80: 0x00e88d88
0x00e88c7c: 0x00e88e40
0x00e88c78: 0x00e88d7c
0x00e88c74: 0x001087ed
0x00e88c70: 0x00000001
0x00e88c6c: 0x00e88cb0
0x00e88c68: 0x00000002
0x00e88c64: 0x0010885c
0x00e88c60: 0x00e88d30
0x00e88c5c: 0x00727334
0x00e88c58: 0xa0ffffff
0x00e88c54: 0x00e88cb0
0x00e88c50: 0x00000001
0x00e88c4c: 0x00e88cb0
0x00e88c48: 0x00000002
0x00e88c44: 0x0032321b
0x00e88c40: 0x00e88c60
0x00e88c3c: 0x00e88c7f
0x00e88c38: 0x00e88c5c
0x00e88c34: 0x004b1ad5
0x00e88c30: 0x00e88c60
0x00e88c2c: 0x00e88e40
0x00e88c28: 0xa0ffffff
0x00e88c24: 0x00323143
0x00e88c20: 0x00e88c40
0x00e88c1c: 0x00000000
0x00e88c18: 0x00000008
0x00e88c14: 0x0010318c
0x00e88c10-0x00e88c0c: 0x00322f8b
0x00e88c08: 0x00000074
0x00e88c04: 0x00000001
0x00e88c00: 0x00e88bd8
0x00e88bfc: 0x00e88c20
0x00e88bf8: 0x00000000
0x00e88bf4: 0x004f20c4

```

```

0x00e88bf0: 0x000000ff
0x00e88bec: 0x00322f87
0x00e88be8: 0x00f5387e
0x00e88be4: 0x00323021
0x00e88be0: 0x00e88c10
0x00e88bdc: 0x004f20c4
0x00e88bd8: 0x00000000 *
0x00e88bd4: 0x004eabb0
0x00e88bd0: 0x00000001
0x00e88bcc: 0x00f5387e
0x00e88bc8-0x00e88bc4: 0x00000000
0x00e88bc0: 0x00000008
0x00e88bbc: 0x0010318c
0x00e88bb8-0x00e88bb4: 0x00322f8b
0x00e88bb0: 0x00000074
0x00e88bac: 0x00000001
0x00e88ba8: 0x00e88bd8
0x00e88ba4: 0x00e88c20
0x00e88ba0: 0x00000000
0x00e88b9c: 0x004f20c4
0x00e88b98: 0x000000ff
0x00e88b94: 0x001031f2
0x00e88b90: 0x00e88c20
0x00e88b8c: 0xffffffff
0x00e88b88: 0x00e88cb0
0x00e88b84: 0x00320032
0x00e88b80: 0x37303133
0x00e88b7c: 0x312f6574
0x00e88b78: 0x6972772f
0x00e88b74: 0x342f7665
0x00e88b70: 0x64736666
0x00e88b6c: 0x00020000
0x00e88b68: 0x00000010
0x00e88b64: 0x00000001
0x00e88b60: 0x123456cd
0x00e88b5c: 0x00000000
0x00e88b58: 0x00000008

Cisco XXX Firewall Version X.X
Cisco XXX Device Manager Version X.X

Compiled on Fri 15-Nov-04 14:35 by root

hostname up 10 days 0 hours

Hardware:   XXX-XXX, 64 MB RAM, CPU Pentium 200 MHz
Flash i28F640J5 @ 0x300, 16MB
BIOS Flash AT29C257 @ 0xffffd8000, 32KB

0: ethernet0: address is 0003.e300.73fd, irq 10
1: ethernet1: address is 0003.e300.73fe, irq 7
2: ethernet2: address is 00d0.b7c8.139e, irq 9
Licensed Features:
Failover:           Disabled
VPN-DES:            Enabled
VPN-3DES-AES:       Disabled
Maximum Interfaces: 3
Cut-through Proxy:  Enabled
Guards:             Enabled
URL-filtering:      Enabled
Inside Hosts:       Unlimited
Throughput:         Unlimited
IKE peers:          Unlimited

```

This XXX has a Restricted (R) license.

Serial Number: 480430455 (0x1ca2c977)

Running Activation Key: 0xc2e94182 0xc21d8206 0x15353200 0x633f6734

Configuration last modified by enable_15 at 13:49:42.148 UTC Wed Nov 20 2004

----- show clock -----

15:34:28.129 UTC Sun Nov 24 2004

----- show memory -----

Free memory: 50444824 bytes

Used memory: 16664040 bytes

Total memory: 67108864 bytes

----- show conn count -----

0 in use, 0 most used

----- show xlate count -----

0 in use, 0 most used

----- show vpn-sessiondb summary -----

Active Session Summary

Sessions:

	Active	Cumulative	Peak Concurrent	Inactive
SSL VPN	2	2		2
Clientless only	0	0		0
With client	2	2		2
Email Proxy	0	0		0
IPsec LAN-to-LAN	1	1		1
IPsec Remote Access	0	0		0
VPN Load Balancing	0	0		0
Totals	3	3		

License Information:

Shared VPN License Information:

SSL VPN	1500
Allocated to this device	50
Allocated in network	50
Device limit	750

IPsec	750	Configured	750	Active	1	Load	0%
SSL VPN	52	Configured	52	Active	2	Load	4%

	Active	Cumulative	Peak Concurrent
IPsec	1	1	1
SSL VPN	2	10	2
AnyConnect Mobile	0	0	0
Linksys Phone	0	0	0
Totals	3	11	

Tunnels:

	Active	Cumulative	Peak Concurrent
IKE	1	1	1
IPsec	1	1	1
Clientless	2	2	2
SSL-Tunnel	2	2	2
DTLS-Tunnel	2	2	2
Totals	8	8	

```

----- show blocks -----

SIZE      MAX      LOW      CNT
   4     1600    1600    1600
   80      400     400     400
  256      500     499     500
 1550     1188     795     927

----- show interface -----

interface ethernet0 "outside" is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is i82559 ethernet, address is 0003.e300.73fd
  IP address 172.23.59.232, subnet mask 255.255.0.0
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit half duplex
    6139 packets input, 830375 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 5990 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    90 packets output, 6160 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 13 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 babbles, 0 late collisions, 47 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
    input queue (curr/max blocks): hardware (5/128) software (0/2)
    output queue (curr/max blocks): hardware (0/1) software (0/1)
interface ethernet1 "inside" is up, line protocol is down
  Hardware is i82559 ethernet, address is 0003.e300.73fe
  IP address 10.1.1.1, subnet mask 255.255.255.0
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit half duplex
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    1 packets output, 60 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 babbles, 0 late collisions, 0 deferred
    1 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
    input queue (curr/max blocks): hardware (128/128) software (0/0)
    output queue (curr/max blocks): hardware (0/1) software (0/1)
interface ethernet2 "intf2" is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is i82559 ethernet, address is 00d0.b7c8.139e
  IP address 127.0.0.1, subnet mask 255.255.255.255
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit half duplex
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 babbles, 0 late collisions, 0 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
    input queue (curr/max blocks): hardware (128/128) software (0/0)
    output queue (curr/max blocks): hardware (0/0) software (0/0)

----- show cpu usage -----

CPU utilization for 5 seconds = 0%; 1 minute: 0%; 5 minutes: 0%

----- show process -----

PC      SP      STATE      Runtime      SBASE      Stack Process
Hsi 001e3329 00763e7c 0053e5c8      0 00762ef4 3784/4096 arp_timer
Lsi 001e80e9 00807074 0053e5c8      0 008060fc 3792/4096 FragDBGC
Lwe 00117e3a 009dc2e4 00541d18      0 009db46c 3704/4096 dbgtrace
Lwe 003cee95 009de464 00537718      0 009dc51c 8008/8192 Logger
Hwe 003d2d18 009e155c 005379c8      0 009df5e4 8008/8192 tcp_fast
Hwe 003d2c91 009e360c 005379c8      0 009e1694 8008/8192 tcp_slow

```

show crashinfo

```

Lsi 002ec97d 00b1a464 0053e5c8      0 00b194dc 3928/4096 xlate clean
Lsi 002ec88b 00b1b504 0053e5c8      0 00b1a58c 3888/4096 uxlate clean
Mrd 002e3a17 00c8f8d4 0053e600      0 00c8d93c 7908/8192 tcp_intercept_times
Lsi 00423dd5 00d3a22c 0053e5c8      0 00d392a4 3900/4096 route_process
Hsi 002d59fc 00d3b2bc 0053e5c8      0 00d3a354 3780/4096 PIX Garbage Collec
Hwe 0020e301 00d5957c 0053e5c8      0 00d55614 16048/16384 isakmp_time_keepr
Lsi 002d377c 00d7292c 0053e5c8      0 00d719a4 3928/4096 perfmon
Hwe 0020bd07 00d9c12c 0050bb90      0 00d9b1c4 3944/4096 IPSec
Mwe 00205e25 00d9e1ec 0053e5c8      0 00d9c274 7860/8192 IPsec timer handler
Hwe 003864e3 00db26bc 00557920      0 00db0764 6904/8192 qos_metric_daemon
Mwe 00255a65 00dc9244 0053e5c8      0 00dc8adc 1436/2048 IP Background
Lwe 002e450e 00e7bb94 00552c30      0 00e7ad1c 3704/4096 pix/trace
Lwe 002e471e 00e7cc44 00553368      0 00e7bdcc 3704/4096 pix/tconsole
Hwe 001e5368 00e7ed44 00730674      0 00e7ce9c 7228/8192 pix/intf0
Hwe 001e5368 00e80e14 007305d4      0 00e7ef6c 7228/8192 pix/intf1
Hwe 001e5368 00e82ee4 00730534      2470 00e8103c 4892/8192 pix/intf2
H* 001a6ff5 0009ff2c 0053e5b0      4820 00e8511c 12860/16384 ci/console
Csi 002dd8ab 00e8a124 0053e5c8      0 00e891cc 3396/4096 update_cpu_usage
Hwe 002cb4d1 00f2bfbcb 0051e360      0 00f2a134 7692/8192 uauth_in
Hwe 003d17d1 00f2e0bc 00828cf0      0 00f2c1e4 7896/8192 uauth_thread
Hwe 003e71d4 00f2f20c 00537d20      0 00f2e294 3960/4096 udp_timer
Hsi 001db3ca 00f30fc4 0053e5c8      0 00f3004c 3784/4096 557mcfix
Crd 001db37f 00f32084 0053ea40      508286220 00f310fc 3688/4096 557poll
Lsi 001db435 00f33124 0053e5c8      0 00f321ac 3700/4096 557timer
Hwe 001e5398 00f441dc 008121e0      0 00f43294 3912/4096 fover_ip0
Cwe 001dcdad 00f4523c 00872b48      120 00f44344 3528/4096 ip/0:0
Hwe 001e5398 00f4633c 008121bc      10 00f453f4 3532/4096 icmp0
Hwe 001e5398 00f47404 00812198      0 00f464cc 3896/4096 udp_thread/0
Hwe 001e5398 00f4849c 00812174      0 00f475a4 3456/4096 tcp_thread/0
Hwe 001e5398 00f495bc 00812150      0 00f48674 3912/4096 fover_ip1
Cwe 001dcdad 00f4a61c 008ea850      0 00f49724 3832/4096 ip/1:1
Hwe 001e5398 00f4b71c 0081212c      0 00f4a7d4 3912/4096 icmp1
Hwe 001e5398 00f4c7e4 00812108      0 00f4b8ac 3896/4096 udp_thread/1
Hwe 001e5398 00f4d87c 008120e4      0 00f4c984 3832/4096 tcp_thread/1
Hwe 001e5398 00f4e99c 008120c0      0 00f4da54 3912/4096 fover_ip2
Cwe 001e542d 00f4fa6c 00730534      0 00f4eb04 3944/4096 ip/2:2
Hwe 001e5398 00f50afc 0081209c      0 00f4fbb4 3912/4096 icmp2
Hwe 001e5398 00f51bc4 00812078      0 00f50c8c 3896/4096 udp_thread/2
Hwe 001e5398 00f52c5c 00812054      0 00f51d64 3832/4096 tcp_thread/2
Hwe 003d1a65 00f78284 008140f8      0 00f77fdc 300/1024 listen/http1
Mwe 0035cafa 00f7a63c 0053e5c8      0 00f786c4 7640/8192 Crypto CA

```

----- show failover -----

No license for Failover

----- show traffic -----

```

outside:
  received (in 865565.090 secs):
    6139 packets      830375 bytes
    0 pkts/sec        0 bytes/sec
  transmitted (in 865565.090 secs):
    90 packets        6160 bytes
    0 pkts/sec        0 bytes/sec
inside:
  received (in 865565.090 secs):
    0 packets         0 bytes
    0 pkts/sec        0 bytes/sec
  transmitted (in 865565.090 secs):
    1 packets         60 bytes
    0 pkts/sec        0 bytes/sec
intf2:
  received (in 865565.090 secs):

```



```

0 packets      0 bytes
0 pkts/sec     0 bytes/sec
transmitted (in 865565.090 secs):
0 packets      0 bytes
0 pkts/sec     0 bytes/sec

```

----- show perfmon -----

```

PERFMON STATS:      Current      Average
Xlates              0/s         0/s
Connections         0/s         0/s
TCP Conns           0/s         0/s
UDP Conns           0/s         0/s
URL Access          0/s         0/s
URL Server Req      0/s         0/s
TCP Fixup           0/s         0/s
TCPIntercept        0/s         0/s
HTTP Fixup          0/s         0/s
FTP Fixup           0/s         0/s
AAA Authen          0/s         0/s
AAA Author          0/s         0/s
AAA Account         0/s         0/s
: End_Test_Crash

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear crashinfo	Deletes the contents of the crash file.
crashinfo force	Forces a crash of the adaptive security appliance.
crashinfo save disable	Disables crash information from writing to Flash memory.
crashinfo test	Tests the ability of the adaptive security appliance to save crash information to a file in Flash memory.

show crashinfo console

To display the configuration setting of the **crashinfo console** command, enter the **show crashinfo console** command.

show crashinfo console

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

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 EXEC	•	•	•	—	•

Release	Modification
7.0(4)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Compliance with FIPS 140-2 prohibits the distribution of Critical Security Parameters (keys, passwords, etc.) outside of the crypto boundary (chassis). When the device crashes, due to an assert or checkheaps failure, it is possible that the stack or memory regions dumped to the console contain sensitive data. This output must be suppressed in FIPS-mode.

Examples
sw8-5520(config)# **show crashinfo console**
crashinfo console enable

Command	Description
clear configure fips	Clears the system or module FIPS configuration information stored in NVRAM.
crashinfo console disable	Disables the reading, writing and configuration of crash write info to flash.
fips enable	Enables or disable a policy-checking to enforce FIPS compliance on the system or module.

Command	Description
fips self-test poweron	Executes power-on self-tests.
show running-config fips	Displays the FIPS configuration that is running on the security appliance.

show crypto accelerator statistics

To display the global and accelerator-specific statistics from the hardware crypto accelerator MIB, use the **show crypto accelerator statistics** command in global configuration or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto accelerator statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or variables.

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	•	•	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	—

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The output statistics are defined as follows:

Accelerator 0 is the software-based crypto engine.

Accelerator 1 is the hardware-based crypto engine.

RSA statistics show RSA operations for 2048-bit keys, which are only executed in software. This means that when you have a 2048-bit key, IKE/SSL VPN performs RSA operations in software during the IPsec/SSL negotiation phase. Actual IPsec/SSL traffic is still processed using hardware. This may cause high CPU if there are many simultaneous sessions starting at the same time, which may result in multiple RSA key operations and high CPU. If you run into a high CPU condition because of this, then you should use a 1024-bit key to process RSA key operations in hardware. To do so, you must reenroll the identity certificate.

If you are using a 2048-bit RSA key and the RSA processing is performed in software, you can use CPU profiling to determine which functions are causing high CPU usage. Generally, the `bn_*` and `BN_*` functions are math operations on the large data sets used for RSA, and are the most useful when examining CPU usage during an RSA operation in software. For example:

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ 36.50% : _bn_mul_add_words
@@@@@@@@@ 19.75% : _bn_sqr_comba8

```

Diffie-Hellman statistics show that any crypto operation with a modulus size greater than 1024 is performed in software (for example, DH5 (Diffie-Hellman group 5 uses 1536)). If so, a 2048-bit key certificate will be processed in software, which can result in high CPU usage when a lot of sessions are running.

**Note**

Only the ASA 5580 (with a Cavium crypto chip) supports hardware-accelerated 2048-bit RSA key generation. The ASA 5510, 5520, 5540, and 5550 do not support hardware-accelerated 2048-bit key generation. The ASA 5505 (with a Cavium CN505 processor) only supports Diffie-Hellman Groups 1 and 2 for hardware-accelerated, 768-bit and 1024-bit key generation. Diffie-Hellman Group 5 (1536-bit key generation) is performed in software.

A single crypto engine in the adaptive security appliance performs the IPSec and SSL operations. To display the versions of crypto (Cavium) microcode that are loaded into the hardware crypto accelerator at boot time, enter the **show version** command. For example:

```
hostname(config) show version
```

```
Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance Software Version 8.0(4)8
Device Manager Version 6.1(5)
Compiled on Wed 15-Oct-09 17:27 by builders
System image file is "disk0:/interim/asa804-8-k8.bin"
Config file at boot was "startup-config"
asa up 5 days 17 hours
Hardware: ASA5505, 512 MB RAM, CPU Geode 500 MHz
Internal ATA Compact Flash, 512MB
BIOS Flash M50FW080 @ 0xffe00000, 1024KB
Encryption hardware device : Cisco ASA-5505 on-board accelerator (revision 0x0)
                             Boot microcode : CN1000-MC-BOOT-2.00
                             SSL/IKE microcode: CNLite-MC-SSLm-PLUS-2.03
                             IPSec microcode : CNlite-MC-IPSECM-MAIN-2.05
```

DSA statistics show key generation in two phases. The first phase is a choice of algorithm parameters, which may be shared between different users of the system. The second phase computes private and public keys for a single user.

SSL statistics show records for the processor-intensive public key encryption algorithms involved in SSL transactions to the hardware crypto accelerator.

RNG statistics show records for a sender and receiver, which can generate the same set of random numbers automatically to use as keys.

Examples

The following example, entered in global configuration mode, shows global crypto accelerator statistics:

```
hostname # show crypto accelerator statistics
```

```
Crypto Accelerator Status
-----
[Capacity]
  Supports hardware crypto: True
  Supports modular hardware crypto: False
  Max accelerators: 1
  Max crypto throughput: 100 Mbps
  Max crypto connections: 750
[Global Statistics]
  Number of active accelerators: 1
  Number of non-operational accelerators: 0
  Input packets: 700
  Input bytes: 753488
```

show crypto accelerator statistics

```

Output packets: 700
Output error packets: 0
Output bytes: 767496
[Accelerator 0]
  Status: Active
  Software crypto engine
  Slot: 0
  Active time: 167 seconds
  Total crypto transforms: 7
  Total dropped packets: 0
  [Input statistics]
    Input packets: 0
    Input bytes: 0
    Input hashed packets: 0
    Input hashed bytes: 0
    Decrypted packets: 0
    Decrypted bytes: 0
  [Output statistics]
    Output packets: 0
    Output bad packets: 0
    Output bytes: 0
    Output hashed packets: 0
    Output hashed bytes: 0
    Encrypted packets: 0
    Encrypted bytes: 0
  [Diffie-Hellman statistics]
    Keys generated: 0
    Secret keys derived: 0
  [RSA statistics]
    Keys generated: 0
    Signatures: 0
    Verifications: 0
    Encrypted packets: 0
    Encrypted bytes: 0
    Decrypted packets: 0
    Decrypted bytes: 0
  [DSA statistics]
    Keys generated: 0
    Signatures: 0
    Verifications: 0
  [SSL statistics]
    Outbound records: 0
    Inbound records: 0
  [RNG statistics]
    Random number requests: 98
    Random number request failures: 0
[Accelerator 1]
  Status: Active
  Encryption hardware device : Cisco ASA-55x0 on-board accelerator
(revision 0x0)
                                Boot microcode   : CNlite-MC-Boot-Cisco-1.2
                                SSL/IKE microcode: CNlite-MC-IPSEC-Admin-3.03
                                IPSec microcode  : CNlite-MC-IPSECm-MAIN-2.03

Slot: 1
Active time: 170 seconds
Total crypto transforms: 1534
Total dropped packets: 0
[Input statistics]
  Input packets: 700
  Input bytes: 753544
  Input hashed packets: 700
  Input hashed bytes: 736400
  Decrypted packets: 700
  Decrypted bytes: 719944

```

```

[Output statistics]
  Output packets: 700
  Output bad packets: 0
  Output bytes: 767552
  Output hashed packets: 700
  Output hashed bytes: 744800
  Encrypted packets: 700
  Encrypted bytes: 728352
[Diffie-Hellman statistics]
  Keys generated: 97
  Secret keys derived: 1
[RSA statistics]
  Keys generated: 0
  Signatures: 0
  Verifications: 0
  Encrypted packets: 0
  Encrypted bytes: 0
  Decrypted packets: 0
  Decrypted bytes: 0
[DSA statistics]
  Keys generated: 0
  Signatures: 0
  Verifications: 0
[SSL statistics]
  Outbound records: 0
  Inbound records: 0
[RNG statistics]
  Random number requests: 1
  Random number request failures: 0

```

The following table describes what the output entries indicates.

Output	Description
Capacity	This section pertains to the crypto acceleration that the adaptive security appliance can support.
Supports hardware crypto	(True/False) The adaptive security appliance can support hardware crypto acceleration.
Supports modular hardware crypto	(True/False) Any supported hardware crypto accelerator can be inserted as a separate plug-in card or module.
Max accelerators	The maximum number of hardware crypto accelerators that the adaptive security appliance supports.
Mac crypto throughput	The maximum rated VPN throughput for the adaptive security appliance.
Max crypto connections	The maximum number of supported VPN tunnels for the adaptive security appliance.
Global Statistics	This section pertains to the combined hardware crypto accelerators in the adaptive security appliance.
Number of active accelerators	The number of active hardware accelerators. An active hardware accelerator has been initialized and is available to process crypto commands.
Number of non-operational accelerators	The number of inactive hardware accelerators. An inactive hardware accelerator has been detected, but either has not completed initialization or has failed and is no longer usable.

Output (continued)	Description (continued)
Input packets	The number of inbound packets processed by all hardware crypto accelerators.
Input bytes	The number of bytes of data in the processed inbound packets.
Output packets	The number of outbound packets processed by all hardware crypto accelerators.
Output error packets	The number of outbound packets processed by all hardware crypto accelerators in which an error has been detected.
Output bytes	The number of bytes of data in the processed outbound packets.
Accelerator 0	Each of these sections pertains to a crypto accelerator. The first one (Accelerator 0) is always the software crypto engine. Although not a hardware accelerator, the adaptive security appliance uses it to perform specific crypto tasks, and its statistics appear here. Accelerators 1 and higher are always hardware crypto accelerators.
Status	The status of the accelerator, which indicates whether the accelerator is being initialized, is active, or has failed.
Software crypto engine	The type of accelerator and firmware version (if applicable).
Slot	The slot number of the accelerator (if applicable).
Active time	The length of time that the accelerator has been in the active state.
Total crypto transforms	The total number of crypto commands that were performed by the accelerator.
Total dropped packets	The total number of packets that were dropped by the accelerator because of errors.
Input statistics	This section pertains to input traffic that was processed by the accelerator. Input traffic is considered to be ciphertext that must be decrypted and/or authenticated.
Input packets	The number of input packets that have been processed by the accelerator.
Input bytes	The number of input bytes that have been processed by the accelerator
Input hashed packets	The number of packets for which the accelerator has performed hash operations.
Input hashed bytes	The number of bytes over which the accelerator has performed hash operations.
Decrypted packets	The number of packets for which the accelerator has performed symmetric decryption operations.
Decrypted bytes	The number of bytes over which the accelerator has performed symmetric decryption operations.
Output statistics	This section pertains to output traffic that has been processed by the accelerator. Input traffic is considered clear text that must be encrypted and/or hashed.

Output (continued)	Description (continued)
Output packets	The number of output packets that have been processed by the accelerator.
Output bad packets	The number of output packets that have been processed by the accelerator in which an error has been detected.
Output bytes	The number of output bytes that have been processed by the accelerator.
Output hashed packets	The number of packets for which the accelerator has performed outbound hash operations.
Output hashed bytes	The number of bytes over which the accelerator has performed outbound hash operations.
Encrypted packets	The number of packets for which the accelerator has performed symmetric encryption operations.
Encrypted bytes	The number of bytes over which the accelerator has performed symmetric encryption operations.
Diffie-Hellman statistics	This section pertains to Diffie-Hellman key exchange operations.
Keys generated	The number of Diffie-Hellman key sets that have been generated by the accelerator.
Secret keys derived	The number of Diffie-Hellman shared secrets that have been derived by the accelerator.
RSA statistics	This section pertains to RSA crypto operations.
Keys generated	The number of RSA key sets that have been generated by the accelerator.
Signatures	The number of RSA signature operations that have been performed by the accelerator.
Verifications	The number of RSA signature verifications that have been performed by the accelerator.
Encrypted packets	The number of packets for which the accelerator has performed RSA encryption operations.
Decrypted packets	The number of packets for which the accelerator has performed RSA decryption operations.
Decrypted bytes	The number of bytes of data over which the accelerator has performed RSA decryption operations.
DSA statistics	This section pertains to DSA operations. Note that DSA is not supported as of Version 8.2, so these statistics are no longer displayed.
Keys generated	The number of DSA key sets that have been generated by the accelerator.
Signatures	The number of DSA signature operations that have been performed by the accelerator.
Verifications	The number of DSA signature verifications that have been performed by the accelerator.
SSL statistics	This section pertains to SSL record processing operations.

Output (continued)	Description (continued)
Outbound records	The number of SSL records that have been encrypted and authenticated by the accelerator.
Inbound records	The number of SSL records that have been decrypted and authenticated by the accelerator.
RNG statistics	This section pertains to random number generation.
Random number requests	The number of requests to the accelerator for a random number.
Random number request failures	The number of random number requests to the accelerator that did not succeed.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear crypto accelerator statistics	Clears the global and accelerator-specific statistics in the crypto accelerator MIB.
clear crypto protocol statistics	Clears the protocol-specific statistics in the crypto accelerator MIB.
show crypto protocol statistics	Displays the protocol-specific statistics from the crypto accelerator MIB.

show crypto ca certificates

To display the certificates associated with a specific trustpoint or to display all the certificates installed on the system, use the **show crypto ca certificates** command in global configuration or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto ca certificates [*trustpointname*]

Syntax Description

trustpointname (Optional) The name of a trustpoint. If you do not specify a name, this command displays all certificates installed on the system.

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	•	•	•	•	—
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	•	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example entered in global configuration mode, displays a CA certificate for a trustpoint named tp1:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto ca certificates tp1
CA Certificate
  Status: Available
  Certificate Serial Number 2957A3FF296EF854FD0D6732FE25B45
  Certificate Usage: Signature
  Issuer:
    CN = ms-root-sha-06-2004
    OU = rootou
    O = cisco
    L = franklin
    ST = massachusetts
    C = US
    EA = a@b.con
  Subject:
    CN = ms-root-sha-06-2004
    OU = rootou
    O = cisco
    L = franklin
    ST = massachusetts
    C = US
    EA = a@b.com
```

```

CRL Distribution Point
  ldap://w2kadvancedsrv/CertEnroll/ms-root-sha-06-2004.crl
Validity Date:
  start date: 14:11:40 UTC Jun 26 2004
  end date: 14:01:30 UTC Jun 4 2022
Associated Trustpoints: tp2 tp1
Signature Algorithm: SHA1 with RSA Encryption
hostname(config)#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto ca authenticate	Obtains a CA certificate for a specified trustpoint.
crypto ca crl request	Requests a CRL based on the configuration parameters of a specified trustpoint.
crypto ca enroll	Initiates the enrollment process with a CA.
crypto ca import	Imports a certificate to a specified trustpoint.
crypto ca trustpoint	Enters trustpoint mode for a specified trustpoint.

show crypto ca crls

To display all cached CRLs or to display all CRLs cached for a specified trustpoint, use the **show crypto ca crls** command in global configuration or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto ca crls [*trustpointname*]

Syntax Description

trustpointname (Optional) The name of a trustpoint. If you do not specify a name, this command displays all CRLs cached on the system.

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	•	•	•	•	
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	•	

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example entered in global configuration mode, displays a CRL for a trustpoint named tp1:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto ca crls tp1
CRL Issuer Name:
  cn=ms-sub1-ca-5-2004,ou=Franklin DevTest,o=Cisco
Systems,l=Franklin,st=MA,c=US,ea=user@cisco.com
LastUpdate: 19:45:53 UTC Dec 24 2004
NextUpdate: 08:05:53 UTC Jan 1 2005
Retrieved from CRL Distribution Point:
  http://win2k-ad2.frk-ms-pki.cisco.com/CertEnroll/ms-sub1-ca-5-2004.crl
Associated Trustpoints: tp1
hostname(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto ca authenticate	Obtains a CA certificate for a specified trustpoint.
crypto ca crl request	Requests a CRL based on the configuration parameters of a specified trustpoint.
crypto ca enroll	Initiates the enrollment process with a CA.
crypto ca import	Imports a certificate to a specified trustpoint.
crypto ca trustpoint	Enters trustpoint mode for a specified trustpoint.

show crypto ca server

To display the status of the local Certificate Authority (CA) configuration on the adaptive security appliance, use the **show crypto ca server** command.

show crypto ca server

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

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
CA server configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Command History

Examples The following example displays the status of all configuration data for the local CA server:

```
hostname# show crypto ca server
#Certificate Server LOCAL-CA-SERVER:
  Status: disabled
  State: disabled
  Server's configuration is unlocked (enter "no shutdown" to lock it)
  Issuer name: CN=asa1.cisco.com
  CA cert fingerprint: -Not found-
  Last certificate issued serial number: 0x0
  CA certificate expiration timer: 00:00:00 UTC Jan 1 1970
  CRL not present.
  Current primary storage dir: nvram:
hostname#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	crypto ca server	Provides access to the CA Server Configuration mode CLI command set, which allows you to configure and manage the local CA.
	debug crypto ca server	Shows debug messages when you configure the local CA server.

Command	Description
show crypto ca server certificate	Displays the certificate of the local CA in base64 format.
show crypto ca server crl	Displays the lifetime of the local CA CRL.

show crypto ca server cert-db

To display all or a subset of local Certificate Authority (CA) server certificates including those issued to a specific user, use the **show crypto ca server cert-db** command.

show crypto ca server cert-db [**user** *username* | **allowed** | **enrolled** | **expired** | **on-hold**]
[**serial** *certificate-serial-number*]

Syntax Description

allowed	Specifies that users who are allowed to enroll display, regardless of the status of their certificate.
enrolled	Specifies that users with valid certificates display.
expired	Specifies that users holding expired certificates display.
on-hold	Specifies that users who have not enrolled yet display.
serial <i>certificate-serial-number</i>	Specifies the serial number of a specific certificate that is to be displayed. Enter the serial number in hexadecimal format.
user <i>username</i>	Specifies the certificate owner. The username can be a simple username or e-mail address.

Defaults

By default, if no username or certificate serial number are specified, the entire database of issued certificates displays.

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
CA server configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Usage Guidelines

The **show crypto ca server cert-db** command displays a list of the user certificates issued by the local CA server. You can display a subset of the certificate database by specifying a specific user name with one or more of the optional certificate-type keywords, and/or with an optional certificate serial number.

If you specify a user name without a keyword or a serial number, all of the certificates issued for that user display. For each user, the display shows the user name, the *renewal allowed till* field, the *number of times the user is notified* count, and the *PKCS12 file stored till* value before listing each certificate issued for that user.

Each certificate displays with the certificate serial number, the issued and expired dates, and the certificate status (Revoked/Not Revoked).

Examples

The following example requests display of all of the certificates issued for Janedoe by the CA server:

```
hostname# show crypto ca server cert-db user janedoe
```

The following example requests the display of all the certificates issued by the local CA server with a serial number of 0x100 and above:

```
hostname# show crypto ca server cert-db serial 100
```

The following example requests display of all of the certificates issued by the local CA server:

```
hostname# show crypto ca server cert-db
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto ca server	Provides access to the CA Server Configuration mode CLI command set, which allows you to configure and manage the local CA.
crypto ca server revoke	Marks a certificate issued by the local CA server as revoked in both the certificate database and Certificate Revocation List (CRL).
lifetime crl	Specifies the lifetime of the certificate revocation list.

show crypto ca server certificate

To display the certificate for the local Certificate Authority (CA) server in base64 format, use the **show crypto ca server certificate** command.

show crypto ca server certificate

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

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
CA server configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **show crypto ca server certificate** command displays the local CA server certificate in base64 format. This allows you to cut and paste a certificate while exporting it to other devices that need to trust the local CA server.

Examples The following example displays the server certificate for the local CA server:

```
hostname# show crypto ca server certificate

The base64 encoded local CA certificate follows:

MIIXlwIBAzCCF1EGCSqGSIb3DQEHAaCCF0IEghc+MIIXOjCCFzYGCsQGSIB3DQEHBqCCFycwghcjAgEAMIIXHAYJKo
ZIhvcNAQcBMBsGCiqGSIb3DQEMAQMwDQOIjph4SxJoyTgCAQGAghbw3v4bFy+GGG2dJnB4OLphsUM+IG3SDOiDwZG9
n1SvtMieoxd7Hxknxbum06JDrujWktHBIqkrm+td34qlNE1iGeP2YC94/NQ2z+4kS+uZzwcRh11KEZTS1E4L0fSaC3
uMTxJq2NUHYWmoc8pi4CIeLj3h7VVMY6qbx2AC8I+q57+QG5vG515Hi5imwtYfaWwPEdPQxaWZPrzoG1J8BFqdPa1j
BGhAzzuSmElm3j/2dQ3Atro1G9nIsRHgV39fcBgwz4fEabHG7/Vanb+fj81d5nl0iJJdYYbP86tvbZ2yOVZR6aKFVI
0b2AfCr6PbwfC9U8Z/af3BCyM2sN2xPJrXva94CaYrqyotZdAkSYA5KWSyEcgdqmuBeGDK0ncTknfgy0XM+fG5rb3
qAXy1GkjyFI5Bm9Do6RUROoG1DSrQrKeq/hj...

hostname#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto ca server	Provides access to CA Server Configuration mode CLI command set, which allows you to configure and manage a local CA.
issuer-name	Specifies the subject-name DN of the certificate authority certificate.
keysize	Specifies the size of the public and private keys generated at user certificate enrollment.
lifetime	Specifies the lifetime of the CA certificate and issued certificates.
show crypto ca server	Displays the local CA configuration in ASCII text format.

show crypto ca server crl

To display the current Certificate Revocation List (CRL) of the local Certificate Authority (CA) use the **show crypto ca server crl** command.

show crypto ca server crl

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

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
CA server configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Command History

Examples The following example displays the current CRL the embedded CA server:

```
hostname# show crypto ca server crl
asa5540(config)# sh cry ca ser crl
Certificate Revocation List:
  Issuer: cn=asa5540.frqa.cisco.com
  This Update: 07:32:27 UTC Oct 16 2006
  Next Update: 13:32:27 UTC Oct 16 2006
  Number of CRL entries: 0
  CRL size: 232 bytes
asa5540(config)#
hostname#
```

Command	Description
cdp-url	Specifies the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) distribution point (CDP) to be include in the certificates issued by the CA.
crypto ca server	Provides access to the CA Server Configuration mode CLI command set, which allows you to configure and manage the local CA.
crypto ca server revoke	Marks a certificate issued by the local CA server as revoked in the certificate database and CRL.

Related Commands

Command	Description
lifetime crl	Specifies the lifetime of the Certificate Revocation List (CRL).
show crypto ca server	Displays the status of the CA configuration.

show crypto ca server user-db

To display users included in the local Certificate Authority (CA) server user database, use the **show crypto ca server user-db** command.

show crypto ca server user-db [**expired** | **allowed** | **on-hold** | **enrolled**]

Syntax Description

allowed	(Optional) Specifies that users who are allowed to enroll display, regardless of the status of their certificate.
enrolled	(Optional) Specifies that users with valid certificates display.
expired	(Optional) Specifies that users holding expired certificates display.
on-hold	(Optional) Specifies that users who have not enrolled yet display.

Defaults

By default, all users in the database display if no keywords are entered.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple Context	System
CA server configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example displays currently enrolled users:

```
hostname# crypto ca server user-db enrolled
Username    DN                      Certificate issued    Certificate expiration
jandoe      cn=Jan Doe,o=...        5/31/2006            5/31/2007

hostname#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto ca server user-db add	Adds a user to the CA server user database.
crypto ca server user-db allow	Allows a specific user or a subset of users in the CA server database to enroll with the local CA.
crypto ca server user-db remove	Removes a user from the CA server user database.

Command	Description
crypto ca server user-db write	Writes user information configured in the local CA database to storage..
show crypto ca server cert-db	Displays all certificates issued by the local CA.

show crypto debug-condition

To display the currently configured filters, the unmatched states, and the error states for IPSec and ISAKMP debugging messages, use the **show crypto debug-condition** command in global configuration mode.

show crypto debug-condition

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
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows the filtering conditions:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto debug-condition
Crypto conditional debug is turned ON
IKE debug context unmatched flag:  OFF
IPSec debug context unmatched flag:  ON

IKE peer IP address filters:
1.1.1.0/24  2.2.2.2

IKE user name filters:
my_user
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug crypto condition	Sets filtering conditions for IPSec and ISAKMP debugging messages.
debug crypto condition error	Shows debugging messages whether or not filtering conditions have been specified.
debug crypto condition unmatched	Shows debugging messages for IPSec and ISAKMP that do not include sufficient context information for filtering.

show crypto ipsec df-bit

To display the IPSec DF-bit policy for IPSec packets for a specified interface, use the **show crypto ipsec df-bit** command in global configuration mode and privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto ipsec df-bit *interface*

Syntax Description

interface Specifies an interface name.

Defaults

No default behaviors 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	•	•	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example displays the IPSec DF-bit policy for interface named inside:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec df-bit inside
df-bit inside copy
hostname(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto ipsec df-bit	Configures the IPSec DF-bit policy for IPSec packets.
crypto ipsec fragmentation	Configures the fragmentation policy for IPSec packets.
show crypto ipsec fragmentation	Displays the fragmentation policy for IPSec packets.

show crypto ipsec fragmentation

To display the fragmentation policy for IPSec packets, use the **show crypto ipsec fragmentation** command in global configuration or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto ipsec fragmentation *interface*

Syntax Description

interface Specifies an interface name.

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	•	•	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example, entered in global configuration mode, displays the IPSec fragmentation policy for an interface named inside:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec fragmentation inside
fragmentation inside before-encryption
hostname(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto ipsec fragmentation	Configures the fragmentation policy for IPSec packets.
crypto ipsec df-bit	Configures the DF-bit policy for IPSec packets.
show crypto ipsec df-bit	Displays the DF-bit policy for a specified interface.

show crypto ipsec sa

To display a list of IPsec SAs, use the **show crypto ipsec sa** command in global configuration mode or privileged EXEC mode. You can also use the alternate form of this command: **show ipsec sa**.

show crypto ipsec sa [**entry** | **identity** | **map** *map-name* | **peer** *peer-addr*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed error information on what is displayed.
	entry	(Optional) Displays IPsec SAs sorted by peer address
	identity	(Optional) Displays IPsec SAs for sorted by identity, not including ESPs. This is a condensed form.
	map <i>map-name</i>	(Optional) Displays IPsec SAs for the specified crypto map.
	peer <i>peer-addr</i>	(Optional) Displays IPsec SAs for specified peer IP addresses.

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	•	•	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	—

Command History	Release	Modification
	Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

Examples The following example, entered in global configuration mode, displays IPsec SAs.

```
hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec sa
interface: outside2
  Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 10.132.0.17

  local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
  remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (172.20.0.21/255.255.255.255/0/0)
  current_peer: 172.20.0.21
  dynamic allocated peer ip: 10.135.1.5

  #pkts encaps: 0, #pkts encrypt: 0, #pkts digest: 0
  #pkts decaps: 1145, #pkts decrypt: 1145, #pkts verify: 1145
  #pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
  #pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
  #pre-frag successes: 2, #pre-frag failures: 1, #fragments created: 10
  #PMTUs sent: 5, #PMTUs rcvd: 2, #decapstulated frags needing reassembly: 1
  #send errors: 0, #recv errors: 0
```

```

local crypto endpt.: 10.132.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.21

path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
current outbound spi: DC15BF68

inbound esp sas:
  spi: 0x1E8246FC (511854332)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings ={RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 3, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 548
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
outbound esp sas:
  spi: 0xDC15BF68 (3692412776)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings ={RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 3, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 548
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y

Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 10.132.0.17

local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
hostname(config)#

```

**Note**

Fragmentation statistics are pre-fragmentation statistics if the IPSec SA policy states that fragmentation occurs before IPSec processing. Post-fragmentation statistics appear if the SA policy states that fragmentation occurs after IPSec processing.

The following example, entered in global configuration mode, displays IPSec SAs for a crypto map named def.

```

hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec sa map def
cryptomap: def
  Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

    local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
    remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.132.0.21/255.255.255.255/0/0)
    current_peer: 10.132.0.21
    dynamic allocated peer ip: 90.135.1.5

    #pkts encaps: 0, #pkts encrypt: 0, #pkts digest: 0
    #pkts decaps: 1146, #pkts decrypt: 1146, #pkts verify: 1146
    #pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
    #pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
    #send errors: 0, #recv errors: 0

    local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.132.0.21

    path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
    current outbound spi: DC15BF68

inbound esp sas:
  spi: 0x1E8246FC (511854332)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings ={RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 3, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 480
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y

```

```

outbound esp sas:
  spi: 0xDC15BF68 (3692412776)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 3, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 480
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y

Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (192.168.132.0/255.255.255.0/0/0)
current_peer: 10.135.1.8
dynamic allocated peer ip: 0.0.0.0

#pkts encaps: 73672, #pkts encrypt: 73672, #pkts digest: 73672
#pkts decaps: 78824, #pkts decrypt: 78824, #pkts verify: 78824
#pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
#pkts not compressed: 73672, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
#send errors: 0, #recv errors: 0

local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.135.1.8

path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
current outbound spi: 3B6F6A35

inbound esp sas:
  spi: 0xB32CF0BD (3006066877)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 4, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 263
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
outbound esp sas:
  spi: 0x3B6F6A35 (997157429)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 4, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 263
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
hostname(config)#

```

The following example, entered in global configuration mode, shows IPSec SAs for the keyword **entry**.

```

hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec sa entry
peer address: 10.132.0.21
Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.132.0.21/255.255.255.0/0/0)
current_peer: 10.132.0.21
dynamic allocated peer ip: 90.135.1.5

#pkts encaps: 0, #pkts encrypt: 0, #pkts digest: 0
#pkts decaps: 1147, #pkts decrypt: 1147, #pkts verify: 1147
#pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
#pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
#send errors: 0, #recv errors: 0

local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.132.0.21

```

```

path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
current outbound spi: DC15BF68

inbound esp sas:
  spi: 0x1E8246FC (511854332)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 3, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 429
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
outbound esp sas:
  spi: 0xDC15BF68 (3692412776)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 3, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 429
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y

peer address: 10.135.1.8
Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (192.168.132.0/255.255.255.0/0/0)
current_peer: 10.135.1.8
dynamic allocated peer ip: 0.0.0.0

#pkts encaps: 73723, #pkts encrypt: 73723, #pkts digest: 73723
#pkts decaps: 78878, #pkts decrypt: 78878, #pkts verify: 78878
#pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
#pkts not compressed: 73723, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
#send errors: 0, #recv errors: 0

local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.135.1.8

path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
current outbound spi: 3B6F6A35

inbound esp sas:
  spi: 0xB32CF0BD (3006066877)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 4, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 212
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
outbound esp sas:
  spi: 0x3B6F6A35 (997157429)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 4, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 212
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
hostname(config)#

```

The following example, entered in global configuration mode, shows IPSec SAs with the keywords **entry detail**.

```

hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec sa entry detail
peer address: 10.132.0.21
Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

```

```
local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.132.0.21/255.255.255.255/0/0)
current_peer: 10.132.0.21
dynamic allocated peer ip: 90.135.1.5

#pkts encaps: 0, #pkts encrypt: 0, #pkts digest: 0
#pkts decaps: 1148, #pkts decrypt: 1148, #pkts verify: 1148
#pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
#pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
#pkts no sa (send): 0, #pkts invalid sa (rcv): 0
#pkts encaps failed (send): 0, #pkts decaps failed (rcv): 0
#pkts invalid prot (rcv): 0, #pkts verify failed: 0
#pkts invalid identity (rcv): 0, #pkts invalid len (rcv): 0
#pkts replay rollover (send): 0, #pkts replay rollover (rcv): 0
#pkts replay failed (rcv): 0
#pkts internal err (send): 0, #pkts internal err (rcv): 0

local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.132.0.21

path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
current outbound spi: DC15BF68

inbound esp sas:
  spi: 0x1E8246FC (511854332)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 3, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 322
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
outbound esp sas:
  spi: 0xDC15BF68 (3692412776)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings = {RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 3, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 322
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y

peer address: 10.135.1.8
Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (192.168.132.0/255.255.255.0/0/0)
current_peer: 10.135.1.8
dynamic allocated peer ip: 0.0.0.0

#pkts encaps: 73831, #pkts encrypt: 73831, #pkts digest: 73831
#pkts decaps: 78989, #pkts decrypt: 78989, #pkts verify: 78989
#pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
#pkts not compressed: 73831, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
#pkts no sa (send): 0, #pkts invalid sa (rcv): 0
#pkts encaps failed (send): 0, #pkts decaps failed (rcv): 0
#pkts invalid prot (rcv): 0, #pkts verify failed: 0
#pkts invalid identity (rcv): 0, #pkts invalid len (rcv): 0
#pkts replay rollover (send): 0, #pkts replay rollover (rcv): 0
#pkts replay failed (rcv): 0
#pkts internal err (send): 0, #pkts internal err (rcv): 0

local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.135.1.8

path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
current outbound spi: 3B6F6A35
```

```

inbound esp sas:
  spi: 0xB32CF0BD (3006066877)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings ={RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 4, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 104
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
outbound esp sas:
  spi: 0x3B6F6A35 (997157429)
    transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac
    in use settings ={RA, Tunnel, }
    slot: 0, conn_id: 4, crypto-map: def
    sa timing: remaining key lifetime (sec): 104
    IV size: 8 bytes
    replay detection support: Y
hostname(config)#

```

The following example shows IPSec SAs with the keyword **identity**.

```

hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec sa identity
interface: outside2
  Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

    local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
    remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.132.0.21/255.255.255.255/0/0)
    current_peer: 10.132.0.21
    dynamic allocated peer ip: 90.135.1.5

    #pkts encaps: 0, #pkts encrypt: 0, #pkts digest: 0
    #pkts decaps: 1147, #pkts decrypt: 1147, #pkts verify: 1147
    #pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
    #pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
    #send errors: 0, #recv errors: 0

    local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.132.0.21

    path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
    current outbound spi: DC15BF68

  Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

    local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
    remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (192.168.132.0/255.255.255.0/0/0)
    current_peer: 10.135.1.8
    dynamic allocated peer ip: 0.0.0.0

    #pkts encaps: 73756, #pkts encrypt: 73756, #pkts digest: 73756
    #pkts decaps: 78911, #pkts decrypt: 78911, #pkts verify: 78911
    #pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
    #pkts not compressed: 73756, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
    #send errors: 0, #recv errors: 0

    local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.135.1.8

    path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
    current outbound spi: 3B6F6A35

```

The following example shows IPSec SAs with the keywords **identity** and **detail**.

```

hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec sa identity detail
interface: outside2
  Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

```



```

local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.132.0.21/255.255.255.0/0/0)
current_peer: 10.132.0.21
dynamic allocated peer ip: 90.135.1.5

#pkts encaps: 0, #pkts encrypt: 0, #pkts digest: 0
#pkts decaps: 1147, #pkts decrypt: 1147, #pkts verify: 1147
#pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
#pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
#pkts no sa (send): 0, #pkts invalid sa (rcv): 0
#pkts encaps failed (send): 0, #pkts decaps failed (rcv): 0
#pkts invalid prot (rcv): 0, #pkts verify failed: 0
#pkts invalid identity (rcv): 0, #pkts invalid len (rcv): 0
#pkts replay rollover (send): 0, #pkts replay rollover (rcv): 0
#pkts replay failed (rcv): 0
#pkts internal err (send): 0, #pkts internal err (rcv): 0

local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.132.0.21

path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
current outbound spi: DC15BF68

Crypto map tag: def, local addr: 172.20.0.17

local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (192.168.132.0/255.255.255.0/0/0)
current_peer: 10.135.1.8
dynamic allocated peer ip: 0.0.0.0

#pkts encaps: 73771, #pkts encrypt: 73771, #pkts digest: 73771
#pkts decaps: 78926, #pkts decrypt: 78926, #pkts verify: 78926
#pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
#pkts not compressed: 73771, #pkts comp failed: 0, #pkts decomp failed: 0
#pkts no sa (send): 0, #pkts invalid sa (rcv): 0
#pkts encaps failed (send): 0, #pkts decaps failed (rcv): 0
#pkts invalid prot (rcv): 0, #pkts verify failed: 0
#pkts invalid identity (rcv): 0, #pkts invalid len (rcv): 0
#pkts replay rollover (send): 0, #pkts replay rollover (rcv): 0
#pkts replay failed (rcv): 0
#pkts internal err (send): 0, #pkts internal err (rcv): 0

local crypto endpt.: 172.20.0.17, remote crypto endpt.: 10.135.1.8

path mtu 1500, ipsec overhead 60, media mtu 1500
current outbound spi: 3B6F6A35

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure isakmp	Clears all the ISAKMP configuration.
clear configure isakmp policy	Clears all ISAKMP policy configuration.
clear isakmp sa	Clears the IKE runtime SA database.
isakmp enable	Enables ISAKMP negotiation on the interface on which the IPSec peer communicates with the adaptive security appliance.
show running-config isakmp	Displays all the active ISAKMP configuration.

show crypto ipsec stats

To display a list of IPSec statistics, use the **show crypto ipsec stats** command in global configuration mode or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto ipsec stats

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or variables.

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	•	•	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	—

Release	Modification
7.0	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example, entered in global configuration mode, displays IPSec statistics:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto ipsec stats
```

```
IPsec Global Statistics
```

```
-----
```

```
Active tunnels: 2
```

```
Previous tunnels: 9
```

```
Inbound
```

```
Bytes: 4933013
```

```
Decompressed bytes: 4933013
```

```
Packets: 80348
```

```
Dropped packets: 0
```

```
Replay failures: 0
```

```
Authentications: 80348
```

```
Authentication failures: 0
```

```
Decryptions: 80348
```

```
Decryption failures: 0
```

```
Decapsulated fragments needing reassembly: 0
```

```
Outbound
```

```
Bytes: 4441740
```

```
Uncompressed bytes: 4441740
```

```
Packets: 74029
```

```
Dropped packets: 0
```

```
Authentications: 74029
```

```
Authentication failures: 0
```

```
Encryptions: 74029
```

```

Encryption failures: 0
Fragmentation successes: 3
    Pre-fragmentation successes:2
    Post-fragmentation successes: 1
Fragmentation failures: 2
    Pre-fragmentation failures:1
    Post-fragmentation failures: 1
Fragments created: 10
PMTUs sent: 1
PMTUs recvd: 2
Protocol failures: 0
Missing SA failures: 0
System capacity failures: 0
hostname(config)#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ipsec sa	Clears IPSec SAs or counters based on specified parameters.
crypto ipsec transform-set	Defines a transform set.
show ipsec sa	Displays IPSec SAs based on specified parameters.
show ipsec sa summary	Displays a summary of IPSec SAs.

show crypto isakmp stats

To display runtime statistics, use the **show crypto isakmp stats** command in global configuration mode or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto isakmp stats

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	•	—	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	The show isakmp stats command was introduced.
7.2(1)	The show isakmp stats command was deprecated. The show crypto isakmp stats command replaces it.

Usage Guidelines The output from this command includes the following fields:

- Global IKE Statistics
- Active Tunnels
- In Octets
- In Packets
- In Drop Packets
- In Notifys
- In P2 Exchanges
- In P2 Exchange Invalids
- In P2 Exchange Rejects
- In P2 Sa Delete Requests
- Out Octets
- Out Packets

- Out Drop Packets
- Out Notifys
- Out P2 Exchanges
- Out P2 Exchange Invalids
- Out P2 Exchange Rejects
- Out P2 Sa Delete Requests
- Initiator Tunnels
- Initiator Fails
- Responder Fails
- System Capacity Fails
- Auth Fails
- Decrypt Fails
- Hash Valid Fails
- No Sa Fails

Examples

The following example, issued in global configuration mode, displays ISAKMP statistics:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto isakmp stats
Global IKE Statistics
Active Tunnels: 132
Previous Tunnels: 132
In Octets: 195471
In Packets: 1854
In Drop Packets: 925
In Notifys: 0
In P2 Exchanges: 132
In P2 Exchange Invalids: 0
In P2 Exchange Rejects: 0
In P2 Sa Delete Requests: 0
Out Octets: 119029
Out Packets: 796
Out Drop Packets: 0
Out Notifys: 264
Out P2 Exchanges: 0
Out P2 Exchange Invalids: 0
Out P2 Exchange Rejects: 0
Out P2 Sa Delete Requests: 0
Initiator Tunnels: 0
Initiator Fails: 0
Responder Fails: 0
System Capacity Fails: 0
Auth Fails: 0
Decrypt Fails: 0
Hash Valid Fails: 0
No Sa Fails: 0
hostname(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure crypto isakmp	Clears all the ISAKMP configuration.
clear configure crypto isakmp policy	Clears all ISAKMP policy configuration.
clear crypto isakmp sa	Clears the IKE runtime SA database.
crypto isakmp enable	Enables ISAKMP negotiation on the interface on which the IPSec peer communicates with the adaptive security appliance.
show running-config crypto isakmp	Displays all the active ISAKMP configuration.

show crypto isakmp sa

To display the IKE runtime SA database, use the **show crypto isakmp sa** command in global configuration mode or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto isakmp sa [detail]

Syntax Description

detail Displays detailed output about the SA database.

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	•	—	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	The show isakmp sa command was introduced.
7.2(1)	This command was deprecated. The show crypto isakmp sa command replaces it.

Usage Guidelines

The output from this command includes the following fields:

Detail not specified.

IKE Peer	Type	Dir	Rky	State
209.165.200.225	L2L	Init	No	MM_Active

Detail specified.

IKE Peer	Type	Dir	Rky	State	Encrypt	Hash	Auth	Lifetime
209.165.200.225	L2L	Init	No	MM_Active	3des	md5	preshrd	86400

Examples

The following example, entered in global configuration mode, displays detailed information about the SA database:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto isakmp sa detail
```

```
IKE Peer  Type  Dir   Rky  State      Encrypt Hash  Auth  Lifetime
1 209.165.200.225 User  Resp No    AM_Active 3des   SHA   preshrd 86400
```

```
IKE Peer  Type  Dir   Rky  State      Encrypt Hash  Auth  Lifetime
2 209.165.200.226 User  Resp No    AM_ACTIVE 3des   SHA   preshrd 86400
```

```
IKE Peer  Type  Dir   Rky  State      Encrypt Hash  Auth  Lifetime
3 209.165.200.227 User  Resp No    AM_ACTIVE 3des   SHA   preshrd 86400
```

```
IKE Peer  Type  Dir   Rky  State      Encrypt Hash  Auth  Lifetime
4 209.165.200.228 User  Resp No    AM_ACTIVE 3des   SHA   preshrd 86400
```

```
hostname(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure crypto isakmp	Clears all the ISAKMP configuration.
clear configure crypto isakmp policy	Clears all ISAKMP policy configuration.
clear crypto isakmp sa	Clears the IKE runtime SA database.
crypto isakmp enable	Enables ISAKMP negotiation on the interface on which the IPSec peer communicates with the adaptive security appliance.
show running-config crypto isakmp	Displays all the active ISAKMP configuration.

show crypto isakmp stats

To display runtime statistics, use the **show crypto isakmp stats** command in global configuration mode or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto isakmp stats

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	•	—	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	—	•	—	—

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.0(1)	The show isakmp stats command was introduced.
	7.2(1)	The show isakmp stats command was deprecated. The show crypto isakmp stats command replaces it.

Usage Guidelines The output from this command includes the following fields:

- Global IKE Statistics
- Active Tunnels
- In Octets
- In Packets
- In Drop Packets
- In Notifys
- In P2 Exchanges
- In P2 Exchange Invalids
- In P2 Exchange Rejects
- In P2 Sa Delete Requests
- Out Octets
- Out Packets

- Out Drop Packets
- Out Notifys
- Out P2 Exchanges
- Out P2 Exchange Invalids
- Out P2 Exchange Rejects
- Out P2 Sa Delete Requests
- Initiator Tunnels
- Initiator Fails
- Responder Fails
- System Capacity Fails
- Auth Fails
- Decrypt Fails
- Hash Valid Fails
- No Sa Fails

Examples

The following example, issued in global configuration mode, displays ISAKMP statistics:

```
hostname(config)# show crypto isakmp stats
Global IKE Statistics
Active Tunnels: 132
Previous Tunnels: 132
In Octets: 195471
In Packets: 1854
In Drop Packets: 925
In Notifys: 0
In P2 Exchanges: 132
In P2 Exchange Invalids: 0
In P2 Exchange Rejects: 0
In P2 Sa Delete Requests: 0
Out Octets: 119029
Out Packets: 796
Out Drop Packets: 0
Out Notifys: 264
Out P2 Exchanges: 0
Out P2 Exchange Invalids: 0
Out P2 Exchange Rejects: 0
Out P2 Sa Delete Requests: 0
Initiator Tunnels: 0
Initiator Fails: 0
Responder Fails: 0
System Capacity Fails: 0
Auth Fails: 0
Decrypt Fails: 0
Hash Valid Fails: 0
No Sa Fails: 0
hostname(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure crypto isakmp	Clears all the ISAKMP configuration.
clear configure crypto isakmp policy	Clears all ISAKMP policy configuration.
clear crypto isakmp sa	Clears the IKE runtime SA database.
crypto isakmp enable	Enables ISAKMP negotiation on the interface on which the IPSec peer communicates with the adaptive security appliance.
show running-config crypto isakmp	Displays all the active ISAKMP configuration.

show crypto protocol statistics

To display the protocol-specific statistics in the crypto accelerator MIB, use the **show crypto protocol statistics** command in global configuration or privileged EXEC mode.

show crypto protocol statistics *protocol*

Syntax Description

<i>protocol</i>	Specifies the name of the protocol for which to display statistics. Protocol choices are as follows: ikev1 —Internet Key Exchange version 1. ipsec —IP Security Phase-2 protocols. ssl —Secure Socket Layer. other —Reserved for new protocols. all —All protocols currently supported.
-----------------	---

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	•	•	•	—	—
Privileged EXEC	•	•	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following examples entered in global configuration mode, display crypto accelerator statistics for specified protocols:

```
hostname # show crypto protocol statistics ikev1
[IKEv1 statistics]
  Encrypt packet requests: 39
  Encapsulate packet requests: 39
  Decrypt packet requests: 35
  Decapsulate packet requests: 35
  HMAC calculation requests: 84
  SA creation requests: 1
  SA rekey requests: 3
  SA deletion requests: 2
```

```
Next phase key allocation requests: 2
Random number generation requests: 0
Failed requests: 0
```

```
hostname # show crypto protocol statistics ipsec
```

```
[IPsec statistics]
```

```
Encrypt packet requests: 700
Encapsulate packet requests: 700
Decrypt packet requests: 700
Decapsulate packet requests: 700
HMAC calculation requests: 1400
SA creation requests: 2
SA rekey requests: 0
SA deletion requests: 0
Next phase key allocation requests: 0
Random number generation requests: 0
Failed requests: 0
```

```
hostname # show crypto protocol statistics ssl
```

```
[SSL statistics]
```

```
Encrypt packet requests: 0
Encapsulate packet requests: 0
Decrypt packet requests: 0
Decapsulate packet requests: 0
HMAC calculation requests: 0
SA creation requests: 0
SA rekey requests: 0
SA deletion requests: 0
Next phase key allocation requests: 0
Random number generation requests: 0
Failed requests: 0
```

```
hostname # show crypto protocol statistics other
```

```
[Other statistics]
```

```
Encrypt packet requests: 0
Encapsulate packet requests: 0
Decrypt packet requests: 0
Decapsulate packet requests: 0
HMAC calculation requests: 0
SA creation requests: 0
SA rekey requests: 0
SA deletion requests: 0
Next phase key allocation requests: 0
Random number generation requests: 99
Failed requests: 0
```

```
hostname # show crypto protocol statistics all
```

```
[IKEv1 statistics]
```

```
Encrypt packet requests: 46
Encapsulate packet requests: 46
Decrypt packet requests: 40
Decapsulate packet requests: 40
HMAC calculation requests: 91
SA creation requests: 1
SA rekey requests: 3
SA deletion requests: 3
Next phase key allocation requests: 2
Random number generation requests: 0
Failed requests: 0
```

```
[IKEv2 statistics]
```

```
Encrypt packet requests: 0
Encapsulate packet requests: 0
Decrypt packet requests: 0
Decapsulate packet requests: 0
```

show crypto protocol statistics

```

HMAC calculation requests: 0
SA creation requests: 0
SA rekey requests: 0
SA deletion requests: 0
Next phase key allocation requests: 0
Random number generation requests: 0
Failed requests: 0
[IPsec statistics]
  Encrypt packet requests: 700
  Encapsulate packet requests: 700
  Decrypt packet requests: 700
  Decapsulate packet requests: 700
  HMAC calculation requests: 1400
  SA creation requests: 2
  SA rekey requests: 0
  SA deletion requests: 0
  Next phase key allocation requests: 0
  Random number generation requests: 0
  Failed requests: 0
[SSL statistics]
  Encrypt packet requests: 0
  Encapsulate packet requests: 0
  Decrypt packet requests: 0
  Decapsulate packet requests: 0
  HMAC calculation requests: 0
  SA creation requests: 0
  SA rekey requests: 0
  SA deletion requests: 0
  Next phase key allocation requests: 0
  Random number generation requests: 0
  Failed requests: 0
[SSH statistics are not supported]
[SRTP statistics are not supported]
[Other statistics]
  Encrypt packet requests: 0
  Encapsulate packet requests: 0
  Decrypt packet requests: 0
  Decapsulate packet requests: 0
  HMAC calculation requests: 0
  SA creation requests: 0
  SA rekey requests: 0
  SA deletion requests: 0
  Next phase key allocation requests: 0
  Random number generation requests: 99
  Failed requests: 0
hostname #

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear crypto accelerator statistics	Clears the global and accelerator-specific statistics in the crypto accelerator MIB.
clear crypto protocol statistics	Clears the protocol-specific statistics in the crypto accelerator MIB.
show crypto accelerator statistics	Displays the global and accelerator-specific statistics from the crypto accelerator MIB.

show csc node-count

A node is any distinct source IP address or the address of a device that is on a network protected by the adaptive security appliance. The adaptive security appliance keeps track of a daily node count and communicates this to the CSC SSM for user license enforcement. To display the number of nodes for which the CSC SSM scanned traffic, use the **show csc node-count** command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
show csc node-count [yesterday]
```

Syntax Description	yesterday	(Optional) Shows the number of nodes for which the CSC SSM scanned traffic in the preceding 24-hour period, from midnight to midnight.
---------------------------	------------------	--

Defaults	By default, the node count displayed is the number of nodes scanned since midnight.
-----------------	---

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.

Examples	This example shows the use of the show csc node-count command to display the number of nodes for which the CSC SSM has scanned traffic since midnight:
-----------------	---

```
hostname# show csc node-count
Current node count is 1
```

This example shows the use of the **show csc node-count** command to display the number of nodes for which the CSC SSM scanned traffic in the preceding 24-hour period, from midnight to midnight:

```
hostname(config)# show csc node-count yesterday
Yesterday's node count is 2
```

Related Commands	csc	Sends network traffic to the CSC SSM for scanning of FTP, HTTP, POP3, and SMTP, as configured on the CSC SSM.
	show running-config class-map	Show current class map configuration.

show running-config policy-map	Show current policy map configuration.
show running-config service-policy	Show current service policy configuration.

show ctiqbe

To display information about CTIQBE sessions established across the adaptive security appliance, use the **show ctiqbe** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ctiqbe

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	•	•	•	•	•

Command History

Release	Modification
Preexisting	This command was preexisting.

Usage Guidelines

The **show ctiqbe** command displays information of CTIQBE sessions established across the adaptive security appliance. Along with **debug ctiqbe** and **show local-host**, this command is used for troubleshooting CTIQBE inspection engine issues.



Note

We recommend that you have the **pager** command configured before using the **show ctiqbe** command. If there are a lot of CTIQBE sessions and the **pager** command is not configured, it can take a while for the **show ctiqbe** command output to reach the end.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ctiqbe** command under the following conditions. There is only one active CTIQBE session setup across the adaptive security appliance. It is established between an internal CTI device (for example, a Cisco IP SoftPhone) at local address 10.0.0.99 and an external Cisco Call Manager at 172.29.1.77, where TCP port 2748 is the Cisco CallManager. The heartbeat interval for the session is 120 seconds.

```
hostname# | show ctiqbe
```

```
Total: 1
| LOCAL | FOREIGN | STATE | HEARTBEAT
-----
1 | 10.0.0.99/1117 | 172.29.1.77/2748 | 1 | 120
| RTP/RTCP: PAT xlates: mapped to 172.29.1.99(1028 | 1029)
```

```

| MEDIA: Device ID 27 | Call ID 0
| Foreign 172.29.1.99 | (1028 | 1029)
| Local | 172.29.1.88 | (26822 | 26823)
| -----

```

The CTI device has already registered with the CallManager. The device internal address and RTP listening port is PATed to 172.29.1.99 UDP port 1028. Its RTCP listening port is PATed to UDP 1029.

The line beginning with `RTP/RTCP: PAT xlates:` appears only if an internal CTI device has registered with an external CallManager and the CTI device address and ports are PATed to that external interface. This line does not appear if the CallManager is located on an internal interface, or if the internal CTI device address and ports are NATed to the same external interface that is used by the CallManager.

The output indicates a call has been established between this CTI device and another phone at 172.29.1.88. The RTP and RTCP listening ports of the other phone are UDP 26822 and 26823. The other phone locates on the same interface as the CallManager because the adaptive security appliance does not maintain a CTIQBE session record associated with the second phone and CallManager. The active call leg on the CTI device side can be identified with Device ID 27 and Call ID 0.

The following is the xlate information for these CTIBQE connections:

```

hostname# show xlate debug
3 in use, 3 most used
Flags: D | DNS, d | dump, I | identity, i | inside, n | no random,
       | o | outside, r | portmap, s | static
TCP PAT from inside:10.0.0.99/1117 to outside:172.29.1.99/1025 flags ri idle 0:00:22
timeout 0:00:30
UDP PAT from inside:10.0.0.99/16908 to outside:172.29.1.99/1028 flags ri idle 0:00:00
timeout 0:04:10
UDP PAT from inside:10.0.0.99/16909 to outside:172.29.1.99/1029 flags ri idle 0:00:23
timeout 0:04:10
hostname#

```

Related Commands

Commands	Description
class-map	Defines the traffic class to which to apply security actions.
inspect ctique	Enables CTIQBE application inspection.
service-policy	Applies a policy map to one or more interfaces.
show conn	Displays the connection state for different connection types.
timeout	Sets the maximum idle time duration for different protocols and session types.

show ctl-file

To show the contents of the CTL file used by the phone proxy, use the **show ctl-file** command in global configuration mode.

show ctl-file *filename* [parsed]

Syntax Description

<i>filename</i>	Displays the phones capable of secure mode stored in the database.
parsed	(Optional) Displays detailed information from the CTL file specified.

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
8.2(1)	The command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When specifying the filename of the CTL file stored in Flash memory, specify the disk number, filename, and extension; for example: `disk0:/testctl.tlv`. Using the **show ctl-file** command is useful for debugging when configuring the phone proxy instance.

Examples

The following example shows the use of the **show ctl-file** command to show general information about the CTL file:

```
hostname# show ctl-file disk0:/ctlfile.tlv
Total Number of Records: 1
CTL Record Number 1
  Subject Name:
    serialNumber=JMX1215L2TX+hostname=ciscoasa
  Issuer Name:
    serialNumber=JMX1215L2TX+hostname=ciscoasa
  Function:
    cucm
  IP Address:
    192.168.52.102
  Associated Trustpoint:
    cucm_primary
```

The following example shows the use of the **show ctl-file** command to show detailed information about the CTL file:

```
hostname# show ctl-file disk0:/ctlfile.tlv parsed
TAG 0x01: Version: Maj 1, Min 2
TAG 0x02: Header Len: Len 288
TAG 0x03: Signer ID: Len 103
TAG 0x04: Signer Name: Len 45 Name: <cn=_internal_myctl_SAST_0,ou=STG,o=Cisco Inc>
TAG 0x05: Cert SN: Len 4 SN: c43c9048
TAG 0x06: CA Name: Len 45 Name: <cn=_internal_myctl_SAST_0,ou=STG,o=Cisco Inc>
TAG 0x07: Signature: Len 15
TAG 0x08: Digest Alg: Len 1 Name: SHA-1
TAG 0x09: Sig Alg Info: Len 8
TAG 0x0A: Sig Alg: Len 1 Name: RSA
TAG 0x0B: Modulus: Len 1 Name: 1024
TAG 0x0C: Sig Block: Len 128 Signature:
521debcf b7a77ea8 94eba5f7 f3c8b0d8 3337a9fa 267cela7 202b2c8b 2ac980d3
9608f64d e7cd82df e205e5bf 74ald9c4 fae20f90 f3d2746a e90f439e ef93fca7
d4925551 72daa414 2c55f249 ef7e6dc2 bcb9f9b5 39be8238 5011eecb ce37e4d1
866e6550 6779c3fd 25c8bab0 6e9be32c 7f79fe34 5575e3af ea039145 45ce3158

TAG 0x0E: File Name: Len 12 Name: <CTLFile.tlv>
TAG 0x0F: Timestamp: Len 4 Timestamp: 48903cc6

### CTL RECORD No. 1 ###
TAG 0x01: Rcd Len: Len 731
TAG 0x03: Sub Name: Len 43 Sub Name: <serialNumber=JMX1215L2TX+hostname=ciscoasa>
TAG 0x04: Function: Len 2 Func: CCM
TAG 0x05: Cert Issuer: Len 43 Issuer Name: <serialNumber=JMX1215L2TX+hostname=ciscoasa>
TAG 0x06: Cert SN: Len 4 Cert SN: 15379048
TAG 0x07: Pub Key: Len 140 Pub Key:
30818902 818100ad a752b4e6 89769a49 13115e52 1209b3ef 96a179af 728c29d7
af7fed4e c759d0ea cebd7587 dd4f7c4c 322da86b 3a677c08 ce39ce60 2525f6d2
50fe87cf 2aea60a5 690ec985 10706e5a 30ad26db e6fdb243 159758ed bb487525
f901ef4a 658445de 29981546 3867d2d1 ce519ee4 62c7be32 51037c3c 751c0ad6
040bedbb 3e984502 03010001
TAG 0x09: Cert: Len 469 X.509v3 Cert:
308201d1 3082013a a0030201 02020415 37904830 0d06092a 864886f7 0d010104
0500302d 312b3012 06035504 05130b4a 4d583132 31354c32 54583015 06092a86
4886f70d 01090216 08636973 636f6173 61301e17 0d303830 37333030 39343033
375a170d 31383037 32383039 34303337 5a302d31 2b301206 03550405 130b4a4d
58313231 354c3254 58301506 092a8648 86f70d01 09021608 63697363 6f617361
30819f30 0d06092a 864886f7 0d010101 05000381 8d003081 89028181 00ada752
b4e68976 9a491311 5e521209 b3ef96a1 79af728c 29d7af7f ed4ec759 d0eacebd
7587dd4f 7c4c322d a86b3a67 7c08ce39 ce602525 f6d250fe 87cf2aea 60a5690e
c9851070 6e5a30ad 26dbe6fd b2431597 58edbb48 7525f901 ef4a6584 45de2998
15463867 d2d1ce51 9ee462c7 be325103 7c3c751c 0ad6040b edbb3e98 45020301
0001300d 06092a86 4886f70d 01010405 00038181 005d82b7 ac45dbf8 bd911d4d
a330454a a2784a4b 5ef898b1 482e0bbf 4a86ed86 9019820b 00e80361 fd7b2518
9efa746c b98b1e23 fcc0793c de48de6d 6b1a4998 cd6f4e66 ba661d3a d200739a
ae679c7c 94f550fb a6381b94 1eae389e a9ec4b11 30ba31f3 33cd184e 25647174
ce00231d 102d5db3 c9c111a6 df37eb43 66f3d2d5 46
TAG 0x0A: IP Addr: Len 4 IP Addr: 192.168.52.102
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ctl-file (global)	Specifies the CTL instance to create for the phone proxy or parses the CTL file stored in Flash memory.
ctl-file (phone-proxy)	Specifies the CTL instance to use when configuring the phone proxy.
phone proxy	Configures the Phone Proxy instance.

show curpriv

To display the current user privileges, use the **show curpriv** command:

show curpriv

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default behaviors 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	•	•	—	—	•
Privileged EXEC	•	•	—	—	•
User EXEC	•	•	—	—	•

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	Modified to conform to CLI guidelines.

Usage Guidelines

The **show curpriv** command displays the current privilege level. Lower privilege level numbers indicate lower privilege levels.

Examples

These examples show output from the **show curpriv** command when a user named enable_15 is at different privilege levels. The username indicates the name that the user entered when the user logged in, P_PRIV indicates that the user has entered the **enable** command, and P_CONF indicates that the user has entered the **config terminal** command.

```
hostname(config)# show curpriv
Username : enable_15
Current privilege level : 15
Current Mode/s : P_PRIV P_CONF
hostname(config)# exit
```

```
hostname(config)# show curpriv
Username : enable_15
Current privilege level : 15
Current Mode/s : P_PRIV
hostname(config)# exit
```

```
hostname(config)# show curpriv
Username : enable_1
Current privilege level : 1
Current Mode/s : P_UNPR
hostname(config)#
```

The following is a known behavior. When you are in enable mode then enter disable mode the initial logged in username is replaced with enable_1 as shown in the example below:

```
hostname(config)# show curpriv
Username : enable_15
Current privilege level : 15
Current Mode/s : P_PRIV P_CONF
asa2(config)# disable
asa2> show curpriv
Username : enable_1
Current privilege level : 1
Current Mode/s : P_UNPR
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure privilege	Remove privilege command statements from the configuration.
show running-config privilege	Display privilege levels for commands.

