acl-netmask-convert through application-access hide-details Commands

acl-netmask-convert

To specify how the ASA treats netmasks received in a downloadable ACL from a RADIUS server that is accessed by using the **aaa-server host** command, use the **acl-netmask-convert** command in aaa-server host configuration mode . To remove the specified behavior for the ASA, use the **no** form of this command.

acl-netmask-convert {**auto-detect** | **standard** | **wildcard**}

no acl-netmask-convert

Syntax Description

auto-detect	Specifies that the ASA should attempt to determine the type of netmask expression used. If the ASA detects a wildcard netmask expression, it converts it to a standard netmask expression. See “Usage Guidelines” for more information about this keyword.
standard	Specifies that the ASA assumes downloadable ACLs received from the RADIUS server contain only standard netmask expressions. No translation from wildcard netmask expressions is performed.
wildcard	Specifies that the ASA assumes downloadable ACLs received from the RADIUS server contain only wildcard netmask expressions and converts them all to standard netmask expressions when the ACLs are downloaded.

Defaults

By default, no conversion from wildcard netmask expressions is performed.

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**
Aaa-server-host configuration	•	•	•	•	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(4)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **acl-netmask-convert** command with the wildcard or auto-detect keywords when a RADIUS server provides downloadable ACLs that contain netmasks in wildcard format. The ASA expects downloadable ACLs to contain standard netmask expressions whereas Cisco VPN 3000 series concentrators expect downloadable ACLs to contain wildcard netmask expressions, which are the reverse of a standard netmas expression. A wildcard mask has ones in bit positions to ignore, zeros in bit positions to match.The **acl-netmask-convert** command helps minimize the effects of these differences upon how you configure downloadable ACLs on your RADIUS servers.

The **auto-detect** keyword is helpful when you are uncertain how the RADIUS server is configured; however, wildcard netmask expressions with "holes" in them cannot be unambiguously detected and converted. For example, the wildcard netmask 0.0.255.0 permits anything in the third octet and can be used validly on Cisco VPN 3000 series concentrators, but the ASA may not detect this expression as a wildcard netmask.

Examples

The following example configures a RADIUS AAA server named "srvgrp1" on host "192.168.3.4", enables conversion of downloadable ACL netmasks, sets a timeout of 9 seconds, sets a retry-interval of 7 seconds, and configures authentication port 1650:

```
hostname(config)# aaa-server svrgrp1 protocol radius
hostname(config-aaa-server-group)# aaa-server svrgrp1 host 192.168.3.4
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# acl-netmask-convert wildcard
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# timeout 9
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# retry-interval 7
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# authentication-port 1650
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# exit
hostname(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa authentication	Enables or disables LOCAL, TACACS+, or RADIUS user authentication, on a server designated by the **aaa-server** command, or ASDM user authentication.
aaa-server host	Enters aaa-server host configuration mode, so you can configure AAA server parameters that are host-specific.
clear configure aaa-server	Removes all AAA command statements from the configuration.
show running-config aaa-server	Displays AAA server statistics for all AAA servers, for a particular server group, for a particular server within a particular group, or for a particular protocol.

action

To either apply access policies to a session or teminate the session, use the **action** command in dynamic-access-policy-record configuration mode. To reset the session to apply an access policy to a session, use the **no** form of the command.

action {continue | terminate}

no action {continue | terminate}

Syntax Description

continue	Applies the access policies to the session.
terminate	Terminates the connection.

Defaults

The default value is continue.

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**
Dynamic-access-policy-record configuration	•	•	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **continue** keyword to apply the access policies to the session in all of the selected DAP records. Use the **terminate** keyword to terminate the connection in any of the selected DAP records.

Examples

The following example shows how to terminate a session for the DAP policy Finance:

```
hostname (config)# config-dynamic-access-policy-record Finance
hostname(config-dynamic-access-policy-record)# action terminate
hostname(config-dynamic-access-policy-record)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dynamic-access-policy-record	Creates a DAP record.
show running-config dynamic-access-policy-record [*name*]	Displays the running configuration for all DAP records, or for the named DAP record.

action-uri

To specify a web server URI to receive a username and password for single sign-on (SSO) authentication, use the **action-uri** command in aaa-server-host configuration mode. To reset the URI parameter value, use the **no** form of the command.

action-uri *string*

no action-uri

Note To configure SSO with the HTTP protocol correctly, you must have a thorough working knowledge of authentication and HTTP protocol exchanges.

Syntax Description

string	The URI for an authentication program. You can enter it on multiple lines. The maximum number of characters for each line is 255. The maximum number of characters for the complete URI is 2048 characters.

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
Aaa-server-host configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This is an SSO with HTTP Forms command. A URI or Uniform Resource Identifier is a compact string of characters that identifies a point of content on the Internet, whether it be a page of text, a video or sound clip, a still or animated image, or a software program. The most common form of URI is the web page address, which is a particular form or subset of URI called a URL.

The WebVPN server of the ASA can use a POST request to submit an SSO authentication request to an authenticating web server. To accomplish this, configure the ASA to pass a username and a password to an action URI on an authenticating web server using an HTTP POST request. The **action-uri** command specifies the location and name of the authentication program on the web server to which the ASA sends the POST request.

You can discover the action URI on the authenticating web server by connecting to the web server login page directly with a browser. The URL of the login web page displayed in your browser is the action URI for the authenticating web server.

For ease of entry, you can enter URIs on multiple, sequential lines. The ASA then concatenates the lines into the URI as you enter them. While the maximum characters per action-uri line is 255 characters, you can enter fewer characters on each line.

Note Any question mark in the string must be preceded by a CTRL-v escape sequence.

Examples

The following example specifies the URI on www.example.com:

http://www.example.com/auth/index.html/appdir/authc/forms/MCOlogin.fcc?TYPE=33554433&REALMOID=06-000a1311-a828-1185-ab41-8333b16a0008&GUID=&SMAUTHREASON=0&METHOD=GET&SMAGENTNAME=SM5FZmjnk3DRNwNjk2KcqVCFbIrNT9%2bJ0H0KPshFtg6rB1UV2PxkHqLw%3d%3d&TARGET=https%3A%2F%2Fauth.example.com

```
hostname(config)# aaa-server testgrp1 host www.example.com
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# action-uri http://www.example.com/auth/index.htm
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# action-uri l/appdir/authc/forms/MCOlogin.fcc?TYP
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# action-uri 554433&REALMOID=06-000a1311-a828-1185
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# action-uri -ab41-8333b16a0008&GUID=&SMAUTHREASON
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# action-uri =0&METHOD=GET&SMAGENTNAME=$SM$5FZmjnk
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# action-uri 3DRNwNjk2KcqVCFbIrNT9%2bJ0H0KPshFtg6r
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# action-uri B1UV2PxkHqLw%3d%3d&TARGET=https%3A%2F
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# action-uri %2Fauth.example.com
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)#
```

Note You must include the hostname and protocol in the action URI. In the preceding example, these are included in http://www.example.com at the start of the URI.

Related Commands

Command	Description
auth-cookie-name	Specifies a name for the authentication cookie.
hidden-parameter	Creates hidden parameters for exchange with the SSO server.
password-parameter	Specifies the name of the HTTP POST request parameter in which a user password must be submitted for SSO authentication.
start-url	Specifies the URL at which to retrieve a pre-login cookie.
user-parameter	Specifies the name of the HTTP POST request parameter in which a username must be submitted for SSO authentication.

activation-key

To enter a license activation key on the ASA, use the **activation-key** command in privileged EXEC mode.

activation-key [**noconfirm**] *activation_key* [**activate** | **deactivate**]

Syntax Description

activate	Activates a time-based activation key. **activate** is the default value. The last time-based key that you activate for a given feature is the active one.
activation_key	Applies an activation key to the ASA. The *activation_key* is a five-element hexadecimal string with one space between each element. The leading 0x specifier is optional; all values are assumed to be hexadecimal. You can install one permanent key, and multiple time-based keys. If you enter a new permanent key, it overwrites the already installed one.
deactivate	Deactivates a time-based activation key. The activation key is still installed on the ASA when you deactivate it, and you can activate it later using the **activate** keyword. If you enter a key for the first time, and specify **deactivate**, then the key is installed on the ASA in an inactive state.
noconfirm	(Optional) Enters an activation key without prompting you for confirmation.

Defaults

By default, your ASA ships with a license already installed. This license might be the Base License, to which you want to add more licenses, or it might already have all of your licenses installed, depending on what you ordered and what your vendor installed for you. See the **show activation-key** command to determine which licenses you have installed.

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
7.0(5)	Increased the following limits: • ASA5510 Base license connections from 32000 to 5000; VLANs from 0 to 10. • ASA5510 Security Plus license connections from 64000 to 130000; VLANs from 10 to 25. • ASA5520 connections from 130000 to 280000; VLANs from 25 to 100. • ASA5540 connections from 280000 to 400000; VLANs from 100 to 200.
7.1(1)	SSL VPN licenses were introduced.
7.2(1)	A 5000-user SSL VPN license was introduced for the ASA 5550 and above.
7.2(2)	• The maximum number of VLANs for the Security Plus license on the ASA 5505 ASA was increased from 5 (3 fully functional; 1 failover; one restricted to a backup interface) to 20 fully functional interfaces. In addition, the number of trunk ports was increased from 1 to 8. • VLAN limits were increased for the ASA 5510 (from 10 to 50 for the Base license, and from 25 to 100 for the Security Plus license), the ASA 5520 (from 100 to 150), and the ASA 5550 (from 200 to 250).
7.2(3)	The ASA 5510 supports GE (Gigabit Ethernet) for port 0 and 1 with the Security Plus license. If you upgrade the license from Base to Security Plus, the capacity of the external Ethernet0/0 and Ethernet0/1 ports increases from the original FE (Fast Ethernet) (100 Mbps) to GE (1000 Mbps). The interface names will remain Ethernet 0/0 and Ethernet 0/1. Use the **speed** command to change the speed on the interface and use the **show interface** command to see what speed is currently configured for each interface.
8.0(2)	• The Advanced Endpoint Assessment license was introduced. • VPN load balancing is supported on the ASA 5510 Security Plus license.
8.0(3)	The AnyConnect for Mobile license was introduced.
8.0(4)/8.1(2)	Support for time-based licenses was introduced.
8.1(2)	The number of VLANs supported on the ASA 5580 increased from 100 to 250.
8.0(4)	The UC Proxy sessions license was introduced.
8.2(1)	• The Botnet Traffic Filter license was introduced. • The AnyConnect Essentials License was introduced. By default, the ASA uses the AnyConnect Essentials license, but you can disable it to use other licenses by using the **no anyconnect-essentials** command. • Shared licenses for SSL VPN were introduced.
8.2(2)	The Mobility Proxy no longer requires the UC Proxy license.

Release	Modification
8.3(1)	• Failover licenses no longer need to be identical on each unit. The license used for both units is the combined license from the primary and secondary units. • Time-based licenses are stackable. • The IME license was introduced. • You can install multiple time-based licenses, and have one license per feature active at a time. • You can activate or deactivate time-based licenses using **activate** or **deactivate** keywords.
8.4(1)	• For the ASA 5550 and ASA 5585-X with SSP-10, the maximum number of contexts was increased from 50 to 100. For the ASA 5580 and 5585-X with SSP-20 and higher, the maximum was increased from 50 to 250. • For the ASA 5580 and 5585-X, the maximum number of VLANs was increased from 250 to 1024. • We increased the firewall connection limits: – ASA 5580-20—1,000 K to 2,000 K. – ASA 5580-40—2,000 K to 4,000 K. – ASA 5585-X with SSP-10: 750 K to 1,000 K – ASA 5585-X with SSP-20: 1,000 K to 2,000 K – ASA 5585-X with SSP-40: 2,000 K to 4,000 K – ASA 5585-X with SSP-60: 2,000 K to 10,000 K • For the ASA 5580, the AnyConnect VPN session limit was increased from 5,000 to 10,000. • For the ASA 5580, the other VPN session limit was increased from 5,000 to 10,000. • IPsec remote access VPN using IKEv2 was added to the AnyConnect Essentials and AnyConnect Premium licenses. • Site-to-site sessions were added to the Other VPN license (formerly IPsec VPN). • For models available with No Payload Encryption (for example, the ASA 5585-X), the ASA software disables Unified Communications and VPN features, making the ASA available for export to certain countries.

Usage Guidelines

Obtaining an Activation Key

To obtain an activation key, you need a Product Authorization Key, which you can purchase from your Cisco account representative. You need to purchase a separate Product Activation Key for each feature license. For example, if you have the Base License, you can purchase separate keys for Advanced Endpoint Assessment and for additional SSL VPN sessions.

After obtaining the Product Authorization Keys, register them on Cisco.com at one of the following URLs.

- If you are a registered user of Cisco.com, go to the following website:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/license
- If you are not a registered user of Cisco.com, go to the following website:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/license/public

Context Mode Guidelines

- In multiple context mode, apply the activation key in the system execution space.
- Shared licenses are not supported in multiple context mode.

Failover Guidelines

- Shared licenses are not supported in Active/Active mode.
- Failover units do not require the same license on each unit.

  Older versions of ASA software required that the licenses match on each unit. Starting with Version 8.3(1), you no longer need to install identical licenses. Typically, you buy a license only for the primary unit; for Active/Standby failover, the secondary unit inherits the primary license when it becomes active. If you have licenses on both units, they combine into a single running failover cluster license.
- For the ASA 5505 and 5510, both units require the Security Plus license; the Base license does not support failover, so you cannot enable failover on a standby unit that only has the Base license.

Upgrade and Downgrade Guidelines

Your activation key remains compatible if you upgrade to the latest version from any previous version. However, you might have issues if you want to maintain downgrade capability:

- Downgrading to Version 8.1 or earlier—After you upgrade, if you activate additional feature licenses that were introduced *before 8.2*, then the activation key continues to be compatible with earlier versions if you downgrade. However if you activate feature licenses that were introduced in *8.2 or later*, then the activation key is not backwards compatible. If you have an incompatible license key, then see the following guidelines:
  - If you previously entered an activation key in an earlier version, then the ASA uses that key (without any of the new licenses you activated in Version 8.2 or later).
  - If you have a new system and do not have an earlier activation key, then you need to request a new activation key compatible with the earlier version.
- Downgrading to Version 8.2 or earlier—Version 8.3 introduced more robust time-based key usage as well as failover license changes:
  - If you have more than one time-based activation key active, when you downgrade, only the most recently activated time-based key can be active. Any other keys are made inactive.
  - If you have mismatched licenses on a failover pair, then downgrading will disable failover. Even if the keys are matching, the license used will no longer be a combined license.

Additional Guidelines and Limitations

- The activation key is not stored in your configuration file; it is stored as a hidden file in flash memory.

- The activation key is tied to the serial number of the device. Feature licenses cannot be transferred between devices (except in the case of a hardware failure). If you have to replace your device due to a hardware failure, contact the Cisco Licensing Team to have your existing license transferred to the new serial number. The Cisco Licensing Team will ask for the Product Authorization Key reference number and existing serial number.
- Once purchased, you cannot return a license for a refund or for an upgraded license.
- Although you can activate all license types, some features are incompatible with each other; for example, multiple context mode and VPN. In the case of the AnyConnect Essentials license, the license is incompatible with the following licenses: full SSL VPN license, shared SSL VPN license, and Advanced Endpoint Assessment license. By default, the AnyConnect Essentials license is used instead of the above licenses, but you can disable the AnyConnect Essentials license in the configuration to restore use of the other licenses using the **no anyconnect-essentials** command.
- Some permanent licenses require you to reload the ASA after you activate them. Table 2-1 lists the licenses that require reloading.

Table 2-1 Permanent License Reloading Requirements

Model	License Action Requiring Reload
ASA 5505 and ASA 5510	Changing between the Base and Security Plus license.
All models	Changing the Encryption license.
All models	Downgrading any permanent license (for example, going from 10 contexts to 2 contexts).

Examples

The following example shows how to change the activation key on the ASA:

```
hostname# activation-key 0xd11b3d48 0xa80a4c0a 0x48e0fd1c 0xb0443480 0x843fc490
```

The following is sample output from the **activation-key** command that shows output for failover when the new activation key is different than the old activation key:

```
hostname# activation-key 0xyadayada 0xyadayada 0xyadayada 0xyadayada 0xyadayada

Validating activation key. This may take a few minutes...
The following features available in the running permanent activation key are NOT available
in the new activation key:
Failover is different.
   running permanent activation key: Restricted (R)
   new activation key: Unrestricted (UR)
WARNING: The running activation key was not updated with the requested key.
Proceed with updating flash activation key? [y]
Flash permanent activation key was updated with the requested key.
```

The following is sample output from a license file:

```
Serial Number Entered: 123456789ja
Number of Virtual Firewalls Selected: 10
Formula One device: ASA 5520

Failover                        : Enabled
VPN-DES                         : Enabled
VPN-3DES-AES                    : Enabled
Security Contexts               : 10
GTP/GPRS                        : Disabled
SSL VPN Peers                   : Default
```

```
Total VPN Peers                : 750
Advanced Endpoint Assessment   : Disabled
AnyConnect for Mobile          : Enabled
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone : Disabled
Shared License                 : Disabled
UC Phone Proxy Sessions        : Default
Total UC Proxy Sessions        : Default
AnyConnect Essentials          : Disabled
Botnet Traffic Filter          : Disabled
Intercompany Media Engine      : Enabled

----------------------------------------
THE FOLLOWING ACTIVATION KEY IS VALID FOR:
ASA SOFTWARE RELEASE 8.2+ ONLY.

Platform = asa

123456789JA:yadayda1 yadayda1 yadayda1 yadayda1 yadayda1
----------------------------------------
THE FOLLOWING ACTIVATION KEY IS VALID FOR:
ALL ASA SOFTWARE RELEASES, BUT EXCLUDES ANY
8.2+ FEATURES FOR BACKWARDS COMPATIBILITY.

Platform = asa

123456789JA:yadayda2 yadayda2 yadayda2 yadayda2 yadayda2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect-essentials	Enables or disables the Anyconnect Essentials license.
show activation-key	Shows the activation key.
show version	Shows the software version and activation key.

activex-relay

To incorporate applications that need ActiveX over the clientless portal, use the **activex-relay** command in group-policy webvpn configuration mode or username webvpn configuration mode. To inherit the **activex-relay** command from the default group policy, use the **no** form of this command.

activex-relay {**enable** | **disable**}

no activex-relay

Syntax Description

enable	Enables ActiveX on WebVPN sessions.
disable	Disables ActiveX on WebVPN sessions.

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group-policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **activex-relay enable** command to let users launch ActiveX from the WebVPN browser for any HTML content that has the object tags (such as images, audio, videos, JAVA applets, ActiveX, PDF, or flash). These applications use the WebVPN session to download and upload ActiveX controls. The ActiveX relay remains in force until the WebVPN session closes. If you plan to use something like Microsoft OWA 2007, you should disable ActiveX.

Note Because they have the same functionality, the **activex-relay enable** command generates smart tunnel logs even if smart tunnel is disabled.

The following example enables ActiveX controls on WebVPN sessions associated with a given group policy:

```
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# activex-relay enable
```

The following example disables ActiveX controls on WebVPN sessions associated with a given username:

```
hostname(config-username-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-username-webvpn)# activex-relay disable
```

ad-agent-mode

To enables the AD Agent mode so that you can configure the Active Directory Agent for the Cisco Identify Firewall instance, use the **ad-agent-mode** command in global configuration mode.

ad-agent-mode

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
Global configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.4(2)	The command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To configure the Active Directory Agent for the Identity Firewall, you must enter the **ad-agent-mode** command, which is a submode of the **aaa-server** command. Entering the **ad-agent-mode** command enters the aaa server group configuration mode.

Periodically or on-demand, the AD Agent monitors the Active Directory server security event log file via WMI for user login and logoff events. The AD Agent maintains a cache of user ID and IP address mappings. and notifies the ASA of changes.

Configure the primary and secondary AD Agents for the AD Agent Server Group. When the ASA detects that the primary AD Agent is not responding and a secondary agent is specified, the ASA switches to the secondary AD Agent. The Active Directory server for the AD agent uses RADIUS as the communication protocol; therefore, you should specify a key attribute for the shared secret between the ASA and AD Agent.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable **ad-agent-mode** while configuring the Active Directory Agent for the Identity Firewall:

```
hostname(config)# aaa-server adagent protocol radius
hostname(config)# ad-agent-mode
hostname(config-aaa-server-group)# aaa-server adagent (inside) host 192.168.1.101
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# key mysecret
hostname(config-aaa-server-hostkey)# user-identity ad-agent aaa-server adagent
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# test aaa-server ad-agent
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa-server	Creates a AAA server group and configures AAA server parameters that are group-specific and common to all group hosts.
clear configure user-identity	Clears the configuration for the Identity Firewall feature.

address (dynamic-filter blacklist or whitelist)

To add an IP address to the Botnet Traffic Filter blacklist or whitelist, use the **address** command in dynamic-filter blacklist or whitelist configuration mode. To remove the address, use the **no** form of this command.

address *ip_address mask*

no address *ip_address mask*

Syntax Description

ip_address	Adds an IP address to the blacklist.
mask	Defines the subnet mask for the IP address. The *mask* can be for a single host or for a subnet.

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**
Dynamic-filter blacklist or whitelist configuration	•	•	•	•	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The static database lets you augment the dynamic database with domain names or IP addresses that you want to whitelist or blacklist. After you enter the dynamic-filter whitelist or blacklist configuration mode, you can manually enter domain names or IP addresses (host or subnet) that you want to tag as good names in a whitelist or bad names in a blacklist using the **address** and **name** commands.

You can enter this command multiple times for multiple entries. You can add up to 1000 blacklist and 1000 whitelist entries.

Examples

The following example creates entries for the blacklist and whitelist:

```
hostname(config)# dynamic-filter blacklist
hostname(config-llist)# name bad1.example.com
hostname(config-llist)# name bad2.example.com
hostname(config-llist)# address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
hostname(config-llist)# dynamic-filter whitelist
hostname(config-llist)# name good.example.com
hostname(config-llist)# name great.example.com
```

```
hostname(config-llist)# name awesome.example.com
hostname(config-llist)# address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure dynamic-filter	Clears the running Botnet Traffic Filter configuration.
clear dynamic-filter dns-snoop	Clears Botnet Traffic Filter DNS snooping data.
clear dynamic-filter reports	Clears Botnet Traffic filter report data.
clear dynamic-filter statistics	Clears Botnet Traffic filter statistics.
dns domain-lookup	Enables the ASA 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 ASA.
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 asp table dynamic-filter	Shows the Botnet Traffic Filter rules that are installed in the accelerated security path.
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 summary, or with the **detail** keyword, the 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 greylist.
show dynamic-filter updater-client	Shows information about the updater server, including the server IP address, the next time the ASA will connect with the server, and the database version last installed.
show running-config dynamic-filter	Shows the Botnet Traffic Filter running configuration.

address (media-termination)

To specify the address for a media termination instance to use for media connections to the Phone Proxy feature, use the **address** command in the media-termination configuration mode. To remove the address from the media termination configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

address *ip_address* [**interface** *intf_name*]

no address *ip_address* [**interface** *intf_name*]

Syntax Description

interface *intf_name*	Specifies the name of the interface for which the media termination address is used. Only one media-termination address can be configured per interface.
ip_address	Specifies the IP address to use for the media termination instance.

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**
Media-termination configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(1)	The command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The ASA must have IP addresses for media termination that meet the following criteria:

- For the media termination instance, you can configure a global media-termination address for all interfaces or configure a media-termination address for different interfaces. However, you cannot use a global media-termination address and media-termination addresses configured for each interface at the same time.
- If you configure a media termination address for multiple interfaces, you must configure an address on each interface that the ASA uses when communicating with IP phones.
- The IP addresses are publicly routable addresses that are unused IP addresses within the address range on that interface.

See the CLI configuration guide for the complete list of prerequisites that you must follow when creating the media termination instance and configuring the media termination addresses.

Examples

The following example shows the use of the media-termination address command to specify the IP address to use for media connections:

```
hostname(config)# media-termination mediaterm1
hostname(config-media-termination)# address 192.0.2.25 interface inside
hostname(config-media-termination)# address 10.10.0.25 interface outside
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
phone-proxy	Configures the Phone Proxy instance.
media-termination	Configures the media termination instance to apply to a Phone Proxy instance.

address-pool (tunnel-group general attributes mode)

To specify a list of address pools for allocating addresses to remote clients, use the **address-pool** command in tunnel-group general-attributes configuration mode. To eliminate address pools, use the **no** form of this command.

address-pool [(*interface name*)] *address_pool1* [...*address_pool6*]

no address-pool [(*interface name*)] *address_pool1* [...*address_pool6*]

Syntax Description

address_pool	Specifies the name of the address pool configured with the **ip local pool** command. You can specify up to 6 local address pools.
interface name	(Optional) Specifies the interface to be used for the address pool.

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**
Tunnel-group general-attributes configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can enter multiples of each of these commands, one per interface. If an interface is not specified, then the command specifies the default for all interfaces that are not explicitly referenced.

The address-pools settings in the group-policy **address-pools** command override the local pool settings in the tunnel group **address-pool** command.

The order in which you specify the pools is significant. The ASA allocates addresses from these pools in the order in which the pools appear in this command.

Examples

The following example entered in config-tunnel-general configuration mode, specifies a list of address pools for allocating addresses to remote clients for an IPsec remote-access tunnel group test:

```
hostname(config)# tunnel-group test type remote-access
hostname(config)# tunnel-group test general
hostname(config-tunnel-general)# address-pool (inside) addrpool1 addrpool2 addrpool3
hostname(config-tunnel-general)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip local pool	Configures IP address pools to be used for VPN remote-access tunnels.
clear configure tunnel-group	Clears all configured tunnel groups.
show running-config tunnel-group	Shows the tunnel group configuration for all tunnel groups or for a particular tunnel group.
tunnel-group-map default-group	Associates the certificate map entries created using the **crypto ca certificate map** command with tunnel groups.

address-pools (group-policy attributes configuration mode)

To specify a list of address pools for allocating addresses to remote clients, use the **address-pools** command in group-policy attributes configuration mode. To remove the attribute from the group policy and enable inheritance from other sources of group policy, use the **no** form of this command.

address-pools value *address_pool1* [*...address_pool6*]

no address-pools value *address_pool1* [*...address_pool6*]

address-pools none

no address-pools none

Syntax Description

address_pool	Specifies the name of the address pool configured with the **ip local pool** command. You can specify up to 6 local address pools.
none	Specifies that no address pools are configured and disables inheritance from other sources of group policy.
value	Specifies a list of up to 6 address pools from which to assign addresses.

Defaults

By default, the address pool attribute allows inheritance.

Command Modes

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

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

Command History

Release	Modification
7.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The address pools settings in this command override the local pool settings in the group. You can specify a list of up to six local address pools to use for local address allocation.

The order in which you specify the pools is significant. The ASA allocates addresses from these pools in the order in which the pools appear in this command.

The command **address-pools none** disables this attribute from being inherited from other sources of policy, such as the DefaultGrpPolicy. The command **no address pools none** removes the **address-pools none** command from the configuration, restoring the default value, which is to allow inheritance.

Examples

The following example entered in config-general configuration mode, configures pool_1 and pool_20 as lists of address pools to use for allocating addresses to remote clients for GroupPolicy1:

```
hostname(config)# ip local pool pool_1 192.168.10.1-192.168.10.100 mask 255.255.0.0
hostname(config)# ip local pool pool_20 192.168.20.1-192.168.20.200 mask 255.255.0.0
hostname(config)# group-policy GroupPolicy1 attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# address-pools value pool_1 pool_20
hostname(config-group-policy)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip local pool	Configures IP address pools to be used for VPN group policies.
clear configure group-policy	Clears all configured group policies.
show running-config group-policy	Shows the configuration for all group policies or for a particular group policy.

admin-context

To set the admin context for the system configuration, use the **admin-context** command in global configuration mode.

admin-context *name*

Syntax Description

name	Sets the name as a string up to 32 characters long. If you have not defined any contexts yet, then first specify the admin context name with this command. Then, the first context you add using the **context** command must be the specified admin context name. This name is case sensitive, so you can have two contexts named "customerA" and "CustomerA," for example. You can use letters, digits, or hyphens, but you cannot start or end the name with a hyphen. "System" or "Null" (in upper or lowercase letters) are reserved names, and cannot be used.

Defaults

For a new ASA in multiple context mode, the admin context is called "admin."

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
Global configuration	•	•	—	—	•

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can set any context to be the admin context, as long as the context configuration resides on the internal flash memory.

You cannot remove the current admin context, unless you remove all contexts using the **clear configure context** command.

The system configuration does not include any network interfaces or network settings for itself; rather, when the system needs to access network resources (such as downloading the ASA software or allowing remote management for an administrator), it uses one of the contexts that is designated as the admin context.

Examples

The following example sets the admin context to be "administrator":

```
hostname(config)# admin-context administrator
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure context	Removes all contexts from the system configuration.
context	Configures a context in the system configuration and enters context configuration mode.
show admin-context	Shows the current admin context name.

allocate-interface

To allocate interfaces to a security context, use the **allocate-interface** command in context configuration mode. To remove an interface from a context, use the **no** form of this command.

allocate-interface *physical_interface* [*map_name*] [**visible** | **invisible**]

no allocate-interface *physical_interface*

allocate-interface *physical_interface*.*subinterface*[-*physical_interface*.*subinterface*] [*map_name*[-*map_name*]] [**visible** | **invisible**]

no allocate-interface *physical_interface*.*subinterface*[-*physical_interface*.*subinterface*]

Syntax Description

invisible	(Default) Allows context users to only see the mapped name (if configured) in the **show interface** command.

map_name	(Optional) Sets a mapped name.
	The *map_name* is an alphanumeric alias for the interface that can be used within the context instead of the interface ID. If you do not specify a mapped name, the interface ID is used within the context. For security purposes, you might not want the context administrator to know which interfaces are being used by the context.
	A mapped name must start with a letter, end with a letter or digit, and have as interior characters only letters, digits, or an underscore. For example, you can use the following names:
	`int0`
	`inta`
	`int_0`
	For subinterfaces, you can specify a range of mapped names.
	See the "Usage Guidelines" section for more information about ranges.

physical_interface	Sets the interface ID, such as **gigabitethernet0/1**. See the **interface** command for accepted values. Do not include a space between the interface type and the port number.
subinterface	Sets the subinterface number. You can identify a range of subinterfaces.
visible	(Optional) Allows context users to see physical interface properties in the **show interface** command even if you set a mapped name.

Defaults

The interface ID is invisible in the **show interface** command output by default if you set a mapped name.

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
Context configuration	•	•	—	—	•

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can enter this command multiple times to specify different ranges. To change the mapped name or visible setting, reenter the command for a given interface ID, and set the new values; you do not need to enter the **no allocate-interface** command and start over. If you remove the **allocate-interface** command, the ASA removes any interface-related configuration in the context.

Transparent firewall mode allows only two interfaces to pass through traffic; however, on the ASA , you can use the dedicated management interface, Management 0/0, (either the physical interface or a subinterface) as a third interface for management traffic.

Note The management interface for transparent mode does not flood a packet out the interface when that packet is not in the MAC address table.

You can assign the same interfaces to multiple contexts in routed mode, if desired. Transparent mode does not allow shared interfaces.

If you specify a range of subinterfaces, you can specify a matching range of mapped names. Follow these guidelines for ranges:

- The mapped name must consist of an alphabetic portion followed by a numeric portion. The alphabetic portion of the mapped name must match for both ends of the range. For example, enter the following range:

  ```
  int0-int10
  ```

  If you enter **gigabitethernet0/1.1-gigabitethernet0/1.5 happy1-sad5**, for example, the command fails.

- The numeric portion of the mapped name must include the same quantity of numbers as the subinterface range. For example, both ranges include 100 interfaces:

  ```
  gigabitethernet0/0.100-gigabitethernet0/0.199 int1-int100
  ```

  If you enter **gigabitethernet0/0.100-gigabitethernet0/0.199 int1-int15**, for example, the command fails.

Examples

The following example shows gigabitethernet0/1.100, gigabitethernet0/1.200, and gigabitethernet0/2.300 through gigabitethernet0/1.305 assigned to the context. The mapped names are int1 through int8.

```
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.100 int1
```

```
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.200 int2
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/2.300-gigabitethernet0/2.305
int3-int8
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
context	Creates a security context in the system configuration and enters context configuration mode.
interface	Configures an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
show context	Shows a list of contexts (system execution space) or information about the current context.
show interface	Displays the runtime status and statistics of interfaces.
vlan	Assigns a VLAN ID to a subinterface.

allocate-ips

To allocate an IPS virtual sensor to a security context if you have the AIP SSM installed, use the **allocate-ips** command in context configuration mode. To remove a virtual sensor from a context, use the **no** form of this command.

allocate-ips *sensor_name* [*mapped_name*] [**default**]

no allocate-ips *sensor_name* [*mapped_name*] [**default**]

Syntax Description

default	(Optional) Sets one sensor per context as the default sensor; if the context configuration does not specify a sensor name, the context uses this default sensor. You can only configure one default sensor per context. If you want to change the default sensor, enter the **no allocate-ips** command to remove the current default sensor before you allocate a new default sensor. If you do not specify a sensor as the default, and the context configuration does not include a sensor name, then traffic uses the default sensor on the AIP SSM.
mapped_name	(Optional) Sets a mapped name as an alias for the sensor name that can be used within the context instead of the actual sensor name. If you do not specify a mapped name, the sensor name is used within the context. For security purposes, you might not want the context administrator to know which sensors are being used by the context. Or you might want to genericize the context configuration. For example, if you want all contexts to use sensors called “sensor1” and “sensor2,” then you can map the “highsec” and “lowsec” senors to sensor1 and sensor2 in context A, but map the “medsec” and “lowsec” sensors to sensor1 and sensor2 in context B.
sensor_name	Sets the sensor name configured on the AIP SSM. To view the sensors that are configured on the AIP SSM, enter **allocate-ips ?**. All available sensors are listed. You can also enter the **show ips** command. In the system execution space, the **show ips** command lists all available sensors; if you enter it in the context, it shows the sensors you already assigned to the context. If you specify a sensor name that does not yet exist on the AIP SSM, you get an error, but the **allocate-ips** command is entered as-is. Until you create a sensor of that name on the AIP SSM, the context assumes the sensor is down.

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**
Context configuration	•	•	—	—	•

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can assign one or more IPS virtual sensors to each context. Then, when you configure the context to send traffic to the AIP SSM using the **ips** command, you can specify a sensor that is assigned to the context; you cannot specify a sensor that you did not assign to the context. If you do not assign any sensors to a context, then the default sensor configured on the AIP SSM is used. You can assign the same sensor to multiple contexts.

Note You do not need to be in multiple context mode to use virtual sensors; you can be in single mode and use different sensors for different traffic flows.

Examples

The following example assigns sensor1 and sensor2 to context A, and sensor1 and sensor3 to context B. Both contexts map the sensor names to "ips1" and "ips2." In context A, sensor1 is set as the default sensor, but in context B, no default is set so the default that is configured on the AIP SSM is used.

```
hostname(config-ctx)# context A
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.100 int1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.102 int2
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.110-gigabitethernet0/0.115
int3-int8
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor1 ips1 default
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor2 ips2
hostname(config-ctx)# config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/test.cfg
hostname(config-ctx)# member gold

hostname(config-ctx)# context sample
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.200 int1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.212 int2
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.230-gigabitethernet0/1.235
int3-int8
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor1 ips1
hostname(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor3 ips2
hostname(config-ctx)# config-url ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/sample.cfg
hostname(config-ctx)# member silver
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
context	Creates a security context in the system configuration and enters context configuration mode.
ips	Diverts traffic to the AIP SSM for inspection.
show context	Shows a list of contexts (system execution space) or information about the current context.
show ips	Shows the virtual sensors configured on the AIP SSM.

allow-ssc-mgmt

To set an interface on the ASA 5505 to be the SSC management interface, use the **allow-ssc-mgmt** command in interface configuration mode. To unassign an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

allow-ssc-mgmt

no allow-ssc-mgmt

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command is enabled in the factory default configuration for VLAN 1.

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
Interface configuration	•	•	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(1)	We introduced this command.

Usage Guidelines

An SSC does not have any external interfaces. You can configure a VLAN as a management VLAN to allow access to an internal management IP address over the backplane. By default, VLAN 1 is enabled for the SSC management address. You can only assign one VLAN as the SSC management VLAN.

Do not configure NAT for the management address if you intend to access it using ASDM. For initial setup with ASDM, you need to access the real address. After initial setup (where you set the password in the SSC), you can configure NAT and supply ASDM with the translated address when you want to access the SSC.

Examples

The following example disables management access on VLAN 1, and enables it for VLAN 2:

```
hostname(config)# interface vlan 1
hostname(config-if)# no allow-ssc-mgmt
hostname(config-if)# interface vlan 2
hostname(config-if)# allow-ssc-mgmt
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Configures an interface.
ip address	Sets the management IP address for a bridge group.
nameif	Sets the interface name.
security-level	Sets the interface security level.
hw-module module ip	Configures the management IP address for the SSC.
hw-module module allow-ip	Sets the hosts that are allowed to access the management IP address.

always-on-vpn

To configure the behavior of the AnyConnect Always-On-VPN functionality, use the **always-on-vpn** command in group policy configuration mode.

always-on-vpn [**profile-setting** | **disable**]

Syntax Description

disable	Switches off the Always-On-VPN functionality.
profile-setting	Uses the **always-on-vpn** setting configured in the AnyConnect profile.

Command Default

Always-On-VPN functionality is switched off by default.

Command History

Release	Modification
8.3(1)	We introduced this command.

Usage Guidelines

To enable Always-On-VPN functionality for AnyConnect users, configure an AnyConnect profile in the profile editor. Then configure the group-policy attributes for the appropriate policy.

Examples

The following example disables management access on VLAN 1, and enables it for VLAN 2:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy <group policy> attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# always-on-vpn profile-setting
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
webvpn	Configures group policy for WebVPN.

anyconnect ask

To enable the ASA to prompt remote SSL VPN client users to download the client, use the **anyconnect ask** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration modes. To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect ask {**none** | **enable** [**default** {**webvpn** | **anyconnect**} **timeout** *value*]}

no anyconnect ask none [**default** {**webvpn** | **anyconnect**}]

Syntax Description

default anyconnect timeout *value*	Prompts the remote user to download the client or goes to the portal page for clientless connections, and waits the duration of *value* before taking the default action—downloading the client.
default webvpn timeout *value*	Prompts the remote user to download the client or goes to the portal page for clientless connections, and waits the duration of *value* before taking the default action—displaying the WebVPN portal page.
enable	Prompts the remote user to download the client or goes to the portal page for clientless connections and waits indefinitely for user response.
none	Immediately performs the default action.

Defaults

The default for this command is **anyconnect ask none default webvpn**. The ASA immediately displays the portal page for clientless connections.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

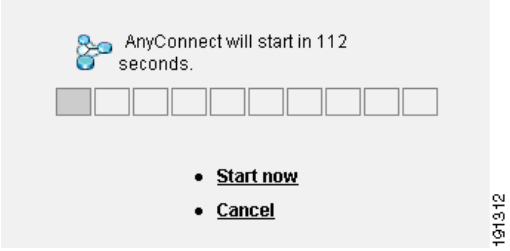
Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect ask** command replaced the **svc ask** command.

Usage Guidelines

Figure 2-1 shows the prompt displayed to remote users when either the **default anyconnect timeout** *value* command or **default webvpn timeout** *value* command is configured:

Figure 2-1 Prompt Displayed to Remote Users for SSL VPN Client Download



Examples

The following example configures the ASA to prompt the remote user to download the client or go to the portal page and to wait 10 seconds for user response before downloading the client:

```
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ask enable default svc timeout 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed SSL VPN clients.
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies a client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect-custom

To set or update the value of a custom attribute, use the **anyconnect-custom** command in Anyconnect-custom-attr configuration mode. To remove the value of a custom attribute, use the **no** form of this command.

anyconnect-custom *attr-name* **value** *attr-value*

anyconnect-custom *attr-name* **none**

no anyconnect-custom *attr-name*

Syntax Description

attr-name	The name of the attribute in the current group policy, as defined by the **anyconnnect custom-attr** command.
none	Immediately performs the default action.
value *attr-value*	A string containing the attribute value. The value is associated with the attribute name and passed to the client during connection setup. The maximum length is 450 characters.

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
Anyconnect-custom-attr configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the value of a custom attribute in a group policy. The *AnyConnect Administrator's Guide* lists which values are valid for the custom attributes that apply to that release. Custom attributes are created with the **anyconnect custom-attr** command.

Multiple instances of this command are supported to build a multiline value for an attribute. All data associated with a given attribute name is delivered to the client in the order that it is entered in the CLI. Individual lines of a multiline value can not be removed.

The **no** form of this command does not allow the **value** or **none** keywords.

If the data associated with an attribute name is entered in multiple CLI lines, it will be sent to the endpoint as a single concatenated string delimited by the newline character (\n).

Examples

The following example configures a custom attribute for an AnyConnect Deferred Update:

```
hostname(config-group-policy)# anyconnect-custom DeferredUpdateAllowed true
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.
show run group-policy	Displays configuration information about current group policies.
anyconnect custom-attr	Creates custom attributes.

anyconnect custom-attr

To create custom attributes, use the **anyconnect-custom-attr** command in Anyconnect-custom-attr configuration mode. To remove custom attributes, use the **no** form of this command.

[no] anyconnect-custom-attr *attr-name* **[description** *description***]**

Syntax Description

attr-name	The name of the attribute. This name is referenced in the group policy syntax and in the aggregate auth protocol messages. The maximum length is 32 characters.
description *description*	A free form description of attribute usage. This text appears in the command help when the custom attribute is referenced from the group-policy attribute configuration mode. The maximum length is 96 characters.
none	Immediately performs the default action.

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**
Anyconnect-custom-attr configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command creates custom attributes to support special AnyConnect features. After creating custom attributes for a particular feature, you add them to group policies, so that feature can be applied to VPN clients. This command guarantees that all of the defined attribute names are unique.

Some versions of AnyConnect use custom attributes to configure features. The release notes and *AnyConnect Administrator's Guide* for each version list any features that require custom attributes.

If you try to remove the definition of attribute that is being used in a group policy, an error message will be displayed, and the action will fail. If a user attempts to add an attribute that already exists as a custom attribute, any changes to the description will be incorporated, but the command will otherwise be ignored.

Examples

The following example configures a custom attribute for AnyConnect Deferred Update:

```
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect DeferredUpdateAllowed description "Indicates if the
deferred update feature is enabled or not"
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.
show run group-policy	Displays configuration information about current group policies.
anyconnect custom	Sets values of custom attributes.

anyconnect df-bit-ignore

To ignore the DF bit in packets that need fragmentation, use the **anyconnect-df-bit-ignore** command in group policy webvpn configuration mode. To acknowledge the DF bits that need fragmentation, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect df-bit-ignore {enable | none}

no anyconnect df-bit-ignore {enable | none}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables DF-bit ignore for AnyConnect client.
none	Disables DF-bit for AnyConnect client.

Defaults

By default, this option is not enabled.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(2)	The **svc df-bit-ignore** command was introduced.
8.4(3)	The **anyconnect df-bit-ignore** command replaced the **svc df-bit-ignore** command.

Examples

```
vmb-5520(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect routing-filtering-ignore ?

config-group-webvpn mode commands/options:
  enable  Enable Routing/Filtering for AnyConnect Client
  none    Disable Routing/Filtering for AnyConnect Client
```

anyconnect dpd-interval

To enable Dead Peer Detection (DPD) on the ASA and to set the frequency that either the remote client or the ASA performs DPD over SSL VPN connections, use the **anyconnect dpd-interval** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect dpd-interval {[**gateway** {*seconds* | **none**}] | [**client** {*seconds* | **none**}]}

no anyconnect dpd-interval {[**gateway** {*seconds* | **none**}] | [**client** {*seconds* | **none**}]}

Syntax Description

client none	Disables the DPD that the client performs.
client *seconds*	Specifies the frequency, from 30 to 3600 seconds, for which the client performs DPD.
gateway none	Disables DPD that the ASA performs.
gateway *seconds*	Specifies the frequency, from 30 to 3600 seconds, for which the ASA performs DPD.

Defaults

The default is DPD is enabled and set to 30 seconds for both the ASA (gateway) and the client.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced.
8.0(3)	The default setting changed from disabled to 30 seconds for both the ASA (gateway) and the client.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect dpd-interval** command replaced the **svc dpd-interval** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the DPD frequency performed by the ASA (gateway) to 3000 seconds, and the DPD frequency performed by the client to 1000 seconds, for the existing group policy *sales*:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy sales attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect dpd-interval gateway 3000
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect dpd-interval client 1000
```

anyconnect dtls compression

To enable compression on low bandwidth links for a specific group or user, use the **anyconnect dtls compression** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To delete the configuration from the group, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect dtls compression {lzs | none}

no anyconnect dtls compression {lzs | none}

Syntax Description

lzs	Enables a stateless compression algorithm.
none	Disables compression.

Defaults

The default is to not enable AnyConnect compression.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.4(2)	The **anyconnect dtls compression** command was introduced.

Examples

The following examples shows the sequence to disable compression:

```
asa# config terminal
asa(config)# group-policy DfltGrpPolicy attributes
asa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
asa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl compression none
asa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect dtls compression none
```

anyconnect enable

To enable the ASA to download an AnyConnect client to remote computers or to connect to the ASA using the AnyConnect client with SSL or IKEv2, use the **anyconnect enable** command in webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect enable

no anyconnect enable

Defaults

The default for this command is disabled. The ASA does not download the client.

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
Webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced as **svc enable**.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect enable** command replaced the **svc enable** command.

Usage Guidelines

Entering the **no anyconnect enable** command does not terminate active sessions.

The **anyconnect enable** command must be issued after configuring the AnyConnect images with the **anyconnect image xyz** command. To use an AnyConnect client or AnyConnect weblaunch, **anyconnect enable** is required. If the **anyconnect enable** command is not issued with SSL or IKEv2, AnyConnect does not function as expected and times out with an IPsec VPN connection termination error. As a result, the **show webvpn svc** command does not consider the SSL VPN client to be enabled and does not list the installed AnyConnect packages.

Examples

In the following example shows how to enable the ASA to download the client:

```
hostname(config)# webvpn
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect image	Specifies an AnyConnect SSL VPN client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.
anyconnect modules	Specifies the names of modules that the AnyConnect SSL VPN Client requires for optional features.

anyconnect profiles	Specifies the name of the file used to store profiles that the ASA downloads to the Cisco AnyConnect SSL VPN client.
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about SSL VPN clients installed on the ASA and loaded in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.
anyconnect localization	Specifies the package file used to store localization files that are downloaded to the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client.

anyconnect firewall-rule

To establish a public or provide ACL firewall, use the **anyconnect firewall-rule** command in either group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode.

anyconnect firewall-rule client interface {public | private} *ACL*

Syntax Description

ACL	Specifies the access control list
client interface	Specify client interface
private	Configure private interface rule
public	Configure public interface rule

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.3(1)	This command was introduced.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect firewall-rule** command replaced the **svc firewall-rule** command.
9.0(1)	The ACL in the command can now be a Unified Access Control rule that can specify both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Usage Guidelines

To function as expected, this command requires a release of the AsyncOS for Web version 7.0 that provides AnyConnect Secure Mobility licensing support for the AnyConnect secure mobility client. It also requires an AnyConnect release that supports AnyConnect Secure Mobility, ASA 8.3, and ASDM 6.3.

The following notes clarify how the AnyConnect client uses the firewall:

- The source IP is not used for firewall rules. The client ignores the source IP information in the firewall rules sent from the ASA. The client determines the source IP depending on whether the rules are public or private. Public rules are applied to all interfaces on the client. Private rules are applied to the virtual adapter.

- The ASA supports many protocols for ACL rules. However, the AnyConnect firewall feature supports only TCP, UDP, ICMP, and IP. If the client receives a rule with a different protocol, it treats it as an invalid firewall rule, and then disables split tunneling and uses full tunneling for security reasons.

Be aware of the following differences in behavior for each operating system:

- For Windows computers, deny rules take precedence over allow rules in Windows Firewall. If the ASA pushes down an allow rule to the AnyConnect client, but the user has created a custom deny rule, the AnyConnect rule is not enforced.
- On Windows Vista, when a firewall rule is created, Vista takes the port number range as a comma-separated string (for example, from 1-300 or 5000-5300). The maximum number of ports allowed is 300. If you specify a number greater than 300 ports, the firewall rule is applied only to the first 300 ports.
- Windows users whose firewall service must be started by the AnyConnect client (not started automatically by the system) may experience a noticeable increase in the time it takes to establish a VPN connection.
- On Mac computers, the AnyConnect client applies rules sequentially in the same order that the ASA applies them. Global rules should always be last.
- For third-party firewalls, traffic is passed only if both the AnyConnect client firewall and the third-party firewall allow that traffic type. If the third-party firewall blocks a specify traffic type that the AnyConnect client allows, the client blocks the traffic.

For more information about the AnyConnect client firewall including ACL rule examples for local printing and tethered device support, see the *AnyConnect Administrator's Guide*.

Examples

The following example enables the ACL *AnyConnect_Client_Local_Print* as a public firewall:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy example_group attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect firewall-rule client-interface public value
AnyConnect_Client_Local_Print
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed SSL VPN clients.
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies a client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect image

To install or upgrade the AnyConnect distribution package and add it to the running configuration, use the **anyconnect image** command in webvpn configuration mode. To remove the AnyConnect distribution package from the running configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect image *path order* [**regex** *expression*]

no anyconnect image *path order* [**regex** *expression*]

Syntax Description

order	With multiple client package files, specifies the order of the package files, from 1 to 65535. The ASA downloads portions of each client in the order you specify to the remote PC until it achieves a match with the operating system.
path	Specifies the path and filename of the AnyConnect package, up to 255 characters.
regex *expression*	Specifies a string that the ASA uses to match against the user-agent string passed by the browser.

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
Webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced as **svc image**.
8.0(1)	The **regex** keyword was added.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect image** command replaced the **svc image** command.

Usage Guidelines

Numbering the package files establishes the order in which the ASA downloads portions of them to the remote PC until it achieves a match with the operating system. It downloads the package file with the lowest number first. Therefore, you should assign the lowest number to the package file that matches the most commonly-encountered operating system used on remote PCs.

The default order is 1. If you do not specify the *order* argument, each time that you enter the **svc image** command, you overwrite the image that was previously considered number 1.

You can enter the **anyconnect image** command for each client package file in any order. For example, you can specify the package file to be downloaded second (*order* 2) before entering the **anyconnect image** command specifying the package file to be downloaded first (*order* 1).

For mobile users, you can decrease the connection time of the mobile device by using the **regex** keyword. When the browser connects to the ASA, it includes the user-agent string in the HTTP header. When the ASA receives the string, if the string matches an expression configured for an image, it immediately downloads that image without testing the other client images.

Note When using the standalone client, the **regex** command is ignored. It is used only for the web browser as a performance enhancement, and the regex string is not matched against any user or agent provided by the standalone client.

The ASA expands both AnyConnect client and Cisco Secure Desktop (CSD) package files in cache memory. For the ASA to successfully expand the package files, there must be enough cache memory to store the images and files of the package file.

If the ASA detects there is not enough cache memory to expand a package, it displays an error message to the console. The following example shows an error message reported after an attempt to install a package file with the **svc image** command:

```
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect image disk0:/anyconnect-win-3.0.0520-k9.pkg
ERROR: File write error (check disk space)
ERROR: Unable to load SVC image - extraction failed
```

If this occurs when you attempt to install a package file, examine the amount of cache memory remaining and the size of any previously installed packages with the **dir cache:/** command in global configuration mode.

Note If your ASA has only the default internal flash memory size or the default DRAM size (for cache memory) you could have problems storing and loading multiple AnyConnect client packages on the ASA. Even if there is enough space in flash memory to hold the package files, the ASA could run out of cache memory when it unzips and loads the client images. For more information about the ASA memory requirements when deploying AnyConnect, and possibly upgrading the ASA memory, see the latest release notes for the Cisco ASA 5500 series.

Examples

The following example loads AnyConnect client package files for Windows, MAC, and Linux in that order:

```
hostname(config)# webvpn
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect image disk0:/anyconnect-win-3.0.0527-k9.pkg 1
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect image disk0:/anyconnect-macosx-i386-3.0.0414-k9.pkg 2
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect image disk0:/anyconnect-linux-3.0.0414-k9.pkg 3
hostname(config-webvpn)
```

The following is sample output from the **show webvpn anyconnect** command, which displays the AnyConnect client packages loaded and their order:

```
hostname(config-webvpn)# show webvpn anyconnect
1. disk0:/anyconnect-win-3.0.0527-k9.pkg 1 dyn-regex=/Windows NT/
  CISCO STC win2k+
  3,0,0527
  Hostscan Version 3.0.0527
  Tue 10/19/2010 16:16:56.25

2. disk0:/anyconnect-macosx-i386-3.0.0414-k9.pkg 2 dyn-regex=/Intel Mac OS X/
  CISCO STC Darwin_i386
  3.0.0414
  Wed Oct 20 20:39:53 MDT 2010
```

```
3. disk0:/anyconnect-linux-3.0.0414-k9.pkg 3 dyn-regex=/Linux i[1-9]86/
  CISCO STC Linux
  3.0.0414
  Wed Oct 20 20:42:02 MDT 2010

3 AnyConnect Client(s) installed
hostname(config-webvpn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect modules	Specifies the names of modules that the AnyConnect SSL VPN Client requires for optional features.
anyconnect profiles	Specifies the name of the file used to store profiles that the ASA downloads to the Cisco AnyConnect SSL VPN client.
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about SSL VPN clients installed on the ASA and loaded in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.
anyconnect localization	Specifies the package file used to store localization files that are downloaded to the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client.

anyconnect keep-installer

Note This command does not apply to versions of AnyConnect after 2.5, but is still available for backward compatibility. Configuring the **anyconnect keep-installer** command does not affect AnyConnect 3.0 or later.

To enable the permanent installation of an SSL VPN client on a remote PC, use the **anyconnect keep-installer** command in group-policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of this command.

anyconnect keep-installer {**installed** | **none**}

no anyconnect keep-installer {**installed** | **none**}

Syntax Description

installed	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. The client remains installed on the remote PC for future connections.
none	Specifies that the client uninstalls from the remote computer after the active connection terminates.

Defaults

The default is permanent installation of the client is enabled. The client remains on the remote computer at the end of the session.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect keep-installer** command replaced the **svc keep-installer** command.

Examples

In the following example, the user enters group policy webvpn configuration mode and configures the group policy to remove the client at the end of the session:

```
hostname(config-group-policy)#webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect keep-installer none
hostname(config-group-webvpn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about AnyConnect clients installed on the ASA and loaded in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect enable	Enables the ASA to download AnyConnect client files to remote PCs.
anyconnect image	Specifies an AnyConnect client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect modules

To specify the names of modules that the AnyConnect SSL VPN Client requires for optional features, use the **anyconnect modules** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect modules {**none** | **value** *string*}

no anyconnect modules {**none** | **value** *string*}

Syntax Description

string	The name of the optional module, up to 256 characters. Separate multiple strings with commas.

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced as **svc modules**.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect modules** command replaced the **svc modules** command.

Usage Guidelines

To minimize download time, the client only requests downloads (from the ASA) of modules that it needs for each feature that it supports. The **anyconnect modules** command enables the ASA to download these modules.

The following table shows the string values that represent AnyConnect Modules.

String representing AnyConnect Module	AnyConnect Module Name
dart	AnyConnect DART (Diagnostics and Reporting Tool)
nam	AnyConnect Network Access Manager
vpngina	AnyConnect SBL (Start Before Logon)
websecurity	AnyConnect Web Security Module
telemetry	AnyConnect Telemetry Module

posture	AnyConnect Posture Module
none	If you choose **none**, the ASA downloads the essential files with no optional modules. Existing modules are removed from the group policy.

Examples

In the following example, the user enters group-policy attributes mode for the group policy *PostureModuleGroup*, enters webvpn configuration mode for the group policy, and specifies the string *posture* and *telemetry* so that the AnyConnect Posture Module and AnyConnect Telemetry Module will be downloaded to the endpoint when it connects to the ASA.

```
hostname> en
Password:
hostname# config t
hostname(config)# group-policy PostureModuleGroup attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect modules value posture,telemetry
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# write mem
Building configuration...
Cryptochecksum: 40975338 b918425d 083b391f 9e5a5c69

22055 bytes copied in 3.440 secs (7351 bytes/sec)
[OK]
hostname(config-group-webvpn)#
```

To remove a module from a group policy, resend the command specifying only the module values you want to keep. For example, this command removes the telemetry module:

```
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect modules value posture
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about AnyConnect packages that are loaded in cache memory on the ASA and available for download.
anyconnect enable	Enables an AnyConnect client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies an AnyConnect client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect mtu

To adjust the MTU size for SSL VPN connections established by the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client, use the **anyconnect mtu** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect mtu *size*

no anyconnect mtu *size*

Syntax Description

size	The MTU size in bytes, from 256 to 1406 bytes.

Defaults

The default size is 1406 bytes.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	Routed	Transparent	Single	Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect mtu** command replaced the **svc mtu** command.

Usage Guidelines

This command affects only the AnyConnect client. The Cisco SSL VPN Client is not capable of adjusting to different MTU sizes.

The default for this command in the default group policy is **no svc mtu**. The MTU size is adjusted automatically based on the MTU of the interface that the connection uses, minus the IP/UDP/DTLS overhead.

This command affects AnyConnect client connections established in only SSL and those established in SSL with DTLS.

The minimum MTU allowed on an IPv6 enabled interface is 1280 bytes; however, if IPsec is enabled on the interface, the MTU value should not be set below 1380 because of the overhead of IPsec encryption. Setting the interface below 1380 bytes may result in dropped packets.

Examples

The following example configures the MTU size to 500 bytes for the group policy *telecommuters*:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy telecommuters attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
```

```
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect mtu 500
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect keep-installer	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. After the initial download, the client remains on the remote PC after the connection terminates.
anyconnect ssl dtls	Enables DTLS for CVCs establishing SSL VPN connections.
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.

anyconnect profiles (group-policy or username attributes)

To specify a CVC profiles package downloaded to Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client (CVC) users, use the **anyconnect profiles** command in group policy webvpn or username attributes webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value it to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect profiles {**value** *profile* | **none**}

no anyconnect profiles {**value** *profile* | **none** } [**type** *type*]

Syntax Description

value *profile*	The name of the profile.
none	The ASA does not download profiles.
type *type*	The user who corresponds to the standard AnyConnect profile or any alphanumeric value.

Defaults

The default is none. The ASA does not download profiles.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.
8.3(1)	The optional type **value** was introduced.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect profiles** command replaced the **svc profiles** command.

Usage Guidelines

This command, entered in group policy webvpn or username attributes webvpn configuration mode, enables the ASA to download profiles to CVC users on a group policy or username basis. To download a CVC profile to all CVC users, use this command from webvpn configuration mode.

A CVC profile is a group of configuration parameters that the CVC uses to configure the connection entries that appear in the CVC user interface, including the names and addresses of host computers. You can create and save profiles using the CVC user interface. You can also edit this file with a text editor and set advanced parameters that are not available through the user interface.

The CVC installation contains one profile template (cvcprofile.xml) that you can edit and use as a basis for creating other profile files. For more information about editing CVC profiles, see the *Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client Administrator Guide*.

Examples

In the following example, the user enters the **anyconnect profiles value** command, which displays the available profiles:

```
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles value ?

config-group-webvpn mode commands/options:
Available configured profile packages:
  engineering
  sales
```

Then the user configures the group policy to use the CVC profile sales:

```
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles sales
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed AnyConnect clients.
anyconnect	Enables or requires an SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies an AnyConnect client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect profiles (webvpn)

To specify a file as a profiles package that the ASA loads in cache memory and makes available to group policies and username attributes of Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client (CVC) users, use the **anyconnect profiles** command in webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the ASA to unload the package file from cache memory, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect profiles {*profile path*}

no anyconnect profiles {*profile path*}

Syntax Description

path	The path and filename of the profile file in flash memory of the ASA.
profile	The name of the profile to create in cache memory.

Defaults

The default is none. The ASA does not load a profiles package in cache memory.

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
webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect profiles** command replaced the **svc profiles** command.

Usage Guidelines

A CVC profile is a group of configuration parameters that the CVC uses to configure the connection entries that appear in the CVC user interface, including the names and addresses of host computers. You can create and save profiles using the CVC user interface.

You can also edit this file with a text editor and set advanced parameters that are not available through the user interface. The CVC installation contains one profile template (cvcprofile.xml) that you can edit and use as a basis for creating other profile files. For more information about editing CVC profiles, see the *Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client Administrator Guide.*

After you create a new CVC profile and upload it to flash memory, identify the XML file to the ASA as a profile using the **anyconnect profiles** command in webvpn configuration mode. After you enter this command, files are loaded into cache memory on the ASA. Then you can specify the profile for a group or user with the **anyconnect profiles** command from group policy webvpn configuation or username attributes configuration mode.

Examples

In the following example, the user previously created two new profile files (sales_hosts.xml and engineering_hosts.xml) from the cvcprofile.xml file provided in the CVC installation and uploaded them to flash memory on the ASA.

Then the user identifies these files to the ASA as CVC profiles, specifying the names *sales* and *engineering*:

```
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles sales disk0:sales_hosts.xml
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles engineering disk0:engineering_hosts.xml
```

Entering the **dir cache:stc/profiles** command shows the profiles that have been loaded into cache memory:

```
hostname(config-webvpn)# dir cache:stc/profiles

Directory of cache:stc/profiles/

0      ----  774         11:54:41 Nov 22 2006  engineering.pkg
0      ----  774         11:54:29 Nov 22 2006  sales.pkg

2428928 bytes total (18219008 bytes free)
hostname(config-webvpn)#
```

These profiles are available to the **svc profiles** command in group policy webvpn configuration or username attributes configurate modes:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy sales attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles value ?

config-group-webvpn mode commands/options:
Available configured profile packages:
  engineering
  sales
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed AnyConnect clients.
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies an AnyConnect package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect routing-filtering-ignore

To notify the AnyConnect client that it should ignore routing and filtering rules, use the **anyconnect routing-filtering-ignore** command in group policy webvpn configuration mode. To turn off the notification of ignoring routing and filtering rules, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect routing-filtering-ignore {enable | none}

no anyconnect routing-filtering-ignore {enable | none}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables routing and filtering rules for AnyConnect client.
none	Disables routing and filtering rules for AnyConnect client.

Defaults

By default, this option is not enabled.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(3)	This command was introduced.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect routing-filtering-ignore** command replaced the **svc routing-filtering-ignore** command.

Examples

```
vmb-5520(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect routing-filtering-ignore ?

config-group-webvpn mode commands/options:
  enable  Enable Routing/Filtering for AnyConnect Client
  none    Disable Routing/Filtering for AnyConnect Client
```

anyconnect ssl compression

To enable compression of http data over an SSL VPN connection for a specific group or user, use the **anyconnect ssl compression** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect ssl compression {**deflate** | **lzs** | **none**}

no anyconnect ssl compression {**deflate** | **lzs** | **none**}

Syntax Description

deflate	Enables a deflate compression algorithm.
lzs	Enables a stateless compression algorithm.
none	Disables compression.

Defaults

By default, compression is set to none (disabled).

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.4(2)	The **anyconnect compression** command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For SSL VPN connections, the **compression** command configured from webvpn configuration mode overrides the **anyconnect ssl compression** command configured in group policy and username webvpn mode.

Examples

In the following example, SVC compression is disabled for the group policy sales:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy sales attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl compression none
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect keepalive	Specifies the frequency at which a client on a remote computer sends keepalive messages to the ASA over an SSL VPN connection.
anyconnect keep-installer	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. The client remains installed on the remote PC for future connections.
anyconnect rekey	Enables the client to perform a rekey on an SSL VPN connection.
compression	Enables compression for all SSL, WebVPN, and IPsec VPN connections.
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed SSL VPN clients.

anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore

To enable the forced fragmentation of packets on an SSL VPN connection (allowing them to pass through the tunnel) for a specific group or user, use the **anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore** command in the group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of this command.

anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore {enable | disable}

no anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore

Syntax Description

enable	Enable DF-bit ignore for AnyConnect with SSL.
disable	Disable DF-bit for AnyConnect with SSL.

Defaults

DF bit ignore is set to *disabled.*

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore** form of the command replaced **svc df-bit-ignore**.

Usage Guidelines

This feature allows the force fragmentation of packets that have the DF bit set, allowing them to pass through the tunnel. An example use case is for servers in your network that do not respond correctly to TCP MSS negotiations.

Examples

In the following example, DF bit ignore is enabled for the group policy sales:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy sales attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.

anyconnect keepalive	Specifies the frequency at which a client on a remote computer sends keepalive messages to the ASA over an SSL VPN connection.
anyconnect keep-installer	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. The client remains installed on the remote PC for future connections.
anyconnect rekey	Enables the client to perform a rekey on an SSL VPN connection.

anyconnect ssl dtls enable

To enable Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) connections on an interface for specific groups or users establishing SSL VPN connections with the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client, use the **anyconnect ssl dtls enable** command in group policy webvpn or username attributes webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect ssl dtls enable *interface*

no anyconnect ssl dtls enable *interface*

Syntax Description

interface	The name of the interface.

Defaults

The default is enabled.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect ssl dtls** command replaced the **svc dtls** command.

Usage Guidelines

Enabling DTLS allows the AnyConnect client establishing an SSL VPN connection to use two simultaneous tunnels—an SSL tunnel and a DTLS tunnel. Using DTLS avoids latency and bandwidth problems associated with some SSL connections and improves the performance of real-time applications that are sensitive to packet delays.

If you do not enable DTLS, AnyConnect client users establishing SSL VPN connections connect with an SSL tunnel only.

This command enables DTLS for specific groups or users. To enable DTLS for all AnyConnect client users, use the **anyconnect ssl dtls enable** command in webvpn configuration mode.

Examples

The following example enters group policy webvpn configuration mode for the group policy *sales* and enables DTLS:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy sales attributes
```

```
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl dtls enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dtls port	Specifies a UDP port for DTLS.
anyconnect dtls	Enables DTLS for groups or users establishing SSL VPN connections.
vpn-tunnel-protocol	Specifies VPN protocols that the ASA allows for remote access, including SSL.

anyconnect ssl keepalive

To configure the frequency of keepalive messages which a remote client sends to the ASA over SSL VPN connections, use the **anyconnect ssl keepalive** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration modes. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited.

anyconnect ssl keepalive {**none** | *seconds*}

no anyconnect ssl keepalive {**none** | *seconds*}

Syntax Description

none	Disables keepalive messages.
seconds	Enables keepalive messages and specifies the frequency of the messages, from 15 to 600 seconds.

Defaults

The default is 20 seconds.

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced.
8.0(3)	The default setting changed from disabled to 20 seconds.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect ssl keepalive** command replaced the **svc keepalive** command.

Usage Guidelines

Both the Cisco SSL VPN Client (SVC) and the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client can send keepalive messages when they establish SSL VPN connections to the ASA.

You can adjust the frequency of keepalive messages (specified in *seconds*) to ensure that an SSL VPN connection through a proxy, firewall, or NAT device remains open, even if the device limits the time that the connection can be idle.

Adjusting the frequency also ensures that the client does not disconnect and reconnect when the remote user is not actively running a socket-based application, such as Microsoft Outlook or Microsoft Internet Explorer.

Note Keepalives are enabled by default. If you disable keepalives, in the event of a failover event, SSL VPN client sessions are not carried over to the standby device.

Examples

In the following example, the user configures the ASA to enable the client to send keepalive messages, with a frequency of 300 seconds (5 minutes), for the existing group policy named *sales*:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy sales attributes
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl keepalive 300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect	Enables or requires an SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect dpd-interval	Enables Dead Peer Detection (DPD) on the ASA, and sets the frequency in which either the client or the ASA performs DPD.
anyconnect keep-installer	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. The client remains installed on the remote PC for future connections.
anyconnect ssl rekey	Enables the client to perform a rekey on a session.

anyconnect ssl rekey

To enable a remote client to perform a rekey on an SSL VPN connection, use the **anyconnect ssl rekey** command in group-policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect ssl rekey {**method** {**ssl** | **new-tunnel**} | **time** *minutes* | **none**}

no anyconnect ssl rekey {**method** {**ssl** | **new-tunnel**} | **time** *minutes* | **none**}

Syntax Description

method ssl	Specifies that the client establishes a new tunnel during rekey.
method new-tunnel	Specifies that the client establishes a new tunnel during rekey.
method none	Disables rekey.
time *minutes*	Specifies the number of minutes from the start of the session until the rekey takes place, from 4 to 10080 (1 week).

Defaults

The default is none (disabled).

Command Modes

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

	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
				Multiple	
Command Mode	**Routed**	**Transparent**	**Single**	**Context**	**System**
Group policy webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced as **svc rekey**.
8.0(2)	The behavior of the **svc rekey method ssl** command changed to that of the **svc rekey method new-tunnel** command to prevent the possibility of a “man in the middle” attack.
8.4(1)	The **anyconnect ssl rekey** command replaced the **svc rekey** command.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client can perform a rekey on an SSL VPN connection to the ASA. Configuring the rekey method as **ssl** or **new-tunnel** specifies that the client establishes a new tunnel during rekey instead of the SSL renegotiation taking place during the rekey.

Examples

In the following example, the user specifies that remote clients belonging to the group policy *sales* renegotiate with SSL during rekey and rekey occurs 30 minutes after the session begins:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy sales attributes
```

```
hostname(config-group-policy)# webvpn
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anycoanynnect ssl rekey method ssl
hostname(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl rekey time 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect enable	Enables or requires the AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect dpd-interval	Enables Dead Peer Detection (DPD) on the ASA, and sets the frequency that either the AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client or the ASA performs DPD.
anyconnect keepalive	Specifies the frequency at which an AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client on a remote computer sends keepalive messages to the ASA.
anyconnect keep-installer	Enables the permanent installation of an AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client onto a remote computer.

anyconnect-essentials

To enable AnyConnect Essentials on the ASA, use the **anyconnect-essentials** command in group policy webvpn configuration mode. To disable the use of AnyConnect Essentials and enable the premium AnyConnect client instead, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect-essentials

no anyconnect-essentials

Defaults

AnyConnect Essentials is enabled by default.

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
Webvpn configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to toggle between using the full AnyConnect SSL VPN client and the AnyConnect Essentials SSL VPN client, assuming that the full AnyConnect client license is installed. AnyConnect Essentials is a separately licensed SSL VPN client, entirely configured on the ASA, that provides the premium AnyConnect capability, with the following exceptions:

- No CSD (including HostScan/Vault/Cache Cleaner)
- No clientless SSL VPN

The AnyConnect Essentials client provides remote end users running Microsoft Windows Vista, Windows Mobile, Windows XP or Windows 2000, Linux, or Macintosh OS X, with the benefits of a Cisco SSL VPN client.

You enable or disable the AnyConnect Essentials license by using the **anyconnect-essentials** command, which is meaningful only after you have installed the AnyConnect Essentials license on the ASA. Without this license, this command returns the following error message:

```
ERROR: Command requires AnyConnect Essentials license
```

Note This command only enables or disables the use of AnyConnect Essentials. The AnyConnect Essentials *license* itself is not affected by the setting of the **anyconnect-essentials** command.

When the AnyConnect Essentials license is enabled, AnyConnect clients use Essentials mode, and Clientless SSL VPN access is disabled. When the AnyConnect Essentials license is disabled, AnyConnect clients use the full AnyConnect SSL VPN Client license.

If you have active clientless SSL VPN connections, and you enable the AnyConnect Essentials license, then all connections are logged off and will need to be reestablished.

Examples

In the following example, the user enters webvpn configuration mode and enables the AnyConnect Essentials VPN client:

```
hostname(config)# webvpn
hostname(config-webvpn)# anyconnect-essentials
```

apcf

To enable an Application Profile Customization Framework profile, use the **apcf** command in webvpn configuration mode. To disable a particular APCF script, use the **no** form of the command. To disable all APCF scripts, use the **no** form of the command without arguments.

apcf URL/filename.ext

no apcf [URL/filename.ext]

Syntax Description

filename.extension	Specifies the name of the APCF customization script. These scripts are always in XML format. The extension might be .xml, .txt, .doc or one of many others
URL	Specifies the location of the APCF profile to load and use on the ASA. Use one of the following URLs: http://, https://, tftp://, ftp://; flash:/, disk#:/' The URL might include a server, port, and path. If you provide only the filename, the default URL is flash:/. You can use the **copy** command to copy an APCF profile to flash memory.

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

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

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

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **apcf** command enables the ASA to handle non-standard web applications and web resources so that they render correctly over a WebVPN connection. An APCF profile contains a script that specifies when (pre, post), where (header, body, request, response), and which data to transform for a particular application.

You can use multiple APCF profiles on the ASA. When you do, the ASA applies each one of them in the order of oldest to newest.

We recommend that you use the APCF command only with the support of the Cisco TAC.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable an APCF named apcf1, located on flash memory at /apcf:

```
hostname(config)# webvpn
```

```
hostname(config-webvpn)# apcf flash:/apcf/apcf1.xml
hostname(config-webvpn)#
```

This example shows how to enable an APCF named apcf2.xml, located on an HTTPS server called myserver, port 1440 with the path /apcf:

```
hostname(config)# webvpn
hostname(config-webvpn)# apcf https://myserver:1440/apcf/apcf2.xml
hostname(config-webvpn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
proxy-bypass	Configures minimal content rewriting for a particular application.
rewrite	Determines whether traffic travels through the ASA.
show running config webvpn apcf	Displays the APCF configuration.

appl-acl

To identify a previously configured webtype ACL to apply to a session, use the **appl-acl** command in dap webvpn configuration mode. To remove the attribute from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command. To remove all web-type ACLs, use the **no** form of the command without arguments.

appl-acl [*identifier*]

no appl-acl [*identifier*]

Syntax Description

identifier	The name of the previously configured webtype ACL. The maximum length is 240 characters.

Defaults

No default value or behaviors.

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
Dap webvpn configuration	•	•	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To configure webtype ACLs, use the **access-list webtype** command in global configuration mode.

Use the **appl-acl** command multiple times to apply more than one webtype ACL to the DAP policy.

Examples

The following example shows how to apply the previously configured webtype ACL called newacl to the dynamic access policy:

```
hostname (config)# config-dynamic-access-policy-record Finance
hostname(config-dynamic-access-policy-record)# webvpn
hostname(config-dynamic-access-policy-record)# appl-acl newacl
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dynamic-access-policy-record	Creates a DAP record.
access-list_webtype	Creates a web-type ACL.

application-access

To customize the Application Access fiels of the WebVPN Home page that is displayed to authenticated WebVPN users, and the Application Access window that is launched when the user selects an application, use the **application-access** command in customization configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of this command.

application-access {**title** | **message** | **window**} {**text** | **style**} *value*

no application-access {**title** | **message** | **window**} {**text** | **style**} *value*

Syntax Description

message	Changes the message displayed under the title of the Application Access field.
style	Changes the style of the Application Access field.
text	Changes the text of the Application Access field.
title	Changes the title of the Application Access field.
value	The actual text to display (a maximum of 256 characters), or Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) parameters (a maximum of 256 characters).
window	Changes the Application Access window.

Defaults

The default title text of the Application Access field is “Application Access”.

The default title style of the Application Access field is:

background-color:#99CCCC;color:black;font-weight:bold;text-transform:uppercase

The default message text of the Application Access field is “Start Application Client”.

The default message style of the Application Access field is:

background-color:#99CCCC;color:maroon;font-size:smaller.

The default window text of the Application Access window is:

“Close this window when you finish using Application Access. Please wait for the table to be displayed before starting applications.”.

The default window style of the Application Access window is:

background-color:#99CCCC;color:black;font-weight:bold.

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**
Customization configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is accessed by using the **webvpn** command or the **tunnel-group webvpn-attributes** command.

The **style** option is expressed as any valid Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) parameter. Describing these parameters is beyond the scope of this document. For more information about CSS parameters, consult CSS specifications at the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) website at www.w3.org. Appendix F of the CSS 2.1 Specification contains a convenient list of CSS parameters, and is available at www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/propidx.html.

The following tips can help you make the most common changes to the WebVPN pages—the page colors:

- You can use a comma-separated RGB value, an HTML color value, or the name of the color if recognized in HTML.
- RGB format is 0,0,0, a range of decimal numbers from 0 to 255 for each color (red, green, blue); the comma separated entry indicates the level of intensity of each color to combine with the others.
- HTML format is #000000, six digits in hexadecimal format; the first and second represent red, the third and fourth green, and the fifth and sixth represent blue.

Note To easily customize the WebVPN pages, we recommend that you use ASDM, which has convenient features for configuring style elements, including color swatches and preview capabilities.

Examples

The following example customizes the background color of the Application Access field to the RGB hexadecimal value 66FFFF, a shade of green:

```
F1-asa1(config)# webvpn
F1-asa1(config-webvpn)# customization cisco
F1-asa1(config-webvpn-custom)# application-access title style background-color:#66FFFF
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
application-access hide-details	Enables or disables the display of the application details in the Application Access window.
browse-networks	Customizes the Browse Networks field of the WebVPN Home page.
file-bookmarks	Customizes the File Bookmarks title or links on the WebVPN Home page.
web-applications	Customizes the Web Application field of the WebVPN Home page.
web-bookmarks	Customizes the Web Bookmarks title or links on the WebVPN Home page.

application-access hide-details

To hide application details that are displayed in the WebVPN Applications Access window, use the **application-access hide-details** command in customization configuration mode, which is accessed by using the **webvpn** command or the **tunnel-group webvpn-attributes** command. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of this command.

application-access hide-details {**enable** | **disable**}

no application-access [**hide-details** {**enable** | **disable**}]

Syntax Description

disable	Does not hide application details in the Application Access window.
enable	Hides application details in the Application Access window.

Defaults

The default is disabled. Application details appear in the Application Access window.

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
Customization configuration	•	—	•	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example disables the appearance of the application details:

```
hostname(config)# webvpn
hostname(config-webvpn)# customization cisco
hostname(config-webvpn-custom)# application-access hide-details disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
application-access	Customizes the Application Access field of the WebVPN Home page.
browse-networks	Customizes the Browse Networks field of the WebVPN Home page.
web-applications	Customizes the Web Application field of the WebVPN Home page.