

Configure FQDN Based Object for Access Control Rule

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Introduction

This document describes the configuration of the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) object through the Firewall Management Center (FMC) and how to use FQDN object in the access rule creation.

Prerequisites

Requirements

Cisco recommends that you have knowledge of these topics:

- Knowledge of Firepower Technology.
- Knowledge of configuring access control policy on Firesight Management Center (FMC)

Components Used

The information in this document is based on these software and hardware versions:

- Firepower Management Center running version 6.3 and above.
- Firepower Threat Defense running version 6.3 and above.

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, ensure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Configure

Step 1. In order to configure and use FQDN based object, first, configure DNS on the Firepower Threat Defense.

Login to the FMC and navigate to **Devices > Platform Settings > DNS**.

- ARP Inspection
- Banner
- DNS**
- External Authentication
- Fragment Settings
- HTTP
- ICMP
- Secure Shell
- SMTP Server
- SNMP
- SSL
- Syslog
- Timeouts
- Time Synchronization
- UCAPL/CC Compliance

DNS Resolution Settings

Specify DNS servers group and device interfaces to reach them.

Enable DNS name resolution by device

DNS Server Group*:

Expiry Entry Timer: Range: 1-65535 minutes

Poll Timer: Range: 1-65535 minutes

Interface Objects
Devices will use specified interface objects for connecting with DNS Servers.

Available Interface Objects

- ftd-mgmt
- inside
- inside-nat
- labs
- outside
- outside-nat
- postgrad
- privileged
- research
- servers
- servers-nat
- staff

Selected Interface Objects

- outside
- servers

Enable DNS Lookup via diagnostic interface also.

Monitoring
Policies
Objects
Device

>

admin Administrator

System Settings ←

Management Access

Logging Settings

DHCP Server

DNS Server

Management Interface

Hostname

NTP

Cloud Services

Traffic Settings

URL Filtering Preferences

Device Summary

Configure DNS

Data Interface

Interfaces

+

ANY

DNS Group

FQDN DNS SETTINGS

Poll Time	Expiry
<input type="text" value="240"/> minutes	<input type="text" value="1"/> minutes
1 - 65535	1 - 65535

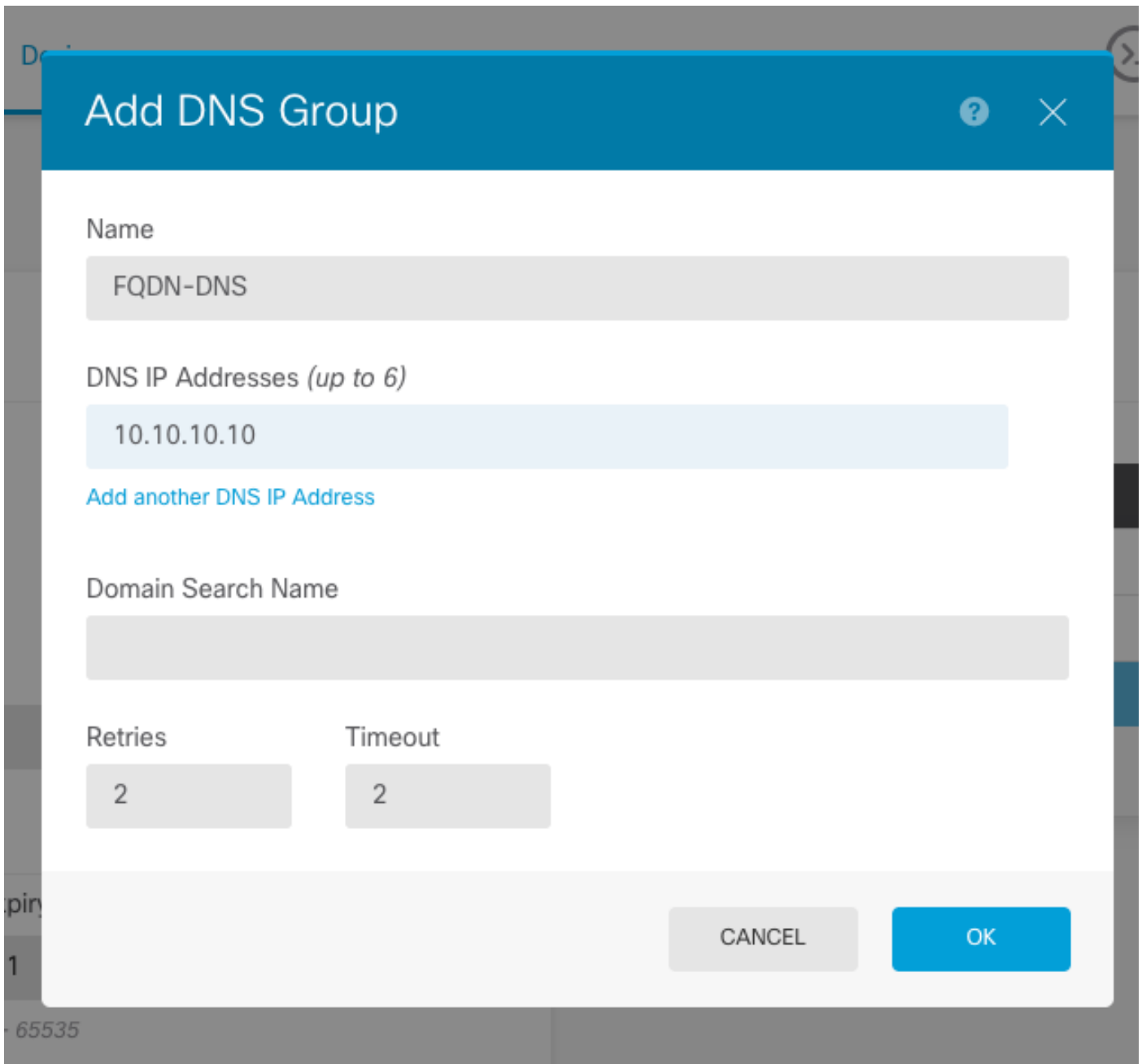
Management Interface

DNS Group

Filter

- None
- CiscoUmbrellaDNSServerGroup
- CustomDNSServerGroup

Create DNS Group



Note: Ensure that the System Policy is applied to the FTD after configuring the DNS. (The DNS server configured should resolve the FQDN that will be used)

Step 2. Create the FQDN Object, in order to do that navigate to **Objects > Object Management > Add Network > Add Object.**

Edit Network Object

? X

Name	<input type="text" value="Test-Server"/>
Description	<input type="text" value="Test for FQDN"/>
Network	<input type="radio"/> Host <input type="radio"/> Range <input type="radio"/> Network <input checked="" type="radio"/> FQDN
	<input type="text" value="test.cisco.com"/>
	Note: You can use FQDN network objects in access and prefilter rules only
Lookup:	<input type="text" value="Resolve within IPv4 and IPv6"/> ▼
Allow Overrides	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save

Cancel

Add Network Object

Name
FQDN

Description

Type
 Network Host FQDN

Note:
You can use FQDN network objects in access rules only.

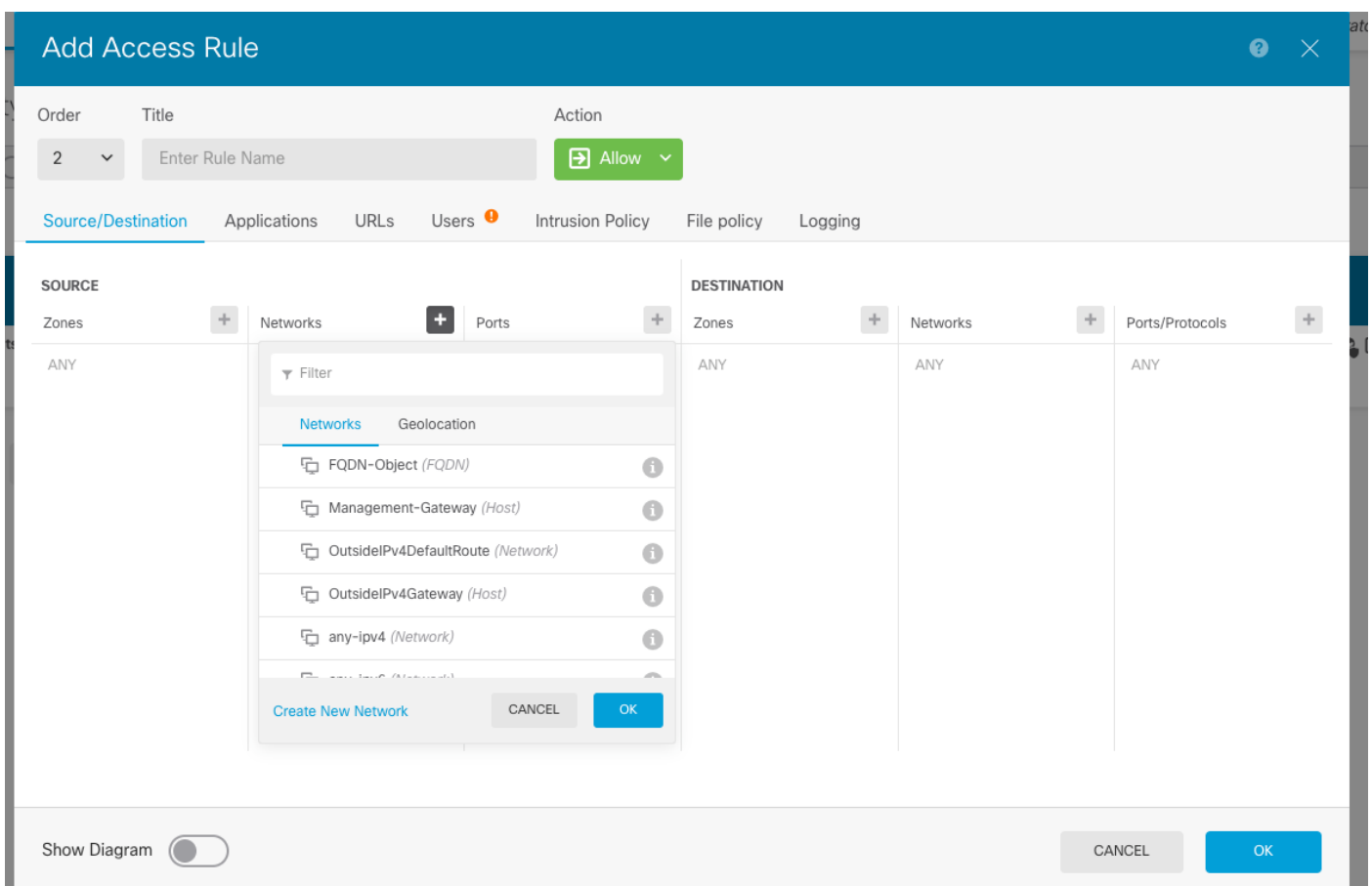
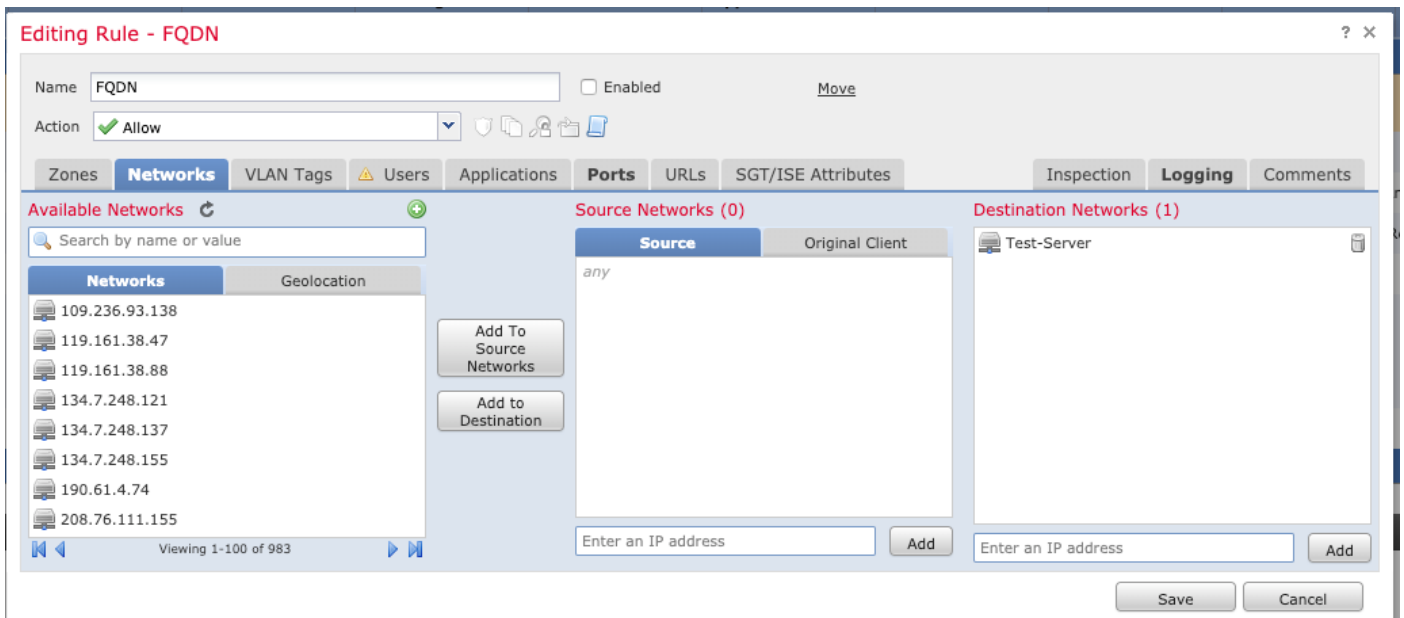
Domain Name
test.cisco.com
e.g. ad.example.com

DNS Resolution
IPv4 and IPv6

CANCEL OK

Step 3. Create an access control rule by navigating to **Policies > Access Control**.

Note: You can create a rule or modify the existing rule based on the requirement. The FQDN object can be either used in Source and/or Destination Networks.



Ensure that the policy is applied after the configuration is completed.

Verify

Initiate traffic from the client machine which is expected to trigger the FQDN based rule created.

On the FMC, navigate to **Events > Connection Events**, filter for the specific traffic.

First Packet	Last Packet	Action	Reason	Initiator IP	Initiator Country	Responder IP	Responder Country	Ingress Security Zone	Egress Security Zone	Source Port / ICMP Type	Destination Port / ICMP Code	Application Protocol	Client	Web Application	URL	URL Category	URL Reputation	Device	
2019-06-04 16:04:56	2019-06-04 17:05:16	Allow	Intrusion Monitor	21.21.21.101	USA	10.123.175.6		servers	outside	61132 / tcp	22 / ssh / tcp	SSH	SSH client						FTD-1
2019-06-04 16:04:56	2019-06-04 16:04:56	Allow	Intrusion Monitor	21.21.21.101	USA	10.123.175.6		servers	outside	61132 / tcp	22 / ssh / tcp	SSH	SSH client						FTD-1
2019-06-04 12:32:31	2019-06-04 13:32:45	Allow	Intrusion Monitor	21.21.21.101	USA	10.123.175.6		servers	outside	61115 / tcp	22 / ssh / tcp	SSH	SSH client						FTD-1
2019-06-04 12:32:31	2019-06-04 12:32:31	Allow	Intrusion Monitor	21.21.21.101	USA	10.123.175.6		servers	outside	61115 / tcp	22 / ssh / tcp	SSH	SSH client						FTD-1
2019-06-04 12:13:13	2019-06-04 12:13:58	Allow	Intrusion Monitor	21.21.21.101	USA	10.123.175.6		servers	outside	61097 / tcp	22 / ssh / tcp	SSH	SSH client						FTD-1
2019-06-04 12:13:13	2019-06-04 12:13:13	Allow	Intrusion Monitor	21.21.21.101	USA	10.123.175.6		servers	outside	61097 / tcp	22 / ssh / tcp	SSH	SSH client						FTD-1
2019-06-04 12:01:40	2019-06-04 12:01:48	Allow	Intrusion Monitor	21.21.21.101	USA	10.123.175.6		servers	outside	61066 / tcp	22 / ssh / tcp	SSH	SSH client						FTD-1
2019-06-04 12:01:40	2019-06-04 12:01:40	Allow	Intrusion Monitor	21.21.21.101	USA	10.123.175.6		servers	outside	61066 / tcp	22 / ssh / tcp	SSH	SSH client						FTD-1

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View Delete
View All Delete All

Troubleshoot

The DNS server should be able to resolve the FQDN object, this can be verified from the CLI runs these command:

- **system support diagnostic-cli**
- **show fqdn**