



Configuring IOS Devices

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ASA Cisco IOS Device Configurations

Some types of devices store their configurations in a single configuration file, such as ASA Cisco IOS. For these devices, you can view the device configuration file on Security Cloud Control and perform a variety of operations on it depending on the device.

View a Device's Configuration File

For the devices which store their entire configurations in a single configuration file, such as ASA, SSH-managed devices, and devices running Cisco IOS, you can view the configuration file using Security Cloud Control.



Note SSH-managed devices and Cisco IOS Devices have read-only configurations.

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
 - Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab to locate the device or the **Templates** tab to locate the model device.
 - Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
 - Step 4** Select the device or model whose configuration it is you want to view.
 - Step 5** In the **Management** pane on the right, click **Configuration**.
The full configuration file is displayed.
-

Security Cloud Control Command Line Interface

Security Cloud Control provides users with a command line interface (CLI) for managing , Cisco IOS devices. Users can send commands to a single device or to multiple devices simultaneously.

Related Information:

- For Cisco IOS CLI documentation, see [Networking Software \(IOS & NX-OS\)](#) for your IOS version.

Using the Command Line Interface

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Use the device tabs and filter button to find the device you want to manage using the command line interface (CLI).
- Step 4** Select the device.
- Step 5** In the **Device Actions** pane, click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** Click the **Command Line Interface** tab.
- Step 7** Enter your command, or commands, in the command pane and click **Send**. The device's response to the command(s) are displayed below in the "response pane."

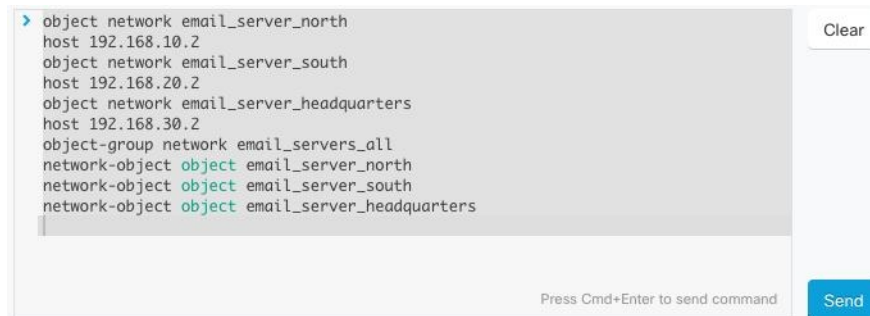
Note If there are limitations on the commands you can run, those limitations are listed above the command pane.

Related Topics

[Entering Commands in the Command Line Interface](#), on page 3

Entering Commands in the Command Line Interface

A single command can be entered on a single line or several commands can be entered sequentially on several lines and Security Cloud Control will execute them in order. The following ASA example sends a batch of commands which creates three network objects and a network object group that contains those network objects.



```
> object network email_server_north
host 192.168.10.2
object network email_server_south
host 192.168.20.2
object network email_server_headquarters
host 192.168.30.2
object-group network email_servers_all
network-object object email_server_north
network-object object email_server_south
network-object object email_server_headquarters
```

Entering Cisco IOS commands: Security Cloud Control executes commands in User EXEC mode. You need to start a sequence of commands with `enable` followed by `config t` to execute them in Global Configuration mode.

Long Commands: If you enter a very long command, Security Cloud Control attempts to break up your command into multiple commands, so that they can all be run against the API. If Security Cloud Control is unable to determine a proper separation of your command, it will prompt you for a hint on where to break the list of commands. For example:

```
Error: Security Cloud Control attempted to execute a portion of this command with a length that exceeded 600 characters. You can give a hint to Security Cloud Control at where a proper command separation point is by breaking up your list of commands with an additional empty line between them.
```

If you receive this error:


Procedure

-
- Step 1** Click the command in the CLI history pane that caused error. Security Cloud Control populates the command box with the long list of commands.
 - Step 2** Edit the long list of commands by entering an empty line after groups of related commands. For example, add an empty line after you define a list of network objects and add them to a group like in the example above. You may want to do this at a few different points in the list of commands.
 - Step 3** Click **Send**.
-

Work with Command History

After you send a CLI command, Security Cloud Control records that command in the history pane on the **Command Line Interface** page. You can rerun the commands saved in the history pane or use the commands as a template:

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices** page.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab to locate the device.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 5** Click the clock icon  to expand the history pane if it is not already expanded.
- Step 6** Select the command in the history pane that you want to modify or resend.
- Step 7** Reuse the command as it is or edit it in the command pane and click **Send**. Security Cloud Control displays the results of the command in the response pane.

Note Security Cloud Control displays the `Done!` message in the response pane in two circumstances:

- After a command has executed successfully.
 - When the command has no results to return. For example, you may issue a show command with a regular expression searching for a configuration entry. If there is no configuration entry that meets the criteria of the regular expression, Security Cloud Control returns `Done!`.
-

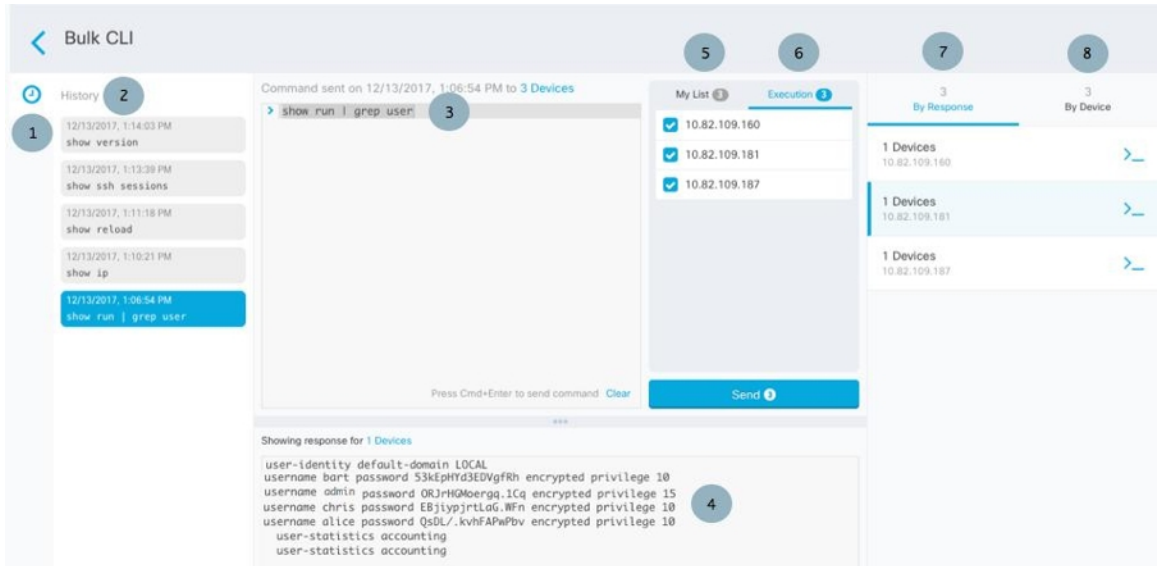
Bulk Command Line Interface

Security Cloud Control offers users the ability to manage Secure Firewall ASA, FDM-managed Threat Defense, SSH, and Cisco IOS devices using a command-line interface (CLI). Users can send commands to a single device or to multiple devices of the same kind simultaneously. This section describes sending CLI commands to multiple devices at once.

Related Information:

- For Cisco IOS CLI documentation, see [Networking Software \(IOS & NX-OS\)](#) and refer to the manual for your IOS version.

Bulk CLI Interface



Note Security Cloud Control displays the **Done!** message in two circumstances:

- After a command has executed successfully without errors.
- When the command has no results to return. For example, you may issue a show command with a regular expression searching for a certain configuration entry. If there is no configuration entry that meets the criteria of the regular expression, Security Cloud Control returns **Done!**.

Number	Description
1	Click the clock to expand or collapse the command history pane.
2	Command history. After you send a command, Security Cloud Control records the command in this history pane so you can return to it, select it, and run it again.
3	Command pane. Enter your commands at the prompt in this pane.

Number	Description
4	<p>Response pane. Security Cloud Control displays the device's response to your command as well as Security Cloud Control messages. If the response was the same for more than one device, the response pane displays the message "Showing Responses for X devices." Click X devices and Security Cloud Control displays all the devices that returned the same response to the command.</p> <p>Note Security Cloud Control displays the Done! message in two circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a command has executed successfully without errors. • When the command has no results to return. For example, you may issue a show command with a regular expression searching for a certain configuration entry. If there is no configuration entry that meets the criteria of the regular expression, Security Cloud Control returns Done!
5	<p>My List tab displays the devices you chose from the Inventory table and allows you to include or exclude devices you want to send a command to.</p>
6	<p>The Execution tab, highlighted in the figure above, displays the devices in the command that is selected in the history pane. In this example, the show run grep user command is selected in the history pane and the Execution tab shows that it was sent to 10.82.109.160, 10.82.109.181, and 10.82.10.9.187.</p>
7	<p>Clicking the By Response tab shows you the list of responses generated by the command. Identical responses are grouped together in one row. When you select a row in the By Response tab, Security Cloud Control displays the response to that command in the response pane.</p>
8	<p>Clicking the By Device tab displays individual responses from each device. Clicking one of the devices in the list allows you to see the response to the command from a specific device.</p>

Send Commands in Bulk

Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab to locate the devices.
- Step 3** Select the appropriate device tab and use the filter button to find the devices you want to configure using the command line interface.
- Step 4** Select the devices.
- Step 5** in the **Device Actions** pane, click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** You can check or uncheck devices you want to send the commands to in the **My List** field.

- Step 7** Enter your commands in the command pane and click **Send**. The command output is displayed in the response pane, the command is logged in the Change Log, and the command Security Cloud Control records your command in the History pane in the Bulk CLI window.
-

Work with Bulk Command History

After you send a bulk CLI command, Security Cloud Control records that command in the [Bulk CLI Interface](#) history page. You can rerun the commands saved in the history pane or use the commands as a template. The commands in the history pane are associated with the original devices on which they were run.

Procedure

- Step 1** In the navigation pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab to locate devices.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab and click the filter icon to find the devices you want to configure.
- Step 4** Select the devices.
- Step 5** Click **Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** **Select** the command in the History pane that you want to modify or resend. Note that the command you pick is associated with specific devices and not necessarily the ones you chose in the first step.
- Step 7** Look at the My List tab to make sure the command you intend to send will be sent to the devices you expect.
- Step 8** Edit the command in the command pane and click **Send**. Security Cloud Control displays the results of the command in the response pane.
-

Work with Bulk Command Filters

After you run a bulk CLI command you can use the **By Response** filter and the **By Device** filter to continue to configure the devices.

By Response Filter

After running a bulk command, Security Cloud Control populates the **By Response** tab with a list of responses returned by the devices that were sent the command. Devices with identical responses are consolidated in a single row. Clicking a row in the **By Response** tab displays the response from the device(s) in the response pane. If the response pane shows a response for more than one device, it displays the message "Showing Responses for X devices." Click **X devices** and Security Cloud Control displays all the devices that returned the same response to the command.



To send a command to the list of devices associated with a command response, follow this procedure:

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Click the command symbol in a row in the **By Response** tab.
 - Step 2** Review the command in the command pane and click **Send** to resend the command or click **Clear** to clear the command pane and enter a new command to send to the devices and then click **Send**.
 - Step 3** Review the responses you receive from your command.
 - Step 4** If you are confident that the running configuration file on the devices you chose reflects your change, type `write memory` in the command pane and click **Send**. This saves your running configuration to the startup configuration.
-

By Device Filter

After running a bulk command, Security Cloud Control populates the the Execution tab and the **By Device** tab with the list of devices that were sent the command. Clicking a row in the **By Device** tab displays the response for each device.

To run a command on that same list of devices, follow this procedure:

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Click the **By Device** tab.
 - Step 2** Click **>_Execute a command on these devices**.
 - Step 3** Click **Clear** to clear the command pane and enter a new command.
 - Step 4** In the My List pane, specify the list of devices you want to send the command to by checking or unchecking individual devices in the list.
 - Step 5** Click **Send**. The response to the command is displayed in the response pane. If the response pane shows a response for more than one device, it displays the message "Showing Responses for X devices." Click X devices and Security Cloud Control displays all the devices that returned the same response to the command.
 - Step 6** If you are confident that the running configuration file on the devices you chose reflects your change, type `write memory` in the command pane and click **Send**.
-

Command Line Interface Macros

A CLI macro is a fully-formed CLI command ready to use, or a template of a CLI command you can modify before you run it. All macros can be run on one or more Cisco IOS devices simultaneously.

Use CLI macros that resemble templates to run the same commands on multiple devices at the same time. CLI macros promote consistency in your device configurations and management. Use fully-formed CLI macros to get information about your devices. There are different CLI macros that are immediately available for you to use on your Cisco IOS devices.

You can create CLI macros for monitoring tasks that you perform frequently. See [Create a CLI Macro from a New Command](#) for more information.

CLI macros are system-defined or user-defined. System-defined macros are provided by Security Cloud Control and can not be edited or deleted. User-defined macros are created by you and can be edited or deleted.



Note You can only create macros for a device once it has been onboarded to Security Cloud Control.

Using the ASA as an example, if you want to find a particular user on one of your ASAs, you could run this command:

```
show running-config | grep username
```

When you run the command, you would replace *username* with the username of the user you are searching for. To make a macro out of this command, use the same command and put curly braces around *username*.

```
> show running-config | grep {{username}}
```

You can name your parameters anything you want. You can also create the same macro with this parameter name:

```
> show running-config | grep {{username_of_local_user_stored_on_asa}}
```

The parameter name can be descriptive and must use alphanumeric characters and underlines. The command syntax, in this case the

```
show running-config | grep
```

part of the command, must use proper CLI syntax for the device you are sending the command to.



Create a CLI Macro from a New Command

Procedure

Step 1 Before you create a CLI macro, test the command in Security Cloud Control's Command Line Interface to make sure the command syntax is correct and it returns reliable results.

Note




- For Cisco IOS CLI documentation, see [Networking Software \(IOS & NX-OS\)](#) for your IOS version.

- Step 2** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 3** Click the **Devices** tab to locate the device.
- Step 4** Click the appropriate device type tab and select an online and synced device.
- Step 5** Click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** Click the CLI macro favorites star  to see what macros already exist.
- Step 7** Click the plus button .
- Step 8** Give the macro a unique name. Provide a description and notes for the CLI macro if you wish.
- Step 9** Enter the full command in the **Command** field.
- Step 10** Replace the parts of the command that you would want to modify, when you run the command, with a parameter name surrounded by curly braces.
- Step 11** Click **Create**. The macro you create is available for use on all the devices of that type, not just the one you initially specified.
- To run the command see, [Run a CLI Macro](#).

Create a CLI Macro from CLI History or from an Existing CLI Macro

In this procedure, you are going to create a user-defined macro from a command you have already run, another user-defined macro, or from a system-defined macro.

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, **Security Devices**.
- Note** If you want to create a user-defined macro from CLI history, select the device on which you ran the command. CLI macros are shared across devices on the same account but not CLI history.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab and select an online and synced device.
- Step 4** Click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 5** Find the command you want to make a CLI macro from and select it. Use one of these methods:
- Click the clock  to view the commands you have run on that device. Select the one you want to turn into a macro and the command appears in the command pane.
 - Click the CLI macro favorites star  to see what macros already exist. Select the user-defined or system-defined CLI macro you want to change. The command appears in the command pane.
- Step 6** With the command in the command pane, click the CLI macro gold star . The command is now the basis for a new CLI macro.
- Step 7** Give the macro a unique name. Provide a description and notes for the CLI macro if you wish.
- Step 8** Review the command in the Command field and make the changes you want.

- Step 9** Replace the parts of the command that you would want to modify, when you run the command, with a parameter name surrounded by curly braces.
- Step 10** Click **Create**. The macro you create is available for use on all the devices of that type, not just the one you initially specified.
- To run the command see, [Run a CLI Macro](#).

Run a CLI Macro

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab and select one or more devices.
- Step 4** Click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 5** In the command panel, click the star ★.
- Step 6** Select a CLI macro from the command panel.
- Step 7** Run the macro one of two ways:
- If the macro has no parameters to define, click **Send**. The response to the command appears in the response pane. You're done.
 - If the macro contains parameters, such as the Configure DNS macro below, click **>_ View Parameters**.

```
★ Using Macro: Configure DNS
> dns domain-lookup {{IF_NAME}}
  dns server-group DefaultDNS
  name-server {{IP_ADDR}}
```

- Step 8** In the Parameters pane, fill in the values for the parameters in the Parameters fields.

Parameters ✕

Parameters	Payload
IF_NAME <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="outside"/>	<pre>dns domain-lookup <u>outside</u> dns server-group DefaultDNS name-server <u>208.67.220.220</u></pre>
IP_ADDR <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="208.67.220.220"/>	

- Step 9** Click **Send**. After Security Cloud Control has successfully, sent the command and updated the device's configuration, you receive the message, Done!

Step 10 After you send the command you may see the message, "Some commands may have made changes to the running config" along with two links.

⚠ Some commands may have made changes to the running config [Write to Disk](#) [Dismiss](#)

- Clicking **Write to Disk** saves the changes made by this command, and any other change that in the running config, to the device's startup config.
- Clicking **Dismiss**, dismisses the message.

Edit a CLI Macro

You can edit user-defined CLI macros but not system-defined macros. Editing a CLI macro changes it for all your Cisco IOS devices. Macros are not specific to a particular device.

Procedure


- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
 - Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
 - Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
 - Step 4** Select your device.
 - Step 5** Click **Command Line Interface**.
 - Step 6** Select the user-defined macro you want to edit.
 - Step 7** Click the edit icon in the macro label.
 - Step 8** Edit the CLI macro in the Edit Macro dialog box.
 - Step 9** Click **Save**.
- See [Run a CLI Macro](#) for instructions on how to run the CLI macro.

Delete a CLI Macro

You can delete user-defined CLI macros but not system-defined macros. Deleting a CLI macro deletes it for all your devices. Macros are not specific to a particular device.

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select your device.

- Step 5** Click >_ **Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** Select the user-defined CLI macro you want to delete.
- Step 7** Click the trash can icon  in the CLI macro label.
- Step 8** Confirm you want to remove the CLI macro.
-

Export Security Cloud Control CLI Command Results


You can export the results of CLI commands issued to a standalone device, or several devices, to a comma separated value (.csv) file so you can filter and sort the information in it however you like. You can export the CLI results of a single device, or many devices at once. The exported information contains the following:

- Device
- Date
- User
- Command
- Output

Export CLI Command Results

You can export the results of commands you have just executed in the command window to a .csv file:



Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select the device or devices so they are highlighted.
- Step 5** In the **Device Actions** pane for the device, click >_ **Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** In the command line interface pane, enter a command and click **Send** to issue it to the device.
- Step 7** To the right of the window of entered commands, click the export icon .
- Step 8** Give the .csv file a descriptive name and save the file to your local file system. When reading the command output on the .csv file, expand all the cells to see all the results of the command.
-

Export the Results of CLI Macros

You can export the results of macros that have been executed in the command window. Use the following procedure to export to a .csv file, the results of CLI macros executed on one or multiple devices:



Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select the device or devices so they are highlighted.
- Step 5** In the **Device Actions** pane for the device, click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** In the left pane of the CLI window, select the CLI macro favorites star .
- Step 7** Click on the macro command you want to export. Fill in any appropriate parameters and click **Send**.
- Step 8** To the right of the window of entered commands, click the export icon .
- Step 9** Give the .csv file a descriptive name and save the file to your local file system. When reading the command output on the .csv file, expand all the cells to see all the results of the command.
-

Export the CLI Command History

Use the following procedure to export the CLI history of one or multiple devices to a .csv file:

Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select the device or devices so they are highlighted.
- Step 5** In the Device Actions pane for the device, click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** Click the **Clock** icon  to expand the history pane if it is not already expanded.
- Step 7** To the right of the window of entered commands, click the export icon .
- Step 8** Give the .csv file a descriptive name and save the file to your local file system. When reading the command output on the .csv file, expand all the cells to see all the results of the command.
-

Related Information:



- [Security Cloud Control Command Line Interface, on page 2](#)
- [Create a CLI Macro from a New Command](#)
- [Delete a CLI Macro](#)
- [Edit a CLI Macro](#)
- [Run a CLI Macro](#)

- [Bulk Command Line Interface](#)

Export the CLI Macro List

You can only export macros that have been executed in the command window. Use the following procedure to export the CLI macros of one or multiple devices to a .csv file:

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select the device or devices so they are highlighted.
- Step 5** In the Device Actions pane for the device, click **>_Command Line Interface**.
- Step 6** In the left pane of the CLI window, select the CLI macro favorites star .
- Step 7** Click on the macro command you want to export. Fill in any appropriate parameters and click **Send**.
- Step 8** To the right of the window of entered commands, click the export icon .
- Step 9** Give the .csv file a descriptive name and save the file to your local file system.
-

Manage ASA and Cisco IOS Device Configuration Files

Some types of devices such as the ASA and Cisco IOS devices store their configurations in a single file. For these devices, you can view the configuration file on Security Cloud Control and perform a variety of operations on it.

View a Device's Configuration File

For the devices which store their entire configurations in a single configuration file, such as ASA, SSH-managed devices, and devices running Cisco IOS, you can view the configuration file using Security Cloud Control.



Note SSH-managed devices and Cisco IOS Devices have read-only configurations.

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab to locate the device or the **Templates** tab to locate the model device.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.

Step 4 Select the device or model whose configuration it is you want to view.

Step 5 In the **Management** pane on the right, click **Configuration**.
The full configuration file is displayed.

Edit a Complete Device Configuration File

Some types of devices store their configurations in a single configuration file, such as ASA Cisco IOS. For these devices, you can view the device configuration file on Security Cloud Control and perform a variety of operations on it depending on the device.



Caution

This procedure is for advanced users who are familiar with the syntax of the device's configuration file. This method makes changes directly to copy of the configuration file stored on Security Cloud Control.

Procedure

Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
 - Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab to locate the device or the **Templates** tab to locate the model device.
 - Step 3** Click the **ASA** tab.
 - Step 4** Select the device whose configuration it is you want to edit.
 - Step 5** In the **Management** pane on the right, click **Configuration**.
 - Step 6** In the **Device Configuration** page, click **Edit**.
 - Step 7** Click the editor button on the right and select the **Default** text editor, **Vim**, or **Emacs** text editors.
 - Step 8** Edit the file and save the changes.
 - Step 9** Return to the **Security Devices** page and preview and deploy the change.
-

About Device Configuration Changes

In order to manage a device, Security Cloud Control must have its own copy of the device's configuration stored in its local database. When Security Cloud Control "reads" a configuration from a device it manages, it takes a copy of the device's configuration and saves it. The first time Security Cloud Control reads and saves a copy of a device's configuration is when the device is onboarded. These choices describe reading a configuration for different purposes:

- **Discard Changes:** This action is available when a device's configuration status is "Not Synced." In the Not Synced state, there are changes to the device's configuration pending on Security Cloud Control. This option allows you to undo all pending changes. The pending changes are deleted and Security Cloud Control overwrites its copy of the configuration with copy of the configuration stored on the device.

- **Check for Changes:** This action is available if the device's configuration status is Synced. Clicking Checking for Changes directs Security Cloud Control to compare its copy of the device's configuration with the copy of the configuration stored on the device. If there is a difference, Security Cloud Control immediately overwrites its copy of the device's configuration with the copy stored on the device.
- **Review Conflict and Accept Without Review:** If you have enabled [Conflict Detection](#) on a device, Security Cloud Control checks for configuration changes made on the device every 10 minutes. If the copy of the configuration stored on the device has changed, Security Cloud Control notifies you by displaying the "Conflict Detected" configuration status.
 - **Review Conflict:** Click Review Conflict allows you to review changes made directly on a device and accept or reject them.
 - **Accept Without Review:** This action overwrites Security Cloud Control's copy of a device's configuration with the latest copy of the configuration stored on the device. Security Cloud Control does not prompt you to confirm the differences in the two copies of the configuration before taking the overwriting action.

Read All: This is a bulk operation. You can select more than one device, in any state, and click **Read All** to overwrite all the devices' configurations stored on Security Cloud Control with the configurations stored on the devices.

- **Deploy Changes:** As you make changes to a device's configuration, Security Cloud Control saves the changes you make to its own copy of the configuration. Those changes are "pending" on Security Cloud Control until they are deployed to the device. When there are changes to a device's configuration that have not been deployed to the device, the device is in the Not Synced configuration state.

Pending configuration changes have no effect on the network traffic running through the device. Only after Security Cloud Control deploys the changes to the device do they have an effect. When Security Cloud Control deploys changes to the device's configuration, it only overwrites those elements of the configuration that were changed. It does not overwrite the entire configuration file stored on the device. Deployments can be initiated for a single device or on more than one device simultaneously.

- **Discard All** is an option that is only available after you click **Preview and Deploy...** After clicking Preview and Deploy, Security Cloud Control shows you a preview of the pending changes in Security Cloud Control. Clicking **Discard All** deletes all pending changes from Security Cloud Control and does not deploy anything to the selected device(s). Unlike "Discard Changes" above, deleting the pending changes is the end of the operation.

Read All Device Configurations

If a configuration change is made to a device outside of Security Cloud Control, the device's configuration stored on Security Cloud Control and the device's local copy of its configuration are no longer the same. You may want to overwrite Security Cloud Control's copy of the device's configuration with the configuration stored on the device to make the configurations the same again. You can perform this task on many devices simultaneously using the **Read All** link.

See [About Device Configuration Changes](#) for more information about how Security Cloud Control manages the two copies of the device's configuration.

Here are three configuration statuses where clicking **Read All** will overwrite Security Cloud Control's copy of the device's configuration with the device's copy of the configuration.

- **Conflict Detected**-If conflict detection is enabled, Security Cloud Control polls the devices it manages every 10 minutes for changes made to their configurations. If Security Cloud Control finds that the configuration on the device has changed, Security Cloud Control displays a "Conflict detected" configuration status for the device.
- **Synced**-If the device is in a synced state, and you click **Read All**, Security Cloud Control immediately checks the devices to determine if there have been any changes made to its configurations directly. After clicking **Read All**, Security Cloud Control confirms your intent to overwrite its copy of the device's configuration and then Security Cloud Control performs the overwrite.
- **Not Synced**-If the device is in the Not Synced state, and you click **Read All**, Security Cloud Control warns you that there are pending changes made to the device's configuration using Security Cloud Control and that proceeding with the Read All operation will delete those changes and then overwrite Security Cloud Control's copy of the configuration with the configuration on the device. This Read All functions like [Discard Configuration Changes](#).

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** (Optional) Create a [change request label](#) to identify the results of this bulk action easily in the Change Log.
- Step 5** Select the devices whose configurations you want to save Security Cloud Control. Notice that Security Cloud Control only provides command buttons for actions that can be applied to all the selected devices.
- Step 6** Click **Read All**.
- Step 7** Security Cloud Control warns you if there are configuration changes staged on Security Cloud Control, for any of the devices you selected, and asks if you want to continue with the bulk reading configurations action. Click **Read All** to continue.
- Step 8** Look at the [notifications tab](#) for the progress of the Read All configurations operation. If you want more information about how individual actions in the bulk operation succeeded or failed, click the blue Review link and you will be directed to the [Jobs page](#).
- Step 9** If you created and activated a change request label, remember to clear it so that you don't inadvertently associate other configuration changes with this event.

Related Information

- [About Device Configuration Changes](#)
- [Discard Configuration Changes](#)
- [Check for Configuration Changes](#)

Read Changes from Cisco IOS or SSH to Security Cloud Control

In order to manage a Cisco IOS or SSH device, Security Cloud Control must have its own stored copy of the device's configuration file. The first time Security Cloud Control reads and saves a copy of the device's


configuration file is when the device is onboarded. Subsequently, when Security Cloud Control checks the configuration from the device, it takes a copy of the device's configuration file and *completely overwrites* the copy of the configuration file it maintains in its own database. For more information, see [About Device Configuration Changes](#).

For more information on how to detect changes made directly to the Cisco IOS or SSH device outside of Security Cloud Control, see [Check for Configuration Changes](#).

For more information on how to undo configuration changes you have started to make on Security Cloud Control but have not deployed to the IOS or SSH device, see [Discard Configuration Changes](#).

Preview and Deploy Configuration Changes for All Devices

Security Cloud Control informs you when you have made a configuration change to a device on your tenant,

but you have not deployed that change, by displaying an orange dot on the Deploy icon . The devices affected by these changes show the status "Not Synced" in the **Devices** and **Services** page. By clicking **Deploy**, you can review which devices have pending changes and deploy the changes to those devices.




Note For every new FDM or FTD network object or group that you create and make changes to, Security Cloud Control creates an entry in this page for all on-premises management centers that are managed by Security Cloud Control.

This deployment method is available for all supported devices.

You can use this deployment method for single configuration changes or wait and deploy multiple changes at once.

Procedure

- Step 1** In the top right corner of the screen, click the **Deploy** icon .
 - Step 2** Select the devices with changes you want to deploy. If a device has a yellow caution triangle, you can not deploy changes to that device. Hover your mouse over the yellow caution triangle to find out why you can't deploy changes to that device.
 - Step 3** (Optional) If you want to see more information about a pending change, click the **View Detailed Changelog** link to open the change log associated with that change. Click the **Deploy** icon to return to the **Devices with Pending Changes** page.
 - Step 4** (Optional) [Create a change request](#) to track your changes without leaving the **Devices with Pending Changes** page.
 - Step 5** Click **Deploy Now** to deploy the changes immediately to the devices you selected. You'll see the progress in the Active jobs indicator in the Jobs tray.
 - Step 6** (Optional) After the deployment has finished, click **Jobs** in the Security Cloud Control navigation bar. You will see a recent "Deploy Changes" job showing the results of the deployment.
 - Step 7** If you created a change request label, and you have no more configuration changes to associate with it, clear it.
-

What to do next


- [About Scheduled Automatic Deployments](#)

Bulk Deploy Device Configurations


If you have made changes to multiple devices, for instance by editing a shared object, you can apply those change to all of the affected devices at once:


Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select all of the devices for which you have made configuration changes on Security Cloud Control. These devices should show "Not Synced" status.
- Step 5** Deploy the changes using one of these methods:

- Click the  button at the top-right of the screen to view the **Devices with Pending Changes** window. This gives you a chance to review the pending changes on the devices you selected before you deploy them. Click **Deploy Now** to deploy the changes.

Note If you see a yellow warning triangle next to a device on the **Devices with Pending Changes** screen, you cannot deploy a change to that device. Hover your mouse over the warning triangle for information about why changes cannot be deployed to that device.

- Click **Deploy All**  on the details pane. Review any warnings and click **OK**. The bulk deployment starts immediately without a review of the changes.

- Step 6** (Optional) Click the Jobs icon  in the navigation bar to view the results of the bulk deploy.
-

About Scheduled Automatic Deployments

Using Security Cloud Control, you can make configuration changes to one or more of the devices it manages and then schedule the changes to be deployed to those devices at a time that is convenient for you.

You can only schedule deployments if you [Enable the Option to Schedule Automatic Deployments](#) in the **Tenant Settings** tab of the Settings page. Once this option is enabled, you can create, edit, or delete scheduled deployments. A scheduled deployment deploys all the staged changes saved on Security Cloud Control at the date and time set. You can also view and delete scheduled deployments from the Jobs page.

If there were changes made directly to the device that have not been [About Device Configuration Changes](#) to Security Cloud Control, the scheduled deployment will be skipped until that conflict is resolved. The Jobs

page will list any instance where a scheduled deployment fails. If **Enable the Option to Schedule Automatic Deployments** is turned off, all scheduled deployments are deleted.



Caution If you schedule a new deployment for multiple devices, and some of those devices already have deployments scheduled, the new scheduled deployment overwrites the existing scheduled deployments.



Note When you create a scheduled deployment, the schedule is created in your local time, not in the time zone of the device. Scheduled deployments *do not* automatically adjust for daylight savings time.

Schedule an Automatic Deployment

The deployment schedule can be a single event or a recurring event. You may find recurring automatic deployments a convenient way to line up recurring deployments with your maintenance window. Follow this procedure to schedule a one-time or a recurring deployment for a single device:



Note If you schedule a deployment for a device that has an existing deployment scheduled, the new scheduled deployment overwrites the existing deployment.

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select one or more devices.
- Step 5** In the Device Details pane, locate the Scheduled Deployments tab and click **Schedule**.
- Step 6** Select when the deployment should occur.
 - For a one-time deployment, click the **Once on** option to select a date and time from the calendar.
 - For a recurring deployment, click the **Every** option. You can choose either a daily or once a week deployment. Select the **Day** and **Time** the deployment should occur.
- Step 7** Click **Save**.

Edit a Scheduled Deployment

Follow this procedure to edit a scheduled deployment:

Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select one or more devices.
- Step 5** In the **Device Details** pane, locate the Scheduled Deployments tab and click **Edit** .



- Step 6** Edit the recurrence, date, or time of a scheduled deployment.
- Step 7** Click **Save**.
-


Delete a Scheduled Deployment

Follow this procedure to delete a scheduled deployment:



Note If you schedule a deployment for multiple devices, and then change or delete the schedule for some of the devices, the original scheduled deployment for the remaining devices will be preserved.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select one or more devices.
- Step 5** In the **Device Details** pane, locate the Scheduled Deployments tab and click **Delete** .
-

What to do next

- [About Device Configuration Changes](#)
- [Read All Device Configurations, on page 17](#)
- [Preview and Deploy Configuration Changes for All Devices, on page 19](#)

Check for Configuration Changes

Check for Changes to determine if the device's configuration has been changed directly on the device and it is no longer the same as the copy of the configuration stored on Security Cloud Control. You will see the this option when the device is in the "Synced" state.

To check changes:

Procedure

Step 1 In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.

Step 2 Click the **Devices** tab.

Step 3 Click the appropriate device type tab.

Step 4 Select the device, whose configuration you suspect may have been changed directly on the device.

Step 5 Click **Check for Changes** in the Synced pane on the right.

Step 6 The behavior that follows is slightly different depending on the device:

- For device if there has been a change to the device's configuration, you will receive the message:

```
Reading the policy from the device. If there are active deployments on the device, reading will start after they are finished.
```

- Click **OK** to continue. The configuration on the device will overwrite the stored configuration on Security Cloud Control.
 - Click **Cancel** to cancel the action.
-
- For IOS device:
 - a. Compare the two configurations presented to you. Click **Continue**. The configuration labeled **Last Known Device Configuration** is the configuration stored on Security Cloud Control. The configuration labeled **Found on Device** is the configuration saved on the ASA.
 - b. Select either:
 1. **Reject** the out-of-band changes to keep the "Last Known Device Configuration."
 2. **Accept** the out-of-band changes to overwrite the device's configuration stored in Security Cloud Control with the configuration found on the device.
 - c. Click **Continue**.
-

Discard Configuration Changes

Click **Discard Changes** when you want to "undo" all the *undeployed* configuration changes you made to a device's configuration using Security Cloud Control. When you click **Discard Changes**, Security Cloud

Control *completely overwrites* its local copy of a device's configuration with the configuration stored on the device.

When you click **Discard Changes**, your device's configuration status is in a **Not Synced** state. After you discard your changes, the copy of the configuration on Security Cloud Control will be the same as the copy of the configuration on the device and the configuration status in Security Cloud Control will return to Synced.

To discard, or "undo," all of your undeployed configuration changes for a device:

Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select the device you have been making configuration changes to.
- Step 5** Click **Discard Changes** in the **Not Synced** pane on the right.
- For FDM-managed devices-Security Cloud Control warns you that "Pending changes on Security Cloud Control will be discarded and the Security Cloud Control configuration for this device will be replaced with the configuration currently running on the device." Click **Continue** to discard your changes.
 - For Meraki devices-Security Cloud Control deletes the change immediately.
 - For AWS devices-Security Cloud Control displays what you are about to delete. Click **Accept** or **Cancel**.
-

Out-of-Band Changes on Devices

Out-of-band changes refer to changes made directly on the device without using Security Cloud Control. These changes may be made using the device's command-line interface over an SSH connection or by using a local manager like the Adaptive Security Device Manager (ASDM) for the ASA, the FDM for the FDM-managed device, or for an On-Premises Firewall Management Center on the On-Premises Firewall Management Center user interface. An out-of-band change causes a conflict between the device's configuration stored on Security Cloud Control and the configuration stored on the device itself.

Detecting Out-of-Band Changes on Devices

If Conflict Detection is enabled for an ASA, or an FDM-managed device, a Cisco IOS device, or an On-Premises Firewall Management Center, Security Cloud Control checks the device every 10 minutes searching for any new changes made directly to the device's configuration outside of Security Cloud Control.

If Security Cloud Control finds that there are changes to the device's configuration that are not stored on Security Cloud Control, it changes the **Configuration Status** of that device to the "Conflict Detected" state.

When Security Cloud Control detects a conflict, one of two conditions is likely:

- There have been configuration changes made to the device directly that have not been saved to Security Cloud Control's database.

- In the case of an FDM-managed device, there may be "pending" configuration changes on the FDM-managed device that have not been deployed.
- In the case of an On-Premises Firewall Management Center, there may be changes made, for instance, to objects outside Security Cloud Control, which are pending to be synchronized with Security Cloud Control or changes made in Security Cloud Control which are pending to be deployed to the On-Premises Firewall Management Center.

Synchronizing Configurations Between Security Cloud Control and Device

About Configuration Conflicts

In the **Security Devices** page, you may see devices or services have the status "Synced," "Not Synced," or "Conflict Detected." To know the status of an On-Premises Firewall Management Center that you manage using Security Cloud Control, navigate **Tools & Services > Firewall Management Center**.

- When a device is **Synced**, the configuration on Security Cloud Control) and the configuration stored locally on the device are the same.
- When a device is **Not Synced**, the configuration stored in Security Cloud Control was changed and it is now different that the configuration stored locally on the device. Deploying your changes from Security Cloud Control to the device changes the configuration on the device to match Security Cloud Control's version.
- Changes made to devices outside of Security Cloud Control are called **out-of-band changes**. When out-of-band changes are made, you'll see the device state change to "Conflict Detected," if conflict detection is enabled for the device. Accepting the out-of-band changes, changes the configuration on Security Cloud Control to match the configuration on the device.

Conflict Detection

When conflict detection is enabled, Security Cloud Control polls the device for the default interval to determine if a change has been made to the device's configuration outside of Security Cloud Control. If Security Cloud Control detects that a change was made, it changes the configuration status for the device to **Conflict Detected**. Changes made to a device outside of Security Cloud Control are called "out-of-band" changes.

In the case of an On-Premises Firewall Management Center that is managed by Security Cloud Control, if there are changes that are staged and the device is in **Not Synced** state, Security Cloud Control stops polling the device to check for changes. When there are changes made outside Security Cloud Control which are pending to be synchronized with Security Cloud Control and changes made in Security Cloud Control which are pending to be deployed to the on-premises management center, Security Cloud Control declares the on-premises management center to be in the **Conflict Detected** state.

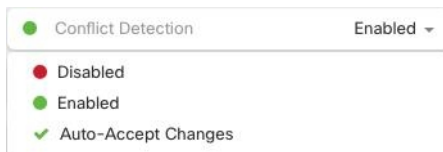
Once this option is enabled, you can configure how often conflicts or OOB changes are detected per device. See [Schedule Polling for Device Changes, on page 29](#) for more information.

Enable Conflict Detection

Enabling conflict detection alerts you to instances where changes have been made to a device outside of Security Cloud Control.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
 - Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab.
 - Step 3** Select the appropriate device type tab.
 - Step 4** Select the device or devices for which you want to enable conflict detection.
 - Step 5** In the **Conflict Detection** box at the right of the device table, select **Enabled** from the list.



Automatically Accept Out-of-Band Changes from your Device

You can configure Security Cloud Control to automatically accept any change made directly to a managed device by enabling auto-accept changes. Changes made directly to a device without using Security Cloud Control are referred to as out-of-band changes. An out-of-band change creates a *conflict* between the device's configuration stored on Security Cloud Control and the configuration stored on the device itself.

The auto-accept changes feature is an enhancement to conflict detection. If you have auto-accept changes enabled on your device, Security Cloud Control checks for changes every 10 minutes to determine if there have been any out-of-band changes made to the device's configuration. If there have been configuration changes, Security Cloud Control automatically updates its local version of the device's configuration without prompting you.

Security Cloud Control will *not* automatically accept a configuration change if there are configuration changes made on Security Cloud Control that have not yet been deployed to the device. Follow the prompts on the screen to determine your next action.

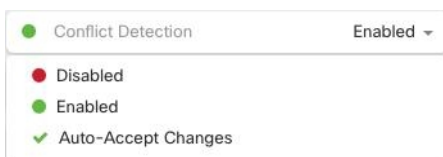
To use auto-accept changes, you first enable the tenant to display the auto-accept option in the Conflict Detection menu on the **Security Devices** page; then, you enable auto-accept changes for individual devices.

If you want Security Cloud Control to detect out-of-band changes but give you the option to accept or reject them manually, enable [Conflict Detection, on page 25](#) instead.

Configure Auto-Accept Changes

Procedure

- Step 1** Log in to Security Cloud Control using an account with Admin or Super Admin privileges.
- Step 2** In the left pane, click **Administration > General Settings**.
- Step 3** In the **Tenant Settings** area, click the toggle to **Enable the option to auto-accept device changes**. This enables the Auto-Accept Changes menu option to appear in the Conflict Detection menu on the **Security Devices** page.
- Step 4** In the left pane, click **Security Devices** and select the device for which you want to automatically accept out-of-band changes.
- Step 5** In the **Conflict Detection** menu, select **Auto-Accept Changes** in the drop-down menu.



Disabling Auto-Accept Changes for All Devices on the Tenant

Procedure

- Step 1** Log-in to Security Cloud Control using an account with Admin or Super Admin privileges.
- Step 2** In left pane, click **Administration > General Settings**.
- Step 3** In the **Tenant Settings** area, disable the "**Enable the option to auto-accept device changes**" by sliding the toggle to the left so it shows a grey X. This disables Auto-Accept Changes option in the Conflict Detection menu and disables the feature for every device on your tenant.

Note Disabling "Auto-Accept" will require you to review each device conflict before you can accept it into Security Cloud Control. This includes devices previously configured to auto-accept changes.

Resolve Configuration Conflicts

This section provides information about resolving configuration conflicts that occur on the device.

Resolve the Not Synced Status

Use the following procedure to resolve a device with a "Not Synced" Configuration Status:

Procedure

Step 1 In the navigation bar, click **Security Devices**.

Note For an On-Premises Firewall Management Center, click **Administration > Firewall Management Center** and select the FMC that is in **Not Synced** state and continue from Step 5.

Step 2 Click the **Devices** tab to locate the device or the **Templates** tab to locate the model device.

Step 3 Click the appropriate device type tab.

Step 4 Select the device reported as Not Synced.

Step 5 In the **Not synced** panel to the right, select either of the following:

- **Preview and Deploy...** -If you want to push the configuration change from Security Cloud Control to the device, [Preview and Deploy Configuration Changes for All Devices](#) the changes you made now, or wait and deploy multiple changes at once.
- **Discard Changes** -If you do **not** want to push the configuration change from Security Cloud Control to the device, or you want to "undo" the configuration changes you started making on Security Cloud Control. This option overwrites the configuration stored in Security Cloud Control with the running configuration stored on the device.

Resolve the Conflict Detected Status

Security Cloud Control allows you to enable or disable conflict detection on each live device. If [Conflict Detection, on page 25](#) is enabled and there was a change made to the device's configuration without using Security Cloud Control, the device's configuration status will show **Conflict Detected**.

To resolve a "Conflict Detected" status, follow this procedure:

Procedure

Step 1 In the navigation bar, click **Security Devices**.

Note For an On-Premises Firewall Management Center, click **Administration > Firewall Management Center** and select the FMC that is in **Not Synced** state and continue from Step 5.

Step 2 Click the **Devices** tab to locate your device.

Step 3 Click the appropriate device type tab.

Step 4 Select the device reporting the conflict and click **Review Conflict** in the details pane on the right.

Step 5 In the **Device Sync** page, compare the two configurations by reviewing the highlighted differences.

- The panel labeled "Last Known Device Configuration" is the device configuration stored on Security Cloud Control.
- The panel labeled "Found on Device" is the configuration stored in the running configuration on the ASA.

Step 6 Resolve the conflict by selecting one of the following:

- **Accept Device changes:** This will overwrite the configuration **and any pending changes stored on** Security Cloud Control with the device's running configuration.

Note As Security Cloud Control does not support deploying changes to the Cisco IOS devices outside of the command line interface, your only choice for a Cisco IOS device will be to select **Accept Without Review** when resolving the conflict.

- **Reject Device Changes:** This will overwrite the configuration stored on the device with the configuration stored on Security Cloud Control.

Note All configuration changes, rejected or accepted, are recorded in the change log.

Schedule Polling for Device Changes

If you have [Conflict Detection, on page 25](#) enabled, or if you **Enable the option to auto-accept device changes** from the Settings page, Security Cloud Control polls the device for the default interval to determine if a change has been made to the device's configuration outside of Security Cloud Control. You can customize how often Security Cloud Control polls for changes per device. These changes can be applied to more than one device.

If there is no selection configured for a device, the interval is automatically configured for "tenant default".




Note Customizing the interval per device from the **Security Devices** page overrides the polling interval selected as the [Default Conflict Detection Interval](#) from the **General Settings** page.

After you enable **Conflict Detection** from the **Security Devices** page or **Enable the option to auto-accept device changes** from the Settings page, use the following procedure to schedule how often you want Security Cloud Control to poll your devices:

Procedure

- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Devices** tab to locate your device.
- Step 3** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 4** Select the device or devices for which you want to enable conflict detection.
- Step 5** In the same area as **Conflict Detection**, click the drop-down menu for **Check every** and select the desired polling interval:

 **Conflict Detection** ● Enabled ▼

Check every: Tenant default (24 hours) ▼

- Tenant default (24 hours)
- 10 minutes
- 1 hour
- 6 hours
- 24 hours