

Event Search

The following topics describe how to search for events within a workflow:

- Event searches, on page 1
- Query overrides via the shell, on page 9
- History for search for events, on page 10

Event searches

An event search is a customizable query that

- retrieves specific information stored as events in database tables based on defined search criteria,
- can be saved with custom names and shared with other users or kept private for individual use, and
- returns only records that match the specified criteria for all fields in the search parameters.

Event search functionality

The system generates information that is stored as events in database tables. Events contain multiple fields that describe the activity that caused the appliance to generate the event. You can create and save searches customized for your environment for any of the different event types and save them to reuse later.

When you save a search you give it a name and specify whether the search will be available to you alone or to all users of the appliance. If you want to use the search as a data restriction for a custom user role, you **must** save it as a private search. If you previously saved a search, you can load it, make any necessary modifications, and then start the search. Custom analysis dashboard widgets, report templates, and custom roles can also use saved searches. If you have saved searches, you can delete them from the Search page.

For some event types, the system provides predefined searches that serve as examples and can provide quick access to important information about your network. You can modify fields within the predefined searches for your network environment, then save the searches to reuse later.

The search criteria you can use depends on the type of search, but the mechanics are the same. Searches return only records that match the search criteria specified for all fields.

Note Searching a custom table requires a slightly different procedure.

Related Topics

Search custom tables

Search constraints

A search constraint is a event data search feature that enables you to enter search criteria values to apply to fields defined for event tables and constrain the data displayed to your specific needs.

Each database table has its own search page where you can enter search constraint values to apply to fields defined for the table. Depending on the type of field, special syntax may be used to specify criteria such as wildcard characters or a range of numeric values.

Search results appear on workflow pages displaying each table field in columnar layout. Some database tables can additionally be searched using fields that are not displayed as columns on workflow pages. To determine whether such a constraint applies to your search results when viewing the results on a workflow page, click

Expand Arrow ( ) to view the active search constraints.

Best practice for general search constraints

When searching for events, consider these general guidelines:

- Many fields require wildcards for partial-match searches. All fields accept wildcards for these searches. For more information, refer to Wildcards and symbols in searches, on page 3.
- All fields accept negation (`!`).
- All fields accept comma-separated lists of search values. Records that contain any of the listed values in the specified field match that search criteria.
- All fields accept comma-separated lists enclosed in quotation marks as search values.
  - For fields that may contain only a single value, records with the specified field containing the exact string specified within the quotation marks match the search criteria. For instance, a search for `A, B, "C, D, E"` will match records where the specified field contains `"A"` or `"B"` or `"C, D, E"`. This permits matching on fields that include the comma in possible values.
  - For fields that may contain multiple values at the same time, records with the specified fields containing all of the values in the quote-enclosed comma-separated list match that search criteria.
  - For fields that may contain multiple values at the same time, search criteria may include single values as well as quote-enclosed comma-separated lists. For instance, a search for `A, B, "C, D, E"` on a field that may contain one of more of these letters matches records where the specified field contains `A` or `B`, or all of `C`, `D`, and `E`.
- Specify `n/a` in any field to identify events where information is not available for that field; use `!n/a` to identify the events where that field is populated.
- You can precede many numeric fields with greater than (`>`), greater than or equal to (`>=`), less than (**<**), less than or equal to (`<=`), equal to (`=`), or not equal to (`<>`) operators.

Note When you search a field with long complicated values (such as SHA-256 hash values), copy the search criteria value from source material and paste it into the appropriate field on the search page.

Wildcards and symbols in searches

When searching in all text fields in connection and Security Intelligence events and in most text fields in other event types, searches for partial matches in text fields require an asterisk (*) to represent unspecified characters in a string. Searches without an asterisk are exact-match searches in these fields. Even in fields that do not require wildcards, we recommend always using wildcards for partial-match searches.

For example, to find `example.com`, `www.example.com`, or `department.example.com`, search for `*.example.com`. Searching for `example.com` in most cases returns only `example.com`.

Search for non-alphanumeric characters

If you want to search for non-alphanumeric characters (including the asterisk character), enclose the search string in quotation marks. For example, to search for the string:

```
Find an asterisk (*)
```

enter:

```
"Find an asterisk (*)"
```

Objects and application filters in searches

The system allows you to create named objects, object groups, and application filters that can be used as part of your network configuration. You can use these objects, groups, and filters as search criteria when performing or saving searches.

When you perform a search, objects, object groups, and application filters appear in the format, `${object_name}`. For example, a network object with the object name `ten_ten_network` appears as `${ten_ten_network}` in a search.

Click the **Object** (+) icon that appears next to a search field to use an object as a search criterion.

Related Topics

Use the object manager

Time constraints in searches

The formats accepted by search criteria fields that take a time value are shown in the tables that follow.

Table 1: Time specification in search fields

Time formats	Example
`today [at HH:MMam|PM]`	`today` `today at 12:45pm`
`YYYY-DDMM-HH:MM:SS`	`2006-03-22 14:22:59`

You can precede a time value with one of the operators shown in this table:

Table 2: Time specification operators

Operator	Example	Explanation
<	`< 2006-03-22 14:22:59`	Returns events with a timestamp before 2:23 PM, March 22, 2006.
>	`> today at 2:45pm`	Returns events with a timestamp later than today at 2:45 PM.

IP addresses in searches

When specifying IP addresses in searches, you can enter an individual IP address, a comma-separated list of addresses, an address block, or a range of IP addresses separated with a hyphen (-). You can also use negation.

For searches that support IPv6 (such as intrusion event, connection data, and correlation event searches) you can enter IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and CIDR/prefix length address blocks in any combination. When you search for hosts by IP address, the results include all hosts for which at least one IP address matches your search conditions, that is, a search for an IPv6 address may return hosts whose primary address in IPv4.

When you use CIDR or prefix length notation to specify a block of IP addresses, the system uses only the portion of the network IP address specified by the mask or prefix length. For example, if you type `10.1.2.3/8`, the system uses `10.0.0.0/8`.

Because IP addresses can be represented by network objects, you can also click the add network **Object** (+) that appears next to an IP address search field to use a network object as an IP address search criterion.

Table 3: Acceptable IP address syntax

To specify...	Type...	For example...
a single IP address	the IP address.	`192.168.1.1` `2001:db8::abcd`
multiple IP addresses using a list	a comma-separated list of IP addresses. Do not add a space before or after the commas.	`192.168.1.1,192.168.1.2` `2001:db8::b3ff,2001:db8::0202`
a range of IP addresses that can be specified with a CIDR block or prefix length	the IP address block in IPv4 CIDR or IPv6 prefix length notation.	`192.168.1.0/24` This specifies any IP in the 192.168.1.0 network with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0, that is, 192.168.1.0 through 192.168.1.255.
a range of IP addresses that cannot be specified with a CIDR block or prefix	the IP address range using a hyphen. Do not add a space before or after the hyphen.	`192.168.1.1-192.168.1.5` `2001:db8::0202-2001:db8::8329`

negation of any of the other ways to specify IP addresses or ranges of IP addresses	an exclamation point in front of the IP address, block, or range.	`192.168.0.0/32,!192.168.1.10`
		`!2001:db8::/32`
		`!192.168.1.10,!2001:db8::/32`

To specify...	Type...	For example...
hosts that are blocked or monitored (but would have been blocked) Refer to Host profile icons.	In connection and Security Intelligence events, in Initiator IP and Responder IP fields: • block • monitor	--

Related Topics

IP address conventions

URLs in searches

When searching for URLs, include wildcards. For example, use **`*example.com*`** to find all variations of the domain, such as **`https://example.com`** and **`division.example.com`** and **`example.com/division/`**.

Managed devices in searches

When you group devices—whether just on the Firewall Management Center, or as actual high availability or scalability configurations—searching for the name for the group correctly returns results for all devices in the group.

If the system finds a match for a group, it replaces the group name with the appropriate member device names for the purpose of performing the search. When you save a search that uses a device group in the device field the system saves the name specified in the device field and performs the device name replacement again each time the search is executed.

Ports in searches

The Firewall Management Center accepts specific syntax for port numbers in searches.

You can enter port numbers in these formats:

- A single port number.
- A comma-separated list of port numbers.
- Two port numbers separated by a dash to represent a range of port numbers.
- A port number followed by a protocol abbreviation, separated by a forward slash (only when searching for intrusion events).
- A port number or range of port numbers preceded by an exclamation mark to indicate a negation of the specified ports.

Note Avoid using spaces when specifying port numbers or ranges.

Table 4: Port syntax examples

Example	Description
`21`	Returns all events on port 21, including TCP and UDP events.
`!23`	Returns all events except those on port 23.
`25/tcp`	Returns all TCP-related intrusion events on port 25.
`21/tcp,25/tcp`	Returns all TCP-related intrusion events on ports 21 and 25.
`21-25`	Returns all events on ports 21 through 25.

Event fields in searches

These sections identify the available event fields that you can use as search criteria when performing event searches.

System, audit, and operational events:

- Audit log workflow fields
- Health event fields
- Intrusion rule update logs
- Remediation status table fields

Network traffic and security events:

- Connection and Security Intelligence Event Fields
- Intrusion event fields
- Correlation event fields
- File and malware event fields
- Captured file fields
- Allow list event fields
- Allow list violation fields

Application events:

- Application data fields
- Application detail data fields

Discovery, host, and asset data:

- Discovery event fields
- Host data fields
- Host attribute data fields

- Server data fields
- User-related fields

Vulnerability and scan data:

- Vulnerability data fields
- Third-party vulnerability data fields
- See *Nmap Scan Results Fields* in the *Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center Device Configuration Guide*

Perform a search

Search for specific events or data records within the system to analyze security events, audit logs, file events, health events, and other types of monitored data.

Before you begin

You must have **Admin**, **Security Analyst**, or **Security Analyst (Read Only)** user role to perform a search.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Analysis** > **Search**.

Alternatively, you may also click **Search** from any page on a workflow.

Step 2 From the table drop-down list, select the type of event or data to search.

Step 3 Enter your search criteria in the appropriate fields. For more information about applicable search fields, refer to Event Fields in Searches.

Step 4 If you want to use the search again in the future, save the search as described in Save a search, on page 7.

Step 5 Click **Search** to start the search.

Your search results appear in the default workflow for the table you are searching, constrained by time (if applicable).

What to do next

- To analyze the search results using workflows, see Use workflows.

Related Topics

Configure event view settings

Save a search

Save search criteria for future use to streamline repeated searches and maintain consistent filtering parameters.

In a multidomain deployment, the system displays saved searches created in the current domain, which you can edit. It also displays searches saved in ancestor domains, which you cannot edit. To view and edit searches created in a lower domain, switch to that domain.

Before you begin

- Establish search criteria as described in Perform a search, on page 7, or load a saved search as described in Load a saved search, on page 8.
- You must have **Admin**, **Security Analyst**, or **Security Analyst (Read Only)** user role to save a search.

Procedure

Step 1 From the Search page, if you want to save the search as private so only you can access it, check the **Private** checkbox.

Note To use the search as a data restriction for a custom user role, you must save it as a private search.

Step 2 You have these options:

- To save a new version of a loaded search, click **Save As New**.
- To save a new search, or overwrite a custom search using the same name, click **Save**. If the controls are dimmed, the configuration belongs to an ancestor domain, or you do not have permission to modify the configuration.

Load a saved search

Load a saved search to quickly access previously configured search criteria without having to recreate the search constraints.

In a multidomain deployment, the system displays saved searches created in the current domain, which you can edit. It also displays searches saved in ancestor domains, which you cannot edit. To view and edit searches created in a lower domain, switch to that domain.

Before you begin

You must have **Admin**, **Security Analyst**, or **Security Analyst (Read Only)** privileges to load a saved search.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Analysis** > **Search**.

Alternatively, you may also click **Search** from any page on a workflow.

Step 2 From the table drop-down list, choose the type of event or data to search.

Step 3 Choose the search you want to load from the **Custom Searches** list or the **Predefined Searches** list.

Step 4 If you want to use different search criteria, change the search constraints.

Step 5 If you want to use a changed search again in the future, save the search as described in Save a search, on page 7.

Step 6 Click **Search**.

Query overrides via the shell

The query override tool in Firewall Management Center is a Linux shell-based query management option that allows you to locate queries running longer than a specified number of minutes and stop those queries. The tool logs an event to the audit log and to syslog when you stop a query.

The internal **Admin** user can access the Firewall Management Center CLI. If you use an external authentication object that grants CLI access, users matching the shell access filter can also log into the CLI.

Note If you leave the search page in the Firewall Management Center web interface, the query continues to run. Queries that take a long time to return results may impact system performance while the query is running.

Shell-Based query management syntax

Use this syntax to manage long-running queries:

```
query_manager [-v] [-l [minutes]] [-k query_id [...]] [--kill-all minutes]
```

Table 5: query_manager options

Option	Description
-h, --help	Prints a brief help message.
-l, --list [minutes]	Lists all queries taking longer than passed-in minutes. By default it will show all queries taking longer than 1 minute.
-k, --kill query_id [...]	Kills the query with the passed-in id. The option can take multiple ids.
--kill-all minutes	Kills all queries taking longer than passed-in minutes.
-v, --verbose	Verbose output including full SQL queries.

Caution For system security reasons, Cisco strongly recommends that you not establish additional Linux shell users on any appliance.

Stop long-running queries

Stopping long-running queries helps maintain system performance and prevents resource exhaustion.

Before you begin

You must be the **admin** user or externally authenticated user with CLI access to perform this task.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to the Secure Firewall Management Center via `ssh`.

Step 2 Use the CLI `expert` command to access the Linux shell.

Step 3 Run `query_manager` under `sudo` using the syntax described in Shell-Based query management syntax, on page 9.

History for search for events

This history table provides version history information for the searching for events feature, including the changes and improvements across different Firewall Management Center software versions.

Feature	Minimum Firewall Management Center	Minimum Firewall Threat Defense	Details
Partial-match searches in many fields now require wildcards	6.6	Any	For example, when searching for URLs, use **`*example.com*`** to find all variations of **`example.com`**. This behavior change applies to searches on the **Analysis** > **Search** page, when searching for connection or security-related connection events. This search page can also be accessed via links on other pages. In fields that do not require wildcards for partial-match searches, they can optionally be used. Affected platforms: Firewall Management Center