

Install and Renew Certificate on FTD Managed by FDM

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Introduction

This document describes how to install, trust, and renew self-signed certificates and certificates signed by a third party CA or internal CA on FTD.

Prerequisites

Requirements

Cisco recommends that you have knowledge of these topics:

- Manual certificate enrollment requires access to a trusted third party Certificate Authority (CA). Examples of third party CA vendors include, but are not limited to, Entrust, Geotrust, GoDaddy, Thawte, and VeriSign.
- Verify that the Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) has the correct clock time, date, and time zone. With certificate authentication, it is recommended to use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server to synchronize the time on the FTD.

Components Used

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

- FTDv that runs 6.5.
- For Keypair and Certificate Signing Request (CSR) creation, OpenSSL is used.

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

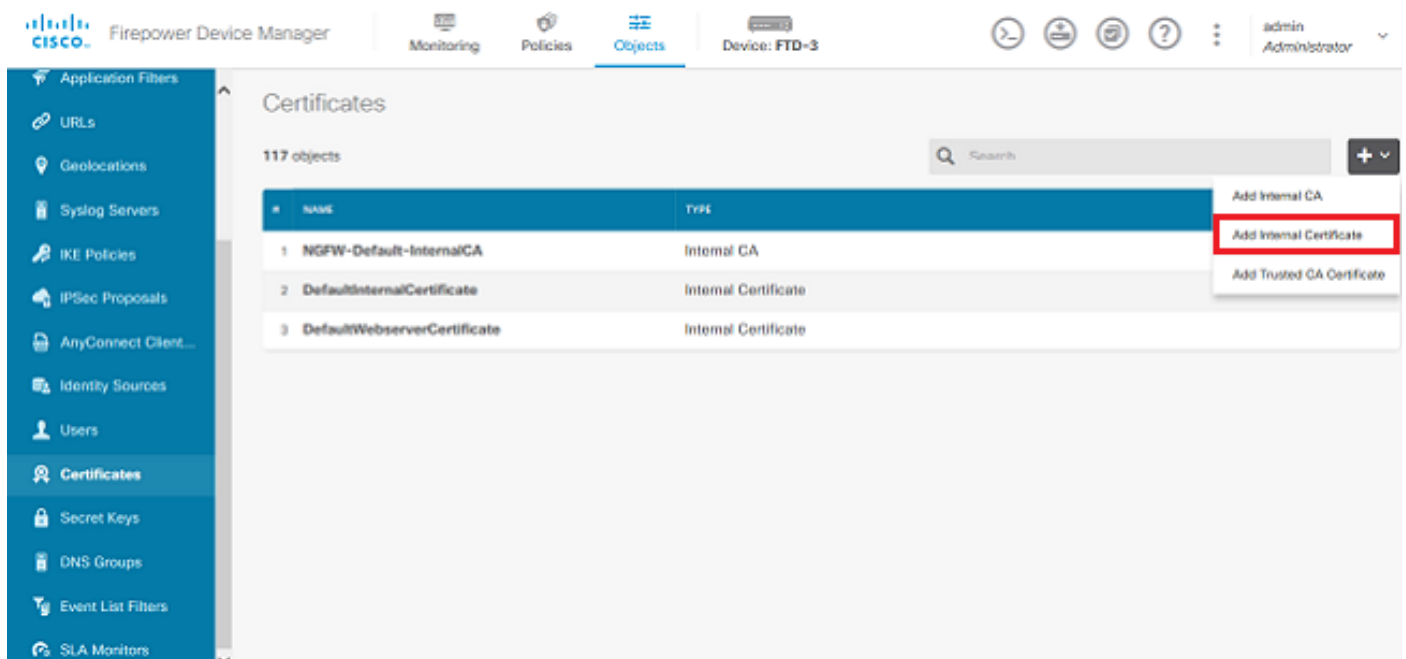
Certificate Installation

Self-Signed Enrollment

Self-Signed certificates are an easy way to get a certificate with the appropriate fields added to the FTD device. Although they cannot be trusted in most places, they can still provide similar encryption benefits as a third party signed certificate. Still, it is recommended to have a trusted CA-signed certificate so that users and other devices are able to trust the certificate presented by the FTD.

Note: Firepower Device Management (FDM) does have a default self-signed certificate named DefaultInternalCertificate that can be used for similar purposes.

1. Navigate to **Objects > Certificates**. Click the **+** symbol and then choose **Add Internal Certificate** as shown in the image.



2. Choose **Self-Signed Certificate** in the popup window as shown in the image.

Choose the type of internal certificate you want to create



Upload Certificate and Key

Create a certificate from existing files.
PEM and DER files are supported.



Self-Signed Certificate

Create a new certificate that is signed
by the device.

3. Specify a **Name** for the trustpoint, then fill out the subject distinguished name fields. At a minimum, the **Common Name** field can be added. This can match the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or IP address of the service for which the certificate is used. Click **Save** when done as shown in the image.

Add Internal Certificate ? ×

Name

FTD-3-Self-Signed

Country State or Province

Locality or City

Organization Organizational Unit (Department)

Cisco Systems TAC

Common Name

ftd3.example.com

You must specify a Common Name to use the certificate with remote access VPN.

CANCEL SAVE

4. Click the **Pending Changes** button from the top right of the screen as shown in the image.

Firepower Device Manager Monitoring Policies Objects Device: FTD-3 ? ? ? ? admin Administrator

Certificates

118 objects Search +

#	NAME	TYPE	ACTIONS
1	NGFW-Default-InternalCA	Internal CA	
2	DefaultInternalCertificate	Internal Certificate	
3	DefaultWebserverCertificate	Internal Certificate	
4	FTD-3-Self-Signed	Internal Certificate	

5. Click the **Deploy Now** button.

Note: When the deploy is done, the certificate is not available to be seen in the CLI until there is a service that uses it such as AnyConnect as shown in the image.

Pending Changes

✓ Last Deployment Completed Successfully
13 Apr 2020 09:56 AM. [See Deployment History](#)

Deployed Version (13 Apr 2020 09:56 AM) Pending Version **LEGEND** Removed Added Edited

+ Internal Certificate Added: *FTD-3-Self-Signed*

```
cert.masked: false
cert.encryptedString: ***
privateKey.masked: false
privateKey.encryptedString: ***
issuerCommonName: ftd3.example.com
issuerCountry:
issuerLocality:
issuerOrganization: Cisco Systems
issuerOrganizationUnit: TAC
issuerState:
subjectCommonName: ftd3.example.com
subjectCountry:
subjectDistinguishedName: CN=ftd3.example.com, OU=TAC, O=...
subjectLocality:
subjectOrganization: Cisco Systems
subjectOrganizationUnit: TAC
```

MORE ACTIONS ▾ CANCEL **DEPLOY NOW** ▾

Manual Enrollment

Manual Enrollment can be used to install a certificate issued by a trusted CA. OpenSSL or a similar tool can be used to generate the private key and CSR required to receive a CA-signed certificate. These steps cover common OpenSSL commands in order to generate the private key and CSR as well as the steps to install the certificate and private key once obtained.

1. With OpenSSL or a similar application, generate a private key and Certificate Signing Request (CSR). This example shows a 2048 bit RSA key named **private.key** and a CSR named **ftd3.csr** that is created in OpenSSL.

```
openssl req -new -newkey rsa:2048 -nodes -keyout private.key -out ftd3.csr
Generating a 2048 bit RSA private key
.....+++
.....+++
writing new private key to 'private.key'
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that is incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there is a default value,
If you enter '.', the field is left blank.
-----
```

Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:.
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:.
Locality Name (eg, city) []:.
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Cisco Systems
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:TAC
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:ftd3.example.com
Email Address []:.

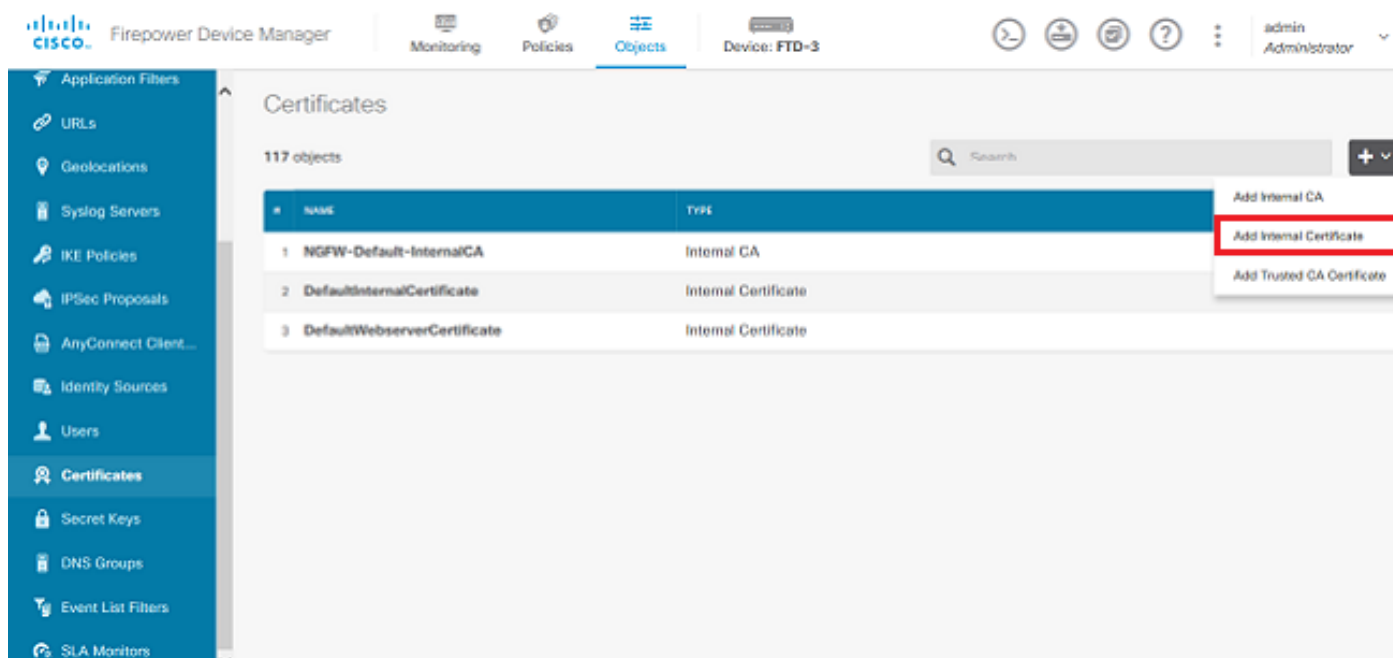
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request

A challenge password []:

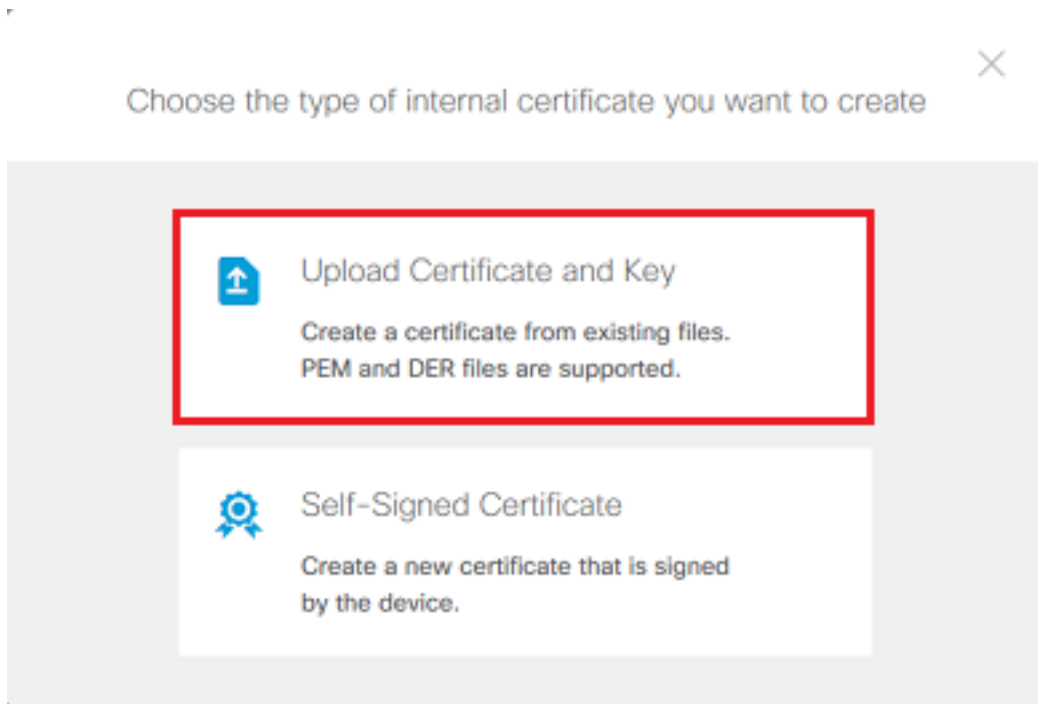
An optional company name []:

2. Copy the generated CSR and send it to a CA. Once the CSR has been signed, an identity certificate is provided.

3. Navigate to **Objects > Certificates**. Click the **+** symbol, then choose **Add Internal Certificate** as shown in the image.



4. Choose **Upload Certificate and Key** in the popup window as shown in the image.



5. Specify a **Name** for the trustpoint, then either upload, or copy and paste the identity certificate and private key in Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) format. If the CA provided the certificate and key together in a single PKCS12, navigate to the section titled **Extracting Identity certificate** and private key from **PKCS12** file later in this document in order to separate them.

Note: The file names cannot have any spaces or FDM does not accept them. Additionally, the private key must not be encrypted.

Click **OK** when done as shown in the image.

Pending Changes ? ×

✓ **Last Deployment Completed Successfully**
13 Apr 2020 09:56 AM. [See Deployment History](#)

Deployed Version (13 Apr 2020 09:56 AM) Pending Version LEGEND Removed Added Edited

+ **Internal Certificate Added: FTD-3-Manual**

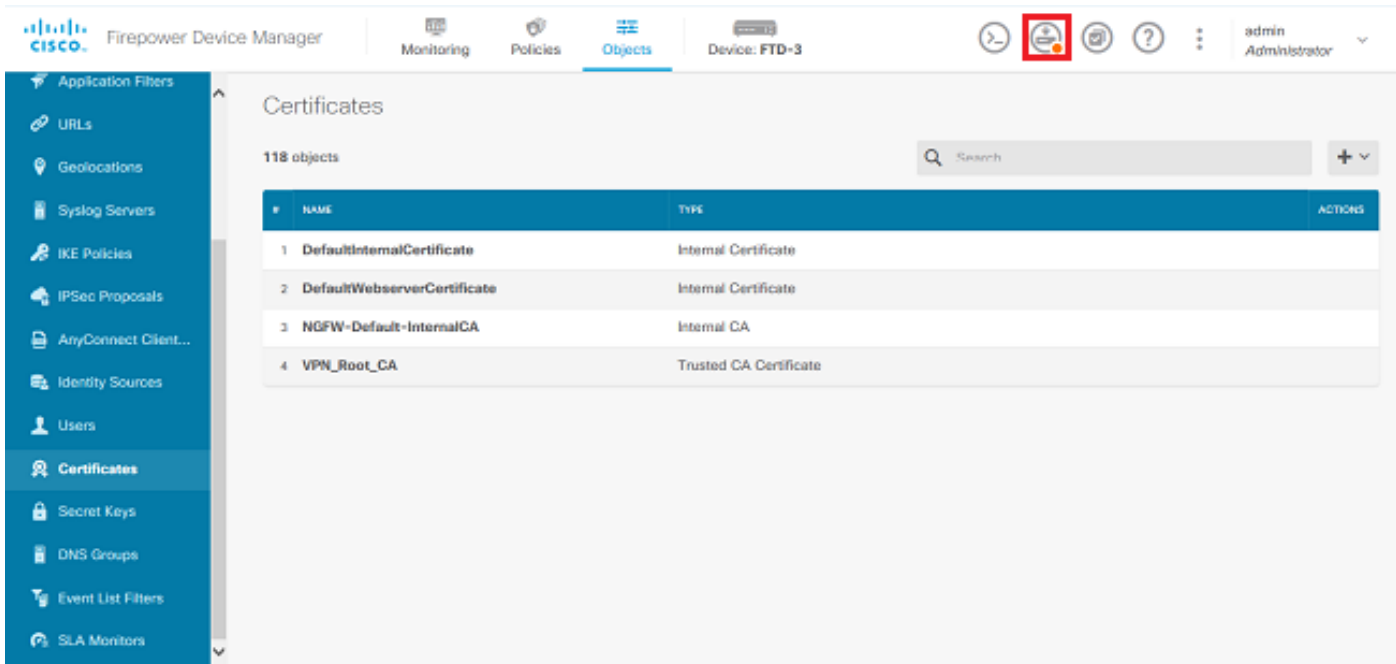
```
cert.masked: false
cert.encryptedString: ***
privateKey.masked: false
privateKey.encryptedString: ***
issuerCommonName: VPN Root CA
issuerCountry:
issuerLocality:
issuerOrganization: Cisco Systems TAC
issuerOrganizationUnit:
issuerState:
subjectCommonName: ftd3.example.com
subjectCountry:
subjectDistinguishedName: CN=VPN Root CA, O=Cisco Systems..
subjectLocality:
subjectOrganization: Cisco Systems
subjectOrganizationUnit: TAC
```

MORE ACTIONS CANCEL DEPLOY NOW ▾

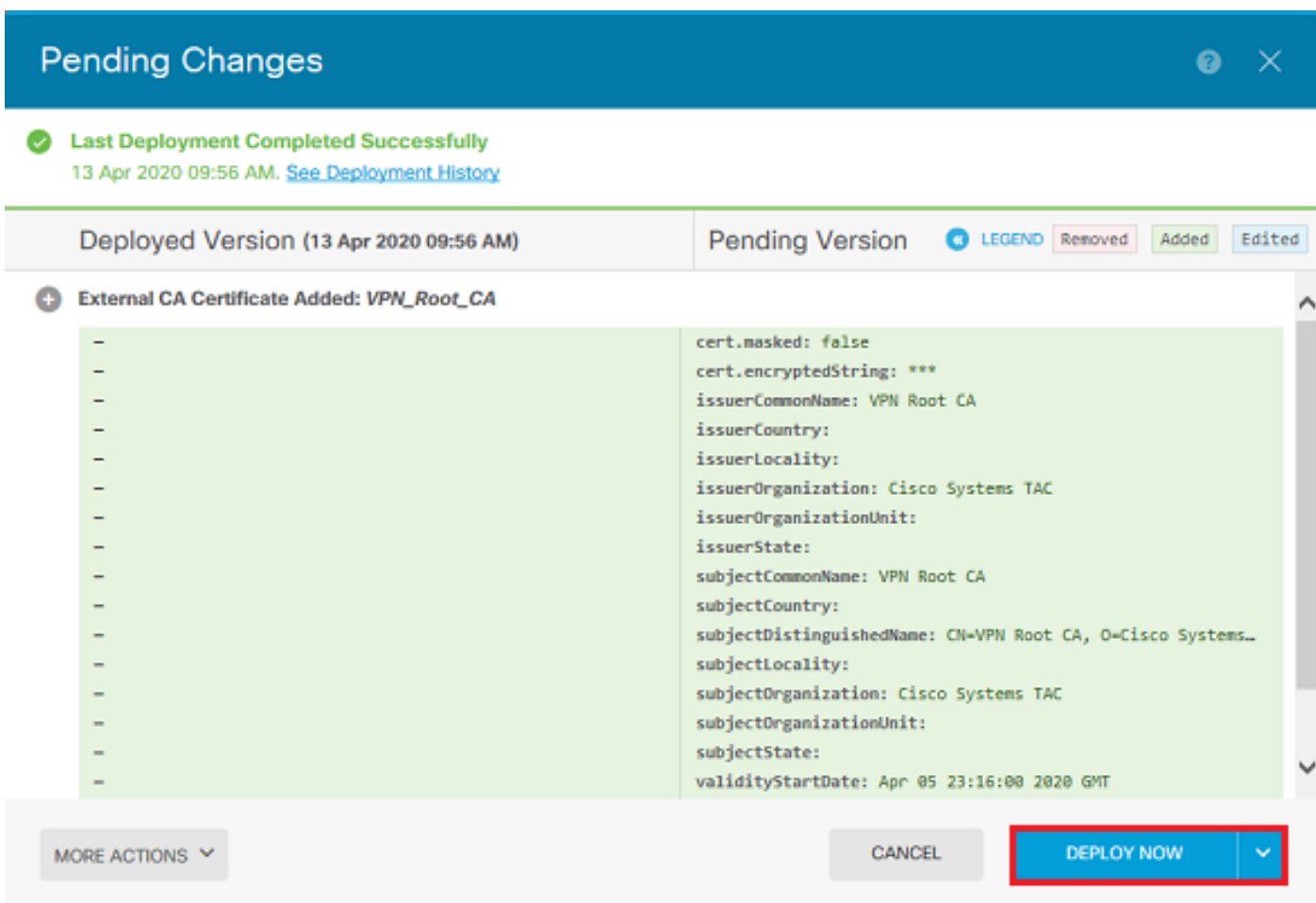
Trusted CA Certificate Installation

When you install a trusted CA certificate, it is necessary, in order to successfully authenticate users or devices which present identity certificates to the FTD. Common examples of this include AnyConnect certificate authentication and S2S VPN certificate authentication. These steps cover how to trust a CA certificate so that certificates issued by that CA are also trusted.

1. Navigate to **Objects > Certificates**. Click the **+** symbol, then choose **Add Trusted CA Certificate** as shown in the image.



4. Click the **Deploy Now** button as shown in the image.



Certificate Renewal

Certificate renewal on an FTD managed by FDM involves the replacement of the previous certificate and potentially the private key. If you do not have the original CSR and private key used to create the original certificate, then a new CSR and private key needs to be created.

1. If you have the original CSR and private key, this step can be ignored. Otherwise, a new private

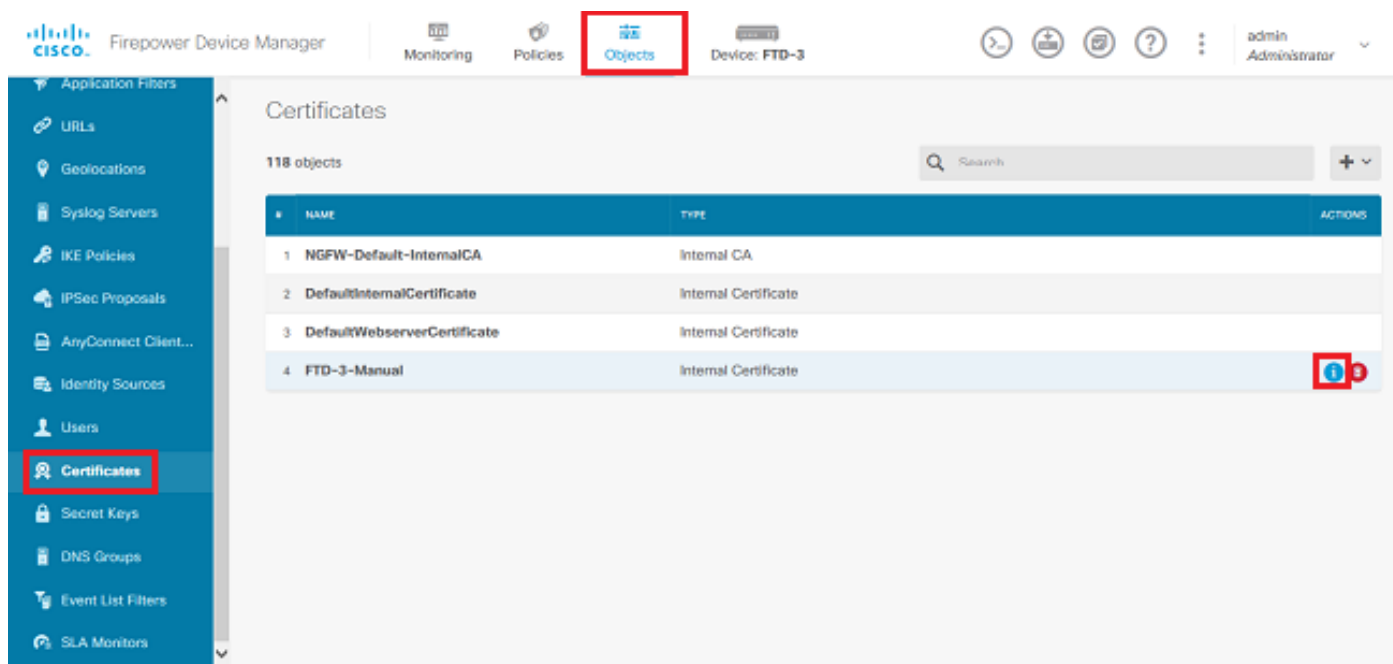
key and CSR need to be created. Use OpenSSL, or a similar application, to generate a private key and CSR. This example shows a 2048 bit RSA key named private.key and a CSR named ftd3.csr that is created in OpenSSL.

```
openssl req -new -newkey rsa:2048 -nodes -keyout private.key -out ftd3.csr
Generating a 2048 bit RSA private key
.....+++
.....+++
writing new private key to 'private.key'
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that is incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there is a default value,
If you enter '.', the field is left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:.
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:.
Locality Name (eg, city) []:.
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Cisco Systems
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:TAC
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:ftd3.example.com
Email Address []:.

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
```

2. Send the generated CSR or the original CSR to a Certificate Authority. Once the CSR has been signed, a renewed identity certificate is provided.

3. Navigate to **Objects > Certificates**. Hover over the certificate you want to renew, and click the **View** button as shown in the image.



4. In the pop-up window, click **Replace Certificate** as shown in the image.

View Internal Certificate



Name

FTD-3-Manual

REPLACE CERTIFICATE

Subject Common Name

ftd3.example.com

Subject Organization

Cisco Systems

Subject Organization Unit

TAC

Issuer Common Name

VPN Root CA

Issuer Organization

Cisco Systems TAC

Valid Time Range

Apr 13 14:56:00 2020 GMT - Apr 13 14:56:00 2021 GMT

CANCEL

SAVE

5. Either upload, or copy and paste the identity certificate and private key in PEM format. Click **OK** when done as shown in the image.

f50rQ/Ke5c16hMOJ08daR7wNzvFkcbicKCLRHOEvEoI0SPKsLyGSSxGmh6QXfZcM
GX3jG9Krglugp2UEqOug9HPTpgsbuNcHw8xXgFp6IA1OLrytwrLeMIh5V+Vh5p1l
yTl9wo5VADoYKGN408D21TeJi j6KB7YnYFB5wMgPGR5h5wx1qNq/MFixwfMXM4Tl
Rk3EOdSTENqzq2ZwnqJ4HCoqar7ASlQ5Zub5NY4+QfEpt8UHfYszp/elBA+TviUC
DXGBU1badlnEfi5Jl8G+/vZl6ykcMxe9hokKYxY8cg/U7170n/FbAmdYwRYgMAE4
RWFbP0voNzn97cG+qzogo7j/0kTfYu309DzdU3uy+R8JjkBrerktrZR7w7OfP61O
IAS86N5Zb18U14Gfc9m0eXHbN+/OB31JNhvWeyZfAbtgUlqstzvb2bc2GBoJJ1XC
YRQlft1FhHpn4zMkjI2Px0yam/bR0n0FoMCesHvvtcgcGjFJgZduZyBJ9u1EZ2H5
uwNEJFOiV0GV+UBRigpjXEaUfJj4yMwaMYerZcZQVJfZ75+8SS5rfGfpMwTiT47I
ng==

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

Certificate bag

Bag Attributes: <No Attributes>

subject=/O=Cisco Systems TAC/CN=VPN Root CA

issuer=/O=Cisco Systems TAC/CN=VPN Root CA

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIIFQzCCAyugAwIBAgIIQgRS/woJDigwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQAwMjEaMBGGA1UE
ChMRQ2l2Y28gU3lzdGVtcyBUQUUMxFDASBgNVBAMTC1ZQTiBsb290IENBMB4XDTIw
MDQwNTIzMTYwMFoXDTMwMDQwNTIzMTYwMfowMjEaMBGGA1UEChMRQ2l2Y28gU3l2
dGVtcyBUQUUMxFDASBgNVBAMTC1ZQTiBsb290IENBMBIICIJANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEF
AAOCAG8AMIICCgKCAgEAXhTBKiBlxzLg2Jr48h/2u84RcWahOTmPYCNGYZg0PvSf
JOPkvAu5tz4z625Yx1nBtjSsEgzF+qETpSplEhjW2NxiClxuNirfrmsJQfIw51yT
PaFv7u+VhgyYbYsSxGAB/m6RWWpiNbg8SDoUACU7R/bvplRb8W6tXk/rsTljc7L2
c/G5MeDLNmc/i/MlzuMjhj0tCphsJPhvNII7lcnJ6K0pvg2yB/Md7PXOZnLaz9pf
GgpjPH0zzKhdIMW/KII64IRpo8KVhpE5X2sFohjzot4u8/t2oP846z/CXmLHQcgp
g5BgZMGqro0l5rcq0Pjtk9Tqg7q013Vf0kMlsofMp+Bu1CiFDpawF/j8uSPuswEs
rzvJ+8Gb0Y1WEhtohgNGjP00q8wnKQu0C47Ft1UMpdSwUsMMze0X43dyp/WoZtLW
4v/Pn/NibE3aoPOaMhIo4CdwSBHZOGVag4INqVsuFX1uPKD25Whrl09LQ93P/sN3
FhoAh98HK0cuQ64Ua3AaShdzornD+G2J2pd1Nf1DahlzlskIMtLURSWdLjsHLKft
JqSOoLIs2stU8HutUZ4h6Lv2+da554zVjPRTQiYh/lyNexDsd1m6PH7mQj+iL8/9
c2qDhuich3cxll1jIN0LdB+/jQqkfzmx9ziB1PXnIshNRbflLLrNfdd09agqQsvsC
AwEAAaNdMfswDAYDVR0TBAAUwAwEB/zAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUd6TMOeGLg7vbuaMte7AJ
FUWdK4cWwHYDVR0jBBgwFoAAd6TMOeGLg7vbuaMte7AJFUWdK4cWwYDVR0PBAQD
AgEGMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBwUAA4ICAQC6B+Y3obatEZqv0RQz1MS6oOumCgNWGi8d
kcRDxkY2F+zw3pBFa54Sin1OfRPJvZvLNJV5OdXmvH5luh6KJDMVrLMWNIsgI7Tn
0ipqKraokS20o0STwQ7Q9Wk1xCrxwMfTuDJFMe80qabFAU55705PDXPtFEutn0xz
Ou8VMLBRY+gDc+0WARsJfj+0gU0c2Wj3gQ81GlyoPYgufWRnztN5rQxWzFLSsCNN
jnIesjQv0vF3nY7SH5QasPN25AydsGE0DFgp7rZLN2BH7G9rhi5hEn3Bv9ALZCQ6
p702FZly5lxuzua/wPnR89HiIkSF13OMTpnOIl3d6d07s3bwyNja8JikYTCfllle5
2CSsz4Cn/BlwfWyAcLN3HxUjG4Ev2818fWWpkYmuxuJpKDFfzF0skpKAK53tNKPf
pn4+w5FyLo18o0AydtPoKjYkDqbgV/SRPbt92mdTIF7E6J+o8J6OV3YL+IyrZ+u0
MYqPd450i4cgHdMFICAndN3PYSccrGYHawfVxp+R+G4dTJWdMvthh3fts0mkiKJ8
mlNH7WYST1kYcTbcokZiOicZa+Vv5UOLIt/hd0VG7xqZ0lpMQKkYUBzg5LbGINm
8ypfhQ1faI5fQRxpxTIsMDv9rQzxBjuCyKn+23FkkUhfJt0D989UUyp08H9vDoJr
yzm9J0pMrg==

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

PKCS7 Data

Shrouded Keybag: pbeWithSHA1And3-KeyTripleDES-CBC, Iteration 2048

Bag Attributes

localKeyID: 28 20 C1 B4 08 1E 65 2E 4D 1D F9 F3 25 07 62 F7 D9 96 A7 F4

friendlyName: ftd3.example.com

Key Attributes: <No Attributes>

Enter PEM pass phrase: [private-key-passcode]

Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase: [private-key-passcode]

-----BEGIN ENCRYPTED PRIVATE KEY-----

MIIFDjBAbGkqhkiG9w0BBQ0wMzAbBgkqhkiG9w0BBQwwDgQIScA8TOogup4CAggA
MBQGCCqGSIB3DQMHBAGkqoTuZzoXsASCBMgOTEb24ENJl4/qh3GpsE2C20CnJeid
ptDDIFdyOV4A+su3OJWzlnHrCuIhjr8+/p/N0WlA73x47R4T6+u4w4/ctHkvEbQj
gZJZzFWTed9HqidhcKxxOoM/w6/uDv/opc6/rlIZiaKp6F09hOibqlGI9kjxkWQC
EQR8cM1U2yi0vagL8pOYdeujCrzBtorRp9BMJelCP1Mw9t0EbAC4mmuedzs+86r1
xadK7qHBUWUJcO3SLXLcMx5yLSGteWcoaPZnIKO9UhLxpUSJTkWLHr2VtE1ACMRc
RlPBXMLb70nMtPTqct158+Q/axtQCWUs8caHs3LvVf0nRG+War49/F8Ii8mqnNnb
M6ZTWTOZlSn0f4ohVePrW/kkdlQavJbPa+0dzjZvs88ClEXAJ/XIEgfsWifJAXqP
3d37VonXX7YRocJ4kzhkuE/SUDsu1sMC0hbM81uZcWiBbDAT2jJlKgfoxubtnuFq


```
un4EJD73K9RWeA+7IVmEceRTBMyfD+ZwZHOBuFls+wZEmzYqw+cuc+I8XEFVOM18
P3ah28Nno0jXmK4MpfFJLYMCMq66xj5gZtcVZxOGCOswOCKU0JiFFQTEmmVf9/C
65a96np7YCI8s6UnUW15Zp/NrbN31HkP0wt7+1DFGFit1pTTGvOfchtLYWeB3Kj0
h/C/R7ciq6ZNCzwBrbztGV8jG115NSslwKbTGiiwCYw0N8c09TXQb04rMomFDAv8
aef1aBsjmQeUkzOZK0U2ZgTxMline8pqNs/BhWBCYGSNmnWDJ7UmdkdqCpKIubp0
qtmFX/DtSu9J2yevfV+3/YCwnSRkr02oTGsljJkEM2wzTaAeEQfShQMCHQPhtc4O
w94fQH/DJ/lKsmSVwBLQLEKRl/nIDz36kmA27+lnVtX42PbEaLaFgucU4xHKx3zN
mgSdbz7ikgiggNm+Dxq9GmYs+FuogaiiNdtvqNIHGq+LaQDwIPBBXmajXPhHVaq8
fN17vEB+aret+PmqCiQYLHqe5TXcv6j7+VF4RTVpt5au9iX74sZ1qUROTuBHqHRK
3XpHfGXpe/00GdW3LeifNLvrrQwyICoV9h7MNSpykbn/5wEpX671SsqfZgrH6wNbp
VI9A+cSAAT1bWkuywx2uEo+9glw/IFzdOcJ3aGceAl84XuPRfQhHe/Aj7q616uqB
W3Kt+kMJ9j8AiYQD58SvfpC7bG26je/+MmlPeh+HmyjIF/zv/FQPwPf+TRpcM8/
QCyhIRk3mx+8a1YLqk+hOMjWWBDEHX2mvbdKickK/jhwRdR/WmFOALq51phgtZ1z
Zed15UbPqWahJsjo09N5pp7Uq5iV0/xq4Ml+/xQIYo2GIrQyat4AdB2B6K8K3xQd
Pip/Q2/ttdKLyEDP3U/6rsu74zo3b/iXe2MZWTfzH5zgneUwLwnuBAbGT3oMSQ/
OKXnhcmUGu8XvLEfU/PITvGzKr06o12/hHJtzXQ8eNPDJbvcD/okRRKZpmjH+i jp
FPD/WgQ/vm09HdCWW3flhqceqfHff8C1CJYFLxsgZp4M3G+WyQTky4J8+6uTn/mj
yyZ5JCZdlt42hasNqU/ynioCjh5XY4m8WMZsOJBPNjKziUX/vqVcc+/nod17VRZy
ELk=
```

-----END ENCRYPTED PRIVATE KEY-----

pkcs12file.pfx is a PKCS12 file that needs to be unpackaged.

In this example, three separate files are created:

One for the Identity Certificate. You can tell this is the identity certificate due to the **subject=/O=Cisco Systems/OU=TAC/CN=ftd3.example.com**.

```
subject=/O=Cisco Systems/OU=TAC/CN=ftd3.example.com
issuer=/O=Cisco Systems TAC/CN=VPN Root CA
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIErTCCApWgAwIBAgIIa5PmhHEIRQUwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQAwMjEaMBgGA1UE
ChMRQ2l2Y28gU31zdGVtcyBUQUUMxFDASBgNVBAMTC1ZQTiBsB290IENBMB4XDTEw
MDQxMzE2NDQwMFoXDTEwMDQxMzE2NDQwMFowQTEWMBQGA1UEChMNQ2l2Y28gU31z
dGVtczEMMAoGA1UECmQwVGVzZG90Y28gU31zdGVtcyBUQUUMxFDASBgNVBAMTC1ZQTi
IjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAnGpzMjuf+HtRG5ZYf80V6V1s
SyF7XhrxjRl80wUih5wBz6qNntQkd0JPog+CFqEXswTpeI7ibPMtaTEVUEzcbpG
myNz+A6jgNqAkTvaFMZV/RrWqCNkt08ULEbIX+f67TMMBhtfZ2dpapEP2wQ2DVqN
Bqotoz3/8CrZOIcpzVqL6h0ziJfBgdiWJEYBoFuE1jmmsjI3qd39ib9+t6LhkS50
QpQDTgviId1bYpPiWkPs0g1PZDnX8b740s0pVKVXTsuJqSgH1va9BB6hK1JCoZa
HrP9Y0x09+MpmVMH33R9vRl3SOEF6kpZ6VEdGI4s6/IRvaM1z1BcK10N/N2+mjwID
AQAB04G3MIG0MAkGALUdEwQCMAAwHQYDVR0OBBYEFMcvjL0XiSTzNADJ/ptNb/cd
zB8wMB8GA1UdIwQYMBaAFHekzDnhi40727mjLXuWCRVfgyguMAsGALUdDwQEAwIF
oDAdBgNVHSUEFjAUBgggrBgEFBQcDAQYIKwYBBQUHAWIwGwYDVR0RBBQwEoIQZnRk
My5leGFtcGxlLmNvbTAeBgglghkgBhvhCAQ0EERYPeGNhIGNlcnRpZmljYXRlMA0G
CSqGSIb3DQEBwUAA4ICAQCjJrMjruGH5fpcFND8qfuVU0hkszcwq201oMqMrvXn
gENKcXxxT27z6AHnQXeX3vhDcy3zs+FzFSop5tRRPmy/413HAN+QEP2L9MQVD9PH
f50rQ/Ke5c16hMOJ08dar7wNzvFkcbicKCLRHOEvEoI0SPKsLyGSSxGmh6QXfZcM
GX3jG9Krglugp2UEqOug9HPTpgsbuNcHw8xXgFp6IALoLrytwrLeMIh5V+Vh5p1l
yTl9wo5VADoYKgn408D21TeJiJ6KB7YnYFB5wMgPGR5h5wx1qNq/MFixwfmX4T1
Rk3E0dSTENqzq2ZwnqJ4HCqar7ASlQ5Zub5NY4+QfEpt8UHfYszp/e1BA+TviUC
DXGBU1badlnEfi5Jl8G+/vZl6ykcMxe9hokKYxY8cg/U7170n/FbAmdYwRYGMAE4
RWFbP0voNzn97cG+qzogo7j/0kTfYu309DzdU3uy+R8JjkBrerkrZR7w7OfP610
IAs86N5Zb18U14Gfc9m0eXHbN+/OB31JNhvWeyZfAbtgU1qstzvb2bc2GBoJJ1XC
YRQ1ft1FxpHpn4zmkjI2Px0yam/bR0n0FoMCesHvvtcgcGjFJgZduZyBJ9u1EZ2H5
uwNEJFOiV0GV+UBRigpjXEaUfJj4yMwMYerZcZQVJfz75+8SS5rfGfpmWtiT47I
ng==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

One for the Issuing CA Certificate. You can tell this is the identity certificate due to the **subject=/O=Cisco Systems TAC/CN=VPN Root CA**. This is the same value as the issuer in the


```
Zedl5UbPqWahJsjo09N5pp7Uq5iV0/xq4Ml+/xQIYo2GIrQyat4AdB2B6K8K3xQd
Pip/Q2/ttdKLyEDP3U/6rsu74zo3b/iXe2MZWTfzH5zgneUwLwnuBAbGT3oMSQ/
OKXnhcmUGu8XvLEfU/PITvGzKr06o12/hHJtzXQ8eNPDJbvcD/okRRKZpmjH+i jp
FPD/WgQ/vm09HdCWW3flhqceqfHff8ClCJYFLxsgZp4M3G+WyQTky4J8+6uTn/mj
yyZ5JCzdl42haSNqU/ynioCjh5XY4m8WMZsOJBNPjKZiUX/vqVcc+/nodl7VRZy
ELk=
-----END ENCRYPTED PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Note: The private key is encrypted and FDM does not accept encrypted private keys.

In order to unencrypt the private key, copy the encrypted private key into a file then run this **openssl** command:

```
openssl rsa -in encrypted.key -out unencrypted.key
Enter pass phrase for encrypted.key: [private-key passphrase]
writing RSA key
```

- **encrypted.key** is the name of the file that holds the encrypted private key.
- **unencrypted.key** is the name of the file that has the unencrypted key.

The unencrypted private key can show -----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----- rather than -----BEGIN ENCRYPTED PRIVATE KEY----- as seen in this example:

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEAAnGpzMjuf+HtRG5ZYf80V6V1sSyF7XhRxjRl80wUih5wBz6qN
ntQkd0JPog+CFqEXswTpeI7ibPMtaTEVUEzcbpGbmYnz+A6jgNqAkTvaFMZV/RrW
qCNkt08ULEbIX+f67TMMBhtfZ2dpapEP2wQ2DVqNBqotoz3/8CrZOIcpzVqL6hOz
iJFBgdiWJEYBoFuE1jmmsjiI3qd39ib9+t6LhKS50QpQDTgviDlbyPpiWkPs0g1P
ZDnX8b740s0pVKVXTsu jQqSqH1va9BB6hK1JCoZaHrP9Y0xO9+MpVMH33R9vR13S
OEF6kpZ6VEdGI4s6/IRvaM1z1BcK10N/N2+mjwIDAQABoIBAEQzCd1KMBrosdmk
eRvoMPiaemBbze2cXlJWXZ2orICSXhvm0okBGJFDQXN47ZCuVqYAq0ecjU9RzGgE
NbXYfUsD6+P91k+/Gj1RiCNLBHBwdgewzw1quTxP54zSpAVlIXyQ+FolTzjHlyfW
7iHhuSu jYsAYLWPY4Yg3NpU2IdzeQoK5ViuSTTNx8LHYBKw1Qf7HVaQTfmsWOAyg
/vjZqjRkukqKM41srgkO/HjPnEBDuUWVTehzMCK1eti jENC7ttISzYIEMNPthe60
NpidXAHoJ11JM6HB9ZraBH5fu7MzJZO0n6YVKQuCdW0WfnKiNQCDsXq7X5EWSa j3
cgyjw1kCgYEAY33k1wpx7WEqglzEwq0Vq7AtoL6i4V9QCenMThQAHwNAAUGGOSIF
JhpKyApm/BUogSIOMzIPse+NgAA66TRn4qfkbpyTI98CeCuxiUPcbRmqZnYxC0fp
Pzosv5OnBl1toIOprIO2S5a261w6JGNafD95tCjCYrB8Cw/HbZOLPUCgYEAMbZ
KVyosBxaAIFQinHaff3fVSTsEOZFPtLCBbLybgLcP8LsLdahBs j6HK/hAffKXOdvM
35CAM7ZL/WCI1Jb+dx4YcD9q8lbVMu4HTvSl2deTzoZrBG2iFX6OSsn2rLKAH+cH
uLSHCNAj9c j9syldZErGLZtBQpJptPLRd6iy0vMCgYBP/zoLYJH0BBLWeY3QioLO
cABABTG7L+EjRIpQ14QErR5oX/4IT9t+Uy+63HwH9blqqpyye6e359jUzUJbk4KT
lDU1VoT2wSETYmvK7qalLUXt6fr12FtVw+T7m2w5azwxshDuBQmRRbq7ZBJnY61i
KwIJVUy1U/tSE9LsN1McUQKBgQClc4ykeoRbj3sdcZ2GyrQru4pMzP6wNu3Xy5EH
HI6ja0i74ImCJDcY5/o/vjx7qb39qBja5+TjliPOp5xliI5BSF7v0pV4G5XvdlSyo
XSYWRGxriBnzXzspV3/M4oPGMVAJgve7Fg90GY4i2xxlyBH+geCf+Cqndt53Zhs7
YVz6gQKBgQDg42tZz1kNan0x/k1lU1ZrEeF8iqdsyVcRf4fAvqsPbY3+kdae+8Or
+cQpVoeWzOQLUkA6eMsiTLmcWYb62qMgdpluyKo0ciPG9+2AGNTvQp/ig34pF2F/
90GuVY1A1p7mkP8Vb1Mo1ugV0zUqAIjHKiGUzBwVsx0ZsGa+SY47uw==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

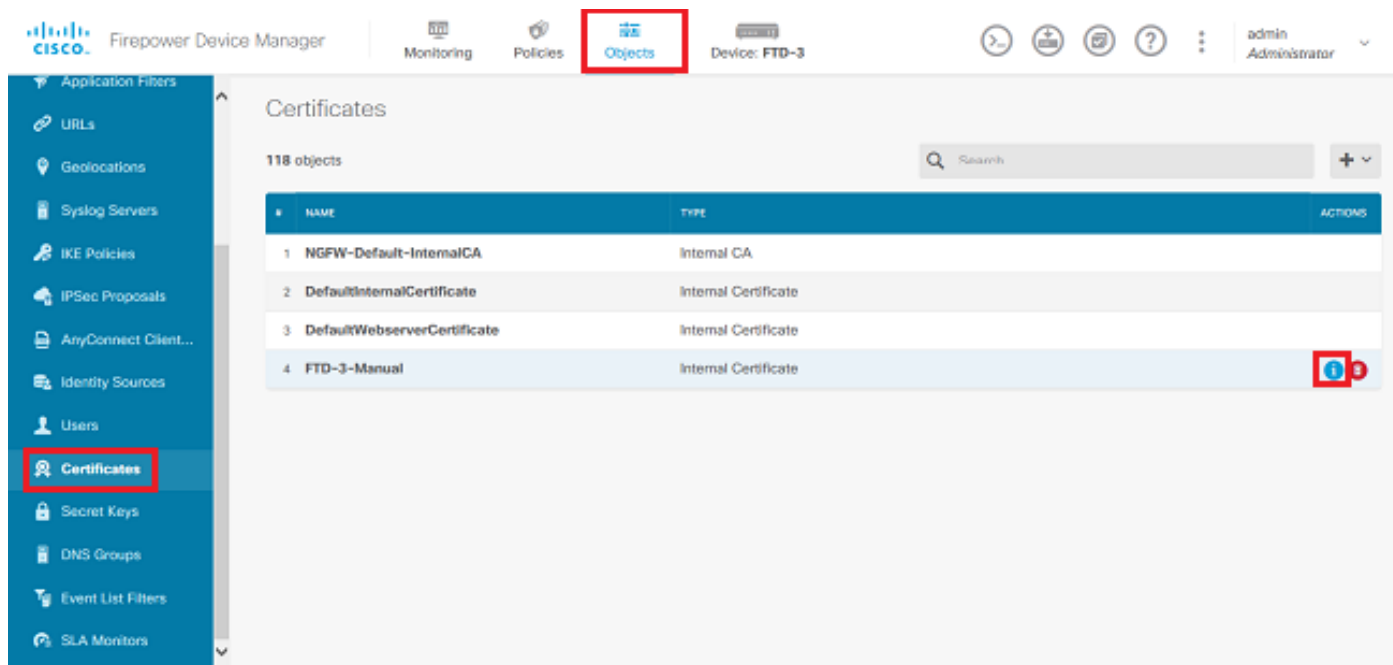
Once the private key has been unencrypted, the identity and private key file can be uploaded, or copied and pasted into FDM with Step 3 in the Manual Enrollment section mentioned previously. The Issuing CA can be installed with the use of the Trusted CA Certificate Installation steps mentioned previously.

Verify

Use this section to confirm that your configuration works properly.

View Installed Certificates in FDM

1. Navigate to **Objects > Certificates**. Hover over the certificate you want to verify, and click the view button as shown in the image.



2. The pop-up window provides additional details about the certificate as shown in the image.

? X

View Internal Certificate

Name

FTD-3-Manual

REPLACE CERTIFICATE

Subject Common Name
ftd3.example.com

Subject Organization
Cisco Systems

Subject Organization Unit
TAC

Issuer Common Name
VPN Root CA

Issuer Organization
Cisco Systems TAC

Valid Time Range
Apr 13 16:44:00 2020 GMT - Apr 13 16:44:00 2021 GMT

CANCEL

SAVE

View Installed Certificates in CLI

You can either use the CLI Console in FDM or SSH into the FTD and run the command **show crypto ca certificates** in order to verify that a certificate is applied to the device as shown in the image.



Example output:

```
> show crypto ca certificates
```

```
Certificate
Status: Available
Certificate Serial Number: 6b93e68471084505
Certificate Usage: General Purpose
Public Key Type: RSA (2048 bits)
Signature Algorithm: SHA256 with RSA Encryption
Issuer Name:
  cn=VPN Root CA
  o=Cisco Systems TAC
Subject Name:
```

```
cn=ftd3.example.com
ou=TAC
o=Cisco Systems
Validity Date:
  start date: 16:44:00 UTC Apr 13 2020
  end   date: 16:44:00 UTC Apr 13 2021
Storage: config
Associated Trustpoints: FTD-3-Manual
```

Note: Identity Certificates only show in the CLI when they are used with a service such as AnyConnect. Trusted CA certificates appear once they have been deployed.

Troubleshoot

This section provides information you can use to troubleshoot your configuration.

Debug Commands

Debugs can be run from the diagnostic CLI after you connect the FTD via SSH in the case of an SSL Certificate Installation failure: **debug crypto ca 14**

In older versions of FTD, these debugs are available and recommended for troubleshooting:

debug crypto ca 255

debug crypto ca message 255

debug crypto ca transaction 255

Common Issues

Import ASA Exported PKCS12

When you attempt to extract the identity certificate and private key from an exported ASA PKCS12 in OpenSSL, you can receive an error similar to this:

```
openssl pkcs12 -info -in asaexportedpkcs12.p12
6870300:error:0D0680A8:asn1 encoding routines:ASN1_CHECK_TLEN:wrong tag:tasn_dec.c:1220:
6870300:error:0D07803A:asn1 encoding routines:ASN1_ITEM_EX_D2I:nested asn1
error:tasn_dec.c:386:Type=PKCS12
```

In order to work around this, the pkcs12 file must first be converted to DER format:

```
openssl enc -base64 -d -in asaexportedpkcs12.p12 -out converted.pfx
```

Once that is done, the steps from the section Extracting Identity certificate and private key from **PKCS12** file earlier in this document can be followed in order to import the identity certificate and private key.