



DFL-1000 V2.26

# User Manual



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*DFL-1000 User Manual*

Version 2.26

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# Introduction

The DFL Network Protection Gateway (NPG) supports network-based deployment of application-level services—including virus protection and full-scan content filtering. DFL NPGs improve network security, reduce network misuse and abuse, and help you use communications resources more efficiently without compromising the performance of your network.

Your DFL NPG is a dedicated easily managed security device that delivers a full suite of capabilities that include:

- application-level services such as virus protection and content filtering
- network-level services such as firewall, intrusion detection, VPN, and traffic shaping

Your DFL NPG employs D-Link's Accelerated Behavior and Content Analysis System (ABACAS?) technology, which leverages breakthroughs in chip design, networking, security, and content analysis. The unique ASIC-based architecture analyzes content and behavior in real-time, enabling key applications to be deployed right at the network edge where they are most effective at protecting your networks. The DFL series complements existing solutions, such as host-based antivirus protection, and enables new applications and services while greatly lowering costs for equipment, administration and maintenance.

The DFL-1000 NPG is an easy-to-deploy and easy-to-administer solution that delivers exceptional value and performance for small office, home office, and branch office applications. The DFL installation wizard guides users through a simple process that enables most installations to be up and running in minutes.



## Antivirus protection

DFL antivirus protection screens the information found in web (HTTP protocol) and email content (SMTP, POP3, and IMAP protocols) as it passes through the DFL. The content can be contained in normal network traffic that is allowed to pass between DFL interfaces as well as in IPSec VPN traffic.

Antivirus protection screens content traffic for the following types of target files that can contain viruses:

- Executable files (exe, bat, and com)
- Visual basic files (vbs)
- Compressed files (zip, gzip, tar, hta, and rar)
- Screen saver files (scr)
- Dynamic link libraries (dll)
- MS Office files that contain macros

You can configure antivirus protection to:

- Block target files

The DFL removes from content protocol data streams target files and attachments that can contain viruses. You can configure antivirus protection to remove all target files or just selected target file types. You can also configure antivirus protection to remove different target file types from each content protocol.

- Scan all target files for viruses

The antivirus scanning engine performs signature and macro virus scanning on all target files. If the anti-virus scanner finds a virus, the file is deleted from the data stream.

- Identify and remove files known to be used by worms

DFL virus and worm prevention is transparent to the end user. Client and server programs require no special configuration, and DFL high-performance hardware and software ensure there are no noticeable download delays.

## Web content filtering

DFL Web content filtering can be configured to scan all HTTP content protocol streams for URLs or for web page content. If a match is found between a URL on the URL block list, or if a web page is found to contain a word or phrase in the content block list, the DFL blocks the web page. The blocked web page is replaced with a message that you can edit using the DFL web-based manager.

You can configure URL blocking to block all or just some of the pages on a website. Using this feature you can deny access to parts of a web site without denying access to it completely.

Content blocking can block words and word patterns using Western, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Japanese, or Korean character sets.

Web content filtering also includes a script filter feature that can be configured to block unsecure web content such as:

- Java Applets
- Cookies
- ActiveX

## Firewall

The DFL state-of-the-art firewall protects your computer networks from the hostile environment of the Internet. After you have performed the basic installation of the DFL, the firewall is configured to allow users on the protected network to access the Internet while blocking Internet access to internal networks. Using the web-based manager you can modify this firewall configuration to place controls on access to the Internet from the protected network and to allow controlled access to internal networks.

DFL security policies include a complete range of options that:

- Control incoming and outgoing traffic
- Block or allow access for all policy options
- Control when individual policies are in effect
- Accept or deny traffic to and from individual addresses
- Control standard and user defined network services individually or in groups
- Require users to enter passwords before gaining access to the Internet
- Include traffic shaping to set access priorities and guarantee or limit bandwidth for each policy
- Include logging to track connections for individual policies

The DFL firewall can operate in NAT/Route mode or Transparent mode.

### NAT/Route mode

In NAT/Route mode, the DFL is installed as a privacy barrier between the internal network and the Internet. The DFL firewall provides network address translation to protect the internal private network. In NAT/Route mode, you can add a DMZ network to provide public access to internal servers while protecting them behind the firewall on a separate internal network.

In NAT/Route mode you can control whether firewall policies run in NAT mode or route mode. NAT mode policies route allowed connections between firewall interfaces, performing network address translation to

hide addresses on the protected internal networks. Route mode policies route allowed connections between firewall interfaces without performing network address translation.

## Transparent mode

Transparent Mode is used to provide firewall protection to a pre-existing network with public addresses. All of the DFL network interfaces must be in the same subnet and the DFL can be inserted into your network at any point without the need to make any changes to your network.

Transparent mode provides the same basic firewall protection as NAT mode. Packets received by the DFL are intelligently forwarded or blocked according to firewall policies. However, some features such as VPN and IP/MAC binding are only available in NAT mode.

The following features are not supported in Transparent mode:

- VPN
- DMZ interface
- IP/MAC binding
- Port forwarding
- DHCP and PPPoE configuration of the external network address

## Hacker prevention and network protection

The DFL Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) is a real-time network intrusion detection sensor that identifies and takes action against a wide variety of suspicious network activity. The NIDS uses intrusion signatures, stored in the attack database, to identify the most common attacks. In response to an attack, the NIDS protects the DFL and the networks connected to it by:

- Dropping the connection
- Blocking packets from the location of the attack
- Blocking network ports, protocols, or services being used by an attack

To notify system administrators of the attack, the NIDS records the attack and any suspicious traffic to the attack log.

The attack database functions in a similar manner to an antivirus database. D-Link updates the attack database periodically. You can download and install attack database updates manually. You can also configure the DFL to automatically check for and download IDS database updates.

## VPN

Using DFL virtual private networking (VPN), you can provide a secure connection between widely separated office networks or securely link telecommuters or travellers to an office network.

The DFL VPN features include:

- Industry standard IPsec VPN including:
  - IPsec, ESP security in tunnel mode
  - DES and 3DES (triple-DES) hardware accelerated encryption
  - HMAC MD5 and HMAC SHA1 authentication and data integrity
  - AutoKey IKE and manual key exchange
- PPTP for easy connectivity with the VPN standard supported by the most popular operating systems
- L2TP for easy connectivity with a more secure VPN standard also supported by many popular operating systems

- IPSec and PPTP VPN pass through so that computers or subnets on your internal network can connect to a VPN gateway on the Internet

## Secure installation, configuration, and management

Installation is quick and simple. When you initially power the DFL up, it is already configured with default IP addresses and security policies. All that is required for the DFL to start protecting your network is to connect to the web-based manager, set the operating mode and use the setup wizard to customize DFL IP addresses for your network. From this foundation you can use the web-based manager to customize the configuration to meet your needs.

You can also create a basic configuration from the DFL command line interface (CLI).

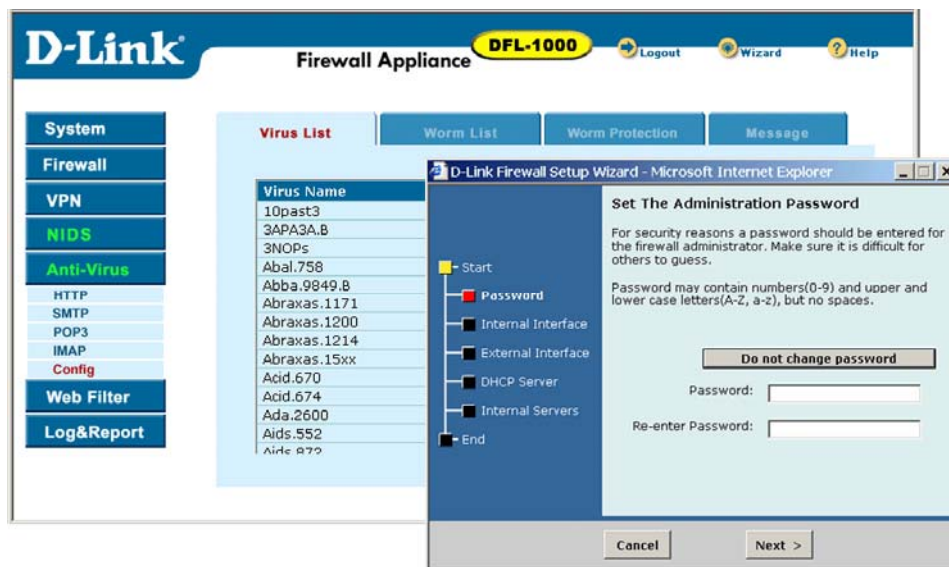
### Web-based manager

Using a secure HTTPS connection from any computer running Internet Explorer, you can configure and manage the DFL. The web-based manager supports multiple languages . You can configure the DFL for secure administration from any DFL interface, including secure remote management from anywhere on the Internet by connecting to the external interface.

Configuration changes made with the web-based manager are effective immediately without the need to reset the firewall or interrupt service.

Once a satisfactory configuration has been established, it can be downloaded and saved. The saved configuration can be restored at any time.

The DFL web-based manager and setup wizard.



### Command line interface

For troubleshooting and professional scripting, you can access the DFL command line interface (CLI) by connecting a management computer serial port to the DFL RS-232 serial Console connector. You can also use the SSH protocol to create a secure connection to the DFL CLI from any network connected to the DFL, including the Internet. Connecting to and using the DFL CLI is described in the *DFL CLI Reference Guide* .

## Logging and reporting

The DFL supports logging of various categories of traffic and of configuration changes. You can configure logging to:

- Report traffic that connects to the firewall interfaces
- Report network services used
- Report traffic permitted by firewall policies
- Report traffic that was denied by firewall policies
- Report configuration changes

Logs can be sent to a remote syslog server or to a WebTrends server.

## What's new in Release 2.26

The following new features and improvements have been added to the DFL for Release 2.26:

- Firewall changes:
  - Route mode or NAT mode policies
  - Reverse NAT for firewall policies
  - Port forwarding
- Configure all interface parameters (IP address, netmask, management access, and MTU) from a single web-based manager page for each interface
- Enable RIP support separately for the internal and external interface
- Most DFL features are now also available in transparent mode
- New Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) provides enhanced intrusion detection, prevention, and reporting
- VPN changes:
  - VPN tunnel status monitor reports on the status and time out of each Autokey IKE IPSec VPN tunnel
  - Reverse NAT for IPSec VPN tunnels
  - VPN Dial-up monitor lists IPSec VPN clients with dynamic IP addresses that are connected to IPSec VPN tunnels
- Antivirus changes:
  - Simplified antivirus and worm configuration
  - Antivirus and worm protection applied separately for traffic between each interface pair and for firewall and IPSec VPN traffic
  - Customize the message that appears when antivirus protection blocks a file
- Web content filtering changes:
  - Support for blocking web pages containing multiple keywords or phrases
  - Content filtering for VPN traffic
  - Customize the message that appears when the DFL blocks a web page
  - Multi-language support for content filtering
- URL filtering changes:
  - Whole path URL filtering now required
  - Select/unselect all entries on the URL block list
  - URL filtering for VPN traffic

- Customize the message that appears when URL filtering blocks a web page

## Upgrading from Release 2.20 to Release 2.26

Use the procedure [Upgrading the DFL firmware](#) to upgrade your DFL firmware from Release 2.20 to 2.26. Please note the following about upgrading from Release 2.20:

- You must reconfigure antivirus protection
- You must reconfigure content filtering:
  - You cannot reuse your existing Release 2.20 content blocking list, you must create a new one
  - You can download your URL block list, perform the upgrade and then upload your saved list
- You must configure the new Release 2.26 NIDS system

## About this document

This user manual describes how to install and configure the DFL-1000. This document contains the following information:

- [Getting started](#) describes unpacking, mounting, and powering on the DFL
- [NAT/Route mode installation](#) describes how to install the DFL if you are planning on running it in NAT/Route mode
- [Transparent mode installation](#) describes how to install the DFL if you are planning on running it in Transparent mode
- [Firewall configuration](#) describes how to configure firewall policies to enhance firewall protection
- [Example policies](#) contains some example firewall policies
- [IPSec VPNs](#) describes how to create an IPSec VPN between two internal protected networks and between an internal network and a client
- [PPTP and L2TP VPNs](#) describes how to configure PPTP and L2TP VPNs between the DFL and a windows client
- [Network Intrusion detection system \(NIDS\)](#) describes how to configure the DFL to detect and prevent common network attacks
- [Virus protection](#) describes how use the DFL to protect your network from viruses and worms
- [Web content filtering](#) describes how to configure web content filters to prevent unwanted Web content from passing through the DFL
- [Logging and reporting](#) describes how to configure logging and reporting to track activity through the DFL
- [Administration](#) describes DFL management and administrative tasks
- The [Glossary](#) defines many of the terms used in this document
- [Troubleshooting FAQs](#) help you find the information you need if you run into problems

## For more information

In addition to the *DFL-1000 User Manual* , you have access to the following DFL documentation:

- *DFL-1000 QuickStart Guide*

- *DFL CLI Reference Guide*
- DFL online help

## Customer service and technical support

For firmware, attack database, and antivirus database updates, updated product documentation, technical support information, and other resources, please visit our web site at <http://www.D-Link.com> and follow the link to the support page.

You can contact D-Link Technical Support at:

- See [Technical Support](#)

To help us provide the support you require, please provide the following information:

- Name
- Company Name
- Location
- Email address
- Telephone Number
- Software Version
- Serial Number
- Detailed description of your problem

# Getting started

This chapter describes unpacking, setting up, and powering on your DFL. Once you have completed the procedures in this chapter, you can proceed to one of the following:

- If you are going to run your DFL in NAT/Route mode, go to [NAT/Route mode installation](#)
- If you are going to run your DFL in Transparent mode, go to [Transparent mode installation](#)

This chapter includes:

- [Package contents](#)
- [Mounting](#)
- [Powering on](#)
- [Next steps](#)

## Package contents

The DFL-1000 package contains the following items:

- The DFL-1000
- One orange cross-over ethernet cable
- One gray regular ethernet cable
- One null-modem cable
- The DFL-1000 QuickStart Guide
- One power cable
- A CD containing this *DFL-1000 User Manual* and the *DFL CLI Reference Guide*
- Two 19-inch rack mount brackets
- Registration Card

### DFL-1000 package contents



## Mounting

The DFL-1000 can be installed on any stable surface. Make sure the appliance has at least 1.5 in. (3.75 cm) of clearance on each side to allow for adequate air flow and cooling.

The DFL-1000 can also be mounted on a standard 19-inch rack. It requires 1 U of vertical space in the rack.



## Dimensions

16.8 x 10 x 1.75 in. (42.7 x 25.4 x 4.5 cm)

## Weight

7.3 lb. (3.3 kg)

## Power Requirements

Power Dissipation: 50 W (max)

AC input voltage: 100 to 240 VAC

AC input current: 1.6 A

Frequency: 50 to 60 H

## Environmental Specifications

Operating Temperature: 32 to 104 °F (0 to 40 °C)

Storage Temperature: -13 to 158 °F (-25 to 70 °C)

Humidity: 5 to 95% non-condensing

## Powering on

To power on the DFL-1000:

**Make sure the power switch on the back of the DFL-1000 is turned off.**

- Connect the power cable to the power connection at the back of the DFL-1000.
- Connect the power cable to a power outlet.
- Turn on the power switch.

The DFL-1000 starts up. The Power and Status lights light. The Status light flashes while the DFL-1000 is starting up and remains lit when the system is up and running.

### Front and back view of the DFL-1000

(Paste pictures here!)

DFL-1000 LED indicators		
LED	State	Description
Power	Green	The DFL is powered on.
	Off	The DFL is powered off.
Status	Flashing Red	The DFL is starting up.
	Red	The DFL is running normally.
	Off	The DFL is powered off.
Internal External DMZ indicator lights	Green	The correct cable is in use, and the connected equipment has power.
	Flashing Green	Network activity at this interface.
	Off	No link established.
Internal External	Green	The correct cable is in use, and the connected equipment has power.

<b>DMZ interfaces</b>	Flashing Amber	Network activity at this interface.
	Off	No link established.

## Next steps

Now that your DFL is up and running, you can proceed to configure it for operation:

- If you are going to run your DFL in NAT/Route mode, go to [NAT/Route mode installation](#)
- If you are going to run your DFL in Transparent mode, go to [Transparent mode installation](#)

# NAT/Route mode installation

This chapter describes how to install your DFL in NAT/Route mode. If you want to install the DFL in Transparent mode, see [Transparent mode installation](#).

This chapter includes:

- [Preparing to configure NAT/Route mode](#)
- [Using the setup wizard](#)
- [Using the command line interface](#)
- [Connecting to your network](#)
- [Configuring your internal network](#)
- [Completing the configuration](#)

## Preparing to configure NAT/Route mode

When the DFL is first powered on, it is running in NAT/Route mode and has the basic configuration listed in [DFL initial power on settings](#).

DFL initial power on settings			
Operating Mode:			NAT/Route
Administrator Account:		User name:	admin
		Password:	(none)
Internal Interface:		IP:	192.168.1.99
		Netmask:	255.255.255.0
External Interface:	Manual:	IP:	192.168.100.99
		Netmask:	255.255.255.0
		Default Gateway:	(none)
		Primary DNS Server:	207.194.200.1
		Secondary DNS Server:	207.194.200.129
DMZ Interface:		IP:	10.10.10.1
		Netmask:	255.255.255.0

## Customize NAT/Route mode settings

Use [NAT/Route mode settings](#) to gather the information you need to customize NAT/Route mode settings.

NAT/Route mode settings			
Administrator Password:			
Internal Interface:		IP:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
		Netmask:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
External Interface:		IP:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
		Netmask:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____

<b>Internal Server Settings:</b>	Default Gateway:		_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
	Primary DNS Server:		_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
	Secondary DNS Server:		_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
	Web Server:		_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
	Mail Server:	SMTP:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
		POP3:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
FTP Server:		_____ . _____ . _____ . _____	
If you provide access from the Internet to a web server, mail server, or FTP server installed on an internal network, add the IP addresses of the servers here.			

## Advanced NAT/Route mode settings

Use [Advanced DFL NAT/Route mode settings](#) to gather the information you need to customize advanced DFL NAT/Route mode settings.

Advanced DFL NAT/Route mode settings			
<b>External Interface:</b>	DHCP:	If your ISP supplies you with an IP address using DHCP no further information is required.	
	PPPoE:	User name:	_____
		Password:	_____
If your ISP supplies you with an IP address using PPPoE, record your PPPoE user name and password.			
<b>DHCP Server Settings:</b>		Starting IP:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
		Ending IP:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
		Netmask:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
		Default Route:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
		DNS IP:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
		The DFL contains a DHCP server that you can configure to automatically set the addresses of the computers on your internal network.	

## DMZ interface

Use [DMZ interface \(Optional\)](#) to record the IP address and netmask of the DFL DMZ interface if you are configuring it during installation.

DMZ interface (Optional)	
DMZ: IP:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
Netmask:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____

## Using the setup wizard

Use the procedures in this section to connect to the web-based manager and the setup wizard to create the initial configuration of your DFL.

## Connecting to the web-based manager

You require:

- A computer with an ethernet connection
- Internet Explorer version 4.0 or higher
- A crossover cable or an ethernet hub and two ethernet cables

To connect to the web-based manager:

- Set the IP address of the computer with an ethernet connection to the static IP address 192.168.1.2 and a netmask of 255.255.255.0.
- Using the crossover cable or the ethernet hub and cables, connect the Internal interface of the DFL to the computer ethernet connection.
- Start Internet Explorer and browse to the address ***https://192.168.1.99*** .  
The DFL login page appears.
- Type admin in the Name field and select Login.

#### DFL login page

### Starting the firewall setup wizard

To start the firewall setup wizard:

**Select the Wizard button at the upper right of the web-based manager.**

- Use the information that you gathered in [NAT/Route mode settings](#) to fill in the wizard fields. Select the next button to step through the wizard pages.
- Confirm your configuration settings and then Select Finish and Close.

### Reconnecting to the web-based manager

If you changed the IP address of the internal interface while using the setup wizard, you must reconnect to the web-based manager using a new IP address. Browse to [https://](#) followed by the new IP address of the internal interface. Otherwise, you can reconnect to the web-based manager by browsing to [https://192.168.1.99](#).

You have now completed the initial configuration of your DFL, and you can proceed to connect the DFL to your network using the information in [Connecting to your network](#).

## Using the command line interface

As an alternative to the setup wizard, you can configure the DFL using the Command Line Interface (CLI). To connect to the DFL CLI, you require:

- A computer with an available communications port
- A null modem cable with a 9-pin connector to connect to the DFL Console connector (RS-232 serial connector) (see [Front and back view of the DFL-1000](#))
- Terminal emulation software such as HyperTerminal for Windows



The following procedure describes how to connect to the DFL CLI using Windows HyperTerminal software. You can use any terminal emulation program.

### Connecting to the CLI

- Connect the null modem cable to the DFL Console connector and to the available communications port on your computer.
- Make sure the DFL is powered on.
- Start HyperTerminal, enter a name for the connection, and Select OK.
- Type the communications port in the Connect using field and select OK.
- Select the following port settings and select OK:

**Bits per second** 9600  
**Data bits** 8  
**Parity** None  
**Stop bits** 1  
**Flow control** None

- Press Enter to connect to the DFL CLI.

The following prompt appears:

*D-Link login:*

- Type *admin* and press Enter twice.

The following prompt appears:

*Type ? for a list of commands.*

### Configuring the DFL to run in NAT/Route mode

Use the information that you gathered in [NAT/Route mode settings](#) to complete the following procedures.

#### Configuring NAT/Route mode IP addresses

- Login to the CLI if you are not already logged in.
- Set the IP address and netmask of the Internal interface to the Internal IP Address and Netmask that you recorded in [NAT/Route mode settings](#). Enter:

```
set system interface internal ip <IP Address> <Netmask>
```

##### **Example**

```
set system interface internal ip 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

- Set the IP address and netmask of the external interface to the External IP Address and Netmask that you recorded in [NAT/Route mode settings](#).

To set the Manual IP address and netmask, enter:

```
set system interface external manual ip <IP Address> <Netmask>
```

**Example**

```
set system interface external manual ip 204.23.1.5 255.255.255.0
```

To set the external interface to use DHCP enter:

```
set system interface external dhcp enable
```

To set the external interface to use PPPoE enter:

```
set system interface external pppoe enable <user name> <password>
```

**Example**

```
set system interface external pppoe enable username password
```

- Optionally set the IP address and netmask of the DMZ interface to the DMZ IP Address and Netmask that you recorded in [DMZ interface \(Optional\)](#). Enter:

```
set system interface dmz ip <IP Address> <Netmask>
```

**Example**

```
set system interface dmz ip 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
```

- Confirm that the addresses are correct. Enter:

```
get system interface
```

The CLI lists the IP address and netmask settings for each of the DFL interfaces as well as the mode of the external interface (Manual, DHCP, or PPPoE).

## Configure the NAT/Route mode default gateway

- Login to the CLI if you are not already logged in.
- Set the default route to the Default Gateway IP Address that you recorded in [NAT/Route mode settings](#). Enter:

```
set system route add 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 gw <IP Address> dev external
```

**Example**

```
set system route add 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 gw 204.23.1.2 dev external
```

You have now completed the initial configuration of your DFL and you can proceed to connect the DFL to your network using the information in [Connecting to your network](#).

## Connecting to your network

Once you have completed the initial configuration, you can connect the DFL between your internal network and the Internet.

There are three 10/100 BaseTX connectors on the DFL-1000:

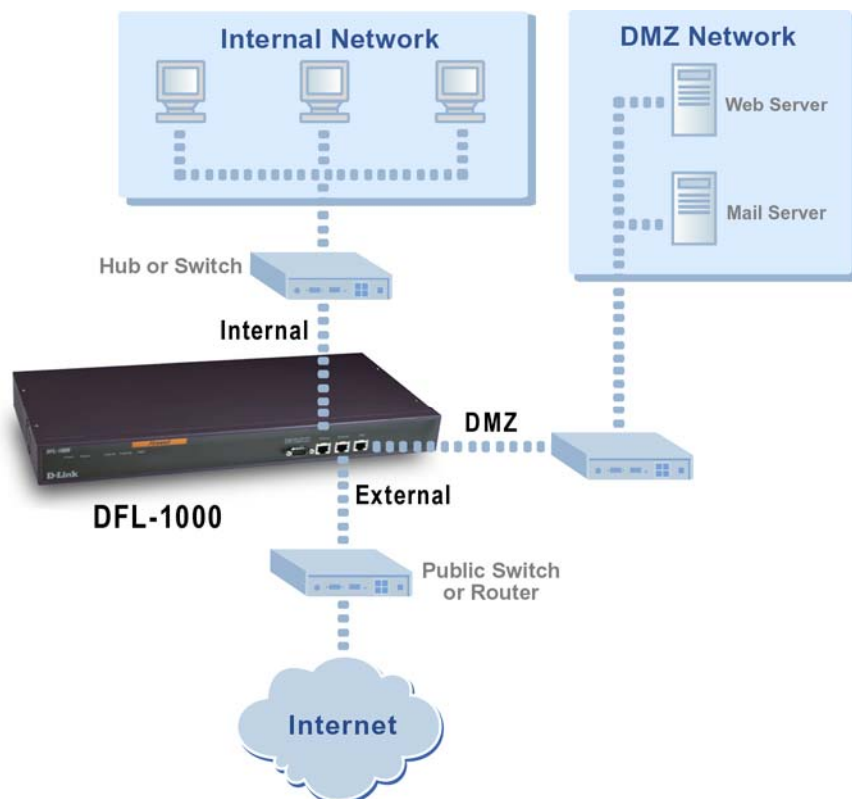
- Internal for connecting to your internal network
- External for connecting to your public switch or router and the Internet
- DMZ for connecting to a DMZ network

To connect the DFL:

- Connect the Internal interface to the hub or switch connected to your internal network.
- Connect the External interface to the public switch or router provided by your Internet Service Provider.
- Optionally, connect the DMZ interface to your DMZ network.

You can use a DMZ network to provide access from the Internet to a web or other server without installing the servers on your internal network.

### DFL-1000 NAT/Route mode connections



## Configuring your internal network

If you are running the DFL in NAT/Route mode, your internal network must be configured to route all internet traffic to the address of the internal interface of the DFL. This means changing the default gateway address of all computers and routers connected directly to the internal network.

If you are using the DFL as the DHCP server for your internal network, configure the computers on your internal network for DHCP. Use the internal address of the DFL as the DHCP server IP address.


Once the DFL is connected, make sure it is functioning properly by connecting to the Internet from a computer on your internal network. You should be able to connect to any Internet address.

## Completing the configuration

Use the information in this section to complete the initial configuration of the DFL.

### Configuring the DMZ interface

If you are planning on configuring a DMZ network, you may want to change the IP address of the DMZ interface. Use the following procedure to configure the DMZ interface using the web-based manager.

- Log into the web-based manager.
- Choose the DMZ interface and select Modify .
- Change the DMZ IP address and netmask as required.
- Select Apply.



## Setting the date and time

For effective scheduling and logging, the DFL date and time should be accurate. You can either manually set the DFL time or you can configure the DFL to automatically keep its time correct by synchronizing with a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server.

To set the DFL date and time, see [Setting system date and time](#).

# Transparent mode installation

This chapter describes how to install your DFL in Transparent mode. If you want to install the DFL in NAT/Route mode, see [NAT/Route mode installation](#).

This chapter includes:

- [Preparing to configure Transparent mode](#)
- [Using the setup wizard](#)
- [Using the command line interface](#)
- [Setting the date and time](#)
- [Connecting to your network](#)

## Preparing to configure Transparent mode

When first switched to transparent mode, the DFL has the settings listed in [DFL Transparent mode settings](#).

DFL Transparent mode settings			
Operating Mode:		Transparent	
Administrator Account:	User name:	admin	
	Password:	(none)	
Management Interface (DMZ):	IP:	10.10.10.1	
	Netmask:	255.255.255.0	
	Default Gateway:	(none)	

## Customizing Transparent mode settings

Use [Transparent mode settings](#) to gather the information you need to customize Transparent mode settings.

Transparent mode settings			
Administrator Password:			
Management IP:	IP:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____	
	Netmask:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____	
	Default Gateway:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____	
	The management IP address and netmask must be valid for the network from which you will manage the DFL. Add a default gateway if the DFL must connect to a router to reach the management computer.		
DNS Settings:	Primary DNS server:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____	
	Secondary DNS server:	_____ . _____ . _____ . _____	

## Using the setup wizard

Use the procedures in this section to connect to the web-based manager and the setup wizard to create the initial configuration of your DFL.

### Connecting to the web-based manager

You require:

- A computer with an ethernet connection
- Internet Explorer version 4.0 or higher
- A crossover cable or an ethernet hub and two ethernet cables

To connect to the web-based manager:

- Set the IP address of the computer with an ethernet connection to the static IP address 192.168.1.2 and a netmask of 255.255.255.0.
- Using the crossover cable or the ethernet hub and cables, connect the Internal interface of the DFL to the computer ethernet connection.
- Start Internet Explorer and browse to the address ***https://192.168.1.99*** .  
The DFL login page appears.
- Type admin in the Name field and select Login.

#### DFL login page



### Changing to Transparent mode

The first time you connect to the DFL it is configured to run in NAT/Route mode. To switch to Transparent mode using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Mode* .
- Select Transparent.
- Select Apply.
- Select OK.

To reconnect to the web-based manager, change the IP address of your management computer to 10.10.10.2. Connect to the DFL DMZ interface and browse to https:// followed by the transparent mode management IP address. The default DFL transparent mode Management IP address is 10.10.10.1.

## Starting the setup wizard

To start the setup wizard:

**Select the Wizard button at the upper right of the web-based manager.**

- Use the information that you gathered in [Transparent mode settings](#) to fill in the wizard fields. Select the next button to step through the wizard pages.
- Confirm your configuration settings and then Select Finish and Close.

## Reconnecting to the web-based manager

If you changed the IP address of the management interface while using the setup wizard, you must reconnect to the web-based manager using a new IP address. Browse to <https://> followed by the new IP address of the management interface. Otherwise, you can reconnect to the web-based manager by browsing to <https://10.10.10.1>. If you connect to the management interface through a router, make sure you have added a default gateway for that router to the management IP default gateway field.

## Using the command line interface

As an alternative to the setup wizard, you can configure the DFL using the Command Line Interface (CLI).

To connect to the DFL command line interface (CLI) you require:

- A computer with an available communications port
- A null modem cable with a 9-pin connector to connect to the DFL Console connector (RS-232 serial connector) (see [Front and back view of the DFL-1000](#))
- Terminal emulation software such as HyperTerminal for Windows



The following procedure describes how to connect to the DFL CLI using Windows HyperTerminal software. You can use any terminal emulation program.

## Connecting to the CLI

- Connect the null modem cable to the DFL Console connector and to the available communications port on your computer.
- Make sure the DFL is powered on.
- Start HyperTerminal, enter a name for the connection, and Select OK.
- Type the communications port in the Connect using field and select OK.
- Select the following port settings and select OK:

**Bits per second** 9600  
**Data bits** 8  
**Parity** None  
**Stop bits** 1  
**Flow control** None

- Press Enter to connect to the DFL CLI.

The following prompt appears:

*D-Link login:*

- Type *admin* and press Enter.

The following prompt appears:

*Type ? for a list of commands.*

## Configuring the DFL to run in Transparent mode

Use the information that you gathered in [Transparent mode settings](#) to complete the following procedures.

### Changing to Transparent mode

- Login to the CLI if you are not already logged in.
- Switch to Transparent mode. Enter:  
*set firewall opmode transparent*  
After a few seconds, the following prompt appears:  
*D-Link login:*
- Type *admin* and press Enter.  
The following prompt appears:  
*Type ? for a list of commands.*
- Confirm that the DFL has switched to Transparent mode. Enter:  
*get system status*  
The CLI displays the status of the DFL. The last line shows the current operation mode.  
For the DFL-1000:  
*Version:DFL-1000 2.26,build041,020617*  
*virus-db:3.1(06/13/2002 15:30)*  
*ids-db:1.0(06/05/2002 11:33)*  
*Serial Number:FGT2002801021023*  
*Operation mode: Transparent*

### Configuring the Transparent mode management IP address

Login to the CLI if you are not already logged in.

- Set the IP address and netmask of the Management IP to the IP address and netmask that you recorded in [Transparent mode settings](#). Enter:  
*set system manageip ip <IP Address> <Netmask>*  
**Example**  
*set system manageip ip 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0*
- Confirm that the address is correct. Enter:  
*get system manageip*  
The CLI lists the Management IP address and netmask.

### Configure the Transparent mode default gateway

- Login to the CLI if you are not already logged in.
- Set the default route to the Default Gateway that you recorded in [Transparent mode settings](#). Enter:  
*set system manageip gateway <IP Address>*  
**Example**  
*set system manageip gateway 192.168.1.20*  
You have now completed the initial configuration of the DFL and you can proceed to connect the DFL to your network using the information in [Connecting to your network](#) that follows.

## Setting the date and time

For effective scheduling and logging, the DFL date and time should be accurate. You can either manually set the time or you can configure the DFL to automatically keep its time correct by synchronizing with a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server.

To set the DFL date and time, see [Setting system date and time](#).

## Connecting to your network

Once you have completed the initial configuration, you can connect the DFL between your internal network and the Internet.

There are three 10/100 BaseTX connectors on the DFL-1000:

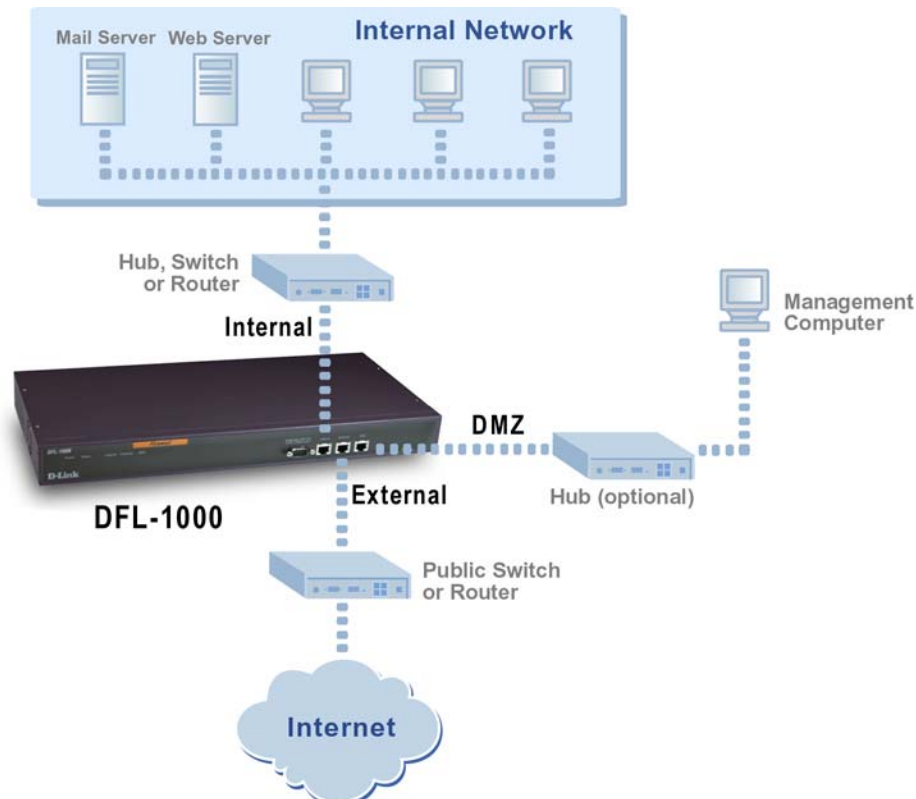
- Internal for connecting to your internal network
- External for connecting to your public switch or router and the Internet
- DMZ for connecting to a management computer (Transparent mode)

To connect the DFL-1000 running in Transparent mode:

- Connect the Internal interface to the hub or switch connected to your internal network.
- Connect the External interface to the public switch or router provided by your Internet Service Provider.
- Connect the DMZ interface to your management computer.

You can either connect the DMZ interface directly to the management computer using a cross-over cable, or you can connect the DMZ interface and the management computer to a hub or switch.

### DFL-1000 Transparent mode connections



# Firewall configuration

By default the users on your internal network can connect through the DFL to the Internet. The DFL blocks all other connections. The DFL is configured with a default firewall security policy that matches any connection request received from the internal network and instructs the firewall to forward the connection to the Internet.

## Default security policy



Security policies are instructions used by the firewall to decide what to do with a connection request. When the firewall receives a connection request in the form of a packet, it analyzes the packet to extract its source address, destination address, and service (port number).

For the packet to be connected through the DFL, you must have added a policy to the interface that receives the packet. The policy must match the packet's source address, destination address, and service. The policy directs the action that the firewall should perform on the packet. The action can be to allow the connection, deny the connection, or to require authentication before the connection is allowed. You can also add schedules to security policies so that the firewall can process connections differently depending on the time of day or the day of the week, month, or year.

To configure security policies:

- [Policy modes](#)
- [Adding policies](#)
- [Adding addresses](#)
- [Adding virtual IPs](#)
- [Services](#)
- [Schedules](#)
- [Users and authentication](#)
- [Port forwarding](#)
- [IP/MAC binding](#)
- [Traffic shaping](#)

## Policy modes

The first step in configuring security policies is to configure the mode for the firewall. The firewall can run in NAT/Route mode or Transparent mode.

### NAT/Route mode

Select NAT/Route mode to use DFL network address translation to protect private networks from public networks. In NAT/Route mode, you can connect a private network to the internal interface, a DMZ network to the dmz interface, and a public network, such as the Internet, to the external interface. Then

you can create NAT mode policies to accept or deny connections between these networks. NAT mode policies hide the addresses of the internal and DMZ networks from users on the internet.

In NAT/Route mode you can also create route mode policies between interfaces. Route mode policies accept or deny connections between networks without performing address translation.

## Transparent mode

Select Transparent Mode to provide firewall protection to a network with public addresses. There are no restrictions on the addresses of the interfaces of the DFL. Therefore, the DFL can be inserted into your network at any point without the need to make changes to your network. In transparent mode, the DFL acts like a router.

In transparent mode, you create route mode policies to accept or deny connections between the internal and external interface. The dmz interface becomes the DFL management interface.

## Changing to Transparent mode

Use the following procedure if you want to switch the DFL from NAT/Route mode to Transparent mode.



Changing to Transparent mode deletes NAT/Route mode firewall policies and addresses and IPsec VPN policies.

Using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Mode* .
- Select Transparent.
- Select Apply.
- Select OK.
- To reconnect to the web-based manager:  
Connect to the dmz interface and browse to https:// followed by the transparent mode management IP address. The default transparent mode Management IP address is 10.10.10.1.

## Changing to NAT/Route mode

Use the following procedure if you want to switch the DFL from Transparent mode to NAT/Route mode.



Changing to NAT/Route mode deletes all Transparent mode firewall policies and addresses.

Using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Mode* .
- Select NAT/Route.
- Select Apply.  
The DFL changes operation mode.
- To reconnect to the web-based manager, browse to the interface that you have configured for management access using https:// followed by the IP address of the interface.

## Changing the policy mode between interfaces

If the firewall is running in NAT/Route mode, you can configure the policy mode for connections between each pair of interfaces.

[Default policy modes](#) lists the default policy modes for each interface pair.

Default policy modes		
Connections between interfaces		Policy Mode
internal	external	NAT



internal	dmz	Route
dmz	external	NAT



Changing policy modes between interfaces resets firewall policies and addresses and IPSec VPN policies.

To change the policy mode between interfaces using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Mode*.
- Choose the interface pair for which to change the policy mode.
- Select the mode for connections between the interfaces from the Mode list.  
Select NAT to change the policy mode to NAT mode. Select Route to change the policy mode to route mode.
- Click Apply.

## Adding policies

Add security policies to control connections and traffic between DFL interfaces. The first step to adding a policy is to select a policy list. There are 6 policy lists:

**Int to Ext** Policies for connections from the internal network to the external network (the Internet).

**Int to DMZ** Policies for connections from the internal network to the DMZ network.

**DMZ to Int** Policies for connections from the DMZ network to the internal network.

**DMZ to Ext** Policies for connections from the DMZ network to the external network.

**Ext to Int** Policies for connections from the external network to the internal network.

**Ext to DMZ** Policies for connections from the external network to the DMZ network.

Once you have chosen the policy list, you can add policies to control connections. You must arrange policies in the policy list so that they have the results that you expect.

Use the following procedures to add policies:


- [Adding route mode policies](#)
- [Adding NAT mode policies](#)
- [Editing policies](#)
- [Ordering policies in policy lists](#)

## Adding route mode policies

When the firewall is running in Transparent mode, all policies are route mode policies. When the firewall is running in NAT/Route mode, policies are route mode policies when the policy mode between two interfaces is set to route mode. By default in NAT/Route mode, policies for connections between the internal and dmz interfaces are route mode policies.

To add a route mode policy:

- Go to *Firewall > Policy*.
- Select a policy list tab.
- Click New to add a new policy.

You can also select Insert Policy before  on a policy in the list to add the new policy above a specific policy.

- Configure the policy.

<b>Source</b>	An address that matches the source address of the packet. This can be a single IP address, an address range, or an address group. Before you can add this address to a policy, you must add it to the source interface. This address must be a valid IP address for the network connected to the source interface. See <a href="#">Adding addresses</a> .
<b>Destination</b>	An address that matches the destination address of the packet. This can be a single IP address, an address range, or an address group. Before you can add this address to a policy, you must add it to the destination interface. This address must be a valid IP address for the network connected to the destination interface. See <a href="#">Adding addresses</a> .
<b>Schedule</b>	A schedule that controls when this policy is active. During the time that the schedule is valid the policy is available to be matched with connections. See <a href="#">Schedules</a> .
<b>Service</b>	A service that matches the service (or port number) of the packet. You can select from a wide range of predefined services, or add custom services and service groups. See <a href="#">Services</a> .
<b>Action</b>	Select how the firewall should respond when the policy matches a connection attempt. You can configure the policy to direct the firewall to accept the connection, deny the connection, or require users to authenticate with the firewall before the firewall accepts the connection. Authentication is not available in Transparent mode. See <a href="#">Users and authentication</a> for more information about authentication.
<b>Log Traffic</b>	Optionally select Log Traffic to add messages to the traffic log whenever the policy processes a connection.
<b>Traffic Shaping</b>	Optionally select Traffic Shaping to control the bandwidth available to and set the priority of the traffic processed by the policy. See <a href="#">Traffic shaping</a> .

- Select OK to add the policy.

The policy is added to the selected policy list. You must arrange policies in the policy list so that they have the results that you expect. Arranging policies in a policy list is described in [Ordering policies in policy lists](#).

#### Sample Route mode policy (NAT/Route mode)

The screenshot shows a 'New Policy' dialog box with the following settings:

- Source:** Internal\_All
- Destination:** Web\_Server
- Schedule:** Always
- Service:** HTTP
- Action:** ACCEPT
- Log Traffic:** ☒
- Traffic Shaping:** OFF

Buttons: OK, Cancel

## Adding NAT mode policies

NAT mode policies provide network address translation between interfaces. By default when the firewall is running in NAT/Route mode, it is configured for NAT mode policies between the external and internal interfaces and between the external and dmz interfaces. In both of these cases, you would use NAT mode policies to hide IP addresses on the internal and DMZ networks from the Internet.


NAT mode policies for connections from the internal interface to the external interface translate the source address of packets to the address of the external interface. The firewall performs this address translation automatically because it knows the address of its external interface.

For connections from the external interface to the internal interface, NAT mode policies must translate the destination address of the packet from an Internet address to an address on the internal network. You have to add the information the firewall needs to be able to map the destination address of the packet to an address on the internal network. This mapping is referred to as a virtual IP.

A virtual IP must be added to Ext to Int and Ext to DMZ NAT mode policies. For more information about virtual IPs, see [Adding virtual IPs](#).

To add a NAT mode policy:

- Go to *Firewall > Policy*.
- Select a policy list tab.
- Select New to add a new policy.

You can also select Insert Policy before  on a policy in the list to add the new policy above a specific policy.

- Configure the policy.

<b>Source</b>	An address that matches the source address of the packet. This can be a single IP address, an address range, or an address group. Before you can add this address to a policy, you must add it to the source interface. This address must be a valid IP address for the network connected to the source interface. See <a href="#">Adding addresses</a> .
<b>Destination</b>	For an Ext to Int or Ext to DMZ NAT mode policy, the destination is a virtual IP that maps the destination address of the packet to a hidden destination address on the internal or DMZ network. For all other NAT mode policies, the destination is an address that matches the destination address of the packet. This can be a single IP address, an address range, or an address group. Before you can add this address to a policy, you must add it to the destination interface. This address must be a valid IP address for the network connected to the destination interface. See <a href="#">Adding addresses</a> .
<b>Schedule</b>	A schedule that controls when this policy is active. During the time that the schedule is valid the policy is available to be matched with connections. See <a href="#">Schedules</a> .
<b>Service</b>	A service that matches the service (or port number) of the packet. You can select from a wide range of predefined services, or add custom services and service groups. See <a href="#">Services</a> .
<b>Action</b>	Select how the firewall should respond when the policy matches a connection attempt. You can configure the policy to accept the connection, deny the connection, or require users to authenticate with the firewall before the firewall accepts the connection. Authentication is not available in Transparent mode. See <a href="#">Users and authentication</a> for more information about authentication.
<b>Reverse NAT</b>	For Ext to Int and Ext to DMZ policies you can select Reverse NAT to have the policy perform reverse network address translation on return packets.
<b>Log Traffic</b>	Optionally select Log Traffic to add messages to the traffic log whenever the policy processes a connection.
<b>Traffic Shaping</b>	Optionally select Traffic Shaping to control the bandwidth available to and set the priority of the traffic processed by the policy. See <a href="#">Traffic shaping</a> .

- Select OK to add the policy.

The policy is added to the selected policy list. You must arrange policies in the policy list so that they have the results that you expect. See [Ordering policies in policy lists](#) for more information.

### Sample Ext to Int NAT mode policy


The screenshot shows a 'New Policy' dialog box with the following settings:

Setting	Value
Source	External_All
Destination	Internal_Server
Schedule	Always
Service	HTTP
Action	ACCEPT
Reverse NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Log Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Traffic Shaping	OFF

Buttons: OK, Cancel

## Editing policies

To edit a policy:

- Go to *Firewall > Policy* .
- Select the tab for the policy list containing the policy to edit.
- Choose the policy to edit and select Edit  .
- Edit the policy settings as required.  
You can change any of the policy settings.
- Select OK to save your changes.

## Ordering policies in policy lists

The DFL matches policies by searching for a match starting at the top of the policy list and moving down until it finds the first match. You must arrange policies in the policy list from more specific to more general.

For example, the default policy is a very general policy because it matches all connection attempts. To create exceptions to this policy, they must be added to the policy list above the default policy. No policy below the default policy will ever be matched.

## Policy matching in detail

When the DFL receives a connection attempt at an interface, it must select a policy list to search through for a policy that matches the connection attempt. Each interface has two policy lists (for example, the two external interface policy lists are Ext to Int and Ext to DMZ). The DFL chooses the policy list based on the destination address of the connection attempt.



The DFL then starts at the top of the selected policy list and searches down the list for the first policy that matches the connection attempt source and destination addresses, service port, and time and date at which the connection attempt was received. The first policy that matches is applied to the connection attempt. If no policy matches, the connection is dropped.

The default policy accepts all connection attempts from the internal network to the Internet. From the internal network, users can browse the web, use POP3 to get email, use FTP to download files through the DFL and so on. If the default policy is at the top of the Int to Ext policy list, the firewall allows all connections from the internal network to the Internet because all connections match the default policy.

A policy that is an exception to the default policy (for example, a policy to block FTP connections), must be placed above the default policy in the Int to Ext policy list. Then, all FTP connection attempts from the internal network would match the FTP policy and be blocked. Connection attempts for all other kinds of services would not match with the FTP policy but they would match with the default policy. So the firewall would still accept all other connections from the internal network.

## Changing the order of policies in a policy list

To rearrange policies:

- Go to *Firewall > Policy*.
- Select the tab for the policy list that you want to rearrange.
- Choose a policy to move and select Move To  to change its order in the policy list.
- Type a number in the Move to field to specify where in the policy list to move the policy and select OK.
- Select Delete  to remove a policy from the list.

## Adding addresses

All policies require source and destination addresses. To be able to add an address to a policy between two interfaces, you must first add addresses to the address list for each interface. These addresses must be valid addresses for the network connected to that interface.

By default the DFL includes two addresses that cannot be edited or deleted:

- Internal\_All on the internal address list represents the IP addresses of all of the computers on your internal network
- External\_All on the external address list represents the IP addresses of all of the computers on the Internet

You can add, edit, and delete all other addresses as required. You can also organize related addresses into address groups to simplify policy creation.

This section describes:

- [Adding addresses](#)
- [Editing addresses](#)
- [Deleting addresses](#)
- [Organizing addresses into address groups](#)

## Adding addresses

To add an address using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Address*.
- Select the interface to which to add the address.  
The list of addresses added to that interface is displayed.
- Select New to add a new address to the selected interface.
- Enter an Address Name to identify the address.  
The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Spaces and other special characters are not allowed.
- Add the IP Address.  
The IP Address can be the IP address of a single computer (for example, 192.45.46.45) or the address of a subnetwork (for example, 192.168.1.0).

The address must be a valid address for one of the networks or computers connected to the interface.

- Add the NetMask.

The Netmask should correspond to the address. The Netmask for the IP address of a single computer should be 255.255.255.255. The Netmask for a subnet should be 255.255.255.0.

- Select OK to add the address.


#### Example address

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a firewall. At the top, there are four tabs: 'Internal' (highlighted in red), 'External', 'DMZ', and 'Group'. Below the tabs is a 'New Address' dialog box. The dialog box has a title bar 'New Address' and three input fields: 'Address Name' with the text 'Web\_Server', 'IP Address' with the text '201.102.23.34', and 'NetMask' with the text '255.255.255.255'. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'OK' and 'Cancel'.

## Editing addresses


Edit an address to change its IP address and Netmask. You cannot edit the address name. If you need to change an address name, you must delete the address and then re-add it with a new name.

Using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Address* .
- Select the interface with the address you want to edit.
- Choose an address to edit and select Edit  .
- Make the required changes and select OK to save your changes.

## Deleting addresses

Delete an address to make it unavailable for use by policies. If an address is included in any policy, it cannot be deleted unless it is first removed from the policy. See [Editing policies](#).

- Go to *Firewall > Address* .
- Select the interface list containing the address you want to delete.
- Choose an address to delete and select delete  .
- Click OK to delete the address.

## Organizing addresses into address groups

You can organize related addresses into address groups to make it easier to add policies. If you add 3 addresses, and then add them to an address group, you only have to add one policy for the address group rather than three separate policies, one for each address.

You can add address groups to any interface. The address group can only contain addresses from that interface. Address groups are available in their interface's source or destination address list.

Address groups cannot have the same names as individual addresses. If an address group is included in a policy, it cannot be deleted unless it is first removed from the policy.

To add an address group using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Address > Group*.
- Select the interface to which to add the address group.
- Enter a Group Name to identify the address group.  
The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
- To add addresses to the address group, select an address from the Available Addresses list and select the right arrow to add it to the Members list.
- To remove addresses from the address group, select an address from the Members list and select the left arrow to remove it from the group.
- Select OK to add the address group.

#### Example internal address group

## Adding virtual IPs

NAT mode security policies hide the addresses in more secure networks from less secure networks. To allow connections from a less secure network to a more secure network, you must make an association between a destination address in the less secure network and an actual address in the more secure network. This association is called a virtual IP.

By default virtual IPs are required for Ext to Int and Ext to DMZ NAT mode policies.

#### Example virtual IP

Your web server has an IP address on the Internet, but the computer hosting your web server is located on your DMZ network with a private IP address. To get packets from the Internet to your web server, you must create a virtual IP that associates the Internet address of your web server with its actual IP address. The actual address of the web server is called the mapping IP.

Once you have created a virtual IP, you can add policies to allow access to the mapping IP by adding the virtual IP to the destination address of the Ext to DMZ policy that provides users on the Internet with access to the web server.

## Adding Virtual IPs

To add a virtual IP:

- Go to *Firewall > Virtual IP*.
- Select New to add the virtual IP.
- Enter a Name for the virtual IP.  
The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
- In the IP Address field, enter the IP address of the server on the DMZ or internal network.  
For example, if the virtual IP is for a web server on the DMZ network that is being accessed from the Internet, the IP address must be a static IP address obtained from your ISP for your web server and must not be the same as the external address of the DFL. However, your ISP must route this address to the external interface of the DFL.
- In the Map to IP field, enter the actual IP address of the web server.
- Select OK to save the Virtual IP.
- Repeat these steps to add Virtual IPs as needed.

#### Adding a Virtual IP

## Services

Use services to control the types of communication accepted or denied by the firewall. You can add any of the pre-configured services listed in [DFL pre-defined services](#) to a policy. You can also create your own custom services and add services to service groups.

This section describes:

- [Pre-defined services](#)
- [Providing access to custom services](#)
- [Grouping services](#)

### Pre-defined services

The DFL pre-defined firewall services are listed in [DFL pre-defined services](#). You can add these services to any policy.

DFL pre-defined services				
Service name	Description	Protocol	Source Port	Destination port
ANY	Match connections on any port.	all	1-65535	all



DNS	Domain name servers for looking up domain names.	tcp	1-65535	53
		udp	1-65535	53
FINGER	Finger service.	tcp	1-65535	79
FTP	FTP service for transferring files.	tcp	1-65535	20-21
GOPHER	Gopher communication service.	tcp	1-65535	70
HTTP	HTTP service for connecting to web pages.	tcp	1-65535	80
HTTPS	SSL service for secure communications with web servers.	tcp	1-65535	443
IMAP	IMAP email protocol for reading email from an IMAP server.	tcp	1-65535	143
IRC	Internet relay chat for connecting to chat groups.	tcp	1-65535	6660-6669
NFS	Network file services for sharing files.	tcp	1-65535	111
				2049
		udp	1-65535	111
				2049
NNTP	Protocol for transmitting Usenet news.	tcp	1-65535	119
NTP	Network time protocol for synchronizing a computer's time with a time server.	tcp	1-65535	123
		udp	1-65535	123
PING	For testing connections to other computers.	icmp	1-65535	0
				8
POP3	POP3 email protocol for downloading email from a POP3 server.	tcp	1-65535	110
		udp	1-65535	110
QUAKE	For connections used by the popular Quake multi-player computer game.	udp	1-65535	26000
				27000
				27910
				27960
RAUDIO	For streaming real audio multi-media traffic.	udp	1-65535	7070
RLOGIN	Rlogin service for remotely logging into a server.	tcp	1-65535	513
SMTP	For sending mail between email servers on the Internet.	tcp	1-65535	25
SNMP	For communicating system status information.	tcp	1-65535	161-162
		udp	1-65535	161-162
SSH	SSH service for secure connections to computers for remote management.	tcp	1-65535	22
		udp	1-65535	22
TELNET	Telnet service for connecting to a remote computer to run commands.	tcp	1-65535	23
VDOLIVE	For VDO Live streaming multimedia traffic.	udp	1-65535	7000
WAIS	Wide Area Information Server. An Internet search protocol.	tcp	1-65535	210
X-WINDOWS	For remote communications between an X-Window server and X-Window clients.	tcp	1-65535	6000

## Providing access to custom services

Add a custom service if you need to create a policy for a service that is not in the predefined services list.

To add a custom service:

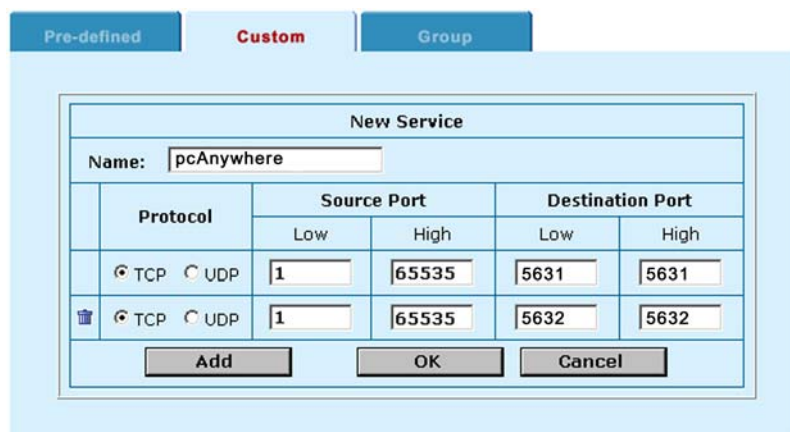
- Go to *Firewall > Service > Custom*.
- Select New.
- Enter a Name for the service. This name appears in the service list used when you add a policy.  
The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
- Select the protocol (either TCP or UDP) used by the service.
- Specify a port number range for the service by typing in the low and high port numbers. If the service uses one port number, type this number into both the Low and High fields.
- If the service has more than one port range, select Add to specify additional protocols and port ranges.


If you mistakenly add too many port range rows, select delete  to remove the extra row.

- Select OK to add the custom service.

You can now add this custom service to a policy (see [Adding policies](#)).

### Sample pcAnywhere custom service



New Service				
Name: <input type="text" value="pcAnywhere"/>				
Protocol	Source Port		Destination Port	
	Low	High	Low	High
<input checked="" type="radio"/> TCP <input type="radio"/> UDP	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="65535"/>	<input type="text" value="5631"/>	<input type="text" value="5631"/>
 <input checked="" type="radio"/> TCP <input type="radio"/> UDP	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="65535"/>	<input type="text" value="5632"/>	<input type="text" value="5632"/>

### Example custom service

The custom service shown in [Sample pcAnywhere custom service](#) can be added to a policy to allow pcAnywhere, a popular program for allowing users remote control access to a PC, connections to be accepted by the DFL. Adding this service to an Ext to Int policy would allow a user on the Internet to use pcAnywhere to connect to one or more computers on the internal network.

The pcAnywhere server program uses TCP port 5631 and UDP port 5632 for communication.

If you have security concerns about adding a policy for a custom service such as pcAnywhere, you can configure the policy to restrict the source and destination addresses of the connection. This will restrict the users that can connect through the firewall using pcAnywhere, and will also restrict the addresses that they can connect to.

## Grouping services

To make it easier to add policies, you can create groups of services and then add one policy to provide access to or block access for all the services in the group. A service group can contain predefined services and custom services in any combination. You cannot add service groups to another service group.

To add a service group using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Service > Group*.
- Select New.
- Enter a Group Name to identify the group. This name appears in the service list used when you add a policy.  
The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
- To add services to the service group, select a service from the Available Services list and select the right arrow to copy it to the Members list.
- To remove services from the service group, select a service from the Members list and select the left arrow to remove it from the group.
- Select OK to add the service group.

#### Adding a service group

The screenshot shows the 'New Service Group' dialog box. It has three tabs at the top: 'Pre-defined', 'Custom', and 'Group'. The 'Group' tab is selected. The dialog contains a 'Group Name' text field. Below it, there are two lists: 'Available Services' and 'Members'. The 'Available Services' list contains: RLOGIN, SMTP, SNMP, SSH, TELNET, VDOLIVE, WAIS, and X-WINDOWS. The 'Members' list contains: FTP, HTTP, HTTPS, and RAUDIO. Between the two lists are two arrows: a right-pointing arrow (->) and a left-pointing arrow (<-). At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

## Schedules

Use scheduling to control when policies are active or inactive. You can create one-time schedules and recurring schedules. You can use one-time schedules to create policies that are effective once for the period of time specified in the schedule. Recurring schedules repeat weekly. You can use recurring schedules to create policies that are effective only at specified times of the day or on specified days of the week.

This section describes:

- [Creating one-time schedules](#)
- [Creating recurring schedules](#)
- [Adding a schedule to a policy](#)

### Creating one-time schedules

You can create a one-time schedule that activates or deactivates a policy for a specified period of time. For instance, your firewall may be configured with the default Internal to External policy that allows access to all services on the Internet at all times. You can add a one-time schedule to block access to the

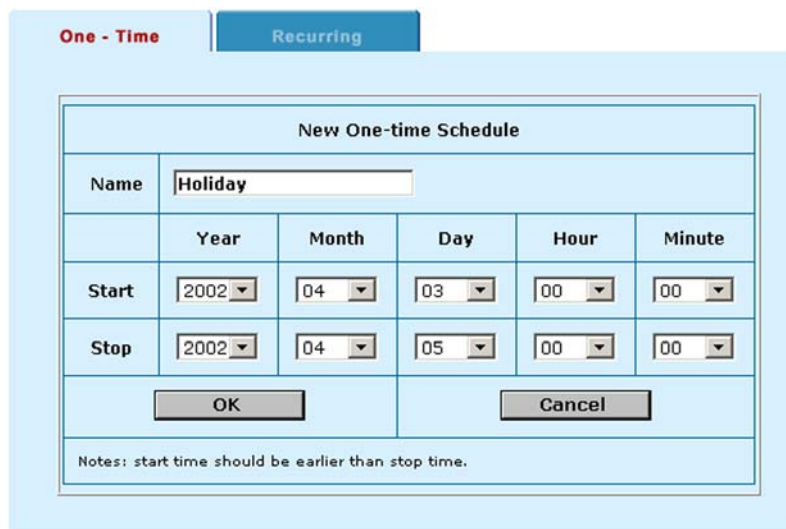
Internet during a holiday period. The following procedure describes how to create a one-time schedule with a start date at the start of the holiday and an end date at the end of the holiday.

To create a one-time schedule using the web-based manager:

- Go to *Firewall > Schedule > One-time*.
- Select New.
- Type in a name for the schedule.

The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.

#### Sample one-time schedule



New One-time Schedule					
Name	Holiday				
	Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute
Start	2002	04	03	00	00
Stop	2002	04	05	00	00
OK			Cancel		
Notes: start time should be earlier than stop time.					

- Set the Start date and time for the schedule.  
Set start and stop times to 00 for the schedule to cover the entire day.
- Set the Stop date and time for the schedule.



One-time schedules use the 24-hour clock.

- Select OK to add the One-time schedule.

## Creating recurring schedules

You can create a recurring schedule that activates or deactivates policies at specified times of the day or on specified days of the week. For instance, you may wish to prevent internet use outside of working hours by creating a recurring schedule.

If you create a recurring schedule with a stop time that occurs before the start time, the schedule will start at the start time and finish at the stop time on the next day. You can use this technique to create recurring schedules that run from one day to the next. You can also create a recurring schedule that runs for 24 hours by setting the start and stop times to the same time.

To add a recurring schedule:

- Go to *Firewall > Schedule > Recurring*.
- Select New to create a new schedule.

## Sample recurring schedule

One - Time   **Recurring**

**New Recurring Schedule**

Name	<input type="text" value="Working_Week"/>						
Day	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Select	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Start	Hour		<input type="text" value="08"/>	Minute		<input type="text" value="00"/>	
Stop	Hour		<input type="text" value="17"/>	Minute		<input type="text" value="00"/>	
<input type="button" value="OK"/>				<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>			

Notes: stop time should be later than start time.

- Type in a name for the schedule.  
The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
- Select the days of the week that are working days.
- Set the Start Hour and the End Hour to the start and end of the work day.




Recurring schedules use the 24-hour clock.

- Select OK.

## Adding a schedule to a policy

Once you have created schedules, you can add them to policies to schedule when the policies are active. You can add the new schedules to policies when you create the policy or you can edit existing policies and add a new schedule to them.

To add a schedule to a policy:

- Go to *Firewall > Policy* .
- Select the tab corresponding to the type of policy to add.
- Select New to add a policy or select Edit  to edit a policy to change its schedule.
- Configure the policy as required.
- Add a schedule by selecting it from the Schedule list.
- Select OK to save the policy.
- Arrange the policy in the policy list to have the effect that you expect.

For example, to use a one-time schedule to deny access to a policy, add a policy that matches the policy to be denied in every way. Choose the one-time schedule that you added and set Action to Deny. Then place the policy containing the one-time schedule in the policy list above the policy to be denied.

## Arranging a one-time schedule in the policy list to deny access



## Users and authentication

You can configure the DFL to require users to authenticate (enter a user name and password) to access HTTP, FTP, or Telnet services through the firewall. To configure authentication you need to add user names and passwords to the firewall and then add policies that require authentication. When a connection attempt is matched by a policy requiring authentication, the user requesting the connection must enter a valid user name and password to be allowed to connect through the firewall.



Authentication is not supported in Transparent mode.

This section describes:

- [Adding user names and passwords](#)
- [Setting authentication time out](#)
- [Adding authentication to a policy](#)

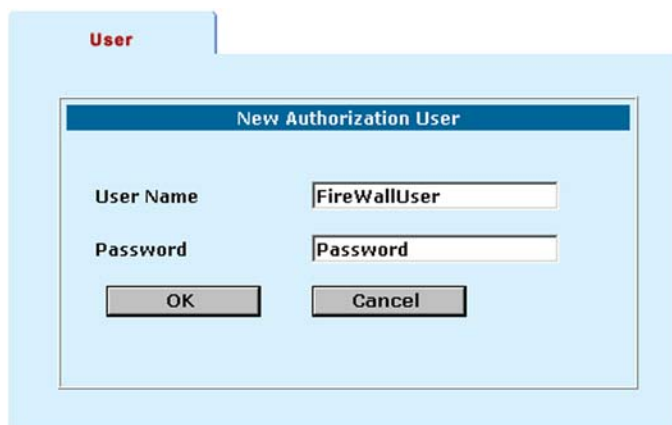
### Adding user names and passwords

- Go to *Firewall > Users*.
- Select New.
- Enter a User Name and Password.

The user name and password should be at least six characters long. The user name and password can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.

- Select OK.

## Adding a user name and password



## Setting authentication time out

To set authentication time out:


- Go to *System > Config > Options* .
- Set Auth Timeout to control how long authenticated connections can remain idle before users have to authenticate again to get access through the firewall.

The default authentication time out is 15 minutes.

## Adding authentication to a policy

Once you have added users and passwords to the firewall, you can include authentication in policies. You can add authentication when you create the policy or you can edit existing policies and change action to AUTH.

To add authentication to a policy:

- Go to *Firewall > Policy* .
- Select the tab corresponding to the type of policy to which to add authentication.
- Select New to add a policy or select Edit  to edit a policy to add authentication.
- Configure the policy as required.
- Set Action to AUTH.
- Set Service to HTTP, FTP, or Telnet.
- Select OK to save the policy
- Arrange the policy in the policy list to have the effect that you expect.

Policies that require authentication must be added to the policy list above matching policies that do not, otherwise the policy that does not require authentication is selected first.

## Port forwarding

Port forwarding routes packets that are received by the DFL external interface according to the packet's destination service port. When the packet is intercepted, the firewall changes the packet's destination address to an address on a network connected to the internal or DMZ interface. The DFL then forwards the packet to the server at that address.

You can also configure port forwarding to change the packet's destination service port.

Use port forwarding to provide Internet users with access to web, mail, ftp or other servers behind your DFL. When you use the setup wizard for internal server settings, you are configuring port forwarding for the services that you select.

Firewall policies take precedence over port forwarding. If you have configured port forwarding for a service, you can add a policy to deny access to this service.



Port Forwarding is not supported in Transparent mode.

## Port forwarding example

Configure port forwarding for the external interface so that all FTP packets (using port 20) have their destination IP address changed from an Internet IP address to the IP address of an FTP server on your internal network:

- FTP packets received by the external interface could have the following settings:  
Source: 163.158.1.2/7890, Dest: 194.160.1.1/20
- FTP port forwarding could change the settings to:  
Source: 163.158.1.2/7890, Dest: 192.168.1.2/20
- Replies from the FTP server would have the following settings:  
Source: 192.168.1.2/20, Dest: 163.158.1.2/7890
- The DFL would change these addresses to:  
Source 194.160.1.1/20, Dest: 163.158.1.2/7890

## Adding port forwarding

- Go to *Firewall > Port Forward*.
- Select New.
- In the External Service Port list, select the service for which to configure port forwarding.  
For a list of common services and their port numbers, see [DFL pre-defined services](#). You can add custom services using the procedure [Providing access to custom services](#).
- Set the Forwarded IP to the IP address of the server to which to send the packets.
- In the Forwarded Service Port list, select the service used by the packets when they are forwarded to the server. Usually you would select the same service as you selected in the External Service Port list, but you can select a different service port to have the DFL change the destination port of packets before they are forwarded to the server.
- Select OK to save your changes.

### Port forwarding configuration example

The screenshot shows a 'Port Forward' configuration window with a 'New Forward IP' dialog box. The dialog box has three fields: 'External Service Port' set to 'FTP', 'Forward IP' set to '10.10.10.5', and 'Forward Service Port' set to 'FTP'. There are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.



## IP/MAC binding

IP/MAC binding protects the DFL from IP Spoofing attacks. IP Spoofing attempts to use the IP address of a trusted computer to access the DFL from a different computer. The IP address of a computer can easily be changed to a trusted address, but MAC addresses are added to ethernet cards at the factory and cannot easily be changed.

You can enter the IP addresses and corresponding MAC addresses of trusted computers into the DFL firewall configuration. When a packet arrives from a trusted IP address, it is checked to determine whether the MAC address that the packet originated from matches the MAC address in the table. The DFL checks all packets received by the DFL external interface. This includes packets addressed to the external interface and packets passing through the firewall.



IP/MAC binding is not supported in Transparent mode.

You can configure IP/MAC binding so that the DFL lets traffic with a source address not found in the IP/MAC binding table pass through the firewall. Any traffic with a source address that is defined in the IP/MAC binding table must have the correct MAC address or it is blocked. You can also configure the DFL to block all traffic with a source address that is not found in the IP/MAC binding table, and to only allow traffic with a source address in the IP/MAC binding table if the IP address and MAC address pair matches an entry in the table.

MAC addresses are only carried on the local network where they originate, and are not passed from one network to another.

This section describes:

- [Adding IP/MAC binding addresses](#)
- [Enabling IP/MAC binding](#)

### Adding IP/MAC binding addresses

- Go to *Firewall > IP/MAC Binding > IP MAC*.
- Select New to add an IP address/MAC address pair.
- Add the IP address and the MAC address.
- Select Enable to enable IP/MAC binding for this address pair.
- Select OK to save the IP/MAC binding pair.

### Enabling IP/MAC binding

- Go to *Firewall > IP/MAC Binding > Setting*.
- Select Enable IP/MAC.
- Select one of the following.

**Allow traffic when not defined in the table**

The DFL lets traffic with a source address not found in the IP/MAC binding table pass through the firewall. Any traffic with a source address that is defined in the IP/MAC binding table must have the correct MAC address or it is blocked.

**Block traffic when not defined in the table**

The DFL blocks all traffic with a source address that is not found in the IP/MAC binding table. Any traffic with a source address that is defined in the IP/MAC binding table must have the correct MAC address or it is also blocked.

- Select Apply to save your changes.

## Traffic shaping


Traffic Shaping makes it possible to control which policies have the highest priority when large amounts of data are moving through the DFL. For example, the policy for the corporate web server might be given higher priority than the policies for most employees' computers. An employee who needs unusually high speed Internet access could have a special outgoing policy set up with higher bandwidth.

You can use traffic shaping to guarantee the amount of bandwidth available through the firewall for a policy. Guarantee bandwidth to make sure that there is enough bandwidth available for a high-priority service.

You can also use traffic shaping to limit the amount of bandwidth available through the firewall for a policy. Limit bandwidth to keep less important services from using bandwidth needed for more important services.

### Adding traffic shaping to a policy

You can add traffic shaping to any type of policy. To add traffic shaping:

- Go to **Firewall > Policy**.
- Select the tab containing the policy to which you want to add traffic shaping.
- Choose a policy to which to add traffic shaping and select Edit .
- Select traffic shaping.
- Configure traffic shaping for the policy:

**Guaranteed bandwidth** Available in a future release.

**Maximum bandwidth** Available in a future release.

**Traffic Priority** Select high, medium, or low. Select traffic priority so that the DFL manages the relative priorities of different types of traffic. For example, a policy for connecting to a secure web-server needed to support e-commerce traffic should be assigned a high traffic priority. Less important services should be assigned a low priority. The firewall provides bandwidth to low priority connections only when bandwidth is not needed for high priority connections.

- Select OK to save your changes to the policy.

# Example policies

- [NAT mode policy for public access to a server](#)
- [Route mode policy for public access to a server](#)
- [Transparent mode policy for public access to a server](#)
- [Denying connections from the Internet](#)
- [Denying connections to the Internet](#)
- [Adding policies that accept connections](#)
- [Requiring authentication to connect to the Internet](#)

## NAT mode policy for public access to a server

The following example NAT mode policy to accept connections from the Internet and forward them to the DMZ is similar to any NAT mode policy for connections between a less secure network and a more secure network.

To add a NAT mode Ext to DMZ policy:

- Add a virtual IP that maps the public IP address of the server to the actual address of the server.  
See [Adding virtual IPs](#).
- Go to **Firewall > Policy > Ext to DMZ**.
- Select New to add a new policy.
- Configure the policy.

<b>Source</b>	External_All
<b>Destination</b>	The virtual IP added in Step 1.
<b>Schedule</b>	Always
<b>Service</b>	Select a service to match the Internet server For a web server, select HTTP
<b>Action</b>	ACCEPT
<b>Reverse NAT</b>	Select Reverse NAT

- Select OK to save the policy.

## Route mode policy for public access to a server

The following example route mode policy to accept connections from the Internet and forward them to the DMZ is similar to any route mode policy. In this example, the DFL is running in NAT/Route mode and the mode for connections between the external and dmz interfaces is set to route mode. You can use route mode policies for connections from the Internet to the DMZ if addresses on the DMZ are routable from the Internet.

To add a route mode Ext to DMZ policy:

- Add an address for the server to the DMZ address list.  
See [Adding addresses](#).
- Go to **Firewall > Policy > Ext to DMZ**.
- Select New to add a new policy.

- Configure the policy.

**Source** External\_All  
**Destination** The address added in step 1.  
**Schedule** Always  
**Service** Select a service to match the Internet server  
 For a web server, select HTTP  
**Action** Select ACCEPT

- Select OK to save the policy.

## Transparent mode policy for public access to a server

The following example policy to accept connections at the external interface and forward them to the internal interface is similar to any Transparent mode policy.

To add a Transparent mode policy between the external interface and the internal interface:

- Add an address for the server to the internal interface address list.  
 See [Adding addresses](#).
- Go to **Firewall > Policy > Ext to Int**.
- Select New to add a new policy.
- Configure the policy.

**Source** External\_All  
**Destination** The address added in step 1.  
**Schedule** Always  
**Service** Select a service to match the Internet server  
 For a web server, select HTTP  
**Action** Select ACCEPT.

- Select OK to save the policy.

## Denying connections from the Internet

Policies that deny connections from the Internet can control access to policies that accept connections from the Internet.

You can deny connections:

- From specific Internet addresses
- To specific internal or DMZ addresses
- To specific services
- According to a one-time or recurring schedule


### Using a schedule to deny access

The following example procedure to periodically deny access to a public web server to allow for regular maintenance is similar to any procedure to deny a connection that would otherwise be accepted by an existing policy. In this example, the DFL is running in NAT/Route mode.

To use a schedule to deny access:

### Add a schedule for the time period during which you want to deny access.

See [Schedules](#).

- Go to **Firewall > Policy**.
- Select the tab containing the policy to which you want to deny access.
- Select Insert Policy Before  for the policy to block.
- Configure the new policy to match the policy to block with the following exceptions:

Select the schedule that you added in step [Add a schedule for the time period during which you want to deny access](#).

Set Action to DENY.

- Select OK to save the policy.

You must add the deny policy above the accept policy in the policy list. For more information, see [Policy matching in detail](#) and [Ordering policies in policy lists](#).

### Example policy to use a schedule to deny access



#	Source	Dest	Schedule	Service	Action	Config
1	External_All	Internal_All	Maintenance	HTTP	DENY	
2	External_All	Internal_All	Always	HTTP	ACCEPT	

New

## Denying connections to the Internet


Policies that deny connections to the Internet from the internal network restrict the full access to the Internet granted by the default policy.

You can deny connections:

- From addresses on the internal network
- To addresses on the Internet
- To specific services
- According to one-time or recurring schedules

The following example procedure to prevent all users on the internal network from using POP3 to connect to an email server on the Internet is similar to any procedure to deny a connection that would otherwise be accepted by the default policy. In this example, the DFL is running in NAT/Route mode.

To deny a connection to the Internet:

- Go to **Firewall > Policy > Int to Ext**.
- If it has not been removed, the default policy should be in this policy list.
- Select Insert Policy Before  to add a new policy above the default policy.
- Configure the policy to match the default policy with the following exceptions:
  - Set Service to POP3
  - Set Action to DENY
- Select OK to save the policy.

You must add the deny policy above the default policy in the policy list. For more information on arranging policies in policy lists, see [Policy matching in detail](#) and [Ordering policies in policy lists](#).

#### Policy to deny POP3 connections to the Internet from the internal network

The screenshot shows a 'New Policy' configuration window. At the top, there are tabs for different traffic directions: 'Int to Ext' (selected), 'Int to DMZ', 'DMZ to Int', 'DMZ to Ext', 'Ext to Int', and 'Ext to DMZ'. The 'New Policy' dialog box has the following fields and values:

Field	Value
Source	Internal_All
Destination	External_All
Schedule	Always
Service	POP3
Action	DENY
Log Traffic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Traffic Shaping	OFF

At the bottom of the dialog box are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

## Adding policies that accept connections


Policies that accept connections can be used in the following ways:

- As exceptions to policies that deny connections  
For example, if a policy denies connections from a subnet, you can add a policy that accepts connections from one of the computers on the subnet. Such policies must be added to the policy list above the connections that they are exceptions to.
- As a replacement for the default policy to accept only the connections that you want the firewall to accept  
You can limit access to the Internet to that allowed in the policies that you create. You must delete the default policy. If the default policy remains in the policy list, all connections that do not match a policy will be accepted by the default policy.

The following example procedure to accept connections from the internal network to the Internet is similar to any procedure to accept connections. In this example, the DFL is running in NAT/Route mode.

To accept a connection to the Internet:

- Add addresses, services, or schedules as required.
- Go to **Firewall > Policy > Int to Ext**.
- Select New to add a policy.

You can also select Insert Policy Before  on a policy in the list to add the new policy above a specific policy. You would do this if you were adding an accept policy as an exception to a deny policy.

- Configure the policy to match the type of connection to accept.  
Set Action to ACCEPT.
- Select OK to save the policy.

If you are using accept policies to restrict access, you must remove all general access policies, such as the default policy, that could be matched by a connection that you do not want. For more information, see [Policy matching in detail](#) and [Ordering policies in policy lists](#).

## Requiring authentication to connect to the Internet

To require authentication, you must add users to the firewall configuration, see [Users and authentication](#). Then you can add policies to require users to enter a user name and password to access HTTP, FTP, or Telnet services through the DFL.

You can require user authentication for:

- Policies between any two interfaces
- To selected addresses on the Internet
- Using HTTP, FTP, or Telnet services
- According to a schedule


The following example procedure requiring users on the internal network to authenticate to access HTTP servers on the Internet is similar to any procedure requiring authentication. In this example, the DFL is running in NAT/Route mode.

To require authentication:

- Add user names and passwords to the firewall.

See [Users and authentication](#).

- Go to **Firewall > Policy > Int to Ext**.
- Select New to add a new policy.

You can also select Insert Policy Before  on a policy in the list to add the new policy above a specific policy.

- Configure the policy to match the type of connection for which to require authentication.

Set Service to HTTP.

Set Action to AUTH.

- Select OK to save the policy.

You must add the policy requiring authentication above the default policy and above any matching accept policies in the policy list. For more information, see [Policy matching in detail](#) and [Ordering policies in policy lists](#).

# IPSec VPNs

Using IPSec Virtual Private Networking (VPN), you can join two or more widely separated private networks together through the Internet. For example, a company that has two offices in different cities, each with its own private network, can use VPN to create a secure tunnel between the offices. In addition, remote or travelling workers can use a VPN client to create a secure tunnel between their computer and an office private network.

The DFL-1000 is an excellent choice for providing secure VPN access for small businesses and branch offices. Users of the VPN service could be telecommuters that connect to the main office network for email and other network services. The DFL-1000 can also be used to connect a branch office to a main office VPN.

The secure IPSec VPN tunnel makes it appear to all VPN users that they are on physically connected networks. The VPN protects data passing through the tunnel by encrypting it to guarantee confidentiality. In addition, authentication guarantees that the data originated from the claimed sender and was not damaged or altered in transit.

IPSec is an internet security standard for VPN and is supported by most VPN products. DFL IPSec VPNs can be configured to use Autokey Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or manual key exchange. Autokey key exchange is easier to configure and maintain than manual key exchange. However, manual key exchange is available for compatibility with third party VPN products that require it.



IPSec VPN is not supported in Transparent mode.

This chapter describes:

- [Compatibility with third-party VPN products](#)
- [Autokey IPSec VPN between two networks](#)
- [Autokey IPSec VPN for remote clients](#)
- [Viewing VPN tunnel status](#)
- [Dial-up monitor](#)
- [Manual key IPSec VPN between two networks](#)
- [Manual key IPSec VPN for remote clients](#)
- [Testing a VPN](#)
- [IPSec pass through](#)

## Compatibility with third-party VPN products

Because the DFL supports the IPSec industry standard for VPN, you can configure a VPN between a DFL and any third party VPN client or gateway/firewall that supports IPSec VPN. To successfully establish the tunnel, the VPN settings must be the same on the DFL and the third party product.

DFL IPSec VPNs support:

- IPSec Internet Protocol Security standard
- Automatic IKE based on Pre-shared Key
- Manual keys that can be fully customized
- ESP security in tunnel mode
- 3DES (TripleDES) encryption
- HMAC MD5 authentication/data integrity or HMAC SHA authentication/data integrity



## Autokey IPSec VPN between two networks

Use the following procedures to configure a VPN that provides a direct communication link between users and computers on two different networks. [Example VPN between two internal networks](#) shows an example VPN between the main office and a branch office of a company. Users on the main office internal network can connect to the branch office internal network and users on the branch office internal network can connect to the main office internal network. Users on the branch office network can also connect to services such as an email server running on the main office network.

Communication between the two networks takes place in an encrypted VPN tunnel that connects the two DFL IPSec VPN gateways across the Internet. Users on the internal networks are not aware that when they connect to a computer on the other network that the connection runs across the Internet.

As shown in [Example VPN between two internal networks](#), you can use the DFL-1000 to connect a branch office to a main office. Both of these DFLs can be configured as IPSec VPN gateways to create the VPN that connects the branch office network to the main office network.

You can also use the DFL-1000 to connect to a network protected by a third-party VPN gateway that supports IPSec and Autokey IKE.

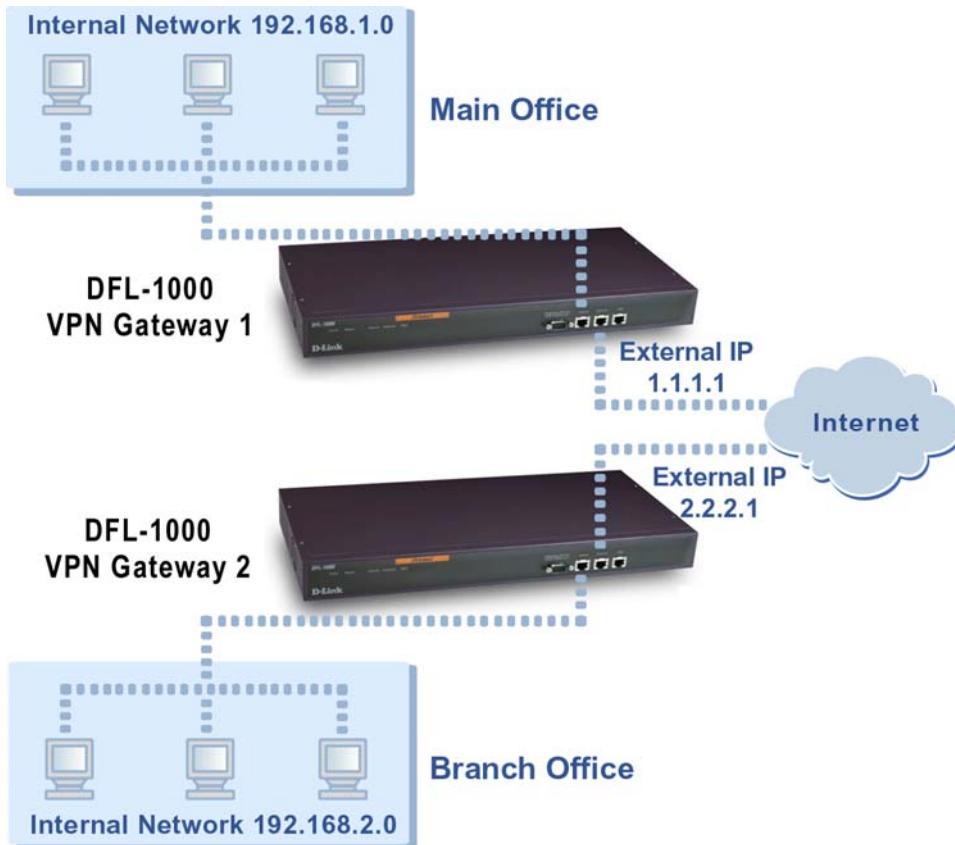


The example shows a VPN between two internal networks, but you can also create VPNs between an internal network behind one VPN gateway and a DMZ network behind another or between two DMZ networks. The networks at the ends of the VPN tunnel are selected when you configure the VPN policy.

Use the following procedures to configure an IPSec Autokey IKE VPN between two internal networks:

- [Creating the VPN tunnel](#)
- [Adding source and destination addresses](#)
- [Adding an IPSec VPN policy](#)

### Example VPN between two internal networks



## Creating the VPN tunnel

A VPN tunnel consists of a name for the tunnel, the IP address of the VPN gateway at the opposite end of the tunnel, the keylife for the tunnel, and the authentication key to be used to start the tunnel. You must create complementary VPN tunnels on each of the VPN gateways. On both gateways the tunnel should have the same name, keylife, and authentication key.

[Example IPSec Autokey VPN Tunnel configuration](#) shows the information required to configure the VPN tunnel for the VPN in [Example VPN between two internal networks](#).

Example IPSec Autokey VPN Tunnel configuration			
	Description	Main office (VPN gateway 1)	Branch office (VPN gateway 2)
<b>Tunnel Name</b>	Use the same name on both ends of the tunnel. The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.	Branch_Office_VPN	Branch_Office_VPN
<b>Remote Gateway</b>	The External IP address of the VPN gateway at the other end of the VPN tunnel.	2.2.2.1	1.1.1.1
<b>Keylife</b>	The amount of time (5 to 1440 minutes) before the encryption key expires. When the key expires, the VPN gateways generate a new key without interrupting service.	100	100
<b>P1 Proposal</b>	Select the Encryption algorithms to propose for Phase 1 of the IPSec VPN connection.	DES and 3DES	DES and 3DES
	Select the Authentication algorithms to propose for Phase 1 of the IPSec VPN connection.	MD5	MD5
<b>P2 Proposal</b>	Select the algorithms to propose for Phase 2 of the IPSec VPN connection.		
<b>Authentication Key</b>	Enter up to 20 characters. The key must be the same on both VPN gateways and should only be known by network administrators.	ddcHH01887d	ddcHH01887d
<b>Incoming NAT</b>	Select Incoming NAT if you require Network address translation for VPN packets.	Select	Select

## About P1 and P2 proposals

IPSec VPNs use a two-phase process for creating a VPN tunnel. During the first phase (P1) the VPN gateways at each end of the tunnel negotiate to select a common algorithm for encryption and another one for authentication. When you select a P1 Proposal, you are selecting the algorithms that the DFL proposes during Phase 1 negotiation. You can choose two encryption and two authentication algorithms. Usually you would choose both to make it easier for P1 negotiation, but you can restrict the choice to one if required. For negotiation to be successful, each VPN gateway must have at least one encryption algorithm and one authentication algorithm in common.

During the second phase (P2) the VPN gateways negotiate to select a common algorithm for data communication. When you select algorithms for the P2 Proposal, you are selecting the algorithms that the DFL will propose during Phase 2 negotiation. Again, during P2, each VPN gateway must have at least one algorithm in common.

## Creating the VPN tunnel

Complete the following procedure on both VPN gateways to configure a VPN tunnel that uses Autokey IKE key exchange:

- Go to *VPN > IPSEC > Autokey IKE*.

- Select New to add a new Autokey IKE VPN tunnel.
- Enter the VPN Tunnel Name, Remote Gateway, and Keylife.
- Select the P1 Proposal and P2 Proposal algorithms.
- Enter the Authentication Key.
- Select OK to save the Autokey IKE VPN tunnel.

#### Example Main office Autokey IKE VPN tunnel

## Adding source and destination addresses

The next step in configuring the VPN is to add the addresses of the networks that are to be connected using the VPN tunnel. These address will be added to the VPN policy. On each VPN gateway, you must add two addresses:

- Source, the IP address of the network behind the local VPN gateway  
The source address can be an address or address group on your internal or DMZ network.
- Destination, the IP address of the network behind the other VPN gateway  
The destination address is the IP address or address group of one or more internal or DMZ networks behind the destination VPN gateway.

[IPSec Autokey VPN addresses](#) shows the source and destination addresses required for the VPN in [Example VPN between two internal networks](#). In the example, both IP addresses are for internal networks.

IPSec Autokey VPN addresses			
	Description	Main office (VPN gateway 1)	Branch office (VPN gateway 2)
<b>Source Address</b>			
<b>Address Name</b>	The name to assign to the source address to be connected using the VPN. The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _.	Main_Office	Branch_Office

	Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.		
IP address	The source IP address and netmask of the network at the near end of the VPN tunnel.	192.168.1.0	192.168.2.0
Netmask		255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
Destination Address			
Address Name	The name to assign to the destination address to be connected to using the VPN.	Branch_Office	Main_Office
IP address	The destination IP address and netmask of the network at the far end of the VPN tunnel.	192.168.2.0	192.168.1.0
Netmask		255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0

Complete the following procedures on both VPN gateways to add the source and destination addresses.

## Adding a source address



In this example, the source address is a single internal address. However, you can create a VPN that connects to the DMZ network by adding a DMZ address. You can also add an internal or DMZ address group.

To add the source address to the internal address list:

- Go to *Firewall > Address > Internal*.
- Select New to add a new address.
- Enter the Address Name and the IP Address and NetMask of the network that can connect to the near end of the VPN.

### Example internal source address for VPN gateway 1

- Select OK to save the source address.

## Adding a destination address

To add the destination address to the external address list:

- Go to *Firewall > Address > External*.
- Select New to add a new external address.
- Enter the Address Name and the IP Address and NetMask of the network behind the other VPN gateway at the far end of the VPN tunnel.
- Select OK to save the external address.

## Adding an IPSec VPN policy

Add a VPN policy to associate the source and destination addresses with the VPN tunnel.

[Example IPSec Autokey VPN policy configuration](#) shows the VPN policy configuration for the VPN in [Example VPN between two internal networks](#).

Example IPSec Autokey VPN policy configuration			
	Description	Main office (VPN gateway 1)	Branch office (VPN gateway 2)
<b>Source Address</b>	The source address that you added for the VPN ( <a href="#">See IPSec Autokey VPN addresses</a> ).	Main_Office	Branch_Office
<b>Destination Address</b>	The destination address that you added for the VPN ( <a href="#">See IPSec Autokey VPN addresses</a> ).	Branch_Office	Main_Office
<b>VPN Tunnel</b>	The name of the VPN tunnel that you created for the VPN ( <a href="#">See Example IPSec Autokey VPN Tunnel configuration</a> ).	Branch_Office_VPN	Branch_Office_VPN

Complete the following procedure on both VPN gateways to add the VPN policy:

- Go to *VPN > IPSEC > Policy*.
- Select New to add a new IPSec VPN policy.
- Select a Source address.
- Select a Destination address.
- Select the VPN Tunnel Name.
- Select OK to save the VPN policy.

#### Example Main office VPN policy

The screenshot shows the 'Policy' configuration window with the 'Autokey IKE' tab selected. A 'New VPN Policy' dialog box is open, displaying the following configuration:

- Source:** Main\_Office (selected from a dropdown)
- Destination:** Branch\_Office (selected from a dropdown)
- VPN Tunnel:** Branch\_Office\_VPN (selected from a dropdown)
- Incoming NAT:** ☐ (unchecked)

At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

## Autokey IPSec VPN for remote clients

Use the following procedures to configure a VPN that allows remote VPN clients to connect to computers on a main office internal or DMZ network ([See Example VPN between an internal network and remote clients](#)). A remote VPN client can be any computer connected to the Internet and running VPN client software that uses IPSec and Autokey IKE. The client can have a static IP address or a dynamic IP address. A remote client could be:

- A traveller using a dial-up connection to connect to the Internet
- A telecommuter using an ISP to connect to the Internet from home

Communication between the remote user and the internal or DMZ network takes place over an encrypted VPN tunnel that connects the remote user to the DFL VPN gateway across the Internet. Once connected to the VPN, the remote user's computer seems as if it is installed on the internal or DMZ network.

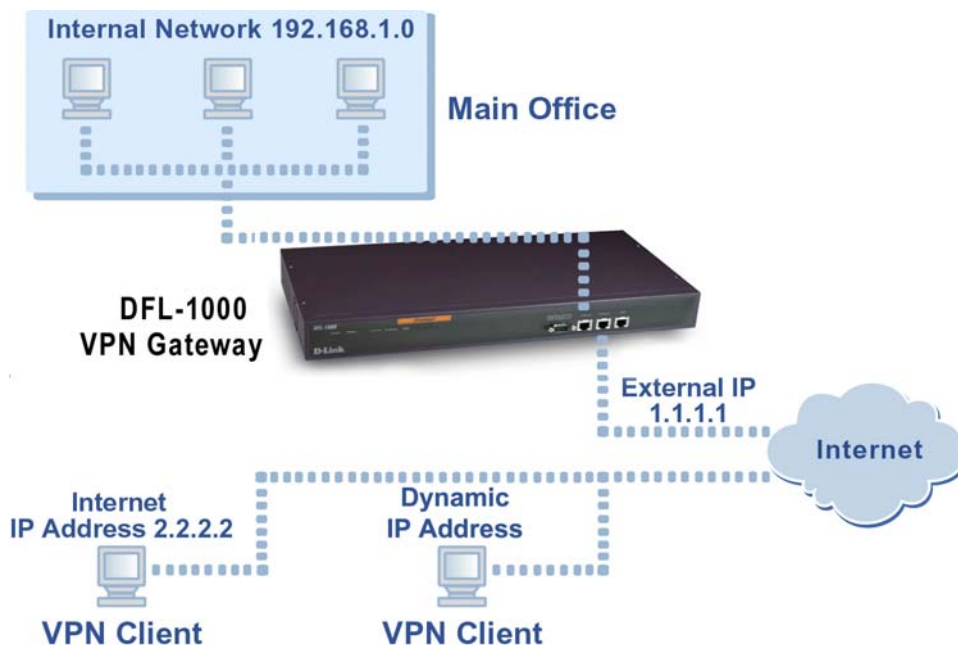


This example shows a VPN between a client and an internal network, but you can also create a VPN between a client and a DMZ network. You select the network at the end of the VPN tunnel when you configure the VPN policy.

Use the following procedures to configure an IPSec Autokey IKE VPN that allows VPN clients to connect to an internal network:

- [Configuring the network end of the VPN tunnel](#)
- [Adding source and destination addresses](#)
- [Adding an IPSec VPN policy](#)
- [Configuring the IPSec VPN client](#)

#### Example VPN between an internal network and remote clients



## Configuring the network end of the VPN tunnel

A VPN tunnel consists of a name for the tunnel, the remote gateway IP address (in this example, the IP address of the client), the keylife for the tunnel, and the authentication key to be used to start the tunnel.

You can either create one VPN tunnel for each VPN client, or you can create one VPN tunnel with a remote gateway address set to 0.0.0.0. This VPN tunnel can accept IPSec connections from any Internet address.

You must create complementary VPN tunnels on the VPN gateway and the clients. On both, the tunnel must have the same name, keylife, and authentication key.

[Example VPN Tunnel configuration](#) shows the information required to configure the VPN tunnel for the VPN in [Example VPN between an internal network and remote clients](#).

Example VPN Tunnel configuration		
	Description	Example Setting
VPN Tunnel Name	Use the same name on both ends of the tunnel. The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.	Client_VPN

<b>Remote Gateway</b>	To accept connections from a client at a static IP address (for example, 2.2.2.2).	2.2.2.2
	To accept connections from any Internet address (for multiple clients, some with static and some with dynamic IP addresses).	0.0.0.0
<b>Keylife</b>	The amount of time (5 to 1440 minutes) before the encryption key expires. When the key expires, the VPN gateway and the client generate a new key without interrupting service.	100
<b>P1 Proposal</b>	Select the Encryption algorithms to propose for Phase 1 of the IPsec VPN connection. For more information, see <a href="#">About P1 and P2 proposals</a> .	DES and 3DES
	Select the Authentication algorithms to propose for Phase 1 of the IPsec VPN connection.	MD5
<b>P2 Proposal</b>	Select the algorithms to propose for Phase 2 of the IPsec VPN connection. For more information, see <a href="#">About P1 and P2 proposals</a> .	
<b>Authentication Key</b>	Enter up to 20 characters. The VPN gateway and clients must have the same key and it should only be known by network administrators.	ddcHH01887d
<b>Incoming NAT</b>	Select Incoming NAT if you require Network address translation for VPN packets.	Select

Complete the following procedure on the DFL VPN gateway:

- Go to **VPN > IPSEC > Autokey IKE**.
- Select New to add a new Autokey IKE VPN tunnel.
- Enter the VPN Tunnel Name, Remote Gateway, Keylife, and Authentication Key.
- Select the P1 Proposal and the P2 Proposal algorithms.
- Select OK to save the Autokey IKE VPN tunnel.

## Adding source and destination addresses

The next step in configuring the DFL VPN gateway is to add the source and destination addresses for the VPN policy. For each client VPN tunnel you require two addresses:

- **Source**, the IP address of the network behind the DFL VPN gateway  
The source address can be an address or address group on your internal or DMZ network.
- **Destination**, the IP address of the VPN client  
For VPN clients with static IP addresses, the destination address is the IP address of the client. For multiple client IP addresses, the destination address can be an address group. For clients with dynamic IP addresses, the destination address is the default address External\_All.

[Example VPN gateway IP addresses for a client with a static IP address](#) shows the internal and external addresses required to create the VPN shown in [Example VPN between an internal network and remote clients](#) if the client has a static IP address.

Example VPN gateway IP addresses for a client with a static IP address		
	Description	Example Setting
Source Address		
Address Name	The name to assign to the source address that the VPN client can connect to. The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.	Main_Office
IP address	The IP address and netmask of the source address that the VPN client can connect to.	192.168.1.0
Netmask		255.255.255.0
Destination Address		
Address Name	The name to assign to the VPN client address.	VPN_Client



<b>IP address</b>	The IP address and netmask of a VPN client with a static IP address (for example, 2.2.2.2).	2.2.2.2
<b>Netmask</b>		255.255.255.255

[Example VPN gateway IP addresses for a client with a dynamic IP address](#) shows the internal and external addresses required to create the VPN shown in [Example VPN between an internal network and remote clients](#) if the client has a dynamic IP address.

Example VPN gateway IP addresses for a client with a dynamic IP address		
	Description	Example Setting
Source Address		
Address Name	The name to assign to the source address that the VPN client can connect to. The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.	Main_Office
IP address	The IP address and netmask of the source address that the VPN client can connect to.	192.168.1.0
Netmask		255.255.255.0
Destination Address		
Address Name	The name to assign to the VPN client address.	External_All

Complete the following procedures on the DFL VPN gateway to add the source and destination addresses.

## Adding a source address



In this example, the source address is a single internal address. However, you can create a VPN that connects to the DMZ network by adding a DMZ address. You can also add an internal or DMZ address group.

To add the source address to the internal address list:

- Go to *Firewall > Address > Internal*.
- Select New to add a new internal address to the list.
- Enter an Address Name, the IP Address, and the NetMask of the network to connect to the VPN.
- Select OK to save the new internal address.

## Adding a destination address

To add the destination address to the external address list:

- Go to *Firewall > Address > External*.
- Select New to add the address of the client.
- Enter an Address Name, the static IP Address, and the Netmask of the client.
- Select OK to save the destination address.

## Adding an IPSec VPN policy

The VPN policy associates the source and destination address with the VPN tunnel. The VPN gateway then starts up the VPN tunnel whenever it receives packets from the VPN client.

Example VPN gateway policy configuration		
	Description	Example setting
<b>Source</b>	The source address that you added for the VPN ( <a href="#">See Example VPN gateway IP addresses for a client with a static IP address</a> ).	Main_Office



<b>Destination</b>	The destination address that you added for the client ( <a href="#">See Example VPN gateway IP addresses for a client with a static IP address</a> ).	VPN_Client
	If the client has a dynamic IP address, the destination address is External_All.	External_All
<b>VPN Tunnel Name</b>	The name of the VPN tunnel to be created between the VPN gateway and the VPN client ( <a href="#">See Example VPN Tunnel configuration</a> ).	Client_VPN

Complete the following procedure on the DFL VPN gateway to add the VPN policy:

- Go to **VPN > IPSEC > Policy**.
- Select New to add a new IPsec VPN policy.
- Select a Source address.
- Select a Destination address.  
For clients with dynamic IP addresses, select External\_All.
- Select the VPN Tunnel.
- Select OK to save the VPN policy.

## Configuring the IPsec VPN client

The VPN client PC must be running industry standard IPsec Autokey IKE VPN client software. D-Link recommends the SafeNet/Soft-PK client from IRE, Inc.

Configure the client as required to connect to the DFL VPN gateway using an IPsec VPN configuration. Make sure the client configuration includes the settings in [VPN client configuration](#). These settings should match the VPN gateway configuration.

VPN client configuration		
	Description	Example Setting
<b>Tunnel Name</b>	Should correspond to the VPN tunnel name used on the DFL VPN gateway.	Client_VPN
<b>Remote Gateway</b>	The External IP address of the DFL VPN gateway.	1.1.1.1
<b>Keylife</b>	The Client key life should match the DFL VPN gateway key life.	100
<b>Authentication Key</b>	The Client authentication key should match the DFL VPN gateway authentication key.	ddcHH01887d

## Viewing VPN tunnel status

You can use the IPsec VPN tunnel list to view the status of all IPsec Autokey IKE VPN tunnels. For each tunnel, the list shows the status of each tunnel as well as the tunnel time out.

To view VPN tunnel status:

**Go to *VPN > IPSEC > Autokey IKE*.**

The Status column displays the status of each tunnel. If Status is Up, the tunnel is active. If Status is Down the tunnel is not active.

The Timeout column displays the time before the next key exchange. The time is calculated by subtracting the time elapsed since the last key exchange from the keylife.

## Autokey IKE tunnel status

Policy

Autokey IKE

Manual Key

Dial-up Monitor

Tunnel Name	Remote Gateway	Keylife(mins)	Pre-shared Key	Status	Timeout	Modify
Client_VPN	2.2.2.2	100	ddcHH01887d	Up	87	
Branch_Office_VPN	2.2.2.1	100	ddcHH01887d	Down	0	

New

## Dial-up monitor

The IPsec VPN dial-up monitor displays all of the active dial-up tunnels. A dial-up tunnel is an IPsec VPN tunnel created when a remote IPsec VPN gateway or client connects to the Autokey IKE VPN Tunnel with the IP address 0.0.0.0. This VPN tunnel accepts VPN connections from any remote IPsec VPN gateway or client as long as the remote gateway or client can match the VPN tunnel's Authentication Key.

To view the status of active dial-up tunnels:

**Go to *VPN > IPSEC > Dial-up Monitor*.**

The Local IP column is always set to 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0.

The Local Gateway column displays the IP address of the DFL external interface.

The Remote Gateway column displays the IP address of the remote VPN gateway or remote IPsec VPN client connected to the tunnel.

The Remote IP column displays the IP address of the computer on the internal network behind the remote gateway.

### Dial-up Monitor

Policy	Autokey IKE	Manual Key	Dial-up Monitor
Local IP	Local gateway	Remote gateway	Remote IP
0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	192.168.100.107	192.168.100.69	192.168.2.2/255.255.255.255
0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	192.168.100.107	192.168.120.62	192.158.2.5/255.255.255.255

## Manual key IPsec VPN between two networks

DFL IPsec VPNs can be configured to use Autokey IKE or manual key exchange. In most cases Autokey key exchange is preferred because it is easier to configure and maintain. However, manual key exchange may be necessary in some cases for compatibility with third party VPN products.

Use the following procedures to configure a VPN between two networks protected by VPN gateways that use manual key exchange (for an example, see [Example VPN between two internal networks](#)).

This section describes:

- [Configuring the manual key VPN tunnel](#)
- [Adding source and destination addresses](#)
- [Adding an IPsec VPN policy](#)

## Configuring the manual key VPN tunnel

Complete the following procedure on both VPN gateways:

- Go to *VPN > IPSEC > Manual Key*.
- Select New to add a new manual key VPN tunnel.
- Configure the VPN tunnel.

<b>VPN Tunnel Name</b>	Enter a name for the tunnel. The name can contain numbers (0-9) and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed. If you are configuring a VPN between two DFL gateways, it is recommended that you use the same tunnel name on both sides of the VPN.
<b>Local SPI</b>	(Secure Parameter Index) Enter a hexadecimal number of up to eight digits (digits can be 0 to 9, a to f). This number must be added to the Remote SPI at the opposite end of the tunnel.
<b>Remote SPI</b>	Enter a hexadecimal number of up to eight digits. This number must be added to the Local SPI at the opposite end of the tunnel.
<b>Remote Gateway</b>	Enter the external IP address of the DFL or other IPSec gateway at the opposite end of the tunnel.
<b>Encryption Algorithm</b>	Select an algorithm from the list. Make sure you use the same algorithm at both ends of the tunnel.
<b>Encryption Key</b>	Required for encryption algorithms that include ESP-DES or ESP-3DES.  For all DES Encryption algorithms, enter one hexadecimal number of up to 16 digits. Use the same encryption key at both ends of the tunnel  For all 3DES encryption algorithms, enter three hexadecimal numbers of up to 16 digits each. Use the same encryption key at both ends of the tunnel.
<b>Authentication Key</b>	Required for encryption algorithms that include MD5 or SHA1.  For MD5 encryption algorithms, enter two hexadecimal numbers of 16 digits each. Use the same authentication key at both ends of the tunnel.  For SHA1 encryption algorithms, enter two hexadecimal numbers one of 16 digits and one of 20 digits. Use the same authentication key at both ends of the tunnel.

- Select OK to save the manual key VPN tunnel.

### Example manual key VPN tunnel

The screenshot shows the 'New VPN Tunnel' configuration window with the following fields and values:

Field	Value	Notes
VPN Tunnel Name	Branch_Office_VPN	
Local SPI	bb8ff83d	(Hex)
Remote SPI	de65df7b	(Hex)
Remote Gateway	2.2.2.1	
Incoming NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Encryption Algorithm	ESP-3DES-HMAC-MD5	
Encryption Key (Hex, 24 bytes)	12ab763dfe2de45d	
	debc6243518da16	- 22fabced6d36dbde
Authentication Key (Hex, 16 bytes)	2f6e88da56c9c34f	- 2fc5b3b5a5933ce2

Buttons: OK, Cancel

### Adding source and destination addresses

Use the procedure [Adding source and destination addresses](#) to configure the source and destination addresses used by the VPN policy.

### Adding an IPSec VPN policy

Use the procedure [Adding an IPSec VPN policy](#) to configure the VPN policy that associates the source and destination addresses with the VPN tunnel.

## Manual key IPSec VPN for remote clients

Use the following procedures to configure a VPN that allows remote VPN clients to connect to computers on a Main office internal network ([Example VPN between an internal network and remote clients](#)).



Manual key exchange VPNs do not support VPN clients with dynamic IP addresses.

The VPN client PC must have industry standard IPSec VPN client software installed. The DFL VPN is based on the industry standard IPSec implementation of VPN making it interoperable with other IPSec VPN products (see [Compatibility with third-party VPN products](#)). D-Link recommends SafeNet/Soft-PK from IRE, Inc.

This section describes:

- [Configuring the VPN tunnel](#)
- [Adding internal and external addresses](#)
- [Adding an IPSec VPN policy](#)

## Configuring the VPN tunnel

You can either create multiple VPN tunnels, one for each VPN client, or you can create one VPN tunnel with a remote gateway address set to 0.0.0.0. This VPN tunnel accepts connections from any Internet address.

You must create complementary VPN tunnels on the VPN gateway and the clients. On both, the tunnel must have the same name, keylife, and authentication key.

Complete the following procedure on the DFL VPN gateway.

- Go to *VPN > IPSEC > Manual Key*.
- Select New to add a new manual key VPN tunnel.
- Configure the VPN tunnel as described in [Configuring the manual key VPN tunnel](#).
- In the Remote Gateway field, enter the static IP address of the VPN client.

For the example network shown in [Example VPN between an internal network and remote clients](#), you would use 2.2.2.2 as the remote gateway. To accept connections from more than one client, set the Remote Gateway address to 0.0.0.0.

- Select OK to save the manual key VPN tunnel.

## Adding internal and external addresses

Use the procedure [Adding source and destination addresses](#) to configure the internal and external addresses used by the VPN policy.

## Adding an IPSec VPN policy

Use the procedure [Adding an IPSec VPN policy](#) to add a VPN policy that associates the source and destination addresses of the VPN client with the VPN tunnel.

## Testing a VPN

To confirm that a VPN between two networks has been configured correctly, use the ping command from one internal network to connect to a computer on the other internal network. The IPSec VPN tunnel starts automatically when the first data packet destined for the VPN is intercepted by the DFL.

To confirm that a VPN between a network and one or more clients has been configured correctly, start a VPN client and use the ping command to connect to a computer on the internal network. The VPN tunnel initializes automatically when the client makes a connection attempt. You can start the tunnel and test it at the same time by pinging from the client to an address on the internal network.

## IPSec pass through

Configure IPSec pass through so that users on your internal or DMZ network can connect to an IPSec VPN gateway on the Internet. IPSec pass through allows IPSec connections to pass through your DFL and connect to the destination IPSec VPN gateway. The DFL performs address translation on the connection, so that it seems to the destination VPN gateway that the connection to its VPN is originating from the external interface of your DFL.



IPSec pass through is only supported in NAT mode.

Use IPSec pass through so that:

- A visitor using your internal network can connect through your DFL to their organization's VPN

- A subnet on your internal or DMZ network, protected by an IPsec VPN gateway, can connect through your DFL to an IPsec VPN gateway on the Internet

Other than enabling IPsec pass through, no special configuration is required for the DFL that will be passed through. The VPN tunnel configuration of the VPN gateway on the Internet (or remote side) must be changed to accept connections from the IP address of the external interface of the DFL that will be passed through.

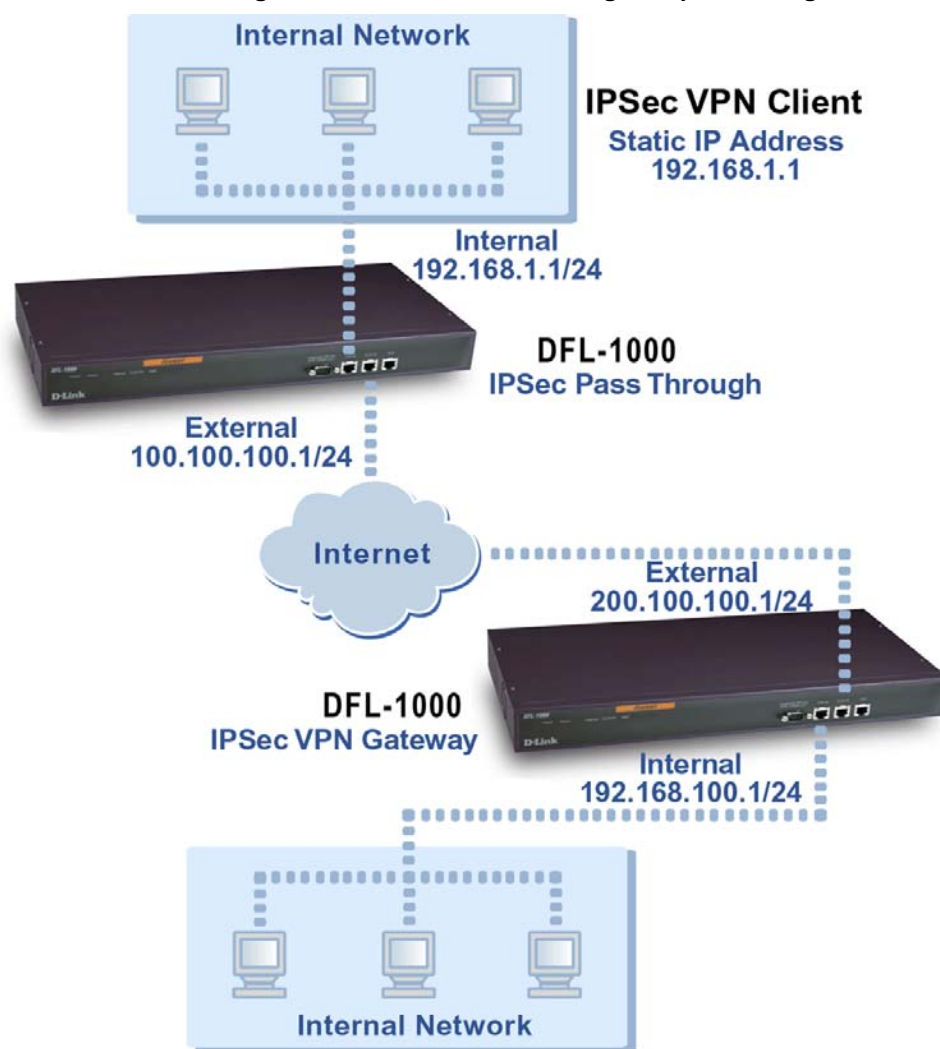
This section describes how to create two IPsec pass through configurations:

- [IPsec client to network pass through](#)
- [IPsec network to network pass through](#)

## IPsec client to network pass through

In the configuration shown in [IPsec client connecting to a VPN on the Internet using VPN pass through](#), the PC on your internal network runs IPsec VPN client software and connects to a VPN gateway on the Internet. The DFL-1000 is configured to pass through IPsec traffic and another DFL-1000 functions as the remote IPsec VPN gateway. The remote IPsec VPN gateway could also be any third-party IPsec VPN gateway product.

### IPsec client connecting to a VPN on the Internet using VPN pass through



Use the following procedures to configure the VPN client, the IPsec VPN gateway, and the DFL that will be passed through.

## Configure the IPsec VPN client

- Configure the IPsec VPN client to connect to the IPsec VPN gateway as if the client computer is connected directly to the Internet.
- Set the default gateway of the IPsec VPN client computer to 192.168.1.1, which is the IP address of the internal interface of the DFL to be passed through.

## Configure the IPsec VPN gateway

The administrator of the remote IPsec VPN gateway creates a standard VPN gateway configuration. However, the remote gateway address of the VPN tunnel is set to the external address of the DFL to be passed through, rather than the IP address of the VPN client. Using the example in [IPsec client connecting to a VPN on the Internet using VPN pass through](#), the IP address of the remote gateway would be set to 100.100.100.1 with a netmask of 255.255.255.0.

## Configure the DFL for IPsec pass through

To enable IPsec pass through on the DFL:

- Go to *Firewall > Policy*.
- Select IPSEC Pass Through and select Apply.

When the IPsec client connects to the IPsec VPN gateway, the DFL accepts IPsec VPN connections from the internal network and performs network address translation on them. The VPN packets are forwarded to the destination IPsec VPN gateway with a source address of the external interface of the DFL.

## IPsec network to network pass through

In the configuration shown in [IPsec network to network VPN pass through](#), the DFL-1000, which is configured for IPsec pass through, allows the DFL-1000 internal IPsec VPN gateway to connect to the DFL-1000 Internet IPsec VPN gateway.

One or both of these IPsec VPN gateways could also be a third-party VPN gateway.

Use the following procedures to configure the internal IPsec VPN gateway, the Internet IPsec VPN gateway, and the DFL that will be passed through.

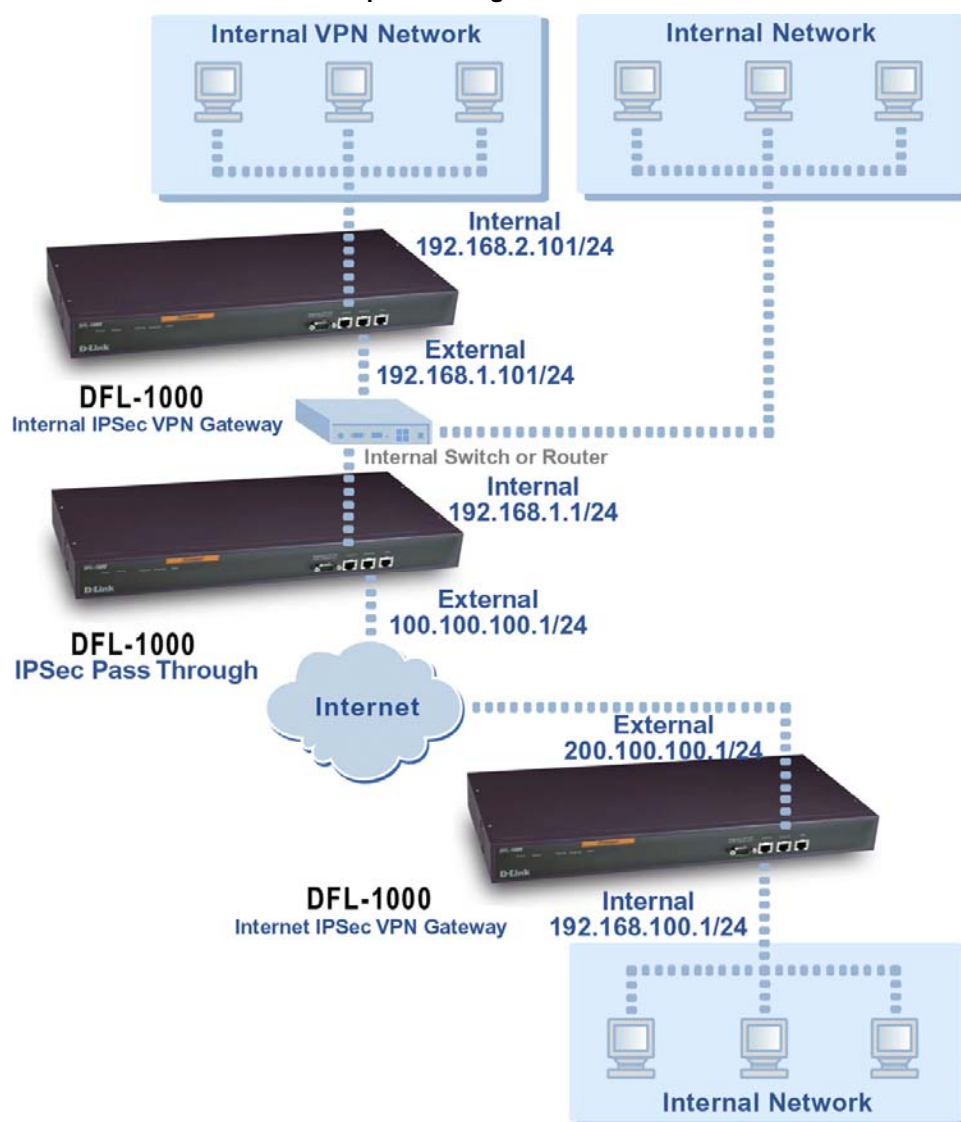
## Configure the internal IPsec VPN gateway

Create the following configuration on the internal IPsec VPN gateway:

- Configure the internal IPsec VPN gateway to connect to the Internet IPsec VPN gateway as if the internal gateway is connected directly to the Internet. For more information, see [Autokey IPsec VPN between two networks](#), or [Manual key IPsec VPN between two networks](#)
- Go to **System > Network > IP Address** and set the default gateway of the internal IPsec VPN gateway to 192.168.1.1, which is the IP address of the internal interface of the DFL to be passed through.



### IPSec network to network VPN pass through



### Configure the Internet IPsec VPN gateway

The administrator of the remote IPsec VPN gateway creates a standard VPN gateway configuration. The destination address of the VPN policy is set to the address of the internal network behind the internal IPsec VPN gateway. Using the example in [IPsec network to network VPN pass through](#), the destination address would be set to 192.168.2.0 with a netmask of 255.255.255.0.

The remote gateway address of the VPN tunnel is set to the external address of the DFL to be passed through, rather than the external IP address of the internal IPsec VPN gateway. Using the example in [IPsec network to network VPN pass through](#), the IP address of the remote gateway would be set to 100.100.100.1 with a netmask of 255.255.255.255.

### Configure the DFL-1000 for IPsec pass through

To enable IPsec pass through on the DFL-1000:

- Go to *Firewall > Policy*.
- Select IPSEC Pass Through and select Apply.



No special VPN configuration is required. When a computer on the internal IPsec VPN network connects to the internal network behind the Internet IPsec VPN gateway, the DFL accepts IPsec VPN connections from the internal network and performs network address translation on them. The VPN packets are forwarded to the destination IPsec VPN gateway with a source address of the external interface of the DFL.

# PPTP and L2TP VPNs

Using DFL PPTP and L2TP Virtual Private Networking (VPN), you can create a secure connection between a client computer running Windows and your internal network.

PPTP is a Microsoft Windows VPN standard. You can use PPTP to connect computers running Microsoft Windows to a DFL-protected private network without using third party VPN client software.

L2TP combines Windows PPTP functionality with IPSec security. L2TP is supported by most recent versions of MS-Windows.

VPNs protect data passing through the secure tunnel by encrypting it to guarantee confidentiality. In addition, authentication guarantees that the data originated from the claimed sender and was not damaged or altered in transit. Once connected to the VPN tunnel, it seems to the user that the client computer is directly connected to the internal network.



PPTP and L2TP VPNs are only supported in NAT mode.

This chapter describes:

- [PPTP VPN configuration](#)
- [PPTP pass through](#)
- [L2TP VPN configuration](#)
- [RADIUS authentication for PPTP and L2TP VPNs](#)

## PPTP VPN configuration

You configure your DFL to support PPTP by adding PPTP users and specifying a PPTP address range. You can also require PPTP VPN users to authenticate to your RADIUS server. Finally, to connect to the PPTP VPN, your remote Windows clients must be configured for PPTP.

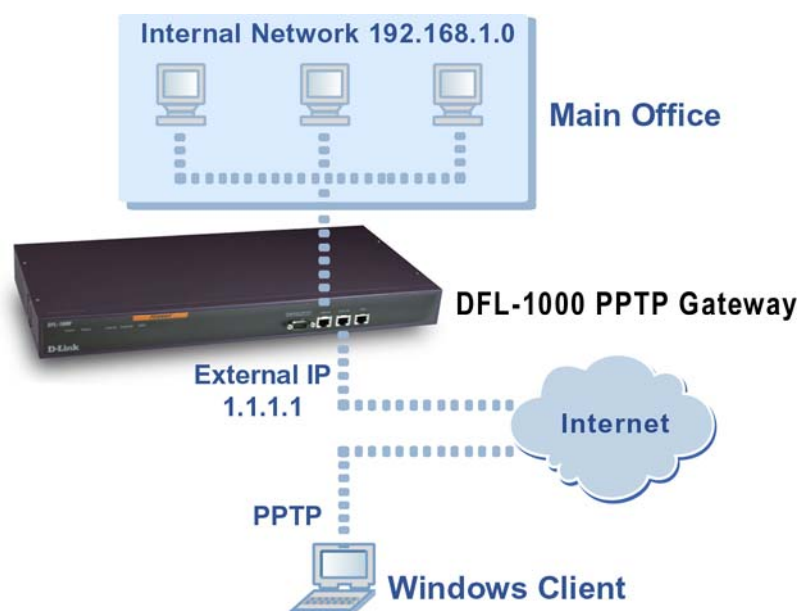


Make sure that your ISP supports PPTP connections.

This section describes:

- [Configuring the DFL as a PPTP gateway](#)
- [Configuring a Windows 98 client for PPTP](#)
- [Configuring a Windows 2000 Client for PPTP](#)
- [Configuring a Windows XP Client for PPTP](#)

## PPTP VPN between a Windows client and the DFL



## Configuring the DFL as a PPTP gateway

Use the following procedure to configure the DFL to be a PPTP gateway:

- Go to **VPN > PPTP > PPTP User**.
- Select New to add a PPTP user name and password.
- Enter a user name and password.

The user name can contain numbers (0-9), and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.

The password must be at least 6 characters long and can contain numbers (0-9), and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.

A client can connect to the PPTP VPN with this user name and password.
- Repeat steps [Go to VPN > PPTP > PPTP User](#), to [Enter a user name and password](#), to add more PPTP user names and passwords as required.
- Go to **VPN > PPTP > PPTP Range**.
- Select Enable PPTP.
- Type in the Starting IP and the Ending IP for the PPTP address range.

The PPTP address range is the range of addresses on your internal network that must be reserved for remote PPTP clients. When a remote client connects to the internal network using PPTP, the computer is assigned an IP address from this range. The PPTP address range cannot overlap the L2TP address range.
- If you are planning on using RADIUS for authentication, select Enable RADIUS.

To turn on RADIUS support, see [RADIUS authentication for PPTP and L2TP VPNs](#).
- Select Apply to enable PPTP through the DFL.

### Sample PPTP range configuration

The screenshot shows a configuration window for PPTP. It has two tabs at the top: 'PPTP User' and 'PPTP Range'. The 'PPTP Range' tab is selected. The main area contains three radio buttons: 'Enable PPTP' (which is selected), 'Disable PPTP', and 'Enable RADIUS' (which has a checkmark next to it). Below these are two text boxes: 'Starting IP:' containing '192.168.1.200' and 'Ending IP:' containing '192.168.1.220'. At the bottom of the configuration area is an 'Apply' button.

### Configuring a Windows 98 client for PPTP

Use the following procedure to configure a client machine running Windows 98 so that it can connect to a DFL PPTP VPN. To configure the Windows 98 client, you must install and configure windows dial-up networking and virtual private networking support.

#### Installing PPTP support

- Go to *Start > Settings > Control Panel > Network* .
- Select Add.
- Choose Adapter.
- Select Add.
- Select Microsoft as the manufacturer.
- Select Microsoft Virtual Private Networking Adapter.
- Select OK twice.
- Insert diskettes or CDs as required.
- Restart the computer.

#### Configuring a PPTP dial-up connection

- Go to *My Computer > Dial Up Networking* .
- Double-click Make New Connection.
- Name the connection and select Next.
- Enter the external IP address or hostname of the DFL to connect to and select Next.
- Select Finish.

An icon for the new connection appears in the Dial-up networking folder.

- Right-click the new icon and select Properties.
- Go to Server Types.
- Uncheck IPX/SPX Compatible.
- Select TCP/IP Settings.
- Turn off Use IP header compression.
- Turn off Use default gateway on remote network.

- Select OK twice.

### Connecting to the PPTP VPN

- Start the dial-up connection that you configured in the previous procedure.
- Enter your PPTP VPN User Name and Password.
- Select Connect.

## Configuring a Windows 2000 Client for PPTP

Use the following procedure to configure a client machine running Windows 2000 so that it can connect to a DFL PPTP VPN.

### Configuring a PPTP dial-up connection

- Go to *Start > Settings > Network and Dial-up Connections*.
- Double-click Make New Connection to start the Network Connection Wizard. Select Next.
- For Network Connection Type, select Connect to a private network through the Internet and select Next.
- For Destination Address, enter the external address of the DFL to connect to and select Next.
- Set Connection Availability to Only for myself and select Next.
- Select Finish.
- Select Properties in the Connect window.
- Select the Security tab.
- Uncheck Require data encryption.
- Select OK.

### Connecting to the PPTP VPN

- Start the dial-up connection that you configured in the previous procedure.
- Enter your PPTP VPN User Name and Password.
- Select Connect.
- In the connect window, enter the User Name and Password you use to connect to your dial-up network connection.

This user name and password is not the same as your VPN user name and password.

## Configuring a Windows XP Client for PPTP

Use the following procedure to configure a client machine running Windows XP so that it can connect to a DFL PPTP VPN.

### Configuring a PPTP dial-up connection

- Go to *Start > Control Panel*.
- Select Network and Internet Connections.
- Select Create a Connection to the network of your workplace and select Next.
- Select Virtual Private Network Connection and select Next.
- Name the connection and select Next.
- If the Public Network dialog box appears, choose the appropriate initial connection and select Next.
- In the VPN Server Selection dialog, enter the external IP address or hostname of the DFL to connect to and select Next.

- Select Finish.

## Configure the VPN connection

- Right-click the icon that you have created.
- Select **Properties > Security**.
- Select Typical to configure typical settings.
- Select Require data encryption.
- Select Advanced to configure advanced settings.
- Select Settings.
- Select Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).
- Make sure none of the other settings are selected.
- Select the Networking tab.
- Make sure the following are selected:
  - TCP/IP
  - QoS Packet Scheduler
- Make sure the following options are not selected:
  - File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks
  - Client for Microsoft Networks
- Select OK.

## Connecting to the PPTP VPN

- Connect to your ISP.
- Start the VPN connection that you configured in the previous procedure.
- Enter your PPTP VPN User Name and Password.
- Select Connect.
- In the connect window, enter the User Name and Password you use to connect to your dial-up network connection.

This user name and password is not the same as your VPN user name and password.

## PPTP pass through

You can configure PPTP pass through so that a PPTP VPN client on your internal or DMZ network can connect to a PPTP VPN gateway on the Internet. PPTP pass through allows the PPTP connection to pass through your DFL and connect to the destination PPTP gateway. The DFL performs address translation on the connection so that it seems to the destination PPTP VPN gateway that the connection to its VPN is originating from the external interface of your DFL.

Turning on PPTP pass through is the only change you have to make to your DFL configuration. No configuration changes are required for the PPTP VPN client and gateway.



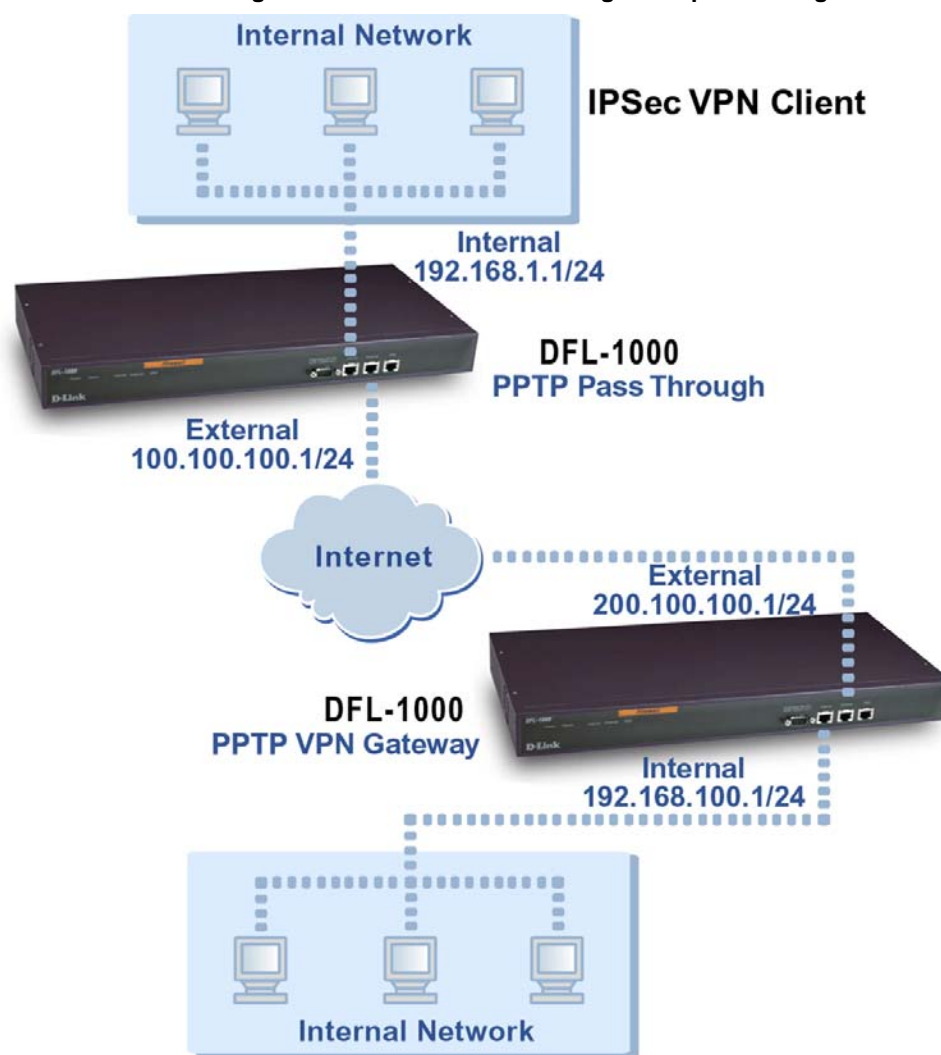
PPTP pass through is only supported in NAT mode.

## PPTP client to network pass through

In the configuration shown in [PPTP client connecting to a VPN on the Internet using PPTP pass through](#), a DFL-1000 is configured for PPTP pass through. The PPTP VPN client on the internal network runs

PPTP VPN client software to connect to the DFL-1000 PPTP VPN gateway on the Internet. The PPTP VPN gateway could also be a third-party PPTP VPN gateway.

**PPTP client connecting to a VPN on the Internet using PPTP pass through**



- Configure the PPTP VPN client to connect to the destination PPTP VPN gateway as if the client computer is connected directly to the Internet.  
See the following client configuration sections:
    - [Configuring a Windows 98 client for PPTP](#)
    - [Configuring a Windows 2000 Client for PPTP](#)
    - [Configuring a Windows XP Client for PPTP](#)
  - Set the default gateway of the PPTP VPN client computer to the internal interface of the DFL to be passed through.
  - Configure the PPTP VPN gateway. See [Configuring the DFL as a PPTP gateway](#).
  - On the DFL to be passed through, go to **Firewall > Policy**.
  - Select PPTP Pass Through and select Apply.
- No special VPN configuration is required. When the PPTP client connects to the destination PPTP VPN gateway, the DFL accepts PPTP packets from the internal network. The DFL performs network

address translation to change the source address of these packets to the IP address of the external interface of the DFL. The DFL then forwards the PPTP packets to the PPTP VPN gateway.

## L2TP VPN configuration

Configuring L2TP is similar to configuring PPTP. You configure the DFL to support L2TP by adding L2TP users and specifying an L2TP address range. You can also require L2TP VPN users to authenticate to your RADIUS server. Finally, to connect to the L2TP VPN, your remote Windows clients must be configured for L2TP.

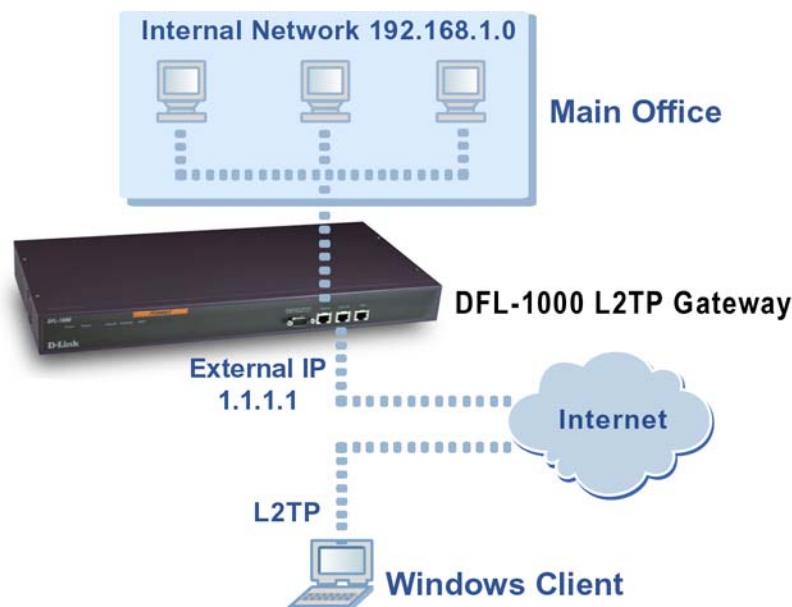


Make sure that your ISP supports L2TP connections.

This section describes:

- [Configuring the DFL as an L2TP gateway](#)
- [Configuring a Windows 2000 Client for L2TP](#)
- [Configuring a Windows XP Client for L2TP](#)

### L2TP VPN between a Windows client and the DFL



### Configuring the DFL as an L2TP gateway

Use the following procedure to configure the DFL to be an L2TP gateway:

- Go to *VPN > L2TP > L2TP User*.
- Select New to add an L2TP user name and password.
- Enter a user name and password.

The user name can contain numbers (0-9), and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.



The password must be at least 6 characters long and can contain numbers (0-9), and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.

A client can connect to the L2TP VPN with this user name and password.

- Select OK.
- Repeat steps [Go to VPN > L2TP > L2TP User.](#) to [Select OK.](#) to add more L2TP user names and passwords as required.
- Go to **VPN > L2TP > L2TP Range**.
- Select Enable L2TP.
- Type in the Starting IP and the Ending IP for the L2TP address range.  
The L2TP address range is the range of addresses on your internal network that must be reserved for remote L2TP clients. When a remote client connects to the internal network using L2TP, the computer is assigned an IP address from this range. The L2TP address range cannot overlap the PPTP address range.
- If you are planning on using RADIUS for authentication, select Enable RADIUS.  
To turn on RADIUS support, see [RADIUS authentication for PPTP and L2TP VPNs.](#)
- Select Apply to enable L2TP VPNs through the DFL.

#### Sample L2TP range configuration

The screenshot shows the 'L2TP Range' configuration window. The 'Enable L2TP' radio button is selected. The 'Starting IP' is set to 192.168.1.220 and the 'Ending IP' is set to 192.168.1.240. The 'Enable RADIUS' checkbox is checked. An 'Apply' button is at the bottom.

## Configuring a Windows 2000 Client for L2TP

Use the following procedure to configure a client machine running Windows 2000 so that it can connect to a DFL L2TP VPN.

### Configuring an L2TP dial-up connection

- Go to *Start > Settings > Network and Dial-up Connections*.
- Double-click Make New Connection to start the Network Connection Wizard.
- Select Next.
- For Network Connection Type, select Connect to a private network through the Internet and select Next.
- For Destination Address, enter the external address of the DFL to connect to and select Next.
- Set Connection Availability to Only for myself and select Next.
- Select Finish.
- Select Properties in the Connect window.

- Select the Security tab.
- Make sure Require data encryption is checked.
- Select the Networking tab.
- Set VPN server type to Layer-2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP).
- Save your changes and continue with the following procedure.

## Disabling IPsec

- Select the Networking tab.
- Select Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) properties.
- Double-click the Advanced tab.
- Go to the Options tab and select IP security properties.
- Make sure Do not use IPSEC is checked.
- Select OK and close the connection properties window.



The default Windows 2000 L2TP traffic policy does not allow L2TP traffic without IPsec encryption. You can disable default behavior by editing the Windows 2000 Registry as described in the following steps. Please refer to the Microsoft documentation for editing the Windows Registry.

- Use the registry editor (regedit) to locate the following key in the registry:  
`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Rasman\Parameters`
- Add the following registry value to this key:  
Value Name: ProhibitIpSec  
Data Type: REG\_DWORD  
Value: 1
- Save your changes and restart the computer for the changes to take effect.  
You must add the *ProhibitIpSec* registry value to each Windows 2000-based endpoint computer of an L2TP or IPsec connection to prevent the automatic filter for L2TP and IPsec traffic from being created. When the *ProhibitIpSec* registry value is set to 1, your Windows 2000-based computer does not create the automatic filter that uses CA authentication. Instead, it checks for a local or Active Directory IPsec policy.

## Connecting to the L2TP VPN

- Start the dial-up connection that you configured in the previous procedure.
- Enter your L2TP VPN User Name and Password.
- Select Connect.
- In the connect window, enter the User Name and Password you use to connect to your dial-up network connection.

This user name and password is not the same as your VPN user name and password.

## Configuring a Windows XP Client for L2TP

Use the following procedure to configure a client machine running Windows XP so that it can connect to a DFL L2TP VPN.

### Configuring an L2TP VPN dial-up connection

- Go to *Start > Settings*.
- Select Network and Internet Connections.
- Select Create a connection to the network of your workplace and select Next.

- Select Virtual Private Network Connection and select Next.
- Name the connection and select Next.
- If the Public Network dialog box appears, choose the appropriate initial connection and select Next.
- In the VPN Server Selection dialog, enter the external IP address or hostname of the DFL to connect to and select Next.
- Select Finish.

## Configuring the VPN connection

- Right-click the icon that you have created.
- Select **Properties > Security**.
- Select Typical to configure typical settings.
- Select Require data encryption.
- Select Advanced to configure advanced settings.
- Select Settings.
- Select Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).
- Make sure none of the other settings are selected.
- Select the Networking tab.
- Make sure the following are selected:
  - TCP/IP
  - QoS Packet Scheduler
- Make sure the following options are not selected:
  - File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks
  - Client for Microsoft Networks

## Disabling IPsec

- Select the Networking tab.
- Select Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) properties.
- Double-click the Advanced tab.
- Go to the Options tab and select IP security properties.
- Make sure Do not use IPSEC is checked.
- Select OK and close the connection properties window.



The default Windows XP L2TP traffic policy does not allow L2TP traffic without IPsec encryption. You can disable default behavior by editing the Windows XP Registry as described in the following steps. Please refer to the Microsoft documentation for editing the Windows Registry.

- Use the registry editor (regedit) to locate the following key in the registry:  
`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Rasman\Parameters`
- Add the following registry value to this key:  
*Value Name: ProhibitIpSec*  
*Data Type: REG\_DWORD*  
*Value: 1*
- Save your changes and restart the computer for the changes to take effect.  
 You must add the *ProhibitIpSec* registry value to each Windows XP-based endpoint computer of an L2TP or IPsec connection to prevent the automatic filter for L2TP and IPsec traffic from being created. When the *ProhibitIpSec* registry value is set to 1, your Windows XP-based computer

does not create the automatic filter that uses CA authentication. Instead, it checks for a local or Active Directory IPSec policy.

## Connecting to the L2TP VPN

- Connect to your ISP.
- Start the VPN connection that you configured in the previous procedure.
- Enter your L2TP VPN User Name and Password.
- Select Connect.
- In the connect window, enter the User Name and Password you use to connect to your dial-up network connection.

This user name and password is not the same as your VPN user name and password.

## RADIUS authentication for PPTP and L2TP VPNs

If you have RADIUS servers installed, you can configure the DFL to use RADIUS for authenticating PPTP and L2TP users. To configure RADIUS authentication, you must add the IP addresses of your RADIUS servers to the DFL VPN configuration and then turn on RADIUS support for PPTP and L2TP.

If you have added PPTP and L2TP user names and passwords and configured RADIUS support, when a PPTP or L2TP user connects to a DFL, the user name and password is checked against the DFL PPTP or L2TP user name and password list. If a match is not found locally, the DFL contacts the RADIUS server for authentication.



RADIUS authentication is not supported by Windows 98 clients.

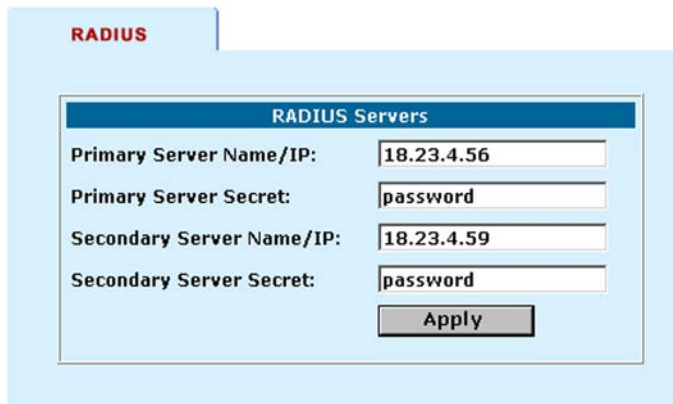
## Adding RADIUS server addresses

You can install your RADIUS server on the Internet or on your DMZ or internal networks. No special DFL configuration is required for RADIUS support for PPTP and L2TP other than what is described below. If you want non-VPN users to be able to connect to a RADIUS server installed on your DMZ or internal network, you must add firewall policies to grant access to the server from the Internet.

To configure the DFL for RADIUS authentication:

- Go to **VPN > RADIUS**.
- Enter the server name or IP address of your primary RADIUS server.
- Enter the primary RADIUS server secret.
- Optionally enter the server name or IP address and secret for your secondary RADIUS server.
- Select Apply.

## Example RADIUS configuration



The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for RADIUS servers. At the top, there is a tab labeled "RADIUS". Below it, a form titled "RADIUS Servers" contains the following fields:

RADIUS Servers	
Primary Server Name/IP:	18.23.4.56
Primary Server Secret:	password
Secondary Server Name/IP:	18.23.4.59
Secondary Server Secret:	password
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>	

### Turning on RADIUS authentication for PPTP

RADIUS authentication can be turned on separately for PPTP and L2TP. To turn on RADIUS authentication for PPTP users:

- Go to *VPN > PPTP > PPTP Range*.
- Check Enable RADIUS.
- Select Apply.

### Turning on RADIUS authentication for L2TP

RADIUS authentication can be turned on separately for PPTP and L2TP. To turn on RADIUS authentication for L2TP users:

- Go to *VPN > L2TP > L2TP Range*.
- Check Enable RADIUS.
- Select Apply.

# Network Intrusion detection system (NIDS)

The DFL NIDS is a real-time network intrusion detection sensor that can identify a wide variety of suspicious network traffic including direct attacks, and take action as required. The NIDS uses attack signatures, stored in the attack database, to identify common attacks. In response to an attack, the NIDS protects the DFL and the networks connected to it by:

- Dropping the connection
- Blocking packets from the location of the attack
- Blocking network ports, protocols, or services being used by an attack

To notify system administrators of the attack, the NIDS sends alert e-mails to up to three system administrators.

The attack database functions in a similar manner to an antivirus database. D-Link updates the attack database periodically. You can download and install attack database updates manually (see [Manual attack database updates](#)). You can also configure the DFL to automatically check for and download attack database updates (see [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#)).

This chapter describes:

- [NIDS features](#)
- [Configuring NIDS detection](#)
- [Viewing the attack list](#)
- [Configuring NIDS responses](#)

## NIDS features

The NIDS protects the DFL and the networks connected to it from the attacks described below:

- [Denial of Service \(DoS\) attacks](#)
- [Reconnaissance](#)
- [Exploits](#)
- [NIDS evasion](#)

### Denial of Service (DoS) attacks

Denial of service attacks attempt to deny access to a service or a computer by overloading network links, overloading the CPU, or filling up disks. The attacker is not trying to gain information, but is simply acting as a vandal to prevent users from accessing their network resources. The DFL NIDS protects against the following common DoS attacks:

- Packet floods including Smurf flood, TCP SYN flood, UDP flood, and ICMP flood
- Incorrectly formed packets including Ping of Death, Chargen, Tear drop, land, and WinNuke

### Reconnaissance

Reconnaissance attacks attempt to gain information about a computer network in preparation for an attempt to break into it. Using the information gained, an attacker can identify and attack specific vulnerabilities. The DFL NIDS protects against the following common reconnaissance attacks:

- Fingerprinting
- Ping Sweeps

- Port Scans
- Buffer overflows including SMTP VRFY and SMTP EXPN
- Account Scans
- OS Identification

## Exploits

Exploits are attempts to take advantage of features or bugs to gain unauthorized access to a computer or network. The DFL NIDS protects against the following common exploits:

- Brute Force Attack
- CGI Scripts including Phf, EWS, info2www, TextCounter, GuestBook, Count.cgi, handler, webdist.cgi, php.cgi, files.pl, nph-test-cgi, nph-publish, AnyForm, and FormMail
- Web Server Attacks
- Web Browser Attacks including URL, HTTP, HTML, JavaScript, Frames, Java, and ActiveX
- SMTP (SendMail) Attack
- IMAP/POP
- Buffer Overflow
- DNS Attacks including Bind and Cache
- IP Spoofing
- Trojan Horse attacks including BackOrifice 2K, IniKiller, Netbus, NetSpy, Priority, Ripper, Striker, and SubSeven

## NIDS evasion

As attackers become more sophisticated, they are developing techniques to evade NIDS systems. The DFL NIDS can detect and evade the following NIDS evasion techniques:

- Signature spoofing
- Signature encoding
- IP fragmentation
- TCP/UDP disassembly

## Configuring NIDS detection

To select the interface for which the NIDS monitors network traffic and to set whether or not the NIDS verifies checksums:

- Go to **NIDS > Detection > General**.
- For Monitored Interface, select the interface the NIDS monitors for network attacks. You can select only one interface. Selecting none stops NIDS monitoring.
- For Checksum Verification, check the type of traffic on which to run checksum verifications.  
Checksum verification verifies that files passing through the DFL have not been altered. The NIDS can run checksum verifications on IP, TCP, UDP, and ICMP traffic. For maximum protection, you can turn on checksum verification for all types of traffic. However, if the DFL does not need to do checksum verification, you can turn it off for some or all types of traffic to improve performance. You may not need to run checksum verifications if your DFL is installed behind a router that also does checksum verification.
- Select Apply to save your changes.

## NIDS detection configuration

**General** | Attack List

**Monitored Interface:** ☒ none ☐ internal ☐ external ☐ dmz

**Checksum Verifications:** ☒ IP ☒ TCP ☒ UDP ☒ ICMP

**Apply**

## Viewing the attack list

Use the following procedure to display the attacks in the current attack database:

- To display the virus list, go to *NIDS > Detection > Attack List*.
- Scroll through the virus list to view the names of all of the viruses in the list.

## Configuring NIDS responses

Use the following procedures to configure NIDS responses:

- [General NIDS responses](#)
- [NIDS Alerts](#)
- [NIDS logging](#)

### General NIDS responses

To configure when the NIDS sends alert messages in response to detecting an attack:

- Go to *NIDS > Responses > General*.
- Set the assurance mode for alerts:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>All</b>         | The NIDS sends alerts for all attacks found in traffic received at the monitored interface.  |
| <b>TCP Session</b> | The NIDS sends alerts only for attacks found in connections accepted by a firewall policy at the monitored interface. Select TCP Session to reduce the number of alerts generated by the NIDS. |

- Select Apply to save your changes.

### NIDS Alerts

To configure how the NIDS reports alerts to the system administrator:

- Go to *NIDS > Responses > Alerts*.
- Check the channel to use for reporting alerts. In this release, you can select Log to record alerts on the attack log and Email to send alerts in Alert emails. SNMP will be available in a future release.
- For Message, select Summary or Full.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Summary</b> | Record a brief summary message stating the name of the attack and the source and destination addresses. |
|----------------|---|



**Full** Record a more detailed message about the attack with details about the attack and the NIDS response.

- For Address Obfuscation, check source address, destination address, or both. When sending an alert message, the NIDS replaces the checked IP addresses of attacks with xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx.
- Select Apply to save your changes.

#### NIDS alerts configuration

The screenshot shows the 'Alerts' configuration window. It has three tabs: 'General', 'Alerts' (which is active and highlighted in red), and 'Logging'. Inside the 'Alerts' tab, there is a light blue box containing the configuration options. The 'Channel' section has two radio buttons: 'Log' (checked) and 'Email' (unchecked). The 'Message' section has two radio buttons: 'Summary' (selected) and 'Full' (unselected). The 'Address Obfuscation' section has two checkboxes: 'Source IP' (unchecked) and 'Destination IP' (checked). At the bottom of the box is an 'Apply' button.

## NIDS logging

To configure how the NIDS records attacks in the attack log:

- Go to *NIDS > Responses > Logging*.
- Select whether to send messages to the attack log for suspicious traffic or for all traffic.
- Set a format to control how the NIDS records attack log messages.

**Binary** Attacks are logged in native binary state to a tcpdump formatted log file. Binary logging is more efficient than text logging.

**Text** Attacks are converted to text before being logged. Text logging is less efficient, but may be required for logging to external servers

- For Address Obfuscation, check source address, destination address, or both. When saving a log message, the NIDS replaces the checked IP addresses of attacks with xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx.
- Select Apply to save your changes.

# Virus protection

DFL antivirus protection screens the information found in web (HTTP protocol) and email content (SMTP, POP3, and IMAP protocols) as it passes through the DFL. The content can be contained in normal network traffic that is allowed to pass between DFL interfaces as well as in IPSec VPN traffic.

Antivirus protection screens content traffic for the following types of target files that can contain viruses:

- Executable files (exe, bat, and com)
- Visual basic files (vbs)
- Compressed files (zip, gzip, tar, hta, and rar)
- Screen saver files (scr)
- Dynamic link libraries (dll)
- MS Office files that contain macros

You can configure antivirus protection to:

- Block target files

The DFL removes target files and attachments that can contain viruses from content protocol data streams. You can configure antivirus protection to remove all target files or only selected target file types. You can also configure antivirus protection to remove different target file types from each content protocol.

Block target files to remove all content that poses a potential threat and provide the best protection from active computer virus attacks. Blocking target files is also the only protection available from a virus that is so new that no effective virus scanner protects against it. You would not normally run the DFL with blocking turned on. However, it is available for extremely high risk situations where there is no other way to prevent viruses from entering your network.

- Scan all target files for viruses

The antivirus scanning engine performs signature and macro virus scanning on all target files. If a virus is found in a file, the virus scanner deletes the file and replaces it with an alert message that is forwarded to the user. If a virus is not found, the file is forwarded unchanged to the user. Virus scanning prevents known viruses from passing through the DFL and does not affect virus-free HTTP downloads and email attachments.

- Identify and remove files known to be used by worms

For each of the content protocols, you can configure antivirus protection separately for different DFL traffic streams. You can configure the DFL to scan all email from the Internet for viruses and worms before it is received on your internal network, while providing less protection for traffic between other more protected networks.

DFL virus and worm protection is transparent to the end user. Client and server programs require no special configuration, and DFL high-performance hardware and software ensure there are no noticeable download delays.

This chapter describes:

- [Configuring antivirus protection](#)
- [Worm protection](#)
- [Customize antivirus messages](#)
- [Updating your antivirus database](#)
- [Displaying virus and worm lists](#)

## Configuring antivirus protection

To begin configuring antivirus protection you:

- Select the content protocol (HTTP, SMTP, POP3 or IMAP)
- Select the connection type to configure for that protocol

For each connection type you can select to protect:

- Firewall traffic
- IPsec VPN traffic

For each protocol and connection type you can turn on virus scanning or turn on and configure file blocking.

This section describes:

- [Antivirus connection types](#)
- [Configuring antivirus protection](#)

### Antivirus connection types

You can configure virus protection separately for 6 traffic streams. These 6 traffic streams correspond to the 6 firewall policy types.

Antivirus protection connection types	
Connection Type	Description
Int to Ext	To protect users and servers installed on your internal network from downloading viruses from the Internet: Configure Int to Ext HTTP virus protection to prevent users on your internal network from downloading viruses from web pages Configure Int to Ext SMTP virus protection to prevent an SMTP email server on your internal network from receiving email containing viruses Configure Int to Ext POP3 and IMAP virus protection to prevent users from receiving email containing viruses when they download email from their POP3 or IMAP accounts
Int to DMZ	To protect users and servers on your internal network from downloading viruses from your DMZ network.
DMZ to Int	To protect users and servers on your DMZ network from downloading viruses from your internal network.
DMZ to Ext	To protect users and servers on your DMZ network from downloading viruses from the Internet (the external network).
Ext to Int	To protect users and servers on the Internet from downloading viruses from your internal network: Configure Ext to Int HTTP virus protection if you have a web server on your internal network that can be accessed from the Internet, to prevent this web server from distributing viruses to users on the Internet Configure Ext to Int SMTP virus protection if you have an SMTP server on your internal network that can be accessed from the Internet by other SMTP servers Configure Ext to Int POP3 and IMAP virus protection if you have a POP3 or IMAP server on your internal network that is accessed by users on the Internet, to prevent these servers from distributing viruses to your remote POP3 or IMAP users
Ext to DMZ	To protect users and servers on the Internet from downloading viruses from your DMZ network: Configure Ext to DMZ HTTP virus protection if you have a web server on your DMZ that can be accessed from the Internet Configure Ext to DMZ SMTP virus protection if you have an SMTP server on your DMZ that can be accessed from the Internet by other SMTP servers Configure Ext to DMZ POP3 and IMAP virus protection if you have a POP3 or IMAP server on your

## Configuring antivirus protection

To configure virus scanning:

- Go to *Anti-virus*.
- Select a content protocol (HTTP, SMTP, POP3, or IMAP) for which to configure antivirus protection.
- Select a connection type.
- Configure antivirus protection for the selected protocol and connection type.

<b>Enable Firewall Protection</b>	Enable antivirus protection for firewall traffic that matches the antivirus connection type that you are configuring. See <a href="#">Antivirus protection connection types</a> for information about the relationship between firewall traffic and antivirus connection types.
<b>Enable IPSEC Protection</b>	Enable antivirus protection for IPsec VPN traffic that matches the antivirus connection type that you are configuring.
<b>Settings</b>	Select Scan or Block.  DFL antivirus protection extracts the following files from the protocol data stream and scans them for viruses: Executable files (exe, bat, and com) Visual basic files (vbs) Compressed files (zip, gzip, tar, hta, and rar) Screen saver files (scr) Dynamic link libraries (dll) MS Office files containing macros If the virus scanner finds a virus, the file is deleted from the data stream and replaced with a message informing the user that a virus was found and the file was deleted. To customize this message, see <a href="#">Customize antivirus messages</a> .
<b>Scan</b>	
<b>Block</b>	Block deletes target files from the protocol data stream. By default selecting block causes the DFL to delete all target files. Configure file blocking by selecting Detail.
<b>Detail</b>	Select Detail to configure the file types to block. You can block any of the file types listed above.

- Select OK to save your changes.

### Sample antivirus configuration

The screenshot shows a configuration window with a tabbed interface at the top. The 'Int to Ext' tab is selected and highlighted in red. Other tabs include 'Int to DMZ', 'DMZ to Int', 'DMZ to Ext', 'Ext to Int', and 'Ext to DMZ'. The main content area has a light blue background and contains two checked checkboxes: 'Enable Firewall Protection' and 'Enable IPSEC Protection'. Below these is a horizontal line, followed by a 'Settings:' label and a dropdown menu currently showing 'Scan'. At the bottom of the configuration area is a grey 'Apply' button.

## Worm protection

When configured for worm protection, the virus scanning engine checks HTTP requests by scanning their originating web page for known worm patterns. For example, Code Red attempts to gain entry to MS IIS servers by trying to exploit a known buffer overflow bug in these servers.

To scan SMTP, POP3, and IMAP email attachments for worms, the virus scanning engine looks for filenames known to be used by worms. For example, the Nimda worm uses files named readme.exe and sample.exe.

To configure worm protection, choose the connection type and then turn on worm protection. You can turn on worm protection for the 6 connection types that correspond to the 6 firewall policy types.

Worm protection settings		
From	To	Description
Internal	External	To protect users and servers installed on your internal network from downloading worms from the Internet.
External	Internal	To protect users and servers on the Internet from downloading worms from your internal network.
Internal	DMZ	To protect users and servers on your internal network from downloading worms from your DMZ network.
DMZ	Internal	To protect users and servers on your DMZ network from downloading worms from your internal network.
DMZ	External	To protect users and servers on your DMZ network from downloading worms from the Internet (the external network).
External	DMZ	To protect users and servers on the Internet from downloading worms from your DMZ network.

To configure worm protection:

- Go to *Anti-Virus > Config > Worm Protection*.
- Select Protection Status for each of the connection types to turn on worm protection for that connection type.

## Customize antivirus messages

Use the following procedures to customize the message that appears when DFL antivirus protection removes a file from a content protocol stream.

- [Customizing messages added to email](#)
- [Customizing messages added to web pages](#)

### Customizing messages added to email

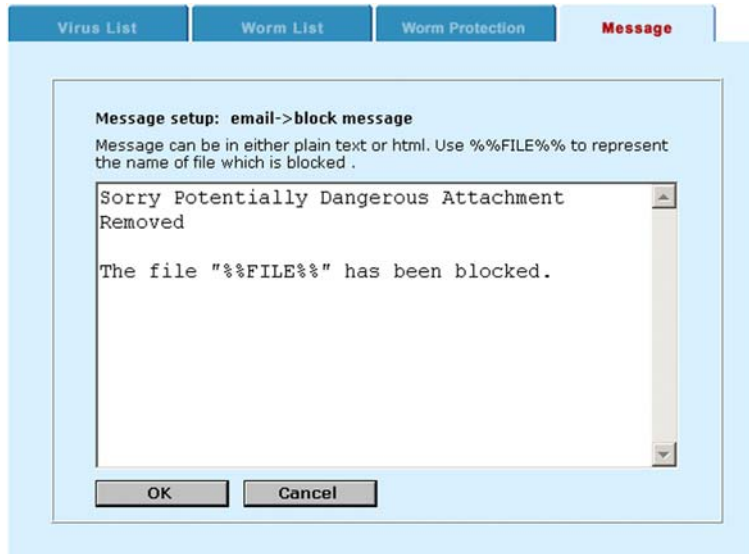
To configure the messages added to email:

- Go to *Anti-Virus > Config > Message*.
- Under Email, select Block Message to customize the message that appears when antivirus file blocking deletes a file from an email message.  
You can change the message as required. The messages can be in plain text or include html coding. Include %%FILE%% in the message to include the name of the file that was deleted.
- Select OK to save your changes.
- Under Email, select Infected Message to customize the message that appears when antivirus scanning detects a virus in a file contained in an email and deletes the file from the email message.

You can change the message as required. The messages can be in plain text or include html coding. Include %%FILE%% in the message to include the name of the file that was deleted. Include %%VIRUS%% in the message to include the name of the virus that was found to be infecting the file.

- Select OK to save your changes.

#### Default email block message



## Customizing messages added to web pages

To configure the messages added to web pages:

- Go to *Anti-Virus > Config > Message*.
- Under HTTP, select Block Message to customize the message that appears when antivirus file blocking deletes a file that a user has attempted to download from a web page.  
You can change the message as required. The messages can be in plain text or include html coding. Include %%FILE%% in the message to include the name of the file that was deleted.
- Select OK to save your changes.
- Under HTTP, select Infected Message to customize the message that appears when antivirus scanning detects a virus in a file that a user has attempted to download from a web page.  
You can change the message as required. The messages can be in plain text or include html coding. Include %%FILE%% in the message to include the name of the file that was deleted. Include %%VIRUS%% in the message to include the name of the virus that was found to be infecting the file.
- Select OK to save your changes.

## Updating your antivirus database

The antivirus database contains the information the virus scanning engine uses to scan files for viruses and worms. This database is continuously updated by D-Link as new viruses and worms are encountered and defined.

You should keep your antivirus database up to date so that the DFL can protect your network from new viruses. You can configure the DFL to update the antivirus database automatically, or you can update your antivirus database manually. See:

- [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#)

- [Manual antivirus database updates](#)

## Displaying virus and worm lists

Use the following procedure to display the lists of viruses and worms in the current antivirus database:

- To display the virus list, go to **Anti-Virus > Config > Virus List**.
- Scroll through the virus list to view the names of all of the viruses in the list.
- To display the worm list, go to **Anti-Virus > Config > Worm List**.
- Scroll through the worm list to view the names of all of the worms in the list.

# Web content filtering

Use DFL Web content filtering to:

- [Block web pages that contain unwanted content](#)
- [Block access to Internet sites](#)
- [Remove scripts from web pages](#)

## Block web pages that contain unwanted content

Block web pages that contain unwanted content by enabling content blocking and then creating a list of banned words and phrases. The DFL blocks access to all web content that contains any of the banned words or phrases received at any interface.

You can add banned words to the list in many languages using Western, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Japanese, or Korean character sets.

This section describes:

- [Enabling the banned word list](#)
- [Changing the content block message](#)
- [Adding words and phrases to the banned word list](#)
- [Temporarily disabling the banned word list](#)
- [Temporarily disabling individual words in the banned word list](#)
- [Clearing the banned word list](#)
- [Downloading the banned word list](#)
- [Creating the banned word list using a text editor](#)

### Enabling the banned word list


To turn on content blocking by enabling the banned word list:

- Go to **Web Filter > Content Block**.
- Select Enable Banned Word to turn on content blocking.

The DFL is now configured to block web pages containing words and phrases added to the banned word list.

### Changing the content block message

To customize the message that users receive when the DFL blocks web content:

- Go to **Web Filter > Content Block**.
- Select Edit Prompt  to edit the content block message.
- Edit the text of the message. You can include HTML code in the message.
- Select OK to save your changes.


The DFL will now display the message when content is blocked.


### Adding words and phrases to the banned word list

To add words and phrases to the banned word list:

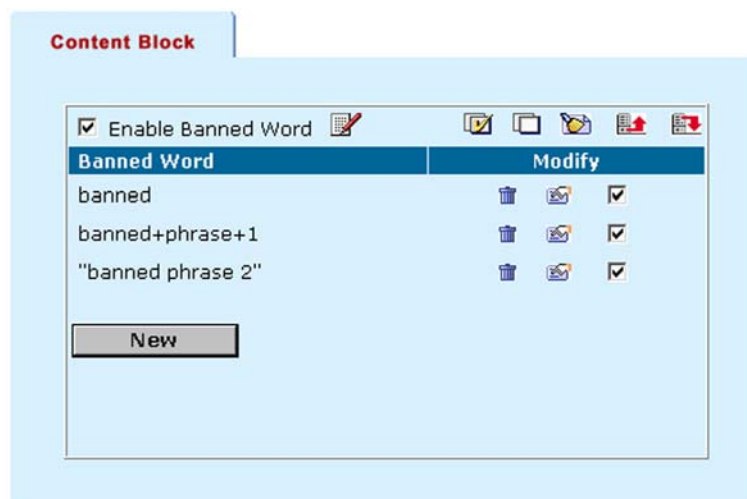
- Go to **Web Filter > Content Block**.
- Select New to add a word or phrase to the banned word list.



- Choose a language or character set for the banned word or phrase.  
You can choose Western, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Japanese, or Korean.  
Your computer and web browser must be configured to enter characters in the character set that you choose.
- Type a banned word or phrase.  
If you type a single word (for example, *banned* ), the DFL blocks all web pages that contain that word.  
If you type a phrase (for example, *banned phrase* ), the DFL blocks web pages that contain both of the words. When this phrase appears on the banned word list the DFL inserts plus signs (+) in place of the spaces ( *banned+phrase* ).  
If you type a phrase in quotes (for example, "*banned word*" ), the DFL blocks all web pages where the words are found together as a phrase.  
Content filtering is not case-sensitive. You cannot include special characters in banned words.
- Select OK.  
The word or phrase is added to the banned word list.
- Check the box beside the new entry in the banned word list so that the DFL blocks web pages containing this word or phrase.  
  
You can enter multiple banned words or phrases and then select Check All  to activate all of the entries in the banned word list.

 You can add entries to the banned word list by entering the words or phrases into a text file and then uploading the text file to the DFL. See [Creating the banned word list using a text editor](#).


#### Sample banned word list



#### Temporarily disabling the banned word list

- Go to **Web Filter > Content Block** .
- Uncheck Enable Banned Word to disable content blocking.

#### Temporarily disabling individual words in the banned word list

- Go to **Web Filter > Content Block** .
- Uncheck the box beside individual entries in the banned word list.
- You can also select Uncheck All  to uncheck all of the items in the banned word list.

All unchecked items in the banned word list are not blocked by the DFL.

## Clearing the banned word list

Use the following procedure to remove all of the entries from the banned word list.

- Go to **Web Filter > Content Block**.
- Select Delete  to remove all of the words in the banned word list.

## Downloading the banned word list

If you make changes to the banned word list using the web-based manager, you can download the banned word list to a text file:

- Go to **Web Filter > Content Block**.
- Select Download Banned Word list  to download the banned word list to your management computer.

The DFL downloads the banned word list to a text file on the management computer.

## Creating the banned word list using a text editor

You can create a list of banned words or phrases in a text editor and then upload this text file to the DFL.




All changes made to the banned word list using the web-based manager are lost when you upload a new banned word list. However, you can download your current banned word list, add more words and phrases to it using a text editor and then upload the edited list to the DFL.

- In a text editor, create the list of banned words or phrases.  
Type one word or phrase on each line in the text file. You can enter Western, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Japanese, or Korean text. To enter a phrase so that content filtering will block pages containing all of the words in the phrase, use a plus sign (+) between each word.  
To enter a phrase so that content filtering will block pages where the words are found together as a phrase, enter the phrase in quotation marks. Other special characters are not supported. Follow the word with a space and a 1 to enable or a zero (0) to disable the banned word. Follow the 1 or zero (0) with a space and then a digit to indicate the language using zero (0) for Western, 1 for Simplified Chinese, 2 for Traditional Chinese, 3 for Japanese, or 4 for Korean.

### Sample banned word list text file

```
banned 1 0
banned+phrase+1 1 0
"banned phrase 2" 1 0
```

- Go to **Web Filter > Content Block**.
- Select Upload Banned Word list .
- Enter the path and filename of your banned word list text file, or select Browse and locate the file.
- Select OK to upload your banned word list text file.
- Select Return to display the updated list of banned words.
- You can continue to maintain the banned word list by making changes to the text file and uploading it again.

## Block access to Internet sites

To block access to internet sites, enable URL blocking and then create a list of URLs to be blocked. The URLs in the list must include the complete domain name or IP address followed by the path and file name of the web page to block.

For example, you must specify `www.badsite.com/index.html` to block the index page of this example website. Entering `www.badsite.com` will not block the site.

Requiring the full path name means that you can choose specific parts of a web site to block. This allows you to fine tune blocking of unwanted parts of a web site without cutting off all access to otherwise useful content.

This section describes:

- [Enabling the URL block list](#)
- [Changing the URL block message](#)
- [Adding URLs to the URL block list](#)
- [Temporarily disabling the URL block list](#)
- [Temporarily disabling individual URL blocking](#)
- [Clearing the URL block list](#)
- [Downloading the URL block list](#)
- [Uploading a URL block list](#)


### Enabling the URL block list

To turn on URL blocking by enabling the URL block list:

- Go to **Web Filter > URL Block**.
- Select Enable URL Block to turn on URL blocking.  
The DFL now blocks web pages added to the URL block list.

### Changing the URL block message

To customize the message that users receive when the DFL blocks web pages.

- Go to **Web Filter > URL Block**.
- Select Edit Prompt  to edit the URL block message.
- Change the text of the message. You can add HTML code to this message.
- Select OK to save your changes.

The DFL will now display this message when a URL is blocked.


### Adding URLs to the URL block list

To add URLs to the URL block list:

- Go to **Web Filter > URL Block**.
- Select New to add an entry to the URL block list.
- Type the URL to block.

Enter a complete URL, including path, to block access to a page on a web site. For example, `www.badsite.com/index.html` blocks access to the main page of this example website. You can also add IP addresses, for example, `182.33.44.34/index.html` blocks access to the main web page at this address. Do not include `http://` in the URL to block.

- Select Enable to block the URL.
- Select OK to add the URL to the URL block list.

You can enter multiple URLs and then select Check All  to activate all of the entries in the URL block list.

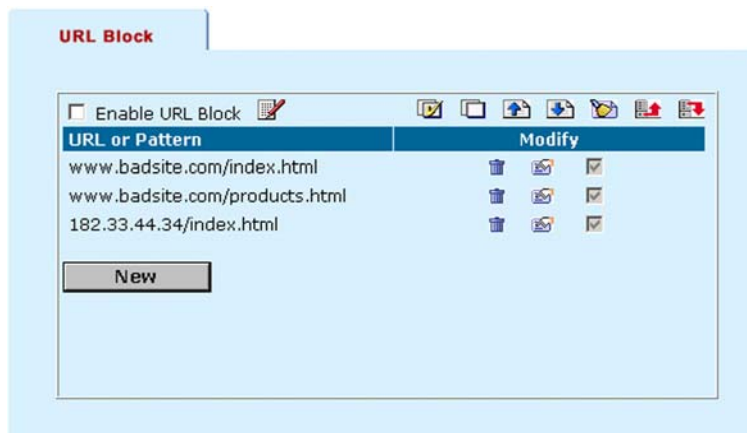
Each page of the URL block list displays 100 URLs.

- Use Page Down  and Page Up  to navigate through the list.



You can add URLs to the URL block list by entering them into a text file and then uploading the text file to the DFL. See [Uploading a URL block list](#).




### Sample URL block list.



### Temporarily disabling the URL block list


- Go to **Web Filter > URL Block**.
- Uncheck Enable URL Block to disable URL blocking.

### Temporarily disabling individual URL blocking

- Go to **Web Filter > URL Block**.
- Uncheck the box by individual URLs in the list.
- To page through the list, select Page Down  or Page Up .
- You can also select Uncheck All  to uncheck all of the items in the URL block list.  
All unchecked items in the URL block list are not blocked by the DFL.


### Clearing the URL block list

To remove all of the URLs from the URL block list:

- Go to **Web Filter > URL Block**.
- Select Delete  to remove all of the URLs from the URL block list.

### Downloading the URL block list

If you make changes to the URL block list using the web-based manager, you can download the list to a text file using the following procedure:

- Go to **Web Filter > URL Block**.
- Select Download URL Block list  to download the list to your management computer.  
The DFL downloads the list to a text file on the management computer.

## Uploading a URL block list

You can create a URL block list in a text editor and then upload the text file to the DFL. Add one URL to each line of the text file. You can follow the URL with a space and then a 1 to enable or a zero (0) to disable the URL. If you do not add this information to the text file, the DFL automatically enables all of the URLs in the block list when you upload the text file.

### Sample URL block list text file

```
www.badsite.com/index 1
www.badsite.com/products 1
182.63.44.67/index 1
```

You can either create the URL block list yourself, or add a URL list created by a third-party URL block or blacklist service. DFL recommends downloading the squidGuard blacklists, available from <http://www.squidguard.org/blacklist/> as a starting point for creating your own URL block list. Three times a week, the squidGuard robot searches the web for new URLs to add to the blacklists. You can upload the squidGuard blacklists to the DFL, as a text file, with only minimal editing to remove comments at the top of each list, and to combine the lists that you want into a single file.



All changes made to the URL block list using the web-based manager are lost when you upload a new list. However, you can download your current URL list, add more URLs to it using a text editor and then upload the edited list to the DFL.

- In a text editor, create the list of URLs to block.
  - Using the web-based manager, go to **Web Filter > URL Block**.
  - Select Upload URL Block list
  - Enter the path and filename of your URL block list text file, or select Browse and locate the file.
  - Select OK to upload the file to the DFL.
  - Select Return to display the updated URL block list.
- Each page of the URL block list displays 100 URLs.
- Use Page Down and Page Up to navigate through the list.
  - You can continue to maintain the URL block list by making changes to the text file and uploading it again.

## Remove scripts from web pages

Use the following procedure to configure the DFL to remove scripts from web pages. You can configure the DFL to block Java Applets, Cookies, and ActiveX.



Blocking of any of these items may prevent some web pages from working properly.

- Go to **Web Filter > Script Filter**.
- Select the filtering options that you want to enable.  
You can block Java Applets, Cookies, and ActiveX.
- Select Apply to enable script filtering.

## Example script filter settings to block Java Applets and ActiveX

**Script Filter**

**Filtering Options:**

☒ Java Applet      ☐ Cookie

☒ ActiveX

**Apply**

# Logging and reporting

You can configure the DFL to record 3 types of logs:

- Traffic logs record all traffic that attempts to connect through the DFL
- Event logs record changes to the system configuration
- Attack logs record attacks intercepted by the NIDS

This chapter describes:

- [Configuring logging](#)
- [Log message formats](#)

## Configuring logging

You can configure logging to record logs to one or more of the following locations:

- A computer running a syslog server
  - A computer running a WebTrends firewall reporting server
- You can also configure the kind of information that is logged.
- [Recording logs on a remote computer](#)
  - [Recording logs on a WebTrends server](#)
  - [Selecting what to log](#)

### Recording logs on a remote computer

Use the following procedure to configure the DFL to record logs onto a remote computer. The remote computer must be configured with a syslog server.

- Go to **Log&Report > Log setting**.
- Select Log to Remote Host to send the logs to a syslog server.
- Add the IP address of the computer running syslog server software.
- Select Apply to save your log settings.

### Recording logs on a WebTrends server

Use the following procedure to configure the DFL to record logs onto a remote WebTrends firewall reporting server for storage and analysis. DFL log formats comply with WebTrends Enhanced Log Format (WELF) and are compatible with WebTrends Firewall Suite 4.1. Refer to the WebTrends Firewall Suite documentation for more information.

To record logs on a WebTrends server:

- Go to **Log&Report > Log setting**.
- Select Log to WebTrends.
- Add the IP address of the WebTrends firewall reporting server.
- Select Apply to save your log settings.

## Example log settings



## Selecting what to log

Use the following procedure to configure the type of information recorded in DFL-1000 logs.



When running in Transparent mode, the DFL only supports Log All Events.

- Go to **Log&Report > Log setting**.
- Select Log All Internal Traffic To Firewall to record all connections to the internal interface.
- Select Log All External Traffic To Firewall to record all connections to the external interface.
- Select Log All DMZ Traffic To Firewall to record connections to the DMZ interface.
- Select Log All Events to record all the changes made to the DFL configuration.
- Select Apply to save your log settings.

## Log message formats

The DFL Traffic logs, Event logs, and Attack logs all have their own message format. All of these message formats are compatible with the WebTrends Enhanced Log Format (WELF).

Use the information in the following sections to interpret DFL log messages:

- [Traffic log message format](#)
- [Event log message format](#)
- [Attack log message format](#)

### Traffic log message format

When you select the Log Traffic policy option, traffic logs record sessions that match firewall policies. Each traffic log message records the date and time at which the session was started, the source and destination address of the session, and whether the session was accepted or denied by the firewall. Traffic logs do not record individual packets.

A sample traffic log message contains the following information:

```
<date> <time> src=<source IP> dst=<destination IP> proto=<destination port>  
msg="<protocol>, sport=<source port> <packet type> <action>"
```



## Traffic log example messages

```
2002 Jun 19 15:35:09 src=192.168.2.1 dst=216.21.132.114 proto=80 msg="TCP, sport=3125, SYN, ACCEPT"
2002 Jun 19 16:35:09 src=192.1.1.2 dst=2.3.4.5 proto=25 msg="UDP, sport=UDP, sport=5214, ACCEPT"
```

## Event log message format

Event logs record management events and activity events. Management events include changes to the system configuration as well as administrator and user logins and logouts. Activity events include system activities, such as VPN tunnel establishment, URL blocking, antivirus scanning or blocking, and so on.

Each event log message records the date and time of the event and a description of the event. For connections to the DFL for management and for configuration changes, the event log message also includes the IP address of the management computer.

## Management messages

All management event messages have a message type of *mgmt*, except messages that record VPN configuration changes which have the type *vpn,mgt*.

Management messages have the following format:

```
2002 Jun 19 15:35:10 type=mgmt,msg="User admin login successful at 192.168.2.2 by admin"
2002 Jun 21 20:35:09 type=mgmt,msg="Log&Report setting set successful at 192.168.100.111 by admin"
2002 Jun 19 15:23:09 type=mgmt,msg="Web-Filter banned-word add successful at 192.168.100.111 by admin"
2002 Jun 22 15:35:09 type=vpn,mgmt msg="VPN-ipsec_auto auto add successful at 192.168.100.111 by admin"
```

## Antivirus messages

Antivirus event log messages record when the antivirus scanner blocks a file or detects a virus or worm in a file. Antivirus event log messages have the following format:

```
<date> <time> src=<source IP> dst=<destination IP> proto=<protocol>
msg="type=<Firewall event type> status=<status information>
filename=<filename blocked/infected> virusname=<name of virus detected
(infected status only)>"
```

Example antivirus event log messages:

```
2002 Jun 9 10:22:09 src=65.55.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 proto=sntp
msg="type=Anti-Virus status=BLOCKED filename=readme.txt.vbs"
2002 Jun 11 12:35:09 src=65.55.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 proto=http
msg="type=Anti-Virus status=INFECTED filename=readme.exe
virusname=W32/Klez.h"
2002 Jun 12 10:35:09 src=65.55.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 proto=pop3
msg="type=Anti-Virus status=INFECTED filename=readme.exe virusname=CodeRed"
2002 Jun 13 15:35:09 src=65.55.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 proto=http
msg="type=Anti-Virus status=WORM virusname=CodeRed"
```

## Content filtering messages

Content filtering messages record when content blocking or URL blocking deletes a web page from a content stream. Content filtering messages have the following format:

```
<date> <time> src=<source IP> dst=<destination IP> proto=<protocol>
msg="type=<Firewall event type> status=<status information> url=<url
blocked>"
```

Example content filtering messages:

```
2002 Jun 19 23:35:09 src=25.155.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 proto=http
msg="type=Web-Filter status=BANWORDBLOCK url=www.filtered.com/index.htm"
```

```
2002 Jun 12 15:35:02 src=23.11.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 proto=http
msg="type=Web-Filter status=URLBLOCK url=www.filtered.com/index.htm"
```

## NIDS messages

NIDS log messages record when the NIDS system detects an attack. NIDS messages have the following format:

```
<date> <time> src=<source IP> dst=<destination IP> msg="type=<Firewall event
type> attack=<description of intrusion detected>"
```

Example NIDS messages:

```
2002 Jun 22 15:23:09 src=65.55.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 msg="type=Intrusion
attack='Tear Drop Attack' "
```

```
2002 Jun 13 12:35:09 src=65.55.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 msg="type=Intrusion
attack='IP Spoof' "
```

```
2002 Jun 11 15:22:09 src=65.55.34.2 dst=192.168.100.105 msg="type=Intrusion
attack='SYN Flood' "
```



If the policy mode for connections in which attacks are detected is NAT, NIDS log messages contain reverse NAT IP addresses.

## VPN tunnel monitor messages

VPN tunnel monitor log messages record when a VPN tunnel is started and stopped and also when keys are renegotiated. VPN tunnel monitor messages have the following format:

```
<date> <time> type=vpn, msg=<description of the VPN tunnel status event>
```

Example VPN tunnel monitor message:

```
2002 Jun 19 15:35:09 type=vpn, msg="Initiator: tunnel 172.18.0.1/172.16.0.1
main mode phase I succeeded"
```

## Attack log message format

Attack logs record attacks intercepted by the DFL NIDS (see [Network Intrusion detection system \(NIDS\)](#)). Each attack log message records the date and time at which the attack was made, the type of attack, and the source and destination IP addresses of the attack. Attack log messages have the following format:

```
<date> <time> msg="<Attack type>:<protocol>, src=<source IP>,
dst=<destination IP>"
```

Example attack log message:

```
2002 Jun 19 15:35:09 msg="Sync Attack: TCP, src=1.1.1.1 dst=2.2.2.2"
```

# Administration

This chapter describes how to use the DFL web-based manager to administer and maintain the DFL. It contains the following sections:

- [Logging into the web-based manager](#)
- [System status](#)
  - [Upgrading the DFL firmware](#)
  - [Manual antivirus database updates](#)
  - [Manual attack database updates](#)
  - [Displaying the DFL serial number](#)
  - [Backing up system settings](#)
  - [Restoring system settings](#)
  - [Restoring system settings to factory defaults](#)
  - [Restarting the DFL](#)
  - [Shutting down the DFL](#)
  - [System status monitor](#)
- [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#)
- [Network configuration](#)
  - [Configuring the internal interface](#)
  - [Configuring the external interface](#)
  - [Configuring the dmz interface](#)
  - [Configuring the management interface \(Transparent mode\)](#)
  - [Setting DNS server addresses](#)
  - [Configuring routing](#)
  - [Enabling RIP server support](#)
  - [Providing DHCP services to your internal network](#)
- [System configuration](#)
  - [Setting system date and time](#)
  - [Changing web-based manager options](#)
  - [Adding and editing administrator accounts](#)
  - [Configuring SNMP](#)
  - [Alert email](#)

## Logging into the web-based manager

You require:

- A computer with an ethernet connection
- Internet Explorer version 4.0 or higher
- A crossover cable or an ethernet hub and two ethernet cables

To connect to the web-based manager:

- Make sure the computer from which you are going to connect to the web-based manager is correctly configured on the same network as the DFL interface to which you are going to connect.

- If the DFL is running in NAT mode, connect to an interface that is configured for HTTPS management
- If the DFL is running in Transparent Mode, connect to the management interface
- Start Internet Explorer and browse to the address **https://address** where **address** is the IP address of the interface to which you are connecting.  
The DFL login page appears.

#### DFL login page

- Type an administrator name and password and select Login.

## System status

Go to **System > Status** to make any of the following changes to the DFL system status:

- [Upgrading the DFL firmware](#)
- [Manual antivirus database updates](#)
- [Manual attack database updates](#)
- [Displaying the DFL serial number](#)
- [Backing up system settings](#)
- [Restoring system settings](#)
- [Restoring system settings to factory defaults](#)
- [Restarting the DFL](#)
- [Shutting down the DFL](#)
- [System status monitor](#)

### Upgrading the DFL firmware


D-Link releases new versions of the DFL firmware periodically. You can download the upgrade from our Web site (<http://www.D-Link.com>). You can save this file on your management computer and then use one of the following procedures to upgrade the firmware on your DFL:

- [Upgrading the firmware using the web-based manager](#)

- [Upgrading the firmware from a TFTP server using the CLI](#)

## Upgrading the firmware using the web-based manager

Using the web-based manager:

- Go to **System > Status**.
- Select Firmware Upgrade .
- Enter the path and filename of the firmware update file, or select Browse and locate the file.
- Select OK to upload the firmware update file to the DFL.  
The DFL uploads the file and restarts, running the new version of the firmware.
- Reconnect to the web-based manager.
- Go to **System > Status** and check the Firmware Version to confirm that the updated firmware has been installed successfully.

## Upgrading the firmware from a TFTP server using the CLI

Use the following procedure to upgrade the DFL firmware using the CLI. To run this procedure you must install a TFTP server and be able to connect to this server from the DFL internal interface. The TFTP server should be on the same subnet as the internal interface. You can download a free TFTP server from: [http://site.ifrance.com/freewares/P\\_tftpd32.htm](http://site.ifrance.com/freewares/P_tftpd32.htm).



Installing new firmware using the CLI deletes all of the changes that you have made to the DFL configuration and reverts the system to its default configuration, including resetting interface addresses. To keep your current settings, before installing new firmware, download your configuration file (see [Backing up system settings](#)), and your web content and URL filtering lists (see [Downloading the banned word list](#), and [Downloading the URL block list](#)).



Installing new firmware using the CLI replaces your current antivirus database and attack database with the versions of these databases included with the firmware release that you are installing. Once you have installed new firmware see [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#) to make sure antivirus and attack databases are up to date.

## Connecting to the DFL CLI

You require:

- A computer with an available communications port
- A null modem cable with a 9-pin connector to connect to the DFL Console port (RS-232 Serial connection) and to a communications port on your computer
- Terminal emulation software such as HyperTerminal for Windows



The following procedure describes how to connect to the CLI using Windows HyperTerminal software. You can use any terminal emulation program.

To connect to the CLI:

- Connect the null modem cable to the communications port of your computer and to the DFL Console port.
- Make sure the DFL is powered on.
- Start HyperTerminal, enter a name for the connection, and select OK.
- Configure HyperTerminal to connect directly to the communications port on your computer into which you have connected the null-modem cable.
- Select OK.
- Select the following port settings and select OK:

- Bits per second: 9600
- Data bits: 8
- Parity: None
- Stop bits: 1
- Flow control: None
- Press Enter to connect to the CLI.  
The following prompt appears:  
*D-Link login:*
- Type a valid administrator name and press Enter.
- Type the password for this administrator and press Enter.  
The following prompt appears:  
*Type ? for a list of commands.*

## Upgrading the firmware

To install a firmware upgrade using the CLI:

- Make sure the TFTP server is running.
- Make sure the internal interface of the DFL is connected to your internal network.
- To confirm that you can connect to the TFTP server from the DFL, start the DFL CLI and use the following command to ping the computer running the TFTP server. If the TFTP server's IP address is 192.168.1.168:

```
> execute ping 192.168.1.168
```

- Copy the new firmware image file to the root directory of your TFTP server.
- Enter the following command to restart the DFL:

```
> execute reboot
```


As the DFL reboots, messages similar to the following appear:

```
BIOS Version 2.2
Serial number: FGT2002801012243
SDRAM Initialization.
Scanning PCI Bus...Done.
Total RAM: 256M
Enabling Cache...Done.
Allocating PCI Resources...Done.
Zeroing IRQ Settings...Done.
Enabling Interrupts...Done.
Configuring L2 Cache...Done.
Boot Up, Boot Device Capacity=62592k Bytes.
Press Any Key To Download Boot Image.
...
```

- Quickly press any key to interrupt system startup.

The following message appears:

```
Enter TFTP Server Address [192.168.1.168]:
```

 You only have 3 seconds to press any key. If you do not press any key soon enough the DFL reboots and you must log in and repeat the *execute reboot* command.

- Type the address of the TFTP server and press Enter.  
The following message appears:  
*Enter Local Address [192.168.1.188]:*
- Type the address of the internal interface of the DFL and press Enter.

The following message appears:

*Enter File Name [image.out]:*

- Enter the firmware image file name and press Enter.

The TFTP server uploads the firmware image file to the DFL and messages similar to the following appear:

*Total 7682959 Bytes Data Is Downloaded.  
Testing The Boot Image Now.*

*Total 32768k Bytes Are Unzipped.  
Do You Want To Save The Image ?[Y/n]*

- Type *Y*.

*Programming The Boot Device Now.  
.....  
Read Boot Image 548405 Bytes.  
Initializing Firewall ...*

*D-Link Login:*

The installation can take a few minutes to complete.

You can then restore your previous configuration. Begin by changing the interface addresses if required. You can do this from the web-based manager or the CLI using the command:

```
set system interface
```


Once the interface addresses are changed, you can access the DFL from the web-based manager and restore your configuration files and content and URL filtering lists. You should also download the most recent antivirus and attack databases (see [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#)).

## Manual antivirus database updates

Use the following procedure to update your antivirus database manually:



To configure the DFL for automatic antivirus database updates, see [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#). You can also manually update your antivirus database by going to **System > Update** and selecting Update Now.

- Download the latest antivirus database from the D-Link update website at <http://www.D-Link.com> and copy it to the computer that you use to connect to the DFL web-based manager.
- Start the DFL web-based manager and go to **System > Status**.
- To the right of the Antivirus Database Version, select Database Update .
- Enter the path and filename for the antivirus database file, or select Browse and locate the file.
- Select OK to upload the antivirus database to the DFL.  
The DFL uploads the antivirus database. This takes about 1 minute.
- Go to **System > Status** to confirm that the Antivirus Database Version information has been updated.


## Manual attack database updates

Use the following procedure to update your attack database manually:



To configure the DFL for automatic attack database updates, see [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#). You can also manually update your attack database by going to **System > Update** and selecting Update Now.

- Download the latest attack database from the D-Link update website at <http://www.D-Link.com> and copy it to the computer that you use to connect to the DFL web-based manager.
- Start the DFL web-based manager and go to **System > Status**.

- To the right of the Attack Database Version, select Database Update .
- Enter the path and filename for the attack database file, or select Browse and locate the file.
- Select OK to upload the attack database to the DFL.  
The DFL uploads the attack database. This takes about 1 minute.
- Go to **System > Status** to confirm that the attack Database Version information has been updated.

## Displaying the DFL serial number

- Go to **System > Status** .  
The Serial number is displayed in the Status window. The serial number is specific to your DFL and does not change with firmware upgrades.

## Backing up system settings



This procedure does not back-up the Web content and URL filtering lists. To back-up these lists see [Downloading the banned word list](#) and [Downloading the URL block list](#).

You can back-up system settings by downloading them to a text file on the management computer:

- Go to **System > Status** .
- Select System Settings Download.
- Select Download System Settings.
- Type in a name and location for the file.  
The system settings file is downloaded to the management computer.
- Select Return to go back to the Status page.

## Restoring system settings



This procedure does not restore the Web content and URL filtering lists. To restore these lists see [Uploading a URL block list](#) and [Creating the banned word list using a text editor](#).

You can restore system settings by uploading a previously downloaded system settings text file:

- Go to **System > Status** .
- Select System Settings Upload.
- Enter the path and filename of the system settings file, or select Browse and locate the file.
- Select OK to upload the system settings file to the DFL.  
The DFL uploads the file and restarts, loading the new system settings.
- Reconnect to the web-based manager and review your configuration to confirm that the uploaded system settings have taken effect.

## Restoring system settings to factory defaults

Use the following procedure to restore system settings to the values set at the factory. This procedure does not change the DFL firmware version or the Antivirus database.



This procedure deletes all of the changes that you have made to the DFL configuration and reverts the system to its original configuration including resetting interface addresses.

- Go to **System > Status** .
- Select Restore Factory Defaults.
- Select OK to confirm.  
The DFL restarts with the configuration it had when it was first powered on.



- Reconnect to the web-based manager and review the system configuration to confirm that it has been reset to the default settings.

You can restore your system settings by uploading a previously downloaded system settings text file to the DFL.

## Restarting the DFL

Use the following procedure to restart the DFL using the web-based manager:

- Go to **System > Status**.
- Select Restart.

The DFL restarts.

## Shutting down the DFL

Use the following procedure to shutdown the DFL using the web-based manager:

- Go to **System > Status**.
- Select Shutdown.

The DFL shuts down and all traffic flow stops.

The DFL can only be restarted after shutdown by turning the power off and on.

## System status monitor

You can use the system status monitor to view system activity including the number of active connections to the DFL and information about the connections. The connections list is divided into Route traffic connections and NAT traffic connections.

The system status monitor also displays system statistics such as CPU and memory usage.

To view system status:

- Go to **System > Status > Monitor**.
- The system status monitor display appears.
- Select Refresh to update the information displayed.

### System status monitor

Status

Monitor

CPU usage: 2.54% used, 97.46% idle, 0.00% interrupt.

Memory usage: 60.64% used.

Up time: 0 days, 0 hours, 55 minutes.

Refresh

Protocol	From IP	From Port	To IP	To Port	Expire (secs)
Route traffic					
TCP	192.168.2.25	1110	66.88.222.131	80	897
UDP	192.168.2.25	137	206.191.0.140	53	245
TCP	192.168.2.25	1089	207.68.176.189	80	68
UDP	192.168.2.25	1086	206.191.0.140	53	247
UDP	192.168.2.25	1085	206.191.0.140	53	243
TCP	192.168.2.25	1107	205.138.3.220	80	93
TCP	192.168.2.25	1101	207.68.178.251	80	82
UDP	192.168.2.25	1098	206.191.0.140	53	258
TCP	192.168.2.25	1099	65.54.192.248	80	79
UDP	192.168.2.25	1096	206.191.0.140	53	257
UDP	192.168.2.25	1102	206.191.0.140	53	269

At the top of the display, the system status monitor shows:

**CPU usage** The current CPU usage statistics of the DFL.

**Memory usage** The percentage of available memory being used by the DFL.

**Up time**            The number of days, hours, and minutes since the DFL was last started.

Each line of the system status monitor displays the following information about each active firewall connection.

**Protocol**        The service type or protocol of the connection.

**From IP**         The source IP address of the connection.

**From Port**       The source port of the connection.

**To IP**            The destination IP address of the connection.

**To Port**         The destination port of the connection.

**Expire**           The time, in seconds, before the connection expires.

## Automatic antivirus and attack database updates

You can configure the DFL to automatically check the D-Link update center at [update.D-Link.com](http://update.D-Link.com) to see if a new version of the antivirus database and a new version of the attack database are available. If it finds new versions, the DFL automatically downloads and installs the updated databases.

You can specify the IP addresses of two update centers and configure the DFL to check and download updated databases once a day, or once a week. You can specify whether the DFL checks for and downloads the antivirus database, the attack database, or both.

The DFL writes a message to the event log when it checks for database updates and when it downloads a new version of a database. You can also go to **System > Update** to see the date and time at which the antivirus and attack databases were last updated.

To configure antivirus and attack database updates:

### Go to **System > Update** .

- Enter the IP address or domain name of one or two antivirus and attack database update centers.

The D-Link update center domain name is [update.D-Link.com](http://update.D-Link.com).

- Select Periodic Update to turn on the automatic database updates.
- Select whether to check for and download updates:

**Daily**    Once a day. You can specify the time of day to check for updates.

**Weekly** Once a week. You can specify the day of the week and the time of day to check for updates.

- Select Virus Database Update to check for and download antivirus database updates.
- Select Attack Database Update to check for and download attack database updates.
- Select Apply to save your changes.



At any time, you can go to **System > Update** and select Update Now to check for and update your antivirus and attack databases.

### Configuring automatic antivirus and attack database updates

## Network configuration


Go to **System > Network** to make any of the following changes to the DFL network settings:

- [Configuring the internal interface](#)
- [Configuring the external interface](#)
- [Configuring the dmz interface](#)
- [Setting DNS server addresses](#)
- [Configuring routing](#)
- [Enabling RIP server support](#)
- [Providing DHCP services to your internal network](#)

### Configuring the internal interface

You can change the internal interface IP address and Netmask and configure the access method for the internal interface.

To configure the internal interface using the web-based manager:

- Go to **System > Network > Interface**.
- For the internal interface, select Modify .
- Change the IP address and Netmask as required.
- Select the management Access methods for the internal interface.

**HTTPS** To allow secure HTTPS connections to the web-based manager through the internal interface.

**PING** If you want the internal interface to respond to pings. Use this setting to verify your installation and for testing.

**SSH** To allow secure SSH connections to the CLI through the internal interface.

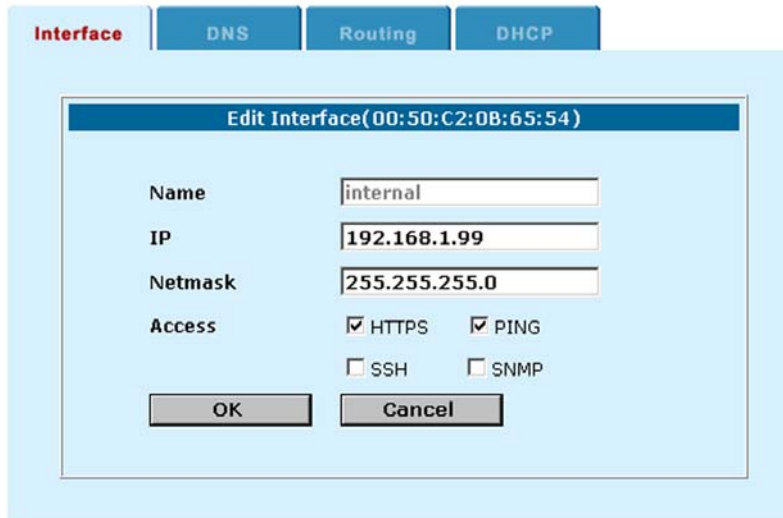
**SNMP** To allow a remote SNMP manager to request SNMP information by connecting to the internal interface.

See [Configuring SNMP](#).

- Select OK to save your changes.

If you changed the IP address of the internal interface, you must reconnect to the web-based manager using the new internal interface IP address.

### Configuring the internal interface



The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a network device. At the top, there are four tabs: 'Interface' (highlighted in red), 'DNS', 'Routing', and 'DHCP'. Below the tabs is a window titled 'Edit Interface(00:50:C2:0B:65:54)'. Inside this window, there are several fields and checkboxes:

- Name:** A text field containing 'internal'.
- IP:** A text field containing '192.168.1.99'.
- Netmask:** A text field containing '255.255.255.0'.
- Access:** A section containing four checkboxes:
  - ☒ HTTPS
  - ☒ PING
  - ☐ SSH
  - ☐ SNMP
- At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'OK' and 'Cancel'.


### Configuring the external interface

Use the following procedures to configure the external interface:

- [Configuring the external interface with static IP addresses](#)
- [Configuring the external interface for DHCP](#)
- [Configuring the external interface for PPPoE](#)
- [Controlling management access to the external interface](#)
- [Changing external interface MTU size to improve network performance](#)

### Configuring the external interface with static IP addresses

To configure the external interface using the web-based manager:

- Go to **System > Network > Interface**.
- For the external interface, select Modify .
- Set Addressing Mode to Manual.
- Change the IP address and Netmask as required.
- Select OK to save your changes.

## Configuring the external interface

**Interface** | DNS | Routing | DHCP

**Edit Interface(00:50:C2:0B:65:55)**

Name:

Addressing mode: ☒ Manual ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP:

Netmask:

Access: ☐ HTTPS ☒ PING ☐ SSH ☐ SNMP

MTU:  (bytes)


☐ Fragment outgoing packets greater than MTU.

OK Cancel

## Configuring the external interface for DHCP

Use the following procedure to configure the DFL external interface to use DHCP. This configuration is required if your ISP uses DHCP to assign the IP address of the DFL external interface.

To configure the external interface to use DHCP:


- Go to **System > Network > Interface**.
- For the external interface, select Modify .
- Set Addressing Mode to DHCP.
- Select Connect to DHCP server to automatically connect to a DHCP server.
- Select OK.

The DFL attempts to contact a DHCP server from the external interface to set the external IP address, netmask, and default gateway IP address. When the DFL gets this information from the DHCP server, the new addresses and netmask are displayed in the IP address and Netmask fields. These fields are colored grey to indicate that the addresses have not been assigned manually.

## Configuring the external interface for PPPoE

Use the following procedure to configure the DFL external interface to use PPPoE. This configuration is required if your ISP uses PPPoE to assign the IP address of the external interface.

To configure the external interface to use PPPoE:

- Go to **System > Network > Interface**.
- For the external interface, select Modify .
- Set Addressing Mode to PPPoE.
- Select OK.
- Enter your PPPoE account User Name and Password.
- Select OK.

The DFL attempts to contact the PPPoE server to set the external IP address, netmask, and default gateway IP address. When the DFL gets this information from the PPPoE server, the new addresses and netmask are displayed in the external IP address, netmask, and default gateway IP address fields. These fields are colored grey to indicate that the addresses have not been assigned manually.

## Controlling management access to the external interface

Use the following procedure to control management access to the DFL through the external interface. You can configure the DFL so that you can access the web-based manager and CLI by connecting to the external interface. You can also control whether a remote SNMP manager can connect to the external interface to download management information from the DFL.

- Go to **System > Network > Interface**.
- For the external interface, select Modify .
- Check or uncheck the following Access parameters for the external interface:

**HTTPS** To allow secure HTTPS connections to the web-based manager through the external interface.

**PING** If you want the external interface to respond to pings. Use this setting to verify your installation and for testing.

**SSH** To allow secure SSH connections to the CLI through the external interface.

**SNMP** To allow a remote SNMP manager to request SNMP information by connecting to the external interface. See [Configuring SNMP](#).

Checking HTTPS for the external interface allows remote administration of the DFL using the web-based manager from any location on the Internet. Checking SSH for the external interface allows remote administration of the DFL using the CLI from any location on the Internet. Checking SNMP for the external interface allows remote SNMP management of the DFL from the Internet.

- Select OK.



You can control the IP addresses from which administrators can access the web-based manager. See [Adding and editing administrator accounts](#).

## Changing external interface MTU size to improve network performance


To improve the performance of your internet connection, you can adjust the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the packets that the DFL transmits from its external interface. Ideally, you want this MTU to be the same as the smallest MTU of all the networks between the DFL and the Internet. If the packets the DFL sends are larger, they get broken up or fragmented, which slows down transmission speeds.

Trial and error is the only sure way of finding the optimal MTU, but there are some guidelines that can help. For example, the MTU of many PPP connections is 576, so if you connect to the Internet via PPP or PPPoE, you might want to set the MTU size to 576. DSL modems may also have small MTU sizes. Most ethernet networks have an MTU of 1500.



If you connect to your ISP using DHCP to obtain an IP address for the external interface, you cannot set the MTU below 576 bytes due to DHCP communication standards.

To change the MTU size of the packets leaving the external interface:


- Go to **System > Network > Interface**
- For the external interface, select Modify .
- Select Fragment outgoing packets greater than MTU.
- Set the MTU size.

Set the maximum packet size in the range of 68 to 1500 bytes. The default MTU size is 1500. Experiment by lowering the MTU to find an MTU size for best network performance.

## Configuring the dmz interface

You can change the dmz interface IP address and Netmask and configure the access method for the dmz interface.

To configure the dmz interface using the web-based manager:

- Go to **System > Network > Interface**
- For the dmz interface, select Modify .
- Change the IP address and Netmask as required.
- Select the management Access methods for the dmz interface.

**HTTPS** To allow secure HTTPS connections to the web-based manager through the dmz interface.

**PING** If you want the dmz interface to respond to pings. Use this setting to verify your installation and for testing.

**SSH** To allow secure SSH connections to the CLI through the dmz interface.

**SNMP** To allow a remote SNMP manager to request SNMP information by connecting to the dmz interface. See [Configuring SNMP](#).

- Select OK to save your changes.

## Configuring the management interface (Transparent mode)

You can configure the management interface for management access to the DFL in transparent mode. To connect to the Management interface you must connect to the DFL DMZ port.

To configure the management interface using the web-based manager:

- Go to **System > Network > Interface**.
- Change the IP and Netmask as required.  
This must be a valid address for the network from which you will manage the DFL.
- Add a default gateway IP address if the DFL must connect to a default gateway to reach the management computer.
- Select Apply to save your changes.

## Setting DNS server addresses

Several DFL functions, including sending alert emails and URL blocking, use DNS.

To set the DNS server addresses using the web-based manager:



- Go to **System > Network > DNS**.
- Change the primary and secondary DNS server addresses as required.
- Select Apply to save your changes.

## Configuring routing

If there are multiple routers installed on your network, you can configure static routes to determine the path that data follows over your network before and after it passes through the DFL. You can also use static routing to allow different IP domain users to access the Internet through the DFL.

Use DFL Routing to add, edit, and delete static routes:

- Go to **System > Network > Routing**.
- Select New to add a new route.
- Type the Destination IP address and Netmask for the route.
- Select the Interface for the route.
- Specify the default Gateway for the route.

- Select OK to save the new static route.
- To change a route, choose the route to change and select Edit  .  
You can change any of the routing parameters.
- To delete a route, choose the route to delete and select Delete  .

## Enabling RIP server support

Enable RIP server support to configure the DFL to act like a RIP server. You can enable RIP support separately for the internal and external interfaces.

The RIP routing protocol maintains up-to-date dynamic routing tables between nearby routers. When you enable RIP server support, the DFL acts like a RIP server broadcasting RIP packets to other nearby routers to:

- Request network updates from nearby routers
- Send its own routing tables to other routers
- Announce that the DFL RIP is coming online (RIP server turned on) and requesting updates
- Announce that the DFL RIP is shutting down and will stop sharing routing information

To enable RIP server support:

- Go to **System > Network > Routing** .
- Select Internal Interface to enable RIP server support from the internal interface.
- Select External Interface to enable RIP server support from the external interface.

## Providing DHCP services to your internal network

If it is operating in NAT mode, you can configure the DFL to be the DHCP server for your internal network:

- Go to **System > Network > DNS** .
- If they have not already been added, add the primary and secondary DNS server addresses provided to you by your ISP.



This step is not required if the external IP address of the DFL is configured using DHCP or PPPoE.

- Select Apply.
- Go to **System > Network > DHCP** .
- Select Enable DHCP.
- Configure DHCP settings.

<b>Starting IP Ending IP</b>	If required, change the Starting IP and the Ending IP to configure the range of IP addresses that the DFL can assign.
<b>Netmask</b>	Enter the Netmask that the DFL assigns to the DHCP clients.
<b>Lease Duration</b>	Optionally type in the interval in seconds after which a DHCP client must ask the DHCP server for a new address.
<b>Domain</b>	Optionally type in the domain that the DHCP server assigns to the client.
<b>DNS IP</b>	Optionally type in the IP addresses of up to 3 DNS servers that the DHCP clients can use for looking up domain names.
<b>Default Route</b>	Optionally type in the default route assigned to DHCP clients.
<b>Exclusion Range</b>	Optionally type in up to 4 exclusion ranges of IP addresses within the starting IP and ending IP addresses that cannot be assigned to DHCP clients. If you have configured PPTP or L2TP, use the exclusion range to exclude the IP addresses assigned to PPTP or L2TP users. For more information, see <a href="#">PPTP and L2TP VPNs</a> .



- Select Apply.
- Configure the IP network settings of the computers on your network to use DHCP. Use the address of the DFL internal interface as the DHCP server address.

#### Sample DHCP settings

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for DHCP settings. At the top, there are tabs for 'IP Address', 'DNS', 'Access', 'Routing', and 'DHCP' (which is selected). The 'DHCP' section contains the following fields:

- Enable DHCP:** A checkbox that is checked.
- Starting IP:** A text box containing '192.168.100.1'.
- Ending IP:** A text box containing '192.168.100.98'.
- Netmask:** A text box containing '255.255.255.0'.
- Lease Duration:** A text box containing '1140' with '(seconds)' written next to it.
- Domain:** A text box containing 'Dlink.com'.
- DNS IP:** A row of three text boxes, the first containing '192.168.100.5', the second '192.168.100.98', and the third is empty.
- Default Route:** A text box containing '192.168.100.1'.
- Exclusion Range:** A section with four rows, each labeled 'Range 1' through 'Range 4'. Each row has two text boxes separated by a hyphen. Range 1 is filled with '192.168.100.5' and '192.168.100.10'. Ranges 2, 3, and 4 are empty.
- Apply:** A button at the bottom of the form.

## System configuration

Go to **System > Config** to make any of the following changes to the DFL system configuration:

- [Setting system date and time](#)
- [Changing web-based manager options](#)
- [Adding and editing administrator accounts](#)
- [Configuring SNMP](#)
- [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#)

### Setting system date and time

For effective scheduling and logging, the DFL time should be accurate. You can either manually set the DFL time, or you can configure the DFL to automatically keep its time correct by synchronizing with a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server.

For more information on NTP and to find the IP address of an NTP server that you can use, see <http://www.ntp.org>.

To set the date and time using the web-based manager:

- Go to **System > Config > Time**
- Select Refresh to display the current DFL date and time.
- Select your Time Zone from the list.
- Optionally select Set Time and set the DFL date and time to the correct date and time.
- To configure the DFL to use NTP, select Synchronize with NTP server.

By default, the DFL is configured to connect to an NTP server at IP address 192.5.5.250, which is the IP address of an NTP server maintained by the Internet Software Consortium at Palo Alto, CA, USA.

- Optionally enter the IP address of a different NTP server.
- Specify how often the DFL should synchronize its time with the NTP server. A typical Syn Interval would be 1440 minutes for the DFL to synchronize its time once a day.
- Select Apply.

#### Example date and time setting

The screenshot shows the 'Time' configuration page of the DFL web-based manager. It includes tabs for 'Time', 'Options', 'Admin', and 'SNMP'. The 'Time' tab is selected. The 'System Time' is displayed as 'Thu Mar 28 20:23:03 2002' with a 'Refresh' button. The 'Time Zone' is set to 'Pacific Time(US&Canada)(GMT-8:00)'. There are two radio buttons: 'Set Time' (unselected) and 'Synchronize with NTP Server' (selected). The 'Set Time' section has dropdowns for Hour (20), Minute (23), Second (3), Month (Mar), Day (28), and Year (2002). The 'Synchronize with NTP Server' section has a 'Server' field with '192.5.5.250' and a 'Syn Interval' field with '60 (mins)'. An 'Apply' button is at the bottom.

## Changing web-based manager options

You can change the web-based manager idle timeout and firewall user authentication timeout. You can also change the language and character set used by the web-based manager.

To change web-based manager options:

- Go to *System > Config > Options*.
- Set the web-based manager idle time-out.  
Set the idle time-out to control the amount of inactive time that the web-based manager waits before requiring the administrator to log in again.  
The default idle time-out is 5 minutes. The maximum idle time-out is 480 minutes (8 hours).
- Set the firewall user authentication time-out.  
For more information, see [Users and authentication](#). The default Auth time-out is 15 minutes. The maximum Auth time-out is 480 minutes (8 hours).
- Choose the character set and language that the web-based manager uses.  
You can choose from English or Chinese.



When the web-based manager language is set to use Simplified Chinese, you can change to English by selecting the English button that appears on the upper right of the web-based manager.

- Select Apply.  
The options that you have selected take affect.

## Adding and editing administrator accounts

When the DFL is initially installed, it is configured with a single administrator account with the user name admin. From this administrator account, you can add and edit administrator accounts. You can also control the access level of each of these administrator accounts and, optionally, control the IP address from which the administrator can connect to the DFL.

There are three administration account access levels:

<b>admin</b>	Has all permissions. Can view, add, edit, and delete administrator accounts. Can view and change the DFL configuration. There is only one admin level user.
<b>Read &amp; Write</b>	Can view and change the DFL configuration. Can view but cannot add, edit, or delete administrator accounts. Can change their own administrator account password.
<b>Read Only</b>	Can view the DFL configuration.

- [Adding new administrator accounts](#)
- [Editing administrator accounts](#)

### Adding new administrator accounts

From the admin account, use the following procedure to add new administrator accounts to the DFL and control their permission levels.

- Go to *System > Config > Admin* .
- Select New to add an administrator account.
- Type a login name for the administrator account.  
The login name must be at least 6 characters long and can contain numbers (0-9), and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_ . Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
- Type and confirm a password for the administrator account.  
The password must be at least 6 characters long and can contain numbers (0-9), and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_ . Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
- Optionally type in a trusted host IP address and netmask for the location from which the administrator can log into the web-based manager.
- Set the permission level for the administrator:

**Read Only**     The administrator can access the web-based manager and the CLI to view the configuration but cannot change settings.

**Read & Write**     The administrator can access, view and change settings.


- Select OK to add the administrator account.

### Editing administrator accounts



The admin account user can change individual administrator account passwords, configure the IP addresses from which administrators can access the web-based manager, and change the administrator's permission level.

Administrator account users with Read & Write access can change their own administrator passwords.

To edit an administrator account:

- Go to *System > Config > Admin* .
- To change an administrator account password, select Change Password .
- Type a New Password and Confirm the new password.

The password must be at least 6 characters long and can contain numbers (0-9), and upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and \_. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.

- Select OK.
- To edit the settings of an administrator account, select Edit .
- In the Trusted Host field, you can enter the IP address of the computer from which the administrator can connect to the web-based manager.
- In the Host Mask field, you can enter 255.255.255.255 if the administrator must work from just one computer.
- Change the administrator's permission as required.
- Select OK.
- To delete an administrator account, choose the account to delete and select Delete .

## Configuring SNMP

Configure SNMP for the DFL so that the SNMP agent running on the DFL can report system information and send traps. The DFL agent supports SNMP v1 and v2c. System information can be monitored by any SNMP manager configured to get system information from your DFL. Your SNMP manager can use GET (GET-NEXT) SNMP operations to communicate with the DFL agent.

### DFL MIBs

The DFL agent supports the standard Internet MIB-II System Group (RFC-1213) for reporting basic system information. The agent also supports a DFL MIB that reports firewall and VPN information. [DFL MIB fields](#) shows the system and DFL MIB fields.

You must compile the following MIBS into your SNMP manager to communicate with the DFL agent:

- FN-SMI.mib
- FN-SYSTEM.mib
- FN-FIREWALL.mib

You can download copies of these MIB files from the D-Link web page ([www.D-Link.com](http://www.D-Link.com)).

DFL MIB fields		
Branch	Definitions	
System	Status	Operation Mode Firmware Version Antivirus database Version Serial Number
	Network	DNS Routing DHCP
	Configuration	
Firewall	Policy Address Service Schedule User Virtual IP IP/Mac Binding	

VPN	IPSEC PPTP L2TP URL Script
-----	--

## DFL traps

The DFL agent can send traps to up to 3 SNMP trap receivers on your network that are configured to receive traps from the DFL. The DFL agent sends traps in response to the events listed in [SNMP traps](#).

SNMP traps	
Event	Description
System Startup	The DFL starts or restarts.
Invalid Community	The SNMP agent has received an SNMP request with an invalid community string.
System Shutdown	The DFL shuts down.
Agent Disabled	An administrator has disabled the SNMP agent from the web-based manager. The agent is also automatically disabled before a system shutdown, and a trap is sent when this occurs.
Agent Enabled	An administrator has enabled the SNMP agent from the web-based manager. The agent is also automatically enabled when the system starts up.

## Configuring SNMP

To configure SNMP:

- Go to *System > Config > SNMP*.
- Select Enable SNMP.

### Sample SNMP configuration

The screenshot shows the SNMP configuration page in a web-based manager. The 'SNMP' tab is active. The configuration includes a checkbox for 'Enable SNMP' which is checked. Below it are text input fields for 'System Name' (Main Office Firewall), 'System Location' (Server room first floor), 'Contact Information' (ext 3345), 'Get Community' (our\_get\_com), and 'Trap Community' (trap\_com). There are also three fields for 'First Trap Receiver IP Address' (192.33.44.55), 'Second Trap Receiver IP Address' (143.34.21.156), and 'Third Trap Receiver IP Address' (empty). An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom of the configuration area.

- Configure SNMP settings:

**System Name**    Type in a name for this DFL. The system name can be up to 31 characters long and can

	contain, numbers (0-9), upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. Spaces and the \ < > [ ] ` \$ % & characters are not allowed.
<b>System Location</b>	Describe the physical location of the DFL. The system location description can be up to 31 characters long and can contain spaces, numbers (0-9), upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. The \ < > [ ] ` \$ % & characters are not allowed.
<b>Contact Information</b>	Add the contact information for the person responsible for this DFL. The contact information can be up to 31 characters long and can contain spaces, numbers (0-9), upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. The \ < > [ ] ` \$ % & characters are not allowed.
<b>Get Community</b>	<p>Also called read community, get community is a password to identify SNMP get requests sent to the DFL. When an SNMP manager sends a get request to the DFL, it must include the correct get community string.</p> <p>The default get community string is "public". Change the default get community string to keep intruders from using get requests to retrieve information about your network configuration. The get community string must be used in your SNMP manager to enable it to access DFL SNMP information.</p> <p>The get community string can be up to 31 characters long and can contain spaces, numbers (0-9), upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. The \ &lt; &gt; [ ] ` \$ % &amp; characters are not allowed.</p>
<b>Trap Community</b>	<p>The trap community string functions like a password that is sent with SNMP traps.</p> <p>The default trap community string is "public". Change the trap community string to the one accepted by your trap receivers.</p> <p>The trap community string can be up to 31 characters long and can contain spaces, numbers (0-9), upper and lower case letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. The \ &lt; &gt; [ ] ` \$ % &amp; characters are not allowed.</p>
<b>Trap Receiver IP Addresses</b>	Optionally type in the IP addresses of up to three trap receivers on your network configured to receive traps from your DFL. Traps are only sent to the configured addresses.

- Select Apply.

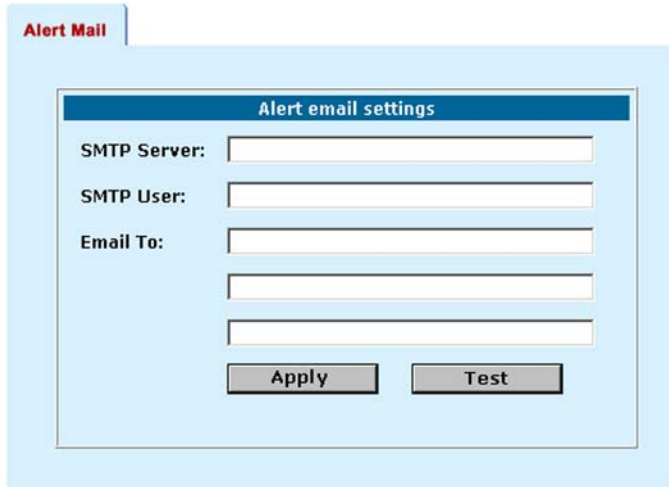
## Alert email

You can configure the DFL to send email alerts to up to three email addresses when the NIDS detects an attack.

### Configuring alert email

- Go to System >Config > *Alert Mail*.
- In the SMTP Server field, enter the name of the SMTP server to which the DFL should send email. The SMTP server can be located on any network connected to the DFL.
- In the SMTP User field, enter a valid email address (for example, warning@firewall.com). This address appears in the from heading of the alert email.
- Enter up to 3 destination email addresses in the Email To fields. These are the email addresses that the DFL sends email alerts to.
- Select Apply to save the email alert settings.
- Make sure that the DNS server settings are correct for the DFL. See [Setting DNS server addresses](#). Because the DFL uses the SMTP server name to connect to the mail server, it must be able to look up this name on your DNS server.

## Example alert email settings



The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring alert email settings. At the top, there is a tab labeled "Alert Mail". Below it, a window titled "Alert email settings" contains the following fields:

- SMTP Server: [text input field]
- SMTP User: [text input field]
- Email To: [text input field]
- [text input field]
- [text input field]

At the bottom of the window are two buttons: "Apply" and "Test".

## Testing email alerts

You can test your email alert settings by sending a test email.

- Go to System >Config > *Alert Mail*.
- Select Test to send test email messages from the DFL to the Email To addresses that you have configured.

# Glossary

**Connection** : A link between machines, applications, processes, and so on that can be logical, physical, or both.

**DMZ, Demilitarized Zone** : Used to host Internet services without allowing unauthorized access to an internal (private) network. Typically, the DMZ contains servers accessible to Internet traffic, such as Web (HTTP) servers, FTP servers, SMTP (e-mail) servers and DNS servers.

**DMZ interface** : The DFL interface that is connected to your servers that are separate from your internal network and accessible from the Internet.

**DNS, Domain Name Service** : A service that converts symbolic node names to IP addresses.

**Ethernet** : A local-area network (LAN) architecture that uses a bus or star topology and supports data transfer rates of 10 Mbps. Ethernet is one of the most widely implemented LAN standards. A newer version of Ethernet, called 100 Base-T (or Fast Ethernet), supports data transfer rates of 100 Mbps. And the newest version, Gigabit Ethernet, supports data rates of 1 gigabit (1,000 megabits) per second.

**External interface** : The DFL interface that is connected to the Internet.

**FTP, File transfer Protocol** : An application and TCP/IP protocol used to upload or download files.

**Gateway** : A combination of hardware and software that links different networks. Gateways between TCP/IP networks, for example, can link different subnetworks.

**HTTP, Hyper Text Transfer Protocol** : The protocol used by the World Wide Web. HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions Web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands.

**HTTPS** : The SSL protocol for transmitting private documents over the Internet using a Web browser.

**Internal interface** : The DFL interface that is connected to your internal (private) network.

**Internet** : A collection of networks connected together that span the entire globe using the NFNET as their backbone. As a generic term, it refers to any collection of interdependent networks.

**ICMP, Internet Control Message Protocol** : Part of the Internet Protocol (IP) that allows for the generation of error messages, test packets, and information messages relating to IP. This is the protocol used by the ping function when sending ICMP Echo Requests to a network host.

**IKE, Internet Key Exchange** : A method of automatically exchanging authentication and encryption keys between two secure servers.

**IMAP, Internet Message Access Protocol** : An Internet email protocol that allows access to your email from any IMAP compatible browser. With IMAP, your mail resides on the server.

**IP, Internet Protocol** : The component of TCP/IP that handles routing.

**IP Address** : An identifier for a computer or device on a TCP/IP network. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address written as four numbers separated by periods. Each number can be zero to 255.

**L2TP, Layer Two (2) Tunneling Protocol** : An extension to the PPTP protocol that enables ISPs to operate Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). L2TP merges PPTP from Microsoft and L2F from Cisco Systems. To create an L2TP VPN, your ISP's routers must support L2TP.

**IPSec, Internet Protocol Security** : A set of protocols that support secure exchange of packets at the IP layer. IPSec is most often used to support VPNs.

**LAN, Local Area Network** : A computer network that spans a relatively small area. Most LANs connect workstations and personal computers. Each computer on a LAN is able to access data and devices anywhere on the LAN. This means that many users can share data as well as physical resources such as printers.

**MAC address, Media Access Control address** : A hardware address that uniquely identifies each node of a network.

**MIB, Management Information Base** : A database of objects that can be monitored by an SNMP network manager.



**Modem** : A device that converts digital signals into analog signals and back again for transmission over telephone lines.

**MTU , Maximum Transmission Unit** : The largest physical packet size, measured in bytes, that a network can transmit. Any packets larger than the MTU are divided into smaller packets before being sent. Ideally, you want the MTU your network produces to be the same as the smallest MTU of all the networks between your machine and a message's final destination. If your messages are larger than one of the intervening MTUs, they get broken up (fragmented), which slows down transmission speeds.

**Netmask** : Also called subnet mask. A set of rules for omitting parts of a complete IP address to reach a target destination without using a broadcast message. It can indicate a subnetwork portion of a larger network in TCP/IP. Sometimes referred to as an Address Mask.

**NTP , Network Time Protocol** : Used to synchronize the time of a computer to an NTP server. NTP provides accuracies to within tens of milliseconds across the Internet relative to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

**Packet** : A piece of a message transmitted over a packet-switching network. One of the key features of a packet is that it contains the destination address in addition to the data. In IP networks, packets are often called datagrams.

**Ping, Packet Internet Grouper** : A utility used to determine whether a specific IP address is accessible. It works by sending a packet to the specified address and waiting for a reply.

**POP3, Post Office Protocol** : A protocol used to transfer e-mail from a mail server to a mail client across the Internet. Most e-mail clients use POP.

**PPP, Point-to-Point Protocol** : A TCP/IP protocol that provides host-to-network and router-to-router connections.

**PPTP, Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol** : A Windows-based technology for creating VPNs. PPTP is supported by Windows 98, 2000, and XP. To create a PPTP VPN, your ISP's routers must support PPTP.

**Port** : In TCP/IP and UDP networks, a port is an endpoint to a logical connection. The port number identifies what type of port it is. For example, port 80 is used for HTTP traffic.

**Protocol** : An agreed-upon format for transmitting data between two devices. The protocol determines the type of error checking to be used, the data compression method (if any), how the sending device indicates that it has finished sending a message, and how the receiving device indicates that it has received a message.

**RADIUS , Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service** : An authentication and accounting system used by many Internet Service Providers (ISPs). When users dial into an ISP they enter a user name and password. This information is passed to a RADIUS server, which checks that the information is correct, and then authorizes access to the ISP system.

**Router** : A device that connects LANs into an internal network and routes traffic between them.

**Routing** : The process of determining a path to use to send data to its destination.

**Routing table** : A list of valid paths through which data can be transmitted.

**Server** : An application that answers requests from other devices (clients). Used as a generic term for any device that provides services to the rest of the network such as printing, high capacity storage, and network access.

**SMTP, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol** : In TCP/IP networks, this is an application for providing mail delivery services.

**SNMP , Simple Network Management Protocol** : A set of protocols for managing networks. SNMP works by sending messages to different parts of a network. SNMP-compliant devices, called agents, store data about themselves in Management Information Bases (MIBs) and return this data to the SNMP requesters.

**SSH , Secure shell** : A secure Telnet replacement that you can use to log into another computer over a network and run commands. SSH provides strong secure authentication and secure communications over insecure channels.

**Subnet** : A portion of a network that shares a common address component. On TCP/IP networks, subnets are defined as all devices whose IP addresses have the same prefix. For example, all devices

with IP addresses that start with 100.100.100. would be part of the same subnet. Dividing a network into subnets is useful for both security and performance reasons. IP networks are divided using a subnet mask.

**Subnet Address** : The part of the IP address that identifies the subnetwork.

**TCP, Transmission Control Protocol** : One of the main protocols in TCP/IP networks. TCP guarantees delivery of data and also guarantees that packets will be delivered in the same order in which they were sent.

**UDP, User Datagram Protocol** : A connectionless protocol that, like TCP, runs on top of IP networks. Unlike TCP, UDP provides very few error recovery services, offering instead a direct way to send and receive datagrams over an IP network. It is used primarily for broadcasting messages over a network.

**VPN, Virtual Private Network** : A network that links private networks over the Internet. VPNs use encryption and other security mechanisms to ensure that only authorized users can access the network and that data cannot be intercepted.

**Virus** : A computer program that attaches itself to other programs, spreading itself through computers or networks by this mechanism usually with harmful intent.

**Worm** : A program or algorithm that replicates itself over a computer network, usually through email, and performs malicious actions, such as using up the computer's resources and possibly shutting the system down.

# Troubleshooting FAQs

- [General administration](#)
- [Network configuration](#)
- [Firewall policies](#)
- [Schedules](#)
- [VPN](#)
- [Virus protection](#)
- [Web content filtering](#)
- [Logging](#)

## General administration

**Q: I am trying to set up some of the firewall options, but it keeps asking me for a password while I work.**

Increase the web-based manager idle timeout. See [Changing web-based manager options](#).

**Q: Administration from the Internet does not work.**

Configure management access for the external interface. See [Configuring the external interface](#).

**Q: Everyone in the world knows the password.**

Change the administrator password. See [Adding and editing administrator accounts](#).

**Q: I have the DFL configured the way I want it. Is there some way to save the configuration before making any more changes?**

See [Backing up system settings](#) and [Restoring system settings](#).

**Q: How can I get a warning when someone is attacking my network?**

See [Network Intrusion detection system \(NIDS\)](#) and [Alert email](#).

## Network configuration

**Q: I am trying to set up the network connections, but I can't seem to ping the firewall.**

Configure the interface to respond to pings. See [Configuring the internal interface](#).

## Firewall policies

**Q: When I set policies, all the computers on the network seem to be affected. The policy for a single machine is being applied to the entire network.**

When adding the address of a single computer remember to change the netmask from 255.255.255.0 to 255.255.255.255.

**Q: My policies are set correctly, but I still cannot connect to the Internet from one or more of the computers on my internal network.**

Check the default gateway setting on that particular computer. Its default gateway must match the internal address of the DFL.

**Q: I checked the default gateway and it matches, but I still cannot connect to the Internet.**

Use the setup wizard to make sure that the external address and external gateway of the firewall have been properly set to your Internet Service Provider's (ISP) specifications. If there is no discrepancy, it would be a good idea to double check with your ISP that they have provided you with the correct information.

***Q: I am having problems setting up my policies. I cannot add source or destination addresses to policies.***

When setting up policies, it is important to remember that new addresses cannot be entered into the Destination or Source fields. New addresses must be added to the firewall address lists. The choices under the Destination and Source menus come directly from the address lists. See [Adding addresses](#).

***Q: I want to set up an incoming policy for an FTP server on my internal network.***

Providing access to servers on your internal network is explained in the following sections:

- [NAT mode policy for public access to a server](#).
- [Route mode policy for public access to a server](#).
- [Transparent mode policy for public access to a server](#).

***Q: I want to connect to a TELNET/FTP/WEB server across the Internet. If I set the outgoing policy service field to TELNET/FTP/HTTP, I can't connect.***

Try setting the service to ANY. Settings for individual services assume that the standard port for that service is being used, and only traffic addressed to that port is allowed through. If you are using a non-standard port, setting individual services will not work. ANY allows traffic to go to all ports.

## Schedules

***Q: I need a schedule that will allow access to the Internet overnight, from 9:00 pm to 9:00 am. How can I do this?***

Create a recurring schedule with a start time of 9:00 pm and a stop time of 9:00 am. If the stop time is set earlier than the start time, the stop time will be during next day.

## VPN

***Q: The client to subnet configuration was working, but now it has shut down and I can't recover it. How do I get it back again?***

This happens when the tunnel is down and the client software thinks it is still connected. To recover you must disconnect at the client end.

***Q: Why can't I bring up the connection in the case of subnet to subnet configuration?***

First check that you have set up the proper IPSec policy for this connection. If you have, check that the authentication keys are the same on the local and remote IPSec gateways. Also check that the remote gateway address is correct.

## Virus protection

***Q: I am worried about viruses so I set the Antivirus options to block. Now people are complaining that some files that they need are blocked.***

When antivirus protection for HTTP or any of the email protocols is set to block, potentially dangerous file types are blocked. Under normal conditions, antivirus protection can safely be set to scan. Block should only be used in extreme circumstances when a new virus has been found.

**Q: A new virus is spreading through the Internet. What should I do?**

Set virus protection to block. See [Configuring antivirus protection](#). Next contact D-Link and obtain an Antivirus database update which includes protection against the new virus. To install the new database, see [Automatic antivirus and attack database updates](#).

## Web content filtering

**Q: My employees are job hunting on the Internet when they should be working. Is it possible to block career sites.**

See [Block access to Internet sites](#) and enter the names of the unwanted sites into the URL block list.

**Q: I am worried about dangerous web content so I set the Script Filter options to block all scripts, Java Applets, ActiveX, and cookies. Now people are complaining that some web sites are inaccessible or don't work properly.**

See [Remove scripts from web pages](#).

## Logging

**Q: Can I identify the attackers from the log?**

The attack log does contain the IP address that the violating packets originated from, but since most Internet users do not have static IP addresses, these may not provide all of the information that you need.

**Q: Our web site is on a computer on the DMZ zone. How can I tell how many people look at it?**

Select Log Traffic for all Ext to DMZ firewall policies that provide access to the web site.

**Q: How can I find out which company employees are spending time on the Internet?**

Select Log Traffic for all Int to Ext firewall policies that provide users on the internal network with access to the Internet.

**Q: How can I record DFL logs on a remote computer, such as a management computer?**

You can send DFL logs to a WebTrends server or a syslog server. To do this, configure one of these servers and go to **Log&Report > Log Setting**. Select Log to remote host and enter the IP address of the computer running the syslog server. Select Log to WebTrends and enter the IP address of the computer running the WebTrends server.

# Technical Support

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## Registration Card

**Print, type or use block letters.**

Your name: Mr./Ms \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. \_\_\_\_\_

Your title at organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization's full address: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of purchase (Month/Day/Year): \_\_\_\_\_

Product Model	Product Serial No.	* Product installed in type of computer (e.g., Compaq 486)	* Product installed in computer serial No.

(\* Applies to adapters only)

Product was purchased from:

Reseller's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Reseller's full address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers to the following questions help us to support your product:**

**1. Where and how will the product primarily be used?**

☐Home ☐Office ☐Travel ☐Company Business ☐Home Business ☐Personal Use

**2. How many employees work at installation site?**

☐1 employee ☐2-9 ☐10-49 ☐50-99 ☐100-499 ☐500-999 ☐1000 or more

**3. What network protocol(s) does your organization use ?**

☐XNS/IPX ☐TCP/IP ☐DECnet ☐Others \_\_\_\_\_

**4. What network operating system(s) does your organization use ?**

☐D-Link LANsmart ☐Novell NetWare ☐NetWare Lite ☐SCO Unix/Xenix ☐PC NFS ☐3Com 3+Open

☐Banyan Vines ☐DECnet Pathwork ☐Windows NT ☐Windows NTAS ☐Windows '95

☐Others \_\_\_\_\_

**5. What network management program does your organization use ?**

☐D-View ☐HP OpenView/Windows ☐HP OpenView/Unix ☐SunNet Manager ☐Novell NMS

☐NetView 6000 ☐Others \_\_\_\_\_

**6. What network medium/media does your organization use ?**

☐Fiber-optics ☐Thick coax Ethernet ☐Thin coax Ethernet ☐10BASE-T UTP/STP

☐100BASE-TX ☐100BASE-T4 ☐100VGAnyLAN ☐Others \_\_\_\_\_

**7. What applications are used on your network?**

☐Desktop publishing ☐Spreadsheet ☐Word processing ☐CAD/CAM

☐Database management ☐Accounting ☐Others \_\_\_\_\_

**8. What category best describes your company?**

☐Aerospace ☐Engineering ☐Education ☐Finance ☐Hospital ☐Legal ☐Insurance/Real Estate ☐Manufacturing

☐Retail/Chainstore/Wholesale ☐Government ☐Transportation/Utilities/Communication ☐VAR

☐System house/company ☐Other \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Would you recommend your D-Link product to a friend?**

☐Yes ☐No ☐Don't know yet

**10. Your comments on this product?**

\_\_\_\_\_

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PLEASE  
PLACE STAMP  
HERE

TO:

**D-Link®**