

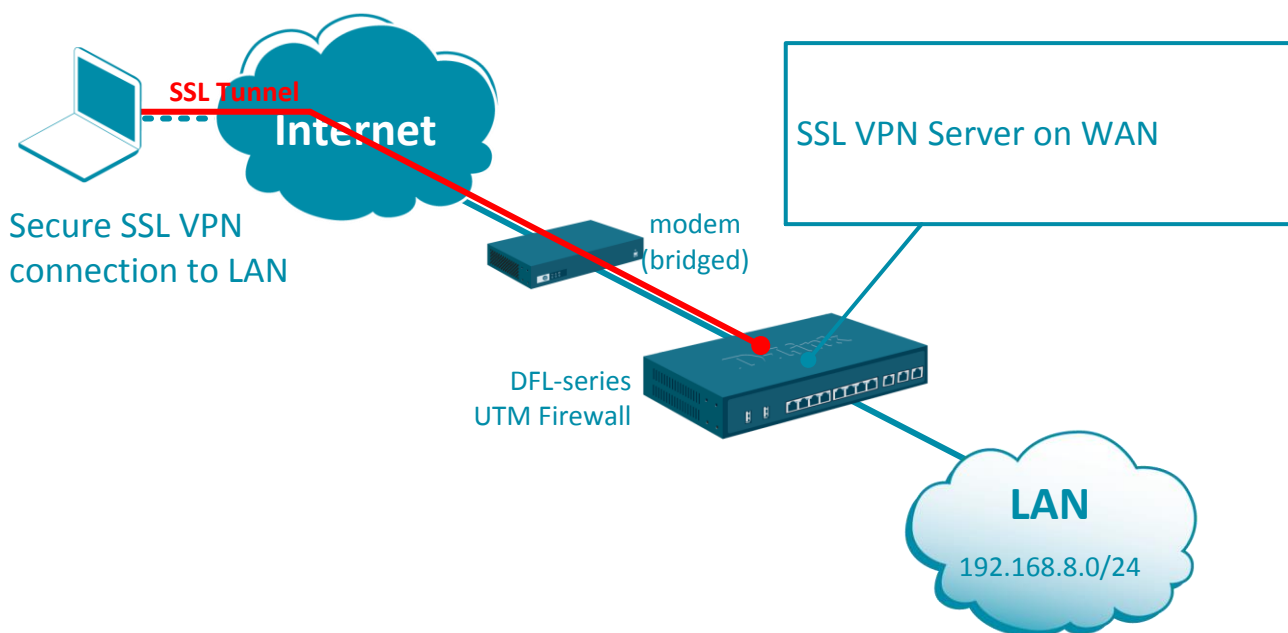
NETDEFEND

Configuration examples for the D-Link NetDefend Firewall series



Setting up SSL Server for remote access to LAN

This configuration example is based on the following setup:



Step 1. Log into the firewall. The default access to LAN is via <https://192.168.10.1>. Default username is "admin" and password is "admin".

Step 2. Set your firewall's WAN settings as per Internet provider requirements. In our example WAN is set with a static IP address.

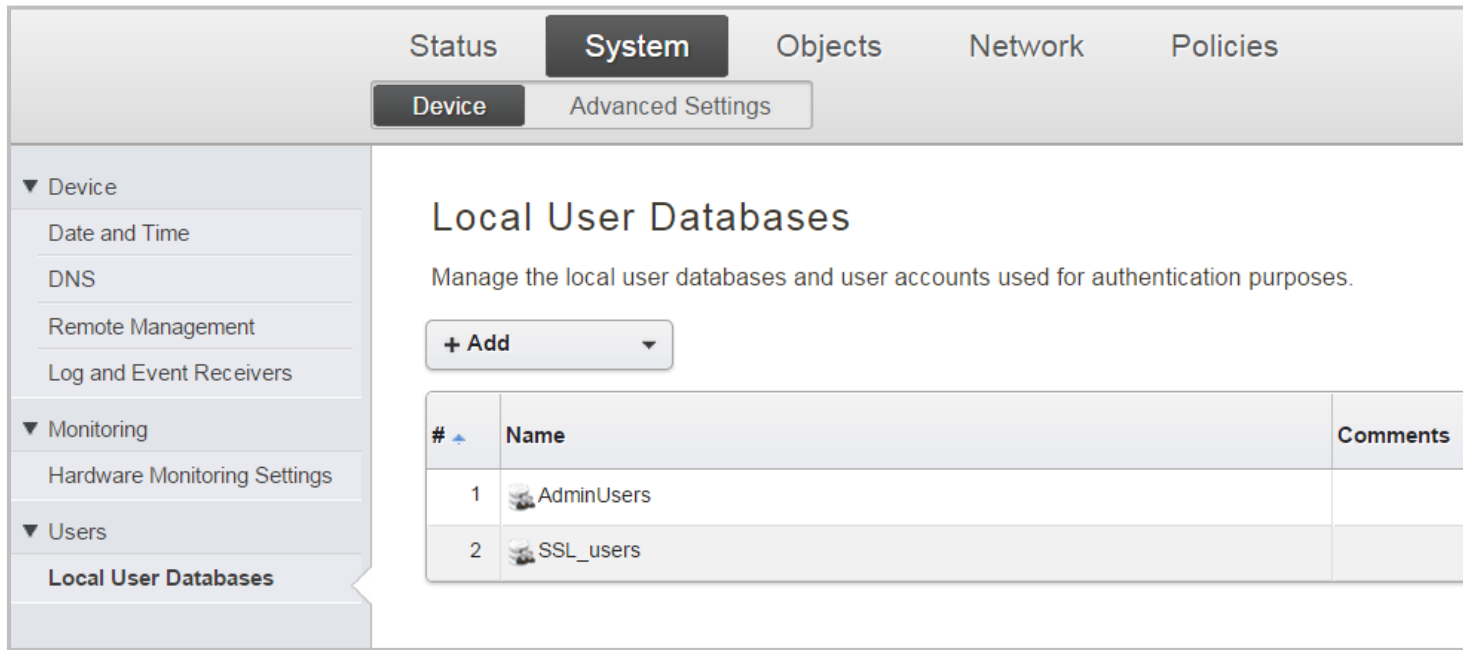
Step 3. Add a new object into the Address Book: "SSL IP Range". Specify the range of IP addresses which will be assigned to the clients connecting via SSL. These addresses should be from the IP subnet used on your LAN. Make sure this range does not conflict with the range used by the DHCP Server on your LAN.

The screenshot shows the "Objects" tab in the firewall's web interface. The "SSL_DHCP_Range" object is selected, and the "General" tab is active. The configuration details are as follows:

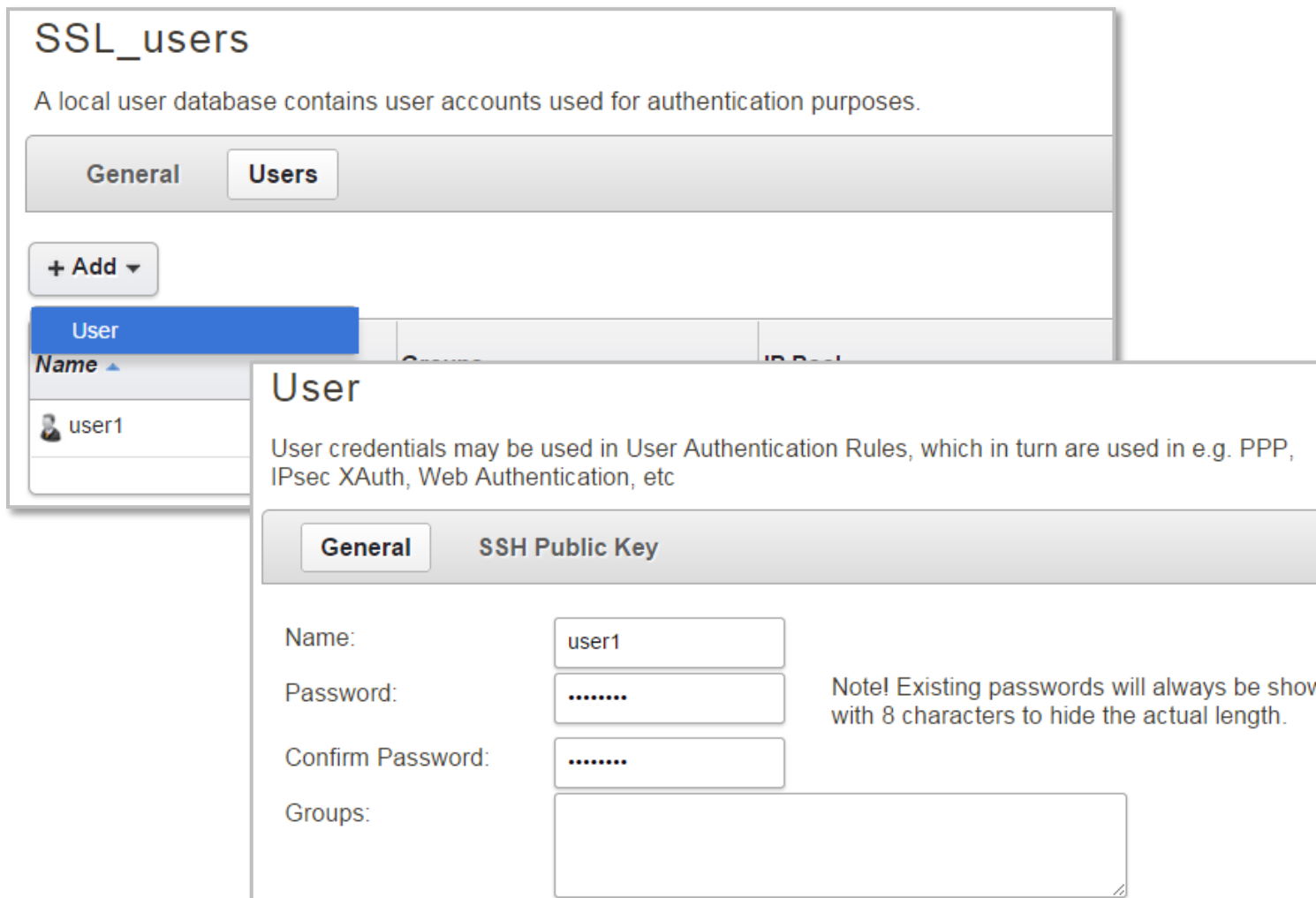
Field	Value	Notes
Name	SSL_DHCP_Range	
Address	192.168.8.50-192.168	IP address, e.g. "172.16.50.8", "192.168.7.0/24" or

Step 4. Go to System > Device > Local User Databases.

Add new Local User Database for the SSL users.



Open the newly created User Database and add your VPN users. Specify Username and Password for each remote user.



Step 5. Go to Network > SSL. Add a new SSL VPN Interface.

Inner IP Address – set as “LAN_IP”.

Outer Interface – “WAN” (or if WAN is set with PPPoE select the PPPoE interface).

Server Port – set as “443” (i.e. access via HTTPS).

Specify the IP address pool and DNS assignment for SSL users.

The screenshot displays the D-Link web interface for configuring an SSL VPN interface. The main navigation bar includes 'Status', 'System', 'Objects', 'Network', and 'Policies'. Under 'Network', there are sub-tabs for 'Interfaces and VPN', 'Routing', and 'Network Services'. The left sidebar shows a tree view with categories like 'Link Layer' (Ethernet, VLAN, PPPoE, ARP/Neighbor Discovery) and 'VPN and Tunnels' (IPsec, SSL, PPTP/L2TP Servers, L2TPv3 Servers). The 'SSL' option is selected.

The main content area is titled 'SSL' and contains a '+ Add' button and an 'Advanced Settings' button. Below these is a table for 'SSL VPN Interface' with columns for '#', 'Name', 'Inner IP', and 'Outer Interface'. A modal window titled 'SSL_Server' is open, showing configuration details for an SSL VPN interface. The modal has tabs for 'General', 'Virtual Routing', and 'Add Route'. The 'General' tab is active, showing the following fields:

- Name: SSL_Server
- Inner IP: lan_ip (highlighted with a red box)
- Outer Interface: wan1
- Server IP: wan1_ip (highlighted with a red box)
- Server Port: 443

Below these fields is a warning icon and text: "A corresponding User Authentication Rule must be created to handle a".

The 'Client IP Options' section includes:

- Dynamic Server Address: (empty field)
- IP Address Pool: SSL_DHCP_Ran (highlighted with a red box)
- DNS: Primary (DHCP_DNS1) and Secondary (DHCP_DNS2) (both highlighted with a red box)

Additional text on the right side of the modal provides context for some fields: "Local IP for the SSL VPN interface", "The physical interface that the S", "Listening IP for the SSL VPN int", and "The listening port for the SSL V".

Click on the **Add Route** tab and add "LAN" interface under Proxy ARP.

SSL_Server

An SSL VPN interface, together with the bundled client, creates an easy to use tunnel solution for roaming users.

General **Virtual Routing** **Add Route**

Proxy ARP

Interface to ARP publish the added route on.

Proxy ARP interfaces

Available	Selected
dmz wan1 WAN1_and_WAN2 wan2	lan

Always select ALL interfaces, including new ones.

Step 6. Go to Policies > User Authentication > User Authentication Rules. Add a new rule. Set Agent as “L2TP/PPTP/SSL”, Authentication as “Local”, Interface – “SSL-Server”.

The screenshot shows the configuration interface for a new User Authentication Rule named "SSL-Auth". The "General" tab is active, and a red box highlights the "Authentication agent", "Authentication Source", "Interface", "Originator IP", and "Terminator IP" fields. The values are: Authentication agent: L2TP/PPTP/SSL VPN, Authentication Source: Local, Interface: SSL_Server, Originator IP: all-nets, and Terminator IP: wan1_ip.

#	Name
1	SSL-Auth

SSL-Auth
The User Authentication Ruleset specifies from where users are allowed to authenticate to the system, and how.

General | Log Settings | Authentication Options | Accounting | Agent Options | Reporting

Name: SSL-Auth

Authentication agent: L2TP/PPTP/SSL VPN

Authentication Source: Local

Interface: SSL_Server

Originator IP: all-nets

Terminator IP: wan1_ip

Click on the **Authentication Options** tab. Make sure that under Local User DB you have your User Database selected.

The screenshot shows the "Authentication Options" tab for the "SSL-Auth" rule. The "Local User DB" field is highlighted with a red box and contains the value "SSL_users".

SSL-Auth
The User Authentication Ruleset specifies from where users are allowed to authenticate to the system, and how.

General | Log Settings | **Authentication Options** | Accounting | Agent Options | Reporting

RADIUS servers
LDAP servers

Available Selected

+ Include × Remove ^ v

RADIUS Method: Unencrypted password (PAP)

Local User DB: SSL_users

Step 7. Go to Policies > Main IP Rules. Create two IP Rules:

1. To allow SSL users to communicate with LAN (Allow rule).
2. To allow SSL users to access the Internet through the firewall (NAT rule).

The image shows two screenshots of IP rule configuration pages. The first is for a rule named 'SSL_in' and the second is for 'SSL_out'. Both pages have tabs for 'General', 'Log Settings', 'NAT', and 'SAT'. The 'General' tab is selected in both. In the 'SSL_in' rule, the 'Action' is set to 'Allow' and the 'Address Filter' has 'Source' as 'SSL_Server' and 'Destination' as 'lan'. In the 'SSL_out' rule, the 'Action' is set to 'NAT' and the 'Address Filter' has 'Source' as 'SSL_Server' and 'Destination' as 'wan1'. Red boxes highlight the 'Action' dropdown and the 'Address Filter' section in both rules.

SSL_in

An IP rule specifies what action to perform on network traffic

General Log Settings NAT SAT

Name: SSL_in

Action: Allow

Service: all_services

Schedule: (None)

Address Filter

Specify source interface and source network, together with

Interface	Network
Source: SSL_Server	SSL_DHCP_Ran
Destination: lan	lanet

SSL_out

An IP rule specifies what action to perform on network traffic

General Log Settings NAT SAT

Name: SSL_out

Action: NAT

Service: all_services

Schedule: (None)

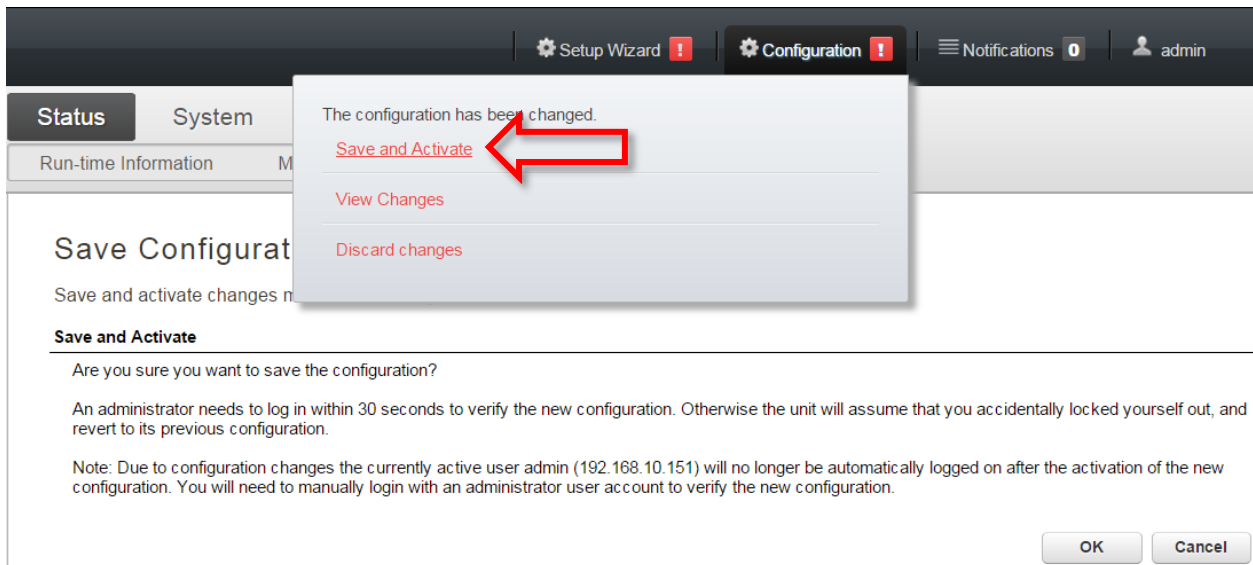
Address Filter

Specify source interface and source network, together with

Interface	Network
Source: SSL_Server	all-nets
Destination: wan1	all-nets

Step 8. After the configuration is done, click “Configuration” in main bar and select “Save and Activate”. Then click OK to confirm. Wait for 15 sec. You will be automatically redirected to the firewall’s LAN IP address.

NOTE: If you do not re-login into the firewall within 30 sec, the configuration is reverted to its previous state. The validation timeout can be adjusted under System > Remote Management > Advanced Settings.



To connect via SSL VPN a Remote User needs to open a Web Browser and type in the firewall’s WAN address or URL (https://myfirewall.company.com).

Login using SSL username/password.

Download thin SSL client and connect via SSL.

