

2012

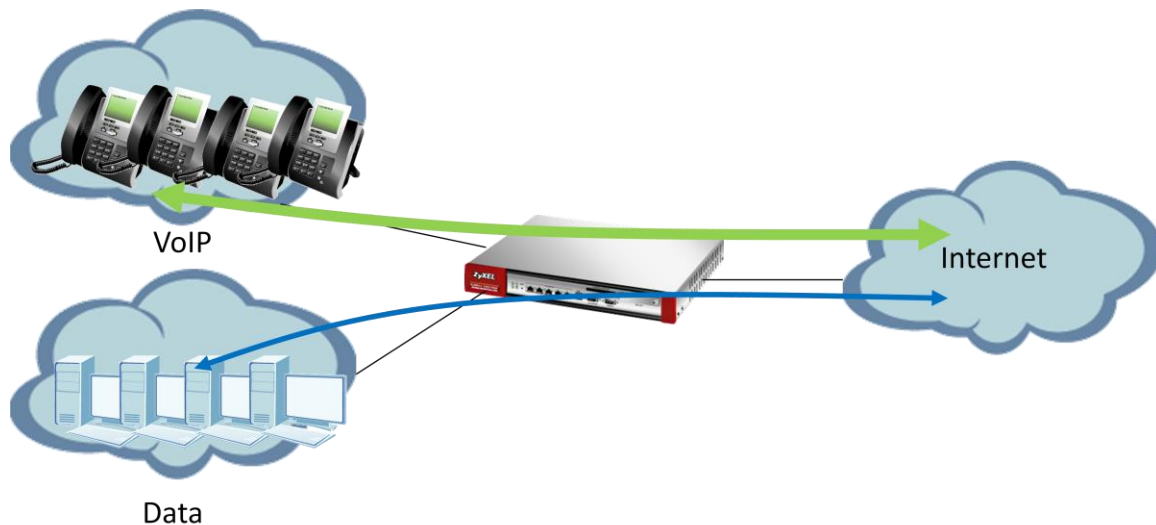
ZyWALL USG ZLD 3.0 Support Notes



Scenario 1 - Reserving Highest Bandwidth Management Priority for VoIP Traffic

1.1 Application scenario

In an enterprise network, there are various types of traffic. But most of the company's Internet bandwidth is limited. All traffic will contend for it and may result in some important traffic, for example, VoIP traffic getting slow or even starved. Therefore, intelligent bandwidth management for improved productivity becomes a matter of high concern for network administrators. A ZyWALL USG provides Bandwidth Management (BWM) function to effectively manage bandwidth according to different flexible criteria. VoIP traffic is quite sensitive to delay and jitter. Therefore, in an enterprise environment, VoIP traffic should usually be awarded the highest priority over all other types of traffic.



Network conditions:

USG:

Data LAN: 192.168.1.0/24

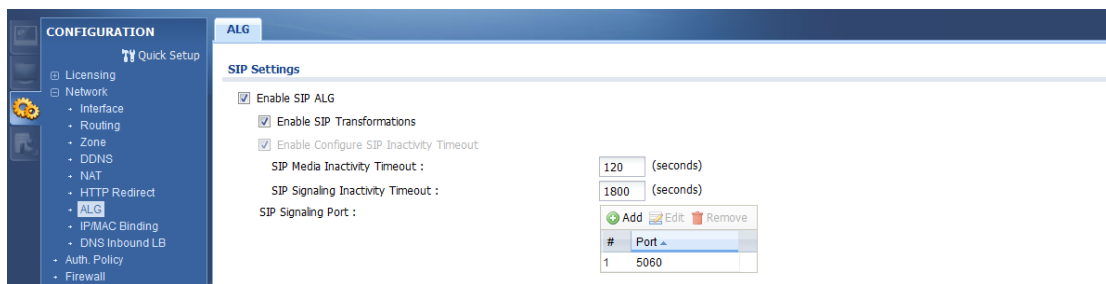
VoIP LAN: 192.168.2.0/24

Goals to achieve:

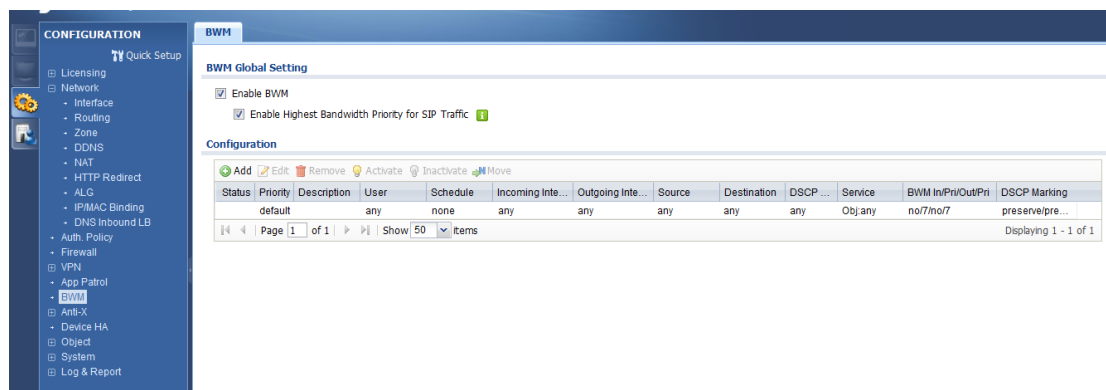
- 1) The priority of VoIP traffic is the highest and without any bandwidth restriction.
- 2) Restrict FTP download/upload bandwidth to 1000/500 kbps and set priority of FTP traffic to 4 for all users.

USG configuration:

Step 1: **Configuration > ALG > check “Enable SIP ALG” function and “Enable SIP transformations”.**



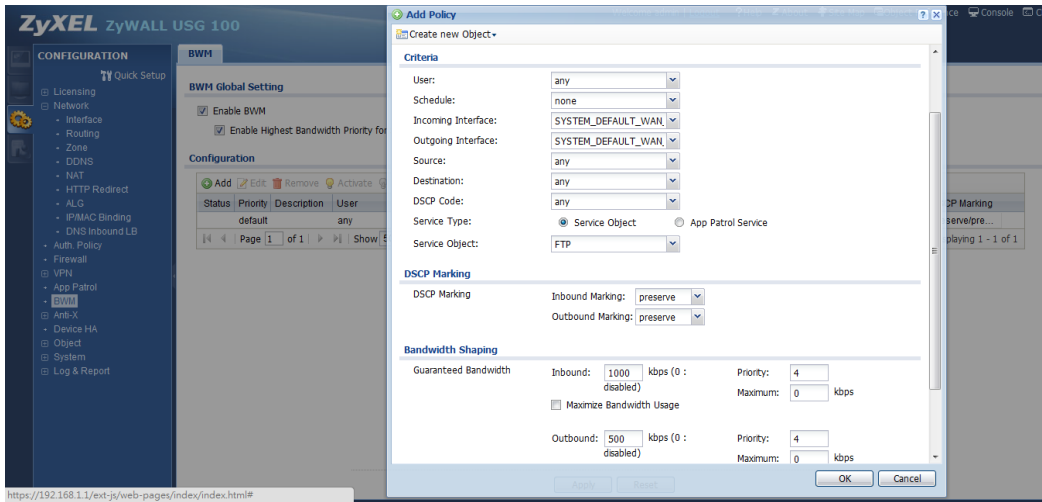
Step 2: **Configuration > BWM > check “Enable BWM” and “Enable Highest Bandwidth priority for SIP Traffic”.**



Step 3: **Configuration > BWM > Select the “Add”**

- (1) Select the “WAN trunk interface” in **incoming** and **outgoing** interface
- (2) And service object select the “FTP”.

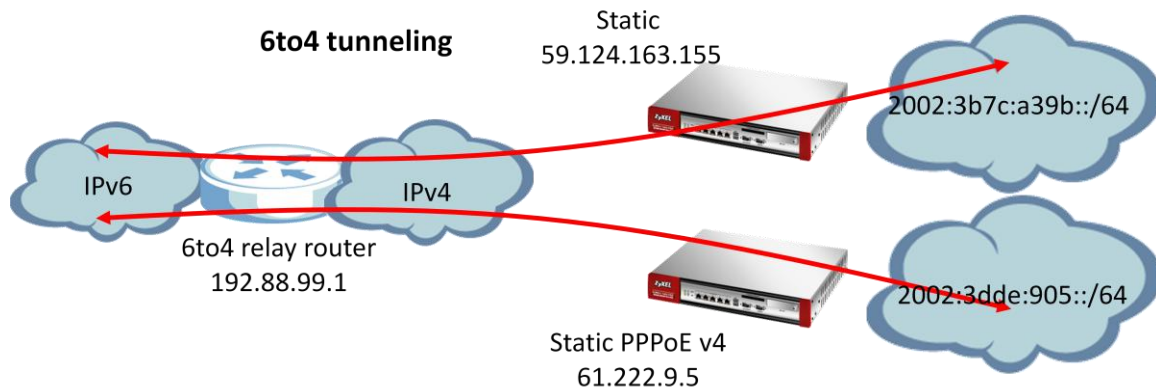
(3) Limit the **inbound** traffic to 1000Kbps and **Outbound** to 500Kbps and set all of the - priority levels to **4**.



Scenario 2 - Assign IPv6 to your LAN to access remote IPv6 network

2.1 Application scenario

Nowadays, more and more Internet service providers provide IPv6 environment. With IPv6 feature enabled on ZyWALL USG, it can assign an IPv6 address to clients under it and pass IPv6 traffic through IPv4 environment to access a remote IPv6 network.



2.2 6to4 IP translation introduction

Network conditions:

USG:

WAN1: 61.222.9.5(Static PPPoE v4)

Or

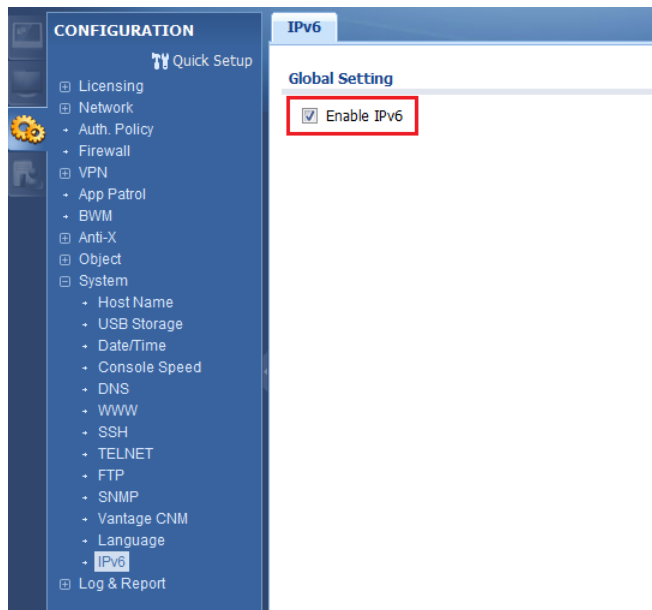
WAN1:59.124.163.155(Static)

Goal to achieve:

A ZyWALL USG will assign IPv6 IP addresses to the clients which are behind it, and the clients can access a remote IPv6 network by using the ZyWALL USG 6to4 tunnel.

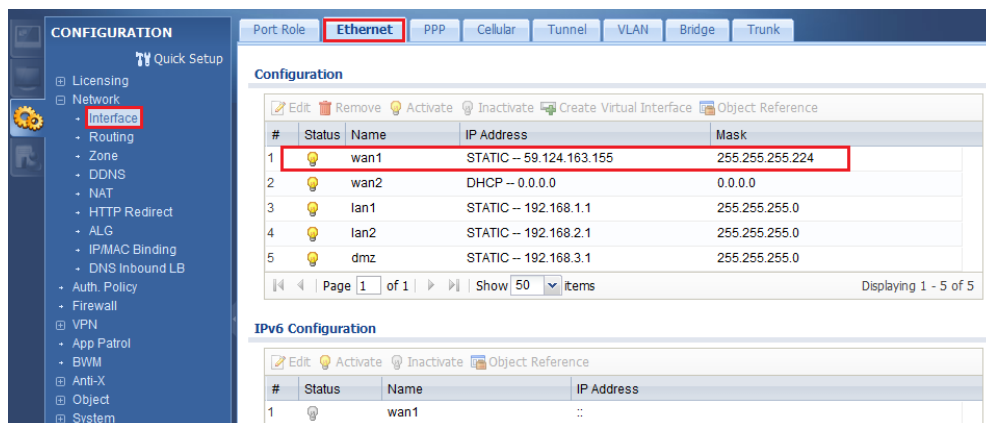
USG configuration

Step 1: **Configuration > System > IPv6 > Click Enable IPv6**



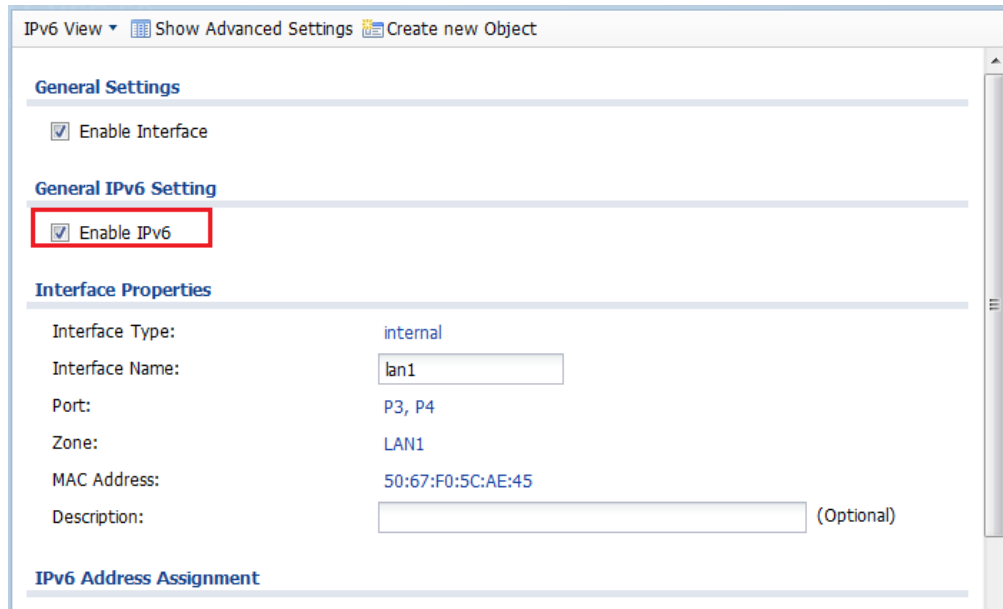
Step 2: Setting the static IP on WAN1

(1) **Configuration > Interface > Ethernet > Double Click WAN1 interface and configure with static IP address 59.124.163.155.**

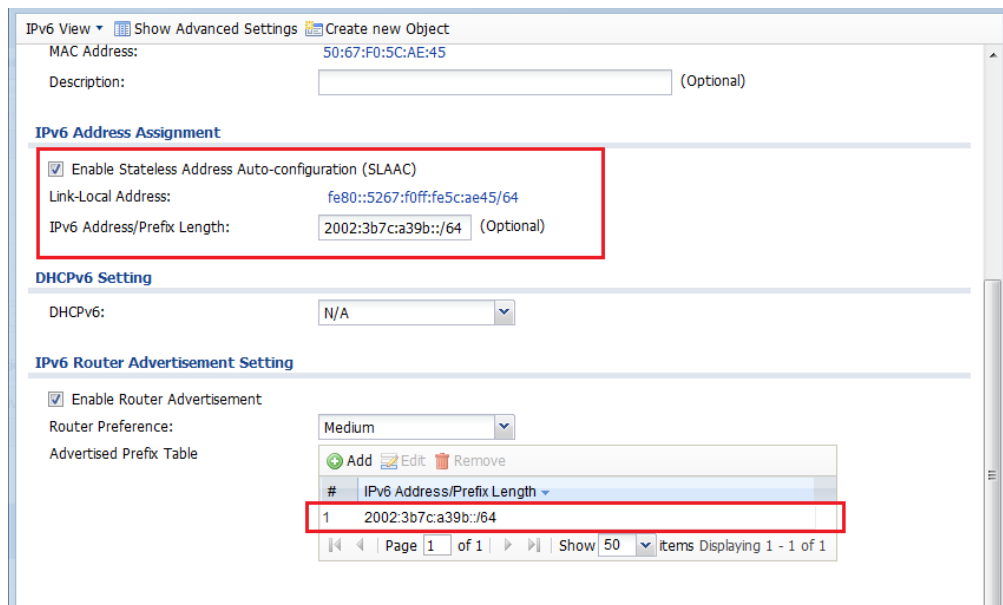


Step 3: Setting IPv6 IP address on LAN1

- (1) **Configuration > Interface > Ethernet** > double click **LAN1** interface in **IPv6 configuration**.

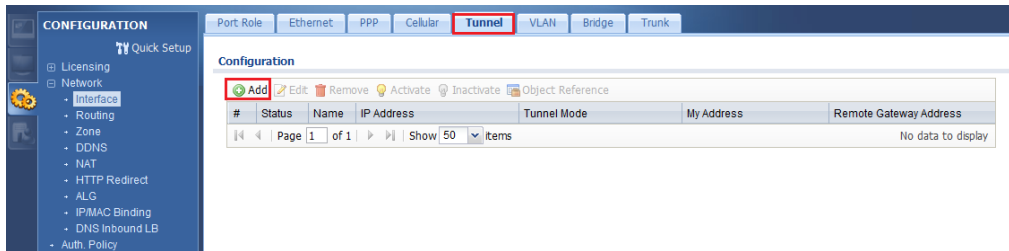


- (2) Convert WAN1 IP address to hexadecimal
Check **Enable Stateless Address Auto-configuration(SLAAC)** box and enter **2002:3b7c:a39b::/64** in the prefix table.
- (3) Check **IPv6 Router Advertisement Setting** box and add the prefix in the **Advertised Prefix Table**.



Step 4: Enable 6 to 4 tunnel.

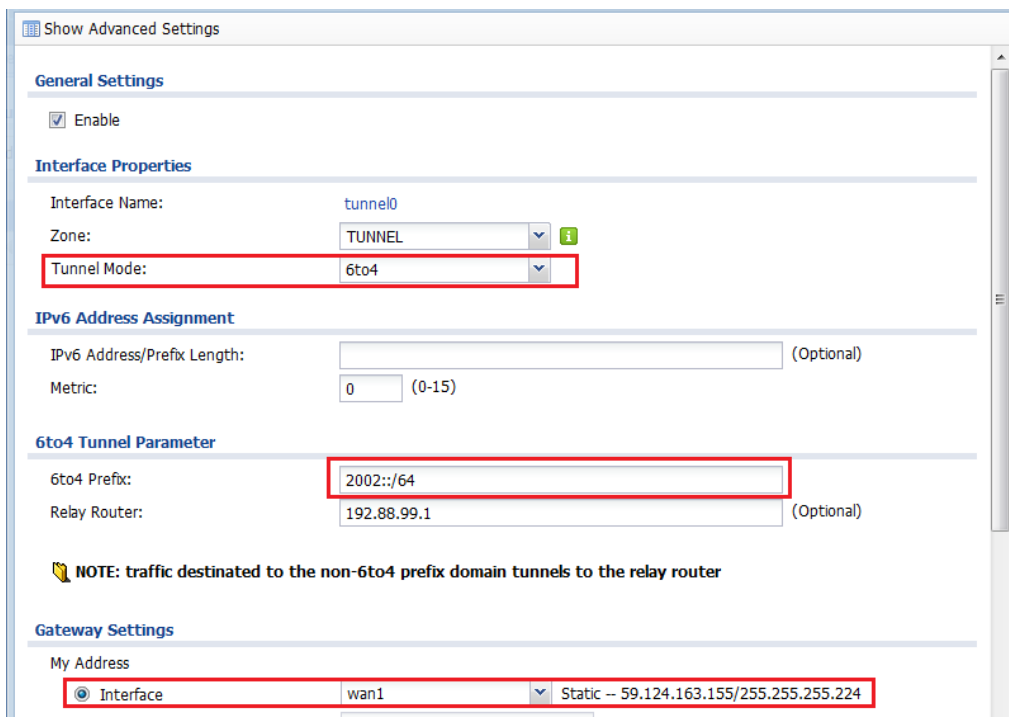
(1) **Configuration > Interface > Tunnel > Click Add** button



(2) Select the **6to4** in that **Tunnel Mode**

(3) Check the **Prefix** in the **6tp4 tunnel Parameter**

(4) Select the **WAN1** interface as the gateway in the **Gateway Setting**

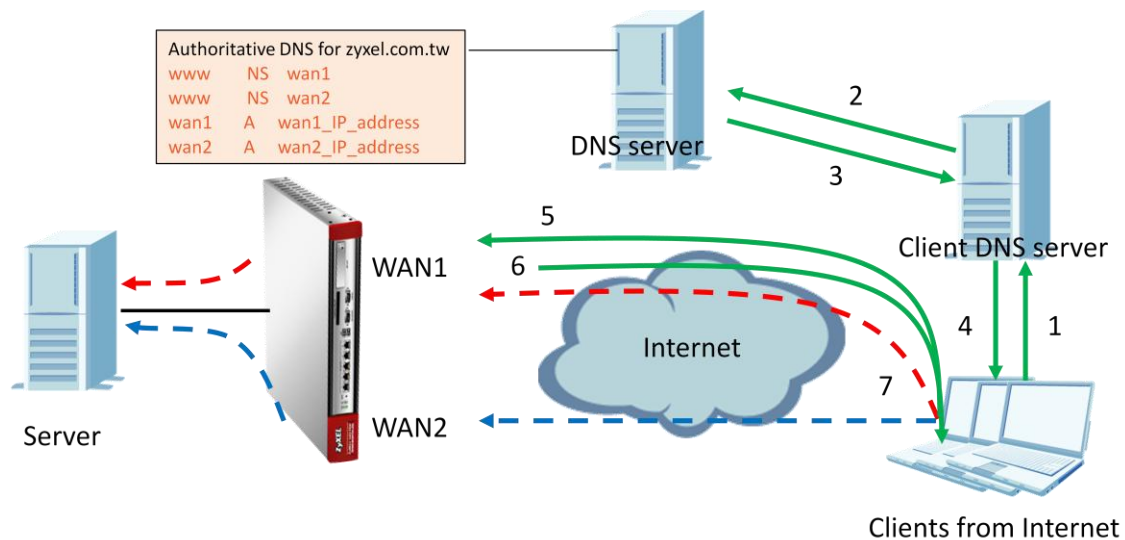


After these configuration steps, connect your computer to the device and check that your computer received an IPv6 IP address from tunnel.

Scenario 3 – DNS Inbound Load Balance

3.1 Application scenario

As an enterprise network gateway, the ZyWALL USG often has more than one WAN connection to share the network traffic. With DNS inbound load balance feature, the ZyWALL USG can reply with its other WAN IP to client according to network administrator's demand. Therefore, clients can visit the server behind ZyWALL USG smoothly via different connections.



1. Clients send DNS query for www.zyxel.com.tw to the client DNS server.
2. The client DNS server asks the query to DNS server.
3. DNS server reply to client DNS server to ask WAN1 IP for www.zyxel.com
4. Client DNS server reply to clients to ask WAN1 IP for www.zyel.com
5. Clients ask www.zyxel.com.tw to WAN1 IP of USG.
6. USG replies with WAN1 or WAN2 IP based on different balancing algorithm.
7. Clients access web page to WAN1 or WAN2.

Network condition:

USG:

- WAN1 IP: 59.124.163.150
- WAN2 IP: 59.124.163.135
- WAN1 downstream bandwidth: 50M
- WAN2 downstream bandwidth: 10M

Global DNS server:

- Leave DNS forward record for zyxel.com.tw to WAN1

Web Server behind USG:

- IP: 192.168.1.33

Goals to achieve:

To balance traffic loading from Internet to WAN interfaces by using DNS inbound load balancing feature based on WRR algorithm.

Step 1: Set up the Authoritative DNS for zyxel.com.tw on DNS Global Server.

- a. Set up the zone file for entry
 - (a) www.zyxel.com.tw NS WAN1
 - (b) www.zyxel.com.tw NS WAN2
- b. Set up the IP address for wan1 and wan2
 - (a) WAN1 A 59.124.163.150
 - (b) WAN2 A 59.124.163.135

Step 2: Go to **Configuration -> Network -> Interface -> Ethernet**. Configure WAN IP address.

Edit Ethernet [?] [X]

Show Advanced Settings

General Settings

Enable Interface

Interface Properties

Interface Type: external [i]

Interface Name: ge3

Port: P3

Zone: WAN [i]

MAC Address: 00:19:CB:11:5C:3C

Description: (Optional)

IP Address Assignment

Get Automatically 0.0.0.0

Use Fixed IP Address

IP Address: 59.124.163.150

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.224

Gateway: 59.124.163.129 (Optional)

Metric: 0 (0-15)

OK Cancel

Edit Ethernet [?] [X]

Show Advanced Settings

General Settings

Enable Interface

Interface Properties

Interface Type: external [i]

Interface Name: ge4

Port: P4

Zone: WAN [i]

MAC Address: 00:19:CB:11:5C:3D

Description: (Optional)

IP Address Assignment

Get Automatically

Use Fixed IP Address

IP Address: 59.124.163.135

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.224

Gateway: 59.124.163.129 (Optional)

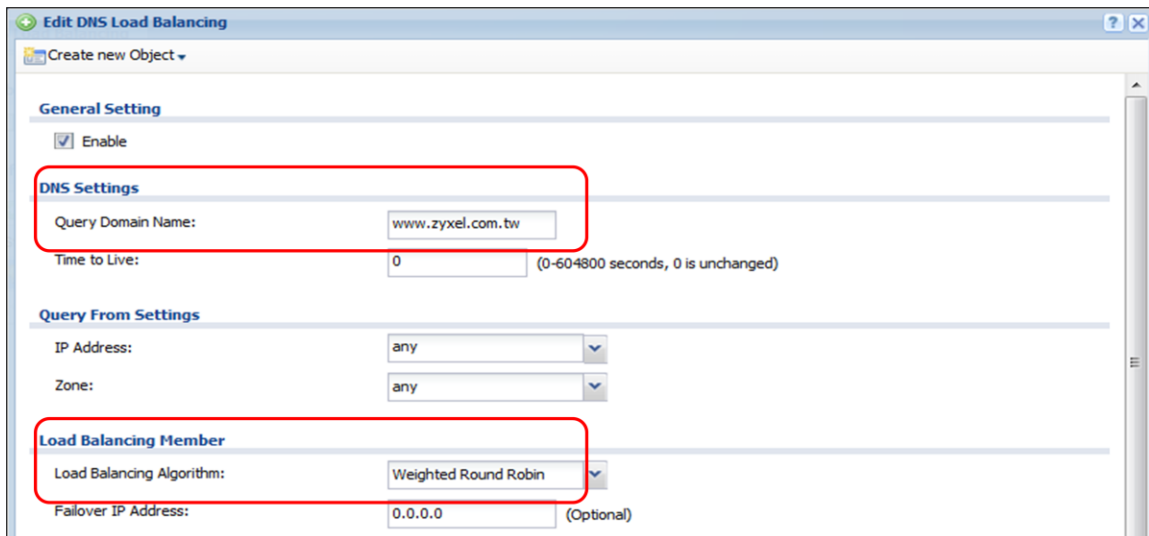
Metric: 0 (0-15)

Interface Parameters

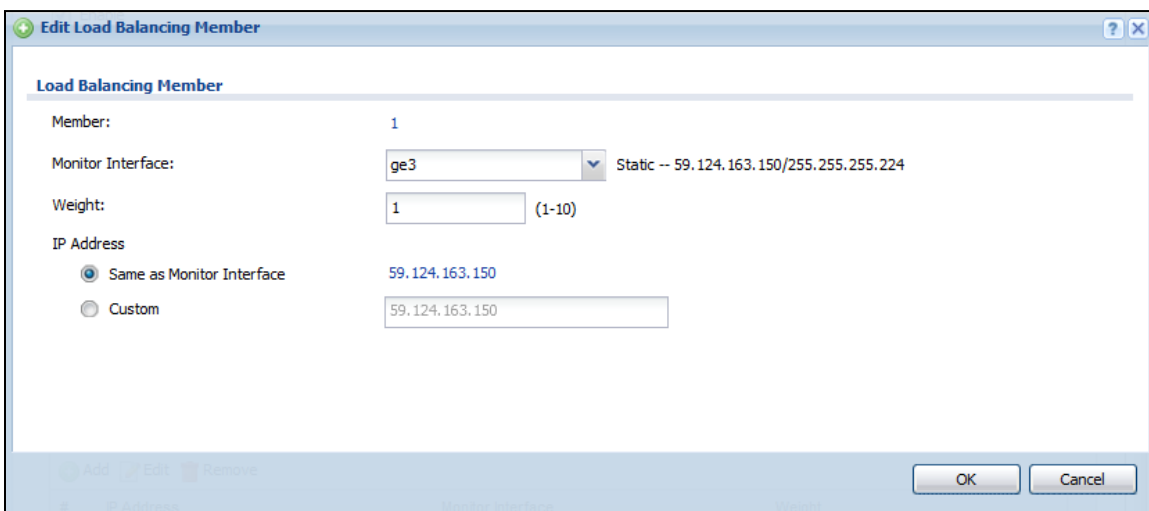
OK Cancel

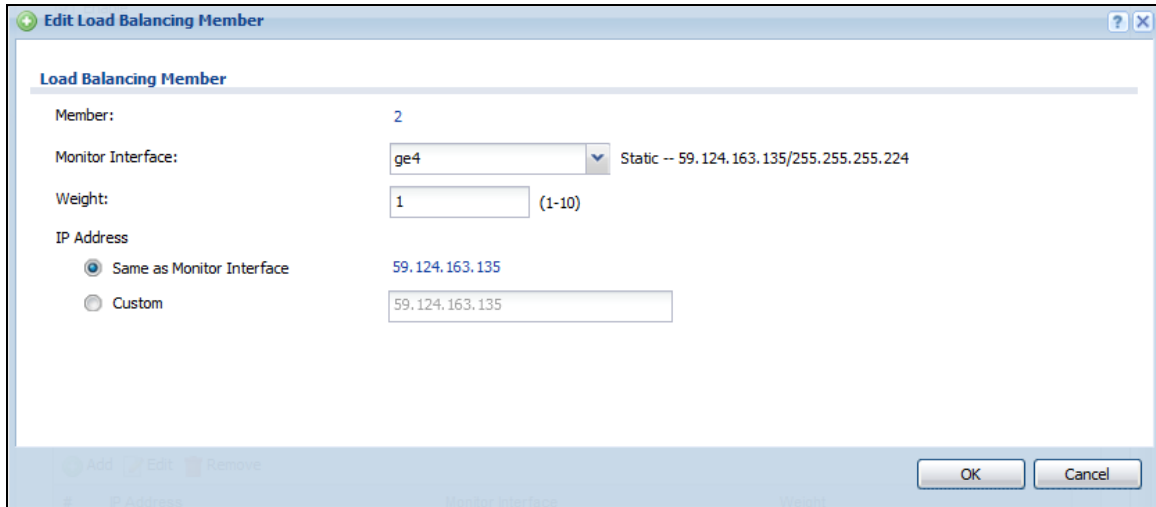
Step 3. Go to Configuration -> Network -> DNS Inbound LB, and add DNS Load Balancing

- a. Edit the Query Domain Name that is needed, and choose the Load Balancing Algorithm “Weighted Round Robin”.

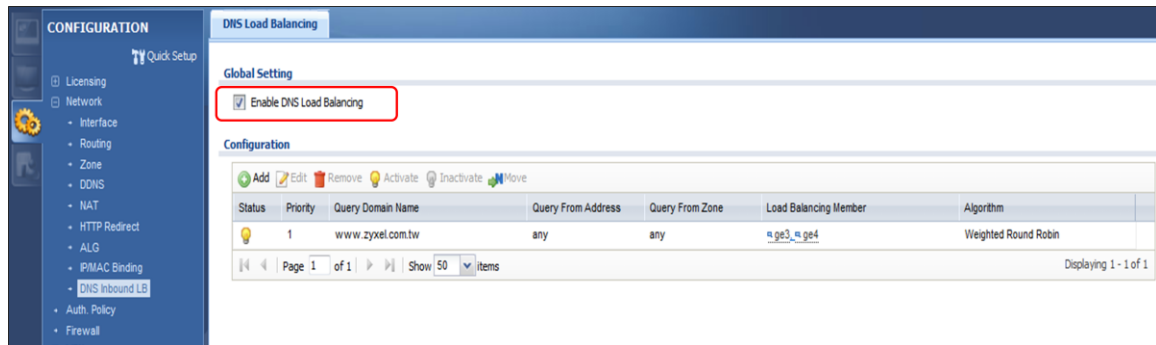


- b. Add load DNS Load Balancing member





c. Enable DNS Load Balancing.



Step 4. Go to Configuration -> Network -> NAT. Configure the Virtual Server to forward the traffic from WAN to DNS Server.

a. Add a NAT rule for WAN1.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit NAT' configuration window for a rule named 'NAT_WAN1'. The window is divided into three main sections: General Settings, Port Mapping Type, and Mapping Rule. In the General Settings section, the 'Enable Rule' checkbox is checked, and the 'Rule Name' is 'NAT_WAN1'. The Port Mapping Type section shows 'Virtual Server' selected. The Mapping Rule section is configured with 'wan1' as the incoming interface, 'User Defined' for both original and mapped IP addresses, and 'Port' as the mapping type. The original IP is 59.124.163.150 and the mapped IP is 192.168.1.33. Both original and mapped ports are set to 80. The protocol type is 'any'. Buttons for 'Apply', 'Reset', 'OK', and 'Cancel' are visible at the bottom.

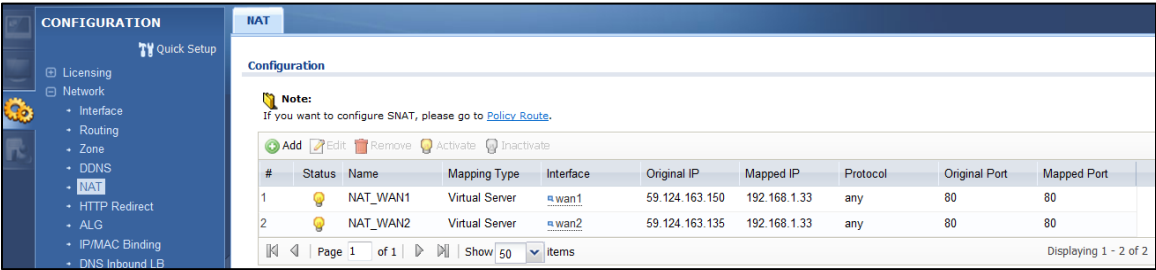
Section	Field	Value
General Settings	Enable Rule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Rule Name	NAT_WAN1
Port Mapping Type	Classification	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Virtual Server
		<input type="radio"/> 1:1 NAT
		<input type="radio"/> Many 1:1 NAT
Mapping Rule	Incoming Interface	wan1
	Original IP	User Defined
	User-Defined Original IP	59.124.163.150 (IP Address)
	Mapped IP	User Defined
	User-Defined Mapped IP	192.168.1.33 (IP Address)
	Port Mapping Type	Port
	Protocol Type	any
	Original Port	80
	Mapped Port	80
	Buttons	

b. Add a NAT rule for WAN2.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit NAT' configuration window for a rule named 'NAT_WAN2'. The configuration is identical to the first screenshot, but the incoming interface is set to 'wan2' and the user-defined original IP is 59.124.163.135. The 'Enable Rule' checkbox is checked, and the rule name is 'NAT_WAN2'. The port mapping type is 'Virtual Server', and the mapping rule is 'Port' mapping. The original IP is 59.124.163.135 and the mapped IP is 192.168.1.33. Both original and mapped ports are set to 80. The protocol type is 'any'. Buttons for 'Apply', 'Reset', 'OK', and 'Cancel' are visible at the bottom.

Section	Field	Value
General Settings	Enable Rule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Rule Name	NAT_WAN2
Port Mapping Type	Classification	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Virtual Server
		<input type="radio"/> 1:1 NAT
		<input type="radio"/> Many 1:1 NAT
Mapping Rule	Incoming Interface	wan2
	Original IP	User Defined
	User-Defined Original IP	59.124.163.135 (IP Address)
	Mapped IP	User Defined
	User-Defined Mapped IP	192.168.1.33 (IP Address)
	Port Mapping Type	Port
	Protocol Type	any
	Original Port	80
	Mapped Port	80
	Buttons	

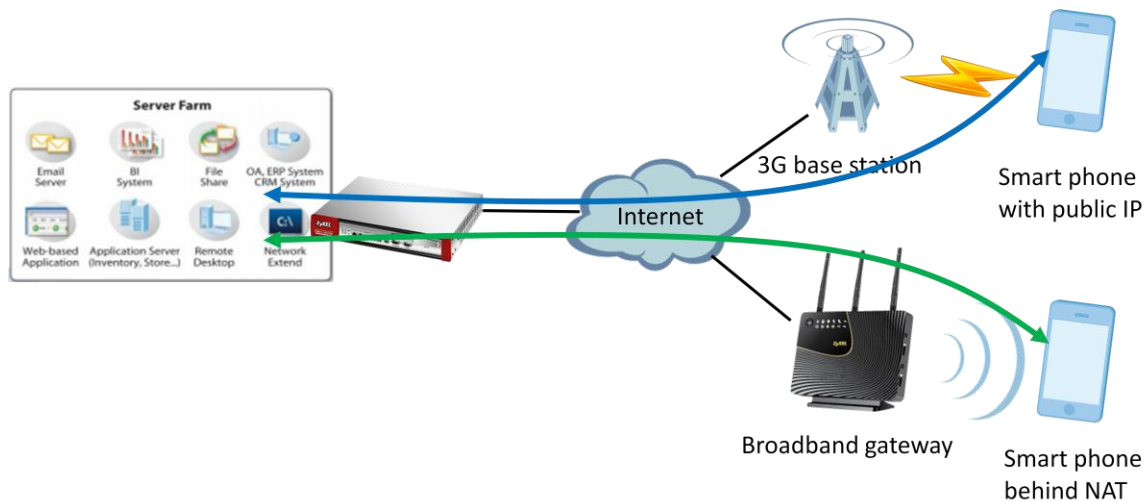
c. Make sure all NAT rules have been added.



Scenario 4 – Dialing up L2TP VPN connection to USG by using iOS/Android mobile device

4.1 Application scenario

Smart phones become increasingly popular with consumers. Though it brings us much more convenience, but also brings security concerns. A ZyWALL USG is compatible with iOS/Android mobile devices to establish L2TP VPN connection, provide secure and private mobile data transferring no matter if your mobile devices is behind NAT. In the following diagram, outside employees who need to visit an internal website in Intranet, can just dial up an L2TP VPN to ZyWALL USG and access the needed internal resource.



4.2 Configuration Guide

Network conditions:

USG:

- WAN1 IP: 59.124.163.155
- Local subnet: 192.168.1.0/24
- L2TP pool:192.168.100.0/24
- Intranet website: http://info.zyxel.com

iOS/Android mobile device:

- IP: 118.169.105.67(3G mobile network)
- IP: 192.168.1.33(Behind NAT device)

IPSec VPN conditions:

Phase 1:

- Authentication: 12345678
- Local/Peer IP: WAN1/0.0.0.0
- Negotiation: Main mode
- Encryption algorithm: 3DES/3DES/DES
- Authentication algorithm:
SHA1/MD5/SHA1
- Key group: DH1

Phase 2:

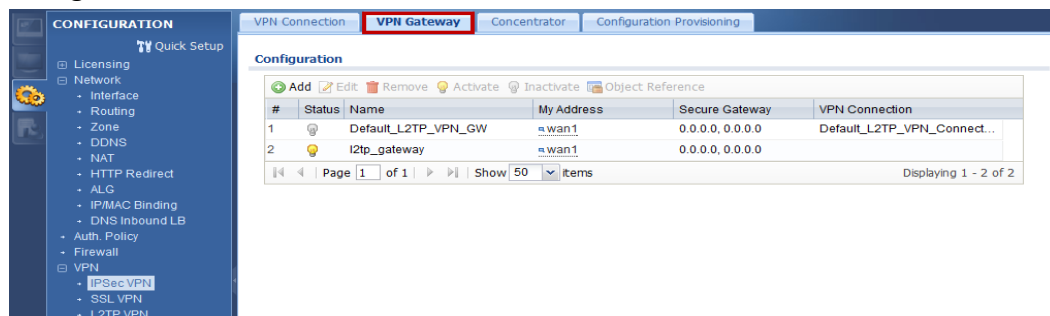
- Encapsulation Mode: Transport mode
- Active protocol: ESP
- Encryption algorithm: 3DES/3DES/DES
- Authentication algorithm:
SHA1/MD5/SHA1
- Perfect Forward Secrecy: none

Goals to achieve:

Build up an L2TP over IPSec VPN tunnel for mobile users to access Intranet website.

USG configuration

Step 1: Click **Configuration > VPN > IPSec VPN > VPN Gateway** to visit VPN gateway configuration screen



Step 2: Click the “Add” button to add a VPN gateway rule.

Step 3: Fill in the needed VPN gateway configuration.

+ Add VPN Gateway

Hide Advanced Settings

General Settings

Enable
 VPN Gateway Name:

Gateway Settings

My Address

Interface Static -- 59.124.163.155/255.255.255.224

Domain Name / IP

Peer Gateway Address

Static Address Primary Secondary

Fall back to Primary Peer Gateway when possible

Fall Back Check Interval: (60-86400 seconds)

Dynamic Address

Authentication

Pre-Shared Key

Certificate (See [My Certificates](#))

Local ID Type:

Content:

Peer ID Type:

Content:

Phase 1 Settings

SA Life Time: (180 - 3000000 Seconds)

Negotiation Mode:

Proposal

#	Encryption	Authentication
1	3DES	SHA1
2	3DES	MD5
3	DES	SHA1

Key Group:

NAT Traversal

Dead Peer Detection (DPD)

Extended Authentication

Enable Extended Authentication

Server Mode

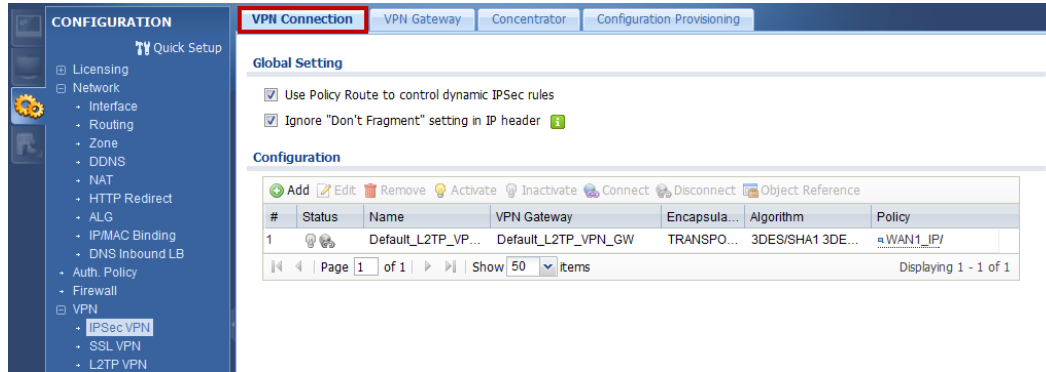
Client Mode

User Name :

Password:

Retype to Confirm:

Step 4: Click **Configuration > VPN > IPSec VPN > VPN Connection** to visit the configuration screen to set phase 2 rule



Step 5: Click the “Add” button to add a VPN connection rule.

Step 6: Fill in the needed VPN connection configuration.

Add VPN Connection

Hide Advanced Settings

General Settings

Enable
 Connection Name:

Nailed-Up
 Enable Replay Detection
 Enable NetBIOS broadcast over IPsec

MSS Adjustment
 Custom Size (200 - 1460 Bytes)
 Auto

VPN Gateway

Application Scenario
 Site-to-site
 Site-to-site with Dynamic Peer
 Remote Access (Server Role)
 Remote Access (Client Role)

VPN Gateway: wan1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

Manual Key
 Manual Key
 My Address:
 Secure Gateway Address:
 SPI: (256 - 4095)
 Encapsulation Mode:
 Authentication Algorithm:
 Encryption Key:
 Authentication Key:

Policy

Local policy: INTERFACE IP, 59.124.163.155

Phase 2 Setting

SA Life Time: (180 - 3000000 Seconds)
 Active Protocol:
 Encapsulation:

Proposal

#	Encryption	Authentication
1	3DES	SHA1
2	3DES	MD5
3	DES	SHA1

Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS):

Related Settings

Zone:

Connectivity Check

Enable Connectivity Check
 Check Method:
 Check Period: (5-30 Seconds)
 Check Timeout: (1-10 Seconds)
 Check Fail Tolerance: (1-10)
 Check This Address
 Check the First and Last IP Address in the Remote Policy
 Log

Inbound/Outbound traffic NAT

Outbound Traffic
 Source NAT
 Source:
 Destination:
 SNAT:

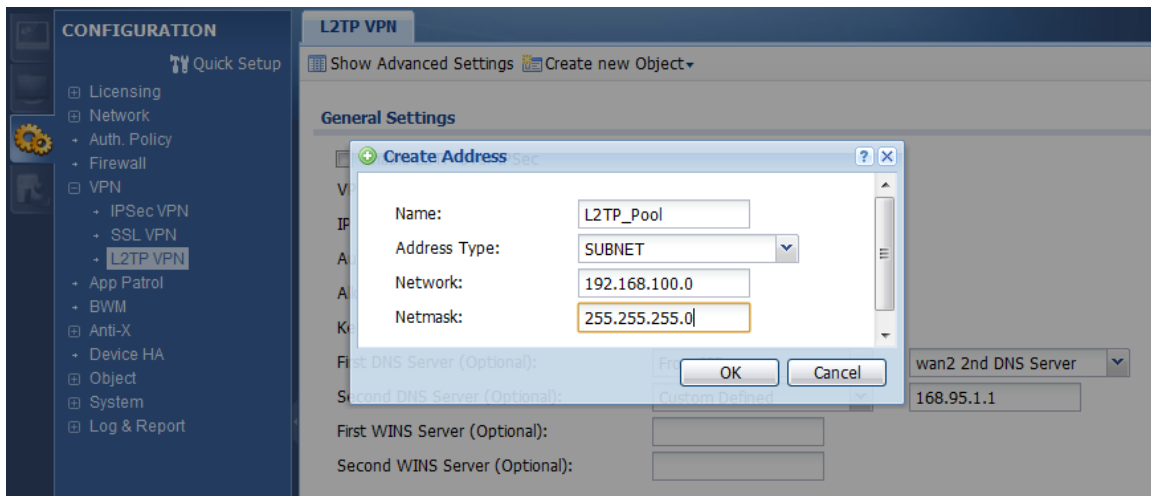
Inbound Traffic
 Source NAT
 Source:

#	Original IP	Mapped IP	Protocol	Original Port St...	Original Port End	Mapped Port S...	Mapped Port End
No data to display							

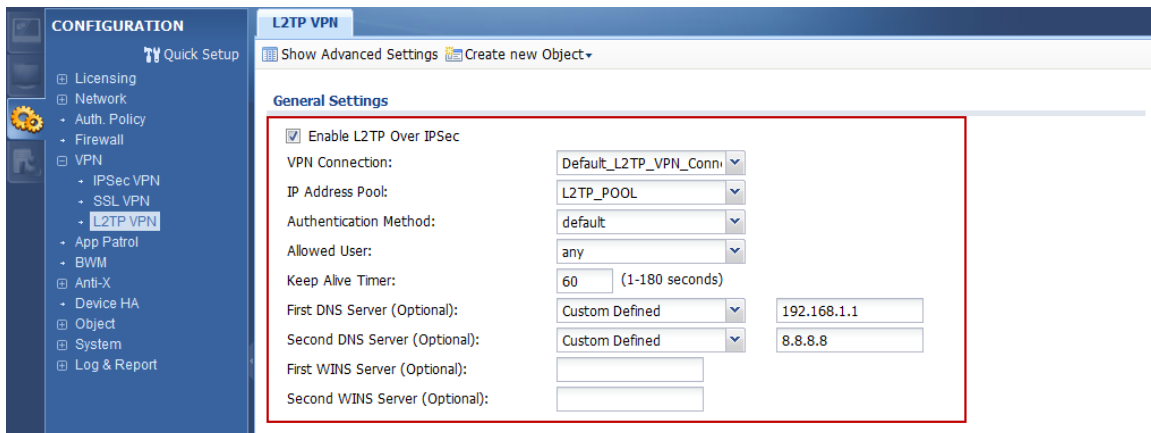
Page 1 of 1 | Show 50 items

Step 7: Click **Configuration > VPN > L2TP VPN** to visit L2TP VPN configuration screen

Step 8: Create a address object for L2TP users

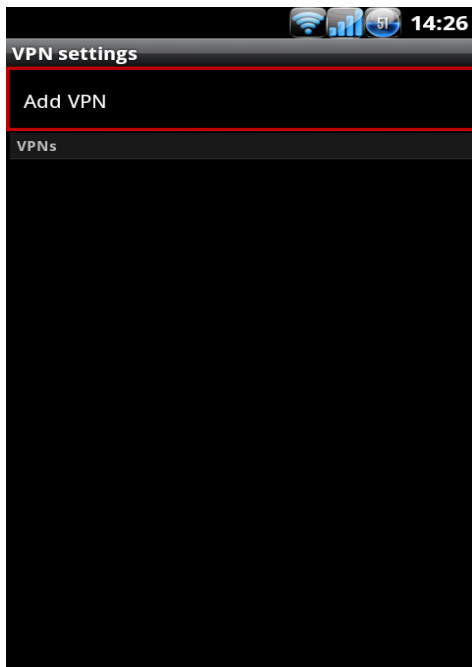


Step 9: Fill in the needed L2TP VPN connection configuration.

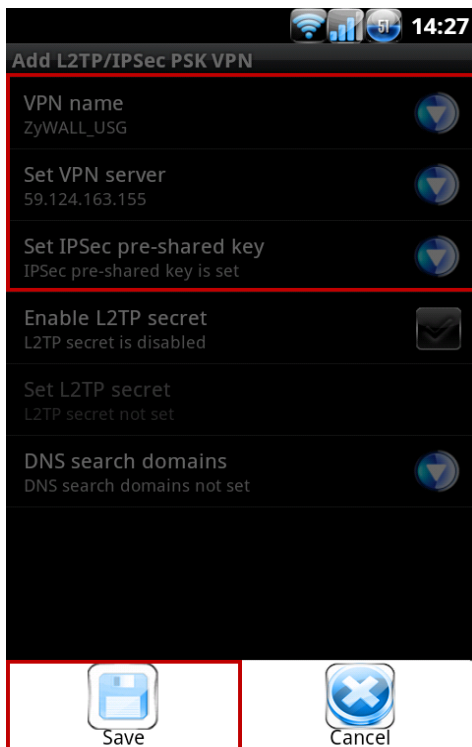


Android mobile client configuration

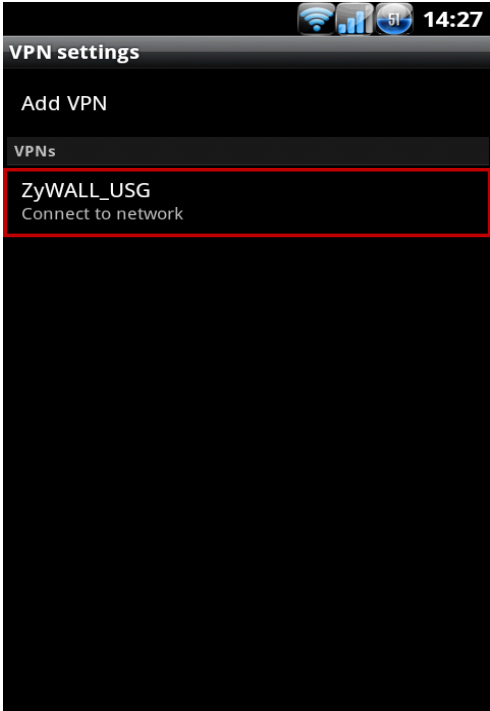
Step 1: **Settings > Wireless & networks > VPN settings > Add VPN**



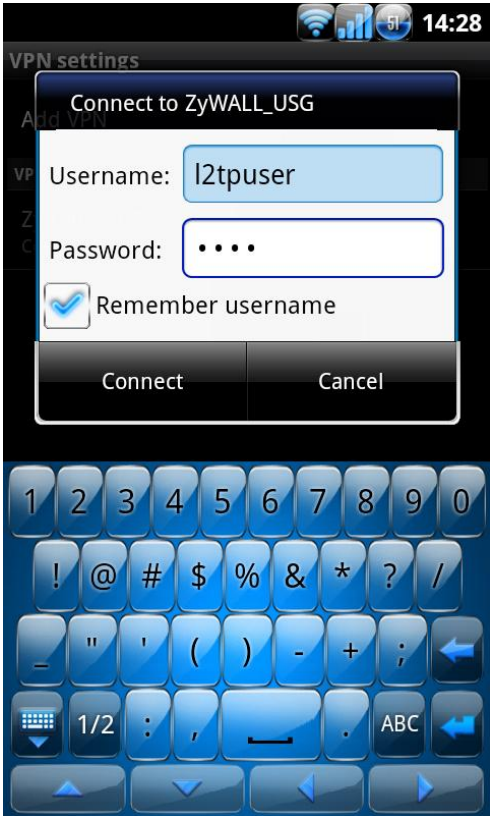
Step 2: Click **Add L2TP/IPSec VPN**, insert needed L2TP VPN settings and save



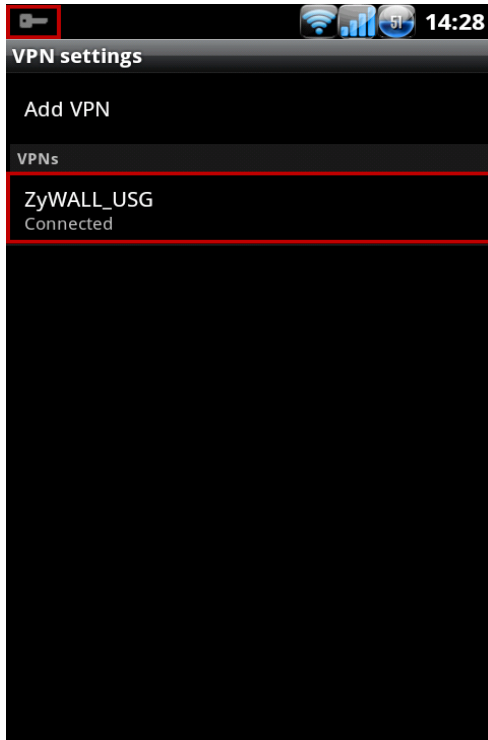
Step 3: Connect to the L2TP VPN



Step 4: Insert L2TP password



Step 5: Device will show connected when dial up is successful.

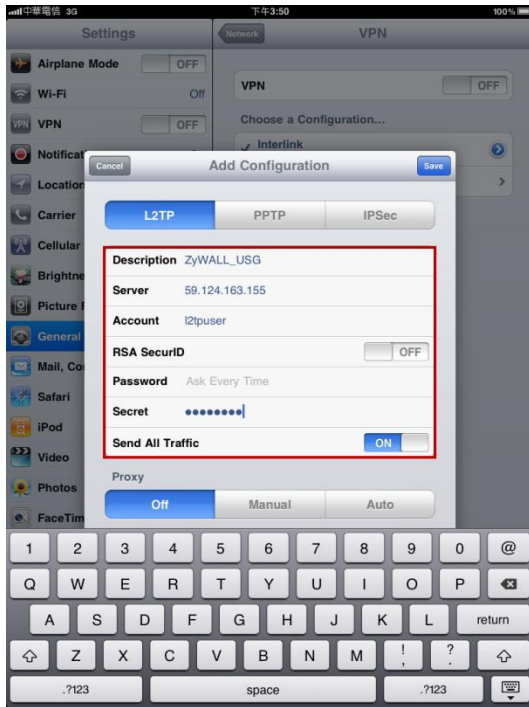


Step 6: Visit Intranet web page



iOS mobile client configuration

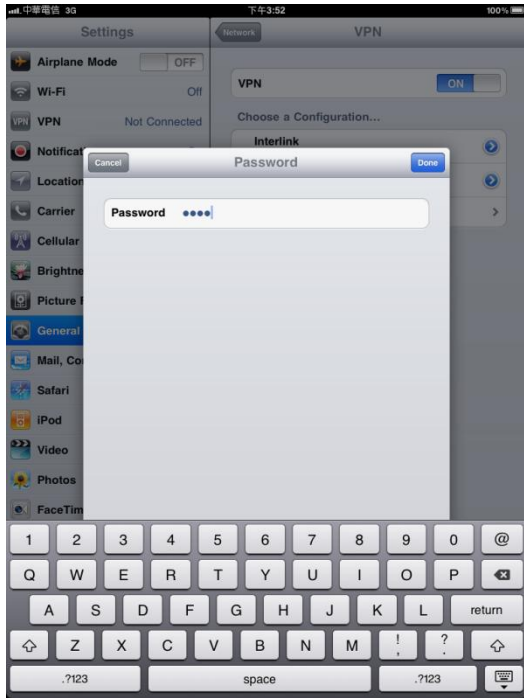
Step 1: **Settings > General > Network > VPN > Add configuration** and insert needed L2TP VPN settings



Step 2: Choose the VPN and turn on



Step 3: Insert L2TP password.

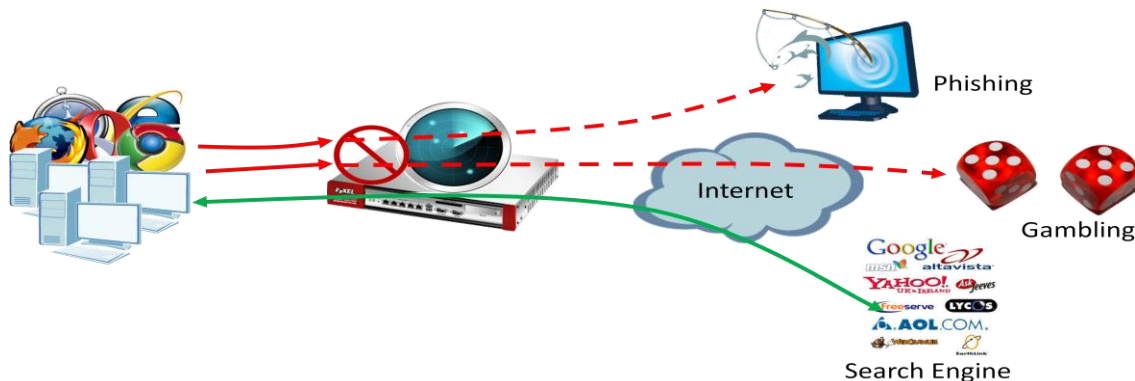


Step 4: Visit an Intranet web page.



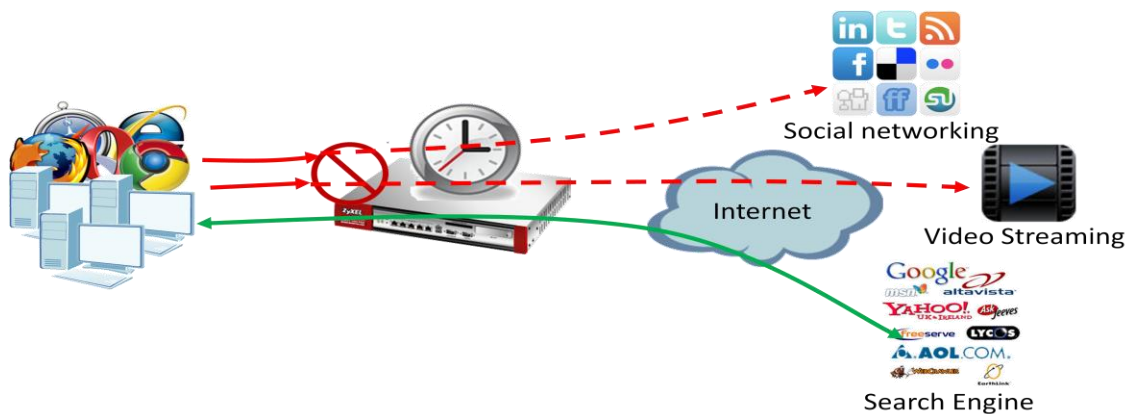
Scenario 5 - Deploying Content Filtering to Manage Employee Browsing Behavior

During their daily productive work for the company, working crew needs to surf the Internet to search for information to conduct their jobs. Browsing websites that are irrelevant to work is a waste of human resources as well as a waste of company network resources. There're also some unsafe websites which may contain phishing or malicious programs. These unsafe websites should also be avoided. So the network administrator needs to make policies to prevent these undesirable types of browsing.



5.1 Application scenario

During office hours, the employees should dedicate their time to their jobs and be restricted from browsing websites irrelevant to their work. But the manager should be able to access all websites without restriction at all times with the exception of unsafe websites. At other times outside of office hours, the restrictions for employees can be removed. The employees may access all websites except ones that pose a security threat (unsafe).



5.2 Configuration guide

Network conditions:

USG:

- LAN1 subnet: 192.168.1.0/24
- Manager's IP: 192.168.1.33

Goals to achieve:

- 1) The manager can access all websites at any time except security threats (unsafe).
- 2) During office hours, other employees should be restricted from accessing websites that are irrelevant to their work.
- 3) All employees may access any websites outside of office hours except sites that pose a security threat (unsafe).

USG configuration

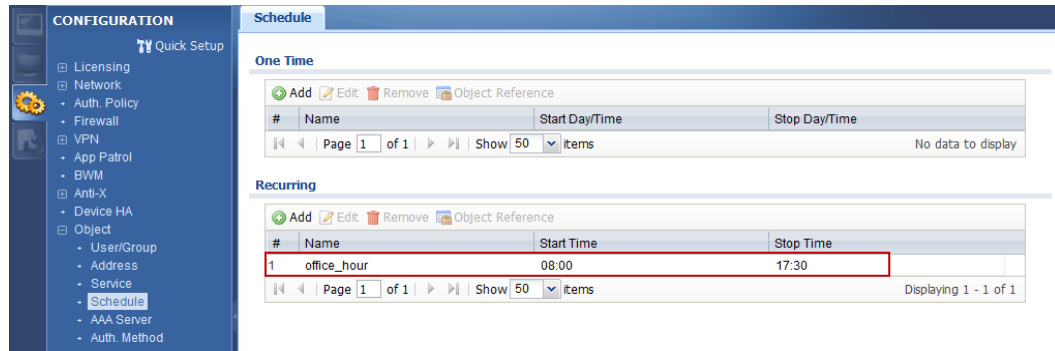
Step 1: Click **Configuration > Object > Address** to add an address object for the manager's IP.

The screenshot displays the ZyXEL USG configuration interface. On the left is a navigation tree under 'CONFIGURATION' with 'Object' > 'Address' selected. The main panel shows 'IPv4 Address Configuration' with a table of objects. The 'Manager' object is highlighted with a red box.

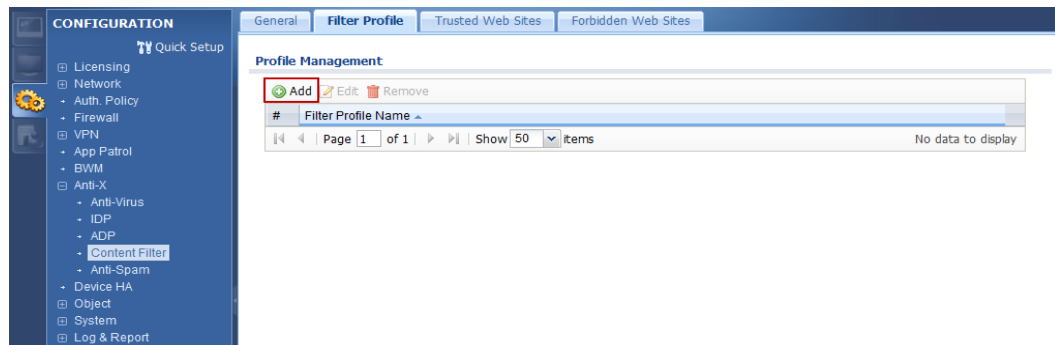
#	Name	Type	IPv4 Address
1	DMZ_SUBNET	INTERFACE SUBNET	dmz-192.168.3.0/24
2	EXT_WLAN_SUBNET	INTERFACE SUBNET	ext-wlan-10.59.0.0/24
3	IP6to4-Relay	HOST	192.88.99.1
4	LAN1_SUBNET	INTERFACE SUBNET	lan1-192.168.1.0/24
5	LAN2_SUBNET	INTERFACE SUBNET	lan2-192.168.2.0/24
6	Manager	HOST	192.168.1.50
7	WLAN-1-1_SUBNET	INTERFACE SUBNET	wlan-1-1-10.59.1.0/24

Below the IPv4 table is an empty IPv6 Address Configuration table.

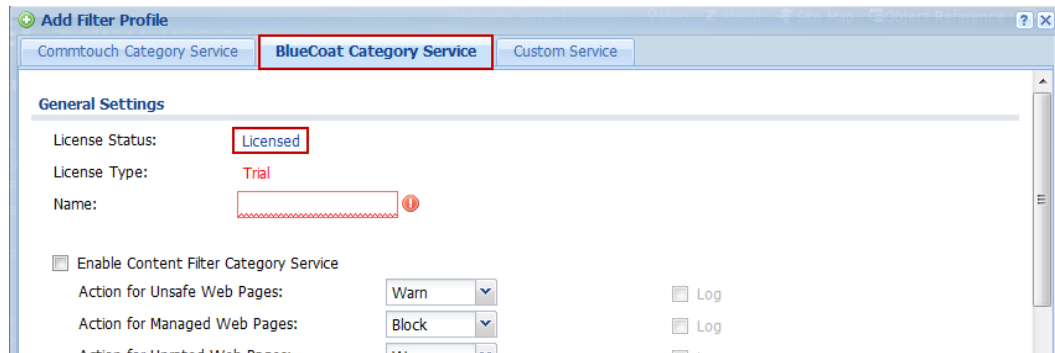
Step 2: Click **Configuration > Object > Schedule** to add a Recurring schedule for office hours.



Step 3: Click **Configuration > Anti-X > Content filter > Filter Profile** to add a filtering profile.



Step 4: Choose your licensed content filtering service and start its setup.



Step 5: Add a profile which allows users to visit all websites.

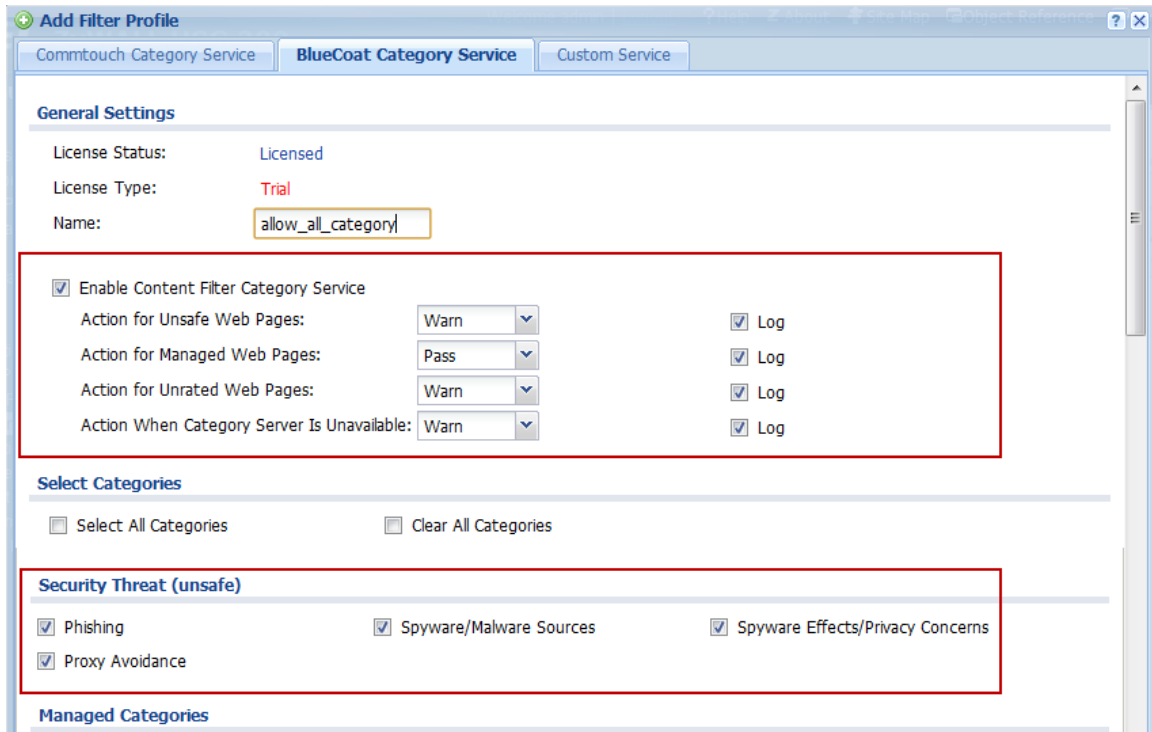
Enable Content Filter Category Service.

Set action for Security threat (Unsafe) to “Warn” and check “Log”.

Set action for Managed Web Pages to “Pass” and check “Log”.

Set action for Unrated Web Pages to “Warn” and check “Log”.

Set action When Category Server is Unavailable to “Warn” and check “Log”.



Step 6: Add a profile for employees to surf only allowed websites.

Enable Content Filter Category Service

Set action for Security threat (Unsafe) to “Warn” and check “Log”.

Set action for Managed Web Pages to “Block” and check “Log”.

Set action for Unrated Web Pages to “Warn” and check “Log”.

Set action When Category Server is Unavailable to “Warn” and check “Log”.

+ Add Filter Profile

Commtouch Category Service
BlueCoat Category Service
Custom Service

General Settings

License Status: Licensed

License Type: Trial

Name:

Enable Content Filter Category Service

Action for Unsafe Web Pages:	<input type="text" value="Warn"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log
Action for Managed Web Pages:	<input type="text" value="Block"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log
Action for Unrated Web Pages:	<input type="text" value="Warn"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log
Action When Category Server Is Unavailable:	<input type="text" value="Warn"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log

Select Categories

Select All Categories Clear All Categories

Security Threat (unsafe)

Phishing Spyware/Malware Sources Spyware Effects/Privacy Concerns

Proxy Avoidance

Managed Categories

Adult Related

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult/Mature Content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Sexuality/Lifestyles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intimate Apparel/Swimsuit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nudity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pornography
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open/Mixed Content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex Education	

Liability Concerns

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illegal Drugs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illegal/Questionable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gambling
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Violence/Hate/Racism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weapons	

Security Concerns

<input type="checkbox"/> Hacking	<input type="checkbox"/> Pay to Surf	<input type="checkbox"/> Placeholders
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Unwanted Software	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Access Tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious

File-Transfer

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online Storage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peer to Peer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Software Downloads
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Society/Government

<input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Spirituality/Occult	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural/Charitable Organizations	<input type="checkbox"/> Government/Legal
<input type="checkbox"/> LGBT	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Political/Activist Groups
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Society/Lifestyle	

Social Interaction

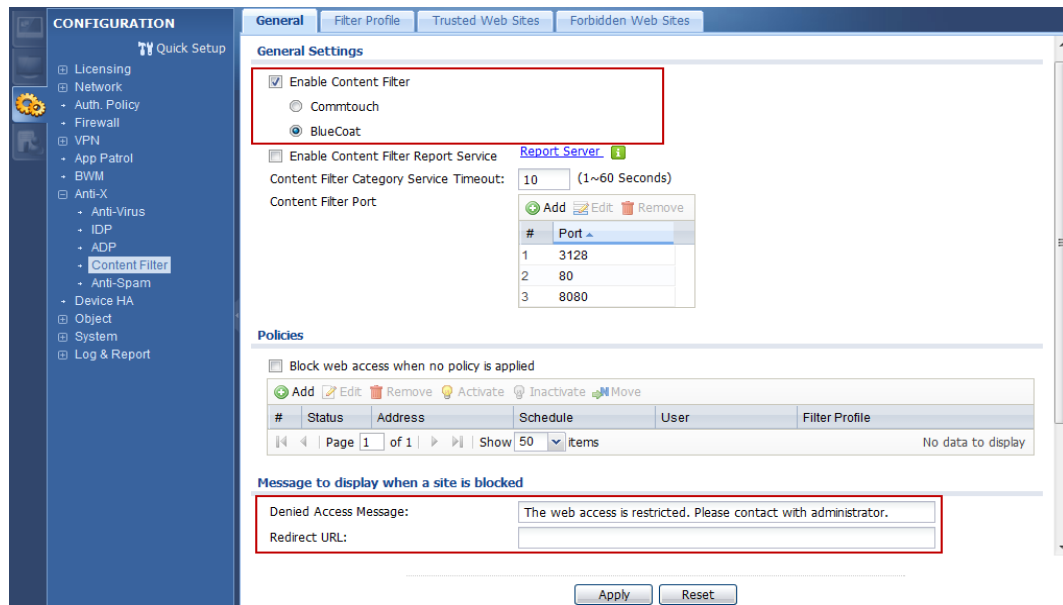
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blogs Personal Pages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greeting Cards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personals/Dating
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Networking		

Multimedia

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Audio/Video Clips	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Media Sharing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Radio/Audio Streams
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TV/Video Streams		

Step 7: Switch to **Configuration > Anti-X > Content filter > General** to Enable Content Filter.

You can edit the Denied Access Message and Redirect URL if access blocked.

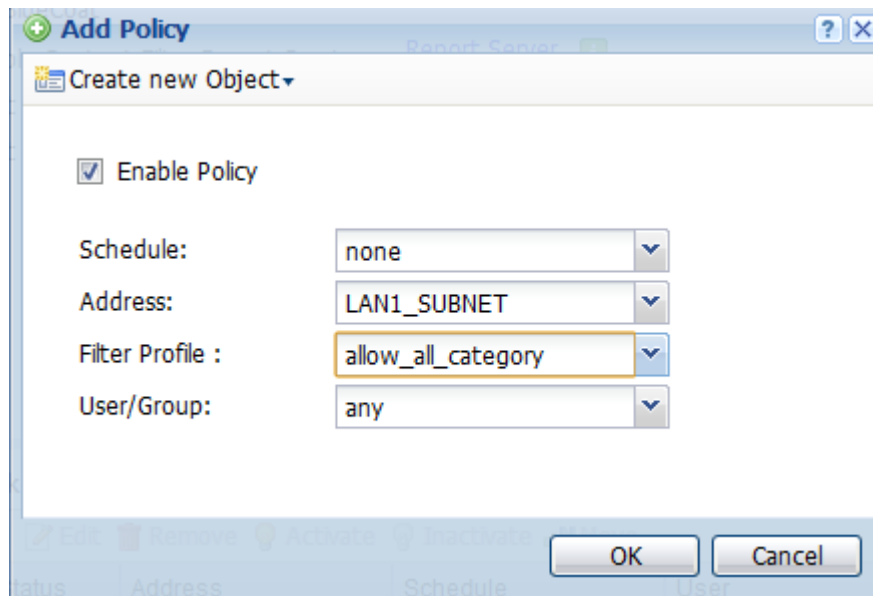


Step 8: Add an access policy for all the staff outside of office hours.

Schedule: none.

Address: LAN1 subnet.

Filter Profile: allow_all_category

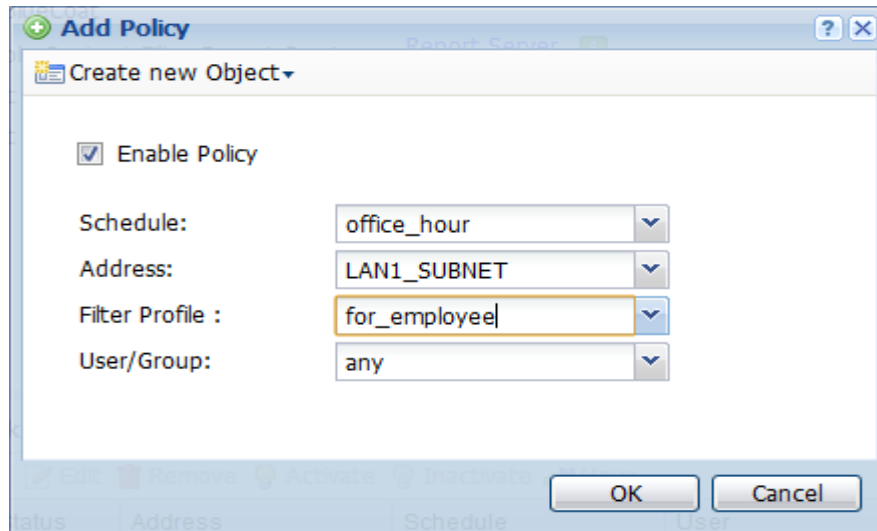


Step 9: Add an access policy for all the employees during office hours.

Schedule: office_hour

Address: select the address object LAN subnet.

Filter Profile: for_employee

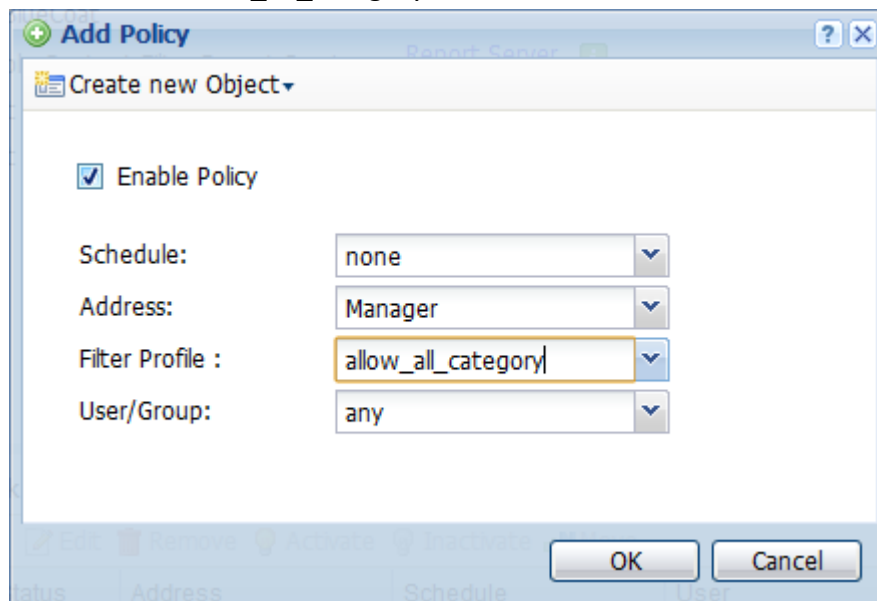


Step 10: Add an access policy for the manager during office hours.

Schedule: none

Address: Manager

Filter Profile: allow_all_category



ZyXEL – ZyWALL USG Support Notes

Check the created policies. The USG will check them one by one, and when the manager tries to access a website, he will trigger the first policy.

Policies

Block web access when no policy is applied

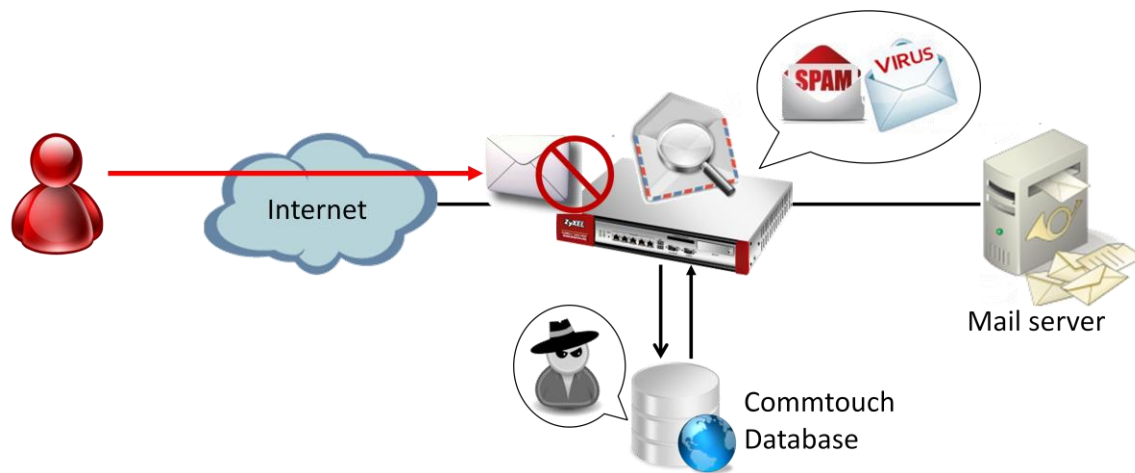
[Add](#) [Edit](#) [Remove](#) [Activate](#) [Inactivate](#) [Move](#)

#	Status	Address	Schedule	User	Filter Profile
1		Manager	none	any	allow_all_category
2		LAN1_SUBNET	office_hour	any	for_employee
3		LAN1_SUBNET	none	any	allow_all_category

Page 1 of 1 | Show 50 items | Displaying 1 - 3 of 3

Scenario 6 - Deploying anti-spam to keep spam off your network

With fraudulent, inappropriate and offensive emails being delivered in vast quantities to adults, children and businesses every day, spam protection is an essential component of your network's security strategy. Spam wastes network users' time and network resources, and can be dangerous too. A ZyWALL USG includes an anti-spam feature to keep spam off your network.



6.1 Anti-Spam Check flow introduction

The ZyWALL USG Anti-Spam checks if sender/mail relay IP is in White/Black list when SMTP/POP3 session is established. If it cannot find it in White/Black list, it will ask to Commtouch IP Reputation server. If the IP Reputation server reports no risk, the USG will start to scan mail's header and content, if the header/content satisfies the conditions defined by the user, Anti-Spam will act according to the user configuration.

Check flow contains the following steps:

1. Check if sender or mail relay IP address is in White List.
2. Check if sender or mail relay IP address is in Black List.
3. Check mail relay IP address on Commtouch IP Reputation server (SMTP only).
4. Check if mail's header satisfies other conditions in White list.
5. Check if mail's header satisfies other conditions in black list.
6. Scan mail content, check Virus Outbreak and check DNSBL

6.2 Configuration guide

Network conditions:

Trusted email address: admin@zyxel.com

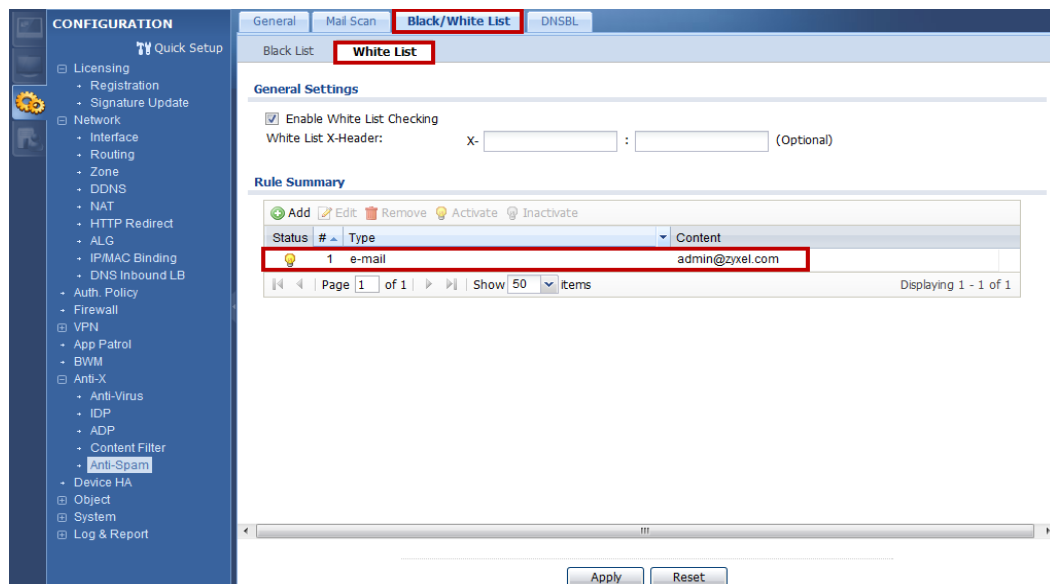
Goals to achieve:

Add [Spam] tag on all suspected spam mail except coming from a trusted email address.

USG configuration

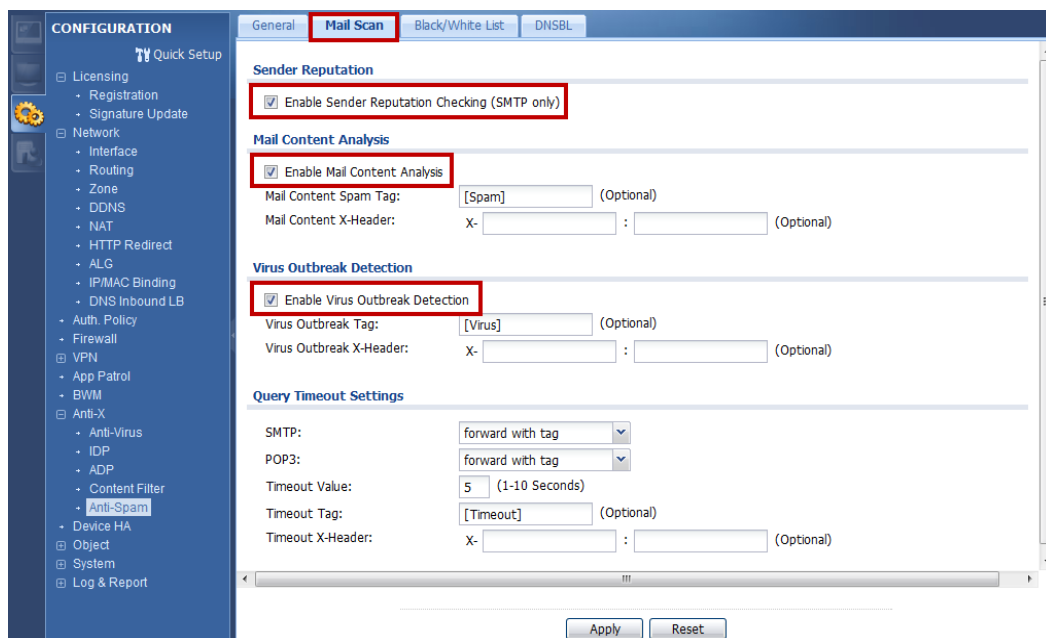
Step 1: Click Configuration > Anti-X > Anti Spam > Black/White List

Step 2: Enable White List Checking and add a rule for admin@zyxel.com



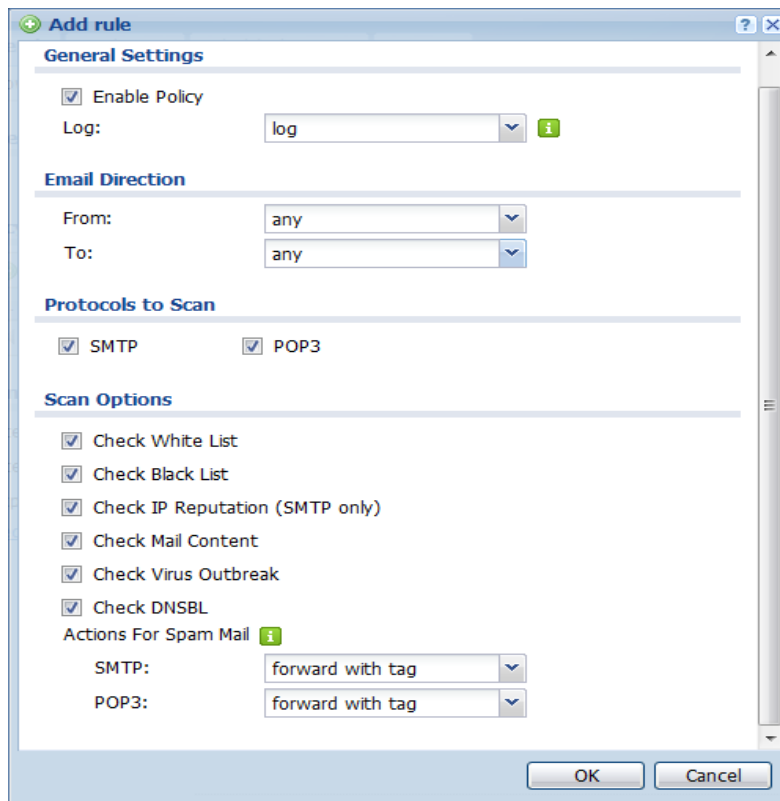
Step 3: Switch to Configuration > Anti-X > Anti Spam > Mail Scan.

Step 4: Enable Sender Reputation Checking, Mail Content Analysis and Virus Outbreak Detection



Step 5: Switch to Configuration > Anti-X > Anti Spam > General.

Step 6: Add a rule for Anti-Spam and enable it.



The screenshot displays the ZyWALL USG configuration interface. On the left is a navigation tree under 'CONFIGURATION' with 'Anti-Spam' selected. The main area shows the 'General' tab for Anti-Spam settings. A red box highlights the 'Enable Anti-Spam' checkbox, which is checked. Below this is a 'Policy Summary' table with one entry. A red box highlights the 'Scan Options' column of this entry, which lists 'WL, BL, IP Reputation, Mail Content, Virus Outbreak, DNSBL'. At the bottom, there are 'Apply' and 'Reset' buttons.

CONFIGURATION

- Quick Setup
- Licensing
 - Registration
 - Signature Update
- Network
 - Interface
 - Routing
 - Zone
 - DDNS
 - NAT
 - HTTP Redirect
 - ALG
 - IP/MAC Binding
 - DNS Inbound LB
- Auth. Policy
- Firewall
- VPN
- App Patrol
- BWM
- Anti-X
 - Anti-Virus
 - IDP
 - ADP
 - Content Filter
 - Anti-Spam**
- Device HA
- Object
- System
- Log & Report

General | Mail Scan | Black/White List | DNSBL

Show Advanced Settings

General Settings

Enable Anti-Spam

Policy Summary

Add Edit Remove Activate Inactivate Move

Status	Priority	From	To	Protocol	Scan Options
	1	any	any	smtp_pop3	WL, BL, IP Reputation, Mail Content, Virus Outbreak, DNSBL

Page 1 of 1 | Show 50 items | Displaying 1 - 1 of 1

License

License Status: Licensed

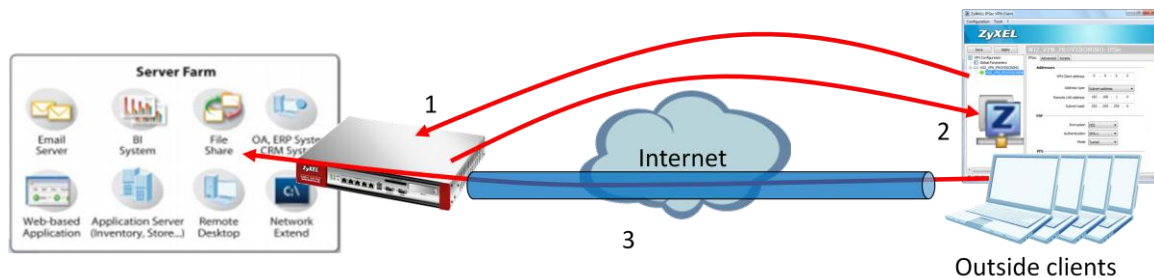
License Type: Trial

Expiration Date: 2012-1-18

Apply Reset

Scenario 7 – One click Setup VPN connection to headquarters

In an enterprise, employees often go on business trips around the world. They might need to access resources inside headquarters during these trips, however, this brings security concerns. One of the solutions is to build an IPsec VPN tunnel to achieve the purpose, but it presents a difficulty for non-technical employees and will increase work load for network administrators who need to assist users with setup. A ZyWALL USG provides an EASY VPN solution with a downloadable VPN configuration file for simple import of configuration and building of the VPN connection.



1. Login USG via IPsec VPN client software for authentication.
2. Retrieve IPsec VPN configuration profile from USG.
3. Double click a profile to build up the IPsec VPN tunnel and access internal resources.

7.2 Configuration guide

Network conditions:

USG:

- WAN 1 IP: 59.124.163.147
- Local subnet: 192.168.1.0/24

Outside user:

- IP: 114.16.87.56

IPSec VPN conditions:

Phase 1:

- Authentication: 12345678
- Local/Peer IP: WAN1/0.0.0.0
- Negotiation: Main mode
- Encryption algorithm: DES
- Authentication algorithm: MD5
- Key group: DH1

Phase 2:

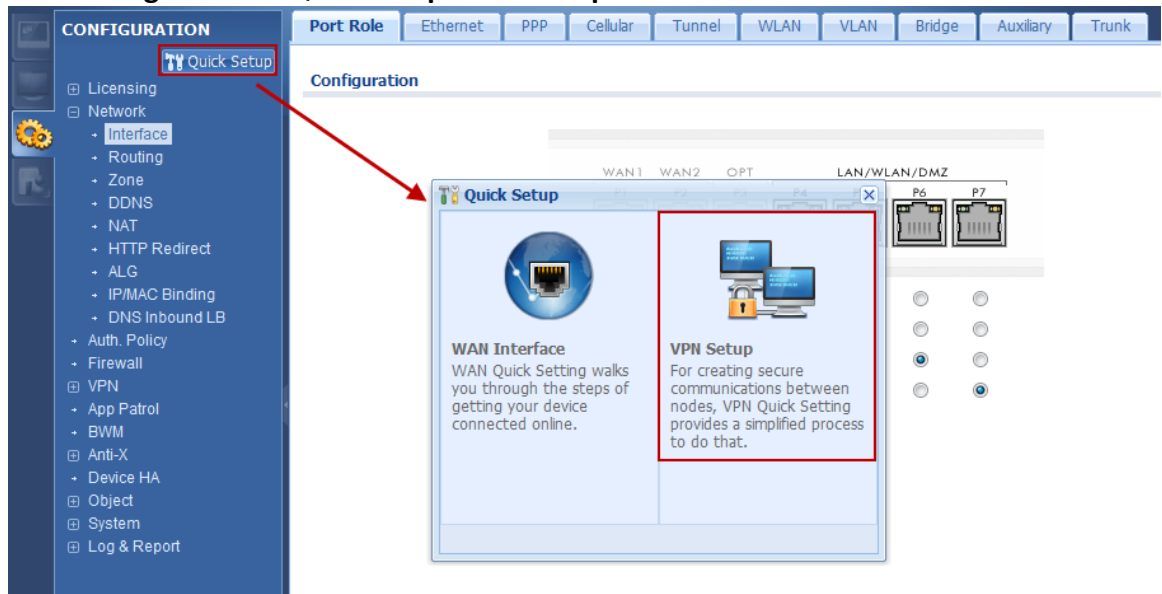
- Encapsulation Mode: Tunnel mode
- Active protocol: ESP
- Encryption algorithm: DES
- Authentication algorithm: SHA1
- Perfect Forward Secrecy: none

Goals to achieve:

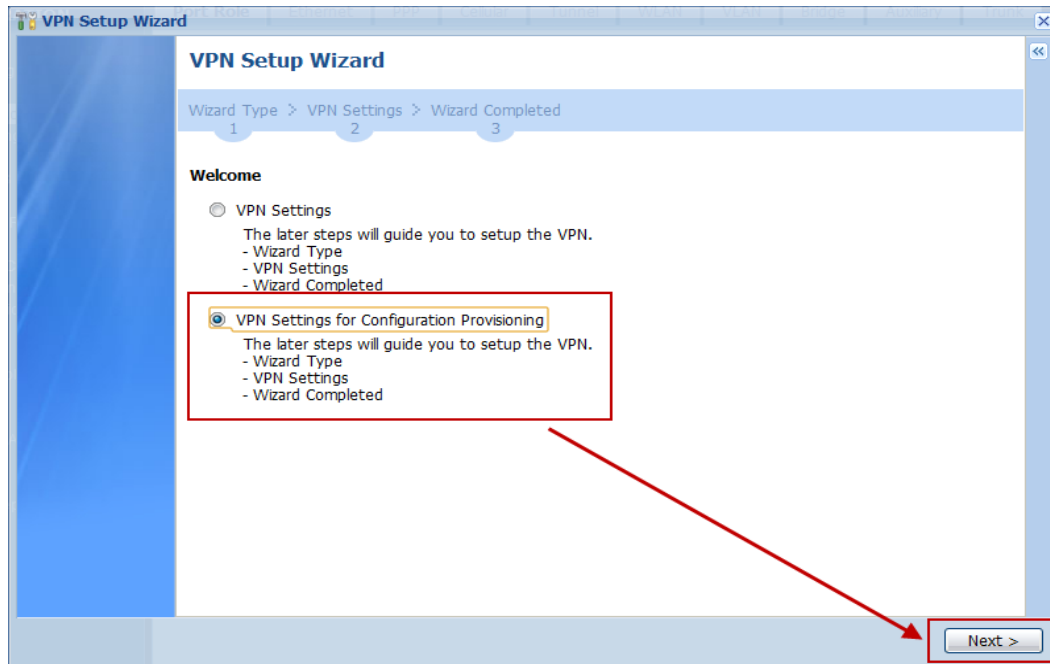
Provide an easy way for outside users to build up an IPSec VPN tunnel by using the ZyWALL IPSec VPN Client software for accessing internal resources.

USG configuration

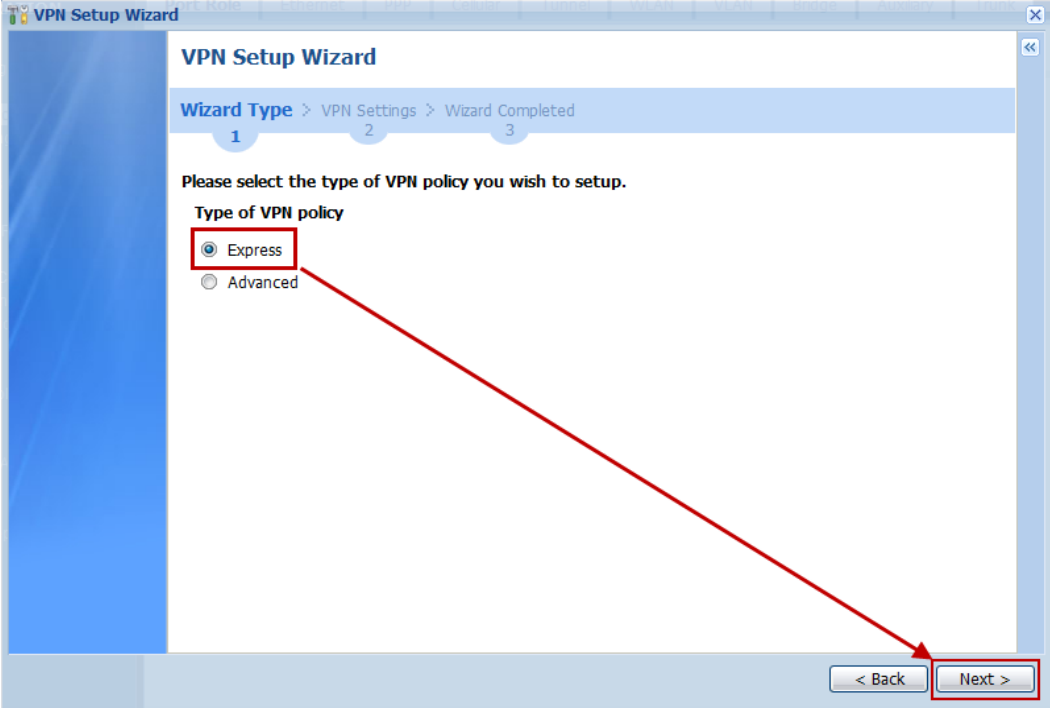
Step 1: Click **Configuration > Quick setup > VPN Setup**.



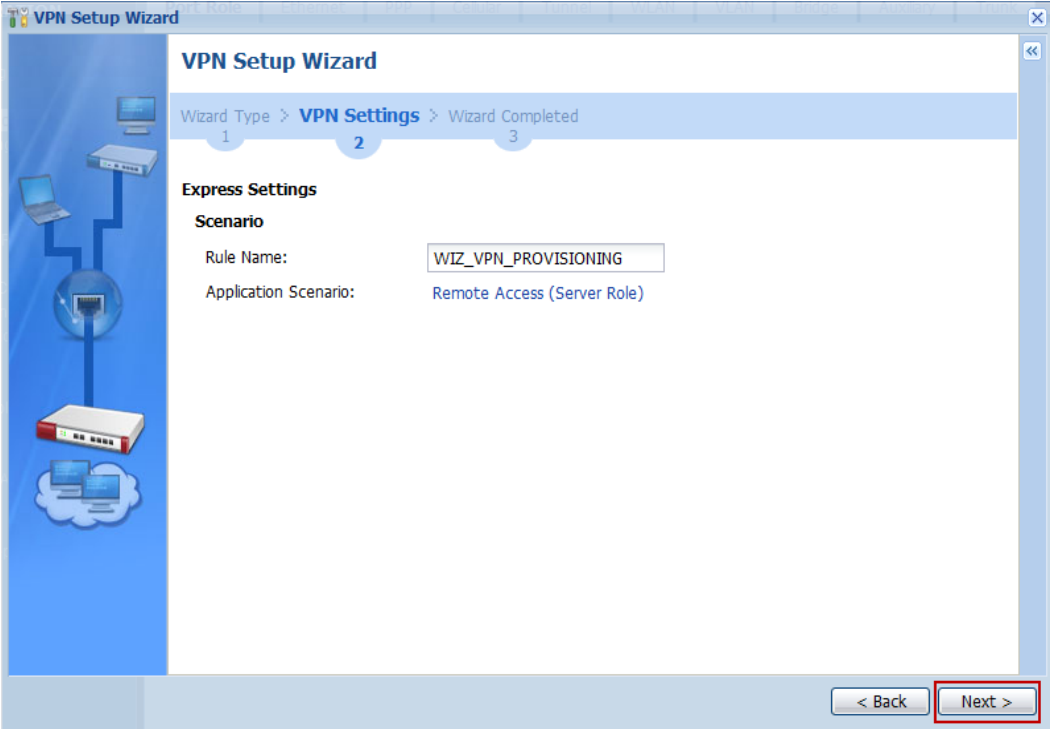
Step 2: Select “VPN settings for Configuration Provisioning”.



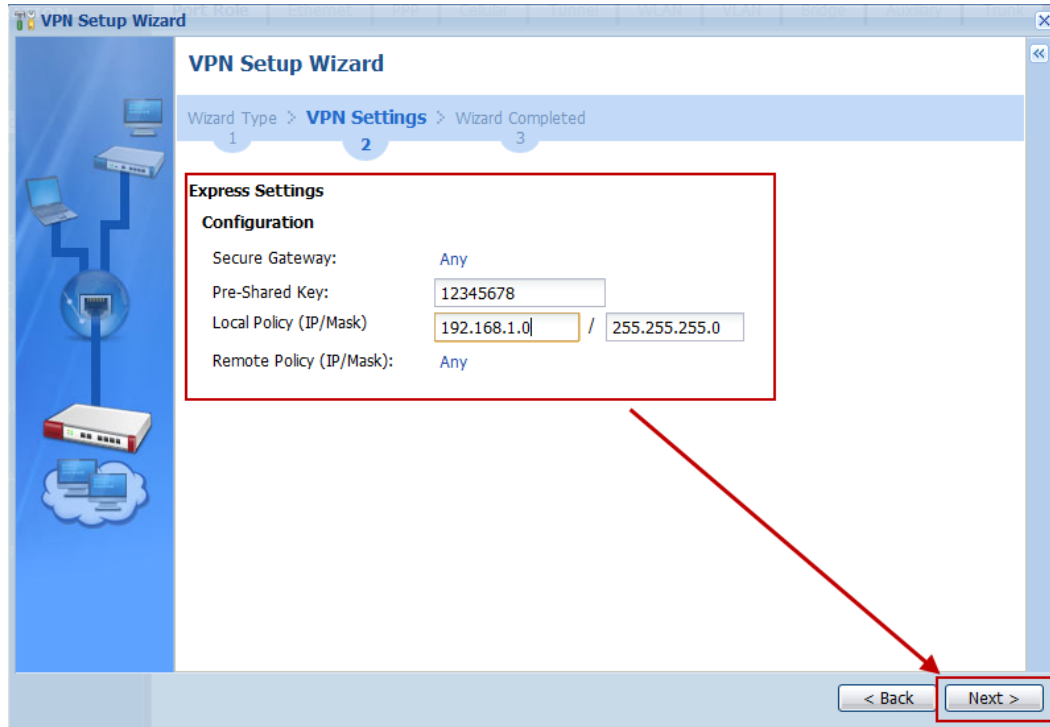
Step 3: Select “Express” (or select “Advanced” to define detailed settings manually).



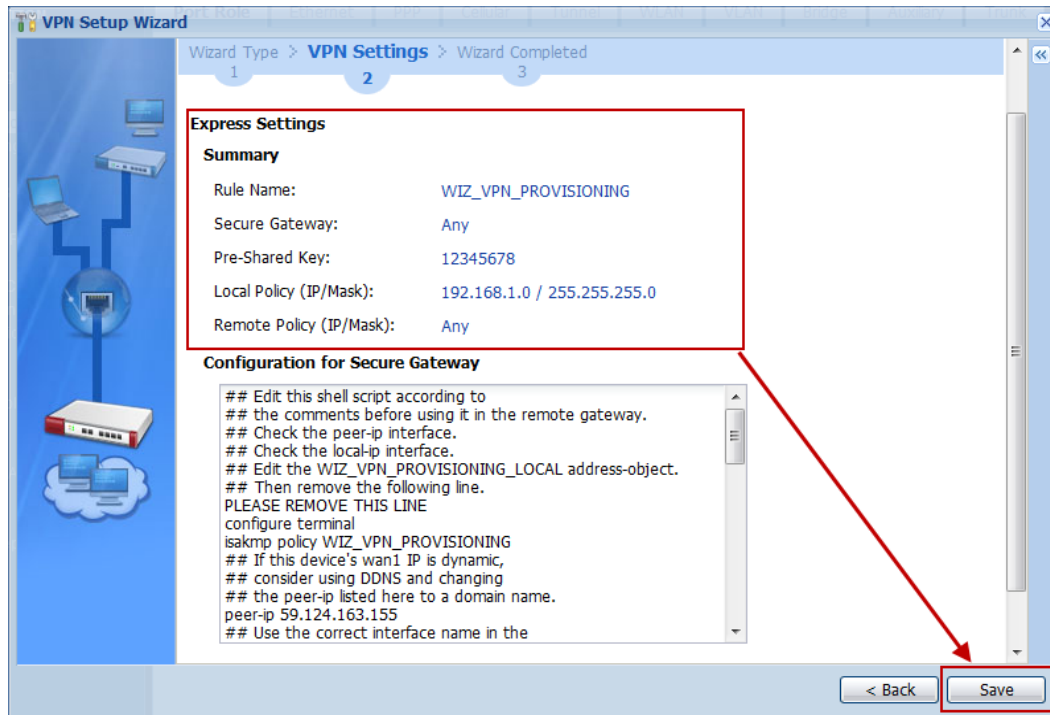
Step 4: Change Rule Name if needed.



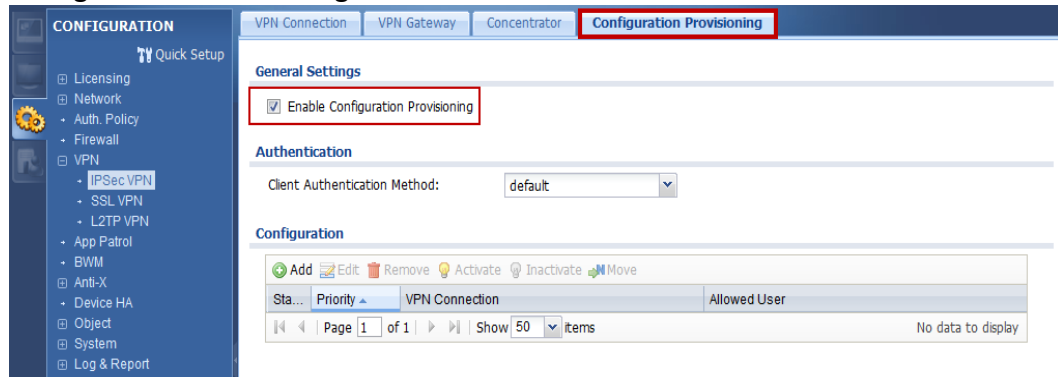
Step 5: Fill in Pre-shared key and local policy.



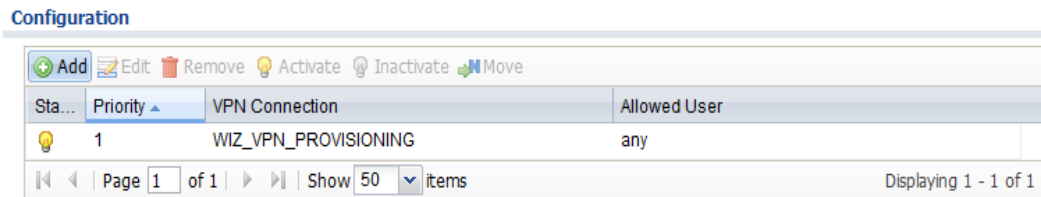
Step 6: Check if IPSec VPN configuration is correct and save the settings.



Step 7: Click **Configuration > VPN > IPsec VPN > Configuration Provisioning** and enable Configuration Provisioning

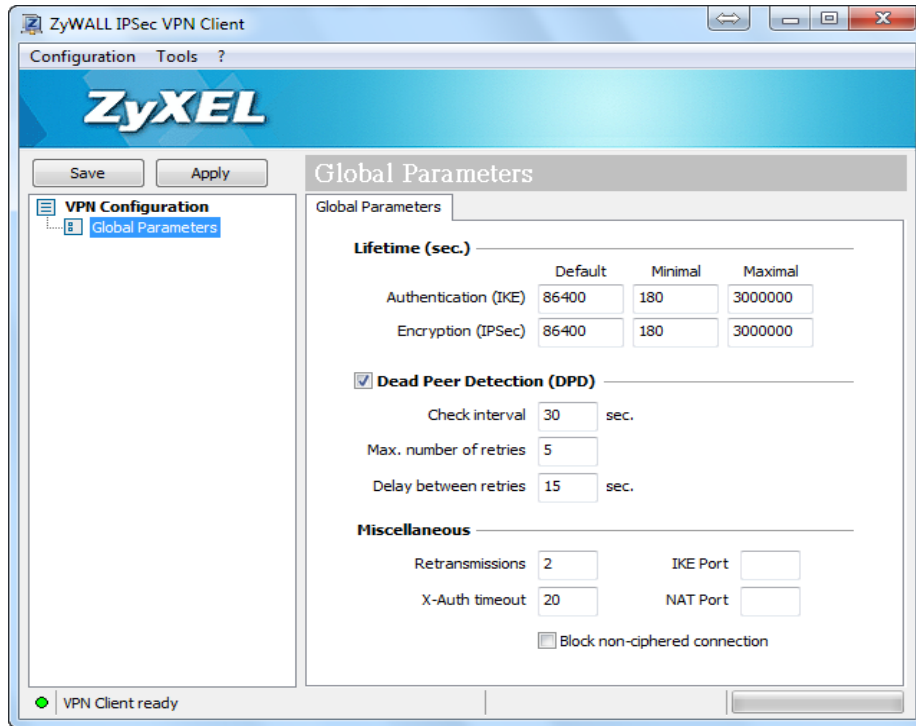


Step 8: Create a provisioning rule for any user

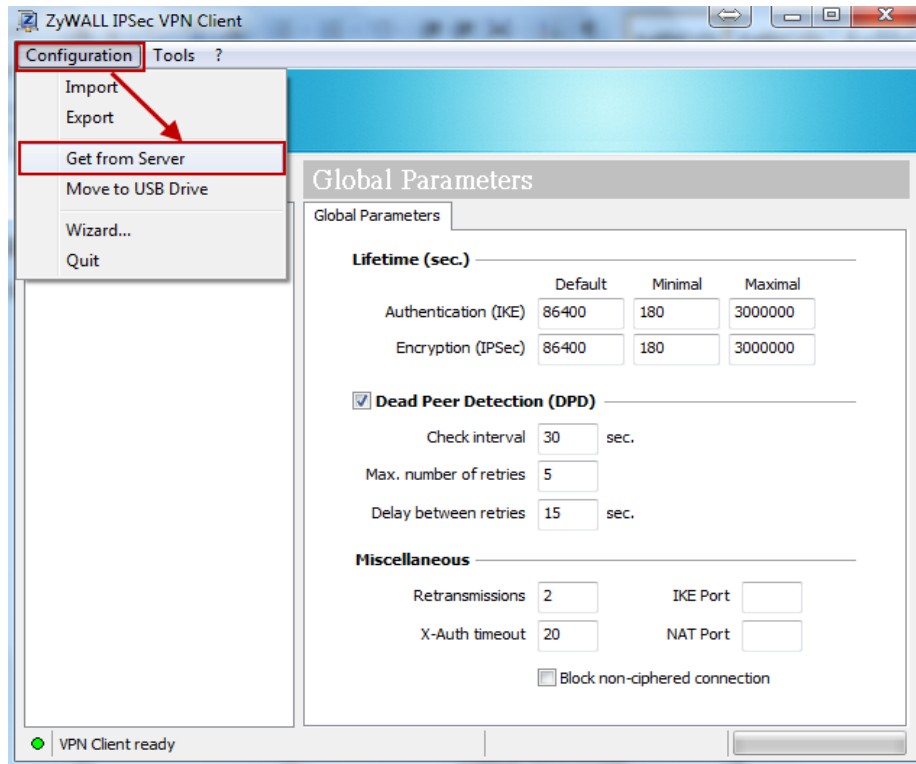


ZyWALL IPsec VPN Client software configuration

Step 1: Execute ZyWALL IPsec VPN Client



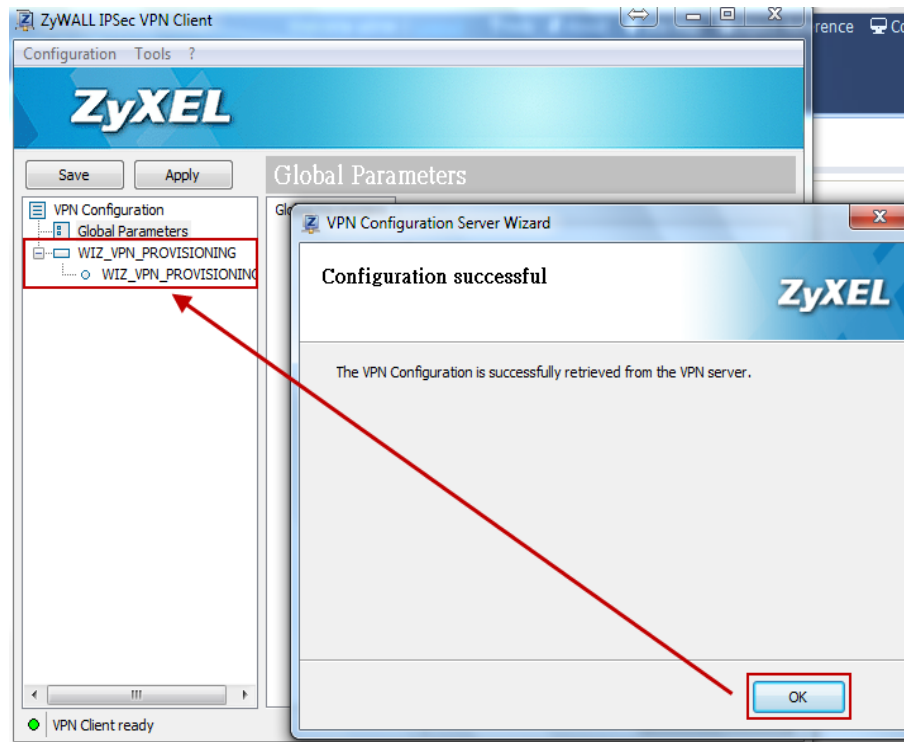
Step 2: Click **Configuration > Get from Server**



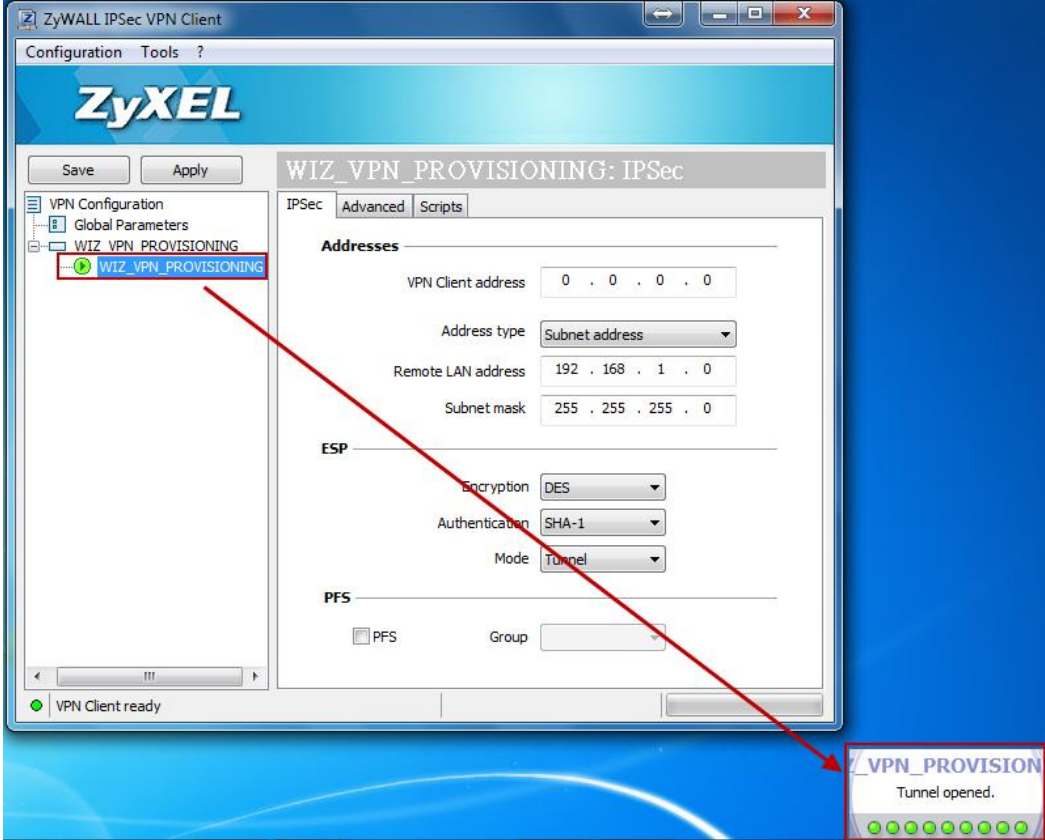
Step 3: Fill in authentication information and click "Next"



Step 4: The VPN profile will be downloaded from USG if authentication is successful.



Step 5: Double left click on the phase 2 profile to dial up IPsec VPN tunnel.



Step 6: Access internal resources.

