

# **ZyWALL 100**

*Internet Security Gateway*

## **User's Guide**

Version 3.50

May 2002

**ZyXEL**

TOTAL INTERNET ACCESS SOLUTION

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This device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

This device may not cause harmful interference.

This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operations.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a CLASS B digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio/television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.

Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

## **Notice 1**

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

## **Certifications**

Refer to the product page at [www.zyxel.com](http://www.zyxel.com).

# Information for Canadian Users

The Industry Canada label identifies certified equipment. This certification means that the equipment meets certain telecommunications network protective, operation, and safety requirements. The Industry Canada does not guarantee that the equipment will operate to a user's satisfaction.

Before installing this equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. In some cases, the company's inside wiring associated with a single line individual service may be extended by means of a certified connector assembly. The customer should be aware that the compliance with the above conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

Repairs to certified equipment should be made by an authorized Canadian maintenance facility designated by the supplier. Any repairs or alterations made by the user to this equipment, or equipment malfunctions, may give the telecommunications company cause to request the user to disconnect the equipment.

For their own protection, users should ensure that the electrical ground connections of the power utility, telephone lines, and internal metallic water pipe system, if present, are connected together. This precaution may be particularly important in rural areas.

## **Caution**

Users should not attempt to make such connections themselves, but should contact the appropriate electrical inspection authority, or electrician, as appropriate.

## **Note**

This digital apparatus does not exceed the class A limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the radio interference regulations of Industry Canada.

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ZyXEL warrants to the original end user (purchaser) that this product is free from any defects in materials or workmanship for a period of up to two years from the date of purchase. During the warranty period, and upon proof of purchase, should the product have indications of failure due to faulty workmanship and/or materials, ZyXEL will, at its discretion, repair or replace the defective products or components without charge for either parts or labor, and to whatever extent it shall deem necessary to restore the product or components to proper operating condition. Any replacement will consist of a new or re-manufactured functionally equivalent product of equal value, and will be solely at the discretion of ZyXEL. This warranty shall not apply if the product is modified, misused, tampered with, damaged by an act of God, or subjected to abnormal working conditions.

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Register online registration at [www.zyxel.com](http://www.zyxel.com) for free future product updates and information.

# Customer Support

When you contact your customer support representative please have the following information ready:  
Please have the following information ready when you contact customer support.

- Product model and serial number.
- Information in **Menu 24.2.1 – System Information**.
- Warranty Information.
- Date that you received your device.
- Brief description of the problem and the steps you took to solve it.

METHOD LOCATION	E-MAIL SUPPORT/SALES	TELEPHONE/FAX	WEB SITE/ FTP SITE	REGULAR MAIL
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NORTH AMERICA	<a href="mailto:support@zyxel.com">support@zyxel.com</a>  <a href="mailto:sales@zyxel.com">sales@zyxel.com</a>	+1-714-632-0882 800-255-4101  +1-714-632-0858	<a href="http://www.zyxel.com">www.zyxel.com</a>  <a href="http://ftp.zyxel.com">ftp.zyxel.com</a>	ZyXEL Communications Inc., 1650 Miraloma Avenue, Placentia, CA 92870, U.S.A.
SCANDINAVIA	<a href="mailto:support@zyxel.dk">support@zyxel.dk</a>  <a href="mailto:sales@zyxel.dk">sales@zyxel.dk</a>	+45-3955-0700  +45-3955-0707	<a href="http://www.zyxel.dk">www.zyxel.dk</a>  <a href="http://ftp.zyxel.dk">ftp.zyxel.dk</a>	ZyXEL Communications A/S, Columbusvej 5, 2860 Soeborg, Denmark
GERMANY	<a href="mailto:support@zyxel.de">support@zyxel.de</a>  <a href="mailto:sales@zyxel.de">sales@zyxel.de</a>	+49-2405-6909-0  +49-2405-6909-99	<a href="http://www.zyxel.de">www.zyxel.de</a>	ZyXEL Deutschland GmbH. Adenauerstr. 20/A4 D-52146 Wuerselen, Germany
MALAYSIA	<a href="mailto:support@zyxel.com.my">support@zyxel.com.my</a>	+603-795-44-688	<a href="http://www.zyxel.com.my">www.zyxel.com.my</a>	Lot B2-06, PJ Industrial Park, Section 13, Jalan Kemajuan, 46200 Petaling Jaya Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

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# Preface

## About Your ZyWALL

Congratulations on your purchase of the ZyWALL 100 Internet Security Gateway.

The ZyWALL 100 is designed to act as a secure gateway for all data passing between the Internet and the LAN or the DMZ. It has three Ethernet ports, one RS-232 auxiliary port and one PCMCIA port (for optional wireless applications), which are used to physically separate the network into three areas.

### I. LAN Network (a trusted network)

- LAN port: The auto-negotiating 10/100 Mbps Ethernet LAN interface automatically detects if it's on a 10 or a 100 Mbps Ethernet. Attach computers that are to be secured from the outside world to this port. These computers will have access to e-mail, FTP and the World Wide Web but incoming connections (from the Internet) are only allowed if the connection is originally initiated from the LAN computer or a firewall rule has been specifically configured to allow access.

### II. DMZ Network

- DMZ port: Attach public servers (Web, FTP, etc.) to the DeMilitarized Zone (DMZ) port. Computers attached to this port are visible to the outside world (while still being protected from DoS (Denial of Service) attacks such as SYN flooding and Ping of Death) and can also be accessed from the secure LAN.

### III. WAN Network

- WAN port: The 10/100 Mbps Ethernet WAN port attaches to the Internet via broadband modem or router.
- Dial Backup port: This auxiliary port can be used as a backup line when/if the broadband connection to the WAN port ever fails.

The ZyWALL 100 features an ICSA certified firewall, IPSec VPN capability (allowing up to one hundred simultaneous secure runtime connections), MultiNAT (for multiple IP address translation), web page content filtering and an embedded web configurator for easy configuration and management. See the following chapter for more details on these and other features.

The embedded web configurator is an all-platform web-based utility that allows you to easily access the ZyWALL's management settings and configure the firewall. Use the Help icon in the web configurator for explanations of the fields.

Most functions of the ZyWALL 100 are also software configurable via the SMT (System Management Terminal) interface. The SMT is a menu-driven interface that you can access from a terminal emulator through the console port or over a telnet connection.

---

You can configure most features of the ZyWALL 100 via SMT but ZyXEL recommends that you configure the firewall and content filtering using the embedded web configurator.

---

## About This User's Manual

This manual is designed to guide you through the SMT and web configuration of your ZyWALL 100 for its various applications.

## Related Documentation

- Support Disk  
More detailed information and examples can be found in our included disk (as well as on the [zyxel.com](http://zyxel.com) web site).
- Read Me First  
The Read Me First is designed to help you get up and running right away. It contains a detailed easy-to-follow connection diagram, default settings, handy checklists and information on setting up your network and configuring for Internet access.
- Packing List Card  
The Packing List Card lists all items that should have come in the package.
- Certifications  
Refer to the product page at [www.zyxel.com](http://www.zyxel.com) for information on product certifications.
- ZyXEL Glossary and Web Site  
Please refer to [www.zyxel.com](http://www.zyxel.com) for an online glossary of networking terms and additional support documentation.

## Syntax Conventions

- “Enter” means for you to type one or more characters and press the carriage return. “Select” or “Choose” means for you to select one from the predefined choices.
- The SMT menu titles and labels are in **Bold Times New Roman** font. The choices of a menu item are in **Bold Arial** font. A single keystroke is in **Arial** font and enclosed in square brackets, for instance, [ENTER] means the Enter, or carriage return, key; [ESC] means the escape key and [SPACE BAR] means the space bar. [UP], [DOWN] are the up, down arrow keys.
- For brevity’s sake, we will use “e.g.” as a shorthand for “for instance” and “i.e.” for “that is” or “in other words” throughout this manual.

# Part I:

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## Getting Started

Part I covers Getting to Know Your ZyWALL, Hardware Installation, Initial Setup, SMT Menu 1 General Setup, WAN Setup, LAN Setup, DMZ Setup, and Internet Access.



# Chapter 1

## Getting to Know Your ZyWALL

*This chapter introduces the main features and applications of the ZyWALL.*

### 1.1 The ZyWALL 100 Internet Security Gateway

The ZyWALL 100 is the ideal secure gateway for all data passing between the Internet and the LAN for small to medium sized businesses.

By integrating NAT, firewall and VPN capability, ZyXEL's ZyWALL 100 is a complete security solution that protects your Intranet and efficiently manages data traffic on your network.

The embedded web configurator is easy to operate and totally independent of the operating system platform you use.

### 1.2 Physical Features of The ZyWALL 100

#### **Auto-negotiating 10/100 Mbps Ethernet LAN**

The LAN interface automatically detects if it's on a 10 or a 100 Mbps Ethernet.

#### **Auto-negotiating 10/100 Mbps Ethernet DMZ**

Public servers (Web, FTP, etc.) attached to the DeMilitarized Zone (DMZ) port are visible to the outside world (while still being protected from DoS (Denial of Service) attacks such as SYN flooding and Ping of Death) and can also be accessed from the secure LAN.

#### **10/100 Mbps Ethernet WAN**

The 10/100 Mbps Ethernet WAN port attaches to the Internet via broadband modem or router

#### **Backup WAN**

The Dial Backup port can be used in reserve as a traditional dial-up connection when/if ever the broadband connection to the WAN port fails.

#### **Time and Date**

The ZyWALL has a Real Time Chip (RTC) that keeps track of the time and date. The ZyWALL allows you to get the current time and date from an external server when you turn on your ZyWALL. You can also set the time manually.

## **Reset Button**

The ZyWALL 100 comes with a reset button built into the rear panel. Use this button to restore the factory default password to 1234, IP address to 192.168.1.1, subnet mask to 255.255.255.0 and DHCP server enabled with a pool of 32 IP addresses starting at 192.168.1.33.

## **PCMCIA Port**

The PCMCIA port provides the option of a wireless LAN.

### **IEEE 802.11b 11 Mbps Wireless LAN**

The optional 11 Mbps wireless LAN card provides mobility and a fast network environment for small and home offices. Users can connect to the local area network without any wiring efforts and enjoy reliable high-speed connectivity.

## **1.3 Non-Physical Features of The ZyWALL 100**

### **IPSec VPN Capability**

Establish a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to connect with business partners and branch offices using data encryption and the Internet to provide secure communications without the expense of leased site-to-site lines. The ZyWALL 100 VPN is based on the IPSec standard and is fully interoperable with other IPSec-based VPN products.

### **Firewall**

The ZyWALL is a stateful inspection firewall with DoS (Denial of Service) protection. By default, when the firewall is activated, all incoming traffic from the WAN to the LAN is blocked unless it is initiated from the LAN. The ZyWALL firewall supports TCP/UDP inspection, DoS detection and prevention, real time alerts, reports and logs.

### **Content Filtering**

The ZyWALL can block web features such as ActiveX controls, Java applets and cookies, as well as disable web proxies. The ZyWALL can block specific URLs by using the keyword feature. It also allows the administrator to define time periods and days during which content filtering is enabled and to include or exclude a range of users on the LAN from content filtering.

---

**You can configure most features of the ZyWALL 100 via SMT but ZyXEL recommends using the embedded web configurator to configure the firewall and content filtering.**

---

### **Wireless LAN MAC Address Filtering**

MAC Address Filtering together with ESSID (Extended Service Set IDentifier) and WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) ensure the most secure wireless solution.

## Packet Filtering

The packet filtering mechanism blocks unwanted traffic from entering/leaving your network.

## Call Scheduling

Configure call time periods to restrict and allow access for users on remote nodes.

## PPPoE

PPPoE facilitates the interaction of a host with an Internet modem to achieve access to high-speed data networks via a familiar "dial-up networking" user interface.

## PPTP Encapsulation

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a network protocol that enables secure transfer of data from a remote client to a private server, creating a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using a TCP/IP-based network. PPTP supports on-demand, multi-protocol and virtual private networking over public networks, such as the Internet. The ZyWALL supports one PPTP server connection at any given time.

## Dynamic DNS Support

With Dynamic DNS (Domain Name System) support, you can have a static hostname alias for a dynamic IP address, allowing the host to be more easily accessible from various locations on the Internet. You must register for this service with a Dynamic DNS service provider.

## IP Multicast

Deliver IP packets to a specific group of hosts using IP multicast. IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) is the protocol used to support multicast groups. The latest version is version 2 (see RFC 2236); the ZyWALL supports both versions 1 and 2.

### IP Alias

IP Alias allows you to partition a physical network into logical networks over the same Ethernet interface. The ZyWALL supports three logical LAN interfaces via its single physical Ethernet LAN interface with the ZyWALL itself as the gateway for each LAN network.

## IP Policy Routing

IP Policy Routing provides a mechanism to override the default routing behavior and alter packet forwarding based on the policies defined by the network administrator.

## SNMP

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. SNMP is a member of the TCP/IP protocol suite. Your ZyWALL supports SNMP agent functionality, which allows a manager station to manage and monitor the ZyWALL through the network. The ZyWALL supports SNMP version one (SNMPv1).

## **Network Address Translation (NAT)**

NAT (Network Address Translation - NAT, RFC 1631) allows the translation of multiple IP addresses used within one network to different IP addresses known within another network.

## **Traffic Redirect**

Traffic Redirect forwards WAN traffic to a backup gateway on the LAN when the ZyWALL cannot connect to the Internet, thus acting as an auxiliary backup when your regular WAN connection fails.

## **Port Forwarding**

Use this feature to forward incoming service requests to a server on your local network. You may enter a single port number or a range of port numbers to be forwarded, and the local IP address of the desired server.

## **DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)**

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) allows the individual client computers to obtain the TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a centralized DHCP server. The ZyWALL has built-in DHCP server capability, enabled by default, which means it can assign IP addresses, an IP default gateway and DNS servers to all systems that support the DHCP client. The ZyWALL can also act as a surrogate DHCP server (**DHCP Relay**) where it relays IP address assignment from the actual real DHCP server to the clients.

## **Full Network Management**

The embedded web configurator is an all-platform web-based utility that allows you to easily access the ZyWALL's management settings and configure the firewall. Most functions of the ZyWALL 100 are also software configurable via the SMT (System Management Terminal) interface. The SMT is a menu-driven interface that you can access from a terminal emulator through the console port or over a telnet connection.

## **RoadRunner Support**

In addition to standard cable modem services, the ZyWALL supports Time Warner's RoadRunner Service.

## **Logging and Tracing**

- ◆ Built-in message logging and packet tracing.
- ◆ Unix syslog facility support.
- ◆ Firewall logs.
- ◆ Content filtering logs.

## **Upgrade ZyWALL Firmware via LAN**

The firmware of the ZyWALL 100 can be upgraded via the LAN.

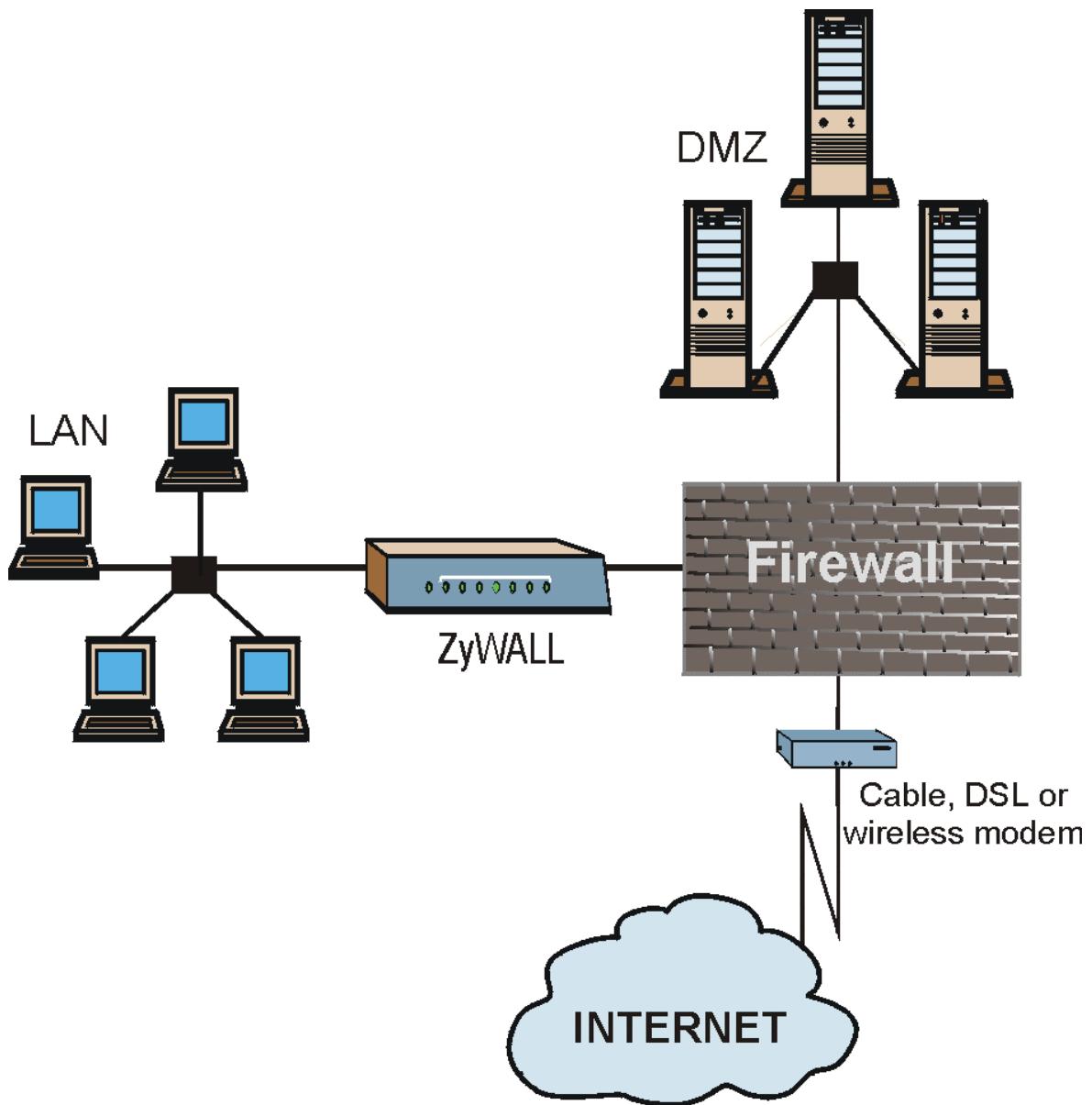
## **Embedded FTP and TFTP Servers**

The ZyWALL's embedded FTP and TFTP Servers enable fast firmware upgrades as well as configuration file backups and restoration.

## 1.4 Applications for the ZyWALL 100

### 1.4.1 Secure Broadband Internet Access via Cable or DSL Modem

You can connect a cable modem, DSL or wireless modem to the ZyWALL 100 for broadband Internet access via Ethernet or wireless port on the modem. The ZyWALL guarantees not only high speed Internet access, but secure internal network protection and traffic management as well.



**Figure 1-1 Secure Internet Access via Cable, DSL or Wireless Modem**

### 1.4.2 VPN Application

ZyWALL VPN is an ideal cost-effective way to connect branch offices and business partners over the Internet without the need (and expense) for leased lines between sites.

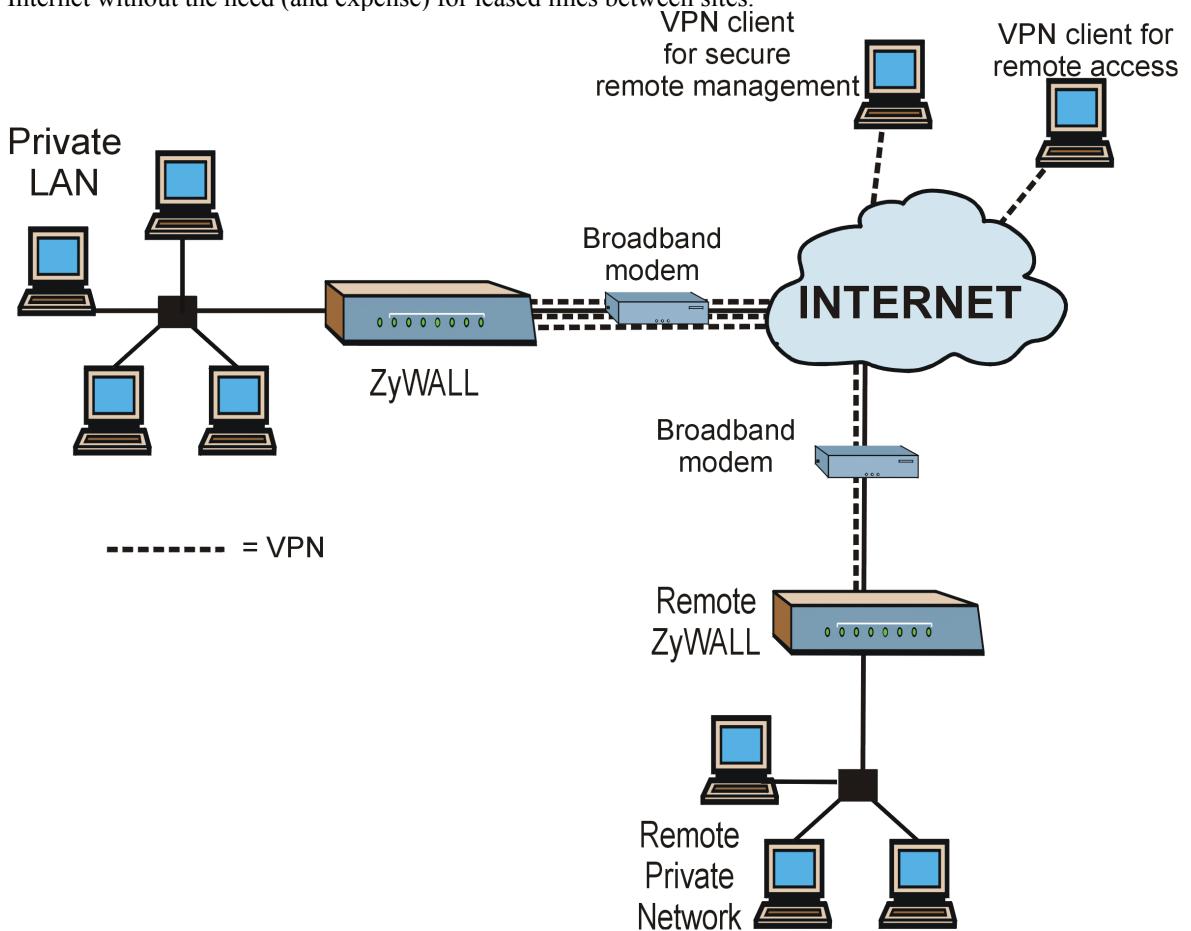


Figure 1-2 VPN Application



# Chapter 2

## Hardware Installation

*This chapter explains the LEDs and ports as well as how to connect the hardware.*

### 2.1 Front Panel LEDs and Back Panel Ports

#### 2.1.1 Front Panel LEDs

The LEDs on the front panel indicate the operational status of the ZyWALL.



**Figure 2-1 Front Panel**

The following table describes the LED functions.

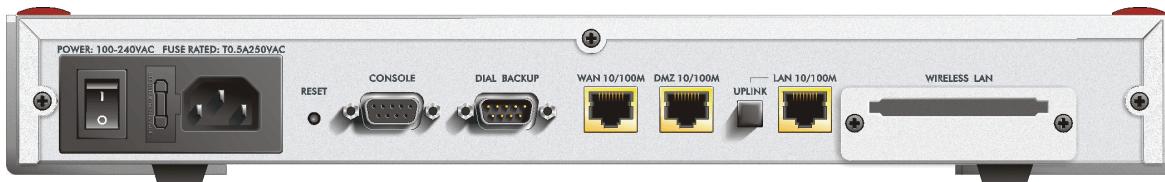
**Table 2-1 LED Descriptions**

LED	COLOR	STATUS	MEANING
PWR	Green	On	The ZyWALL is turned on.
		Off	The ZyWALL is turned off.
SYS	Green	Off	The ZyWALL is not ready or failed.
		On	The ZyWALL is ready and running.
		Flashing	The ZyWALL is rebooting.
WLAN	Green	Off	The wireless LAN is not ready, or has failed.
		On	The wireless LAN is OK.
		Flashing	The wireless LAN is sending or receiving packets.

LED	COLOR	STATUS	MEANING
LAN 10M	Green	Off	The 10M LAN is not connected.
		On	The ZyWALL is connected to a 10M LAN.
		Flashing	The 10M LAN is sending or receiving packets.
LAN 100M	Orange	Off	The 100M LAN is not connected.
		On	The ZyWALL is connected to a 100Mbps LAN.
		Flashing	The 100M LAN is sending or receiving packets.
DMZ 10M	Green	Off	The 10M DMZ is not connected.
		On	The ZyWALL is connected to a 10M DMZ.
		Flashing	The 10M DMZ is sending/receiving packets.
DMZ 100M	Orange	Off	The 100M DMZ is not connected.
		On	The ZyWALL is connected to a 100Mbps DMZ.
		Flashing	The 100M DMZ is sending or receiving packets.
WAN 10M	Green	Off	The 10M WAN link is not ready, or has failed.
		On	The 10M WAN link is OK.
		Flashing	The 10M WAN link is sending or receiving packets.
WAN 100M	Orange	Off	The 100M WAN link is not ready, or has failed.
		On	The 100M WAN link is OK.
		Flashing	The 100M WAN link is sending or receiving packets.
AUX LNK	Green	Off	The backup port is not connected.
		On	The backup port is connected.
AUX ACT	Green	Off	The auxiliary port is not sending or receiving packets.
		Flashing	The auxiliary port is sending or receiving packets.

## 2.2 ZyWALL 100 Rear Panel and Connections

The following figure shows the rear panel of your ZyWALL 100.



**Figure 2-2 ZyWALL 100 Rear Panel**

This section outlines how to connect your ZyWALL 100. If you want to connect a cable modem, you must connect the coaxial cable from your cable service to the threaded coaxial cable connector on the back of the cable modem. Connect a DSL modem to the DSL wall jack. See the *Safety Warnings and Instructions Appendix* for safety instructions when making connections to the ZyWALL.

### **Step 1. Connecting the Console Port**

Use terminal emulator software on a computer for configuring your ZyWALL via console port. Connect it to the ZyWALL through the console port. Connect the 9-pin end of the console cable to the port labeled **CONSOLE** on the ZyWALL and the other end (choice of 9-pin or 25-pin, depending on your computer) to a serial port (COM1, COM2 or other COM port) of your computer. You can use an extension RS-232 cable if the enclosed one is too short. After the initial setup, you can modify the configuration remotely through telnet connections.

## **Step 2. Connecting a Broadband Modem to the WAN Port**

### **Step 3a.** Connecting the ZyWALL to a cable modem:

Connect the port labeled **WAN** on the ZyWALL to the Ethernet port on the cable modem using the Ethernet cable that came with your cable modem. The Ethernet port on a cable modem is sometimes labeled "PC" or "Workstation".

**Step 3b.** Connecting the ZyWALL to a DSL modem:

Connect the port labeled **WAN** on the ZyWALL to the Ethernet port on the DSL modem using the Ethernet cable that came with your DSL modem.

**Step 3c.** Connecting the ZyWALL to a wireless modem:

Connect the port labeled **WAN** on the ZyWALL to the Ethernet port on the wireless modem using the Ethernet cable that came with your wireless modem.

### **Step 3. Connecting the Dial Backup Port**

The Dial Backup port is an RS-232 DB-9M connector. Connect the 9-pin female end of your modem or TA cable to the Dial Backup port of the ZyWALL and the other end to your modem or TA.

## **Step 4. Connecting the DMZ Port**

Connect public servers (Web, FTP, etc.) to the DMZ port to make them visible to the outside world. For a single computer, connect the 10/100M DMZ port on the ZyWALL to the network adapter on the computer using a crossover cable.

If you have more than one public server, then you must use an external hub. Connect the 10/100M DMZ port on the ZyWALL to a port on the hub using a straight-through Ethernet cable.

**Step 5. Connecting the Ethernet LAN**

---

**When the ZyWALL is on and properly connected to a computer or a hub, the corresponding LAN LED on the front panel turns on.**

---

**Figure 2-3 LAN Port Connections**

CABLE FOR CONNECTING TO:	A COMPUTER	A HUB
UPLINK button "on" (pushed in)	Straight-through Ethernet cable	Crossover Ethernet cable
UPLINK button "off" (out)	Crossover Ethernet cable	Straight-through Ethernet cable

**Step 6. Connecting the Wireless LAN**

Make sure the ZyWALL is turned off before inserting or removing a ZyAIR 100 11 Mbps Wireless PC card (to avoid damage). Do not insert or remove the card with the ZyWALL turned on.

**Step 7. Connecting the Power Cord to your ZyWALL**

Connect the female end of the power cord to the port labeled **POWER** on the rear panel of your ZyWALL.

## **2.3 Additional Installation Requirements**

In addition to the contents of your package, there are other hardware and software requirements you need before you can install and use your ZyWALL. These requirements include:

1. A computer with an installed Ethernet NIC (Network Interface Card).
2. A computer equipped with communications software configured to the following parameters:
  - ◆ VT100 terminal emulation.
  - ◆ 9600 Baud.
  - ◆ No parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, flow control set to none.
3. A cable/DSL/wireless modem and an ISP account.

After the ZyWALL is properly set up, you can make future changes to the configuration through telnet connections.

---

**To keep the ZyWALL operating at optimal internal temperature, keep the bottom, sides and rear clear of obstructions and away from the exhaust of other equipment.**

---

# Chapter 3

## Initial Setup

*This chapter explains how to perform the initial ZyWALL setup and gives an overview of SMT menus.*

### 3.1 Turning On Your ZyWALL

At this point, you should have connected the console port, the LAN port, the WAN port, the Wireless LAN port and the power port to the appropriate devices or lines. Plug the power cord into a wall outlet and turn the power switch on. The PWR LED turns on. The SYS LED turns on after the system tests are complete. The WAN LED and one of the LAN LEDs turn on immediately after the SYS LED turns on, if connections have been made to the LAN and WAN ports.

#### 3.1.1 Initial Screen

When you turn on your ZyWALL, it performs several internal tests as well as line initialization. After the tests, the ZyWALL asks you to press [ENTER] to continue, as shown next.

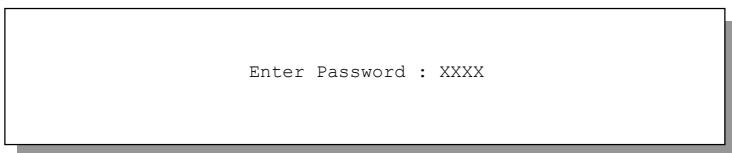
```
Copyright (c) 1994 - 2001 ZyXEL Communications Corp.  
initialize ch =0, ethernet address: 00:a0:c5:41:51:61  
initialize ch =1, ethernet address: 00:a0:c5:41:51:62  
Press ENTER to continue...
```

**Figure 3-1 Initial Screen**

#### 3.1.2 Entering the Password

The login screen appears after you press [ENTER], prompting you to enter the password, as shown below. For your first login, enter the default password “1234”. As you type the password, the screen displays an “X” for each character you type.

Please note that if there is no activity for longer than five minutes after you log in, your ZyWALL will automatically log you out and display a blank screen. If you see a blank screen, press [ENTER] to bring up the login screen again.



**Figure 3-2 Password Screen**

## 3.2 Navigating the SMT Interface

The SMT (System Management Terminal) is the interface that you use to configure your ZyWALL. Several operations that you should be familiar with before you attempt to modify the configuration are listed in the table below.

**Table 3-1 Main Menu Commands**

OPERATION	KEYSTROKES	DESCRIPTION
Move down to another menu	[ENTER]	To move forward to a submenu, type in the number of the desired submenu and press [ENTER].
Move up to a previous menu	[ESC]	Press the [ESC] key to move back to the previous menu.
Move to a "hidden" menu	Press [SPACE BAR] to change <b>No</b> to <b>Yes</b> , then press [ENTER].	Fields beginning with "Edit" lead to hidden menus and have a default setting of <b>No</b> . Press [SPACE BAR] to change <b>No</b> to <b>Yes</b> , and then press [ENTER] to go to a "hidden" menu.
Move the cursor	[ENTER] or [UP]/[DOWN] arrow keys	Within a menu, press [ENTER] to move to the next field. You can also use the [UP]/[DOWN] arrow keys to move to the previous and the next field, respectively.
Entering information	Fill in, or press [SPACE BAR], then press [ENTER] to select from choices.	You need to fill in two types of fields. The first requires you to type in the appropriate information. The second allows you to cycle through the available choices by pressing [SPACE BAR].
Required fields	<? >	All fields with the symbol <?> must be filled in order to save the new configuration.
N/A fields	<N/A>	Some of the fields in the SMT will show a <N/A>. This symbol refers to an option that is Not Applicable.
Save your configuration	[ENTER]	Save your configuration by pressing [ENTER] at the message "Press ENTER to confirm or ESC to cancel". Saving the data on the screen will take you, in most cases to the previous menu.

OPERATION	KEYSTROKES	DESCRIPTION
Exit the SMT	Type 99, then press [ENTER].	Type 99 at the main menu prompt and press [ENTER] to exit the SMT interface.

### 3.2.1 Main Menu

After you enter the password, the SMT displays the **ZyWALL Main Menu**, as shown next.

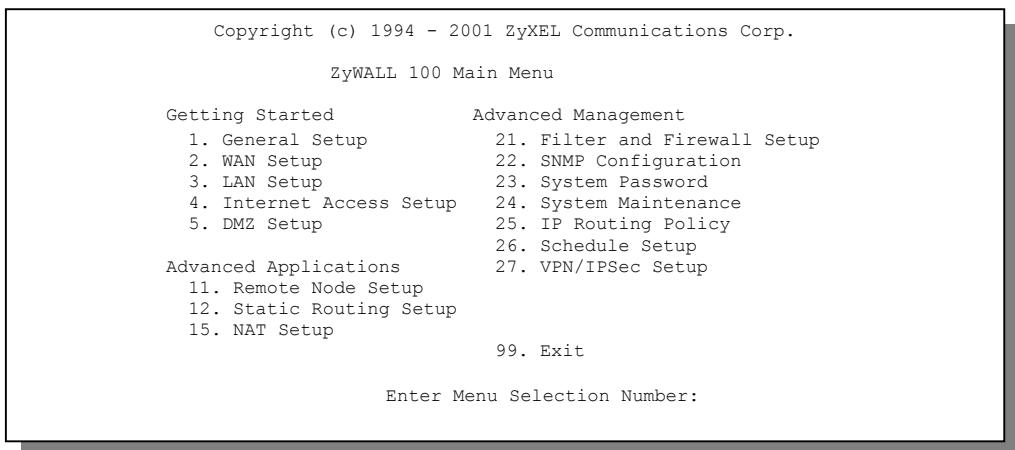


Figure 3-3 ZyWALL Main Menu

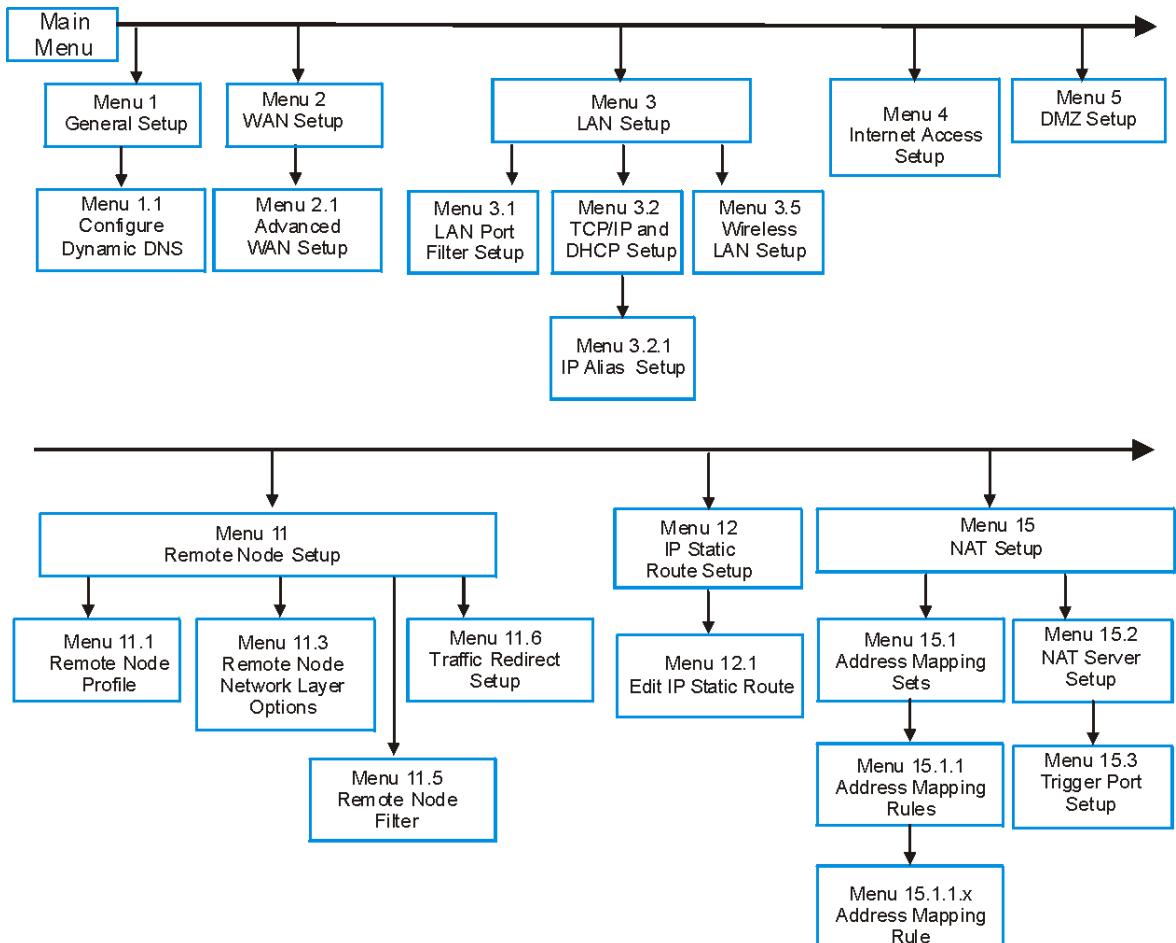
### 3.2.2 System Management Terminal Interface Summary

Table 3-2 Main Menu Summary

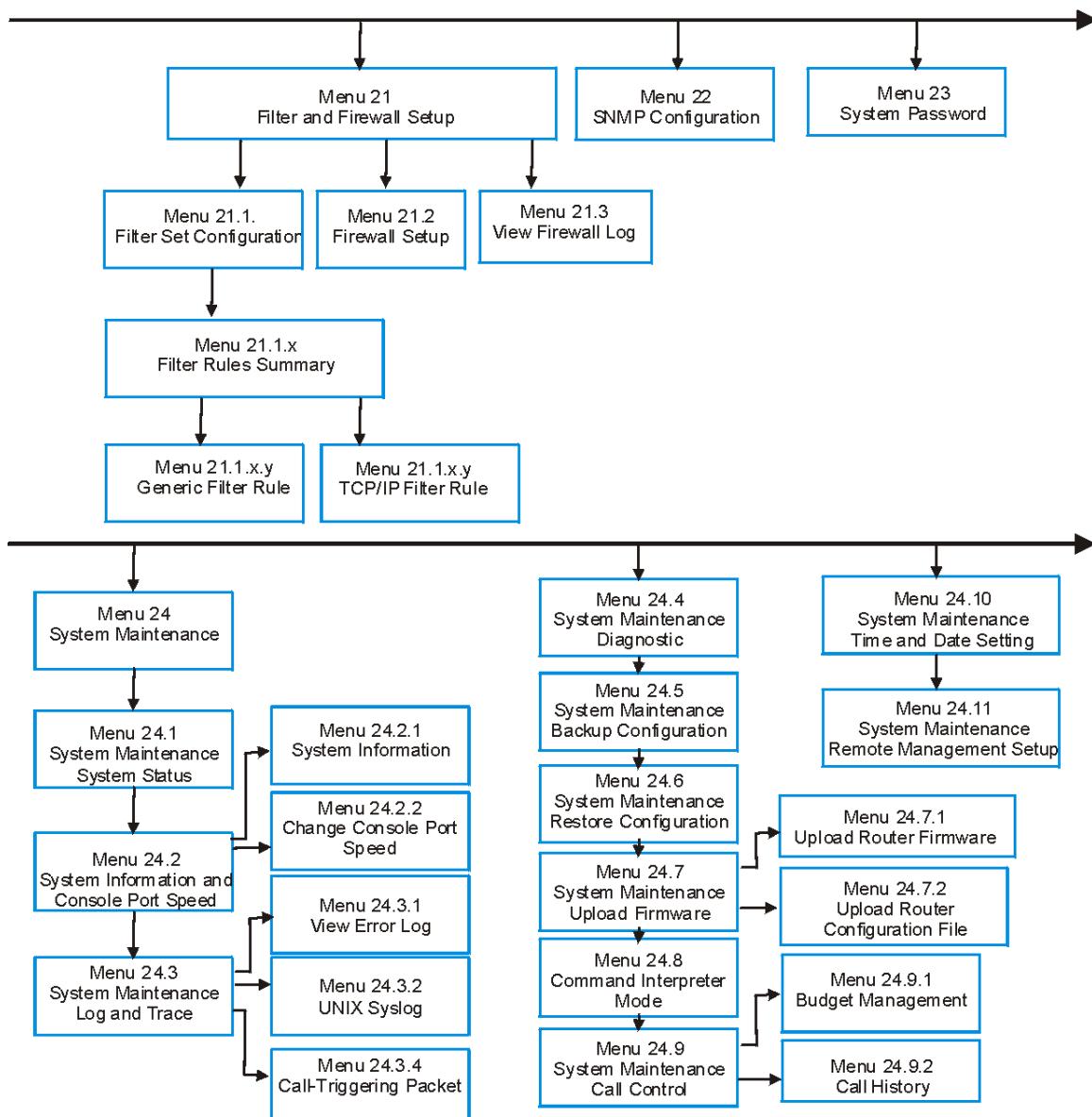
NO.	MENU TITLE	FUNCTION
1	General Setup	Use this menu to set up dynamic DNS and administrative information.
2	WAN Setup	Use this menu to clone a MAC address from a computer on your LAN and configure the backup WAN dial-up connection.
3	LAN Setup	Use this menu to apply LAN filters, configure LAN DHCP and TCP/IP settings and configure the wireless LAN port.
4	Internet Access Setup	Configure your Internet Access setup (Internet address, gateway, login, etc.) with this menu.
5	DMZ Setup	Use this menu to configure your public servers connected to the DMZ port.

NO.	MENU TITLE	FUNCTION
11	Remote Node Setup	Use this menu to configure detailed remote node settings (your ISP is also a remote node) as well as apply WAN filters.
12	Static Routing Setup	Configure IP static routes in this menu.
15	NAT Setup	Use this menu to configure Network Address Translation.
21	Filter and Firewall Setup	Configure filters, activate/deactivate the firewall and view the firewall log.
22	SNMP Configuration	Use this menu to configure SNMP-related parameters.
23	System Password	Change your password in this menu (recommended).
24	System Maintenance	From displaying system status to uploading firmware, this menu provides comprehensive system maintenance.
25	IP Routing Policy Setup	Use this menu to configure policies for use in IP policy routing.
26	Schedule Setup	Use this menu to schedule outgoing calls.
27	VPN /IPSec Setup	Use this menu to configure VPN connections.
99	Exit	Use this menu to exit (necessary for remote configuration).

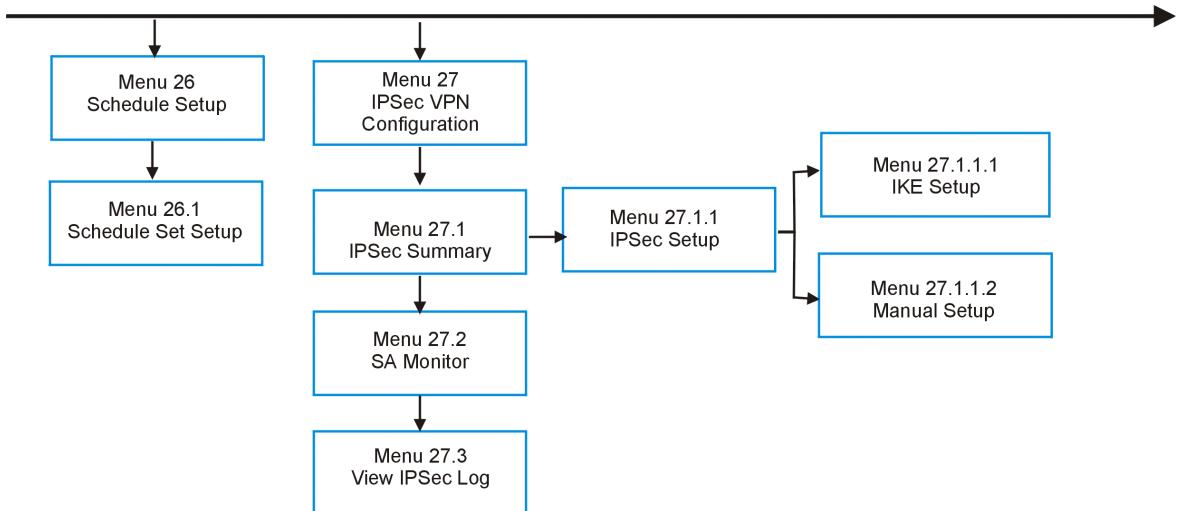
### 3.2.3 SMT Menus at a Glance



**Figure 3-4 Getting Started and Advanced Applications SMT Menus**



**Figure 3-5 Advanced Management SMT Menus**

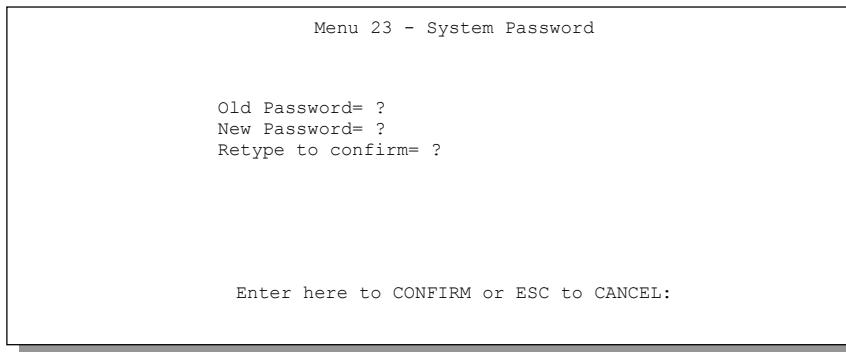


**Figure 3-6 Schedule Setup and IPSec VPN Configuration SMT Menus**

### 3.3 Changing the System Password

Change the default system password by following the steps shown next.

**Step 1.** Enter 23 in the main menu to open **Menu 23 - System Password** as shown next.



**Figure 3-7 Menu 23 — System Password**

**Step 2.** Type your existing password and press [ENTER].

**Step 3.** Type your new system password and press [ENTER].

**Step 4.** Re-type your new system password for confirmation and press [ENTER].

Note that as you type a password, the screen displays an “X” for each character you type.

## 3.4 Resetting the ZyWALL

If you forget your password or cannot access the ZyWALL, you will need to reload the factory-default configuration file. Uploading this configuration file replaces the current configuration file with the factory-default configuration file. This means that you will lose all configurations that you had previously and the speed of the console port will be reset to the default of 9600bps with 8 data bit, no parity, one stop bit and flow control set to none. The password will be reset to “1234” and the LAN IP address to 192.168.1.1also.

To obtain the default configuration file, download it from the ZyXEL FTP site, unzip it and save it in a folder. Turn the ZyWALL off and then on to begin a session. When you turn on the ZyWALL again you will see the initial screen. When you see the message “Press any key to enter Debug Mode within 3 seconds” press any key to enter debug mode.

To upload the configuration file, do the following:

1. Type `at1c` after the Enter Debug Mode message.
2. Wait for the Starting XMODEM upload message before activating XMODEM upload on your terminal.
3. After a successful firmware upload, type `atgo` to restart the ZyWALL.

The ZyWALL is now reinitialized with a default configuration file including the default password of “1234”.

### 3.4.1 Methods of Restoring Factory-Defaults

You can erase the current configuration and restore factory defaults in three ways:

- a. Upload the default configuration file via the console port as described above. See later in this User’s Guide for more information on how to transfer the configuration file to your ZyWALL using the SMT menus.
- b. Use the **RESET** button on the rear panel of the ZyWALL (see the next section). Use this method for cases when the password or IP address of the ZyWALL is not known.
- c. Use the web configurator to restore defaults (see the web configurator HTML help).

### 3.4.2 Procedure To Use The Reset Button

Make sure the **SYS** LED is on (not blinking) before you begin this procedure.

1. Press the **RESET** button for ten seconds, and then release it. If the **SYS** LED begins to blink, the defaults have been restored and the ZyWALL restarts. Otherwise, go to step 2.
2. Turn the ZyWALL off.
3. While pressing the **RESET** button, turn the ZyWALL on.
4. Continue to hold the **RESET** button. The **SYS** LED will begin to blink and flicker very quickly after about 10 or 15 seconds. This indicates that the defaults have been restored and the ZyWALL is now restarting.
5. Release the **RESET** button and wait for the ZyWALL to finish restarting.

# Chapter 4

## SMT Menu 1 - General Setup

*Menu 1 - General Setup contains administrative and system-related information.*

### 4.1 System Name

**System Name** is for identification purposes. ZyXEL recommends you enter your computer's "Computer name".

- In Windows 95/98 click **Start** -> **Settings** -> **Control Panel** and then double-click **Network**. Click the **Identification** tab, note the entry for the **Computer name** field and enter it in the ZyWALL **System Name** field.
- In Windows 2000 click **Start->Settings->Control Panel** and then double-click **System**. Click the **Network Identification** tab and then the **Properties** button. Note the entry for the **Computer name** field and enter it in the ZyWALL **System Name** field.
- In Windows XP, click **start -> My Computer -> View system information** and then click the **Computer Name** tab. Note the entry in the **Full computer name** field and enter it as the ZyWALL **System Name**.

The **Domain Name** entry is what is propagated to the DHCP clients on the LAN. If you leave this field blank, the domain name obtained by DHCP from the ISP is used. While you must enter the host name (**System Name**) on each individual machine, the domain name can be assigned from the ZyWALL via DHCP.

### 4.2 Dynamic DNS

Dynamic DNS (Domain Name System) allows you to update your current dynamic IP address with one or many dynamic DNS services so that anyone can contact you (in *NetMeeting*, *CU-SeeMe* or other services). You can also access your FTP server or Web site on your own computer using a DNS-like address (for example, *myhost.dhs.org*, where *myhost* is a name of your choice) that will never change instead of using an IP address that changes each time you reconnect. Your friends or relatives will always be able to call you even if they don't know your IP address.

First of all, you need to have registered a dynamic DNS account with [www.dyndns.org](http://www.dyndns.org). This is for people with a dynamic IP from their ISP or DHCP server that would still like to have a DNS name.

To use this service, you must register with the Dynamic DNS service provider. The Dynamic DNS service provider will give you a password or key. The ZyWALL supports [www.dyndns.org](http://www.dyndns.org). You can apply to this service provider for Dynamic DNS service.

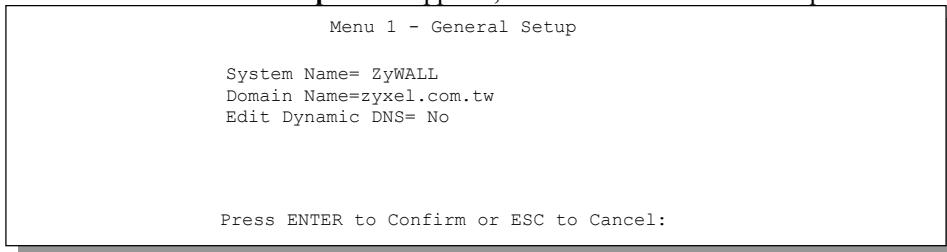
#### 4.2.1 DYNDNS Wildcard

Enabling the wildcard feature for your host causes \*.yourhost.dyndns.org to be aliased to the same IP address as yourhost.dyndns.org. This feature is useful if you want to be able to use for example, www.yourhost.dyndns.org and still reach your hostname.

### 4.3 General Setup

**Step 1.** Enter 1 in the main menu to open **Menu 1 — General Setup**.

**Step 2.** The **Menu 1 - General Setup** screen appears, as shown next. Fill in the required fields.



**Figure 4-1 Menu 1 — General Setup**

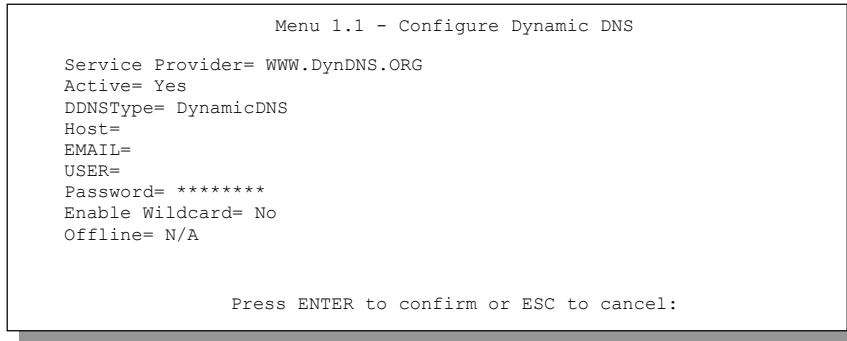
**Table 4-1 General Setup Menu Field**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
System Name	Choose a descriptive name for identification purposes. It is recommended you enter your computer's "Computer name" (see section 4.1) in this field. This name can be up to 30 alphanumeric characters long. Spaces are not allowed, but dashes "-" and underscores "_" are accepted.	ZyWALL
Domain Name	Enter the domain name (if you know it) here. If you leave this field blank, the ISP may assign a domain name via DHCP. You can go to menu 24.8 and type "sys domain name" to see the current domain name used by your router.  If you want to clear this field just press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER]. The domain name entered by you is given priority over the ISP assigned domain name.	zyxel.com.tw
Edit Dynamic DNS	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> (default). Select <b>Yes</b> to configure <b>Menu 1.1 — Configure Dynamic DNS</b> discussed next.	<b>No</b> (default)

When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.

### 4.3.1 Configuring Dynamic DNS

To configure Dynamic DNS, go to **Menu 1 — General Setup** and press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** in the **Edit Dynamic DNS** field. Press [ENTER] to display **Menu 1.1— Configure Dynamic DNS** (shown next).



**Figure 4-2 Configure Dynamic DNS**

Follow the instructions in the next table to configure Dynamic DNS parameters.

**Table 4-2 Configure Dynamic DNS Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Service Provider	This is the name of your Dynamic DNS service provider.	WWW. <a href="#">DynDNS.ORG</a> (default)
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> and then press [ENTER] to make dynamic DNS active.	<b>Yes</b>
DDNS Type	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>DynamicDNS</b> if you have a dynamic IP address(es). Select <b>StaticDNS</b> if you have a static IP address(s).</p> <p>Select <b>CustomDNS</b> to have dyns.org provide DNS service for a domain name that you already have from a source other than dyndns.org.</p> <p>At the time of writing, dyndns.org provides the basic <b>DynamicDNS</b> and <b>StaticDNS</b> services along with a limited number of hostnames for free, but charges a fee for <b>CustomDNS</b>. See <a href="http://www.dyndns.org">www.dyndns.org</a> for details.</p>	<b>DynamicDNS</b> (default)
Host	Enter the domain name assigned to your ZyWALL by your Dynamic DNS provider.	me.dyndns.org
EMAIL	Enter your e-mail address.	mail@mailserver

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
USER	Enter your user name.	
Password	Enter the password assigned to you.	
Enable Wildcard	Your ZyWALL supports DYNDNS Wildcard. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> . This field is <b>N/A</b> when you choose DDNS client as your service provider.	<b>No</b>
Offline	This field is only available when <b>CustomDNS</b> is selected in the <b>DDNS Type</b> field. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> . When <b>Yes</b> is selected, traffic is redirected to a URL that you have previously specified (see <a href="http://www.dyndns.org">www.dyndns.org</a> for details).	<b>Yes</b>

When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.

The IP address will be updated when you reconfigure menu 1 or perform DHCP client renewal.

---

**If you have a private WAN IP address, then you cannot use Dynamic DNS.**

---

# Chapter 5

## WAN Setup

*This chapter describes how to configure the WAN using **Menu 2 — WAN Setup**.*

### 5.1 Cloning The MAC Address

The MAC address field allows users to configure the WAN port's MAC address by using either the factory default or cloning the MAC address from a computer on your LAN. Once it is successfully configured, the address will be copied to the rom file (ZyNOS configuration file). It will not change unless you change the setting in menu 2 or upload a different rom file.

---

**ZyXEL recommends that you clone the MAC address of a computer on your LAN even if your ISP does not require MAC address authentication.**

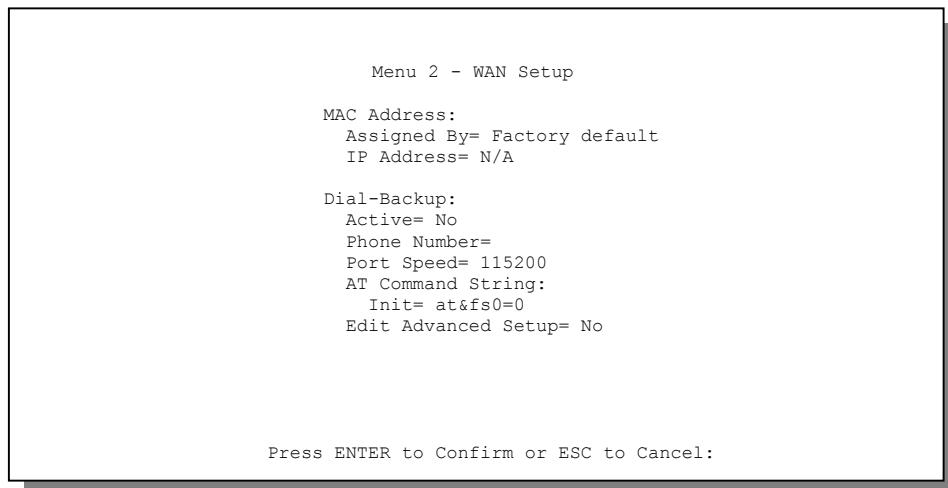
---

### 5.2 Dial-Backup

The Dial Backup port can be used in reserve, as a traditional dial-up connection should the broadband connection to the WAN port fail. Use this menu to automatically bring up this connection if your broadband connection fails.

### 5.3 WAN Setup

From the main menu, enter 2 to open menu 2.



**Figure 5-1 Menu 2 — WAN Setup**

The following table contains instructions on how to configure your WAN setup.

**Table 5-1 WAN Setup Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
MAC Address:		
Assigned By	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to choose one of two methods to assign a MAC Address. Choose <b>Factory Default</b> to select the factory assigned default MAC Address. Choose <b>IP address attached on LAN</b> to use the MAC Address of that workstation whose IP you give in the following field.	<b>IP address attached on LAN</b>
IP Address	This field is applicable only if you choose the <b>IP address attached on LAN</b> method in the <b>Assigned By</b> field. Enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN whose MAC you are cloning.	192.168.1.35
Dial-Backup:		
Active	Use this field to turn the dial-backup feature on ( <b>Yes</b> ) or off ( <b>No</b> ).	<b>No</b>
Phone Number	Enter the telephone number assigned to your line by your telephone company. This field only accepts digits; do not include dashes and spaces.	1234567

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Port Speed	Press [SPACE BAR] and then press [ENTER] to select the speed of the connection between the Dial Backup port and the external device.  Available speeds are: <b>9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 or 230400</b> bps.	<b>115200</b>
AT Command String:		
Init	Enter the AT command string to initialize the WAN device. Consult the manual of your WAN device connected to your Dial Backup port for specific AT commands.	at&fs0=0
Edit Advanced Setup	To edit the advanced setup for the Dial Backup port, move the cursor to this field; press the [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> and then press [ENTER] to go to <b>Menu 2.1 — Advanced Setup</b> .	<b>Yes</b>
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

## 5.4 Advanced WAN Setup

**Consult the manual of your WAN device connected to your Dial Backup port for specific AT commands.**

### 5.4.1 AT Command Strings

For regular telephone lines, the default “Dial” string tells the modem that the line uses tone dialing. “ATDT” is the command for a switch that requires tone dialing. If your switch requires pulse dialing, change the string to “ATDP”.

For ISDN lines, there are many more protocols and operational modes. Please consult the documentation of your TA. You may need additional commands in both “Dial” and “Init” strings.

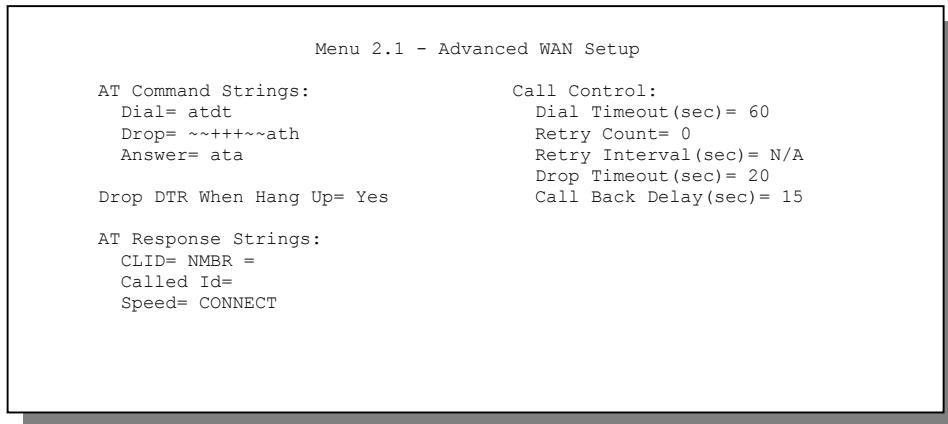
### 5.4.2 DTR Signal

The majority of WAN devices default to hanging up the current call when the DTR (Data Terminal Ready) signal is dropped by the DTE. When “Drop DTR When Hang Up” is set to **Yes**, the ZyWALL uses this hardware signal to force the WAN device to hang up, in addition to issuing the drop command “ATH”.

### 5.4.3 Response Strings

The response strings tell the ZyWALL the tags, or labels, immediately preceding the various call parameters sent from the WAN device. The response strings have not been standardized; please consult the documentation of your WAN device to find the correct tags.

To edit the advanced setup for the Dial Backup port, move the cursor to the **Edit Advanced Setup** field in **Menu 2 - WAN Setup**, press the [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** and then press [ENTER].



**Figure 5-2 Menu 2.1 Advanced WAN Setup**

The following table describes fields in this menu.

**Table 5-2 Advanced WAN Port Setup — AT Commands Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT
AT Command Strings:		
Dial	Enter the AT Command string to make a call.	atdt
Drop	Enter the AT Command string to drop a call. “~” represents a one second wait, e.g., “~~~+~ath” can be used if your modem has a slow response time.	+++ath
Answer	Enter the AT Command string to answer a call.	ata
Drop DTR When Hang Up	Press the [SPACE BAR] to choose either <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> . When <b>Yes</b> is selected (the default), the DTR (Data Terminal Ready) signal is dropped after the “AT Command String: Drop” is sent out.	<b>Yes</b>

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT
AT Response String:		
CLID (Calling Line Identification)	Enter the keyword that precedes the CLID (Calling Line Identification) in the AT response string. This lets the ZyWALL capture the CLID in the AT response string that comes from the WAN device. CLID is required for CLID authentication.	NMBR =
Called Id	Enter the keyword preceding the dialed number.	TO
Speed	Enter the keyword preceding the connection speed.	CONNECT

**Table 5-3 Advanced WAN Port Setup — Call Control Parameters**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT
Call Control		
Dial Timeout (sec)	Enter a number of seconds for the ZyWALL to keep trying to set up an outgoing call before timing out (stopping). The ZyWALL times out and stops if it cannot set up an outgoing call within the timeout value.	60 seconds
Retry Count	Enter a number of times for the ZyWALL to retry a busy or no-answer phone number before blacklisting the number.	0 to disable the blacklist control
Retry Interval (sec)	Enter a number of seconds for the ZyWALL to wait before trying another call after a call has failed. This applies before a phone number is blacklisted.	
Drop Timeout (sec)	Enter a number of seconds for the ZyWALL to wait before dropping the DTR signal if it does not receive a positive disconnect confirmation.	20 seconds
Call Back Delay (sec)	Enter a number of seconds for the ZyWALL to wait between dropping a callback request call and dialing the co-responding callback call.	15 seconds

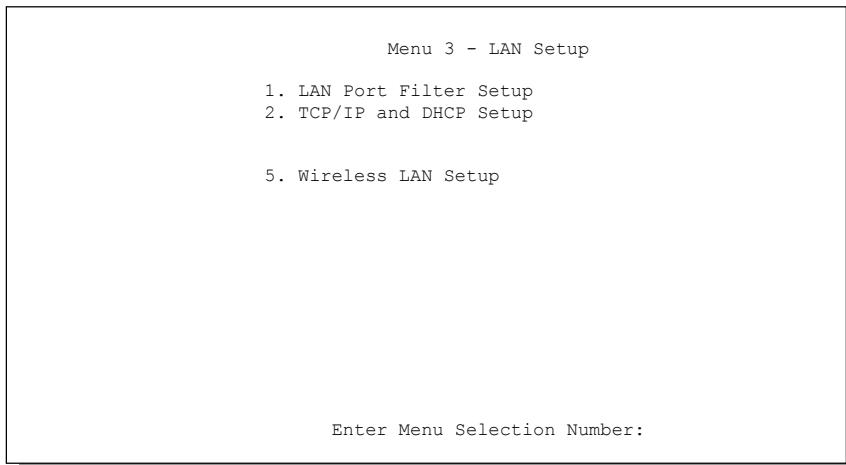


# Chapter 6 LAN Setup

*This chapter describes how to configure the LAN using **Menu 3 — LAN Setup**.*

## 6.1 Introduction

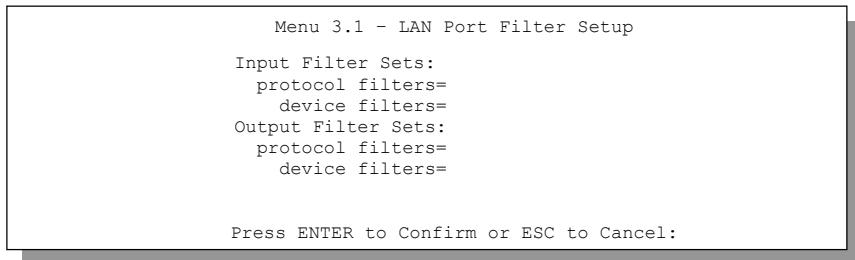
From the main menu, enter 3 to open **Menu 3 — LAN Setup**.



**Figure 6-1 Menu 3 — LAN Setup**

## 6.2 LAN Port Filter Setup

This menu allows you to specify the filter sets that you wish to apply to the LAN traffic. You seldom need to filter the LAN traffic, however, the filter sets may be useful to block certain packets, reduce traffic and prevent security breaches.



**Figure 6-2 Menu 3.1 — LAN Port Filter Setup**

## 6.3 TCP/IP and LAN DHCP

The ZyWALL has built-in DHCP server capability that assigns IP addresses and DNS servers to systems that support DHCP client capability.

### 6.3.1 Factory LAN Defaults

The LAN parameters of the ZyWALL are preset in the factory with the following values:

1. IP address of 192.168.1.1 with subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 (24 bits).
2. DHCP server enabled with 32 client IP addresses starting from 192.168.1.33.

These parameters should work for the majority of installations. If your ISP gives you an explicit DNS server address(es), skip ahead to section 6.4 to see how to enter the DNS server address(es).

### 6.3.2 DHCP Configuration

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131 and RFC 2132) allows individual clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a server. You can configure the ZyWALL as a DHCP server or disable it. When configured as a server, the ZyWALL provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If set to **None**, DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computer must be manually configured.

#### IP Pool Setup

The ZyWALL is pre-configured with a pool of 32 IP addresses ranging from 192.168.1.33 to 192.168.1.64. This configuration leaves 31 IP addresses (excluding the ZyWALL itself) in the lower range for other server machines, e.g., server for mail, FTP, Telnet, web, etc., that you may have.

#### DNS Server Address

Use DNS to map a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa, for example, the IP address of [www.zyxel.com](http://www.zyxel.com) is 204.217.0.2. The DNS server is extremely important because without it, you must know the IP address of a machine before you can access it.

There are two ways that an ISP disseminates the DNS server addresses.

The first is for an ISP to tell a customer the DNS server addresses, usually in the form of an information sheet, when you sign up. If your ISP gives you DNS server addresses, enter them in the **DNS Server** fields in DHCP Setup.

The second is to leave this field blank, i.e., 0.0.0.0 — in this case; the ZyWALL acts as a DNS proxy.

**Table 6-1 Example Of Network Properties For LAN Servers With Fixed IP Addresses**

Choose an IP address	192.168.1.2 - 192.168.1.32; 192.168.1.65 - 192.168.1.254
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Gateway (or default route)	192.168.1.1 (ZyWALL LAN IP Address)

### 6.3.3 IP Address and Subnet Mask

Similar to the way houses on a street share a common street name, so too do machines on a LAN share one common network number.

Where you obtain your network number depends on your particular situation. If the ISP or your network administrator assigns you a block of registered IP addresses, follow their instructions in selecting the IP addresses and the subnet mask.

If the ISP did not explicitly give you an IP network number, then most likely you have a single user account and the ISP will assign you a dynamic IP address when the connection is established. If this is the case, it is recommended that you select a network number from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.0 and you must enable the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature of the ZyWALL. The Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) reserved this block of addresses specifically for private use; please do *not* use any other number unless you are told otherwise. Let's say you select 192.168.1.0 as the network number; which covers 254 individual addresses, from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254 (zero and 255 are reserved). In other words, the first three numbers specify the network number while the last number identifies an individual workstation on that network.

Once you have decided on the network number, pick an IP address that is easy to remember, for example 192.168.1.1, for your ZyWALL, but make sure that no other device on your network is using that IP address.

The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your ZyWALL will compute the subnet mask automatically based on the IP address that you entered. You don't need to change the subnet mask computed by the ZyWALL unless you are instructed to do otherwise.

### Private IP Addresses

Every computer on the Internet must have a unique IP address. If your networks are isolated from the Internet, for example, only between your two branch offices, you can assign any IP addresses to the hosts without problems. However, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of IP addresses specifically for private networks:

**Table 6-2 Private IP Address Ranges**

10.0.0.0 — 10.255.255.255
172.16.0.0 — 172.31.255.255
192.168.0.0 — 192.168.255.255

You can obtain your IP address from the IANA, from an ISP or have it assigned by a private network. If you belong to a small organization and your Internet access is through an ISP, the ISP can provide you with the Internet addresses for your local networks. On the other hand, if you are part of a much larger organization, you should consult your network administrator for the appropriate IP addresses.

---

**Regardless of your particular situation, do not create an arbitrary IP address; always follow the guidelines above. For more information on address assignment, please refer to RFC 1597, *Address Allocation for Private Internets* and RFC 1466, *Guidelines for Management of IP Address Space*.**

---

### **6.3.4 RIP Setup**

RIP (Routing Information Protocol, RFC1058 and RFC 1389) allows a router to exchange routing information with other routers. The **RIP Direction** field controls the sending and receiving of RIP packets. When set to **Both or Out Only**, the ZyWALL will broadcast its routing table periodically. When set to **Both or In Only**, it will incorporate the RIP information that it receives; when set to **None**, it will not send any RIP packets and will ignore any RIP packets received.

The **Version** field controls the format and the broadcasting method of the RIP packets that the ZyWALL sends (it recognizes both formats when receiving). **RIP-1** is universally supported; but **RIP-2** carries more information. **RIP-1** is probably adequate for most networks, unless you have an unusual network topology. Both **RIP-2B** and **RIP-2M** sends the routing data in RIP-2 format; the difference being that **RIP-2B** uses subnet broadcasting while **RIP-2M** uses multicasting. Multicasting can reduce the load on non-router machines since they generally do not listen to the RIP multicast address and so will not receive the RIP packets. However, if one router uses multicasting, then all routers on your network must use multicasting, also.

By default, **RIP Direction** is set to **Both** and the **Version** set to **RIP-1**.

### **6.3.5 IP Multicast**

Traditionally, IP packets are transmitted in one of either two ways - Unicast (one sender — one recipient) or Broadcast (one sender — everybody on the network). Multicast delivers IP packets to *a group* of hosts on the network - not everybody and not just one.

IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a session-layer protocol used to establish membership in a multicast group - it is not used to carry user data. IGMP version 2 (RFC 2236) is an improvement over version 1 (RFC 1112) but IGMP version 1 is still in wide use. If you would like to read more detailed

information about interoperability between IGMP version 2 and version 1, please see *sections 4 and 5 of RFC 2236*. The class D IP address is used to identify host groups and can be in the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255. The address 224.0.0.0 is not assigned to any group and is used by IP multicast computers. The address 224.0.0.1 is used for query messages and is assigned to the permanent group of all IP hosts (including gateways). All hosts must join the 224.0.0.1 group in order to participate in IGMP. The address 224.0.0.2 is assigned to the multicast routers group.

The ZyWALL supports both IGMP version 1 (**IGMP-v1**) and IGMP version 2 (**IGMP-v2**). At start up, the ZyWALL queries all directly connected networks to gather group membership. After that, the ZyWALL periodically updates this information. IP Multicasting can be enabled/disabled on the ZyWALL LAN and/or WAN interfaces using menus 3.2 (LAN) and 11.3 (WAN). Select **None** to disable IP Multicasting on these interfaces.

### 6.3.6 IP Alias

IP Alias allows you to partition a physical network into different logical networks over the same Ethernet interface. The ZyWALL supports three logical LAN interfaces via its single physical Ethernet interface with the ZyWALL itself as the gateway for each LAN network. Use menu 3.2.1 to configure IP Alias on your ZyWALL.

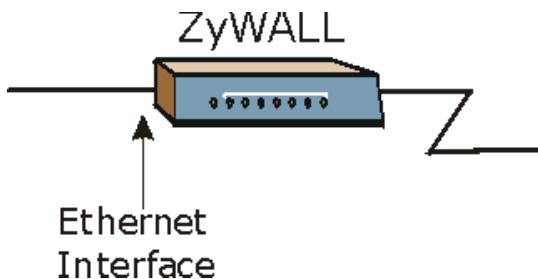


Figure 6-3 Physical Network

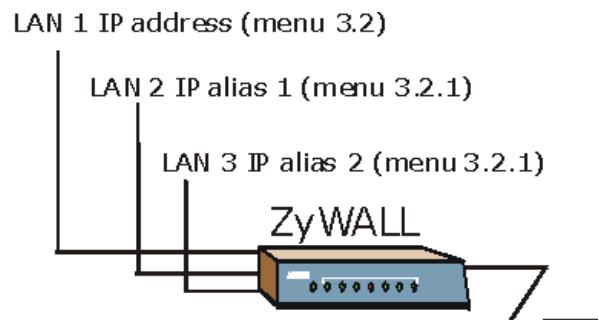
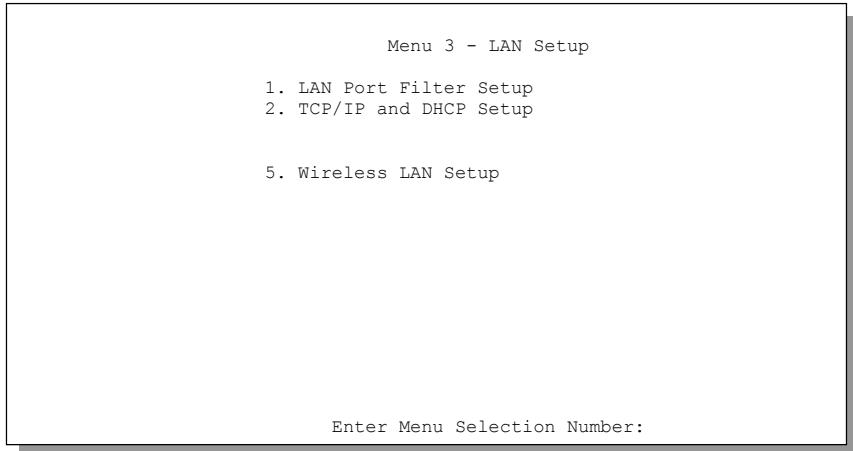


Figure 6-4 Partitioned Logical Networks

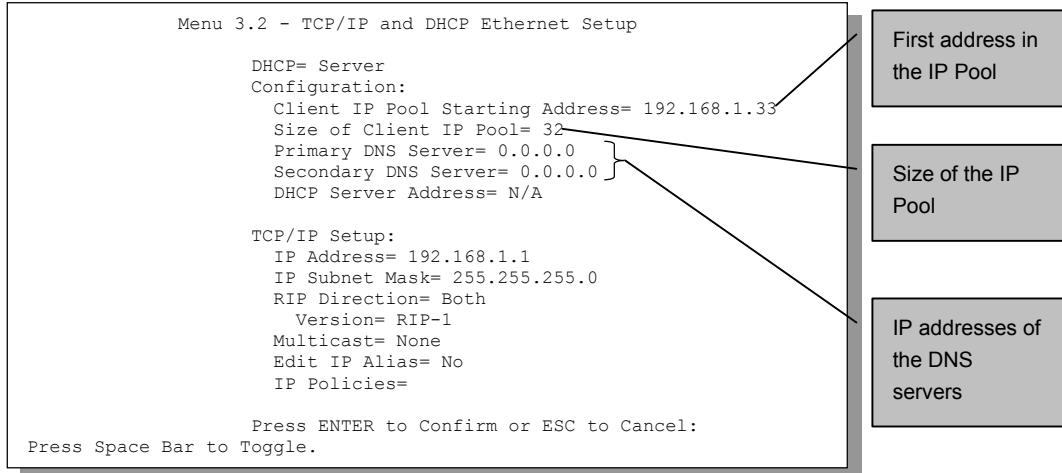
## 6.4 TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup Menu

From the main menu, enter 3 to open **Menu 3 - LAN Setup** to configure TCP/IP (RFC 1155) and DHCP Ethernet setup.



**Figure 6-5 Menu 3 — TCP/IP and DHCP Setup**

From menu 3, select the submenu option **TCP/IP and DHCP Setup** and press [ENTER]. The screen now displays **Menu 3.2 — TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup**, as shown next.



**Figure 6-6 Menu 3.2 — TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup**

Follow the instructions in the next table on how to configure the DHCP fields.

**Table 6-3 DHCP Ethernet Setup Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
DHCP	<p>This field enables/disables the DHCP server.            If set to <b>Server</b>, your ZyWALL will act as a DHCP server.            If set to <b>None</b>, the DHCP server will be disabled.            If set to <b>Relay</b>, the ZyWALL acts as a surrogate DHCP server and relays requests and responses between the remote server and the clients.</p> <p>When set to <b>Server</b>, the following items need to be set:</p>	<b>Server</b>
Configuration:  Client IP Pool Starting Address	This field specifies the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool.	192.168.1.33
Size of Client IP Pool	This field specifies the size, or count of the IP address pool.	32
Primary DNS Server  Secondary DNS Server	Type the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.	
DHCP Server Address	If <b>Relay</b> is selected in the <b>DHCP</b> field above, then type the IP address of the actual, remote DHCP server here.	

Follow the instructions in the following table to configure TCP/IP parameters for the LAN port.

**LAN and DMZ IP addresses must be on separate subnets.**

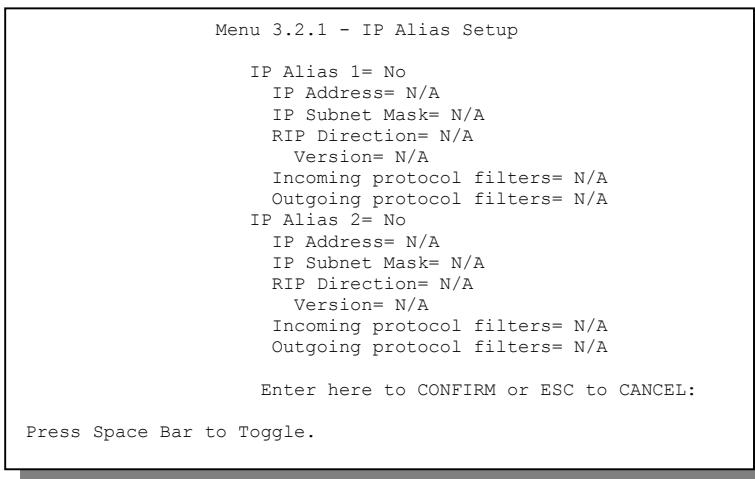
**Table 6-4 LAN TCP/IP Setup Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
TCP/IP Setup:  IP Address	Enter the IP address of your ZyWALL in dotted decimal notation	192.168.1.1 (default)
IP Subnet Mask	Your ZyWALL will automatically calculate the subnet mask based on the IP address that you assign. Unless you are implementing subnetting, use the subnet mask computed by the ZyWALL.	255.255.255.0

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
RIP Direction	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP direction. Options are: <b>Both</b> , <b>In Only</b> , <b>Out Only</b> or <b>None</b> .	<b>Both</b> (default)
Version	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP version. Options are: <b>RIP-1</b> , <b>RIP-2B</b> or <b>RIP-2M</b> .	<b>RIP-1</b> (default)
Multicast	IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a session-layer protocol used to establish membership in a Multicast group. The ZyWALL supports both IGMP version 1 ( <b>IGMP-v1</b> ) and version 2 ( <b>IGMP-v2</b> ). Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to enable IP Multicasting or select <b>None</b> (default) to disable it.	<b>None</b>
Edit IP Alias	The ZyWALL supports three logical LAN interfaces via its single physical Ethernet interface with the ZyWALL itself as the gateway for each LAN network. Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> and then press [ENTER] to display menu 3.2.1	<b>Yes</b>
IP Policies	You can apply up to four IP Policy sets (from twelve) by typing their numbers separated by commas.	2,7,9,11
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt [Press ENTER to Confirm...] to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

#### 6.4.1 IP Alias Setup

You must use menu 3.2 to configure the first network. Move the cursor to the **Edit IP Alias** field, press [SPACE BAR] to choose **Yes** and press [ENTER] to configure the second and third network. Press [ENTER] to open **Menu 3.2.1 - IP Alias Setup**, as shown next.

**Figure 6-7 Menu 3.2.1 — IP Alias Setup**

Use the instructions in the following table to configure IP Alias parameters.

**Table 6-5 IP Alias Setup Menu Fields**

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>DEFAULT</b>
IP Alias	Choose <b>Yes</b> to configure the LAN network for the ZyWALL.	<b>Yes</b>
IP Address	Enter the IP address of your ZyWALL in dotted decimal notation.	192.168.2.1
IP Subnet Mask	Your ZyWALL will automatically calculate the subnet mask based on the IP address that you assign. Unless you are implementing subnetting, use the subnet mask computed by the ZyWALL.	255.255.255.0
RIP Direction	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP direction. Options are <b>Both, In Only, Out Only</b> or <b>None</b> .	<b>None</b>
Version	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP version. Options are <b>RIP-1, RIP-2B</b> or <b>RIP-2M</b> .	<b>RIP-1</b>
Incoming Protocol Filters	Enter the filter set(s) you wish to apply to the incoming traffic between this node and the ZyWALL.	1
Outgoing Protocol Filters	Enter the filter set(s) you wish to apply to the outgoing traffic between this node and the ZyWALL.	2

When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt [Press ENTER to Confirm...] to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.

## 6.5 Wireless LAN Setup

The next-generation wireless LAN device – 11 Mbps wireless LAN brings Ethernet-like performance to the wireless realm. Fully compliant with the IEEE802.11(b) Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) standard, the 11 Mbps wireless LAN also provides powerful features such as Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) data encryption .

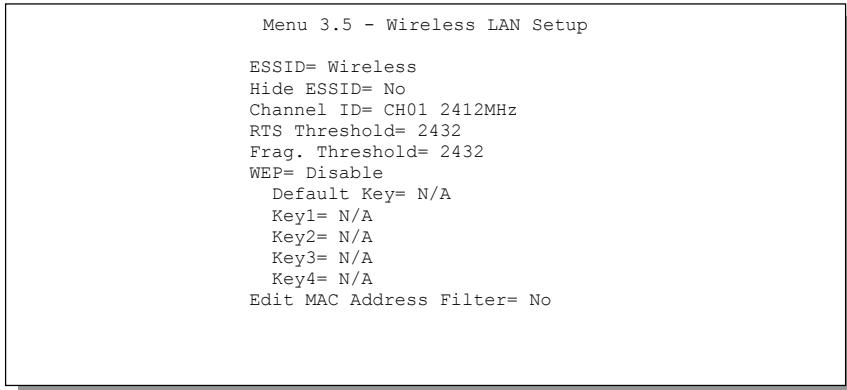
As a security precaution, ZyXEL recommends that you at least change the ESSID setting of all devices on your network to a unique value, not the default value. A further improvement in security can be obtained by using WEP security. However, there may be a significant degradation of the data throughput rates on the wireless link when WEP is enabled.

---

**If you are configuring the ZyWALL from a computer connected to the wireless LAN and you change the ZyWALL's ESSID or WEP settings, you will lose your wireless connection when you press [ENTER] to confirm. You must then change the wireless settings of your computer to match the ZyWALL's new settings.**

---

From the main menu, enter 3 to open **Menu 3 – LAN Setup** to configure the Wireless LAN setup. To edit the wireless LAN configuration, enter 5 to open **Menu 3.5 – Wireless LAN Setup** as shown next.



**Figure 6-8 Menu 3.5 – Wireless LAN Setup**

---

**The settings of all client stations on the wireless LAN must match those of the ZyWALL.**

---

Follow the instructions in the next table on how to configure the wireless LAN parameters.

**Table 6-6 Wireless LAN Setup Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
ESSID	(Extended Service Set IDentification) The ESSID identifies the Service Set the station is to connect to. Wireless clients associating to the Access Point must have the same ESSID. Enter a descriptive name (up to 32 characters) for the wireless LAN.	Wireless
Hide ESSID	Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> to hide the ESSID in the outgoing beacon frame so a station cannot obtain the ESSID through passive scanning.	<b>No</b> (default)
Channel ID	This allows you to set the operating frequency/channel depending on your particular region. Use the [SPACE BAR] to select a channel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CH01 2412 MHz / CH02 2417 MHz ~ CH11 2462 MHz (North America/FCC)</li> <li>• CH01 2412 MHz / CH02 2417 MHz ~ CH13 2472 MHz (Europe CE/ETSI)</li> <li>• CH01 2412 MHz / CH02 2417 MHz ~ Ch14 2484 MHz (Japan)</li> <li>• CH10 2457 MHz / CH11 2462 MHz (Spain)</li> <li>• CH10 2457 MHz / CH11 2462 MHz ~ CH13 2472 MHz (France)</li> </ul>	<b>CH01 2412 MHz</b>
RTS Threshold	(Request To Send) The threshold (number of bytes) for enabling RTS/CTS handshake. Data with its frame size larger than this value will perform the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this attribute to be larger than the maximum MSDU (MAC service data unit) size turns off the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this attribute to zero turns on the RTS/CTS handshake. Enter a value between <b>0</b> and <b>2432</b> .	2432 (default)
Frag. Threshold	The threshold (number of bytes) for the fragmentation boundary for directed messages. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent. Enter a value between <b>256</b> and <b>2432</b> .	2432 (default)
WEP	(Wired Equivalent Privacy) provides data encryption to prevent unauthorized wireless stations from accessing data transmitted over the wireless network. <b>Disable</b> allows wireless adapters to communicate with the Access Points without any data encryption. Select <b>64-bit WEP<sup>1</sup></b> or <b>128-bit WEP</b> to enable data encryption. WEP causes significant performance degradation.	<b>64-bit WEP</b>
Default Key	This allows you to select one WEP key as an active key to encrypt wireless data transmission.	
Key1 to Key4	If you chose <b>64-bit WEP</b> , then enter any 5 characters (ASCII string) or 10	*****

<sup>1</sup> The 64-bit WEP data encryption method, allows for a five-character (40-bit) input. Additionally, 24 factory-set bits are added to the forty-bit input to generate a 64-bit encryption key. (The 24 factory-set bits are not user-configurable). This encryption key will be used to encrypt/decrypt all data transmitted via the wireless interface. Some vendors refer to the 64-bit WEP data encryption as 40-bit WEP data encryption since the user-configurable portion of the encryption key is 40 bits wide.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
	<p>hexadecimal digits ("0-9", "A-F") preceded by 0x for each Key (1-4).</p> <p>If you chose <b>128-bit WEP</b>, then enter 13 characters (ASCII string) or 26 hexadecimal digits ("0-9", "A-F") preceded by 0x for each Key (1-4).</p> <p>There are four data encryption keys to secure your data from eavesdropping by unauthorized wireless users. The values must be set up exactly the same on the Access Points as they are on the wireless client stations. The same value must be assigned to Key 1 on both the Access Point and the client adapters, the same value must be assigned to Key 2 on both the Access Point and the client stations and so on, for all four WEP keys.</p>	
Edit MAC Address Filter	Press [SPACE BAR] once to select <b>Yes</b> to go to <b>Menu 3.5.1 - WLAN MAC Address Filter</b> discussed next.	No
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

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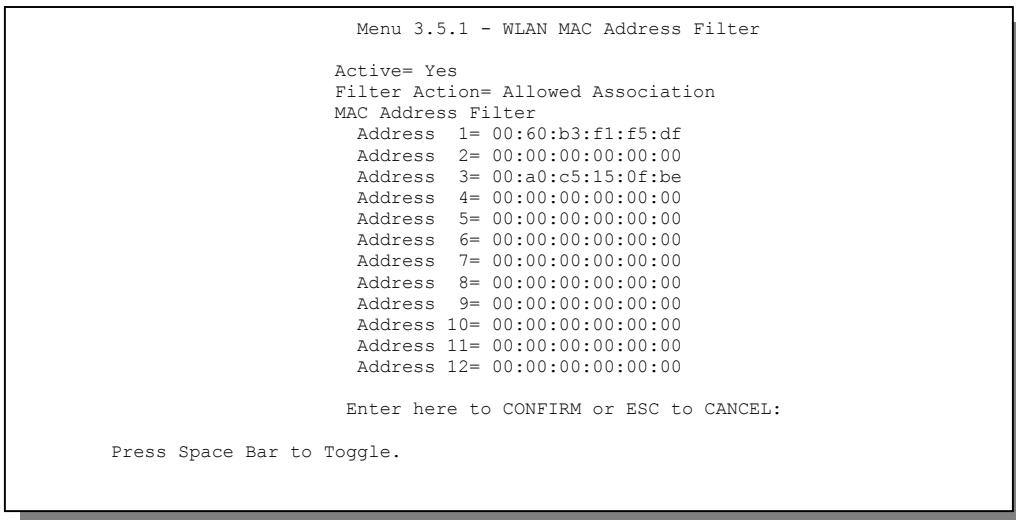
**The ZyWALL LAN Ethernet and wireless ports can transparently communicate with each other (transparent bridge).**

---

## 6.5.1 WLAN MAC Address Filter

In **Menu 3.5- Wireless LAN Setup** press the [SPACE BAR] once in the **Edit MAC Address Filter** field to select **Yes** and go to **Menu 3.5.1 - WLAN MAC Address Filter**.

A client computer is identified by the (unique) MAC address of its wireless LAN card. Program the ZyWALL (the AP) with a list of MAC addresses associated with the client computers allowed or denied access to the AP.

**Figure 6-9 Menu 3.5.1 - WLAN MAC Address Filter****Table 6-7 Menu 3.5.1 - WLAN MAC Address Filter**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT
Active	Press the [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> to make the wireless LAN MAC address filter active.	<b>No</b>
Filter Action	Press the [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Allowed Association</b> or <b>Deny Association</b> for the MAC addresses in the <b>Address</b> fields.  Select <b>Allowed Association</b> to permit access to the ZyWALL, MAC addresses not listed will be denied access to the ZyWALL. Select <b>Deny Association</b> to disallow access to the ZyWALL, MAC addresses not listed will be allowed to access the ZyWALL.	<b>Allowed Association</b>
MAC Address Filter Address 1 ~ 12	Enter the MAC addresses of the client computers that are allowed or denied access to the ZyWALL in these <b>Address</b> fields.	

When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.



# Chapter 7

## DMZ Setup

*This chapter describes how to configure the DMZ using **Menu 5 — DMZ Setup**.*

### 7.1 Introduction

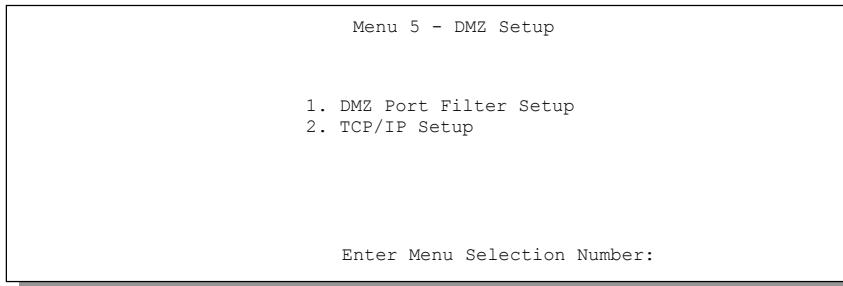
The DeMilitarized Zone (DMZ) auto-negotiating 10/100 Mbps Ethernet port provides a way for public servers (Web, e-mail, FTP, etc.) to be visible to the outside world (while still being protected from DoS (Denial of Service) attacks such as SYN flooding and Ping of Death). These public servers can also still be accessed from the secure LAN.

By default the firewall allows traffic between the WAN and the DMZ, traffic from the DMZ to the LAN is denied, and traffic from the LAN to the DMZ is allowed. Internet users can have access to host servers on the DMZ but no access to the LAN, unless special filter rules allowing access were configured by the administrator or the user is an authorized remote user.

It is highly recommended that you connect all of your public servers to the DMZ port. If you have more than one public server, connect a hub to the DMZ port.

It is also highly recommended that you keep all sensitive information off of the public servers connected to the DMZ port. Store sensitive information on LAN computers.

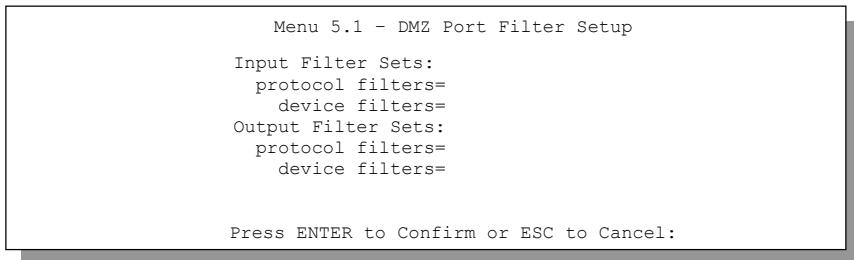
From the main menu, enter 5 to open **Menu 5 — DMZ Setup**.



**Figure 7-1 Menu 5 — DMZ Setup**

### 7.2 DMZ Port Filter Setup

This menu allows you to specify the filter sets that you wish to apply to your public server(s) traffic.



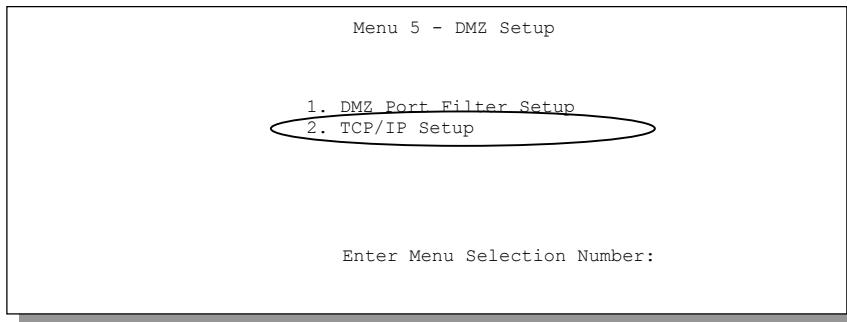
**Figure 7-2 Menu 5.1 — DMZ Port Filter Setup**

## 7.3 TCP/IP Setup

### 7.3.1 IP Address

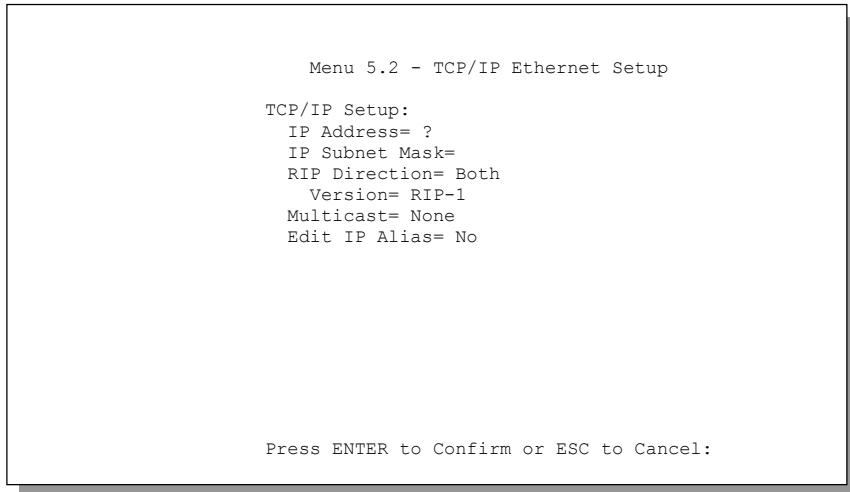
For more detailed information about RIP setup, IP Multicast and IP alias, please refer to the LAN chapter.

From the main menu, enter 5 to open **Menu 5 - DMZ Setup** to configure TCP/IP (RFC 1155).



**Figure 7-3 Menu 5 — TCP/IP Setup**

From menu 5, select the submenu option **2. TCP/IP Setup** and press [ENTER]. The screen now displays **Menu 5.2 — TCP/IP Setup**, as shown next.



**Figure 7-4 Menu 5.2 — TCP/IP Setup**

The TCP/IP setup fields are the same as the ones in **Menu 3.2 TCP/IP Ethernet Setup**. Each public server will need a unique IP address. Refer to *Table 6-4* for information on how to configure these fields.

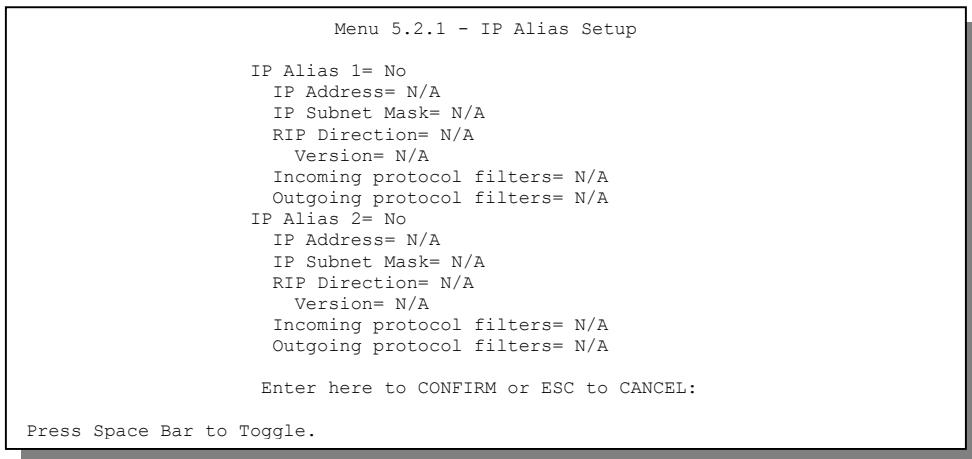
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**DMZ and LAN IP addresses must be on separate subnets.**  
**You must also configure NAT for the DMZ port (see the *NAT chapter*) in menus 15.1 and 15.2.**

---

### 7.3.2 IP Alias Setup

You must use menu 5.2 to configure the first network. Move the cursor to the **Edit IP Alias** field, press [SPACE BAR] to choose **Yes** and press [ENTER] to configure the second and third network. Pressing [ENTER] opens **Menu 5.2.1 - IP Alias Setup**, as shown next.



**Figure 7-5 Menu 5.2.1 — IP Alias Setup**

Refer to *Table 6-5* for instructions on configuring IP Alias parameters.

# Chapter 8

## Internet Access

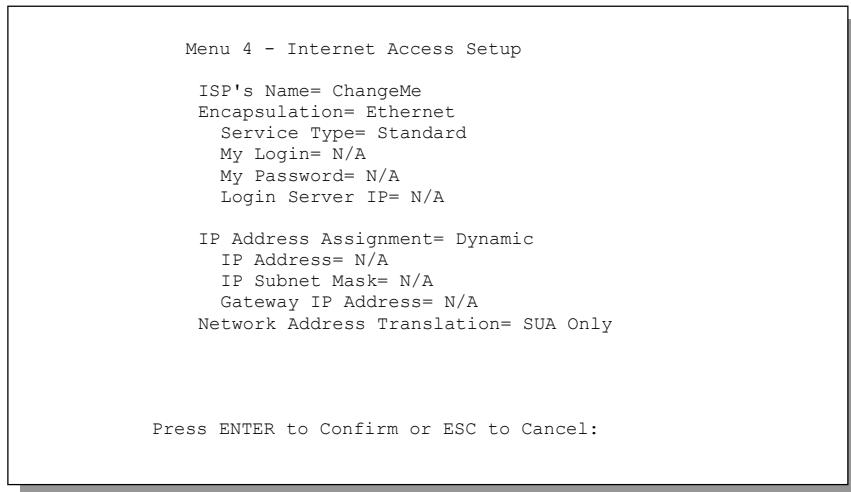
*This chapter shows you how to configure your ZyWALL for Internet access.*

### 8.1 Internet Access Setup

You will see three different menu 4 screens depending on whether you chose **Ethernet**, **PPTP** or **PPPoE Encapsulation**. Contact your ISP to determine what encapsulation type you should use.

#### 8.1.1 Ethernet Encapsulation

If you choose **Ethernet** in menu 4 you will see the next screen.



**Figure 8-1 Menu 4 — Internet Access Setup (Ethernet)**

The following table describes this screen.

**Table 8-1 Internet Access Setup Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
ISP's Name	Enter the name of your Internet Service Provider, e.g., myISP. This information is for identification purposes only.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Encapsulation	Press [SPACE BAR] and then press [ENTER] to choose <b>Ethernet</b> . The encapsulation method influences your choices for the IP Address field.
Service Type	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Standard</b> , <b>RR-Toshiba</b> (RoadRunner Toshiba authentication method), <b>RR-Manager</b> (RoadRunner Manager authentication method) or <b>RR-Telstra</b> . Choose a RoadRunner flavor if your ISP is Time Warner's RoadRunner; otherwise choose <b>Standard</b> .
Note: xDSL users must choose the <b>Standard</b> option only. The <b>My Login</b> , <b>My Password</b> and <b>Login Server</b> fields are not applicable in this case.	
My Login	Enter the login name given to you by your ISP.
My Password	Enter the password associated with the login name above.
Login Server	The ZyWALL will find the RoadRunner Server IP if this field is left blank. If it does not, then you must enter the authentication server IP address.
IP Address Assignment	If your ISP did not assign you a fixed IP address, press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Dynamic</b> , otherwise select <b>Static</b> and enter the IP address and subnet mask in the following fields.
IP Address	Enter the (fixed) IP address assigned to you by your ISP (static IP address Assignment is selected in the previous field).
IP Subnet Mask	Enter the subnet mask associated with your static IP.
Gateway IP Address	Enter the gateway IP address associated with your static IP.
Network Address Translation	Please see the NAT chapter for a more detailed discussion on the Network Address Translation feature. The choices are <b>Full Feature</b> , <b>None</b> or <b>SUA Only</b> .
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

### 8.1.2 PPTP Encapsulation

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a network protocol that enables secure transfer of data from a remote client to a private server, creating a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using TCP/IP-based networks. PPTP supports on-demand, multi-protocol and virtual private networking over public networks, such as the Internet.

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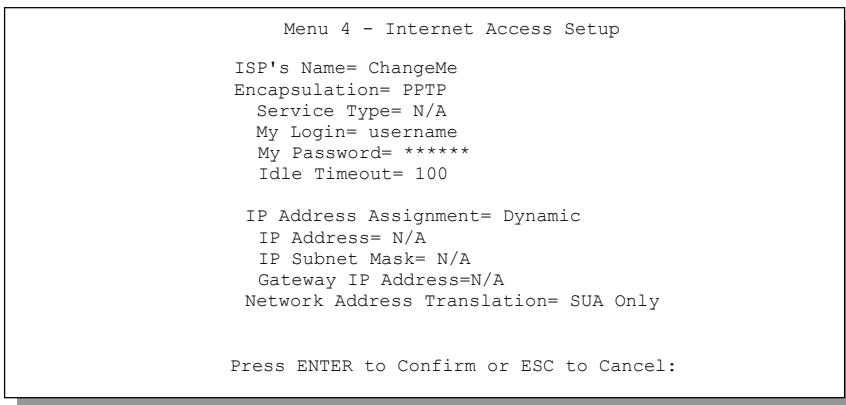
**The ZyWALL 100 supports only one PPTP server connection at any given time.**

---

### 8.1.3 Configuring the PPTP Client

To configure a PPTP client, you must configure the **My Login** and **Password** fields for a PPP connection and the PPTP parameters for a PPTP connection.

After configuring **My Login** and **Password** for PPP connection, press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] in the **Encapsulation** field in **Menu 4 -Internet Access Setup** to choose **PPTP** as your encapsulation option. This brings up the following screen.



**Figure 8-2 Internet Access Setup (PPTP)**

The following table contains instructions about the new fields when you choose **PPTP** in the **Encapsulation** field in menu 4.

**Table 8-2 New Fields in Menu 4 (PPTP) screen**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Encapsulation	Press [SPACE BAR] and then press [ENTER] to choose <b>PPTP</b> . The encapsulation method influences your choices for the <b>IP Address</b> field.	<b>PPTP</b>
Idle Timeout	This value specifies the time, in seconds, that elapses before the ZyWALL automatically disconnects from the PPTP server.	100 (default)

### 8.1.4 PPPoE Encapsulation

The ZyWALL supports PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet). PPPoE is an IETF Draft standard (RFC 2516) specifying how a personal computer (PC) interacts with a broadband modem (xDSL, cable, wireless, etc.) connection. The **PPPoE** option is for a dial-up connection using PPPoE.

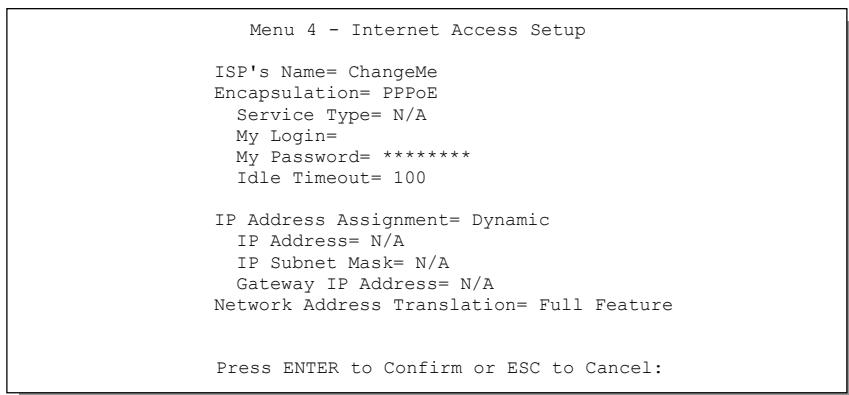
For the service provider, PPPoE offers an access and authentication method that works with existing access control systems (for example Radius). PPPoE provides a login and authentication method that the existing Microsoft Dial-Up Networking software can activate, and therefore requires no new learning or procedures for Windows users.

One of the benefits of PPPoE is the ability to let you access one of multiple network services, a function known as dynamic service selection. This enables the service provider to easily create and offer new IP services for individuals.

Operationally, PPPoE saves significant effort for both you and the ISP or carrier, as it requires no specific configuration of the broadband modem at the customer site.

By implementing PPPoE directly on the ZyWALL (rather than individual computers), the computers on the LAN do not need PPPoE software installed, since the ZyWALL does that part of the task. Furthermore, with NAT, all of the LANs' computers will have access.

If you enable PPPoE in menu 4, you will see the next screen. For more information on PPPoE, please see the *Appendices*.



**Figure 8-3 Internet Access Setup (PPPoE)**

**Table 8-3 New Fields in Menu 4 (PPPoE) screen**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Encapsulation	Press [SPACE BAR] and then press [ENTER] to choose <b>PPPoE</b> . The encapsulation method influences your choices in the <b>IP Address</b> field.	<b>PPPoE</b>

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Idle Timeout	This value specifies the time in seconds that elapses before the ZyWALL automatically disconnects from the PPPoE server.	100 (default)

If you need a PPPoE service name to identify and reach the PPPoE server, please go to menu 11 and enter the PPPoE service name provided to you in the **Service Name** field.

## 8.2 Basic Setup Complete

Well done! You have successfully connected, installed and set up your ZyWALL to operate on your network as well as access the Internet.

---

**When the firewall is activated, the default policy allows all communications to the Internet that originate from the LAN, and blocks all traffic to the LAN that originates from the Internet.**

---

You may deactivate the firewall in menu 21.2 or via the ZyWALL embedded web configurator. You may also define additional firewall rules or modify existing ones but please exercise extreme caution in doing so. See the *firewall chapters* for more information on the firewall.

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## Part II:

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### Advanced Applications

Part II covers Remote Node Setup, Backup Remote Node Setup, IP Static Route Setup and Network Address Translation.

# Chapter 9

## Remote Node Setup

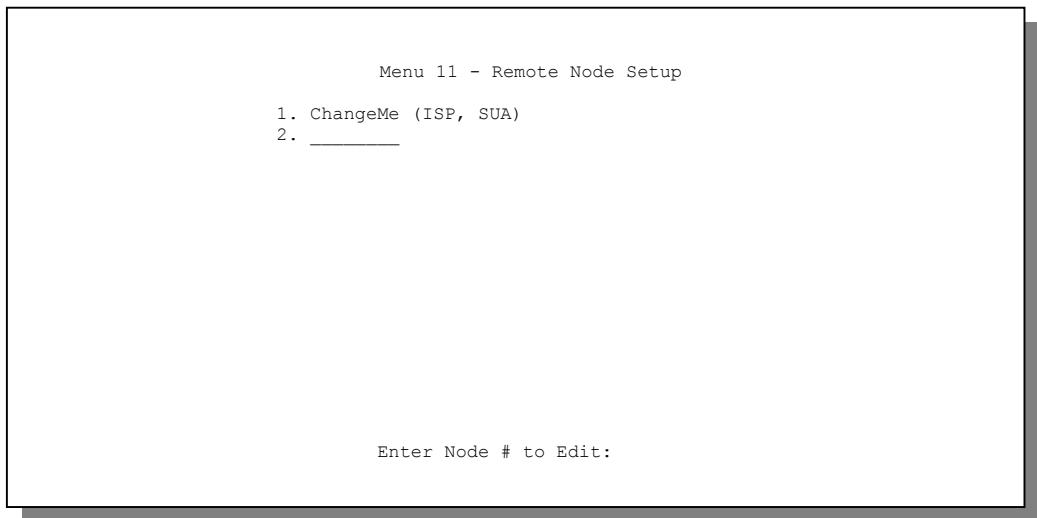
*This chapter shows you how to configure a remote node.*

A remote node is required for placing calls to a remote gateway. A remote node represents both the remote gateway and the network behind it across a WAN connection. Note that when you use menu 4 to set up Internet access, you are actually configuring a remote node. The following describes how to configure **Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile**, **Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options** and **Menu 11.5 - Remote Node Filter**.

### 9.1 Remote Node Setup

From the main menu, select menu option 11 to open **Menu 11 Remote Node Setup** (shown below).

Then enter 1 to open **Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile** and configure the setup for your regular ISP. Enter 2 to open **Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile (Backup ISP)** and configure the setup for your Dial Backup port connection (see the *Backup Remote Node Setup* chapter).

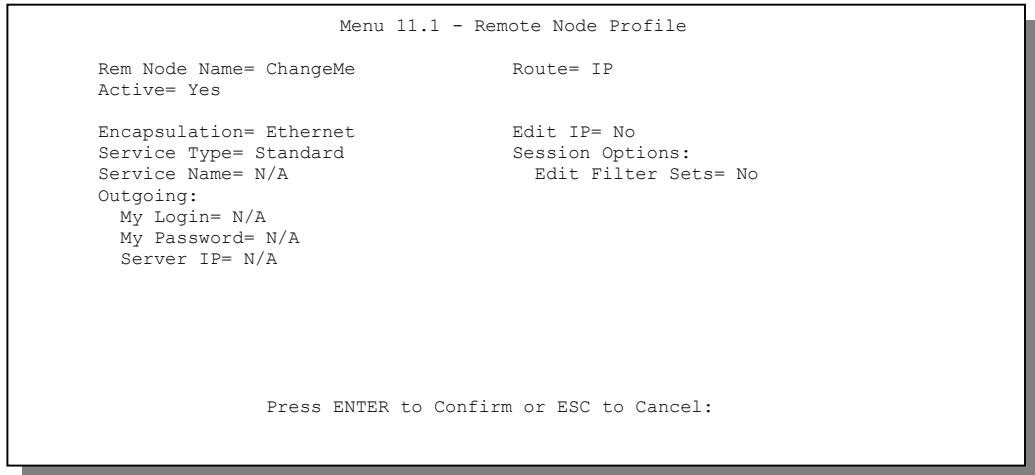


**Figure 9-1 Menu 11 Remote Node Setup**

## 9.2 Remote Node Profile

### 9.2.1 Ethernet Encapsulation

There are two variations of menu 11.1 depending on whether you choose **Ethernet Encapsulation** or **PPPoE Encapsulation**. You must choose the **Ethernet** option when the WAN port is used as a regular Ethernet. The first menu 11.1 screen you see is for Ethernet encapsulation shown next.



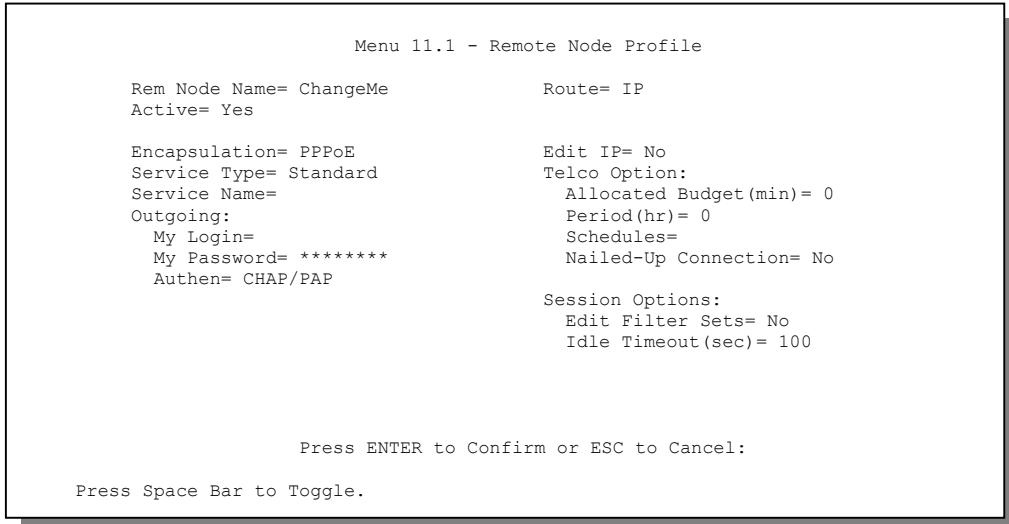
**Figure 9-2 Menu 11.1 — Remote Node Profile for Ethernet Encapsulation**

**Table 9-1 Fields in Menu 11.1**

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
Rem Node Name	Enter a descriptive name for the remote node. This field can be up to eight characters.	LAoffice
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> (activate remote node) or <b>No</b> (deactivate remote node).	<b>Yes</b>
Encapsulation	<b>Ethernet</b> is the default encapsulation. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to change to <b>PPPoE</b> or <b>PPTP</b> encapsulation.	<b>Ethernet</b>
Service Type	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select from <b>Standard</b> , <b>RR-Toshiba</b> (RoadRunner Toshiba authentication method) or <b>RR-Manager</b> (RoadRunner Manager authentication method). Choose one of the RoadRunner methods if your ISP is Time Warner's RoadRunner; otherwise choose <b>Standard</b> .	<b>Standard</b>
Service Name	If you are using <b>PPPoE</b> encapsulation, then type the name of your PPPoE service here. Only valid with <b>PPPoE</b> encapsulation.	poellc
Outgoing My Login	This field is applicable for <b>PPPoE</b> encapsulation only. Enter the login name assigned by your ISP when the ZyWALL calls this remote node. Some ISPs append this field to the <b>Service Name</b> field above (e.g., jim@poellc) to access the PPPoE server.	jim
My Password	Enter the password assigned by your ISP when the ZyWALL calls this remote node. Valid for <b>PPPoE</b> encapsulation only.	*****
Server IP	This field is valid only when <b>RoadRunner</b> is selected in the <b>Service Type</b> field. The ZyWALL will find the RoadRunner Server IP automatically if this field is left blank. If it does not, then you must enter the authentication server IP address here.	
Route	This field refers to the protocol that will be routed by your ZyWALL – IP is the only option for the ZyWALL 100.	<b>IP</b>
Edit IP	This field leads to a “hidden” menu. Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> and press [ENTER] to go to <b>Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options</b> .	<b>No</b> (default)
Session Options Edit Filter sets	This field leads to another “hidden” menu. Use [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> and press [ENTER] to open menu 11.5 to edit the filter sets. See the <i>Remote Node Filter</i> section for more details.	<b>No</b> (default)
Once you have configured this menu, press [ENTER] at the message “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

## 9.2.2 PPPoE Encapsulation

The ZyWALL supports PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet). You can only use PPPoE encapsulation when you're using the ZyWALL with an xDSL modem as the WAN device. If you change the Encapsulation to **PPPoE**, then you will see the next screen. Please see the *Appendices* for more information on PPPoE.



**Figure 9-3 Menu 11.1 — Remote Node Profile for PPPoE Encapsulation**

### Outgoing Authentication Protocol

Generally speaking, you should employ the strongest authentication protocol possible, for obvious reasons. However, some vendor's implementation includes a specific authentication protocol in the user profile. It will disconnect if the negotiated protocol is different from that in the user profile, even when the negotiated protocol is stronger than specified. If you encounter a case where the peer disconnects right after a successful authentication, please make sure that you specify the correct authentication protocol when connecting to such an implementation.

### Nailed-Up Connection

A nailed-up connection is a dial-up line where the connection is always up regardless of traffic demand. The ZyWALL does two things when you specify a nailed-up connection. The first is that idle timeout is disabled. The second is that the ZyWALL will try to bring up the connection when turned on and whenever the connection is down. A nailed-up connection can be very expensive for obvious reasons.

Do not specify a nailed-up connection unless your telephone company offers flat-rate service or you need a constant connection and the cost is of no concern.

The following table describes the fields not already described in *Table 9-1*.

### Metric

The metric sets the priority for the ZyWALL's 3 different possible default routes to the Internet. First there is the normal route that your ISP designates. Second is the traffic-redirect route (see *Traffic Redirect*). The third one is the dial-backup route (see *Backup Remote Node Setup*).

Menus 11.6 (Traffic Redirect) and 11.3 (Dial-backup) provide customizable metrics to determine the priority of the 3 default routes. For example, if the normal route has a metric of "1" and the traffic-redirect route has a metric of "2" and dial-backup route has a metric of "3", then the normal route acts as the primary default route. If the normal route fails to connect to the Internet, the ZyWALL tries the traffic-redirect route next. In the same manner, the ZyWALL uses the dial-backup route if the traffic-redirect route also fails. If any two of the default routes have the same metric, the ZyWALL uses the following pre-defined priorities:

1. Normal route
2. Traffic-redirect route
3. Dial-backup route

For example, if you want the dial-backup route to take first priority over the traffic-redirect route or even the normal route, all you need to do is set the dial-backup route's metric to "1" and the others to "2" (or greater).

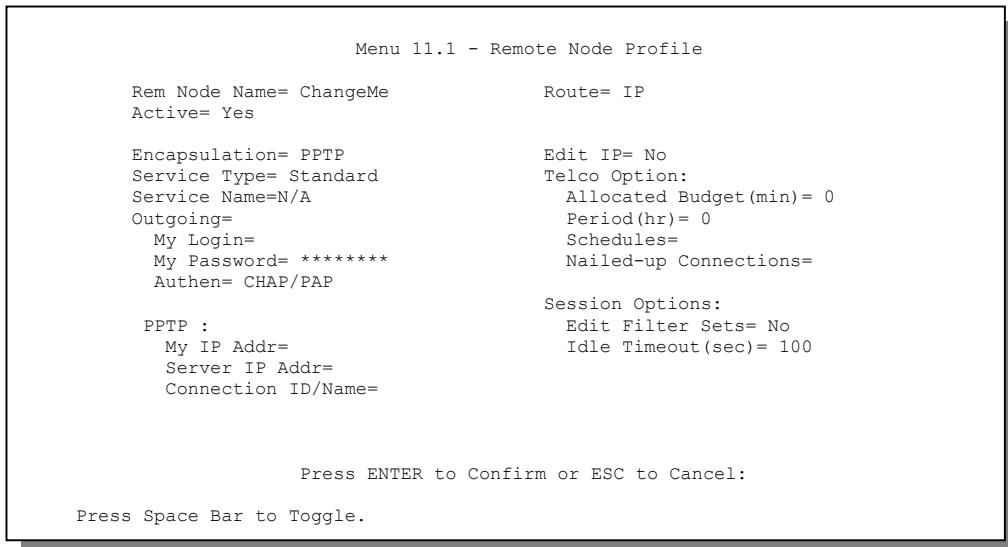
**Table 9-2 Fields in Menu 11.1 (PPPoE Encapsulation Specific)**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Authen	This field sets the authentication protocol used for outgoing calls. Options for this field are: <b>CHAP/PAP</b> - Your ZyWALL will accept either <b>CHAP</b> or <b>PAP</b> when requested by this remote node. <b>CHAP</b> - accept CHAP only. <b>PAP</b> - accept PAP only.	<b>CHAP/PAP</b>
Telco Option Allocated Budget	The field sets a ceiling for outgoing call time for this remote node. The default for this field is 0 meaning no budget control.	0 (default)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Period(hr)	This field is the time period that the budget should be reset. For example, if we are allowed to call this remote node for a maximum of 10 minutes every hour, then the <b>Allocated Budget</b> is (10 minutes) and the <b>Period(hr)</b> is 1 (hour).	0 (default)
Schedules	You can apply up to four schedule sets here. For more details please refer to the <i>Call Schedule Setup</i> chapter.	
Nailed-Up Connection	This field specifies if you want to make the connection to this remote node a nailed-up connection. More details are given earlier in this section.	No (default)
Session Options Idle Timeout	Type the length of idle time (when there is no traffic from the ZyWALL to the remote node) in seconds that can elapse before the ZyWALL automatically disconnects the PPPoE connection. This option only applies when the ZyWALL initiates the call.	100 seconds (default)

### 9.2.3 PPTP Encapsulation

If you change the Encapsulation to **PPTP** in menu 11.1, then you will see the next screen. Please see the *appendices* for information on PPTP.



**Figure 9-4 Menu 11.1 — Remote Node Profile for PPTP Encapsulation**

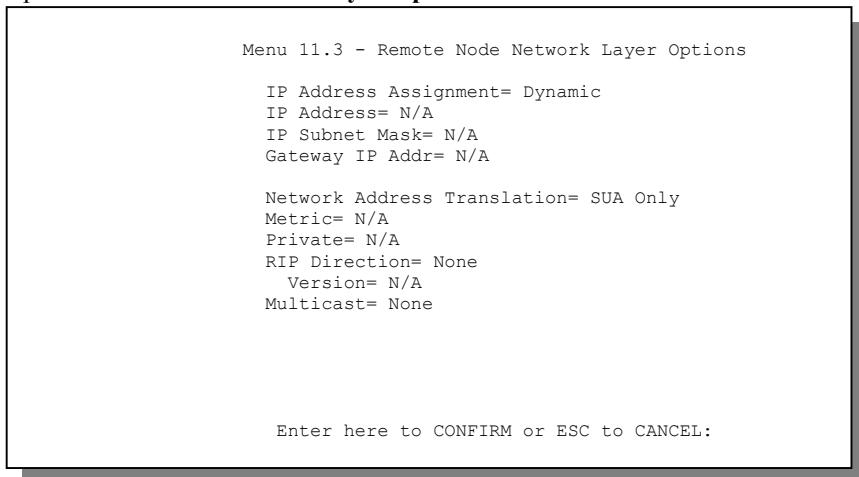
The next table shows how to configure fields in menu 11.1 not previously discussed above.

**Table 9-3 Fields in Menu 11.1 (PPTP Encapsulation)**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Encapsulation	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>PPTP</b> . You must also go to menu 11.3 to check the IP Address setting once you have selected the encapsulation method.	<b>PPTP</b>
My IP Addr	Enter the IP address of the WAN Ethernet port.	10.0.0.140
My Server IP Addr	Enter the IP address of the ANT modem.	10.0.0.138
Connection ID/Name	Enter the connection ID or connection name in the ANT. It must follow the "c:id" and "n:name" format.  This field is optional and depends on the requirements of your xDSL Modem.	N:My ISP
Schedules	You can apply up to four schedule sets here. For more details refer to the <i>Call Schedule Setup</i> chapter.	
Nailed-Up Connections	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> if you want to make the connection to this remote node a nailed-up connection.	<b>No</b>

## 9.3 Editing TCP/IP Options (with Ethernet Encapsulation)

Move the cursor to the **Edit IP** field in menu 11.1, then press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**. Press [ENTER] to open **Menu 11.3 - Network Layer Options**.



**Figure 9-5 Menu 11.3 — Remote Node Network Layer Options for Ethernet Encapsulation**

The next table gives you instructions about configuring remote node network layer options.

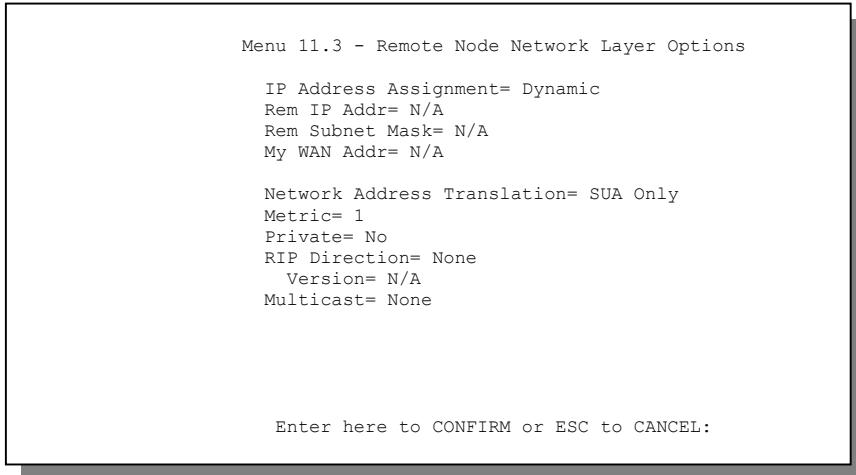
**Table 9-4 Remote Node Network Layer Options Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
IP Address Assignment	If your ISP did not assign you an explicit IP address, press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Dynamic</b> ; otherwise select <b>Static</b> and enter the IP address & subnet mask in the following fields.	<b>Dynamic</b> (default)
IP Address	If you have a Static IP Assignment, enter the IP address assigned to you by your ISP.	
IP Subnet Mask	If you have a Static IP Assignment, enter the subnet mask assigned to you.	
Gateway IP Addr	If you have a Static IP Assignment, enter the gateway IP address assigned to you.	
Network Address Translation	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select either <b>Full Feature</b> , <b>None</b> or <b>SUA Only</b> . See the <i>NAT chapter</i> for a full discussion on this feature.	<b>SUA Only</b> (default)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Metric	Enter a number from 1 to 15 to set this route's priority among the three routes the ZyWALL uses (see also <i>Traffic Redirect</i> and <i>Backup Remote Node Setup</i> .) The smaller the number, the higher priority the route has.	1
Private	This field is valid only for PPTP/PPPoE encapsulation. This parameter determines if the ZyWALL will include the route to this remote node in its RIP broadcasts. If set to <b>Yes</b> , this route is kept private and not included in RIP broadcast. If <b>No</b> , the route to this remote node will be propagated to other hosts through RIP broadcasts.	<b>No</b>
RIP Direction	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP direction from <b>Both/ None/In Only/Out Only</b> . See the <i>LAN Setup</i> chapter for more information on RIP. The default for RIP on the WAN side is <b>None</b> . It is recommended that you do not change this setting.	<b>None</b> (default)
Version	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP version from <b>RIP-1/RIP-2B/RIP-2M</b> or <b>None</b> .	N/A
Multicast	IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a session-layer protocol used to establish membership in a Multicast group. The ZyWALL supports both IGMP version 1 ( <b>IGMP-v1</b> ) and version 2 ( <b>IGMP-v2</b> ). Press [SPACE BAR] to enable IP Multicasting or select <b>None</b> to disable it. See the <i>LAN Setup</i> chapter for more information on this feature.	<b>None</b> (default)
Once you have completed filling in <b>Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options</b> , press [ENTER] at the message "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration and return to menu 11, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

### 9.3.1 Editing TCP/IP Options (with PPTP Encapsulation)

Make sure that **Encapsulation** is set to **PPTP** in menu 11.1. Then move the cursor to the **Edit IP** field in menu 11.1, press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**. Press [ENTER] to open **Menu 11.3 - Network Layer Options**.



**Figure 9-6 Menu 11.3 — Remote Node Network Layer Options for PPTP Encapsulation**

The next table gives you instructions about configuring remote node network layer options.

**Table 9-5 Remote Node Network Layer Options Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
IP Address Assignment	If your ISP did not assign you an explicit IP address, select <b>Dynamic</b> ; otherwise select <b>Static</b> and enter the IP address & subnet mask in the following fields.	<b>Dynamic</b> (default)
Rem IP Address	If you have a <b>Static IP Assignment</b> , enter the IP address assigned to the remote node.	192.168.1.1
Rem IP Subnet Mask	If you have a <b>Static IP Assignment</b> , enter the subnet mask assigned to the remote node.	255.255.255.0

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
My WAN Addr	<p>Some implementations, especially the UNIX derivatives, require the WAN link to have a separate IP network number from the LAN and each end must have a unique address within the WAN network number. If this is the case, enter the IP address assigned to the WAN port of your ZyWALL.</p> <p>Note that this is the address assigned to your local ZyWALL, not the remote router.</p>	0.0.0.0
Network Address Translation	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select either <b>Full Feature</b> , <b>None</b> or <b>SUA Only</b> . See the <i>NAT chapter</i> for a full discussion on this feature.	<b>SUA Only</b>
Metric	Enter a number from 1 to 15 to set this route's priority among the three routes the ZyWALL uses (see also <i>Traffic Redirect</i> and <i>Backup Remote Node Setup</i> ). The smaller the number, the higher priority the route has.	1 (default)
Private	This parameter determines if the ZyWALL will include the route to this remote node in its RIP broadcasts. If set to <b>Yes</b> , this route is kept private and not included in RIP broadcast. If <b>No</b> , the route to this remote node will be propagated to other hosts through RIP broadcasts.	<b>No</b> (default)
RIP Direction	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the <b>RIP direction</b> from <b>Both/ None/In Only/Out Only</b> and <b>None</b> .	<b>None</b> (default)
Version	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP version from <b>RIP-1/RIP-2B/RIP-2M</b> .	<b>RIP-1</b>
Multicast	IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a session-layer protocol used to establish membership in a Multicast group. The ZyWALL supports both IGMP version 1 ( <b>IGMP-v1</b> ) and version 2 ( <b>IGMP-v2</b> ). Press the [SPACE BAR] to enable IP Multicasting or select <b>None</b> to disable it. See the <i>LAN Setup</i> chapter for more information on this feature.	<b>None</b>
<p>Once you have completed filling in <b>Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options</b>, press [ENTER] at the message "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration and return to menu 11, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.</p>		

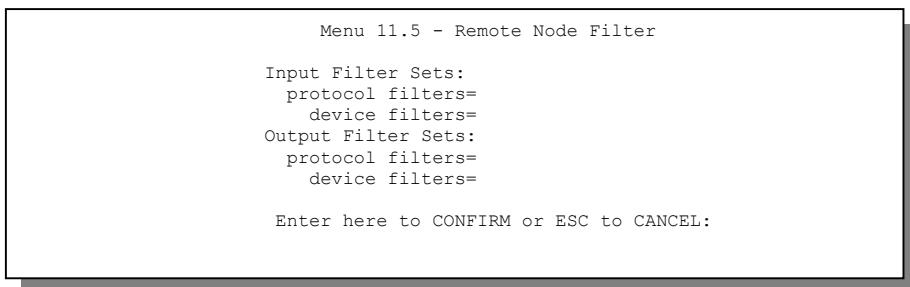
### 9.3.2 Editing TCP/IP Options (with PPPoE Encapsulation)

Make sure **Encapsulation** is set to **PPPoE** in menu 11.1. Move the cursor to the **Edit IP** field in **Menu 11.1** and press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**. Press [ENTER] to open **Menu 11.3 - Network Layer Options**. The menu and fields are the same as described for PPTP encapsulation above.

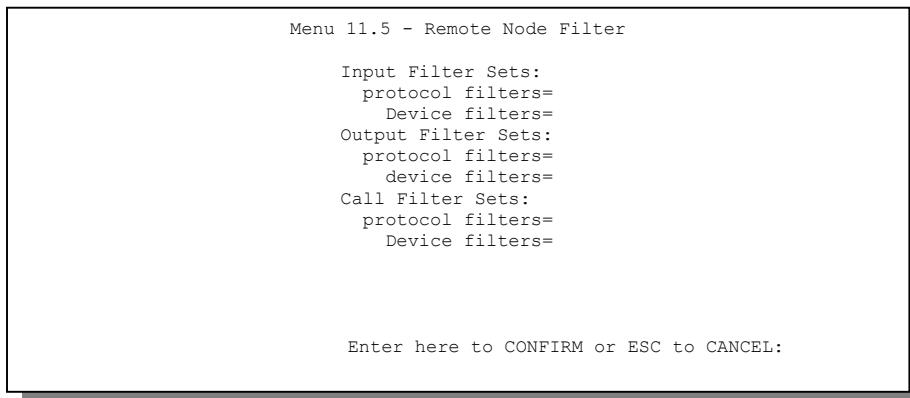
## 9.4 Remote Node Filter

Move the cursor to the field **Edit Filter Sets** in menu 11.1, then press [SPACE BAR] to set the value to **Yes**. Press [ENTER] to open **Menu 11.5 - Remote Node Filter**.

Use menu 11.5 to specify the filter set(s) to apply to the incoming and outgoing traffic between this remote node and the ZyWALL to prevent certain packets from triggering calls. You can specify up to 4 filter sets separated by commas, for example, 1, 5, 9, 12, in each filter field. Note that spaces are accepted in this field. For more information on defining the filters, please refer to the *Filters chapter*. For PPPoE or PPTP encapsulation, you have the additional option of specifying remote node call filter sets.



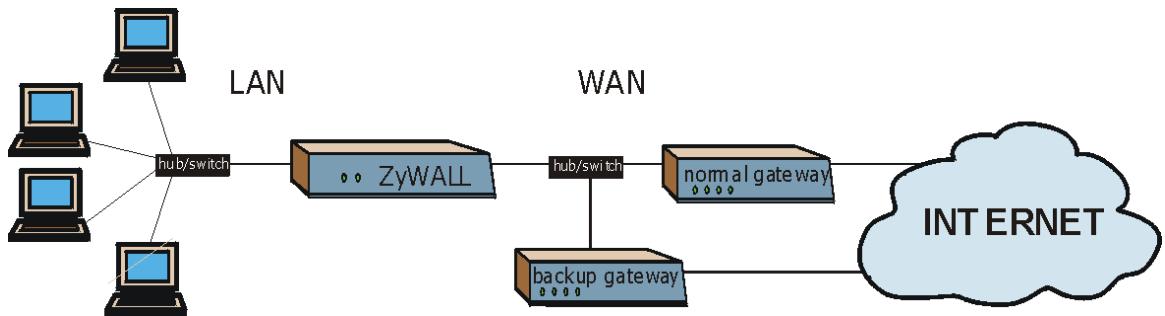
**Figure 9-7 Menu 11.5 — Remote Node Filter (Ethernet Encapsulation)**



**Figure 9-8 Menu 11.5 — Remote Node Filter (PPPoE or PPTP Encapsulation)**

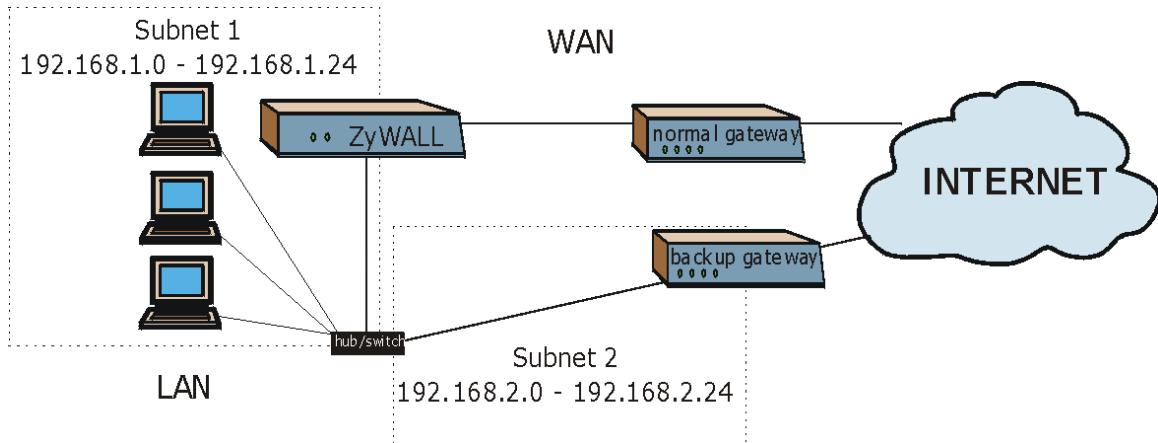
## 9.5 Traffic Redirect

Traffic redirect forwards WAN traffic to a backup gateway when the ZyWALL cannot connect to the Internet through its normal gateway, thus acting as an auxiliary backup when your regular WAN connection fails. You can connect the backup gateway on the WAN so that the ZyWALL still provides firewall protection. It is easy to use this solution the ZyWALL has a static WAN IP address.



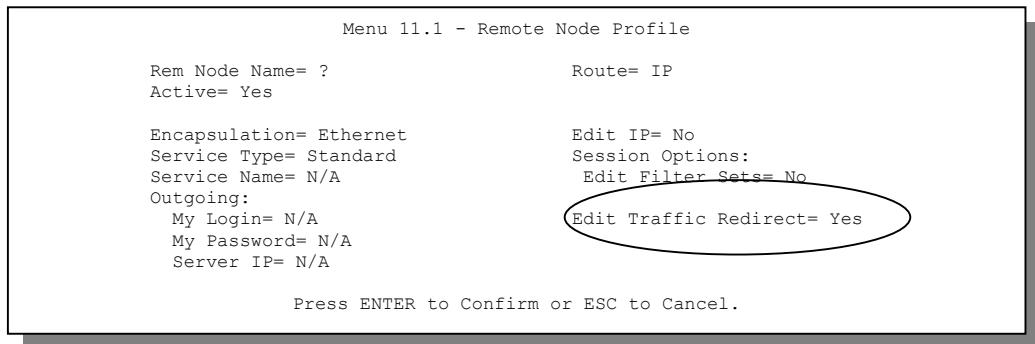
**Figure 9-9 Traffic Redirect WAN Setup**

When the ZyWALL has a dynamic WAN IP address, it may be easier to connect the backup gateway to the LAN (or DMZ). You can still have the ZyWALL apply the firewall to incoming traffic when the backup gateway is on the LAN. Use IP alias to configure the LAN into two or three logical networks (based on subnets) with the ZyWALL itself as the gateway for each LAN network. Put protected LAN in one subnet (Subnet 1 in the following figure) and the backup gateway in another subnet (Subnet 2). Configure a LAN to LAN/ZyWALL firewall rule that forwards packets from the protected LAN (Subnet 1) to the backup gateway (Subnet 2).



**Figure 9-10 Traffic Redirect LAN Setup**

To configure the parameters for traffic redirect, enter 11 from the main menu to display **Menu 11.1—Remote Node Profile** as shown next.



**Figure 9-11 Menu 11.1 — Remote Node Profile**

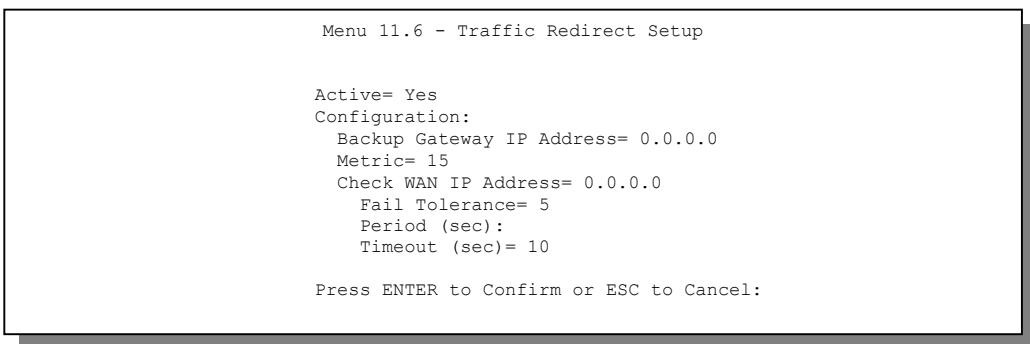
To configure traffic redirect properties, press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** in the **Edit Traffic Redirect** field and then press [ENTER].

**Table 9-6 Menu 11.1 — Remote Node Profile (Traffic Redirect Field)**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Edit Traffic Redirect	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b>.</p> <p>Select <b>No</b> (default) if you do not want to configure this feature.</p> <p>Select <b>Yes</b> and press [ENTER] to configure <b>Menu 11.6 — Traffic Redirect Setup</b>.</p>	Yes
Press [ENTER] at the message “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

### 9.5.1 Traffic Redirect Setup

Configure parameters that determine when the ZyWALL will forward WAN traffic to the backup gateway using **Menu 11.6 — Traffic Redirect Setup**.

**Figure 9-12 Menu 11.6 — Traffic Redirect Setup****Table 9-7 Traffic Redirect Setup**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Active	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] and select <b>Yes</b> (to enable) or <b>No</b> (to disable) traffic redirect setup. The default is <b>No</b>.</p> <p>When the <b>Active</b> field is <b>Yes</b>, you must configure every field in this screen unless you are using PPPoE or PPTP encapsulation (except <b>Check WAN IP Address</b> and <b>Timeout</b>).</p> <p>If you don't configure these fields and are using PPTP or PPPoE encapsulation, then the ZyWALL checks the PPPoE channel or PPTP tunnel to determine if the WAN connection is down.</p>	Yes

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Configuration: Backup Gateway IP Address	Enter the IP address of your backup gateway in dotted decimal notation.  The ZyWALL automatically forwards traffic to this IP address if the ZyWALL's Internet connection terminates.	0.0.0.0
Metric	Enter a number from 1 to 15 to set this route's priority among the three routes the ZyWALL uses (see also <i>Remote Node Setup</i> and <i>Backup Remote Node Setup</i> .) The smaller the number, the higher priority the route has.	15 (default)
Check WAN IP Address	Configuration of this field is optional. If you do not enter an IP address here, the ZyWALL will use the default gateway IP address.  Configure this field to test your ZyWALL's WAN accessibility. Enter the IP address of a reliable nearby computer (for example, your ISP's DNS server address).  If you are using PPTP or PPPoE Encapsulation, enter "0.0.0.0" to configure the ZyWALL to check the PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuit) or PPTP tunnel.	0.0.0.0
Fail Tolerance	Enter the number of times your ZyWALL may attempt and fail to connect to the Internet before traffic is forwarded to the backup gateway.	5
Period (sec)	Enter the number of seconds for the ZyWALL to wait between checks to see if it can connect to the WAN IP address ( <b>Check WAN IP Address</b> field) or the default gateway. Allow more time if your destination IP address handles lots of traffic.	3
Timeout (sec)	Enter the number of seconds for your ZyWALL to wait for a ping response from the IP Address in the <b>Check WAN IP Address</b> field before it times out.  The WAN connection is considered "down" after the ZyWALL times out the number of times specified in the <b>Fail Tolerance</b> field.  Use a higher the value in this field if your network is busy or congested.	10
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press [ENTER] to confirm or [ESC] to cancel" to save your configuration or press [ESC] to cancel and go back to the previous screen.		

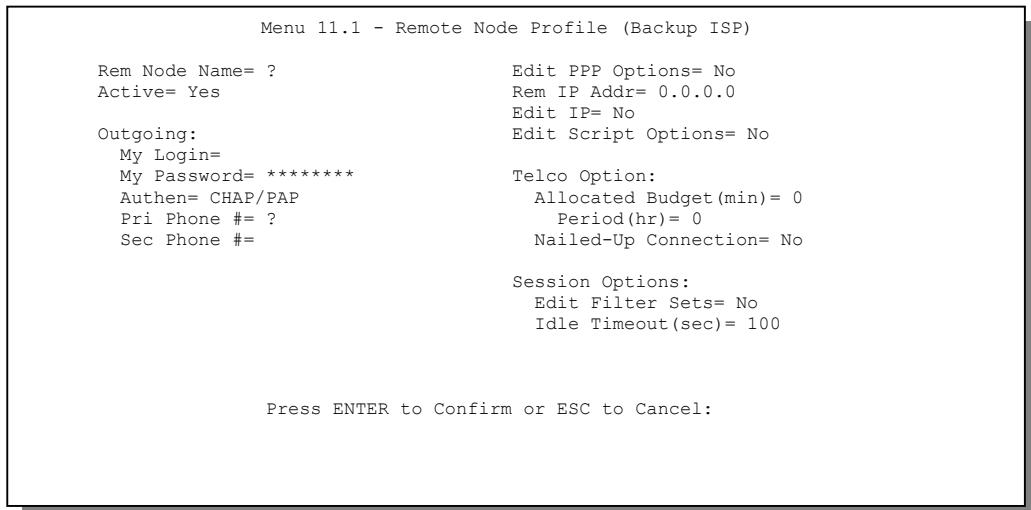
# Chapter 10

## Backup Remote Node Setup

*This chapter shows you how to configure a remote node for a dial-backup connection.*

### 10.1 Remote Node Profile (Backup ISP)

Enter 2 in **Menu 11 Remote Node Setup** to open **Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile (Backup ISP)** (shown below) and configure the setup for your Dial Backup port connection.



**Figure 10-1 Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile (Backup ISP)**

**Table 10-1 Fields in Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile (Backup ISP)**

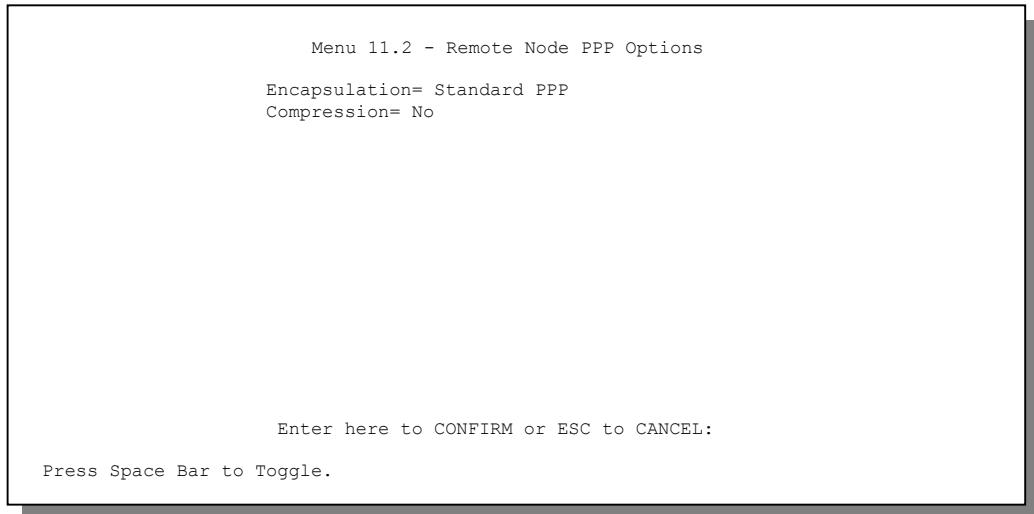
FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Rem Node Name	Enter a descriptive name for the remote node. This field can be up to eight characters.	LAoffice
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> to enable the remote node or <b>No</b> to disable the remote node.	<b>Yes</b>

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Outgoing My Login	Enter the login name assigned by your ISP for this remote node.	jim
My Password	Enter the password assigned by your ISP for this remote node.	*****
Authen	This field sets the authentication protocol used for outgoing calls.  Options for this field are:  <b>CHAP/PAP</b> - Your ZyWALL will accept either <b>CHAP</b> or <b>PAP</b> when requested by this remote node.  <b>CHAP</b> - accept CHAP only.  <b>PAP</b> - accept PAP only.	<b>CHAP/PAP</b>
Pri Phone # Sec Phone #	Enter the first (primary) phone number from the ISP for this remote node. If the Primary Phone number is busy or does not answer, your ZyWALL dials the Secondary Phone number if available. Some areas require dialing the pound sign # before the phone number for local calls. Include a # symbol at the beginning of the phone numbers as required.	
Edit PPP Options	Move the cursor to this field and use the space bar to select [Yes] and press [ENTER] to edit the PPP options for this remote node. This brings you to Menu 11.2 - Remote Node PPP Options (see the <i>Editing PPP Options</i> section).	<b>No</b> (default)
Rem IP Addr	Leave the field set to 0.0.0.0 (default) if the remote gateway has a dynamic IP address. Enter the remote gateway's IP address here if it is static.	0.0.0.0 (default)
Edit IP	This field leads to a "hidden" menu. Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> and press [ENTER] to go to <b>Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options</b> . See the <i>Editing TCP/IP Options</i> section for more information.	<b>No</b> (default)
Edit Script Options	Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> and press [ENTER] to edit the AT script for the dial backup remote node ( <b>Menu 11.4 - Remote Node Script</b> ). See the <i>Editing Login Script</i> section for more information.	<b>No</b> (default)
Telco Option  Allocated Budget	Enter the maximum number of minutes that this remote node may be called within the time period configured in the <b>Period</b> field. The default for this field is 0 meaning there is no budget control and no time limit for accessing this remote node.	0 (default)
Period(hr)	Enter the time period (in hours) for how often the budget should be	0

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
	reset. For example, to allow calls to this remote node for a maximum of 10 minutes every hour, set the <b>Allocated Budget</b> to 10 (minutes) and the <b>Period</b> to 1 (hour).	(default)
Nailed-Up Connection	Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> to set this connection to always be on, regardless of whether or not there is any traffic. Select <b>No</b> to have this connection act as a dial-up connection.	<b>No</b> (default)
Session Options		
Edit Filter sets	This field leads to another “hidden” menu. Use [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> and press [ENTER] to open menu 11.5 to edit the filter sets. See the <i>Remote Node Filter</i> section for more details.	<b>No</b> (default)
Idle Timeout	Enter the number of seconds of idle time (when there is no traffic from the ZyWALL to the remote node) that can elapse before the ZyWALL automatically disconnects the PPP connection. This option only applies when the ZyWALL initiates the call.	100 seconds (default)
Once you have configured this menu, press [ENTER] at the message “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

## 10.2 Editing PPP Options

The ZyWALL’s dial back-up feature uses PPP. To edit the remote node PPP Options, move the cursor to the **[Edit PPP Options]** field in Menu 11.1 - Remote Node Profile, and use the space bar to select **[Yes]**. Press **[Enter]** to open Menu 11.2, as shown next.



**Figure 10-2 Menu 11.2 - Remote Node PPP Options**

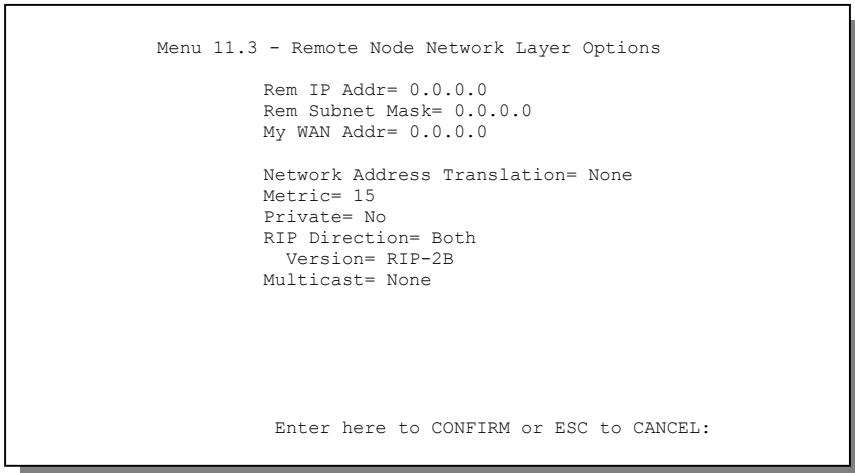
This table describes the Remote Node PPP Options Menu, and contains instructions on how to configure the PPP options fields.

**Figure 10-3 Remote Node PPP Options Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Encapsulation	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>CISCO PPP</b> if your Dial Backup WAN device uses Cisco PPP encapsulation, otherwise select <b>Standard PPP</b> .	<b>Standard PPP</b> (default)
Compression	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> to enable or <b>No</b> to disable Stac compression.	<b>No</b> (default)

## 10.3 Editing TCP/IP Options

Move the cursor to the **Edit IP** field in menu 11.1, then press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**. Press [ENTER] to open **Menu 11.3 - Network Layer Options**.



**Figure 10-4 Menu 11.3 — Remote Node Network Layer Options**

The next table gives you instructions about configuring remote node network layer options.

**Table 10-2 Remote Node Network Layer Options Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Rem IP Address	Leave this field set to 0.0.0.0 to have the ISP or other remote router dynamically (automatically) send its IP address if you do not know it. Enter the remote gateway's IP address here if you know it (static).	0.0.0.0 (default)
Rem IP Subnet Mask	Leave this field set to 0.0.0.0 to have the ISP or other remote router dynamically send its subnet mask if you do not know it. Enter the remote gateway's subnet mask here if you know it (static).	0.0.0.0 (default)
My WAN Addr	Leave the field set to 0.0.0.0 to have the ISP or other remote router dynamically (automatically) assign your WAN IP address if you do not know it. Enter your WAN IP address here if you know it (static).  This is the address assigned to your local ZyWALL, not the remote router.	0.0.0.0 (default)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Network Address Translation	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select either <b>Full Feature</b> , <b>None</b> or <b>SUA Only</b> . See the <i>Network Address Translation (NAT) chapter</i> for a full discussion on this feature.	<b>None</b> (default)
Metric	Enter a number from 1 to 15 to set this route's priority among the three routes the ZyWALL uses (see also <i>Remote Node Setup</i> and <i>Traffic Redirect</i> ) The smaller the number, the higher priority the route has.	15 (default)
Private	This parameter determines if the ZyWALL will include the route to this remote node in its RIP broadcasts. If set to <b>Yes</b> , this route is kept private and not included in RIP broadcasts. If <b>No</b> , the route to this remote node will be propagated to other hosts through RIP broadcasts.	<b>No</b> (default)
RIP Direction	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the <b>RIP direction</b> from <b>Both/ None/In Only/Out Only</b> and <b>None</b> .	<b>Both</b> (default)
Version	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP version from <b>RIP-1/RIP-2B/RIP-2M</b> .	<b>RIP-1</b>
Multicast	IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a session-layer protocol used to establish membership in a Multicast group. The ZyWALL supports both IGMP version 1 ( <b>IGMP-v1</b> ) and version 2 ( <b>IGMP-v2</b> ). Press the [SPACE BAR] to enable IP Multicasting or select <b>None</b> to disable it. See the <i>LAN Setup</i> chapter for more information on this feature.	<b>None</b> (default)
Once you have completed filling in <b>Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options</b> , press [ENTER] at the message “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration and return to menu 11, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

## 10.4 Editing Login Script

For some remote gateways, text login is required before PPP negotiation is started. The ZyWALL provides a script facility for this purpose. The script has six programmable sets; each set is composed of an ‘Expect’ string and a ‘Send’ string. After matching a message from the server to the ‘Expect’ field, the ZyWALL returns the set’s ‘Send’ string to the server.

For instance, a typical login sequence starts with the server printing a banner, a login prompt for you to enter the user name and a password prompt to enter the password:

Welcome to Acme, Inc.

Login: myLogin

Password:

To handle the first prompt, you specify “`login:` ” as the ‘Expect’ string and “`myLogin`” as the ‘Send’ string in set 1. The reason for leaving out the leading “L” is to avoid having to know exactly whether it is upper or lower case. Similarly, you specify “`word:` ” as the ‘Expect’ string and your password as the ‘Send’ string for the second prompt in set 2.

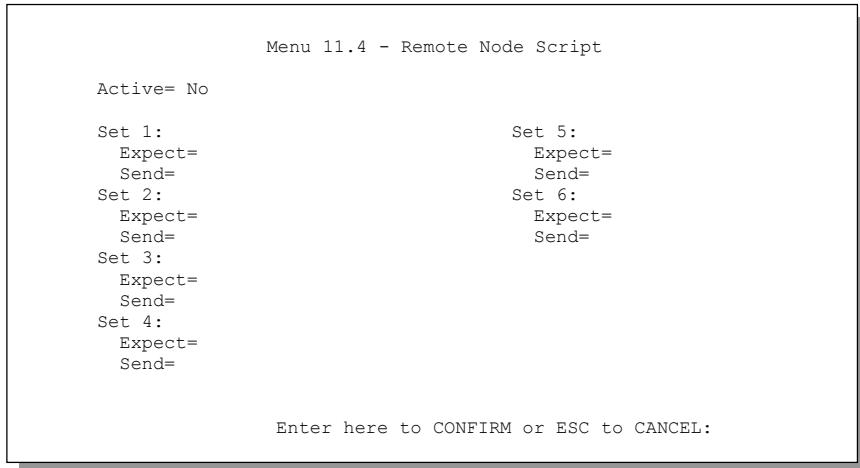
You can use two variables, `$USERNAME` and `$PASSWORD` (all UPPER case), to represent the actual user name and password in the script, so they will not show in the clear. They are replaced with the outgoing login name and password in the remote node when the ZyWALL sees them in a ‘Send’ string. Please note that both variables must be entered exactly as shown. No other characters may appear before or after, either, i.e., they must be used alone in response to login and password prompts.

Please note that the ordering of the sets is significant, i.e., starting from set 1, the ZyWALL will wait until the ‘Expect’ string is matched before it proceeds to set 2, and so on for the rest of the script. When both the ‘Expect’ and the ‘Send’ fields of the current set are empty, the ZyWALL will terminate the script processing and start PPP negotiation. This implies two things: first, the sets must be contiguous; the sets after an empty one are ignored. Second, the last set should match the final message sent by the server. For instance, if the server prints

```
login successful.  
Starting PPP...
```

after you enter the password, then you should create a third set to match the final “`PPP...`” but without a “Send” string. Otherwise, the ZyWALL will start PPP prematurely right after sending your password to the server.

If there are errors in the script and it gets stuck at a set for longer than the “Dial Timeout” in menu 2 (default 60 seconds), the ZyWALL will timeout and drop the line. To debug a script, go to Menu 24.4 to initiate a manual call and watch the trace display to see if the sequence of messages and prompts from the server differs from what you expect.



**Figure 10-5 Menu 11.4 – Remote Node Setup Script**

The following table describes each field in Menu 11.4 – Remote Node Setup Script.

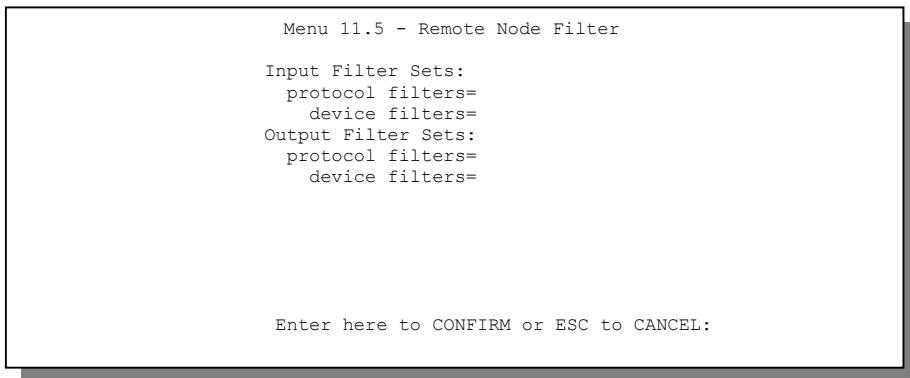
**Table 10-3 Remote Node Script Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select either <b>Yes</b> to enable the AT strings or <b>No</b> to disable them.	<b>No</b> (default)
Set 1-6: Expect	Enter an Expect string to match. After matching the Expect string, the ZyWALL returns the string in the <b>Send</b> field.	
Set 1-6: Send	Enter a string to send out after the Expect string is matched.	0.0.0.0

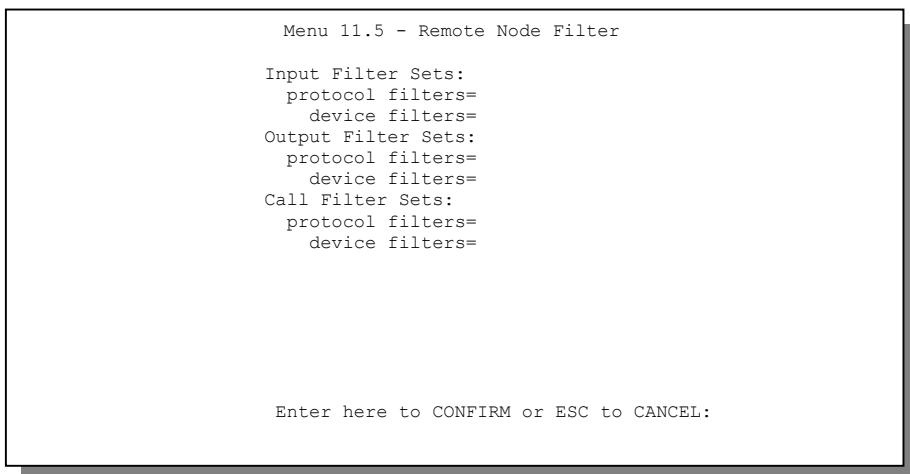
## 10.5 Remote Node Filter

Move the cursor to the field **Edit Filter Sets** in menu 11.1, then press [SPACE BAR] to set the value to **Yes**. Press [ENTER] to open **Menu 11.5 - Remote Node Filter**.

Use menu 11.5 to specify the filter set(s) to apply to the incoming and outgoing traffic between this remote node and the ZyWALL to prevent certain packets from triggering calls. You can specify up to four filter sets separated by commas, for example, 1, 5, 9, 12, in each filter field. Note that spaces are accepted in this field. Please refer to the *Filters chapter* for more information on defining the filters. With PPPoE and PPTP encapsulations you also have the option of specifying remote node call filter sets.



**Figure 10-6 Menu 11.5 — Remote Node Filter (Ethernet)**



**Figure 10-7 Menu 11.5 — Remote Node Filter (PPPoE or PPTP)**



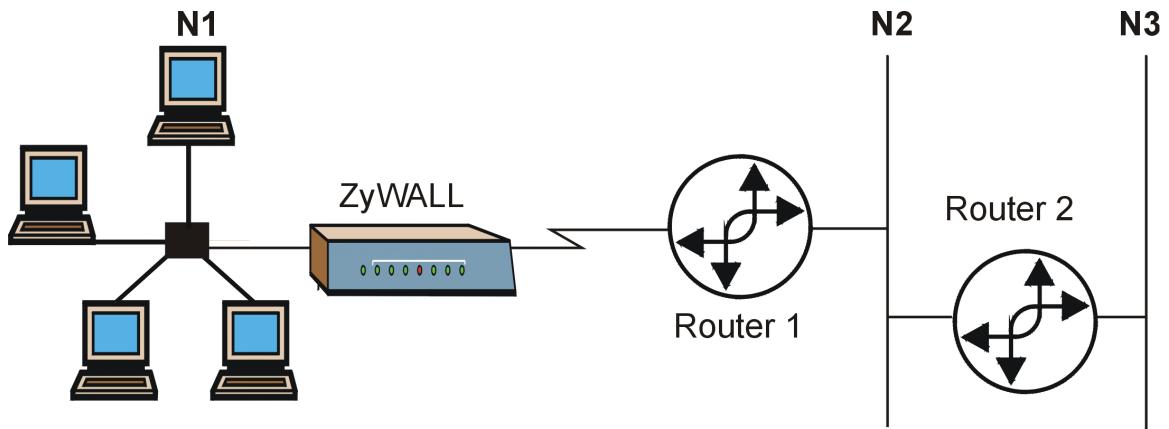
# Chapter 11

## IP Static Route Setup

*This chapter shows you how to configure static routes with your ZyWALL.*

Static routes tell the ZyWALL routing information that it cannot learn automatically through other means. This can arise in cases where RIP is disabled on the LAN.

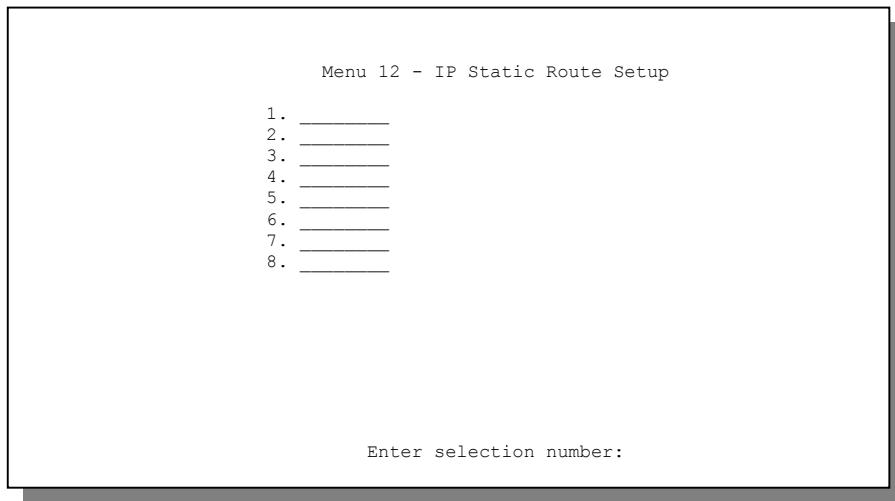
Each remote node specifies only the network to which the gateway is directly connected, and the ZyWALL has no knowledge of the networks beyond. For instance, the ZyWALL knows about network N2 in the following diagram through remote node Router 1. However, the ZyWALL is unable to route a packet to network N3 because it doesn't know that there is a route through the same remote node Router 1 (via gateway Router 2). The static routes are for you to tell the ZyWALL about the networks beyond the remote nodes.



**Figure 11-1 Example of Static Routing Topology**

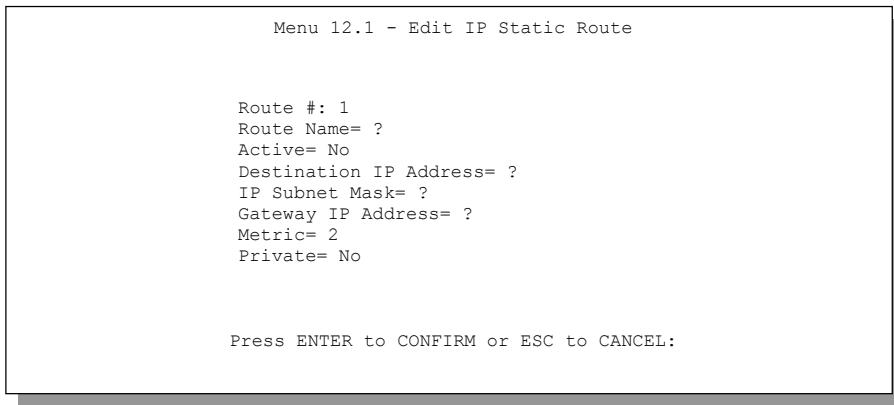
## 11.1 IP Static Route Setup

You configure IP static routes in menu 12. 1, by selecting one of the IP static routes as shown below. Enter 12 from the main menu.



**Figure 11-2 Menu 12 — IP Static Route Setup**

Now, enter the index number of one of the static routes you want to configure.



**Figure 11-3 Menu 12. 1 — Edit IP Static Route**

^The following table describes the IP Static Route Menu fields.

**Table 11-1 IP Static Route Menu Fields**

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Route #	This is the index number of the static route that you chose in menu 12.
Route Name	Enter a descriptive name for this route. This is for identification purposes only.
Active	This field allows you to activate/deactivate this static route.
Destination IP Address	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination. Routing is always based on network number. If you need to specify a route to a single host, use a subnet mask of 255.255.255.255 in the subnet mask field to force the network number to be identical to the host ID.
IP Subnet Mask	Enter the IP subnet mask for this destination.
Gateway IP Address	Enter the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your ZyWALL that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your ZyWALL; over the WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the remote nodes.
Metric	Metric represents the “cost” of transmission for routing purposes. IP routing uses hop count as the measurement of cost, with a minimum of 1 for directly connected networks. Enter a number that approximates the cost for this link. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15. In practice, 2 or 3 is usually a good number.
Private	This parameter determines if the ZyWALL will include the route to this remote node in its RIP broadcasts. If set to <b>Yes</b> , this route is kept private and not included in RIP broadcast. If <b>No</b> , the route to this remote node will be propagated to other hosts through RIP broadcasts.
Once you have completed filling in this menu, press [ENTER] at the message “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] to cancel.	

# Chapter 12

## Network Address Translation (NAT)

*This chapter discusses how to configure NAT on the ZyWALL.*

### 12.1 Introduction

NAT (Network Address Translation - NAT, RFC 1631) is the translation of the IP address of a host in a packet. For example, the source address of an outgoing packet, used within one network is changed to a different IP address known within another network.

#### 12.1.1 NAT Definitions

Inside/outside denotes where a host is located relative to the ZyWALL. For example, the computers of your subscribers are the inside hosts, while the web servers on the Internet are the outside hosts.

Global/local denotes the IP address of a host in a packet as the packet traverses a router. For example, the local address refers to the IP address of a host when the packet is in the local network, while the global address refers to the IP address of the host when the same packet is traveling in the WAN side.

Note that inside/outside refers to the location of a host, while global/local refers to the IP address of a host used in a packet. Thus, an inside local address (ILA) is the IP address of an inside host in a packet when the packet is still in the local network, while an inside global address (IGA) is the IP address of the same inside host when the packet is on the WAN side. The following table summarizes this information.

**Table 12-1 NAT Definitions**

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Inside	This refers to the host on the LAN.
Outside	This refers to the host on the WAN.
Local	This refers to the packet address (source or destination) as the packet travels on the LAN.
Global	This refers to the packet address (source or destination) as the packet travels on the WAN.

**NAT never changes the IP address (either local or global) of an outside host.**

---

### **12.1.2 What NAT Does**

In the simplest form, NAT changes the source IP address in a packet received from a subscriber (the inside local address) to another (the inside global address) before forwarding the packet to the WAN side. When the response comes back, NAT translates the destination address (the inside global address) back to the inside local address before forwarding it to the original inside host. Note that the IP address (either local or global) of an outside host is never changed.

The global IP addresses for the inside hosts can be either static or dynamically assigned by the ISP. In addition, you can designate servers (for example a web server and a telnet server) on your local network and make them accessible to the outside world. Although you can make designated servers on the LAN accessible to the outside world, it is strongly recommended that you attach those servers to the DMZ port instead. If you do not define any servers (for Many-to-One and Many-to-Many Overload mapping – see *Table 12-2*), NAT offers the additional benefit of firewall protection. With no servers defined, your ZyWALL filters out all incoming inquiries, thus preventing intruders from probing your network. For more information on IP address translation, refer to *RFC 1631, The IP Network Address Translator (NAT)*.

### **12.1.3 How NAT Works**

Each packet has two addresses – a source address and a destination address. For outgoing packets, the ILA (Inside Local Address) is the source address on the LAN, and the IGA (Inside Global Address) is the source address on the WAN. For incoming packets, the ILA is the destination address on the LAN, and the IGA is the destination address on the WAN. NAT maps private (local) IP addresses to globally unique ones required for communication with hosts on other networks. It replaces the original IP source address (and TCP or UDP source port numbers for Many-to-One and Many-to-Many Overload NAT mapping) in each packet and then forwards it to the Internet. The ZyWALL keeps track of the original addresses and port numbers so incoming reply packets can have their original values restored. The following figure illustrates this.

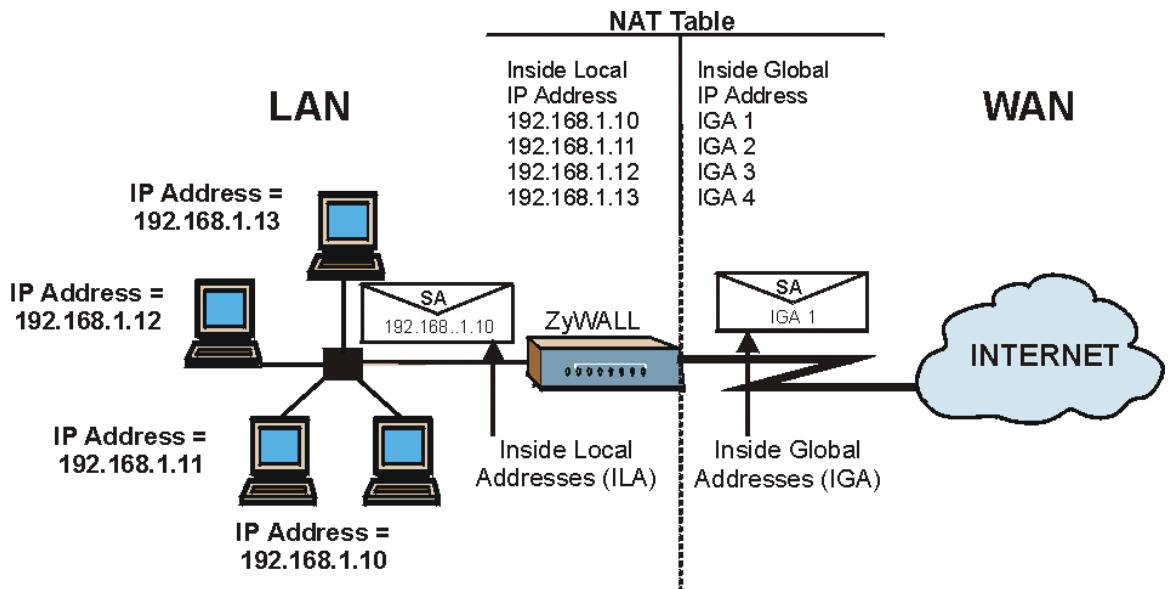


Figure 12-1 How NAT Works

## 12.1.4 NAT Application

The following figure illustrates a possible NAT application, where three inside LANs (logical LANs using IP Alias) behind the ZyWALL can communicate with three distinct WAN networks. More examples follow at the end of this chapter.

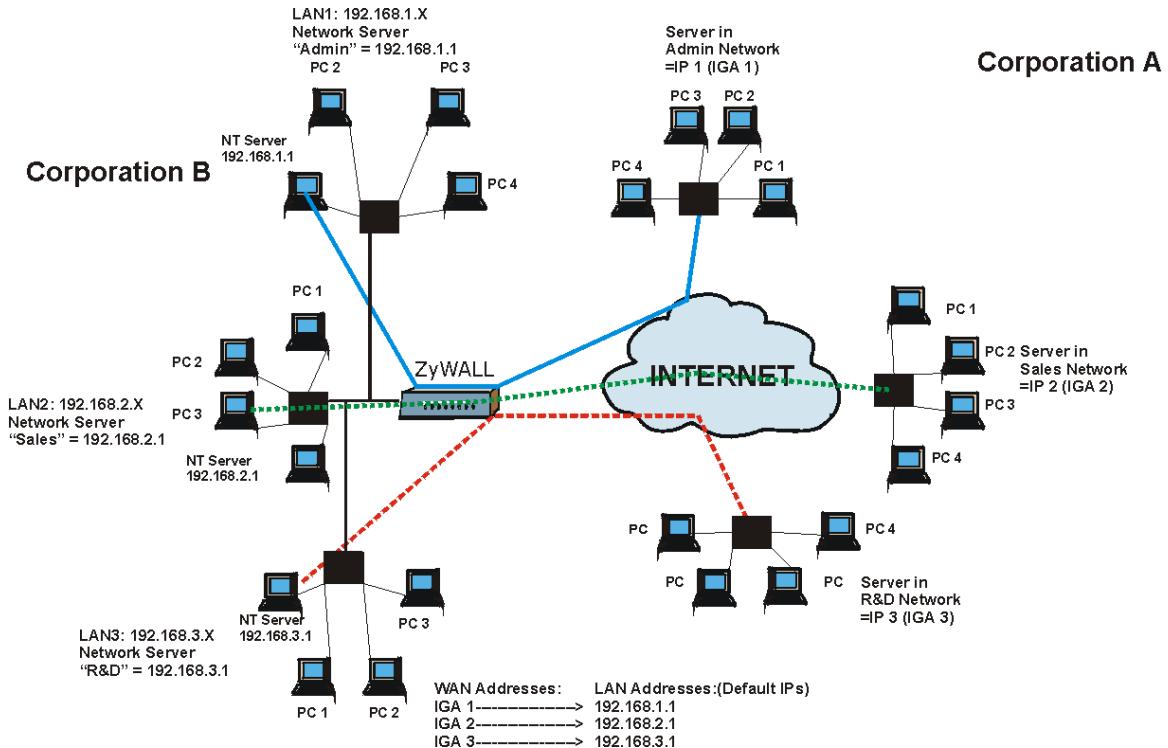


Figure 12-2 NAT Application With IP Alias

## 12.1.5 NAT Mapping Types

NAT supports five types of IP/port mapping. They are:

1. **One to One:** In One-to-One mode, the ZyWALL maps one local IP address to one global IP address.

2. **Many to One:** In Many-to-One mode, the ZyWALL maps multiple local IP addresses to one global IP address. This is equivalent to SUA (i.e., PAT, port address translation), ZyXEL's Single User Account feature (the SUA Only option).
3. **Many to Many Overload:** In Many-to-Many Overload mode, the ZyWALL maps the multiple local IP addresses to shared global IP addresses.
4. **Many One to One:** In Many-One-to-One mode, the ZyWALL maps each local IP address to a unique global IP address.
5. **Server:** This type allows you to specify inside servers of different services behind the NAT to be accessible to the outside world although, it is highly recommended that you use the DMZ port for these servers instead.

---

**Port numbers do not change for One-to-One and Many-One-to-One NAT mapping types.**

---

The following table summarizes these types.

**Table 12-2 NAT Mapping Types**

TYPE	IP MAPPING	SMT ABBREVIATION
One-to-One	ILA1↔IGA1	1-1
Many-to-One (SUA/PAT)	ILA1↔IGA1 ILA2↔IGA1 ... ILA4↔IGA2	M-1
Many-to-Many Overload	ILA1↔IGA1 ILA2↔IGA2 ILA3↔IGA1 ILA4↔IGA2 ...	M-M Ov

TYPE	IP MAPPING	SMT ABBREVIATION
Many-One-to-One	ILA1↔IGA1 ILA2↔IGA2 ILA3↔IGA3 ...	M-1-1
Server	Server 1 IP↔IGA1 Server 2 IP↔IGA1 Server 3 IP↔IGA1	Server

## 12.2 Using NAT

---

You must create a firewall rule in addition to setting up SUA/NAT, to allow traffic from the WAN to be forwarded through the ZyWALL.

---

### 12.2.1 SUA (Single User Account) Versus NAT

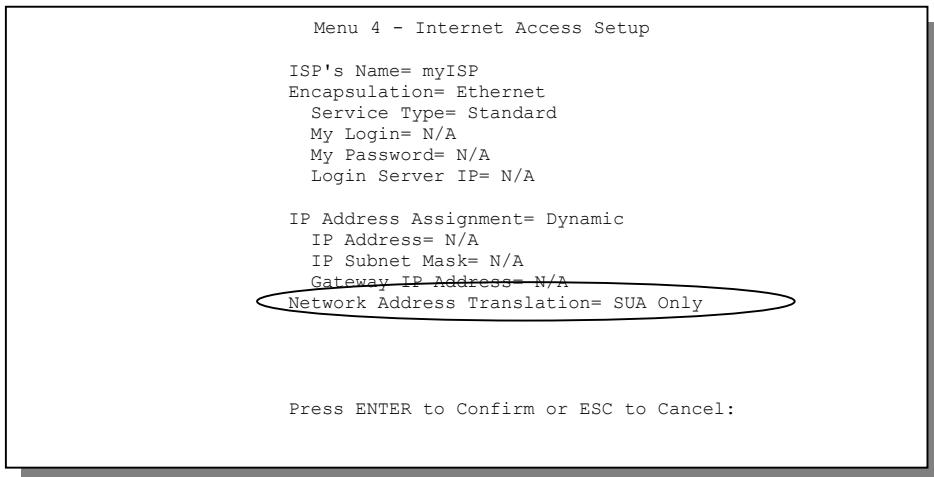
SUA (Single User Account) is a ZyNOS implementation of a subset of NAT that supports two types of mapping, **Many-to-One** and **Server**. See section 12.3.1 for a detailed description of the NAT set for SUA. The ZyWALL also supports **Full Feature** NAT to map multiple global IP addresses to multiple private LAN IP addresses of clients or servers using mapping types as outlined in *Table 12-2*.

---

1. Choose SUA Only if you have just one public WAN IP address for your ZyWALL.
  2. Choose Full Feature if you have multiple public WAN IP addresses for your ZyWALL.
- 

### 12.2.2 Applying NAT

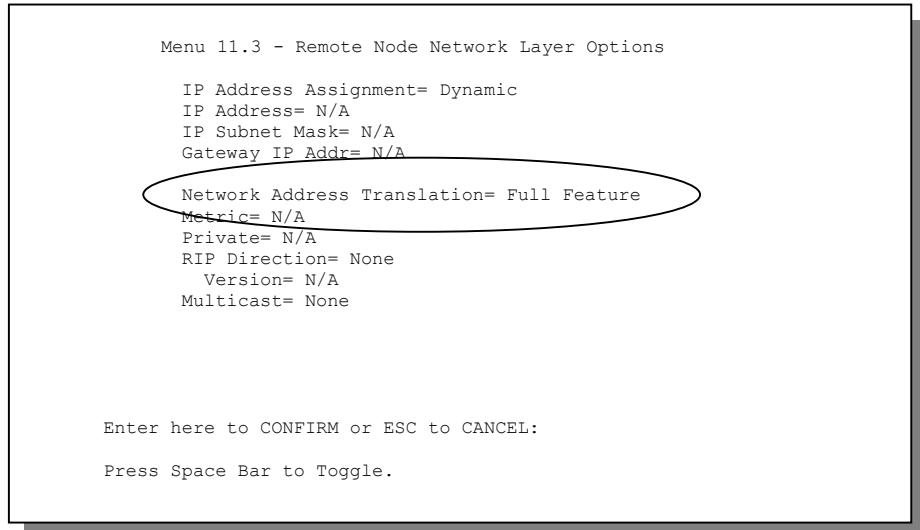
You apply NAT via menus 4 or 11.3 as displayed next. The next figure shows you how to apply NAT for Internet access in menu 4. Enter 4 from the main menu to go to **Menu 4 - Internet Access Setup**



**Figure 12-3 Menu 4 — Applying NAT for Internet Access**

The following figure shows how you apply NAT to the remote node in menu 11.1.

- Step 1.** Enter 11 from the main menu.
- Step 2.** Move the cursor to the **Edit IP** field, press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** and then press [ENTER] to bring up **Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options**.



**Figure 12-4 Menu 11.3 — Applying NAT to the Remote Node**

The following table describes the options for Network Address Translation.

**Table 12-3 Applying NAT in Menus 4 & 11.3**

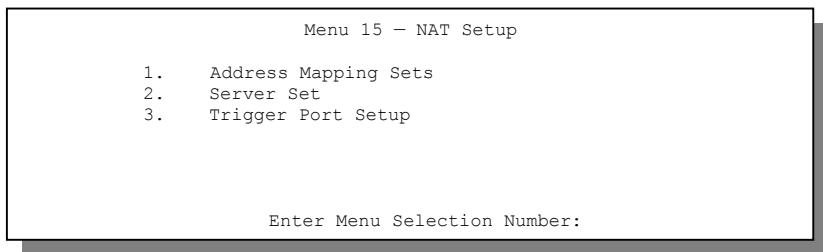
FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Network Address Translation	When you select this option the SMT will use Address Mapping Set 1 (menu 15.1 - see section 12.3.1 for further discussion). You can configure any of the mapping types described in <i>Table 12-2</i> . Choose <b>Full Feature</b> if you have multiple public WAN IP addresses for your ZyWALL.	<b>Full Feature</b>
	NAT is disabled when you select this option.	<b>None</b>
	When you select this option the SMT will use Address Mapping Set 255 (menu 15.1 - see section 12.3.1). Choose <b>SUA Only</b> if you have just one public WAN IP address for your ZyWALL.	<b>SUA Only</b>

## 12.3 NAT Setup

Use the address mapping sets menus and submenus to create the mapping table used to assign global addresses to computers on the LAN and the DMZ. You can see two NAT address mapping sets in menu

15.1. You can only configure **Set 1**. **Set 255** is used for SUA. When you select **Full Feature** in menu 4 or 11.3, the SMT will use **Set 1**, which supports all mapping types as outlined in *Table 12-2*. When you select **SUA Only**, the SMT will use the pre-configured **Set 255** (read only).

The server set is a list of LAN and DMZ servers mapped to external ports. To use this set, a server rule must be set up inside the NAT address mapping set. Please see *section 12.4* for further information on these menus. To configure NAT, enter 15 from the main menu to bring up the following screen.



**Figure 12-5 Menu 15 — NAT Setup**

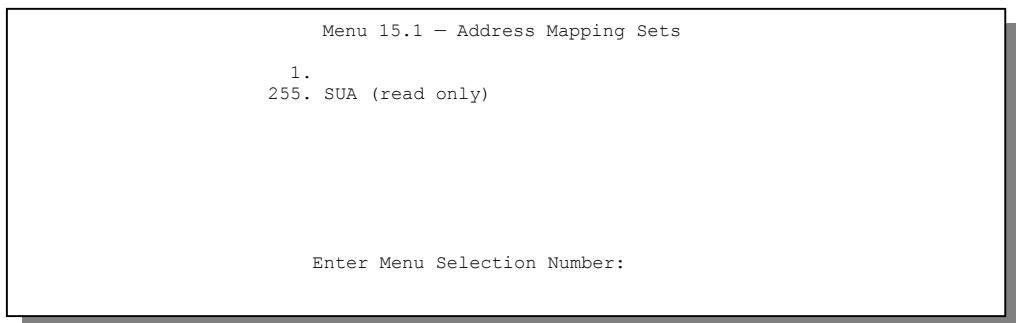
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**Configure DMZ and LAN IP addresses in NAT menus 15.1 and 15.2 . DMZ IP addresses must be on subnets separate from LAN IP addresses.**

---

### 12.3.1 Address Mapping Sets

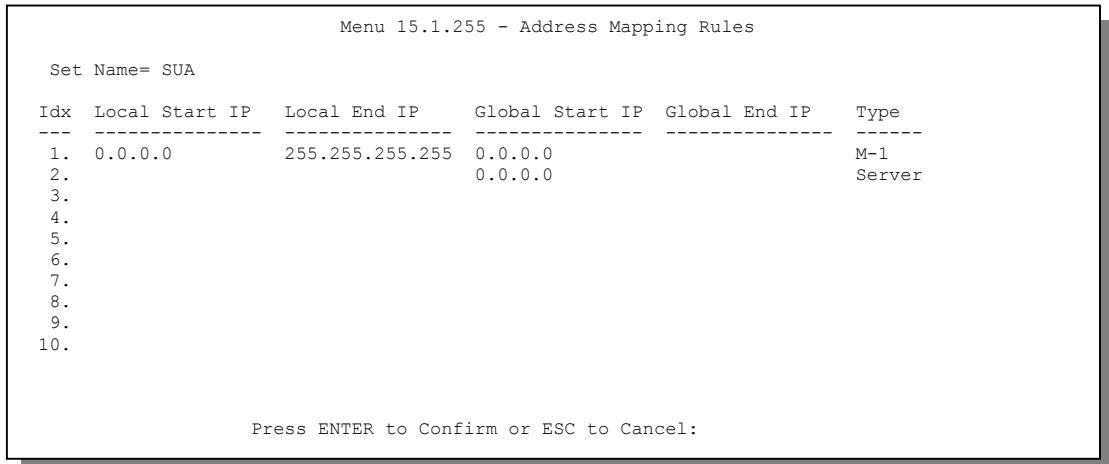
Enter 1 to bring up **Menu 15.1 — Address Mapping Sets**.



**Figure 12-6 Menu 15.1 — Address Mapping Sets**

#### SUA Address Mapping Set

Enter 255 to display the next screen (see also *section 12.2.1*). The fields in this menu cannot be changed.

**Figure 12-7 Menu 15.1.255 — SUA Address Mapping Rules**

The following table explains the fields in this screen.

---

**Menu 15.1.255 is read-only.**

---

**Table 12-4 SUA Address Mapping Rules**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Set Name	This is the name of the set you selected in menu 15.1 or enter the name of a new set you want to create.	SUA
Idx	This is the index or rule number.	1
Local Start IP	<b>Local Start IP</b> is the starting local IP address (ILA) (see <i>Figure 12-1</i> ).	0.0.0.0
Local End IP	<b>Local End IP</b> is the ending local IP address (ILA). If the rule is for all local IPs, then the Start IP is 0.0.0.0 and the End IP is 255.255.255.255.	255.255.255.255
Global Start IP	This is the starting global IP address (IGA). If you have a dynamic IP, enter 0.0.0.0 as the <b>Global Start IP</b> .	0.0.0.0
Global End IP	This is the ending global IP address (IGA).	

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Type	These are the mapping types discussed above (see <i>Table 12-2</i> ). <b>Server</b> allows us to specify multiple servers of different types behind NAT to this machine. See later for some examples.	Server
Once you have finished configuring a rule in this menu, press [ENTER] at the message “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] to cancel.		

### User-Defined Address Mapping Sets

Now look at option 1 in menu 15.1. Enter 1 to bring up this menu. Look at the differences from the previous menu. Note the extra **Action** and **Select Rule** fields mean you can configure rules in this screen. Note also that the [?] in the **Set Name** field means that this is a required field and you must enter a name for the set.

---

**The entire set will be deleted if you leave the Set Name field blank and press [ENTER] are the bottom of the screen.**

---

```

Menu 15.1.1 - Address Mapping Rules

Set Name= NAT_SET

Idx Local Start IP    Local End IP      Global Start IP  Global End IP   Type
--- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Action= Edit          Select Rule=?

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```

**Figure 12-8 Menu 15.1.1 — First Set**

---

**The Type, Local and Global Start/End IPs are configured in menu 15.1.1.1 (described later) and the values are displayed here.**

---

## Ordering Your Rules

Ordering your rules is important because the ZyWALL applies the rules in the order that you specify. When a rule matches the current packet, the ZyWALL takes the corresponding action and the remaining rules are ignored. If there are any empty rules before your new configured rule, your configured rule will be pushed up by that number of empty rules. For example, if you have already configured rules 1 to 6 in your current set and now you configure rule number 9. In the set summary screen, the new rule will be rule 7, not 9.

Now if you delete rule 4, rules 5 to 7 will be pushed up by 1 rule, so as old rule 5 becomes rule 4, old rule 6 becomes rule 5 and old rule 7 becomes rule 6.

**Table 12-5 Fields in Menu 15.1.1**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Set Name	Enter a name for this set of rules. This is a required field. If this field is left blank, the entire set will be deleted.	NAT_SET
Action	The default is <b>Edit</b> . <b>Edit</b> means you want to edit a selected rule (see following field). <b>Insert Before</b> means to insert a rule before the rule selected. The rules after the selected rule will then be moved down by one rule. <b>Delete</b> means to delete the selected rule and then all the rules after the selected one will be advanced one rule. <b>None</b> disables the <b>Select Rule</b> item.	Edit
Select Rule	When you choose <b>Edit</b> , <b>Insert Before</b> or <b>Delete</b> in the previous field the cursor jumps to this field to allow you to select the rule to apply the action in question.	1

---

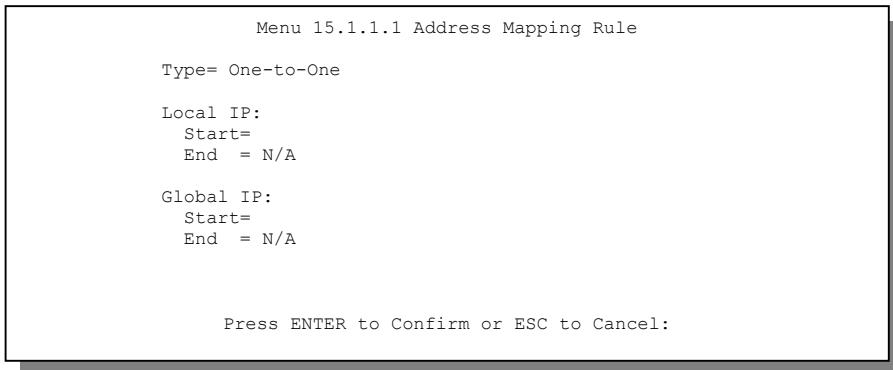
**You must press [ENTER] at the bottom of the screen to save the whole set. You must do this again if you make any changes to the set – including deleting a rule.**

**No changes to the set take place until this action is taken.**

---

Selecting **Edit** in the **Action** field and then selecting a rule brings up the following menu, **Menu 15.1.1.1 - Address Mapping Rule** in which you can edit an individual rule and configure the **Type, Local and Global Start/End IPs**.

**An IP End address must be numerically greater than its corresponding IP Start address.**



**Figure 12-9 Menu 15.1.1.1 — Editing/Configuring an Individual Rule in a Set**

**Table 12-6 Menu 15.1.1.1 — Editing/Configuring an Individual Rule in a Set**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Type	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select from a total of five types. These are the mapping types discussed in Table 12-2. <b>Server</b> allows you to specify multiple servers of different types behind NAT to this computer. See <i>section 12.5.3</i> for an example.	<b>One-to-One</b>
Local IP	Only local IP fields are <b>N/A</b> for server; Global IP fields MUST be set for <b>Server</b> .	
Start	Enter the starting local IP address (ILA).	0.0.0.0
End	Enter the ending local IP address (ILA). If the rule is for all local IPs, then put the Start IP as 0.0.0.0 and the End IP as 255.255.255.255. This field is <b>N/A</b> for One-to-One and Server types.	N/A
Global IP		
Start	Enter the starting global IP address (IGA). If you have a dynamic IP, enter 0.0.0.0 as the <b>Global IP Start</b> . Note that <b>Global IP Start</b> can be set to 0.0.0.0 only if the types are <b>Many-to-One</b> or <b>Server</b> .	0.0.0.0
End	Enter the ending global IP address (IGA). This field is <b>N/A</b> for <b>One-to-One</b> , <b>Many-to-One</b> and <b>Server</b> types.	N/A
Once you have finished configuring a rule in this menu, press [ENTER] at the message "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration, or press [ESC] to cancel.		

## 12.4 NAT Server Sets – Port Forwarding

A NAT server set is a list of inside (behind NAT on the LAN) servers, for example, web or FTP, that you can make accessible to the outside world even though NAT makes your whole inside network appear as a single machine to the outside world. The ZyWALL 100 provides the additional safety of a DMZ port for connecting your publicly accessible servers. This makes the LAN more secure by physically separating it from your public servers.

Use **Menu 15 - NAT Setup** to forward incoming service requests to the server(s) on your local network. You may enter a single port number or a range of port numbers to be forwarded, and the local IP address of the desired server. The port number identifies a service; for example, web service is on port 80 and FTP on port 21. In some cases, such as for unknown services or where one server can support more than one service (for example both FTP and web service), it might be better to specify a range of port numbers. Entry 12 (port 1026) is non-editable (see *Figure 12-10*).

In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server. A service request that does not have a server explicitly designated for it is forwarded to the default server. If the default is not defined, the service request is simply discarded.

---

**Many residential broadband ISP accounts do not allow you to run any server processes (such as a Web or FTP server) from your location. Your ISP may periodically check for servers and may suspend your account if it discovers any active services at your location. If you are unsure, refer to your ISP.**

---

The most often used port numbers are shown in the following table. Please refer to *RFC 1700* for further information about port numbers. Please also refer to the included disk for more examples and details on NAT.

**Table 12-7 Services & Port Numbers**

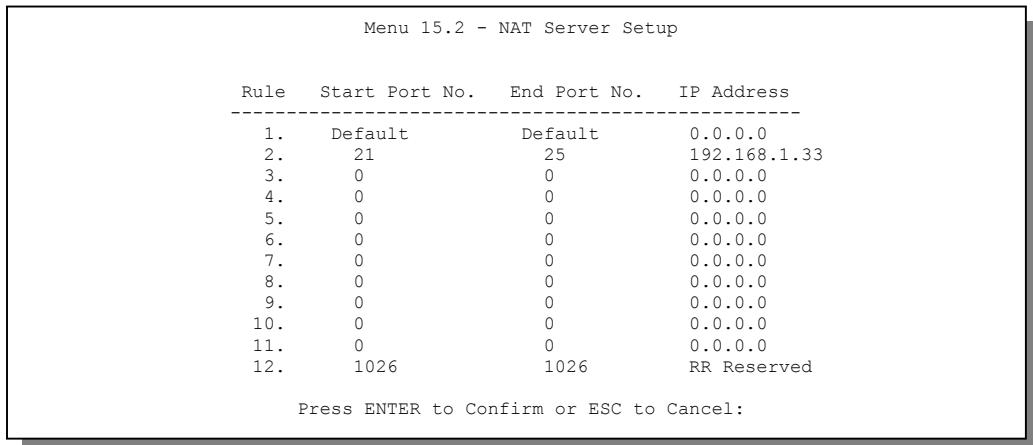
SERVICES	PORT NUMBER
ECHO	7
FTP (File Transfer Protocol)	21
Telnet	23
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)	25
DNS (Domain Name System)	53

SERVICES	PORT NUMBER
Finger	79
HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer protocol or WWW, Web)	80
POP3 (Post Office Protocol)	110
NNTP (Network News Transport Protocol)	119
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	161
SNMP trap	162
PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)	1723

#### 12.4.1 Configuring a Server behind NAT

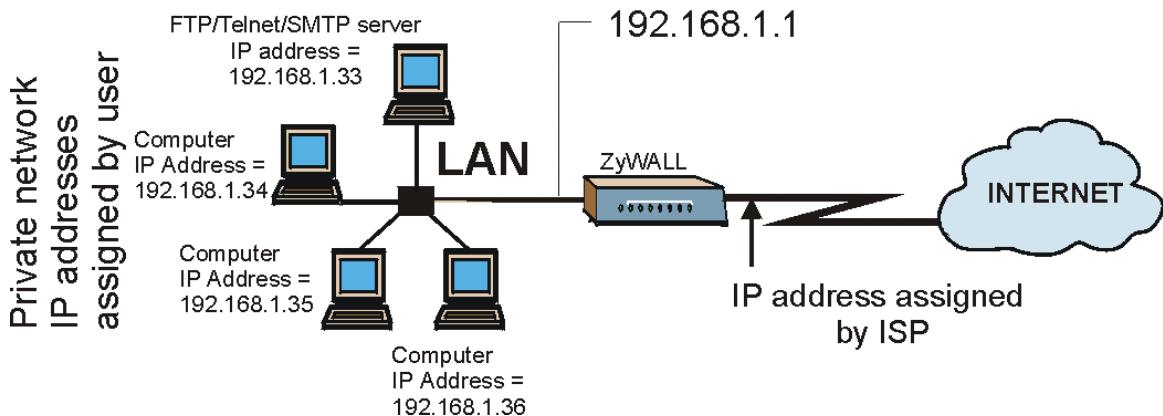
Follow these steps to configure a server behind NAT:

- Step 1.** Enter 15 in the main menu to go to **Menu 15 - NAT Setup**.
- Step 2.** Enter 2 to go to **Menu 15.2 - NAT Server Setup**.
- Step 3.** Enter a port number in an unused **Start Port No** field. To forward only one port, enter it again in the **End Port No** field. To specify a range of ports, enter the last port to be forwarded in the **End Port No** field.
- Step 4.** Enter the inside IP address of the server in the **IP Address** field. In the following figure, you have a computer acting as an FTP, Telnet and SMTP server (ports 21, 23 and 25) at 192.168.1.33.
- Step 5.** Press [ENTER] at the “Press ENTER to confirm ...” prompt to save your configuration after you define all the servers or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.



**Figure 12-10 Menu 15.2 — NAT Server Setup**

The NAT network appears as  
a single host on the Internet

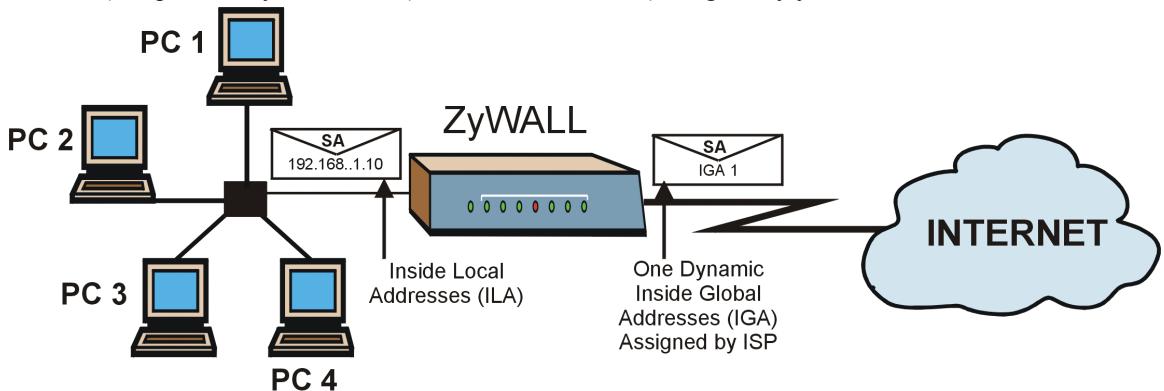


**Figure 12-11 Multiple Servers Behind NAT Example**

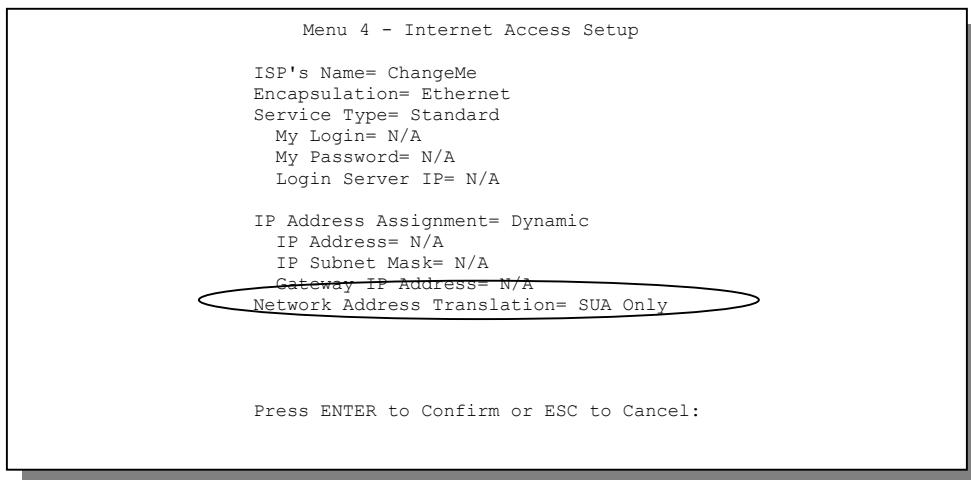
## 12.5 General NAT Examples

### 12.5.1 Internet Access Only

In the following Internet access example, you only need one rule where all your ILAs (Inside Local addresses) map to one dynamic IGA (Inside Global Address) assigned by your ISP.



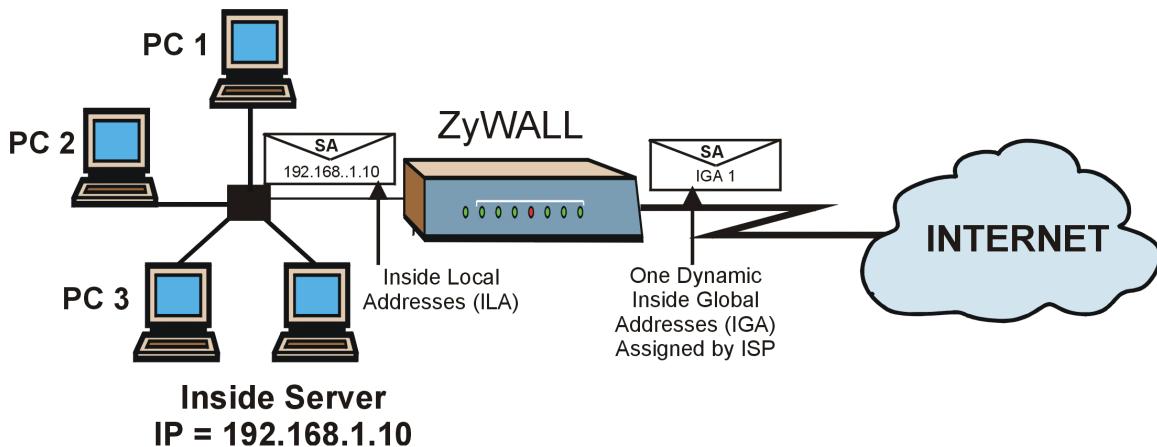
**Figure 12-12 NAT Example 1**



**Figure 12-13 Menu 4 — Internet Access & NAT Example**

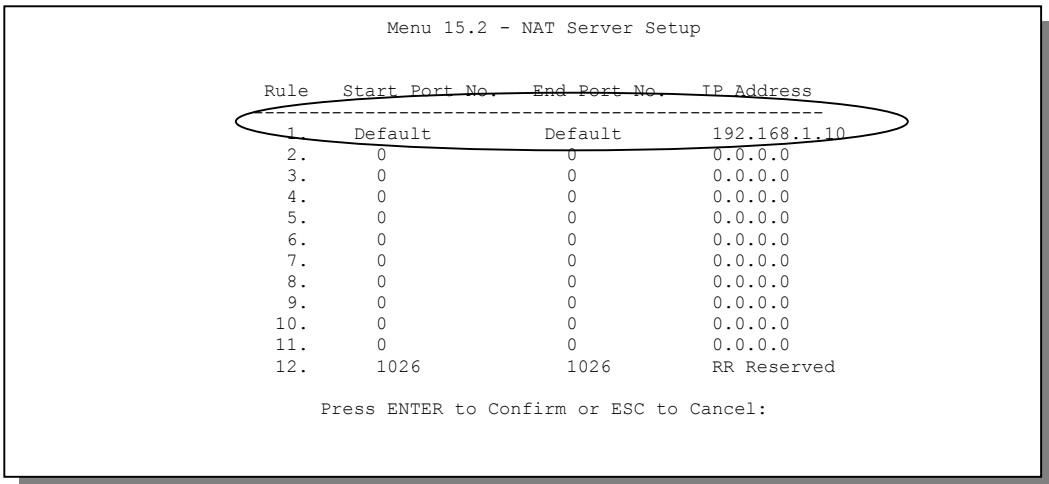
From menu 4 shown above, simply choose the **SUA Only** option from the **Network Address Translation** field. This is the Many-to-One mapping discussed in *section 12.5*. The **SUA Only** read-only option from the **Network Address Translation** field in menus 4 and 11.3 is specifically pre-configured to handle this case.

### 12.5.2 Example 2: Internet Access with an Inside Server



**Figure 12-14 NAT Example 2**

In this case, you do exactly as above (use the convenient pre-configured **SUA Only** set) and also go to menu 15.2 to specify the Inside Server behind the NAT as shown in the next figure.



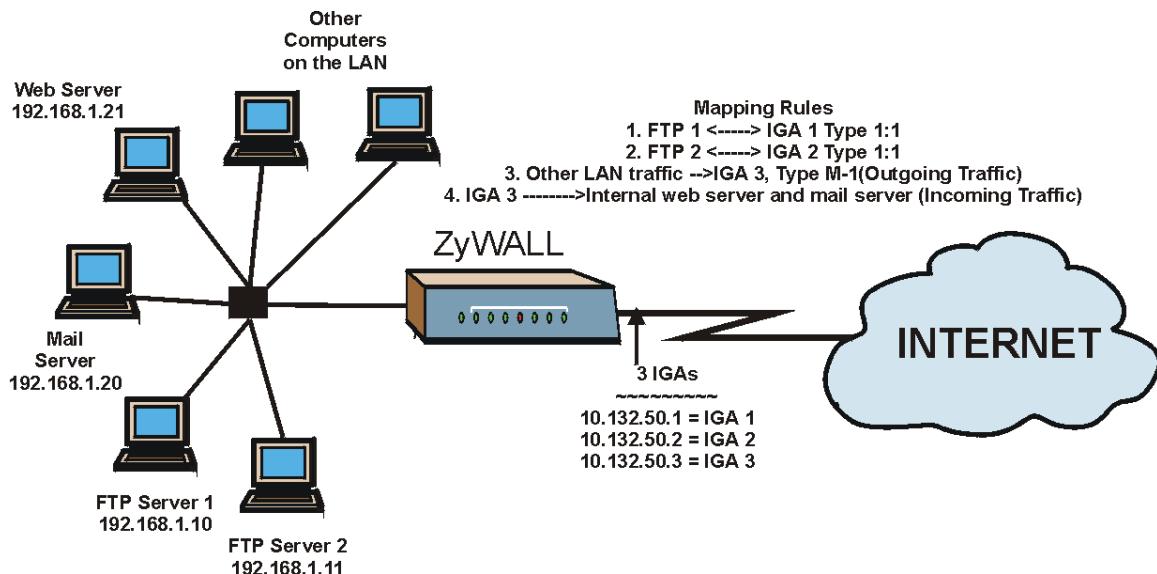
**Figure 12-15 Menu 15.2 — Specifying an Inside Server**

### 12.5.3 Example 3: Multiple Public IP Addresses With Inside Servers

In this example, there are 3 IGAs from our ISP. There are many departments but two have their own FTP server. All departments share the same router. The example will reserve one IGA for each department with an FTP server and all departments use the other IGA. Map the FTP servers to the first two IGAs and the other LAN traffic to the remaining IGA. Map the third IGA to an inside web server and mail server. Four rules need to be configured, two bi-directional and two uni-directional as follows.

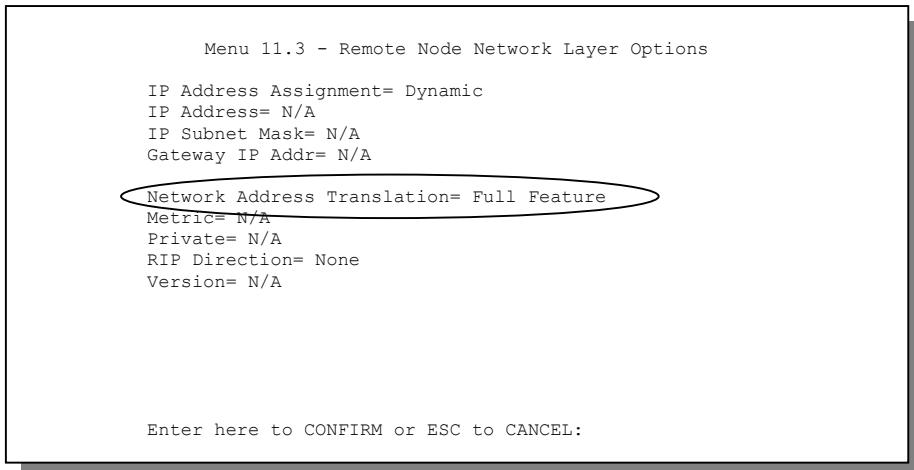
- Rule 1.** Map the first IGA to the first inside FTP server for FTP traffic in both directions (**1 : 1** mapping, giving both local and global IP addresses).
- Rule 2.** Map the second IGA to our second inside FTP server for FTP traffic in both directions (**1 : 1** mapping, giving both local and global IP addresses).
- Rule 3.** Map the other outgoing LAN traffic to IGA3 (**Many : 1** mapping).
- Rule 4.** You also map your third IGA to the web server and mail server on the LAN. Type **Server** allows you to specify multiple servers, of different types, to other computers behind NAT on the LAN.

The example situation looks somewhat like this:

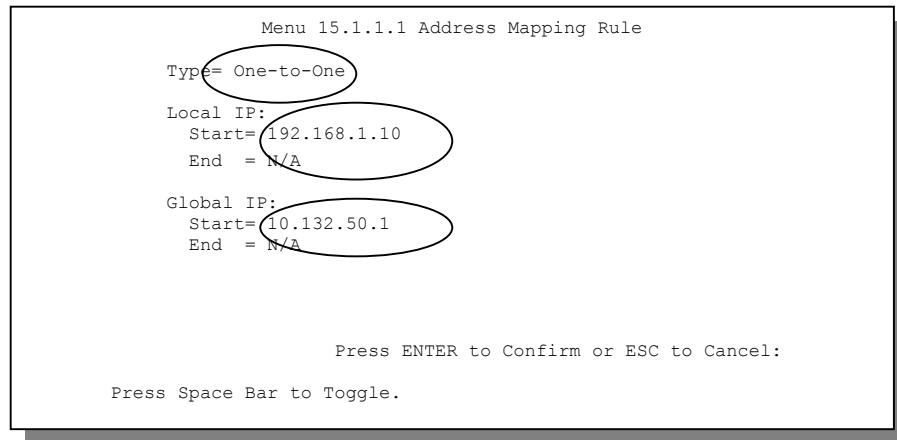


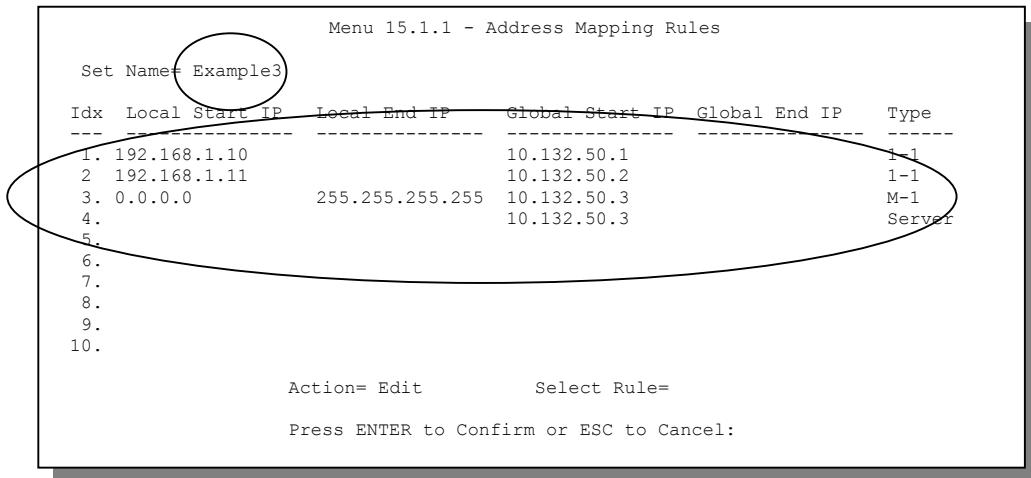
**Figure 12-16 NAT Example 3**

- Step 1.** In this case you need to configure Address Mapping Set 1 from **Menu 15.1 - Address Mapping Sets**. Therefore you must choose the **Full Feature** option from the **Network Address Translation** field (in menu 4 or menu 11.3) in *Figure 12-17*.
- Step 2.** Then enter 15 from the main menu.
- Step 3.** Enter 1 to configure the Address Mapping Sets.
- Step 4.** Enter 1 to begin configuring this new set. Enter a Set Name, choose the **Edit Action** and then enter 1 for the **Select Rule** field. Press [**ENTER**] to confirm.
- Step 5.** Select **Type** as **One-to-One** (direct mapping for packets going both ways), and enter the local **Start IP** as 192.168.1.10 (the IP address of FTP Server 1), the global **Start IP** as 10.132.50.1 (our first IGA). (See *Figure 12-18*).
- Step 6.** Repeat the previous step for rules 2 to 4 as outlined above.
- Step 7.** When finished, menu 15.1.1 should look like as shown in *Figure 12-19*.

**Figure 12-17 Example 3: Menu 11.3**

The following figure shows how to configure the first rule.

**Figure 12-18 Example 3: Menu 15.1.1.1**

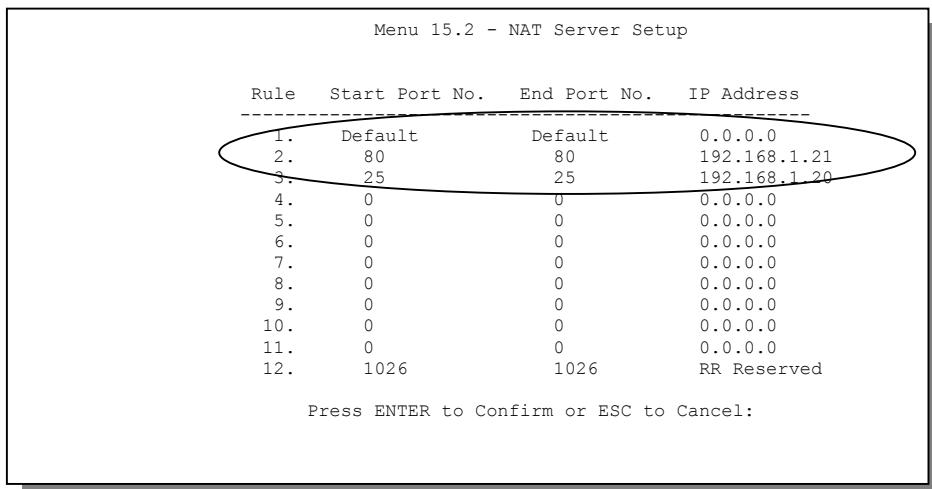


**Figure 12-19 Example 3: Final Menu 15.1.1**

Now configure the IGA3 to map to our web server and mail server on the LAN.

**Step 8.** Enter 15 from the main menu.

**Step 9.** Now enter 2 from this menu and configure it as shown in *Figure 12-20*.



**Figure 12-20 Example 3: Menu 15.2**

### 12.5.4 Example 4: NAT Unfriendly Application Programs

Some applications do not support NAT Mapping using TCP or UDP port address translation. In this case it is better to use **Many-One-to-One** mapping as port numbers do *not* change for **Many-One-to-One** (and **One-to-One**) NAT mapping types. The following figure illustrates this.

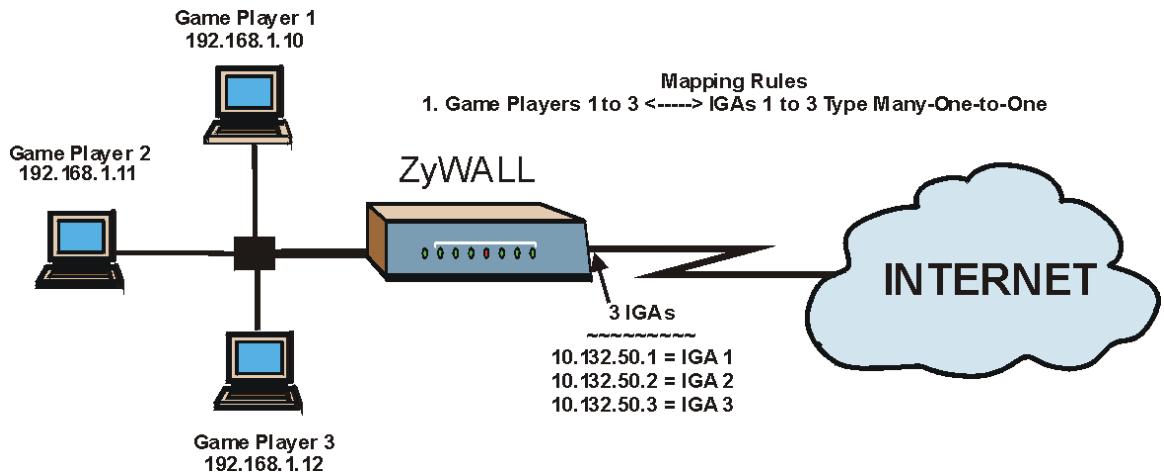


Figure 12-21 NAT Example 4

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Other applications such as some gaming programs are NAT unfriendly because they embed addressing information in the data stream. These applications won't work through NAT even when using One-to-One and Many-One-to-One mapping types.

---

Follow the steps outlined in example 3 above to configure these two menus as follows.

```
Menu 15.1.1.1 Address Mapping Rule

Type= Many-One-to-One

Local IP:
Start= 192.168.1.10
End = 192.168.1.12

Global IP:
Start= 10.132.50.1
End = 10.132.50.3

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

**Figure 12-22 Example 4: Menu 15.1.1.1 — Address Mapping Rule**

After you've configured your rule, you should be able to check the settings in menu 15.1.1 as shown next.

```
Menu 15.1.1 - Address Mapping Rules

Set Name= Example4

Idx Local Start IP Local End IP Global Start IP Global End IP Type
--- ----- ----- ----- -----
1. 192.168.1.10 192.168.1.12 10.132.50.1 10.132.50.3 M-1-1
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Action= Edit      Select Rule=
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

**Figure 12-23 Example 4: Menu 15.1.1 — Address Mapping Rules**

## 12.6 Trigger Port Forwarding

The ZyWALL monitors outgoing data for a specific port number and protocol (trigger). When there is a match, the ZyWALL records the IP address of the computer on the LAN that sent the matching data. When

the requested data comes back, the ZyWALL applies the port mapping rules and uses the recorded IP address to get the data back to the proper computer.

LAN computers dynamically take turns using the mapping based on the trigger port. There is no need to reconfigure a new IP address each time you want a different computer (as you would with Port Forwarding) to use the application.

### 12.6.1 Two Points To Remember About Trigger Ports

1. Trigger events only happen on data coming from inside the ZyWALL to the outside.
2. If an application needs a continuous data stream, that port (range) will be tied up so that another computer on the LAN can't trigger it.

---

**Only one LAN computer can use a trigger port (range) at a time.**

---

Enter 3 in menu 15 to display **Menu 15.3 — Trigger Port Setup**, shown next.

Menu 15.3 - Trigger Port Setup						
Rule	Name	Incoming		Trigger		
		Start Port	End Port	Start Port	End Port	
1.	Real Audio	6970	7170	7070	7070	
2.		0	0	0	0	
3.		0	0	0	0	
4.		0	0	0	0	
5.		0	0	0	0	
6.		0	0	0	0	
7.		0	0	0	0	
8.		0	0	0	0	
9.		0	0	0	0	
10.		0	0	0	0	
11.		0	0	0	0	
12.		0	0	0	0	

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

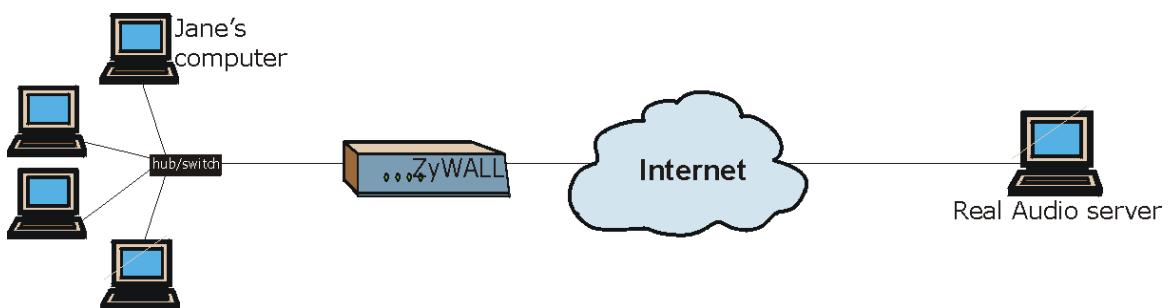
**Figure 12-24 Menu 15.3—Trigger Port Setup**

**Table 12-8 Menu 15.3—Trigger Port Setup Description**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Rule	This is the rule index number.	1
Name	Enter a unique name for identification purposes. You may enter up to 15 characters in this field. All characters are permitted - including spaces.	Real Audio
Incoming	Incoming is a port (range) that accepts WAN traffic. It is the “listening” port of the client software on LAN computers.	
Start Port	Enter a port number or the starting port number in a range of port numbers.	6970
End Port	Enter a port number or the ending port number in a range of port numbers.	7170
Trigger	Trigger is a port (range) your ZyWALL checks to “remember” a computer IP address on the LAN when it sends traffic from the LAN to the WAN. It is the “listening” port of the server on the WAN side.	
Start Port	Enter a port number or the starting port number in a range of port numbers.	7070
End Port	Enter a port number or the ending port number in a range of port numbers.	7070
Press [ENTER] at the message “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

## 12.6.2 Trigger Port Forwarding Process

The following is an example of trigger port forwarding.

**Figure 12-25 Trigger Port Forwarding Process — Example**

1. Jane requests a file from the Real Audio server.
2. Port 7070 is a trigger port the ZyWALL uses to remember Jane’s computer IP address.

3. The Real Audio server responds using a port number ranging between 6970-7170.
4. The ZyWALL associates this “incoming” port with the trigger port, remembers Jane’s computer IP address and then forwards the traffic to her computer.
5. Only Jane can connect to the Real Audio server until the connection is closed or times out<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> The ZyWALL will time out in three minutes when using UDP (User Datagram Protocol) or two hours when using TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol).

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# Part III:

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## Firewall and Content Filters

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Part III introduces firewalls in general and the ZyWALL firewall. It also explains custom ports and logs and gives example firewall rules and an overview of content filtering.



# Chapter 13

## Firewalls

*This chapter gives some background information on firewalls and explains how to get started with the ZyWALL firewall.*

### 13.1 What Is a Firewall?

Originally, the term *firewall* referred to a construction technique designed to prevent the spread of fire from one room to another. The networking term “firewall” is a system or group of systems that enforces an access-control policy between two networks. It may also be defined as a mechanism used to protect a trusted network from an untrusted network. Of course, firewalls cannot solve every security problem. A firewall is *one* of the mechanisms used to establish a network security perimeter in support of a network security policy. It should never be the *only* mechanism or method employed. For a firewall to guard effectively, you must design and deploy it appropriately. This requires integrating the firewall into a broad information-security policy. In addition, specific policies must be implemented within the firewall itself.

### 13.2 Types of Firewalls

There are three main types of firewalls:

1. Packet Filtering Firewalls
2. Application-level Firewalls
3. Stateful Inspection Firewalls

#### 13.2.1 Packet Filtering Firewalls

Packet filtering firewalls restrict access based on the source/destination computer network address of a packet and the type of application.

#### 13.2.2 Application-level Firewalls

Application-level firewalls restrict access by serving as proxies for external servers. Since they use programs written for specific Internet services, such as HTTP, FTP and telnet, they can evaluate network packets for valid application-specific data. Application-level gateways have a number of general advantages over the default mode of permitting application traffic directly to internal hosts:

- i. Information hiding prevents the names of internal systems from being made known via DNS to outside systems, since the application gateway is the only host whose name must be made known to outside systems.
- ii. Robust authentication and logging pre-authenticates application traffic before it reaches internal hosts and causes it to be logged more effectively than if it were logged with standard host logging. Filtering rules at the packet filtering router can be less complex than they would be if the router needed to filter application traffic and direct it to a number of specific systems. The router need only allow application traffic destined for the application gateway and reject the rest.

### **13.2.3 Stateful Inspection Firewalls**

Stateful inspection firewalls restrict access by screening data packets against defined access rules. They make access control decisions based on IP address and protocol. They also "inspect" the session data to assure the integrity of the connection and to adapt to dynamic protocols. These firewalls generally provide the best speed and transparency, however, they may lack the granular application level access control or caching that some proxies support. See *section 13.5* for more information on Stateful Inspection.

Firewalls, of one type or another, have become an integral part of standard security solutions for enterprises.

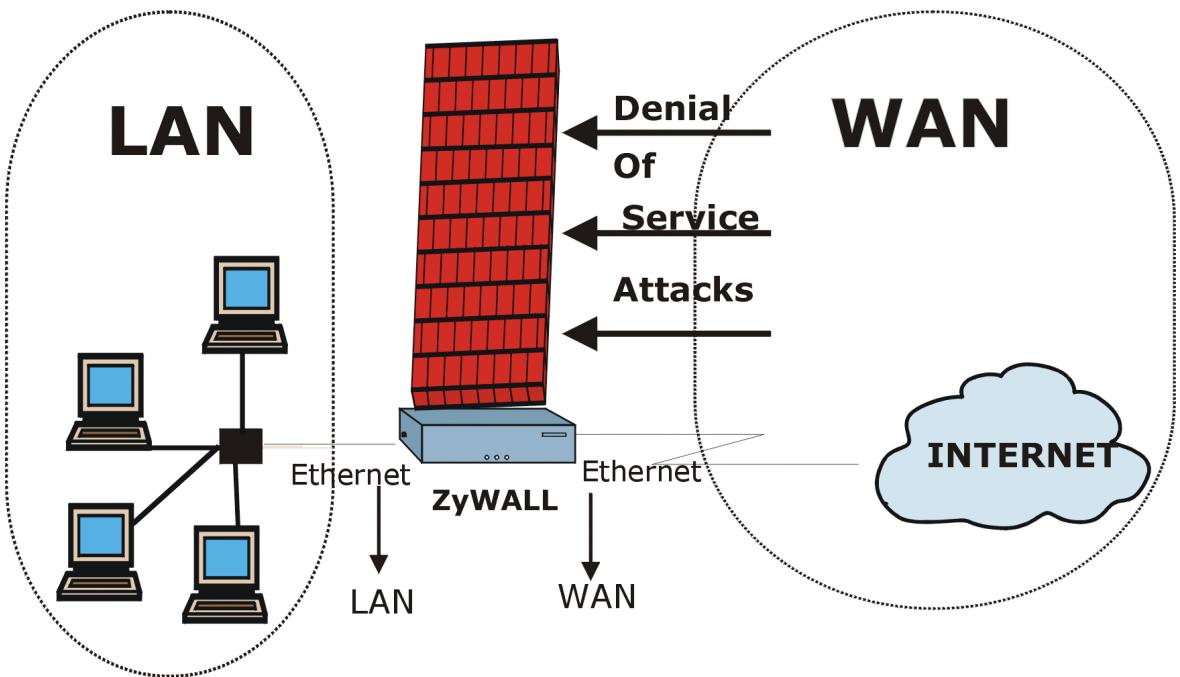
## **13.3 Introduction to ZyXEL's Firewall**

The ZyWALL firewall is a stateful inspection firewall and is designed to protect against Denial of Service attacks when activated (in SMT menu 21.2 or in the web configurator). The ZyWALL's purpose is to allow a private Local Area Network (LAN) to be securely connected to the Internet. The ZyWALL can be used to prevent theft, destruction and modification of data, as well as log events, which may be important to the security of your network. The ZyWALL also has packet-filtering capabilities.

The ZyWALL is installed between the LAN and a broadband modem connecting to the Internet. This allows it to act as a secure gateway for all data passing between the Internet and the LAN.

The ZyWALL has one Ethernet WAN port and one Ethernet LAN port, which are used to physically separate the network into two areas.

- ❑ The WAN (Wide Area Network) port attaches to the broadband modem (cable or ADSL) connecting to the Internet.
- ❑ The LAN (Local Area Network) port attaches to a network of computers, which needs security from the outside world. These computers will have access to Internet services such as e-mail, FTP, and the World Wide Web. However, "inbound access" will not be allowed unless the remote host is authorized to use a specific service.



**Figure 13-1 ZyWALL Firewall Application**

## 13.4 Denial of Service

Denials of Service (DoS) attacks are aimed at devices and networks with a connection to the Internet. Their goal is not to steal information, but to disable a device or network so users no longer have access to network resources. The ZyWALL is pre-configured to automatically detect and thwart all known DoS attacks.

### 13.4.1 Basics

Computers share information over the Internet using a common language called TCP/IP. TCP/IP, in turn, is a set of application protocols that perform specific functions. An "extension number", called the "TCP port" or "UDP port" identifies these protocols, such as HTTP (Web), FTP (File Transfer Protocol), POP3 (E-mail), etc. For example, Web traffic by default uses TCP port 80.

When computers communicate on the Internet, they are using the client/server model, where the server "listens" on a specific TCP/UDP port for information requests from remote client computers on the network. For example, a Web server typically listens on port 80. Please note that while a computer may be intended

for use over a single port, such as Web on port 80, other ports are also active. If the person configuring or managing the computer is not careful, a hacker could attack it over an unprotected port.

Some of the most common IP ports are:

**Table 13-1 Common IP Ports**

21	FTP	53	DNS
23	Telnet	80	HTTP
25	SMTP	110	POP3

### 13.4.2 Types of DoS Attacks

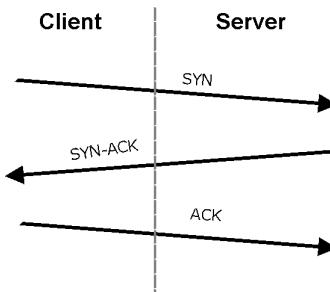
There are four types of DoS attacks:

1. Those that exploit bugs in a TCP/IP implementation.
  2. Those that exploit weaknesses in the TCP/IP specification.
  3. Brute-force attacks that flood a network with useless data.
  4. IP Spoofing.
1. **"Ping of Death"** and **"Teardrop"** attacks exploit bugs in the TCP/IP implementations of various computer and host systems.

1-a Ping of Death uses a "ping" utility to create an IP packet that exceeds the maximum 65,536 bytes of data allowed by the IP specification. The oversize packet is then sent to an unsuspecting system. Systems may crash, hang or reboot.

1-b Teardrop attack exploits weaknesses in the reassembly of IP packet fragments. As data is transmitted through a network, IP packets are often broken up into smaller chunks. Each fragment looks like the original IP packet except that it contains an offset field that says, for instance, "This fragment is carrying bytes 200 through 400 of the original (non fragmented) IP packet." The Teardrop program creates a series of IP fragments with overlapping offset fields. When these fragments are reassembled at the destination, some systems will crash, hang, or reboot.

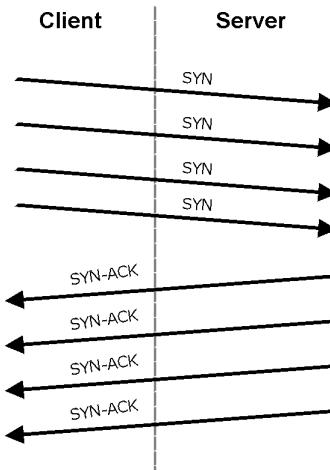
2. Weaknesses in the TCP/IP specification leave it open to **"SYN Flood"** and **"LAND"** attacks. These attacks are executed during the handshake that initiates a communication session between two applications.



**Figure 13-2 Three-Way Handshake**

Under normal circumstances, the application that initiates a session sends a SYN (synchronize) packet to the receiving server. The receiver sends back an ACK (acknowledgment) packet and its own SYN, and then the initiator responds with an ACK (acknowledgment). After this handshake, a connection is established.

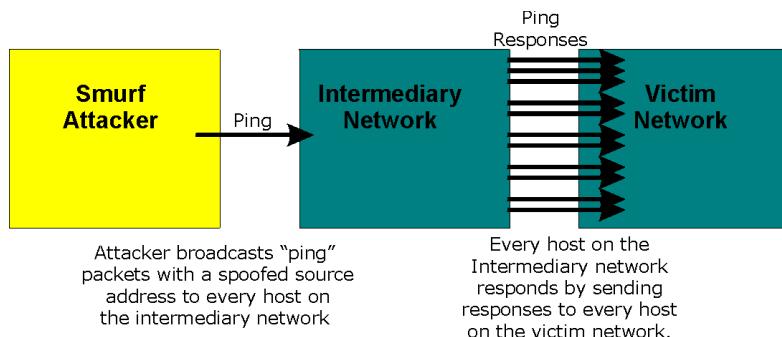
**2-a SYN Attack** floods a targeted system with a series of SYN packets. Each packet causes the targeted system to issue a SYN-ACK response. While the targeted system waits for the ACK that follows the SYN-ACK, it queues up all outstanding SYN-ACK responses on what is known as a backlog queue. SYN-ACKs are moved off the queue only when an ACK comes back or when an internal timer (which is set at relatively long intervals) terminates the three-way handshake. Once the queue is full, the system will ignore all incoming SYN requests, making the system unavailable for legitimate users.



**Figure 13-3 SYN Flood**

2-b In a **LAND Attack**, hackers flood SYN packets into the network with a spoofed source IP address of the targeted system. This makes it appear as if the host computer sent the packets to itself, making the system unavailable while the target system tries to respond to itself.

3. A **brute-force** attack, such as a "Smurf" attack, targets a feature in the IP specification known as directed or subnet broadcasting, to quickly flood the target network with useless data. A Smurf hacker floods a router with Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request packets (pings). Since the destination IP address of each packet is the broadcast address of the network, the router will broadcast the ICMP echo request packet to all hosts on the network. If there are numerous hosts, this will create a large amount of ICMP echo request and response traffic. If a hacker chooses to spoof the source IP address of the ICMP echo request packet, the resulting ICMP traffic will not only clog up the "intermediary" network, but will also congest the network of the spoofed source IP address, known as the "victim" network. This flood of broadcast traffic consumes all available bandwidth, making communications impossible.



**Figure 13-4 Smurf Attack**

❑ ICMP Vulnerability

ICMP is an error-reporting protocol that works in concert with IP. The following ICMP types trigger an alert:

**Table 13-2 ICMP Commands That Trigger Alerts**

5	REDIRECT
13	TIMESTAMP_REQUEST
14	TIMESTAMP_REPLY
17	ADDRESS_MASK_REQUEST
18	ADDRESS_MASK_REPLY

❑ Illegal Commands (NetBIOS and SMTP)

The only legal NetBIOS commands are the following - all others are illegal.

**Table 13-3 Legal NetBIOS Commands**

MESSAGE:
REQUEST:
POSITIVE:
NEGATIVE:
RETARGET:
KEEPALIVE:

All SMTP commands are illegal except for those displayed in the following tables.

**Table 13-4 Legal SMTP Commands**

AUTH	DATA	EHLO	ETRN	EXPN	HELO	HELP	MAIL	NOOP
QUIT	RCPT	RSET	SAML	SEND	SOML	TURN	VRFY	

**Traceroute**

Traceroute is a utility used to determine the path a packet takes between two endpoints. Sometimes when a packet filter firewall is configured incorrectly an attacker can traceroute the firewall gaining knowledge of the network topology inside the firewall.

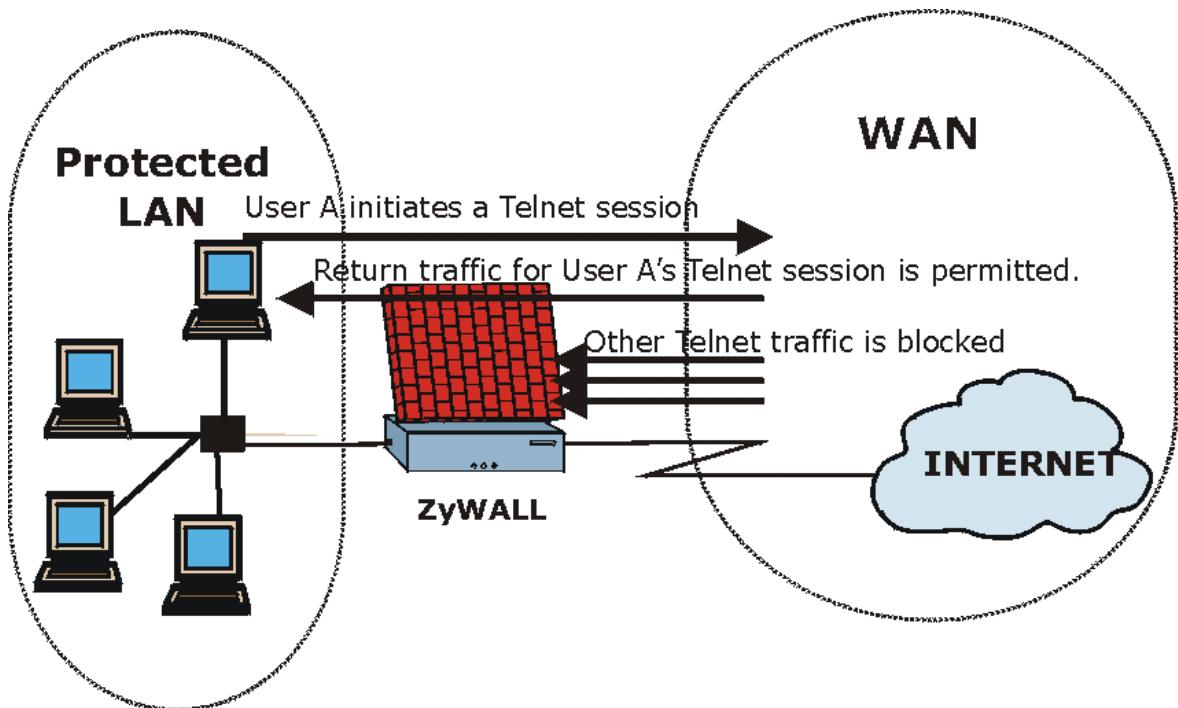
- Often, many DoS attacks also employ a technique known as "**IP Spoofing**" as part of their attack. IP Spoofing may be used to break into systems, to hide the hacker's identity, or to magnify the effect of the DoS attack. IP Spoofing is a technique used to gain unauthorized access to computers by tricking a router or firewall into thinking that the communications are coming from within the trusted network. To engage in IP spoofing, a hacker must modify the packet headers so that it appears that the packets originate from a trusted host and should be allowed through the router or firewall. The ZyWALL blocks all IP Spoofing attempts.

## 13.5 Stateful Inspection

With stateful inspection, fields of the packets are compared to packets that are already known to be trusted. For example, if you access some outside service, the proxy server remembers things about your original request, like the port number and source and destination addresses. This "remembering" is called *saving the state*. When the outside system responds to your request, the firewall compares the received packets with the saved state to determine if they are allowed in. The ZyWALL uses stateful packet inspection to protect the private LAN from hackers and vandals on the Internet. By default, the ZyWALL's stateful inspection allows all communications to the Internet that originate from the LAN, and blocks all traffic to the LAN that originates from the Internet. In summary, stateful inspection:

- Allows all sessions originating from the LAN (local network) to the WAN (Internet).

- Denies all sessions originating from the WAN to the LAN.



**Figure 13-5 Stateful Inspection**

The previous figure shows the ZyWALL's default firewall rules in action as well as demonstrates how stateful inspection works. User A can initiate a Telnet session from within the LAN and responses to this request are allowed. However other Telnet traffic initiated from the WAN is blocked.

### 13.5.1 Stateful Inspection Process

In this example, the following sequence of events occurs when a TCP packet leaves the LAN network through the firewall's WAN interface. The TCP packet is the first in a session, and the packet's application layer protocol is configured for a firewall rule inspection:

- The packet travels from the firewall's LAN to the WAN.
- The packet is evaluated against the interface's existing outbound access list, and the packet is permitted (a denied packet would simply be dropped at this point).

3. The packet is inspected by a firewall rule to determine and record information about the state of the packet's connection. This information is recorded in a new state table entry created for the new connection. If there is not a firewall rule for this packet and it is not an attack, then **The default action for packets not matching following rules** field (see *Figure 16-3*) determines the action for this packet.
4. Based on the obtained state information, a firewall rule creates a temporary access list entry that is inserted at the beginning of the WAN interface's inbound extended access list. This temporary access list entry is designed to permit inbound packets of the same connection as the outbound packet just inspected.
5. The outbound packet is forwarded out through the interface.
6. Later, an inbound packet reaches the interface. This packet is part of the connection previously established with the outbound packet. The inbound packet is evaluated against the inbound access list, and is permitted because of the temporary access list entry previously created.
7. The packet is inspected by a firewall rule, and the connection's state table entry is updated as necessary. Based on the updated state information, the inbound extended access list temporary entries might be modified, in order to permit only packets that are valid for the current state of the connection.
8. Any additional inbound or outbound packets that belong to the connection are inspected to update the state table entry and to modify the temporary inbound access list entries as required, and are forwarded through the interface.
9. When the connection terminates or times out, the connection's state table entry is deleted and the connection's temporary inbound access list entries are deleted.

### 13.5.2 Stateful Inspection and the ZyWALL

Additional rules may be defined to extend or override the default rules. For example, a rule may be created which will:

- i. Block all traffic of a certain type, such as IRC (Internet Relay Chat), from the LAN to the Internet.
- ii. Allow certain types of traffic from the Internet to specific hosts on the LAN.
- iii. Allow access to a Web server to everyone but competitors.
- iv. Restrict use of certain protocols, such as Telnet, to authorized users on the LAN.

These custom rules work by evaluating the network traffic's Source IP address, Destination IP address, IP protocol type, and comparing these to rules set by the administrator.

**The ability to define firewall rules is a very powerful tool. Using custom rules, it is possible to disable all firewall protection or block all access to the Internet. Use extreme caution when creating or deleting firewall rules. Test changes after creating them to make sure they work correctly.**

---

Below is a brief technical description of how these connections are tracked. Connections may either be defined by the upper protocols (for instance, TCP), or by the ZyWALL itself (as with the "virtual connections" created for UDP and ICMP).

### **13.5.3 TCP Security**

The ZyWALL uses state information embedded in TCP packets. The first packet of any new connection has its SYN flag set and its ACK flag cleared; these are "initiation" packets. All packets that do not have this flag structure are called "subsequent" packets, since they represent data that occurs later in the TCP stream.

If an initiation packet originates on the WAN, this means that someone is trying to make a connection from the Internet into the LAN. Except in a few special cases (see "Upper Layer Protocols" shown next), these packets are dropped and logged.

If an initiation packet originates on the LAN, this means that someone is trying to make a connection from the LAN to the Internet. Assuming that this is an acceptable part of the security policy (as is the case with the default policy), the connection will be allowed. A cache entry is added which includes connection information such as IP addresses, TCP ports, sequence numbers, etc.

When the ZyWALL receives any subsequent packet (from the Internet or from the LAN), its connection information is extracted and checked against the cache. A packet is only allowed to pass through if it corresponds to a valid connection (that is, if it is a response to a connection which originated on the LAN).

### **13.5.4 UDP/ICMP Security**

UDP and ICMP do not themselves contain any connection information (such as sequence numbers). However, at the very minimum, they contain an IP address pair (source and destination). UDP also contains port pairs, and ICMP has type and code information. All of this data can be analyzed in order to build "virtual connections" in the cache.

For instance, any UDP packet that originates on the LAN will create a cache entry. Its IP address and port pairs will be stored. For a short period of time, UDP packets from the WAN that have matching IP and UDP information will be allowed back in through the firewall.

A similar situation exists for ICMP, except that the ZyWALL is even more restrictive. Specifically, only outgoing echoes will allow incoming echo replies, outgoing address mask requests will allow incoming address mask replies, and outgoing timestamp requests will allow incoming timestamp replies. No other ICMP packets are allowed in through the firewall, simply because they are too dangerous and contain too

little tracking information. For instance, ICMP redirect packets are never allowed in, since they could be used to reroute traffic through attacking machines.

### 13.5.5 Upper Layer Protocols

Some higher layer protocols (such as FTP and RealAudio) utilize multiple network connections simultaneously. In general terms, they usually have a "control connection" which is used for sending commands between endpoints, and then "data connections" which are used for transmitting bulk information.

Consider the FTP protocol. A user on the LAN opens a control connection to a server on the Internet and requests a file. At this point, the remote server will open a data connection from the Internet. For FTP to work properly, this connection must be allowed to pass through even though a connection from the Internet would normally be rejected.

In order to achieve this, the ZyWALL inspects the application-level FTP data. Specifically, it searches for outgoing "PORT" commands, and when it sees these, it adds a cache entry for the anticipated data connection. This can be done safely, since the PORT command contains address and port information, which can be used to uniquely identify the connection.

Any protocol that operates in this way must be supported on a case-by-case basis. You can use the web configurator's Custom Ports feature to do this.

## 13.6 Guidelines For Enhancing Security With Your Firewall

1. Change the default password via SMT or web configurator.
2. Think about access control *before* you connect a console port to the network in any way, including attaching a modem to the port. Be aware that a break on the console port might give unauthorized individuals total control of the firewall, even with access control configured.
3. Limit who can telnet into your router.
4. Don't enable any local service (such as SNMP or NTP) that you don't use. Any enabled service could present a potential security risk. A determined hacker might be able to find creative ways to misuse the enabled services to access the firewall or the network.
5. For local services that are enabled, protect against misuse. Protect by configuring the services to communicate only with specific peers, and protect by configuring rules to block packets for the services at specific interfaces.
6. Protect against IP spoofing by making sure the firewall is active.
7. Keep the firewall in a secured (locked) room.

### 13.6.1 Security In General

You can never be too careful! Factors outside your firewall, filtering or NAT can cause security breaches. Below are some generalizations about what you can do to minimize them.

1. Encourage your company or organization to develop a comprehensive security plan. Good network administration takes into account what hackers can do and prepares against attacks. The best defense against hackers and crackers is information. Educate all employees about the importance of security and how to minimize risk. Produce lists like this one!
2. DSL or cable modem connections are “always-on” connections and are particularly vulnerable because they provide more opportunities for hackers to crack your system. Turn your computer off when not in use.
3. Never give out a password or any sensitive information to an unsolicited telephone call or e-mail.
4. Never e-mail sensitive information such as passwords, credit card information, etc., without encrypting the information first.
5. Never submit sensitive information via a web page unless the web site uses secure connections. You can identify a secure connection by looking for a small “key” icon on the bottom of your browser (Internet Explorer 3.02 or better or Netscape 3.0 or better). If a web site uses a secure connection, it is safe to submit information. Secure web transactions are quite difficult to crack.
6. Never reveal your IP address or other system networking information to people outside your company. Be careful of files e-mailed to you from strangers. One common way of getting BackOrifice on a system is to include it as a Trojan horse with other files.
7. Change your passwords regularly. Also, use passwords that are not easy to figure out. The most difficult passwords to crack are those with upper and lower case letters, numbers and a symbol such as % or #.
8. Upgrade your software regularly. Many older versions of software, especially web browsers, have well known security deficiencies. When you upgrade to the latest versions, you get the latest patches and fixes.
9. If you use “chat rooms” or IRC sessions, be careful with any information you reveal to strangers.
10. If your system starts exhibiting odd behavior, contact your ISP. Some hackers will set off hacks that cause your system to slowly become unstable or unusable.
11. Always shred confidential information, particularly about your computer, before throwing it away. Some hackers dig through the trash of companies or individuals for information that might help them in an attack.

### 13.7 Packet Filtering Vs Firewall

Below are some comparisons between the ZyWALL’s filtering and firewall functions.

### 13.7.1 Packet Filtering:

- ❑ The router filters packets as they pass through the router's interface according to the filter rules you designed.
- ❑ Packet filtering is a powerful tool, yet can be complex to configure and maintain, especially if you need a chain of rules to filter a service.
- ❑ Packet filtering only checks the header portion of an IP packet.

#### When To Use Filtering

1. To block/allow LAN packets by their MAC addresses.
2. To block/allow special IP packets which are neither TCP nor UDP, nor ICMP packets.
3. To block/allow both inbound (WAN to LAN) and outbound (LAN to WAN) traffic between the specific inside host/network "A" and outside host/network "B". If the filter blocks the traffic from A to B, it also blocks the traffic from B to A. Filters cannot distinguish traffic originating from an inside host or an outside host by IP address.
4. To block/allow IP trace route.

### 13.7.2 Firewall

- ❑ The firewall inspects packet contents as well as their source and destination addresses. Firewalls of this type employ an inspection module, applicable to all protocols, that understands data in the packet is intended for other layers, from the network layer (IP headers) up to the application layer.
- ❑ The firewall performs stateful inspection. It takes into account the state of connections it handles so that, for example, a legitimate incoming packet can be matched with the outbound request for that packet and allowed in. Conversely, an incoming packet masquerading as a response to a nonexistent outbound request can be blocked.
- ❑ The firewall uses session filtering, i.e., smart rules, that enhance the filtering process and control the network session rather than control individual packets in a session.
- ❑ The firewall provides e-mail service to notify you of routine reports and when alerts occur.

#### When To Use The Firewall

1. To prevent DoS attacks and prevent hackers cracking your network.
2. A range of source and destination IP addresses as well as port numbers can be specified within one firewall rule making the firewall a better choice when complex rules are required.

3. To selectively block/allow inbound or outbound traffic between inside host/networks and outside host/networks. Remember that filters cannot distinguish traffic originating from an inside host or an outside host by IP address.
4. The firewall performs better than filtering if you need to check many rules.
5. Use the firewall if you need routine e-mail reports about your system or need to be alerted when attacks occur.
6. The firewall can block specific URL traffic that might occur in the future. The URL can be saved in an Access Control List (ACL) database.

# Chapter 14

## Introducing the ZyWALL Firewall

*This chapter shows you how to get started with the ZyWALL firewall.*

### 14.1 Remote Management and the Firewall

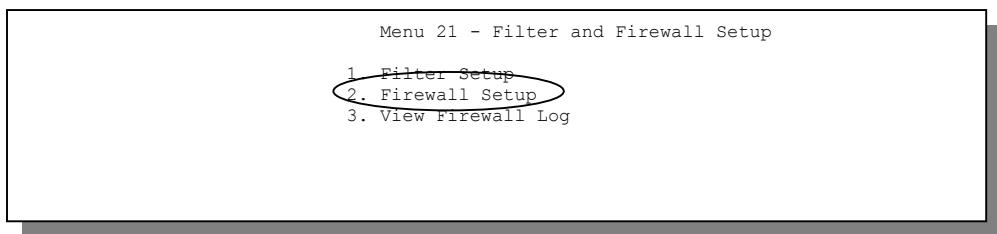
When SMT menu 24.11 is configured to allow management from the WAN, it overrides the firewall. See the *Remote Management* chapter for details.

### 14.2 Access Methods

The web configurator is, by far, the most comprehensive firewall configuration tool your ZyWALL has to offer. For this reason, it is recommended that you configure your firewall using the web configurator, see the following chapters for instructions. SMT screens allow you to activate the firewall and view firewall logs. CLI commands provide limited configuration options and are only recommended for advanced users, please refer to the appendix of firewall CLI commands.

### 14.3 Using ZyWALL SMT Menus

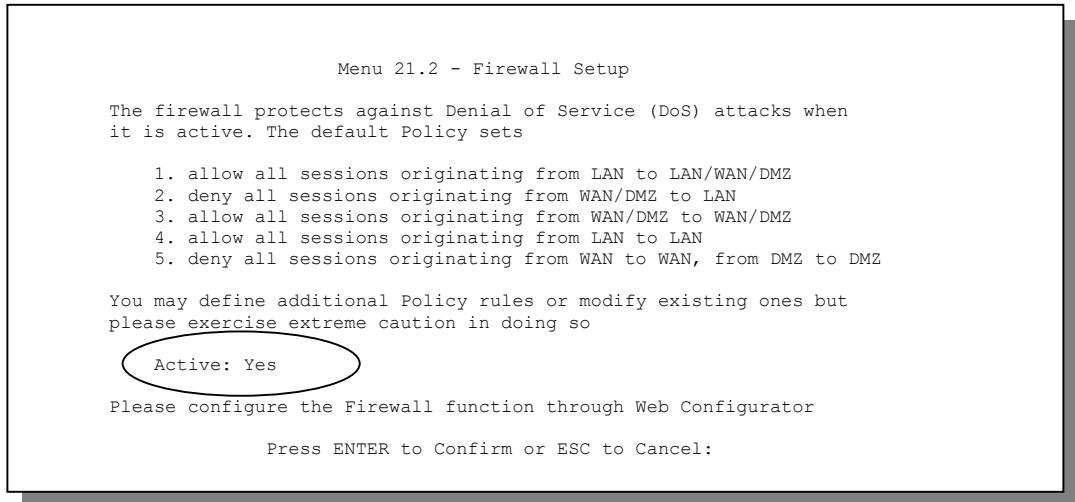
From the main menu enter 21 to go to **Menu 21 - Filter Set and Firewall Configuration** to display the screen shown next.



**Figure 14-1 Menu 21 — Filter and Firewall Setup**

### 14.3.1 Activating the Firewall

Enter option 2 in this menu to bring up the following screen. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select **Yes** in the **Active** field to activate the firewall. The firewall must be active to protect against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. Additional rules may be configured using the web configurator.



**Figure 14-2 Menu 21.2 — Firewall Setup**

---

**Configure the firewall rules using the web configurator or CLI commands.**

---

### 14.3.2 Viewing the Firewall Log

In menu 21, enter 3 to view the firewall log. An example of a firewall log is shown next.

```
# Time      Packet Information          Reason           Action
0|Jan 1 00 |From:192.168.17.1 To:192.168.17.255 |default policy |block
| 15:43:19|UDP src port:00520 dest port:00520  |<2,00>        |
1|Jan 1 00 |From:172.20.1.179 To:172.21.1.66   |default policy |block
| 15:43:20|UDP src port:03571 dest port:00161  |<2,00>        |
2|Jan 1 00 |From:172.21.1.148 To:172.21.255.255 |default policy |block
| 15:43:20|UDP src port:00137 dest port:00137  |<2,00>        |
Clear Firewall Log (y/n):
```

**Figure 14-3 Example Firewall Log**

An “End of Log” message displays for each mail in which a complete log has been sent. The following is an example of a log sent by e-mail.

**Table 14-1 View Firewall Log**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
#	This is the index number of the firewall log. 128 entries are available numbered from 0 to 127. Once they are all used, the log will wrap around and the old logs will be lost.	23
Time	This is the time the log was recorded in this format. You must configure menu 24.10 for real time; otherwise the clock will start at 2000/01/01 00:00:00 the last time the ZyWALL was reset.	mm:dd:yy e.g., Jan 1 00
		hh:mm:ss e.g., 00:00:00
Packet Information	This field lists packet information such as protocol and src/dest port numbers (TCP, UDP), or protocol, type and code (ICMP).	From and To IP addresses
		Protocol and port numbers
Reason	This field states the reason for the log; i.e., was the rule matched, not matched or was there an attack. The set and rule coordinates (<X, Y> where X=1,2; Y=00~10) follow with a simple explanation. There are two policy sets: set 1 (X = 1) is for LAN to WAN rules and set 2 (X = 2) for WAN to LAN rules. Y represents the rule in the set. You can configure up to 10 rules in any set (Y = 01 to 10). Rule number 00 is the default rule.  This is a log for a DoS attack.	not match  <1,01> dest IP  This means this packet does not match the destination IP address in set 1, rule 1. Other reasons (instead of dest IP) are src IP, dest port, src port and protocol.
		attack  land, ip spoofing, icmp echo, icmp vulnerability, NetBIOS, smtp illegal command, traceroute, teardrop or syn flood
Action	This field displays whether the packet was blocked or forwarded. None means that no action is dictated by this rule.	block, forward  or none
After viewing the firewall log, ENTER “y” to clear the log or “n” to retain it. With either option you will be returned to <b>Menu 21- Filter and Firewall Setup</b> .		



# Chapter 15

## Using the ZyWALL Web Configurator

*This chapter shows you how to configure your firewall with the web configurator.*

### 15.1 Web Configurator Login and Main Menu Screens

Use the ZyWALL web configurator, to configure your firewall. To get started, follow the steps shown next.

- Step 1.** Launch your web browser and enter 192.168.1.1 as the URL.
- Step 2.** Enter "1234" (default) as the password and click **Login**. If a password appears automatically, just click **Login**. You should see a screen asking you to change your password (highly recommended).
- Step 3.** Either enter a new password (and retype it to confirm) and click **Login** or click **Ignore** to display the **MAIN MENU** screen.

Use the Help icon in the web configurator for explanations of the fields.

If you forget your password, refer to the *Resetting the ZyWALL* section to see how to reset the default configuration file.

### 15.2 Enabling the Firewall

Click **Advanced, Firewall** and then the **Summary** tab. Enable (or activate) the firewall by clicking the **Enable Firewall** check box as seen in the following screen.

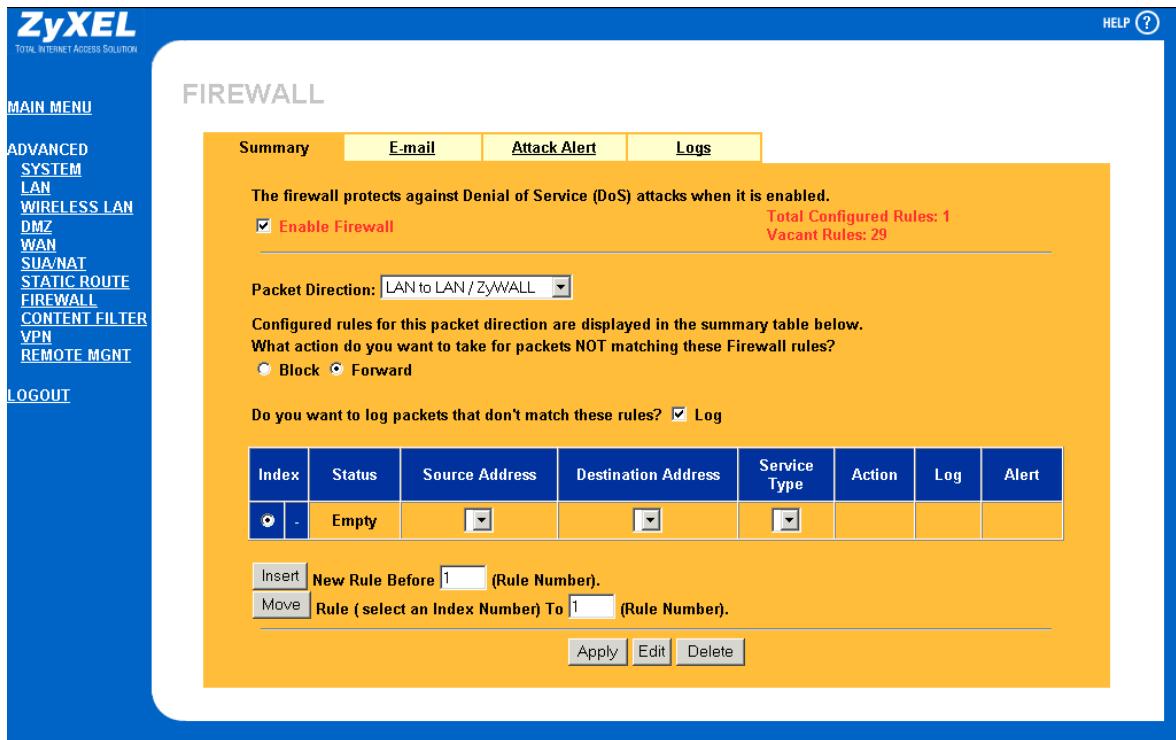


Figure 15-1 Enabling the Firewall

## 15.3 E-mail

The E-mail screen show next, allows you to specify your mail server, where e-mail alerts should be sent as well as when and how often they should be sent.

### 15.3.1 Alerts

Alerts are reports on events, such as attacks, that you may want to know about right away. You can choose to generate an alert when an attack is detected in the **Attack Alert** screen (*Figure 15-4* - check the **Generate alert when attack detected** checkbox) or when a rule is matched in the **Rule Config** screen (see *Figure 16-4*). When an event generates an alert, a message is immediately sent to an e-mail account specified by you. Enter the complete e-mail address to which alert messages will be sent in the **E-mail Alerts To** field and schedule times for sending alerts in the **Log Timer** fields in the **E-mail** screen (following screen).

### 15.3.2 Logs

A log is a detailed record that you create for packets that either match a rule, don't match a rule or both when you are creating/editing a firewall rule (see *Figure 16-4*). You can also choose not to create a log for a rule in this screen. An attack automatically generates a log.

Click **Advanced**, **Firewall** and then the **E-mail** tab to bring up the following screen.

The screenshot shows the ZyWALL 100 Web Configurator interface. The main menu on the left includes options like ADVANCED, SYSTEM, LAN, WIRELESS LAN, DMZ, WAN, SUA/NAT, STATIC ROUTE, FIREWALL, CONTENT FILTER, VPN, and REMOTE MGMT. The title bar says "FIREWALL". The top navigation bar has tabs: Summary, E-mail (which is selected), Attack Alert, and Logs. Below the tabs, a note states: "Alerts will be generated and sent via e-mail configuration the mail server and e-mail addressees here. You can also specify how frequently you want to receive alerts." The "Address Info" section contains fields for Mail Server (IP address), Mail Subject, E-mail Alerts To (E-mail address), and Return Address (E-mail address). The "Log Timer" section includes Log Schedule (set to "When Log is Full"), Day for Sending Alerts (Monday), and Time for Sending Alerts (0 hour 0 minute). At the bottom are "Apply" and "Reset" buttons.

**Figure 15-2 E-mail Screen**

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

**Table 15-1 E-mail**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Address Info Mail Server	Enter the IP address of your mail server in dotted decimal notation. Your Internet Service Provider (ISP) should be able to provide this information. If this field is left blank, log and alert messages will not be sent via e-mail.	
Mail Subject	Enter a subject that you want to appear in the subject field of your e-mail here (see <i>Figure 15-3</i> ). If you leave this field blank then the default “Firewall Alert From ZyWALL” displays as your e-mail subject.	
E-mail Alerts To	Enter the e-mail address (username@mydomain.com) of whoever is responsible for maintaining the firewall, e.g., your system administrator. If this field is left blank, alert messages will not be sent via e-mail.	
Return address	Enter an e-mail address to identify the ZyWALL as the sender of the e-mail messages i.e., a “return-to-sender” address for backup purposes.	
Log Timer Log Schedule	This pop-up menu is used to configure the frequency of log messages being sent as e-mail: daily, weekly, hourly, only when the log is full or none. If the <b>Weekly</b> or the <b>Daily</b> option is selected, specify a time of day when the e-mail should be sent. If the <b>Weekly</b> option is selected, then also specify which day of the week the e-mail should be sent. If the <b>When Log is Full</b> option is selected, an alert is sent when the log fills up. If you select <b>None</b> , no log messages are e-mailed.	<b>When Log is Full</b>  <b>Hourly</b>  <b>Daily</b>  <b>Weekly</b>  <b>None</b>
Day for Sending Alerts	Click which day of the week you want to send the alert from the drop down list box.	<b>Sunday through Saturday</b>
Time for Sending Alerts	Click the up or down arrows to the right of the list box to choose a time to send the alerts.	
When you have finished, click <b>Apply</b> to save your customized settings and exit this screen, <b>Cancel</b> to exit this screen without saving, or <b>Help</b> for online HTML help on fields in this screen.		

### 15.3.3 SMTP Error Messages

If there are difficulties in sending e-mail the following error messages appear. Please see the *Support Notes* on the included disk for information on other types of error messages.

E-mail error messages appear in SMT menu 24.3.1 as "SMTP action request failed. ret= ??". The "???" are described in the following table.

**Table 15-2 SMTP Error Messages**

-1 means ZyWALL out of socket
-2 means tcp SYN fail
-3 means smtp server OK fail
-4 means HELO fail
-5 means MAIL FROM fail
-6 means RCPT TO fail
-7 means DATA fail
-8 means mail data send fail

### 15.3.4 Example E-mail Log

An "End of Log" message displays for each mail in which a complete log has been sent. The following is an example of a log sent by e-mail.

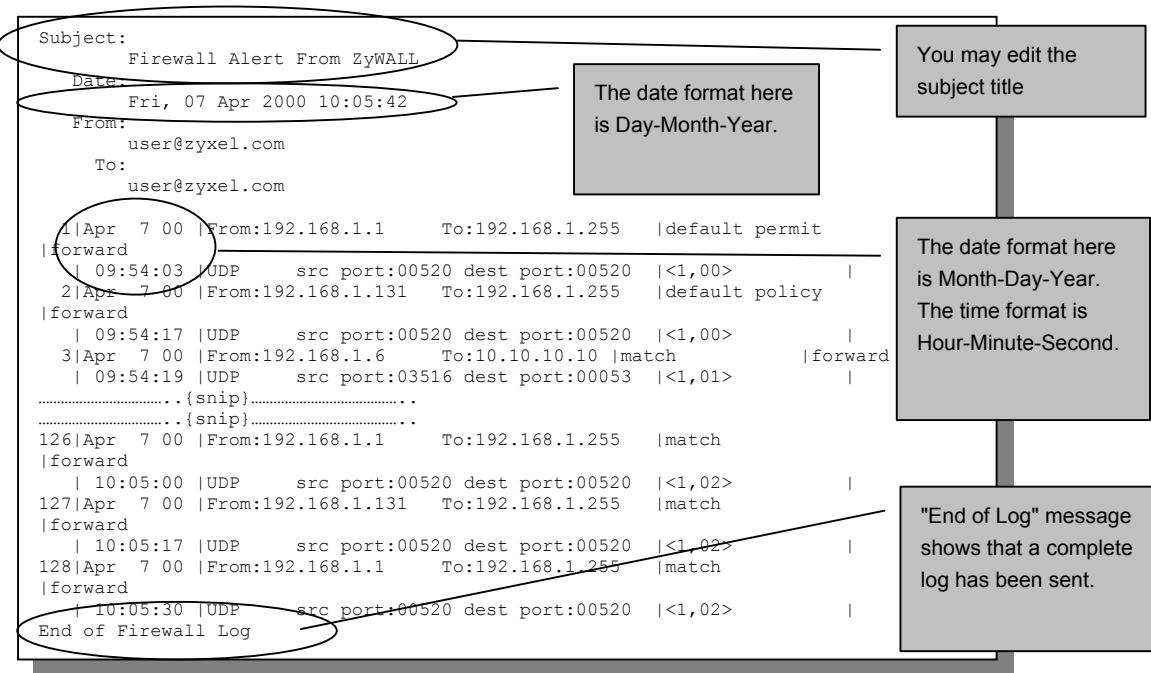


Figure 15-3 E-mail Log

## 15.4 Attack Alert

Attack alerts are the first defense against DOS attacks. In the **Attack Alert** screen, shown later, you may choose to generate an alert whenever an attack is detected. For DoS attacks, the ZyWALL uses thresholds to determine when to drop sessions that do not become fully established. These thresholds apply globally to all sessions.

You can use the default threshold values, or you can change them to values more suitable to your security requirements.

### 15.4.1 Threshold Values

Tune these parameters when something is not working and after you have checked the firewall counters. These default values should work fine for normal small offices with ADSL bandwidth. Factors influencing choices for threshold values are:

1. The maximum number of opened sessions.
2. The minimum capacity of server backlog in your LAN network.
3. The CPU power of servers in your LAN network.
4. Network bandwidth.
5. Type of traffic for certain servers.

If your network is slower than average for any of these factors (especially if you have servers that are slow or handle many tasks and are often busy), then the default values should be reduced.

You should make any changes to the threshold values before you continue configuring firewall rules.

### 15.4.2 Half-Open Sessions

An unusually high number of half-open sessions (either an absolute number or measured as the arrival rate) could indicate that a Denial of Service attack is occurring. For TCP, "half-open" means that the session has not reached the established state—the TCP three-way handshake has not yet been completed (see *Figure 13-2*). For UDP, "half-open" means that the firewall has detected no return traffic.

The ZyWALL measures both the total number of existing half-open sessions and the rate of session establishment attempts. Both TCP and UDP half-open sessions are counted in the total number and rate measurements. Measurements are made once a minute.

When the number of existing half-open sessions rises above a threshold (**max-incomplete high**), the ZyWALL starts deleting half-open sessions as required to accommodate new connection requests. The ZyWALL continues to delete half-open requests as necessary, until the number of existing half-open sessions drops below another threshold (**max-incomplete low**).

When the rate of new connection attempts rises above a threshold (**one-minute high**), the ZyWALL starts deleting half-open sessions as required to accommodate new connection requests. The ZyWALL continues to delete half-open sessions as necessary, until the rate of new connection attempts drops below another threshold (**one-minute low**). The rate is the number of new attempts detected in the last one-minute sample period.

#### TCP Maximum Incomplete and Blocking Time

An unusually high number of half-open sessions with the same destination host address could indicate that a Denial of Service attack is being launched against the host.

Whenever the number of half-open sessions with the same destination host address rises above a threshold (**TCP Maximum Incomplete**), the ZyWALL starts deleting half-open sessions according to one of the following methods:

1. If the **Blocking Time** timeout is 0 (the default), then the ZyWALL deletes the oldest existing half-open session for the host for every new connection request to the host. This ensures that the number of half-open sessions to a given host will never exceed the threshold.
2. If the **Blocking Time** timeout is greater than 0, then the ZyWALL blocks all new connection requests to the host giving the server time to handle the present connections. The ZyWALL continues to block all new connection requests until the **Blocking Time** expires.

The ZyWALL also sends alerts whenever **TCP Maximum Incomplete** is exceeded. The global values specified for the threshold and timeout apply to all TCP connections. Click the **Attack Alert** tab to bring up the next screen.

The screenshot shows the ZyWALL 100 Internet Security Gateway's web interface. The main menu on the left includes options like Advanced, System, LAN, Wireless LAN, DMZ, WAN, SUA/NAT, Static Route, Firewall, Content Filter, VPN, and Remote Mgmt. The Firewall section is selected. Within the Firewall section, the 'Logs' tab is active. A message states: "The firewall is set by default to prevent attacks on your network. Any detected attacks will automatically generate a log entry. You can also choose to generate an alert whenever such an attack is detected." There is a checkbox labeled "Generate alert when attack detected". Below this, there are four sets of thresholds: Denial of Service Thresholds (One Minute Low: 80, One Minute High: 100), Maximum Incomplete Thresholds (Maximum Incomplete Low: 80, Maximum Incomplete High: 100), and TCP Maximum Incomplete (TCP Maximum Incomplete: 10). A "Blocking Time" field is also present, set to 0 minutes. At the bottom are "Apply" and "Reset" buttons.

**Figure 15-4 Attack Alert**

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

**Table 15-3 Attack Alert**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUES
Generate alert when attack detected	A detected attack automatically generates a log entry. Check this box to generate an alert (as well as a log) whenever an attack is detected. See the <i>Logs Chapter</i> for more information on logs and alerts.	

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUES
Denial of Service Thresholds		
One Minute Low	This is the rate of new half-open sessions that causes the firewall to stop deleting half-open sessions. The ZyWALL continues to delete half-open sessions as necessary, until the rate of new connection attempts drops below this number.	80 existing half-open sessions.
One Minute High	This is the rate of new half-open sessions that causes the firewall to start deleting half-open sessions. When the rate of new connection attempts rises above this number, the ZyWALL deletes half-open sessions as required to accommodate new connection attempts.	100 half-open sessions per minute. The above numbers cause the ZyWALL to start deleting half-open sessions when more than 100 session establishment attempts have been detected in the last minute, and to stop deleting half-open sessions when fewer than 80 session establishment attempts have been detected in the last minute.
Maximum Incomplete Low	This is the number of existing half-open sessions that causes the firewall to stop deleting half-open sessions. The ZyWALL continues to delete half-open requests as necessary, until the number of existing half-open sessions drops below this number.	80 existing half-open sessions.
Maximum Incomplete High	This is the number of existing half-open sessions that causes the firewall to start deleting half-open sessions. When the number of existing half-open sessions rises above this number, the ZyWALL deletes half-open sessions as required to accommodate new connection requests. Do not set <b>Maximum Incomplete High</b> to lower than the current <b>Maximum Incomplete Low</b> number.	100 half-open sessions per minute. The above values causes the ZyWALL to start deleting half-open sessions when the number of existing half-open sessions rises above 100, and to stop deleting half-open sessions with the number of existing half-open sessions drops below 80.
TCP Maximum Incomplete	This is the number of existing half-open TCP sessions with the same destination host IP address that causes the firewall to start dropping half-open sessions to that	10 existing half-open TCP sessions.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUES
	same destination host IP address. Enter a number between 1 and 250. As a general rule, you should choose a smaller number for a smaller network, a slower system or limited bandwidth.	
Blocking Time	When <b>TCP Maximum Incomplete</b> is reached you can choose if the next session should be allowed or blocked. If you check <b>Blocking Time</b> any new sessions will be blocked for the length of time you specify in the next field (min) and all old incomplete sessions will be cleared during this period. If you want strong security, it is better to block the traffic for a short time, as it will give the server some time to digest the loading.	Select this check box to specify a number in minutes (min) text box.
(min)	Enter the length of <b>Blocking Time</b> in minutes.	0
When you have finished, click <b>Apply</b> to save your customized settings and exit this screen, <b>Cancel</b> to exit this screen without saving, or <b>Help</b> for online HTML help on fields in this screen.		

# Chapter 16

## Creating Custom Rules

*This chapter contains instructions for defining both Local Network and Internet rules.*

### 16.1 Rules Overview

Firewall rules are grouped based on the direction of travel of packets to which they apply, whether WAN to LAN, LAN to WAN, WAN to DMZ, DMZ to WAN, DMZ to LAN, LAN to DMZ, WAN to WAN, LAN to LAN or DMZ to DMZ. By default, the ZyWALL's stateful packet inspection allows all communications to the Internet that originate from the local network, and blocks all traffic to the LAN that originates from the Internet. It also allows all communications between the DMZ and the Internet or from the LAN to the DMZ, but blocks all sessions from the DMZ to the LAN. You may define additional rules and sets or modify existing ones but please exercise extreme caution in doing so.

---

**If you configure firewall rules without a good understanding of how they work, you might inadvertently introduce security risks to the firewall and to the protected network. Make sure you test your rules after you configure them.**

---

For example, you may create rules to:

- ◆ Block certain types of traffic, such as IRC (Internet Relay Chat), from the LAN to the Internet.
- ◆ Allow certain types of traffic, such as Lotus Notes database synchronization, from specific hosts on the Internet to specific hosts on the LAN.
- ◆ Allow everyone except your competitors to access a Web server.
- ◆ Restrict use of certain protocols, such as Telnet, to authorized users on the LAN.

These custom rules work by comparing the Source IP address, Destination IP address and IP protocol type of network traffic to rules set by the administrator. Your customized rules take precedence and override the ZyWALL's default rules.

## 16.2 Rule Logic Overview

---

**Study these points carefully before configuring rules.**

---

### 16.2.1 Rule Checklist

1. State the intent of the rule. For example, "This restricts all IRC access from the LAN to the Internet." Or, "This allows a remote Lotus Notes server to synchronize over the Internet to an inside Notes server."
2. Is the intent of the rule to forward or block traffic?
3. What is the direction of traffic does the rule apply to: WAN to LAN, LAN to WAN, WAN to DMZ, DMZ to WAN, DMZ to LAN, LAN to DMZ, WAN to WAN, LAN to LAN or DMZ to DMZ?
4. What IP services will be affected?
5. What computers on the LAN or DMZ are to be affected (if any)?
6. What computers on the Internet will be affected? The more specific, the better. For example, if traffic is being allowed from the Internet to the LAN, it is better to allow only certain machines on the Internet to access the LAN.

### 16.2.2 Security Ramifications

Once the logic of the rule has been defined, it is critical to consider the security ramifications created by the rule:

1. Does this rule stop LAN users from accessing critical resources on the Internet? For example, if IRC is blocked, are there users that require this service?
2. Is it possible to modify the rule to be more specific? For example, if IRC is blocked for all users, will a rule that blocks just certain users be more effective?
3. Does a rule that allows Internet users access to resources on the LAN create a security vulnerability? For example, if FTP ports (TCP 20, 21) are allowed from the Internet to the LAN, Internet users may be able to connect to computers with running FTP servers.
4. Does this rule conflict with any existing rules?

Once these questions have been answered, adding rules is simply a matter of plugging the information into the correct fields in the web configurator screens.

## 16.2.3 Key Fields For Configuring Rules

### Action

Should the action be to **Block** or **Forward**?

---

**“Block” means the firewall silently discards the packet.**

---

### Service

Select the service from the **Service** scrolling list box. If the service is not listed, it is necessary to first define it. See *section 16.5* for more information on predefined services.

### Source Address

What is the connection’s source address; is it on the LAN, DMZ or WAN? Is it a single IP, a range of IPs or a subnet?

### Destination Address

What is the connection’s destination address; is it on the LAN, DMZ or WAN? Is it a single IP, a range of IPs or a subnet?

## 16.3 Connection Direction Examples

This section describes examples for firewall rules for connections going from LAN to WAN and from WAN to LAN. Rules for the DMZ work in a similar fashion.

You can configure LAN to LAN/DMZ (or DMZ to DMZ/ZyWALL) rules to subdivide a LAN (or DMZ) based on subnets (computers on one subnet are blocked from accessing those on another subnet). You can configure WAN to WAN/ZyWALL rules to allow administrators to remotely manage the ZyWALL from the WAN.

### 16.3.1 LAN to WAN Rules

The default rule for LAN to WAN traffic is that all users on the LAN are allowed non-restricted access to the WAN. When you configure Policy -> LAN to WAN -> Rules, you in essence want to limit some or all users from accessing certain services on the WAN. See the following figure.

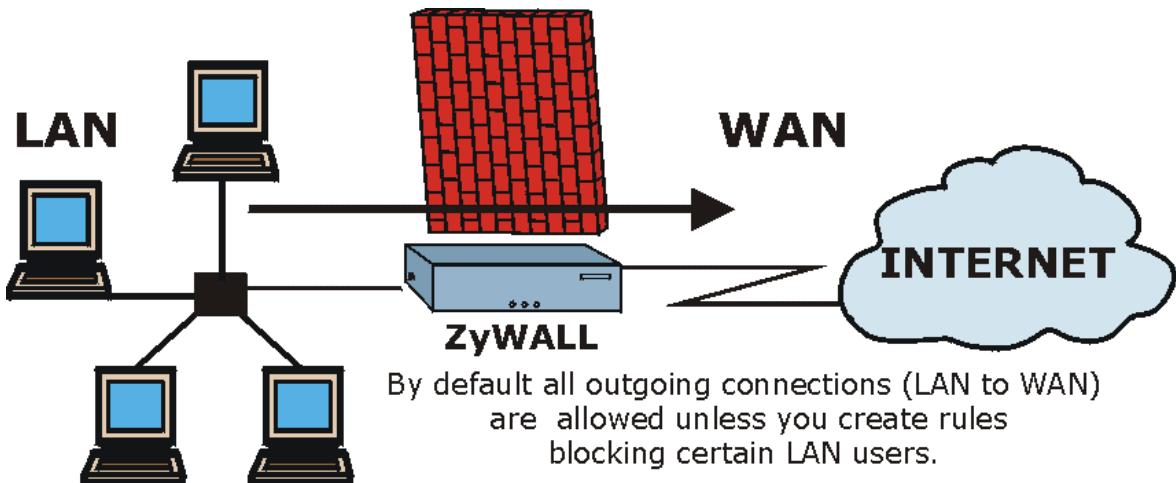


Figure 16-1 LAN to WAN Traffic

### 16.3.2 WAN to LAN Rules

The default rule for WAN to LAN traffic blocks all incoming connections (WAN to LAN). If you wish to allow certain WAN users to have access to your LAN, you will need to create custom rules to allow it.

See the following figure.

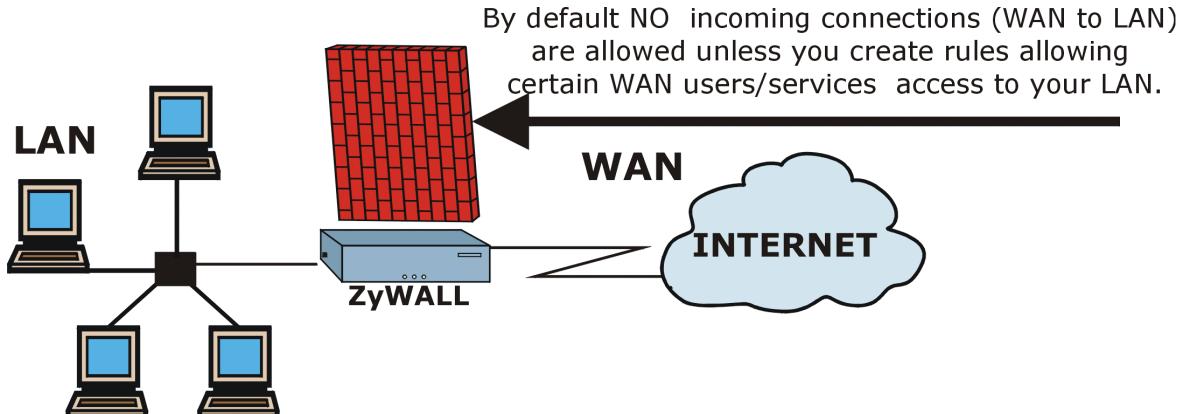


Figure 16-2 WAN to LAN Traffic

## 16.4 Rule Summary

Click **Advanced**, **Firewall** and the **Summary** tab to display the following screen. This screen is a summary of the existing rules. Note the order in which the rules are listed.

**The ordering of your rules is very important as rules are applied in turn.**

Figure 16-3 Firewall Rules Summary — First Screen

The following table describes the fields in the firewall summary screen.

**Table 16-1 Firewall Rules Summary — First Screen**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Enable Firewall	Select this check box to activate the firewall. The ZyWALL performs access control and protects against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks when the firewall is activated.
Total Configured Rules	This read-only number is the total number of rules that have been configured for the ZyWALL (the combined total for all packet directions). The ZyWALL allows you to configure up to 30 firewall rules total.
Vacant Rules	This read-only number is the number of rules that can still be configured for the ZyWALL (the combined total available for all packet directions).
Packet Direction	Use the drop-down list box to select a direction of travel of packets ( <b>LAN to LAN/ZyWALL</b> , <b>LAN to WAN</b> , <b>LAN to DMZ</b> , <b>WAN to WAN/ZyWALL</b> , <b>WAN to LAN</b> , <b>WAN to DMZ</b> , <b>DMZ to DMZ/ZyWALL</b> , <b>DMZ to LAN</b> or <b>DMZ to WAN</b> ) for which you want to configure firewall rules.
Block Forward	Use the option buttons to select whether to <b>Block</b> (discard) or <b>Forward</b> (allow the passage of) packets that are traveling in the selected direction.
Log	Select the check box to create a log (when the above action is taken) for packets that are traveling in the selected direction and do not match any of the rules below.
The following read-only fields summarize the rules you have created that apply to traffic traveling in the selected packet direction. The firewall rules that you configure (summarized below) take priority over the general firewall action settings above.	
Index	This is your firewall rule number. The ordering of your rules is important as rules are applied in turn. The <b>Move</b> field below allows you to reorder your rules.
Status	This field displays whether a firewall is turned on ( <b>Active</b> ) or not ( <b>Inactive</b> ). Rules that have not been configured display <b>Empty</b> .
Source Address	This drop-down list box displays the source addresses or ranges of addresses to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank source or destination address is equivalent to Any.
Destination Address	This drop-down list box displays the destination addresses or ranges of addresses to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank source or destination address is equivalent to Any.
Service Type	This drop-down list box displays the services to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank service type is equivalent to Any. See <i>Table 16-2</i> for more information.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Action	This is the specified action for that rule, either <b>Block</b> or <b>Forward</b> . Note that <b>Block</b> means the firewall silently discards the packet.
Log	This field shows you if a log is created for packets that match the rule ( <b>Match</b> ), don't match the rule ( <b>Not Match</b> ), both ( <b>Both</b> ) or no log is created ( <b>None</b> ).
Alert	This field tells you whether this rule generates an alert ( <b>Yes</b> ) or not ( <b>No</b> ) when the rule is matched.
Insert	Type the index number for where you want to put a rule. For example, if you type "6", your new rule becomes number 6 and the previous rule 6 (if there is one) becomes rule 7. Click <b>Insert</b> to display this screen and refer to the following table for information on the fields.
Move	Select a rule's Index option button and type a number for where you want to put that rule. Click <b>Move</b> to move the rule to the number that you typed. The ordering of your rules is important as they are applied in order of their numbering.
Rule to (Rule Number)	Click a rule's option button and type the number for where you want to put that rule.
Click <b>Apply</b> to save your changes to the ZyWALL. Click <b>Edit</b> to create or edit a rule. Click <b>Delete</b> to delete an existing firewall rule. Note that subsequent firewall rules move up by one when you take this action. Click <b>Help</b> for online HTML help on fields in this screen	

## 16.5 Predefined Services

The **Available Services** list box in the **Rule Config(uration)** screen (see *Figure 16-4*) displays all predefined services that the ZyWALL already supports. Next to the name of the service, two fields appear in brackets. The first field indicates the IP protocol type (TCP, UDP, or ICMP). The second field indicates the IP port number that defines the service. (Note that there may be more than one IP protocol type. For example, look at the default configuration labeled "(DNS)". **(UDP/TCP:53)** means UDP port 53 and TCP port 53. Up to 128 entries are supported. Custom services may also be configured using the **Custom Ports** function discussed later.

**Table 16-2 Predefined Services**

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
AIM/New-ICQ(TCP:5190)	AOL's Internet Messenger service, used as a listening port by ICQ.
AUTH(TCP:113)	Authentication protocol used by some servers.
BGP(TCP:179)	Border Gateway Protocol.

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
BOOTP_CLIENT(UDP:68)	DHCP Client.
BOOTP_SERVER(UDP:67)	DHCP Server.
CU-SEEUME(TCP/UDP:7648, 24032)	A popular videoconferencing solution from White Pines Software.
DNS(UDP/TCP:53)	Domain Name Server, a service that matches web names (e.g. www.zyxel.com) to IP numbers.
FINGER(TCP:79)	Finger is a UNIX or Internet related command that can be used to find out if a user is logged on.
FTP(TCP:20,21)	File Transfer Program, a program to enable fast transfer of files, including large files that may not be possible by e-mail.
H.323(TCP:1720)	NetMeeting uses this protocol.
HTTP(TCP:80)	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol - a client/server protocol for the world wide web.
HTTPS(TCP:443)	HTTPS is a secured http session often used in e-commerce.
ICQ(UDP:4000)	This is a popular Internet chat program.
IKE(UDP:500)	The Internet Key Exchange algorithm is used for key distribution and management.
IPSEC_TUNNEL(AH:0)	The IPSEC AH (Authentication Header) tunneling protocol uses this service.
IPSEC_TUNNEL(ESP:0)	The IPSEC ESP (Encapsulation Security Protocol) tunneling protocol uses this service.
IRC(TCP/UDP:6667)	This is another popular Internet chat program.
MSN Messenger(TCP:1863)	Microsoft Networks' messenger service uses this protocol.
MULTICAST(IGMP:0)	Internet Group Multicast Protocol is used when sending packets to a specific group of hosts.
NEW-ICQ(TCP:5190)	An Internet chat program.
NEWS(TCP:144)	A protocol for news groups.
NFS(UDP:2049)	Network File System - NFS is a client/server distributed file service that provides transparent file sharing for network environments.

<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
NNTP(TCP:119)	Network News Transport Protocol is the delivery mechanism for the USENET newsgroup service.
PING(ICMP:0)	Packet Internet Groper is a protocol that sends out ICMP echo requests to test whether or not a remote host is reachable.
POP3(TCP:110)	Post Office Protocol version 3 lets a client computer get e-mail from a POP3 server through a temporary connection (TCP/IP or other).
PPTP(TCP:1723)	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol enables secure transfer of data over public networks. This is the control channel.
PPTP_TUNNEL(GRE:0)	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol enables secure transfer of data over public networks. This is the data channel.
RCMD(TCP:512)	Remote Command Service.
REAL_AUDIO(TCP:7070)	A streaming audio service that enables real time sound over the web.
RExec(TCP:514)	Remote Execution Daemon.
RLOGIN(TCP:513)	Remote Login.
RTELNET(TCP:107)	Remote Telnet.
RTSP(TCP/UDP:554)	The Real Time Streaming (media control) Protocol (RTSP) is a remote control for multimedia on the Internet.
SFTP(TCP:115)	Simple File Transfer Protocol.
SMTP(TCP:25)	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is the message-exchange standard for the Internet. SMTP enables you to move messages from one e-mail server to another.
SNMP(TCP/UDP:161)	Simple Network Management Program.
SNMP-TRAPS(TCP/UDP:162)	Traps for use with the SNMP (RFC:1215).
SQL-NET(TCP:1521)	Structured Query Language is an interface to access data on many different types of database systems, including mainframes, midrange systems, UNIX systems and network servers.
SSH(TCP/UDP:22)	Secure Shell Remote Login Program.
STRM WORKS(UDP:1558)	Stream Works Protocol.
SYSLOG(UDP:514)	Syslog allows you to send system logs to a UNIX server.
TACACS(UDP:49)	Login Host Protocol used for (Terminal Access Controller Access Control

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
	System).
TELNET(TCP:23)	Telnet is the login and terminal emulation protocol common on the Internet and in UNIX environments. It operates over TCP/IP networks. Its primary function is to allow users to log into remote host systems.
TFTP(UDP:69)	Trivial File Transfer Protocol is an Internet file transfer protocol similar to FTP, but uses the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) rather than TCP (Transmission Control Protocol).
VDOLIVE(TCP:7000)	Another videoconferencing solution.

### 16.5.1 Creating/Editing Firewall Rules

Follow these directions to create a new rule.

- Step 1.** In the **Summary** screen, type the index number for where you want to put the rule. For example, if you type “6”, your new rule becomes number 6 and the previous rule 6 (if there is one) becomes rule 7.
- Step 2.** Click **Insert** to display this screen and refer to the following table for information on the fields.

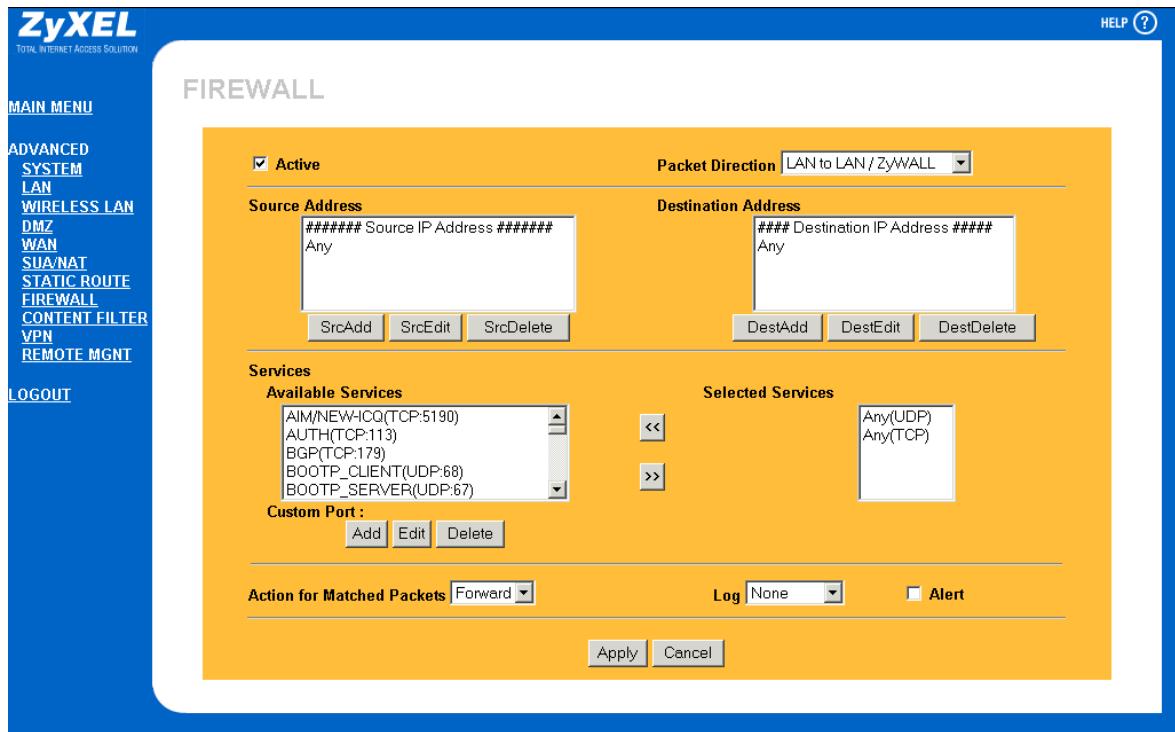


Figure 16-4 Creating/Editing A Firewall Rule

**Table 16-3 Creating/Editing A Firewall Rule**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Active	Check the <b>Active</b> check box to have the ZyWALL use this rule. Leave it unchecked if you do not want the ZyWALL to use the rule after you apply it	
Packet Direction	Use the drop-down list box to select the direction of packet travel to which you want to apply this firewall rule.	<b>LAN to LAN/ZyWALL</b> <b>LAN to WAN</b> <b>LAN to DMZ</b> <b>WAN to WAN/ZyWALL</b> <b>WAN to LAN</b> <b>WAN to DMZ</b> <b>DMZ to DMZ/ZyWALL</b> <b>DMZ to LAN</b> <b>DMZ to WAN</b>
Source Address	Click <b>SrcAdd</b> to add a new address, <b>SrcEdit</b> to edit an existing one or <b>SrcDelete</b> to delete one. Please see the next section for more information on adding and editing source addresses.	<b>SrcAdd</b> <b>SrcEdit</b> <b>SrcDelete</b>
Destination Address	Click <b>DestAdd</b> to add a new address, <b>DestEdit</b> to edit an existing one or <b>DestDelete</b> to delete one. Please see the following section on adding and editing destination addresses.	<b>DestAdd</b> <b>DestEdit</b> <b>DestDelete</b>
Services Available/Selected Services	Please see <i>Table 16-2</i> for more information on services available. Highlight a service from the <b>Available Services</b> box on the left, then click <b>&gt;&gt;</b> to add it to the <b>Selected Services</b> box on the right. To remove a service, highlight it in the <b>Selected Services</b> box on the right, then click <b>&lt;&lt;</b> .	<b>&gt;&gt;</b> <b>&lt;&lt;</b>
Custom Port		
Add	Click this button to bring up the screen that you use to configure a new custom service that is not in the predefined list of services.	
Edit	Select a custom service (denoted by an “*”) from the Available Services list and click this button to edit the service.	
Delete	Select a custom service (denoted by an “*”) from the Available Services list and click this button to remove the service.	
Action for	Should packets that match this rule be blocked or	<b>Block</b>

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Matched Packets	forwarded? Make your choice from the drop down list box. Note that <b>Block</b> means the firewall silently discards the packet.	<b>Forward</b>
Log	This field determines if a log is created for packets that match the rule, don't match the rule, both or no log is created.	<b>Match</b> <b>Not Match</b> <b>Both</b> <b>None</b>
Alert	Check the <b>Alert</b> check box to determine that this rule generates an alert when the rule is matched.	

When you have finished, click **Apply** to save your customized settings and exit this screen, **Cancel** to exit this screen without saving, or **Help** for online HTML help on fields in this screen.

## 16.5.2 Source and Destination Addresses

To add a new source or destination address, click **SrcAdd** or **DestAdd** from the previous screen. To edit an existing source or destination address, select it from the box and click **SrcEdit** or **DestEdit** from the previous screen. Either action displays the following screen.

The screenshot shows the ZyXEL web interface with a blue header bar. The main menu on the left includes options like MAIN MENU, ADVANCED, SYSTEM, LAN, WIRELESS LAN, DMZ, WAN, SUA/NAT, STATIC ROUTE, FIREWALL, CONTENT FILTER, VPN, and REMOTE MGMT. The 'LOGOUT' link is also visible. The central content area has a white header 'FIREWALL' and 'IP CONFIG'. Below this, there's a yellow rectangular input field containing the following form fields:

- Address Type:** Subnet Address (dropdown menu)
- Start IP Address:** 0.0.0.0 (text input field)
- End IP Address:** 0.0.0.0 (text input field)
- Subnet Mask:** 0.0.0.0 (text input field)

At the bottom of the yellow field are two buttons: 'Apply' and 'Cancel'.

Figure 16-5 Adding/Editing Source and Destination Addresses

**Table 16-4 Adding/Editing Source and Destination Addresses**

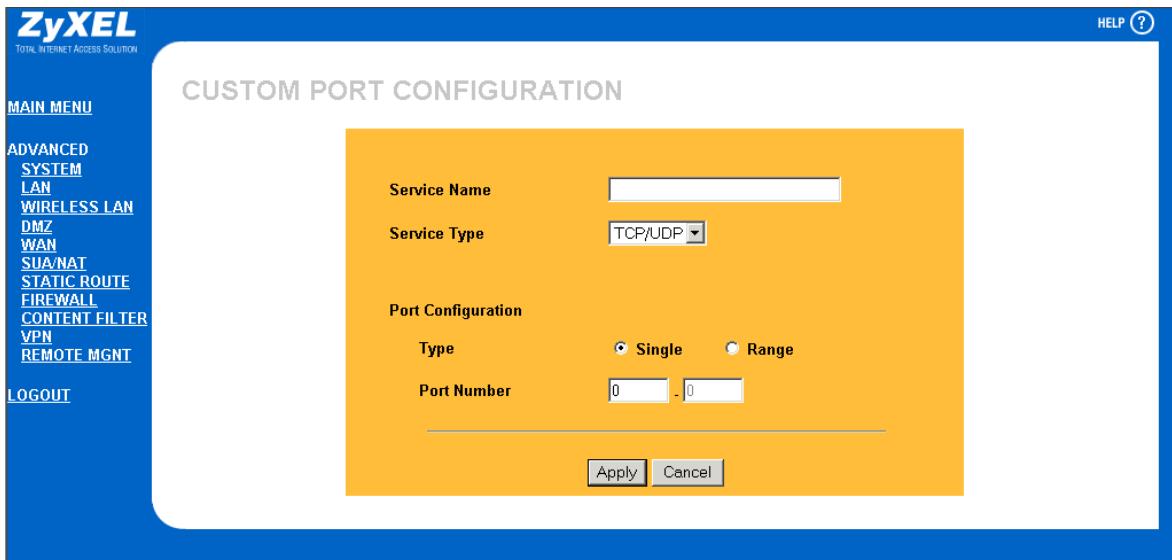
FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Address Type	Do you want your rule to apply to packets with a particular (single) IP address, a range of IP addresses (e.g., 192.168.1.10 to 192.169.1.50), a subnet or any IP address? Select an option from the drop down list box	<b>Single Address</b> <b>Range Address</b> <b>Subnet Address</b> <b>Any Address</b>
Start IP Address	Enter the single IP address or the starting IP address in a range here.	
End IP Address	Enter the ending IP address in a range here.	
Subnet Mask	Enter the subnet mask here, if applicable.	
When you have finished, click <b>Apply</b> to save your customized settings and exit this screen, <b>Cancel</b> to exit this screen without saving, or <b>Help</b> for online HTML help on fields in this screen.		

## 16.6 Custom Ports

Configure customized ports for services not predefined by the ZyWALL (see section 16.5 for a list of predefined services). For a comprehensive list of port numbers and services, visit the IANA (Internet Assigned Number Authority) web site.

## 16.7 Creating/Editing A Custom Port

Click the **Add** button under Custom Port while editing a firewall to configure a custom port. This displays the following screen.



**Figure 16-6 Creating/Editing A Custom Port**

The next table describes the fields in this screen.

**Table 16-5 Creating/Editing A Custom Port**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Service Name	Enter a unique name for your custom port.	
Service Type	Choose the IP port ( <b>TCP</b> , <b>UDP</b> or <b>Both</b> ) that defines your customized port from the drop down list box.	<b>TCP</b> <b>UDP</b> <b>Both</b>
Port Configuration Type	Click <b>Single</b> to specify one port only or <b>Range</b> to specify a span of ports that define your customized service.	<b>Single</b> <b>Range</b>
Port Number	Enter a single port number or the range of port numbers that define your customized service.	
When you have finished, click <b>Apply</b> to save your customized settings and exit this screen, <b>Cancel</b> to exit this screen without saving, or <b>Help</b> for online HTML help on fields in this screen.		

## 16.8 Example Firewall Rule

The following Internet firewall rule example allows a syslog connection from the Internet.

**Step 1.** Click the **Firewall** link and then the **Summary** tab.

**Step 2.** Click the option button for a rule and then **Edit** to display the firewall rule configuration screen.

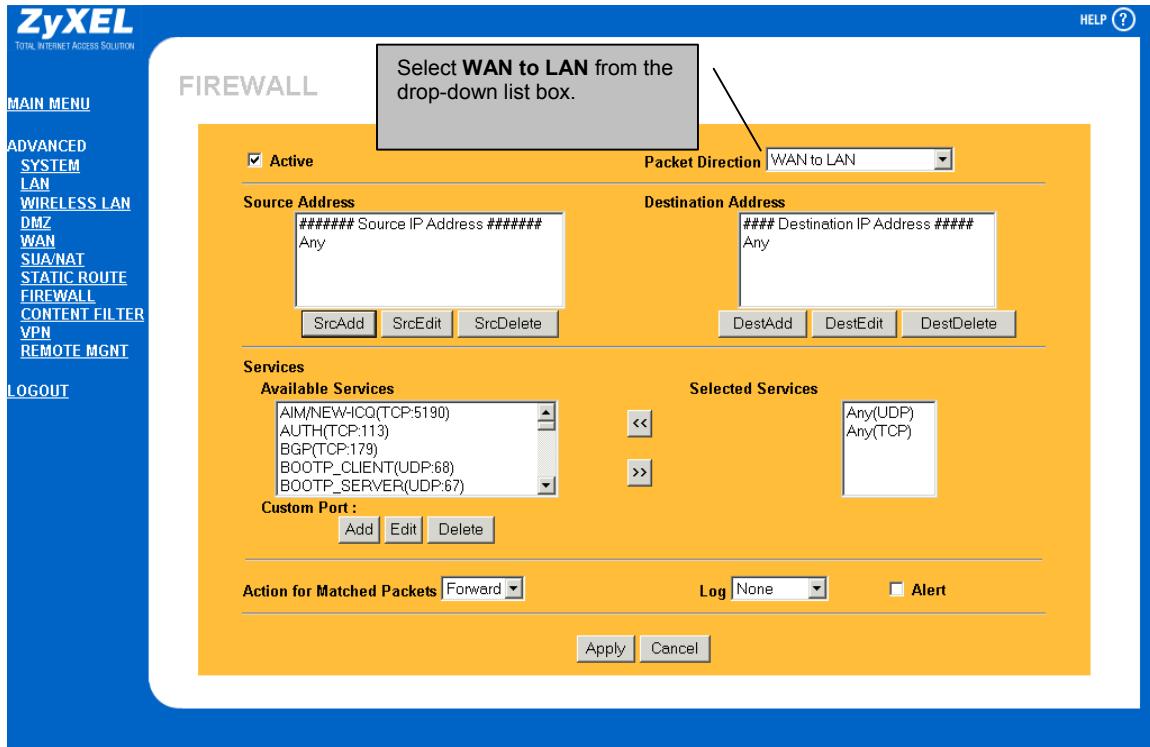
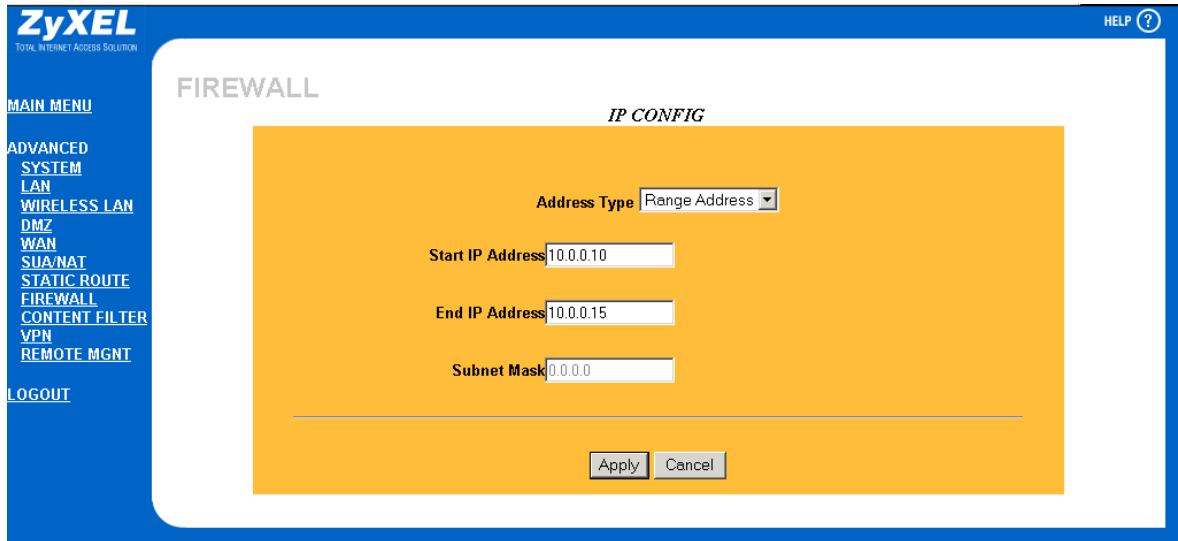


Figure 16-7 Firewall Rule Configuration Screen

**Step 3.** Click **Any** in the Source Address box and then click **SrcDelete**.

**Step 4.** Click **SrcAdd** under the Source Address box.

**Step 5.** Configure the Firewall IP Config screen as follows and click **Apply**.

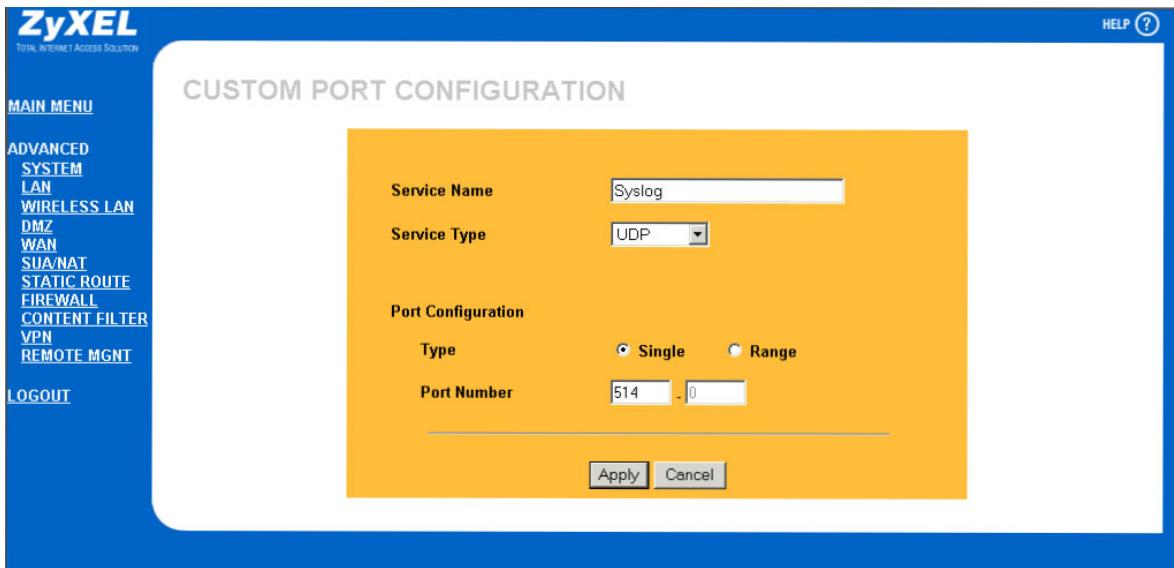


**Figure 16-8 Firewall IP Config Screen**

- Step 6.** In the firewall rule configuration screen, click **Custom Port** to open the **Custom Port Configuration** screen. Configure it as follows<sup>1</sup> and click **Apply**.

---

<sup>1</sup> Syslog is now a predefined service.



**Figure 16-9 Custom Port for Syslog**

- Step 7.** The firewall rule configuration screen displays, use the arrows between Available Services and Selected Services to configure it as follows. Click **Apply** when you are done.

---

**Custom ports show up with an “\*” before their names in the Services list box and the Rule Summary list box. Click Apply after you’ve created your custom port.**

---

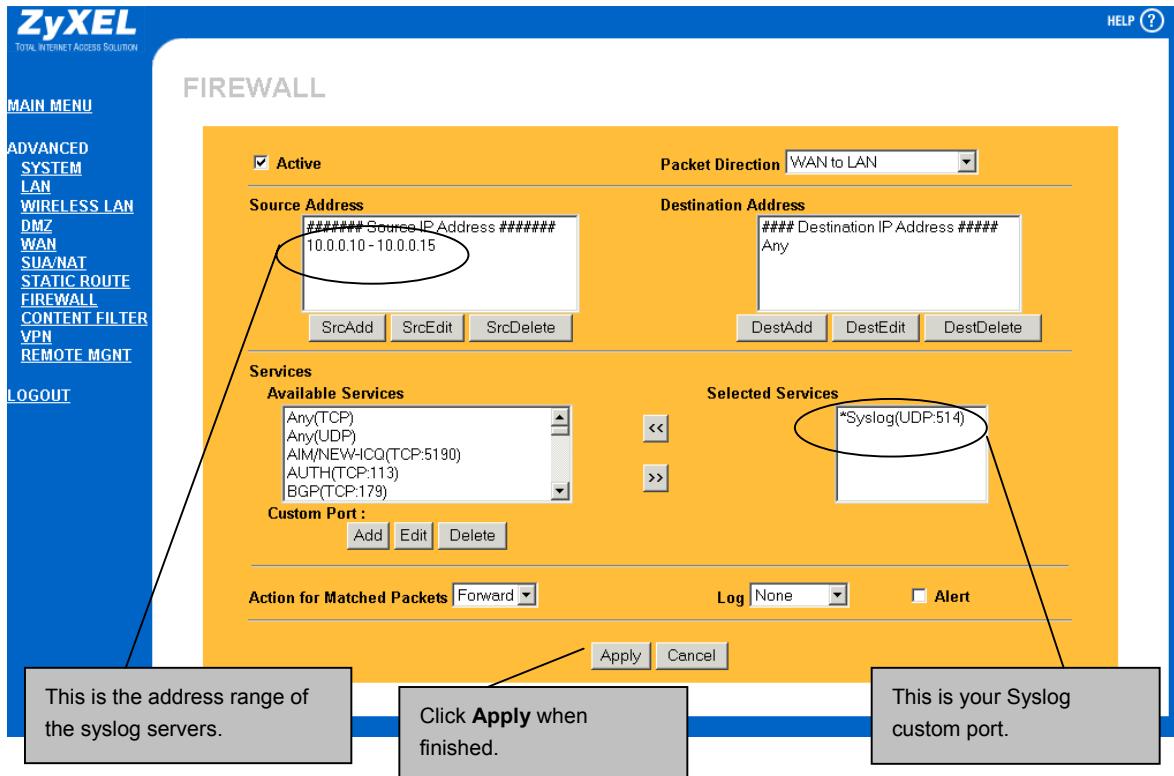


Figure 16-10 Syslog Rule Configuration

- Step 8.** On completing the configuration procedure for this Internet firewall rule, the **Rule Summary** screen should look like the following. Remember to click **Apply** when you have finished configuring your rule(s) to save your settings back to the ZyWALL.

The screenshot shows the ZyXEL ZyWALL 100 Internet Security Gateway's Firewall Rule Summary interface. The main menu on the left includes options like MAIN MENU, ADVANCED SYSTEM, LAN, WIRELESS LAN, DMZ, WAN, SUA/NAT, STATIC ROUTE, FIREWALL, CONTENT FILTER, VPN, and REMOTE MGMT. The FIREWALL tab is selected, and the E-mail tab is active. A summary message states: "The firewall protects against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks when it is enabled." Below this, there is a checkbox for "Enable Firewall" which is checked, and status information: "Total Configured Rules: 2" and "Vacant Rules: 28". A dropdown menu for "Packet Direction" is set to "WAN to LAN". A note says: "Configured rules for this packet direction are displayed in the summary table below. What action do you want to take for packets NOT matching these Firewall rules? Block (radio button selected) Forward". There is also a checkbox for "Do you want to log packets that don't match these rules?" which is checked. The rule table shows one entry:

Index	Status	Source Address	Destination Address	Action	Log	Alert	
1	Active	10.0.0.10 - 10.0.0.15	Any	*Syslog(UDP:514)	Forward	None	No

Buttons for "Insert", "New Rule Before [1] (Rule Number)", "Move", "Rule (select an Index Number) To [1] (Rule Number)", "Apply", "Edit", and "Delete" are present. A callout box at the bottom left says: "Rule 1: Allow a syslog connection from the WAN." A callout box at the bottom right says: "Click Apply to save your settings back to the ZyWALL."

**Figure 16-11 Example 3: Rule Summary**

# Chapter 17

## Logs

*This chapter contains information about using the log screen to view the results of the rules you have configured.*

### 17.1 Log Screen

When you configure a new rule you also have the option to log events that match, don't match (or both) this rule (see *Figure 16-4*). Click the **Logs** tab to display the next screen. Firewall logs may also be viewed in SMT Menu 21.3 (see *section 14.3*) or via syslog (SMT **Menu 24.3.2 - System Maintenance - UNIX Syslog**). Syslog is an industry standard protocol used for capturing log information for devices on a network. 128 entries are available numbered from 0 to 127. Once they are all used, the log wraps around and the old logs are lost.

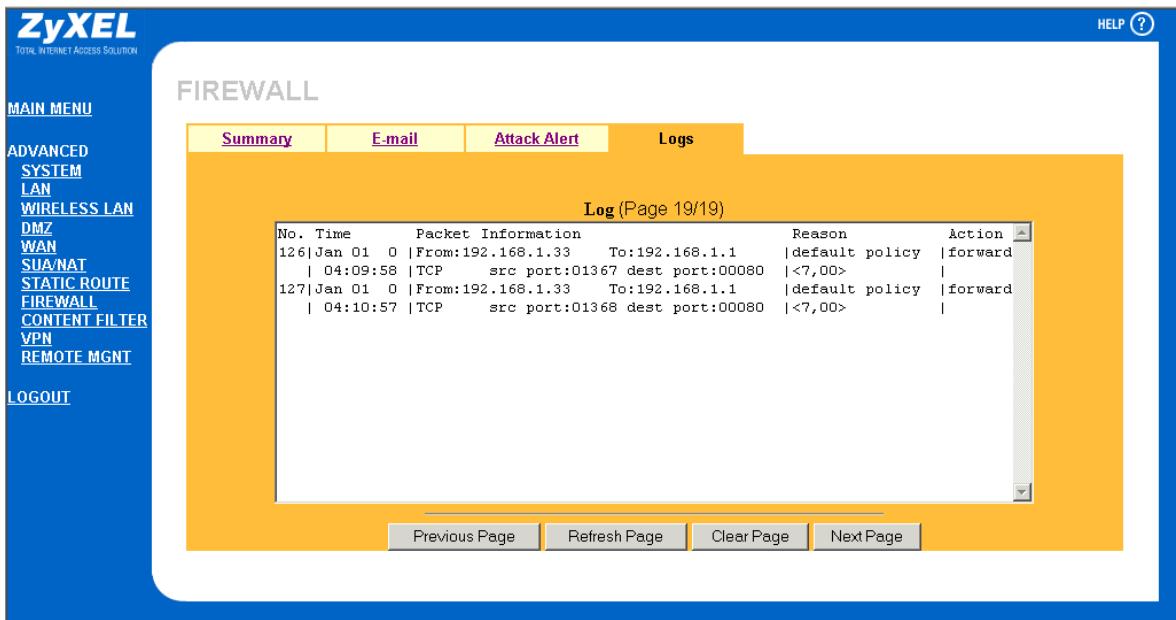


Figure 17-1 Log Screen

**Table 17-1 Log Screen**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
No.	This is the index number of the firewall log. 128 entries are available numbered from 0 to 127. Once they are all used, the log will wrap around and the old logs will be lost.	
Time	This is the time the log was recorded in this format. You must configure menu 24.10 for real-time; otherwise the time shown in these examples is displayed.	dd:mm:yy e.g., Jan 1 0 hh:mm:ss e.g., 00:00:00
Packet Information	This field lists packet information such as:	From and To IP addresses protocol and port numbers.
Reason	This field states the reason for the log; i.e., was the rule matched, not matched, or was there an attack. The set and rule coordinates (<X, Y> where X=1,2; Y=00~10) follow with a simple explanation. There are two policy sets; set 1 (X = 1) is for LAN to WAN rules and set 2 (X = 2) for WAN to LAN rules. Y represents the rule in the set. You can configure up to 10 rules in any set (Y = 01 to 10). Rule number 00 is the default rule.	not match <1,01> dest IP  This means this packet does not match the destination IP address in set 1, rule 1. Other reasons (instead of dest IP) are src IP, dest port, src port and protocol.
	This is a log for a DoS attack	attack  land, ip spoofing, icmp echo, icmp vulnerability, NetBIOS, smtp illegal command, traceroute, teardrop, or syn flood. <i>Chapter 13</i> has more detailed discussion of what these attacks mean.
Action	This field displays whether the packet was blocked (i.e., silently discarded), forwarded or neither (Block, Forward or None). "None" means that no action is dictated by this rule.	Block, Forward or None
<p>Click <b>Previous Page</b> or <b>Next Page</b> to view other pages in your log. Click <b>Refresh Page</b> to renew the log screen or <b>Clear</b> to clear all the logs. Click <b>Help</b> for online HTML help on fields in this screen. When you have finished viewing this screen, click another link to exit.</p>		

# Chapter 18

## Content Filtering

*This chapter provides a brief overview of content filtering using the web embedded configurator. For more detailed information, consult the embedded HTML help.*

Internet content filtering allows schools and businesses to create and enforce Internet access policies tailored to their needs. Content filtering is the ability to block certain web features or specific URLs and should not be confused with packet filtering via SMT menu 21.1. To access these functions, from the **Main Menu**, click **Advanced**, then **Content Filter** to expand the Content Filter menus.

### 18.1 Categories

#### 18.1.1 Restrict Web Features

The ZyWALL can block web features such as ActiveX controls, Java applets, cookies and disable web proxies.

#### 18.1.2 Filter List

The administrator can select categories, such as pornography or racial intolerance, to block or monitor from a pre-defined list. There is a period of free use of the list when you register the ZyWALL. After this period, you must subscribe to the list periodically.

#### 18.1.3 Days and Times

The ZyWALL also allows the administrator to define time periods and days during which content filtering should be enabled.

### 18.2 List Update

Content on the Internet is constantly changing, so the content filter list should be updated on a weekly basis.

### 18.3 Exempt Computers

This link allows the administrator to include or exclude a range of users on the LAN from content filtering.

## 18.4 Customizing

Customize the content filter list by adding or removing specific sites from the filter list.

## 18.5 Keywords

The ZyWALL can also be configured to block certain Web sites by using URL keywords.

## 18.6 Logs

This screen records the results of your content filter policies

# Part IV:

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## Advanced Management

Part IV provides information on Filter Configuration, SNMP Configuration, System Information and Diagnosis, Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance, System Maintenance and Information and Remote Management.

# Chapter 19

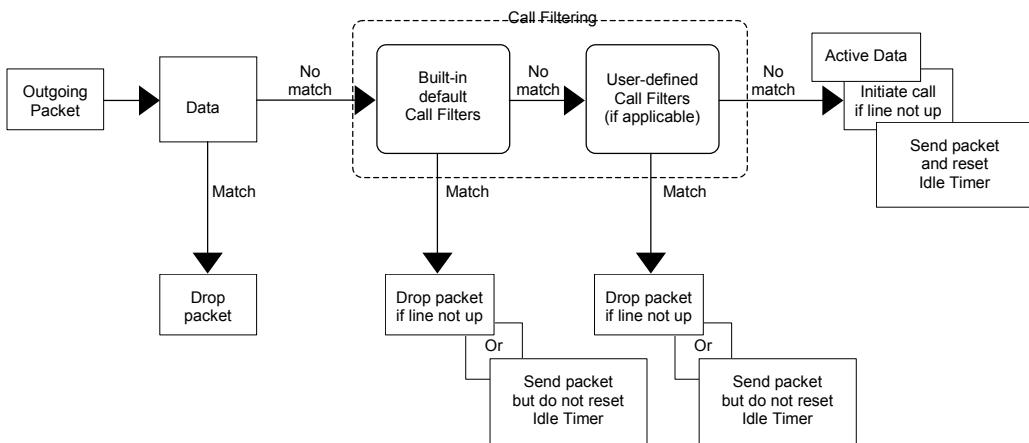
## Filter Configuration

*This chapter shows you how to create and apply filters.*

### 19.1 About Filtering

Your ZyWALL uses filters to decide whether to allow passage of a data packet and/or to make a call. There are two types of filter applications: data filtering and call filtering. Filters are subdivided into device and protocol filters, which are discussed later.

Data filtering screens the data to determine if the packet should be allowed to pass. Data filters are divided into incoming and outgoing filters, depending on the direction of the packet relative to a port. Data filtering can be applied on either the WAN side or the LAN side. Call filtering is used to determine if a packet should be allowed to trigger a call. Remote node call filtering is only applicable when using PPPoE encapsulation. Outgoing packets must undergo data filtering before they encounter call filtering as shown in the following figure.



**Figure 19-1 Outgoing Packet Filtering Process**

For incoming packets, your ZyWALL applies data filters only. Packets are processed depending upon whether a match is found. The following sections describe how to configure filter sets.

### 19.1.1 The Filter Structure of the ZyWALL

A filter set consists of one or more filter rules. Usually, you would group related rules, e.g., all the rules for NetBIOS, into a single set and give it a descriptive name. The ZyWALL allows you to configure up to twelve filter sets with six rules in each set, for a total of 72 filter rules in the system. You cannot mix device filter rules and protocol filter rules within the same set. You can apply up to four filter sets to a particular port to block multiple types of packets. With each filter set having up to six rules, you can have a maximum of 24 rules active for a single port.

Sets of factory default filter rules have been configured in menu 21 to prevent NetBIOS traffic from triggering calls and to prevent incoming telnet sessions. A summary of their filter rules is shown in the figures that follow.

The following figure illustrates the logic flow when executing a filter rule. See also *Figure 19-7* for the logic flow when executing an IP filter.

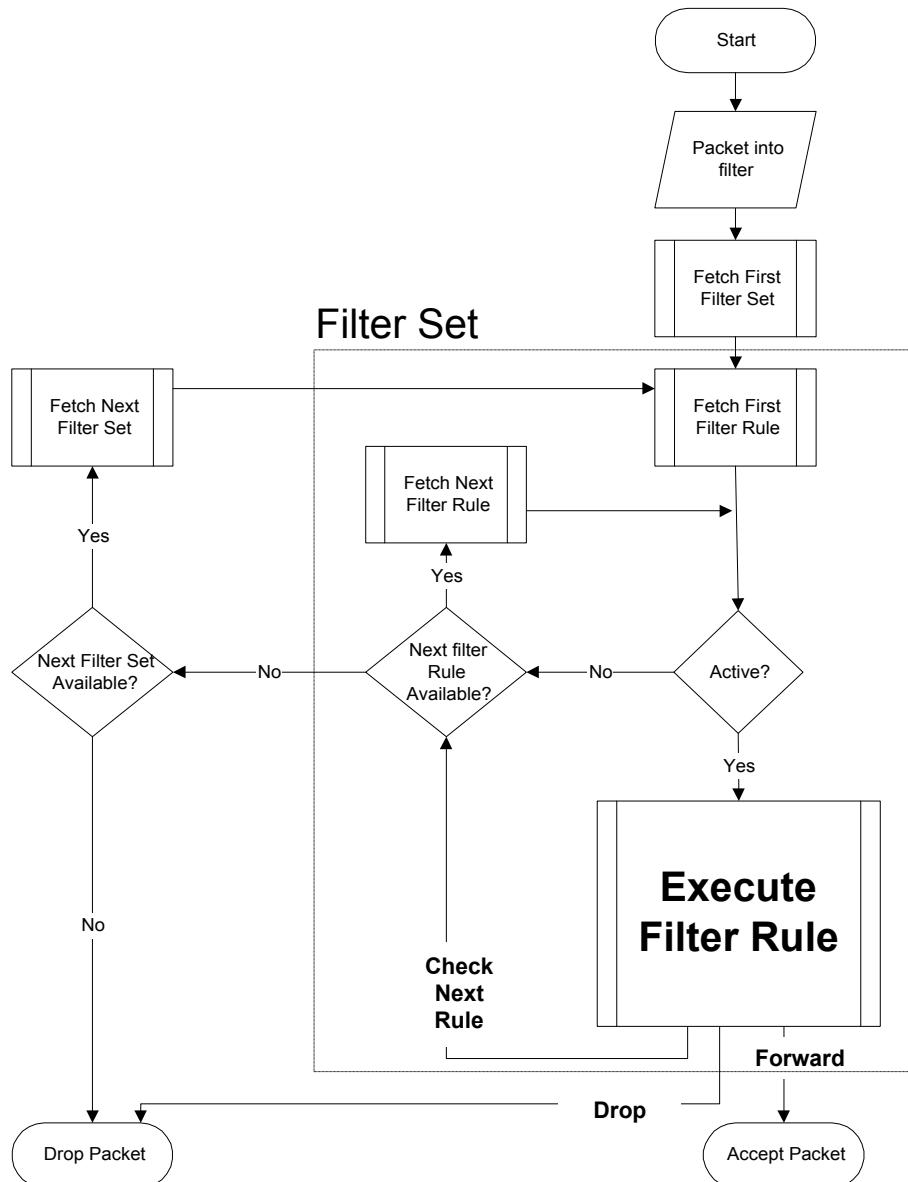


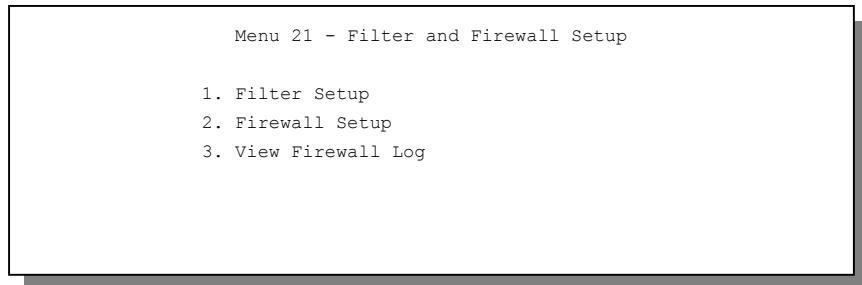
Figure 19-2 Filter Rule Process

You can apply up to four filter sets to a particular port to block multiple types of packets. With each filter set having up to six rules, you can have a maximum of 24 rules active for a single port.

## 19.2 Configuring a Filter Set

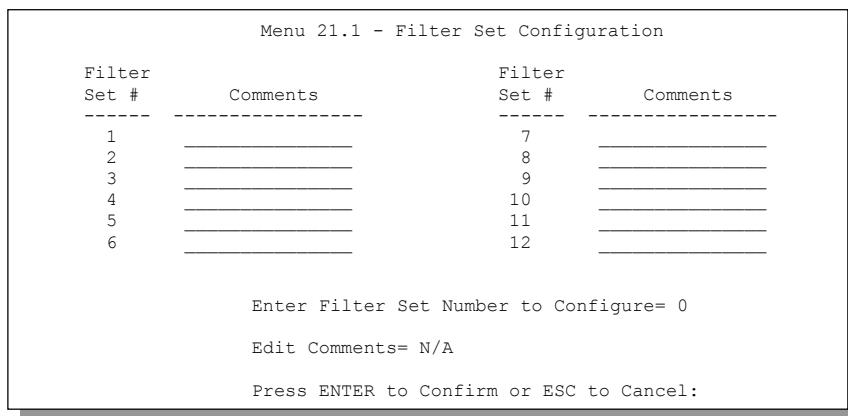
The ZyWALL includes filtering for NetBIOS over TCP/IP packets by default. To configure another filter set, follow the procedure below.

**Step 1.** Enter 21 in the main menu to open menu 21.



**Figure 19-4 Menu 21 — Filter and Firewall Setup**

**Step 2.** Enter 1 to bring up the following menu.



**Figure 19-5 Menu 21.1 — Filter Set Configuration**

- Step 3.** Select the filter set you wish to configure ( 1-12) and press [ENTER].
- Step 4.** Enter a descriptive name or comment in the **Edit Comments** field and press [ENTER].
- Step 5.** Press [ENTER] at the message [Press ENTER to confirm] to open **Menu 21.1.1 - Filter Rules Summary**.

This screen shows the summary of the existing rules in the filter set. The following tables contain a brief description of the abbreviations used in the previous menus.

**Table 19-1 Abbreviations Used in the Filter Rules Summary Menu**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
#	The filter rule number: 1 to 6.
A	Active: "Y" means the rule is active. "N" means the rule is inactive.
Type	The type of filter rule: "GEN" for Generic, "IP" for TCP/IP.
Filter Rules	These parameters are displayed here.
M	<p>More.            "Y" means there are more rules to check which form a rule chain with the present rule. An action cannot be taken until the rule chain is complete.</p> <p>"N" means there are no more rules to check. You can specify an action to be taken i.e., forward the packet, drop the packet or check the next rule. For the latter, the next rule is independent of the rule just checked.</p>
m	<p>Action Matched.            "F" means to forward the packet immediately and skip checking the remaining rules.            "D" means to drop the packet.            "N" means to check the next rule.</p>
n	<p>Action Not Matched.            "F" means to forward the packet immediately and skip checking the remaining rules.            "D" means to drop the packet.            "N" means to check the next rule.</p>

The protocol dependent filter rules abbreviation are listed as follows:

**Table 19-2 Rule Abbreviations Used**

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
IP	Pr Protocol
	SA Source Address
	SP Source Port number
	DA Destination Address
	DP Destination Port number
GEN	Off Offset
	Len Length

Refer to the next section for information on configuring the filter rules.

### **19.2.1 Configuring a Filter Rule**

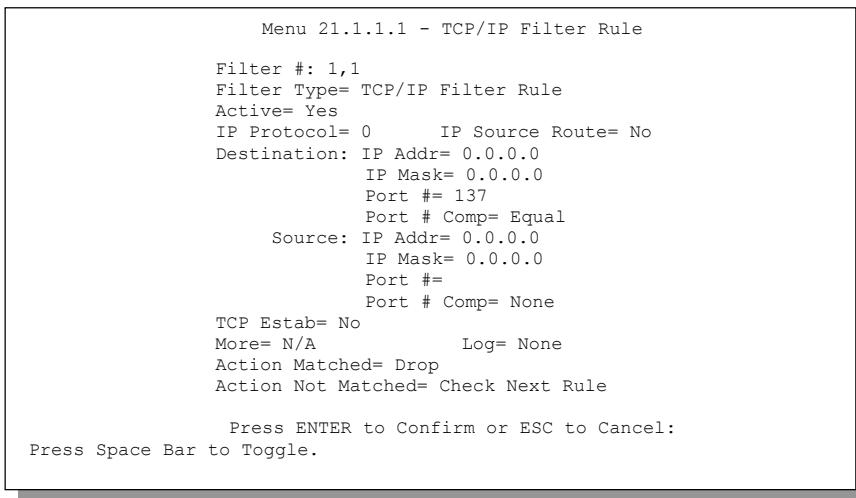
To configure a filter rule, type its number in **Menu 21.1.1 - Filter Rules Summary** and press [ENTER] to open menu 21.1.1.1 for the rule.

To speed up filtering, all rules in a filter set must be of the same class, i.e., protocol filters or generic filters. The class of a filter set is determined by the first rule that you create. When applying the filter sets to a port, separate menu fields are provided for protocol and device filter sets. If you include a protocol filter set in a device filter field or vice versa, the ZyWALL will warn you and will not allow you to save.

### **19.2.2 TCP/IP Filter Rule**

This section shows you how to configure a TCP/IP filter rule. TCP/IP rules allow you to base the rule on the fields in the IP and the upper layer protocol, e.g., UDP and TCP headers.

To configure TCP/IP rules, select **TCP/IP Filter Rule** from the **Filter Type** field and press [ENTER] to open **Menu 21.1.1.1 - TCP/IP Filter Rule**, as shown next.



**Figure 19-6 Menu 21.1.1.1 — TCP/IP Filter Rule**

The following table describes how to configure your TCP/IP filter rule.

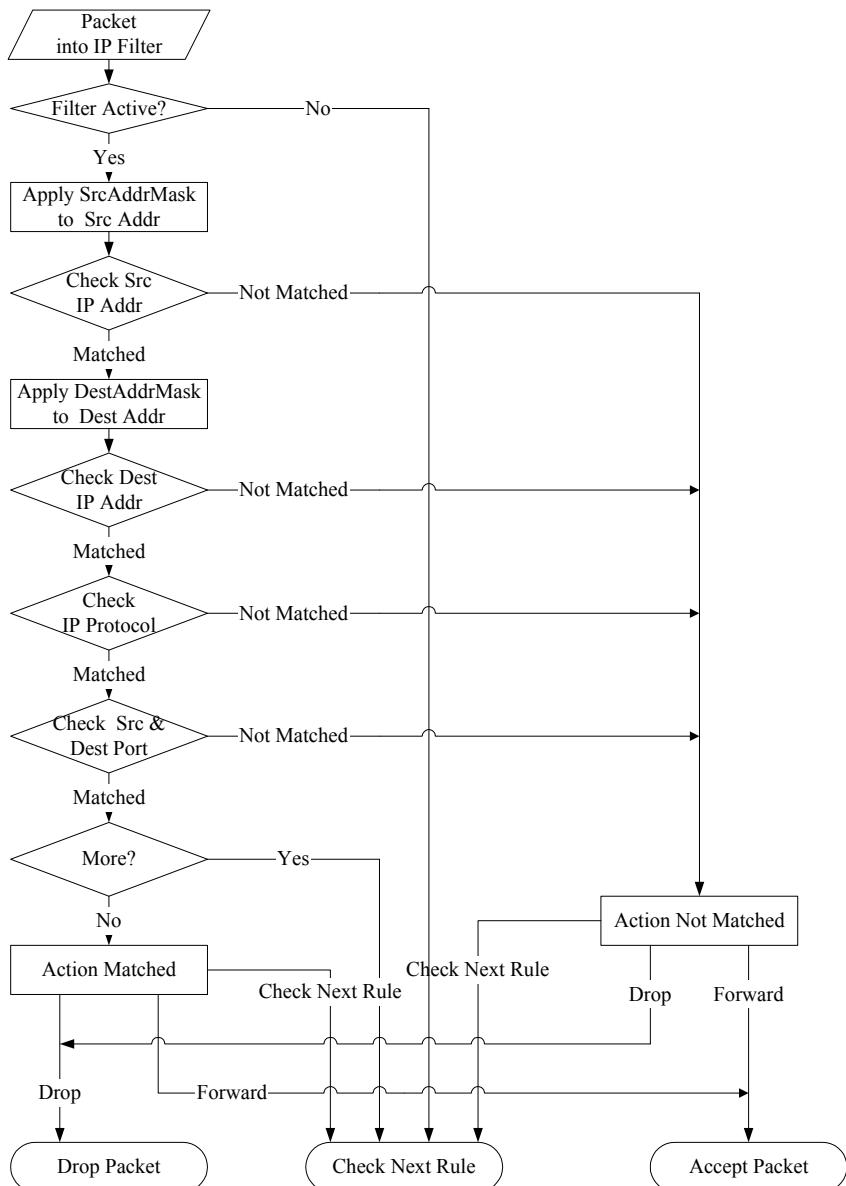
**Table 19-3 TCP/IP Filter Rule Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> to activate the filter rule or <b>No</b> to deactivate it.	<b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>
IP Protocol	Protocol refers to the upper layer protocol, e.g., TCP is 6, UDP is 17 and ICMP is 1. Type a value between 0 and 255. A value of 0 matches ANY protocol.	0-255
IP Source Route	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> to apply the rule to packets with an IP source route option. Otherwise the packets must not have a source route option. The majority of IP packets do not have source route.	<b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>
Destination		
IP Address	Enter the destination IP Address of the packet you wish to filter. This field is ignored if it is 0.0.0.0.	0.0.0.0

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
IP Mask	Enter the IP mask to apply to the <b>Destination: IP Addr.</b>	0.0.0.0
Port #	Enter the destination port of the packets that you wish to filter. The range of this field is 0 to 65535. This field is ignored if it is 0.	0-65535
Port # Comp	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the comparison to apply to the destination port in the packet against the value given in <b>Destination: Port #</b> .	<b>None</b> <b>Less</b> <b>Greater</b> <b>Equal</b> <b>Not Equal</b>
Source		
IP Address	Enter the source IP Address of the packet you wish to filter. This field is ignored if it is 0.0.0.0.	0.0.0.0
IP Mask	Enter the IP mask to apply to the <b>Source: IP Addr.</b>	0.0.0.0
Port #	Enter the source port of the packets that you wish to filter. The range of this field is 0 to 65535. This field is ignored if it is 0.	0-65535
Port # Comp	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the comparison to apply to the source port in the packet against the value given in <b>Source: Port #</b> .	<b>None</b> <b>Less</b> <b>Greater</b> <b>Equal</b> <b>Not Equal</b>
TCP Estab	This field is applicable only when the IP Protocol field is 6, TCP. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> , to have the rule match packets that want to establish a TCP connection (SYN=1 and ACK=0); if <b>No</b> , it is ignored.	<b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>
More	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> . If <b>Yes</b> , a matching packet is passed to the next filter rule before an action is taken; if <b>No</b> , the packet is disposed of according to the action fields.  If <b>More</b> is <b>Yes</b> , then <b>Action Matched</b> and <b>Action Not Matched</b> will be <b>N/A</b> .	<b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>
Log	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select a logging option from the following: <b>None</b> – No packets will be logged. <b>Action Matched</b> - Only packets that match the rule parameters will be logged. <b>Action Not Matched</b> - Only packets that do not match the rule parameters will be logged.	<b>None</b> <b>Action Matched</b> <b>Action Not Matched</b>

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
	<b>Both</b> – All packets will be logged.	<b>Both</b>
Action Matched	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the action for a matching packet.	<b>Check Next Rule</b> <b>Forward</b> <b>Drop</b>
Action Not Matched	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the action for a packet not matching the rule.	<b>Check Next Rule</b> <b>Forward</b> <b>Drop</b>
When you have <b>Menu 21.1.1.1 - TCP/IP Filter Rule</b> configured, press [ENTER] at the message “Press ENTER to Confirm” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] to cancel. This data will now be displayed on <b>Menu 21.1.1 - Filter Rules Summary</b> .		

The following figure illustrates the logic flow of an IP filter.



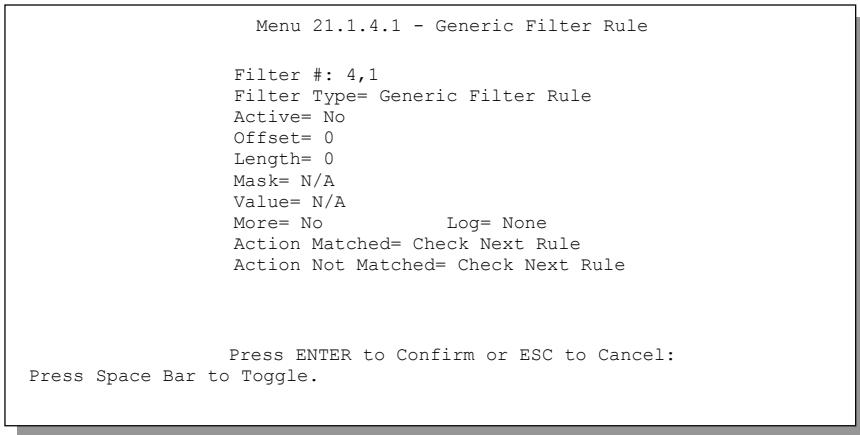
**Figure 19-7 Executing an IP Filter**

### 19.2.3 Generic Filter Rule

This section shows you how to configure a generic filter rule. The purpose of generic rules is to allow you to filter non-IP packets. For IP, it is generally easier to use the IP rules directly.

For generic rules, the ZyWALL treats a packet as a byte stream as opposed to an IP or IPX packet. You specify the portion of the packet to check with the **Offset** (from 0) and the **Length** fields, both in bytes. The ZyWALL applies the Mask (bit-wise ANDing) to the data portion before comparing the result against the Value to determine a match. The **Mask** and **Value** are specified in hexadecimal numbers. Note that it takes two hexadecimal digits to represent a byte, so if the length is 4, the value in either field will take 8 digits, for example, FFFFFFFF.

To configure a generic rule, select **Generic Filter Rule** in the **Filter Type** field in menu 21.1.4.1 and press [ENTER] to open Generic Filter Rule, as shown below.



**Figure 19-8 Menu 21.1.4.1 — Generic Filter Rule**

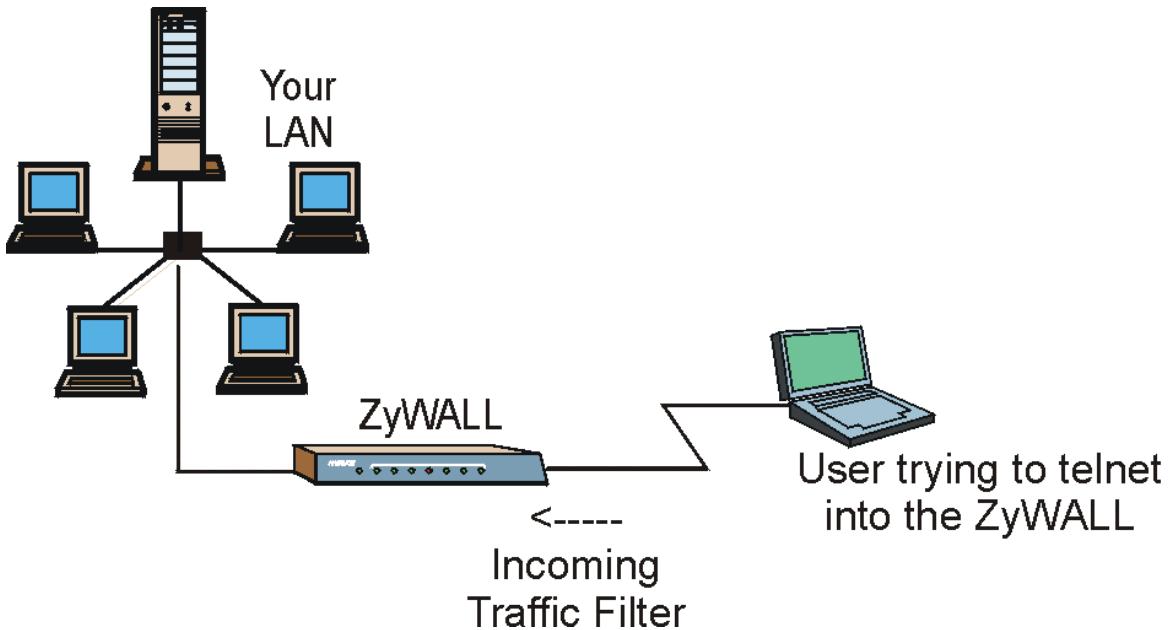
The following table describes the fields in the Generic Filter Rule menu.

**Table 19-4 Generic Filter Rule Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Filter #	This is the filter set, filter rule co-ordinates, i.e., 2,3 refers to the second filter set and the third rule of that set.	
Filter Type	Use [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select a rule type. Parameters displayed below each type will be different. TCP/IP filter rules are used to filter IP packets while generic filter rules allow filtering of non-IP packets.	Generic Filter Rule TCP/IP Filter Rule
Active	Select <b>Yes</b> to turn on the filter rule or <b>No</b> to turn it off.	Yes / No
Offset	Enter the starting byte of the data portion in the packet that you wish to compare. The range for this field is from 0 to 255.	0-255
Length	Enter the byte count of the data portion in the packet that you wish to compare. The range for this field is 0 to 8.	0-8
Mask	Enter the mask (in Hexadecimal notation) to apply to the data portion before comparison.	
Value	Enter the value (in Hexadecimal notation) to compare with the data portion.	
More	If <b>Yes</b> , a matching packet is passed to the next filter rule before an action is taken; else the packet is disposed of according to the action fields.  If <b>More</b> is <b>Yes</b> , then Action Matched and Action Not Matched will be <b>No</b> .	Yes No
Log	Select the logging option from the following: <b>None</b> - No packets will be logged. <b>Action Matched</b> - Only packets that match the rule parameters will be logged. <b>Action Not Matched</b> - Only packets that do not match the rule parameters will be logged. <b>Both</b> – All packets will be logged.	None Action Matched Action Not Matched Both
Action Matched	Select the action for a packet matching the rule.	Check Next Rule Forward Drop
Action Not Matched	Select the action for a packet not matching the rule.	Check Next Rule Forward Drop
Once you have completed filling in <b>Menu 21.4.1.1 - Generic Filter Rule</b> , press [ENTER] at the message "Press ENTER to Confirm" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] to cancel. This data will now be displayed on <b>Menu 21.1.1 - Filter Rules Summary</b> .		

## 19.3 Example Filter

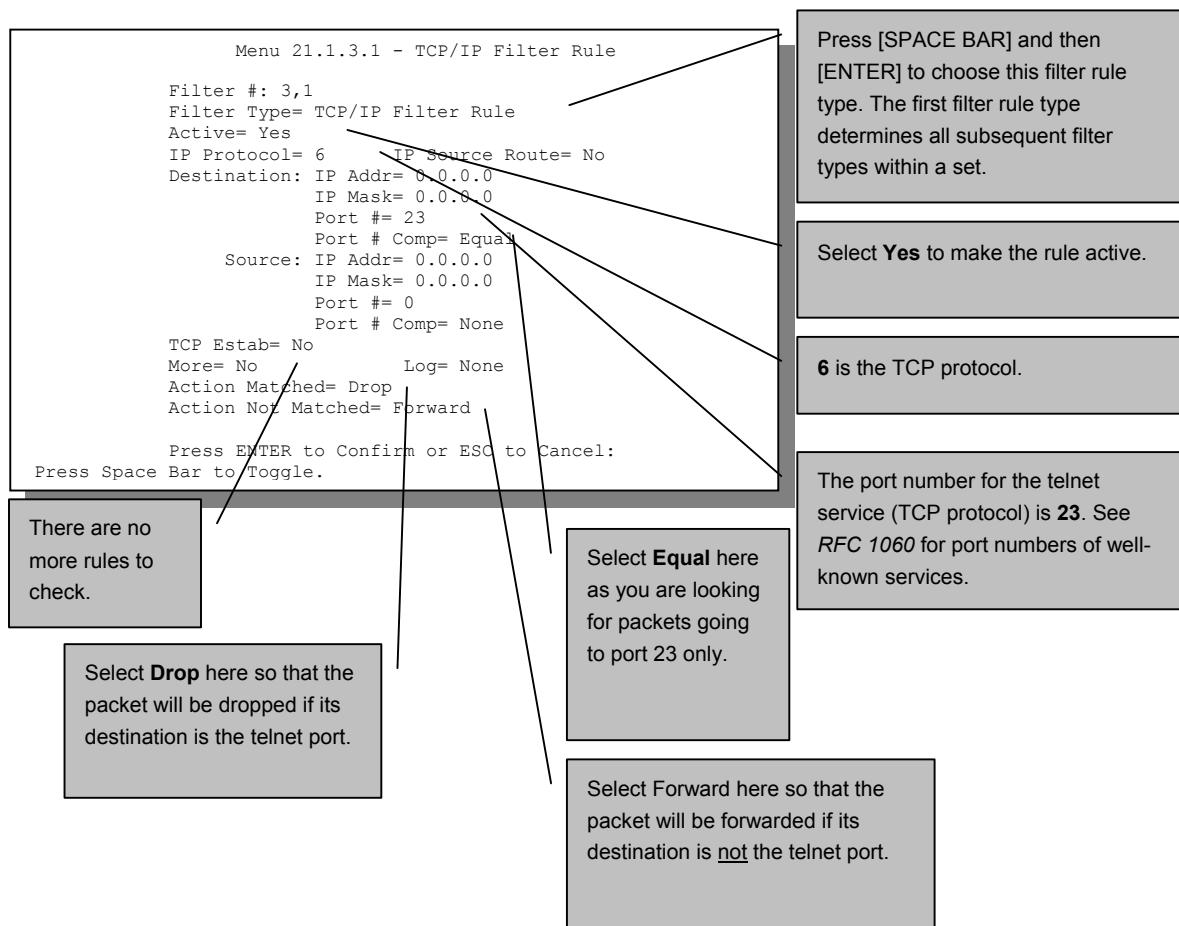
Let's look at an example to block outside users from telnetting into the ZyWALL. Please see our included disk for more example filters.



**Figure 19-9 Telnet Filter Example**

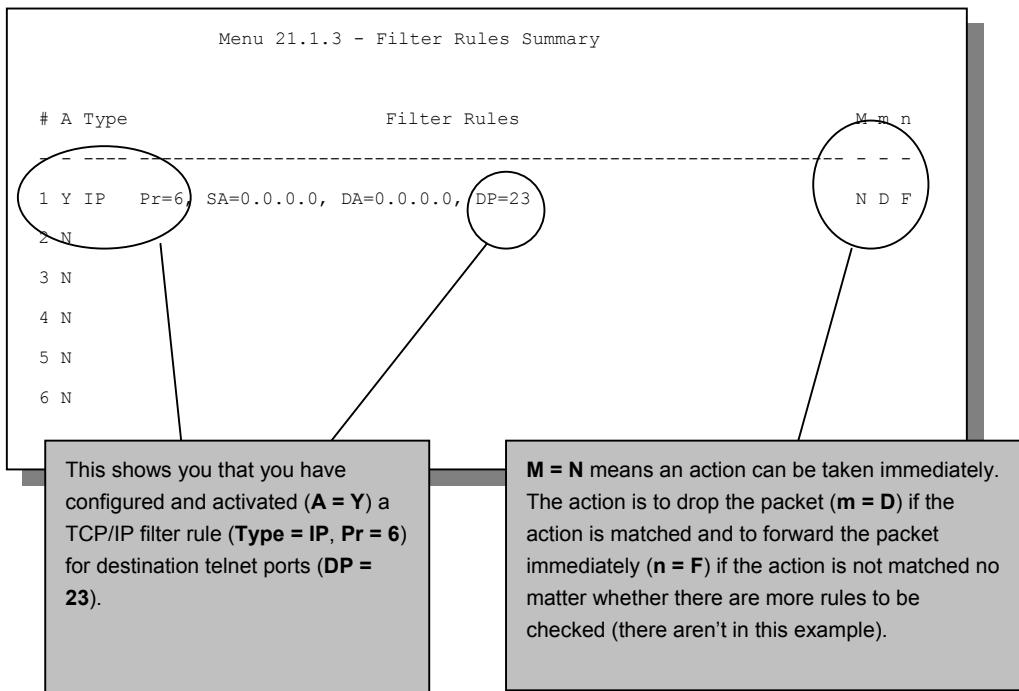
- Step 1.** Enter 21 from the main menu to open **Menu 21 - Filter and Firewall Setup**.
- Step 2.** Enter 1 to open **Menu 21.1 - Filter Set Configuration**.
- Step 3.** Enter the index of the filter set you wish to configure (say 3) and press [ENTER].
- Step 4.** Enter a descriptive name or comment in the **Edit Comments** field and press [ENTER].
- Step 5.** Press [ENTER] at the message [Press ENTER to confirm] to open **Menu 21.1.3 - Filter Rules Summary**.

- Step 6.** Enter 1 to configure the first filter rule (the only filter rule of this set). Make the entries in this menu as shown in the following figure.



**Figure 19-10 Example Filter — Menu 21.1.3.1**

When you press [ENTER] to confirm, you will see the following screen. Note that there is only one filter rule in this set.



**Figure 19-11 Example Filter Rules Summary — Menu 21.1.3**

After you've created the filter set, you must apply it.

- Step 1.** Enter 11 from the main menu to go to menu 11.
- Step 2.** Go to the **Edit Filter Sets** field, press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** and press [ENTER].
- Step 3.** This brings you to menu 11.5. Apply a filter set (our example filter set 3) as shown in *Figure 19-15*.
- Step 4.** Press [ENTER] to confirm after you enter the set numbers and to leave menu 11.5.

## 19.4 Filter Types and NAT

There are two classes of filter rules, **Generic Filter** (Device) rules and protocol filter (**TCP/IP**) rules. Generic filter rules act on the raw data from/to LAN and WAN. Protocol filter rules act on the IP packets. Generic and TCP/IP filter rules are discussed in more detail in the next section. When NAT (Network Address Translation) is enabled, the inside IP address and port number are replaced on a connection-by-connection basis, which makes it impossible to know the exact address and port on the wire. Therefore, the ZyWALL applies the protocol filters to the “native” IP address and port number before NAT for outgoing packets and after NAT for incoming packets. On the other hand, the generic, or device filters are applied to the raw packets that appear on the wire. They are applied at the point when the ZyWALL is receiving and sending the packets; i.e. the interface. The interface can be an Ethernet port or any other hardware port. The following diagram illustrates this.

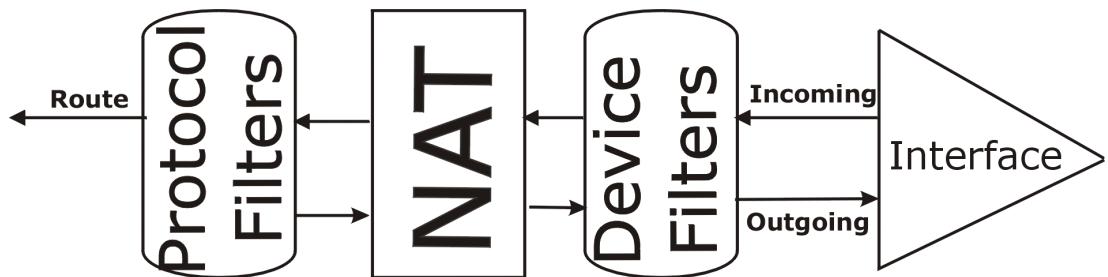


Figure 19-12 Protocol and Device Filter Sets

## 19.5 Firewall

Firewall configuration is discussed in the *firewall* chapters of this manual. Further comparisons are also made between filtering, NAT and the firewall.

## 19.6 Applying a Filter and Factory Defaults

This section shows you where to apply the filter(s) after you design it (them). The ZyWALL already has filters to prevent NetBIOS traffic from triggering calls, and block incoming telnet, FTP and HTTP connections.

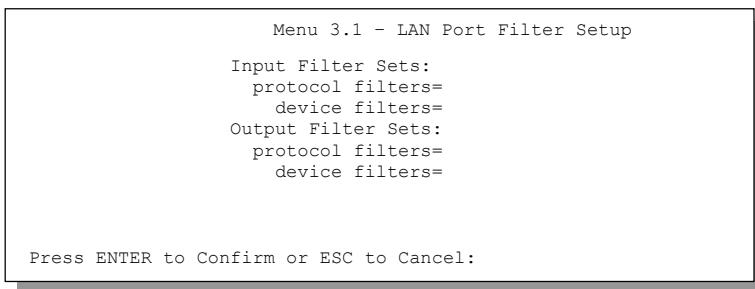
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**If you do not activate the firewall, it is advisable to apply filters.**

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### 19.6.1 LAN Filters

LAN traffic filter sets may be useful to block certain packets, reduce traffic and prevent security breaches. Go to menu 3.1 (shown next) and enter the number(s) of the filter set(s) that you want to apply as appropriate. You can choose up to four filter sets (from twelve) by entering their numbers separated by commas, e.g., 3, 4, 6, 11. Input filter sets filter incoming traffic to the ZyWALL and output filter sets filter outgoing traffic from the ZyWALL. For PPPoE or PPTP encapsulation, you have the additional option of specifying remote node call filter sets.

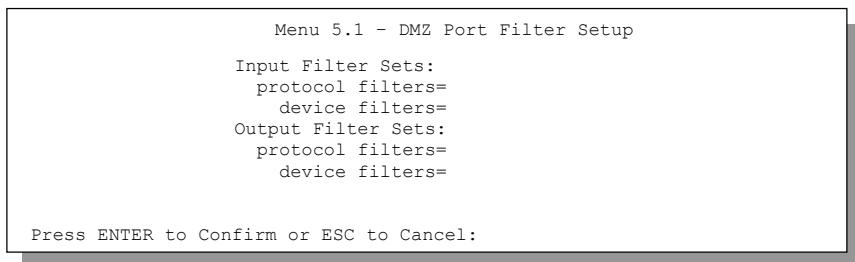


**Figure 19-13 Filtering LAN Traffic**

### 19.6.2 DMZ Filters

DMZ traffic filter sets may be useful to block certain packets, reduce traffic and prevent security breaches. Go to menu 5.1 (shown next) and enter the number(s) of the filter set(s) that you want to apply as appropriate. You can choose up to four filter sets (from twelve) by entering their numbers separated by commas, e.g., 3, 4, 6, 11. Input filter sets filter incoming traffic to the ZyWALL and output filter sets filter

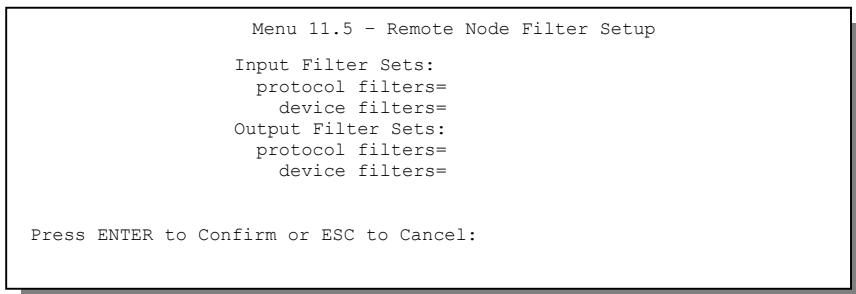
outgoing traffic from the ZyWALL. The ZyWALL already has filters to prevent NetBIOS traffic from triggering calls, and block incoming telnet, FTP and HTTP connections.



**Figure 19-14 Filtering DMZ Traffic**

### 19.6.3 Remote Node Filters

Go to menu 11.5 (shown below – note that call filter sets are only present for PPPoE encapsulation) and enter the number(s) of the filter set(s) as appropriate. You can cascade up to four filter sets by entering their numbers separated by commas. The ZyWALL already has filters to prevent NetBIOS traffic from triggering calls, and block incoming telnet, FTP and HTTP connections.



**Figure 19-15 Filtering Remote Node Traffic**

# Chapter 20

## SNMP Configuration

*This chapter explains SNMP configuration menu 22.*

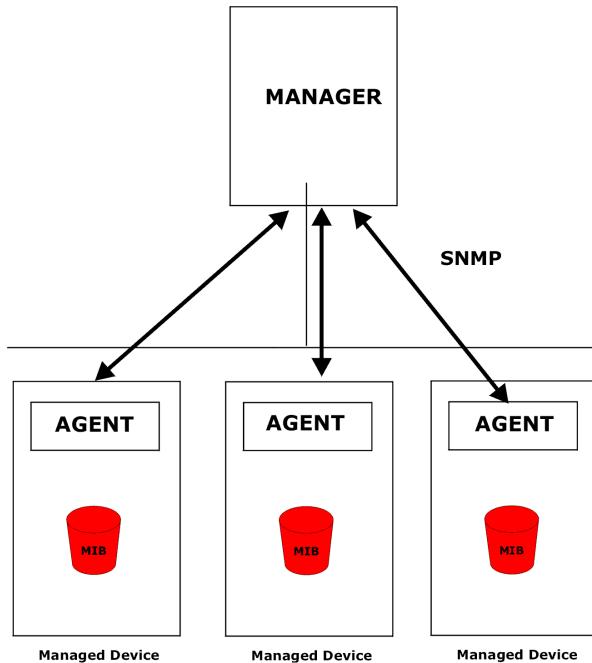
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**SNMP is only available if TCP/IP is configured.**

---

### 20.1 About SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. SNMP is a member of the TCP/IP protocol suite. Your ZyWALL supports SNMP agent functionality, which allows a manager station to manage and monitor the ZyWALL through the network. The ZyWALL supports SNMP version one (SNMPv1). The next figure illustrates an SNMP management operation. SNMP is only available if TCP/IP is configured.



**Figure 20-1 SNMP Management Model**

An SNMP managed network consists of two main types of component: agents and a manager.

An agent is a management software module that resides in a managed device (the ZyWALL). An agent translates the local management information from the managed device into a form compatible with SNMP. The manager is the console through which network administrators perform network management functions. It executes applications that control and monitor managed devices.

The managed devices contain object variables/managed objects that define each piece of information to be collected about a device. Examples of variables include such as number of packets received, node port status etc. A Management Information Base (MIB) is a collection of managed objects. SNMP allows a manager and agents to communicate for the purpose of accessing these objects.

SNMP itself is a simple request/response protocol based on the manager/agent model. The manager issues a request and the agent returns responses using the following protocol operations:

- Get - Allows the manager to retrieve an object variable from the agent.

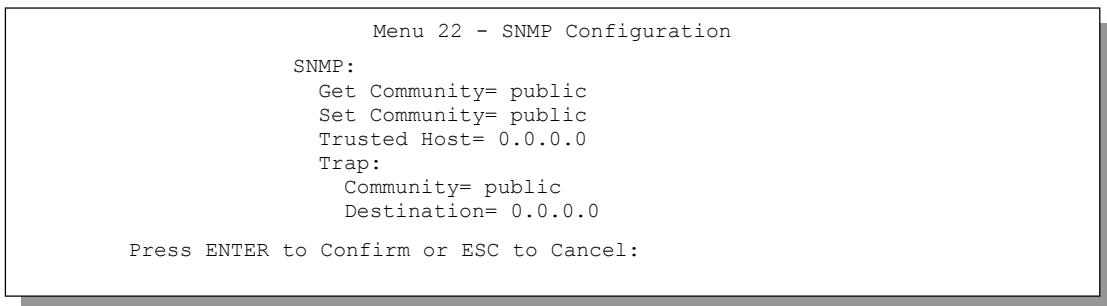
- GetNext - Allows the manager to retrieve the next object variable from a table or list within an agent. In SNMPv1, when a manager wants to retrieve all elements of a table from an agent, it initiates a Get operation, followed by a series of GetNext operations.
- Set - Allows the manager to set values for object variables within an agent.
- Trap - Used by the agent to inform the manager of some events.

## 20.2 Supported MIBs

The ZyWALL supports MIB II that is defined in RFC-1213 and RFC-1215. The focus of the MIBs is to let administrators collect statistical data and monitor status and performance.

## 20.3 SNMP Configuration

To configure SNMP, enter 22 from the main menu to display **Menu 22 - SNMP Configuration** as shown next. The “community” for **Get**, **Set** and **Trap** fields is SNMP terminology for password.



**Figure 20-2 Menu 22 — SNMP Configuration**

The following table describes the SNMP configuration parameters.

**Table 20-1 SNMP Configuration Menu Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Get Community	Type the Get community, which is the password for the incoming Get- and GetNext requests from the management station.	Public

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Set Community	Type the Set community, which is the password for incoming Set requests from the management station.	Public
Trusted Host	If you enter a trusted host, your ZyWALL will only respond to SNMP messages from this address. A blank (default) field means your ZyWALL will respond to all SNMP messages it receives, regardless of source.	0.0.0.0
Trap Community	Type the Trap community, which is the password sent with each trap to the SNMP manager.	Public
Destination	Type the IP address of the station to send your SNMP traps to.	0.0.0.0
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press [ENTER] to confirm or [ESC] to cancel" to save your configuration or press [ESC] to cancel and go back to the previous screen.		

## 20.4 SNMP Traps

The ZyWALL will send traps to the SNMP manager when any one of the following events occurs:

**Table 20-2 SNMP Traps**

TRAP #	TRAP NAME	DESCRIPTION
0	coldStart (defined in RFC-1215)	A trap is sent after booting (power on).
1	warmStart (defined in RFC-1215)	A trap is sent after booting (software reboot).
4	authenticationFailure (defined in RFC-1215)	A trap is sent to the manager when receiving any SNMP get or set requirements with the wrong community (password).
6	whyReboot (defined in ZYXEL-MIB)	A trap is sent with the reason of restart before rebooting when the system is going to restart (warmstart).
6a	For intentional reboot :	A trap is sent with the message "System reboot by user!" if reboot is done intentionally, (for example, download new files, CI command "sys reboot", etc.).
6b	For fatal error :	A trap is sent with the message of the fatal code if the system reboots because of fatal errors.

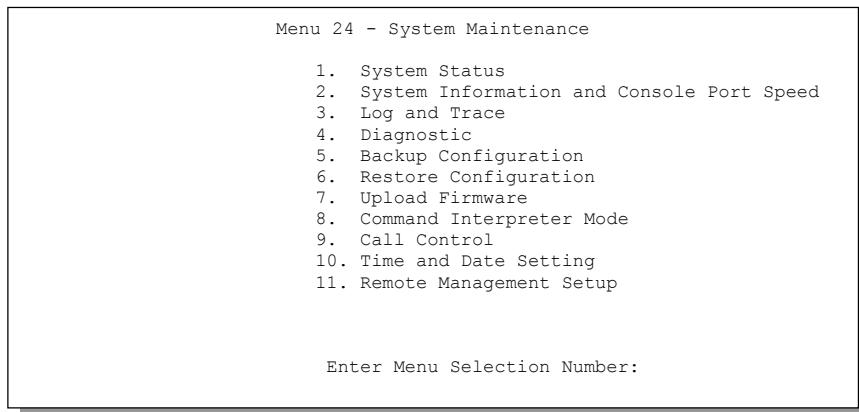
# Chapter 21

## System Information & Diagnosis

*This chapter covers SMT menus 24.1 to 24.4.*

This chapter covers the diagnostic tools that help you to maintain your ZyWALL. These tools include updates on system status, port status and log and trace capabilities.

Select menu 24 in the main menu to open **Menu 24 - System Maintenance**, as shown below.



**Figure 21-1 Menu 24 — System Maintenance**

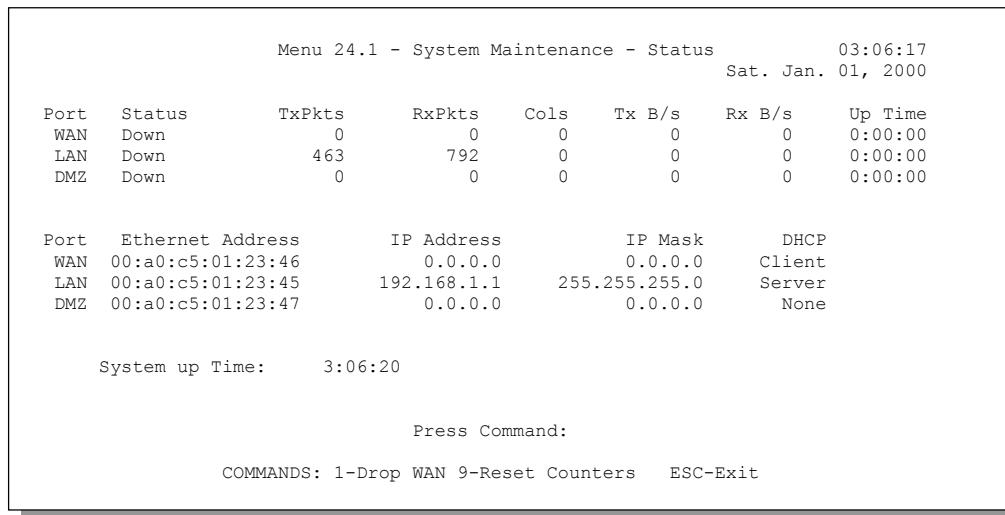
### 21.1 System Status

The first selection, System Status, gives you information on the version of your system firmware and the status and statistics of the ports, as shown in the next figure. System Status is a tool that can be used to monitor your ZyWALL. Specifically, it gives you information on your system firmware version, number of packets sent and number of packets received.

To get to the System Status:

**Step 1.** Enter number 24 to go to **Menu 24 - System Maintenance**.

- Step 2.** In this menu, enter 1 to open System Maintenance - Status.
- Step 3.** There are three commands in **Menu 24.1 - System Maintenance - Status**. Entering 1 drops the WAN connection, 9 resets the counters and [ESC] takes you back to the previous screen.



**Figure 21-2 Menu 24.1 — System Maintenance — Status**

The following table describes the fields present in **Menu 24.1 - System Maintenance - Status**. These fields are READ-ONLY and meant for diagnostic purposes. The upper right corner of the screen shows the time and date according to the format you set in menu 24.10.

**Table 21-1 System Maintenance — Status Menu Fields**

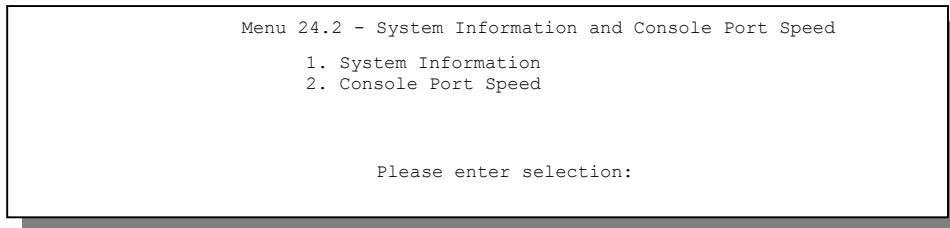
FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Port	Identifies a port (WAN, LAN or DMZ ) on the ZyWALL.
Status	Shows the port speed and duplex setting if you're using <b>Ethernet Encapsulation</b> and <b>Down</b> (line is down), <b>idle</b> (line (ppp) idle), <b>dial</b> (starting to trigger a call) and <b>drop</b> (dropping a call) if you're using <b>PPPoE Encapsulation</b> .
TxPkts	The number of transmitted packets on this port.
RxPkts	The number of received packets on this port.
Cols	The number of collisions on this port.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Tx B/s	Shows the transmission speed in Bytes per second on this port.
Rx B/s	Shows the reception speed in Bytes per second on this port.
Up Time	Total amount of time the line has been up.
Ethernet Address	The Ethernet address of the port listed on the left.
IP Address	The IP address of the port listed on the left.
IP Mask	The IP mask of the port listed on the left.
DHCP	The DHCP setting of the port listed on the left.
System up Time	The total time the ZyWALL has been on.
ZyNOS F/W Version	The ZyNOS Firmware version and the date created.
You may enter 1 to drop the WAN connection, 9 to reset the counters or [ESC] to return to menu 24.	

## 21.2 System Information and Console Port Speed

This section describes your system and allows you to choose different console port speeds. To get to the System Information and Console Port Speed:

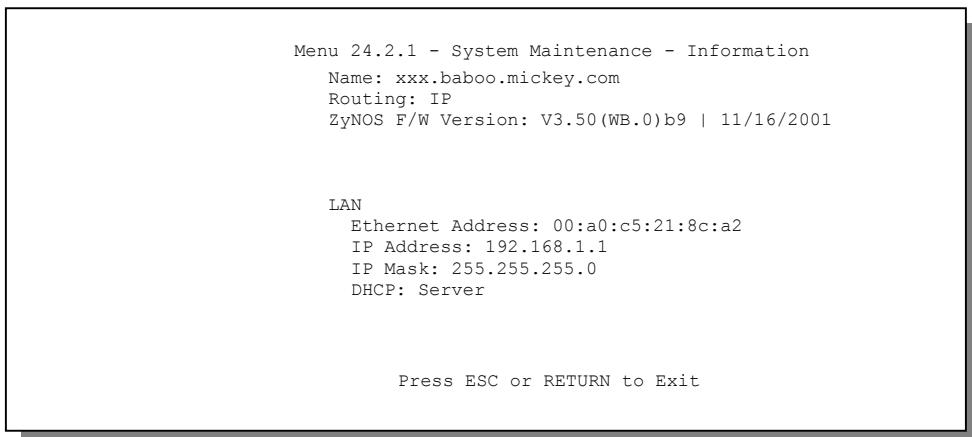
- Step 1.** Enter 24 to go to **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
- Step 2.** Enter 2 to open **Menu 24.2 - System Information and Console Port Speed**.
- Step 3.** From this menu you have two choices as shown in the next figure:



**Figure 21-3 Menu 24.2 — System Information and Console Port Speed**

## 21.2.1 System Information

System Information gives you information about your system as shown below. More specifically, it gives you information on your routing protocol, Ethernet address, IP address, etc.



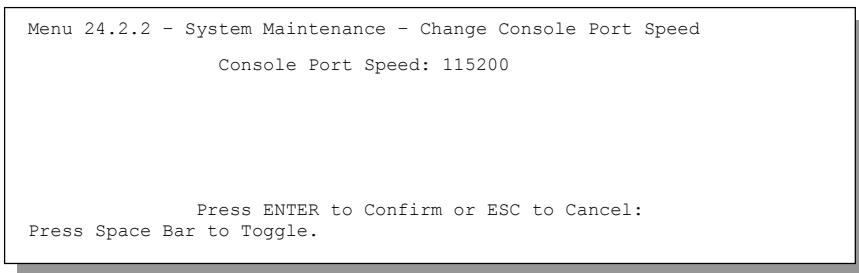
**Figure 21-4 Menu 24.2.1 — System Maintenance — Information**

**Table 21-2 Fields in System Maintenance — Information**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Name	This is the ZyWALL's system name + domain name assigned in menu 1. For example, System Name= xxx; Domain Name= baboo.mickey.com Name= xxx.baboo.mickey.com
Routing	Refers to the routing protocol used.
ZyNOS F/W Version	Refers to the version of ZyXEL's Network Operating System software.
Ethernet Address	Refers to the Ethernet MAC (Media Access Control) address of your ZyWALL.
IP Address	This is the IP address of the ZyWALL in dotted decimal notation.
IP Mask	This shows the IP mask of the ZyWALL.
DHCP	This field shows the DHCP setting of the ZyWALL.
When finished viewing, press [ESC] or [ENTER] to exit.	

## 21.2.2 Console Port Speed

You can change the speed of the console port through **Menu 24.2.2 – Console Port Speed**. Your ZyWALL supports 9600 (default), 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200 bps for the console port. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the desired speed in menu 24.2.2, as shown below.



**Figure 21-5 Menu 24.2.2 — System Maintenance — Change Console Port Speed**

## 21.3 Log and Trace

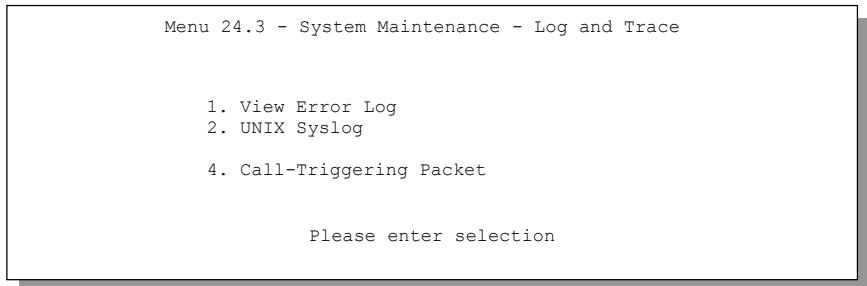
There are two logging facilities in the ZyWALL. The first is the error logs and trace records that are stored locally. The second is the UNIX syslog facility for message logging.

### 21.3.1 Viewing Error Log

The first place you should look for clues when something goes wrong is the error/trace log. Follow the procedure below to view the local error/trace log:

- Step 1.** Select option 24 from the main menu to open **Menu 24 - System Maintenance**.
- Step 2.** From menu 24, select option 3 to open **Menu 24.3 - System Maintenance - Log and Trace**.
- Step 3.** Select the first option from **Menu 24.3 - System Maintenance - Log and Trace** to display the error log in the system.

After the ZyWALL finishes displaying, you will have the option to clear the error log.



**Figure 21-6 Menu 24.3 — System Maintenance — Log and Trace**

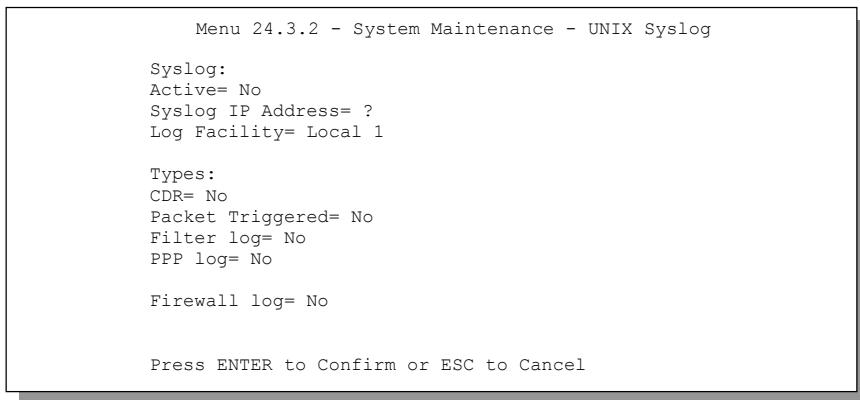
Examples of typical error and information messages are presented in the following figure.

```
0 Wed Aug 22 21:23:26 2001 PP17 INFO getDateTime fail: no server available
1 Wed Aug 22 21:23:26 2001 PP17 INFO adjtime task pause 60 seconds
2 Wed Aug 22 21:23:54 2001 PINI INFO SMT Session Begin
3 Wed Aug 22 21:24:26 2001 PP0d INFO No DNS server available
4 Wed Aug 22 21:24:26 2001 PP17 WARN Wrong domain name
5 Wed Aug 22 21:24:26 2001 PP0d INFO No DNS server available
6 Wed Aug 22 21:24:26 2001 PP17 INFO Last errorlog repeat 8 Times
7 Wed Aug 22 21:24:26 2001 PP17 INFO getDateTime fail: no server available
8 Wed Aug 22 21:24:26 2001 PP17 INFO adjtime task pause 1 day
10 Thu Aug 23 08:26:59 2001 PINI -WARN SNMP TRAP 0: cold start
11 Thu Aug 23 08:26:59 2001 PINI INFO main: init completed
12 Thu Aug 23 08:27:04 2001 PP17 INFO adjtime task pause 1 day
13 Thu Aug 23 08:27:28 2001 PINI INFO SMT Session Begin
14 Thu Aug 23 08:27:40 2001 PINI WARN system name is not configured
15 Thu Aug 23 08:27:41 2001 PP0d INFO LAN promiscuous mode <0>
16 Thu Aug 23 08:32:40 2001 PINI INFO SMT Session End
17 Thu Aug 23 08:33:07 2001 PINI INFO SMT Session Begin
18 Thu Aug 23 09:01:12 2001 PINI INFO SMT Session End
19 Thu Aug 23 09:02:09 2001 PINI INFO SMT Session Begin
Clear Error Log (y/n):
```

**Figure 21-7 Examples of Error and Information Messages**

### 21.3.2 UNIX Syslog

The ZyWALL uses the UNIX syslog facility to log the CDR (Call Detail Record) and system messages to a syslog server. Syslog and accounting can be configured in **Menu 24.3.2 - System Maintenance - Unix Syslog**, as shown next.

**Figure 21-8 Menu 24.3.2 — System Maintenance — UNIX Syslog**

You need to configure the UNIX syslog parameters described in the following table to activate syslog then choose what you want to log.

**Table 21-3 System Maintenance Menu Syslog Parameters**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
UNIX Syslog:	
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to turn syslog on or off.
Syslog IP Address	Enter the IP Address of the server that will log the CDR (Call Detail Record) and system messages i.e., the syslog server.
Log Facility	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select a Local option. The log facility allows you to log the message to different files in the server. Please refer to your UNIX manual for more details.
Types:	
CDR	Call Detail Record (CDR) logs all data phone line activity if set to <b>Yes</b> .
Packet triggered	The first 48 bytes or octets and protocol type of the triggering packet is sent to the UNIX syslog server when this field is set to <b>Yes</b> .
Filter log	No filters are logged when this field is set to <b>No</b> . Filters with the individual filter Log Filter field set to <b>Yes</b> (Menu 21.x.x.) are logged when this field is set to <b>Yes</b> .
PPP log	PPP events are logged when this field is set to <b>Yes</b> .
Firewall log	When set to <b>Yes</b> , the ZyWALL sends the firewall log to a syslog server.
When finished configuring this screen, press [ENTER] to confirm or [ESC] to cancel.	

Your ZyWALL sends five types of syslog messages. Some examples (not all ZyWALL specific) of these syslog messages with their message formats are shown next:

### 1. CDR

#### CDR Message Format

```
SdcmSyslogSend( SYSLOG_CDR, SYSLOG_INFO, String );
String = board xx line xx channel xx, call xx, str
board = the hardware board ID
line = the WAN ID in a board
Channel = channel ID within the WAN
call = the call reference number which starts from 1 and increments by 1 for each new call
str = C01 Outgoing Call dev xx ch xx (dev:device No. ch:channel No.)
      L02      Tunnel Connected(L2TP)
      C02 OutCall Connected xxxx (means connected speed)xxxxx (means Remote Call Number)

      L02 Call Terminated
      C02 Call Terminated
Jul 19 11:19:27 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C01 Outgoing Call dev=2 ch=0 40002
Jul 19 11:19:32 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C02 OutCall Connected 64000 40002
Jul 19 11:20:06 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C02 Call Terminated
```

### 2. Packet triggered

#### Packet triggered Message Format

```
SdcmSyslogSend( SYSLOG_PKTTRI, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String );
String = Packet trigger: Protocol=xx Data=xxxxxxxxxxxx...x
Protocol: (1:IP 2:IPX 3:IPXHC 4:BPDU 5:ATALK 6:IPNG)
Data: We will send forty-eight Hex characters to the server
Jul 19 11:28:39 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=4500003c100100001f010004c0a86614ca849a7b08004a5c020001006162636465666768696a6b6c6d6e6f707172
7374
Jul 19 11:28:56 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=4500002c1b0140001f06b50ec0a86614ca849a7b0427001700195b3e00000000600220008cd40000020405b4
Jul 19 11:29:06 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=45000028240140001f06ac12c0a86614ca849a7b0427001700195b451d1430135004000077600000
```

### 3. Filter log

#### **Filter log Message Format**

```
SdcmcmdSyslogSend(SYSLOG_FILLOG, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String );
String = IP[Src=xx.xx.xx.xx Dst=xx.xx.xx.xx prot spo=xxxxx dpo=xxxxx] S04>R01mD

IP [...] is the packet header and S04>R01mD means filter set 4 (S) and rule 1 (R), match (m) drop (D).
    Src: Source Address
    Dst: Destination Address
    prot: Protocol ("TCP", "UDP", "ICMP")
    spo: Source port
    dpo: Destination port
Mar 03 10:39:43 202.132.155.97 ZyXEL:
GEN[ffffffffffffnordff0080] }S05>R01mF
Mar 03 10:41:29 202.132.155.97 ZyXEL:
GEN[00a0c5f502fnord010080] }S05>R01mF
Mar 03 10:41:34 202.132.155.97 ZyXEL:
IP[Src=192.168.2.33 Dst=202.132.155.93 ICMP] }S04>R01mF
Mar 03 11:59:20 202.132.155.97 ZyXEL:
GEN[00a0c5f502fnord010080] }S05>R01mF
Mar 03 12:00:52 202.132.155.97 ZyXEL:
GEN[ffffffffffff0080] }S05>R01mF
Mar 03 12:00:57 202.132.155.97 ZyXEL:
GEN[00a0c5f502010080] }S05>R01mF
Mar 03 12:01:06 202.132.155.97 ZyXEL:
IP[Src=192.168.2.33 Dst=202.132.155.93 TCP spo=01170 dpo=00021] }S04>R01mF
```

### 4. PPP log

#### **PPP Log Message Format**

```
SdcmcmdSyslogSend( SYSLOG_PPPLOG, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String );
String = ppp:Proto Starting / ppp:Proto Opening / ppp:Proto Closing / ppp:Proto Shutdown
Proto = LCP / ATCP / BACP / BCP / CBCP / CCP / CHAP/ PAP / IPCP /
IPXCP
Jul 19 11:42:44 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: ppp:LCP Closing
Jul 19 11:42:49 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: ppp:IPCP Closing
Jul 19 11:42:54 192.168.102.2 ZyXEL: ppp:CCP Closing
```

### 5. Firewall log

#### **Firewall Log Message Format**

```
SdcmcmdSyslogSend(SYSLOG_FIREWALL, SYSLOG_NOTICE, buf);
buf = IP[Src=xx.xx.xx.xx : spo=xxxxx Dst=xx.xx.xx.xx : dpo=xxxxx | prot | rule | action]
Src: Source Address
spo: Source port (empty means no source port information)
Dst: Destination Address
dpo: Destination port (empty means no destination port information)
prot: Protocol ("TCP", "UDP", "ICMP", "IGMP", "GRE", "ESP")
rule: <a,b> where a means "set" number; b means "rule" number.
Action: nothing(N) block (B) forward (F)
08-01-2000      11:48:41 Local1.Notice      192.168.10.10      RAS: FW 172.21.1.80      :137   -
>172.21.1.80    :137  |UDP|default permit:<2,0>|B
08-01-2000      11:48:41 Local1.Notice      192.168.10.10      RAS: FW 192.168.77.88      :520   -
>192.168.77.88  :520  |UDP|default permit:<2,0>|B
08-01-2000      11:48:39 Local1.Notice      192.168.10.10      RAS: FW 172.21.1.50      ->172.21.1.50
|IGMP<2>|default permit:<2,0>|B
08-01-2000      11:48:39 Local1.Notice      192.168.10.10      RAS: FW 172.21.1.25      ->172.21.1.25
|IGMP<2>|default permit:<2,0>|B
```

### 21.3.3 Call-Triggering Packet

Call-Triggering Packet displays information about the packet that triggered a dial-out call in an easy readable format. Equivalent information is available in menu 24.1 in hex format. An example is shown next.

```
IP Frame: ENET0-RECV Size: 44/ 44 Time: 17:02:44.262
Frame Type:

IP Header:
IP Version          = 4
Header Length       = 20
Type of Service     = 0x00 (0)
Total Length        = 0x002C (44)
Identification      = 0x0002 (2)
Flags               = 0x00
Fragment Offset     = 0x00
Time to Live        = 0xFE (254)
Protocol            = 0x06 (TCP)
Header Checksum     = 0xFB20 (64288)
Source IP           = 0xC0A80101 (192.168.1.1)
Destination IP      = 0x00000000 (0.0.0.0)

TCP Header:
Source Port          = 0x0401 (1025)
Destination Port     = 0x000D (13)
Sequence Number      = 0x05B8D000 (95997952)
Ack Number           = 0x00000000 (0)
Header Length         = 24
Flags                = 0x02 (....S.)
Window Size          = 0x2000 (8192)
Checksum             = 0xE06A (57450)
Urgent Ptr            = 0x0000 (0)
Options              =
    0000: 02 04 02 00

RAW DATA:
0000: 45 00 00 2C 00 02 00 00-FE 06 FB 20 C0 A8 01 01 E..... .
0010: 00 00 00 00 04 01 00 0D-05 B8 D0 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0020: 60 02 20 00 E0 6A 00 00-02 04 02 00

Press any key to continue...
```

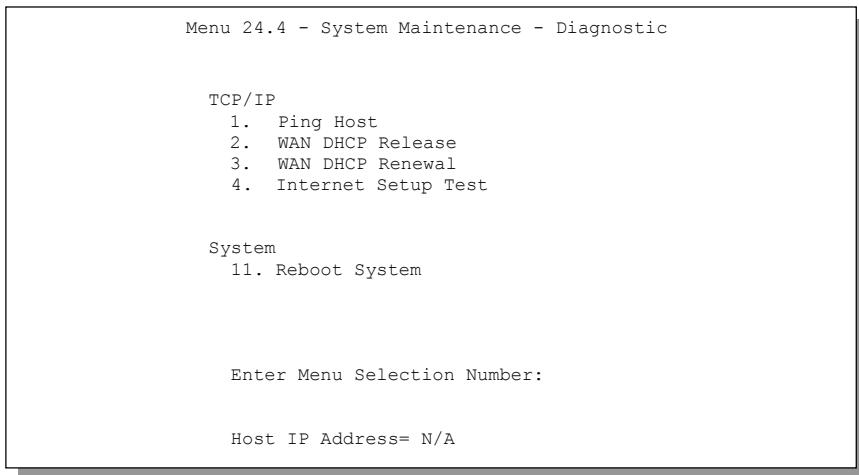
**Figure 21-9 Call-Triggering Packet Example**

## 21.4 Diagnostic

The diagnostic facility allows you to test the different aspects of your ZyWALL to determine if it is working properly. Menu 24.4 allows you to choose among various types of diagnostic tests to evaluate your system, as shown next.

Follow the procedure below to get to **Menu 24.4 - System Maintenance – Diagnostic**.

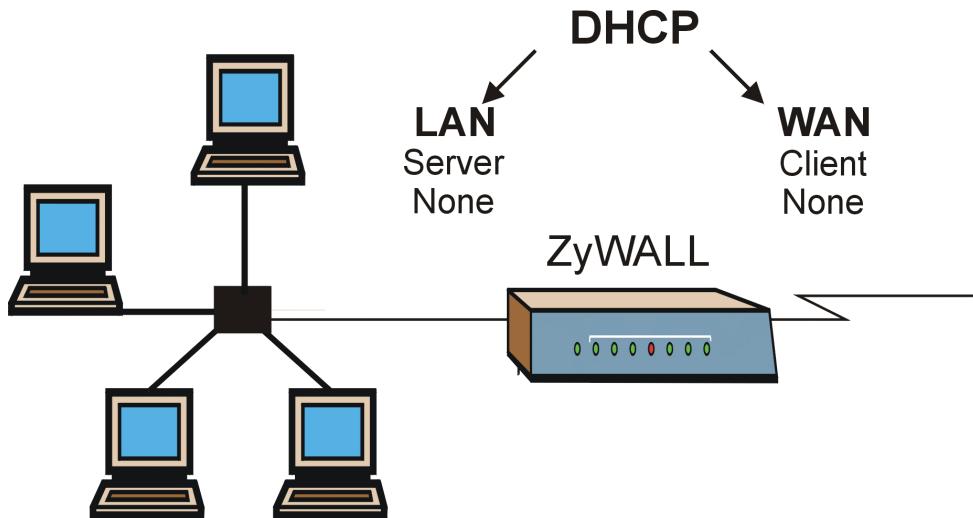
- Step 1.** From the main menu, select option 24 to open **Menu 24 - System Maintenance**.
- Step 2.** From this menu, select option 4. Diagnostic. This will open **Menu 24.4 - System Maintenance - Diagnostic**.



**Figure 21-10 Menu 24.4 — System Maintenance — Diagnostic**

#### 21.4.1 WAN DHCP

DHCP functionality can be enabled on the LAN or WAN as shown in *Figure 21-11*. LAN DHCP has already been discussed. The ZyWALL can act either as a WAN DHCP client (**IP Address Assignment** field in menu 4 or menu 11.3 is **Dynamic** and the **Encapsulation** field in menu 4 or menu 11 is **Ethernet**) or **None**, (when you have a static IP). The **WAN Release** and **Renewal** fields in menu 24.4 conveniently allow you to release and/or renew the assigned WAN IP address, subnet mask and default gateway in a fashion similar to winipcfg.

**Figure 21-11 WAN & LAN DHCP**

The following table describes the diagnostic tests available in menu 24.4 for your ZyWALL and associated connections.

**Table 21-4 System Maintenance Menu Diagnostic**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Ping Host	Enter 1 to ping any machine (with an IP address) on your LAN or WAN. Enter its IP address in the <b>Host IP Address</b> field below.
WAN DHCP Release	Enter 2 to release your WAN DHCP settings.
WAN DHCP Renewal	Enter 3 to renew your WAN DHCP settings.
Internet Setup Test	Enter 4 to test the Internet setup. You can also test the Internet setup in <b>Menu 4 - Internet Access</b> . Please refer to the <i>Internet Access</i> chapter for more details. This feature is only available for dial-up connections using PPPoE or PPTP encapsulation.
Reboot System	Enter 11 to reboot the ZyWALL.
Host IP Address=	If you entered 1 in <b>Ping Host</b> , then enter the IP address of the computer you want to ping in this field.
Enter the number of the selection you would like to perform or press [ESC] to cancel.	

# Chapter 22

# Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance

*This chapter tells you how to back up and restore your configuration file as well as upload new firmware and a new configuration file.*

## 22.1 Filename Conventions

The configuration file (often called the romfile or rom-0) contains the factory default settings in the menus such as password, DHCP Setup, TCP/IP Setup, etc. It arrives from ZyXEL with a “rom” filename extension. Once you have customized the ZyWALL’s settings, they can be saved back to your computer under a filename of your choosing.

ZyNOS (ZyXEL Network Operating System sometimes referred to as the “ras” file) is the system firmware and has a “bin” filename extension. With many FTP and TFTP clients, the filenames are similar to those seen next.

```
ftp> put firmware.bin ras
```

This is a sample FTP session showing the transfer of the computer file "firmware.bin" to the ZyWALL.

```
ftp> get rom-0 config.cfg
```

This is a sample FTP session saving the current configuration to the computer file “config.cfg”.

If your (T)FTP client does not allow you to have a destination filename different than the source, you will need to rename them as the ZyWALL only recognizes “rom-0” and “ras”. Be sure you keep unaltered copies of both files for later use.

The following table is a summary. Please note that the internal filename refers to the filename on the ZyWALL and the external filename refers to the filename not on the ZyWALL, that is, on your computer,

local network or FTP site and so the name (but not the extension) may vary. After uploading new firmware, see the **ZyNOS F/W Version** field in **Menu 24.2.1 - System Maintenance - Information** to confirm that you have uploaded the correct firmware version. The AT command is the command you enter after you press “y” when prompted in the SMT menu to go into debug mode.

**Table 22-1 Filename Conventions**

FILE TYPE	INTERNAL NAME	EXTERNAL NAME	DESCRIPTION
Configuration File	Rom-0	This is the configuration filename on the ZyWALL. Uploading the rom-0 file replaces the entire ROM file system, including your ZyWALL configurations, system-related data (including the default password), the error log and the trace log.	*.rom
Firmware	Ras	This is the generic name for the ZyNOS firmware on the ZyWALL.	*.bin

## 22.2 Backup Configuration

---

**The ZyWALL displays different messages explaining different ways to backup, restore and upload files in menus 24.5, 24.6, 24.7.1 and 24.7.2; depending on whether you use the console port or Telnet.**

---

Option 5 from **Menu 24 - System Maintenance** allows you to backup the current ZyWALL configuration to your computer. Backup is highly recommended once your ZyWALL is functioning properly. FTP is the preferred method for backing up your current configuration to your computer since it is faster. You can also perform backup and restore using menu 24 through the console port. Any serial communications program should work fine; however, you must use Xmodem protocol to perform the download/upload and you don’t have to rename the files.

Please note that terms “download” and “upload” are relative to the computer. Download means to transfer from the ZyWALL to the computer, while upload means from your computer to the ZyWALL.

## 22.2.1 Backup Configuration

Follow the instructions as shown in the next screen.

```
Menu 24.5 - System Maintenance - Backup Configuration

To transfer the configuration file to your workstation, follow the procedure
below:

1. Launch the FTP client on your workstation.
2. Type "open" and the IP address of your router. Then type "root" and
   SMT password as requested.
3. Locate the 'rom-0' file.
4. Type 'get rom-0' to back up the current router configuration to
   your workstation.

For details on FTP commands, please consult the documentation of your FTP
client program. For details on backup using TFTP (note that you must remain
in this menu to back up using TFTP), please see your router manual.

Press ENTER to Exit:
```

**Figure 22-1 Telnet into Menu 24.5**

## 22.2.2 Using the FTP Command from the Command Line

- Step 1.** Launch the FTP client on your computer.
- Step 2.** Enter “open”, followed by a space and the IP address of your ZyWALL.
- Step 3.** Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
- Step 4.** Enter your password as requested (the default is “1234”).
- Step 5.** Enter “bin” to set transfer mode to binary.
- Step 6.** Use “get” to transfer files from the ZyWALL to the computer, for example, “get rom-0 config.rom” transfers the configuration file on the ZyWALL to your computer and renames it “config.rom”. See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.
- Step 7.** Enter “quit” to exit the ftp prompt.

## 22.2.3 Example of FTP Commands from the Command Line

```
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp> bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> get rom-0 zyxel.rom
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR ras
226 File received OK
ftp: 16384 bytes sent in 1.10Seconds
297.89Kbytes/sec.
ftp> quit
```

**Figure 22-2 FTP Session Example**

#### 22.2.4 GUI-based FTP Clients

The following table describes some of the commands that you may see in GUI-based FTP clients.

**Table 22-2 General Commands for GUI-based FTP Clients**

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Host Address	Enter the address of the host server.
Login Type	Anonymous. This is when a user I.D. and password is automatically supplied to the server for anonymous access. Anonymous logins will work only if your ISP or service administrator has enabled this option. Normal. The server requires a unique User ID and Password to login.
Transfer Type	Transfer files in either ASCII (plain text format) or in binary mode.
Initial Remote Directory	Specify the default remote directory (path).
Initial Local Directory	Specify the default local directory (path).

#### 22.2.5 File Maintenance Over WAN

TFTP, FTP and Telnet over the WAN will not work when:

1. The firewall is active (turn the firewall off in menu 21.2 or create a firewall rule to allow access from the WAN).
2. You have disabled Telnet service in menu 24.11.
3. You have applied a filter in menu 3.1 (LAN) or in menu 11.5 (WAN) to block Telnet service.
4. The IP you entered in the **Secured Client IP** field in menu 24.11 does not match the client IP. If it does not match, the ZyWALL will disconnect the Telnet session immediately.
5. You have an SMT console session running.

## 22.2.6 Backup Configuration Using TFTP

The ZyWALL supports the up/downloading of the firmware and the configuration file using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) over LAN. Although TFTP should work over WAN as well, it is not recommended.

To use TFTP, your computer must have both telnet and TFTP clients. To backup the configuration file, follow the procedure shown next.

- Step 1.** Use telnet from your computer to connect to the ZyWALL and log in. Because TFTP does not have any security checks, the ZyWALL records the IP address of the telnet client and accepts TFTP requests only from this address.
- Step 2.** Put the SMT in command interpreter (CI) mode by entering 8 in **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
- Step 3.** Enter command “sys stdio 0” to disable the SMT timeout, so the TFTP transfer will not be interrupted. Enter command “sys stdio 5” to restore the five-minute SMT timeout (default) when the file transfer is complete.
- Step 4.** Launch the TFTP client on your computer and connect to the ZyWALL. Set the transfer mode to binary before starting data transfer.
- Step 5.** Use the TFTP client (see the example below) to transfer files between the ZyWALL and the computer. The file name for the configuration file is “rom-0” (rom-zero, not capital o).

Note that the telnet connection must be active and the SMT in CI mode before and during the TFTP transfer. For details on TFTP commands (see following example), please consult the documentation of your TFTP client program. For UNIX, use “get” to transfer from the ZyWALL to the computer and “binary” to set binary transfer mode.

## 22.2.7 TFTP Command Example

The following is an example TFTP command:

```
tftp [-i] host get rom-0 config.rom
```

where “i” specifies binary image transfer mode (use this mode when transferring binary files), “host” is the ZyWALL IP address, “get” transfers the file source on the ZyWALL (rom-0, name of the configuration file on the ZyWALL) to the file destination on the computer and renames it config.rom.

## 22.2.8 GUI-based TFTP Clients

The following table describes some of the fields that you may see in GUI-based TFTP clients.

**Table 22-3 General Commands for GUI-based TFTP Clients**

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Host	Enter the IP address of the ZyWALL. 192.168.1.1 is the ZyWALL’s default IP address when shipped.
Send/Fetch	Use “Send” to upload the file to the ZyWALL and “Fetch” to back up the file on your computer.
Local File	Enter the path and name of the firmware file (*.bin extension) or configuration file (*.rom extension) on your computer.
Remote File	This is the filename on the ZyWALL. The filename for the firmware is “ras” and for the configuration file, is “rom-0”.
Binary	Transfer the file in binary mode.
Abort	Stop transfer of the file.

Refer to *section 22.2.5* to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

## 22.2.9 Backup Via Console Port

Back up configuration via console port by following the HyperTerminal procedure shown next. Procedures using other serial communications programs should be similar.

**Step 1.** Display menu 24.5 and enter “y” at the following screen.

Ready to backup Configuration via Xmodem.  
Do you want to continue (y/n):

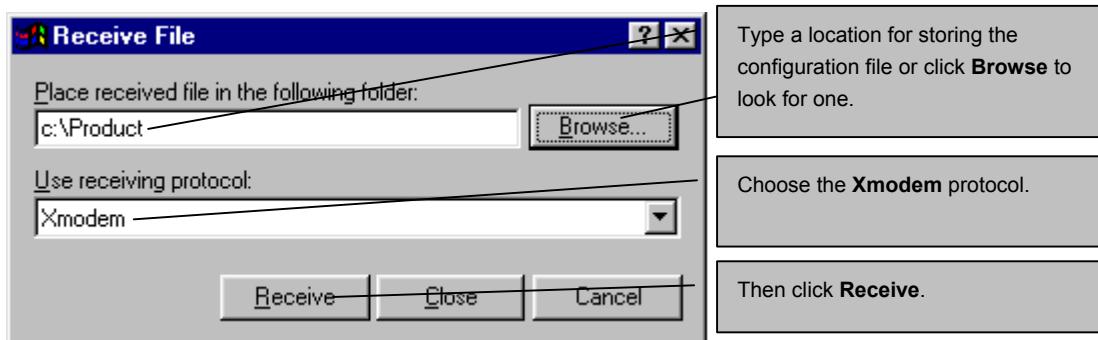
**Figure 22-3 System Maintenance — Backup Configuration**

- Step 2.** The following screen indicates that the Xmodem download has started.

You can enter ctrl-x to terminate operation any time.  
Starting XMODEM download...

**Figure 22-4 System Maintenance — Starting Xmodem Download Screen**

- Step 3.** Run the HyperTerminal program by clicking Transfer, then Receive File as shown in the following screen.



**Figure 22-5 Backup Configuration Example**

- Step 4.** After a successful backup you will see the following screen. Press any key to return to the SMT menu.

\*\* Backup Configuration completed. OK.  
### Hit any key to continue.###

**Figure 22-6 Successful Backup Confirmation Screen**

## 22.3 Restore Configuration

This section shows you how to restore a previously saved configuration. Note that this function erases the current configuration before restoring a previous back up configuration; please do not attempt to restore unless you have a backup configuration file stored on disk.

FTP is the preferred method for restoring your current computer configuration to your ZyWALL since FTP is faster. Please note that you must wait for the system to automatically restart after the file transfer is complete.

---

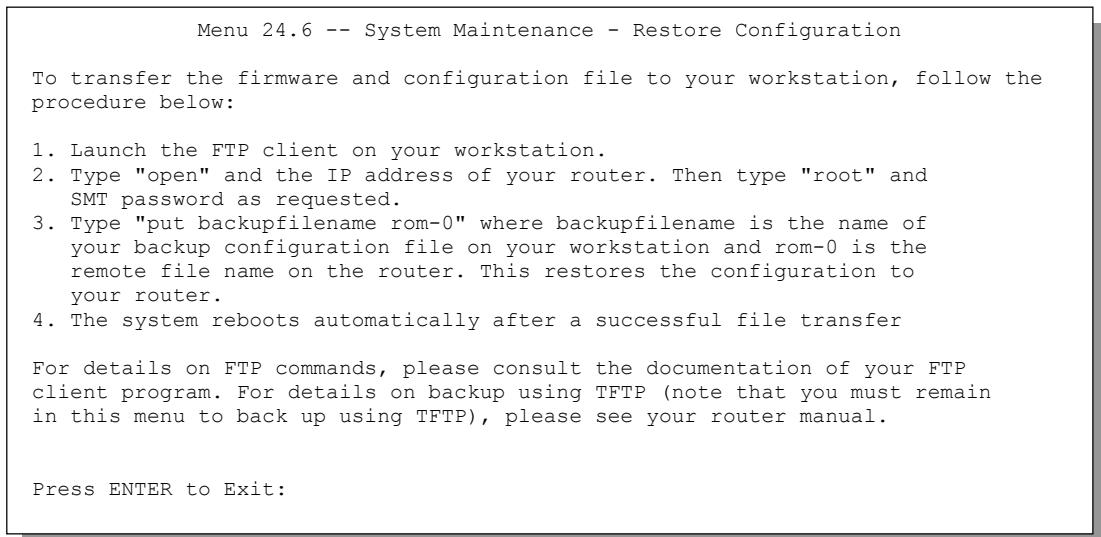
**WARNING!**

**Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this may PERMANENTLY DAMAGE  
YOUR ZyWALL. When the Restore Configuration process is complete, the  
ZyWALL will automatically restart.**

---

### 22.3.1 Restore Using FTP

For details about backup using (T)FTP please refer to earlier sections on FTP and TFTP file upload in this chapter.



**Figure 22-7 Telnet into Menu 24.6**

- Step 1.** Launch the FTP client on your computer.
- Step 2.** Enter “open”, followed by a space and the IP address of your ZyWALL.
- Step 3.** Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
- Step 4.** Enter your password as requested (the default is “1234”).
- Step 5.** Enter “bin” to set transfer mode to binary.
- Step 6.** Find the “rom” file (on your computer) that you want to restore to your ZyWALL.
- Step 7.** Use “put” to transfer files from the ZyWALL to the computer, for example, “put config.rom rom-0” transfers the configuration file “config.rom” on your computer to the ZyWALL. See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.
- Step 8.** Enter “quit” to exit the ftp prompt. The ZyWALL will automatically restart after a successful restore process.

### 22.3.2 Restore Using FTP Session Example

```
ftp> put config.rom rom-0
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR rom-0
226 File received OK
221 Goodbye for writing flash
ftp: 16384 bytes sent in 0.06Seconds 273.07Kbytes/sec.
ftp>quit
```

**Figure 22-8 Restore Using FTP Session Example**

Refer to *section 22.2.5* to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

### 22.3.3 Restore Via Console Port

Restore configuration via console port by following the HyperTerminal procedure shown next. Procedures using other serial communications programs should be similar.

- Step 1.** Display menu 24.6 and enter “y” at the following screen.

```
Ready to restore Configuration via Xmodem.
Do you want to continue (y/n):
```

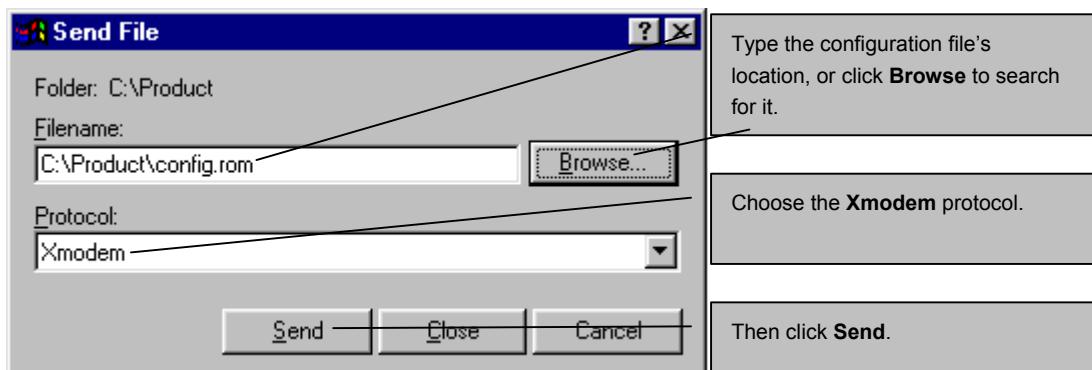
**Figure 22-9 System Maintenance — Restore Configuration**

- Step 2.** The following screen indicates that the Xmodem download has started.

```
Starting XMODEM download (CRC mode) ...
CCCCCCCC
```

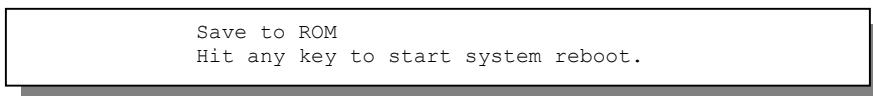
**Figure 22-10 System Maintenance — Starting Xmodem Download Screen**

- Step 3.** Run the HyperTerminal program by clicking **Transfer**, then **Send File** as shown in the following screen.



**Figure 22-11 Restore Configuration Example**

**Step 4.** After a successful restoration you will see the following screen. Press any key to restart the ZyWALL and return to the SMT menu.



**Figure 22-12 Successful Restoration Confirmation Screen**

## 22.4 Uploading Firmware and Configuration Files

This section shows you how to upload firmware and configuration files. You can upload configuration files by following the procedure in the previous *Restore Configuration* section or by following the instructions in **Menu 24.7.2 - System Maintenance - Upload System Configuration File** (for console port).

**WARNING!**

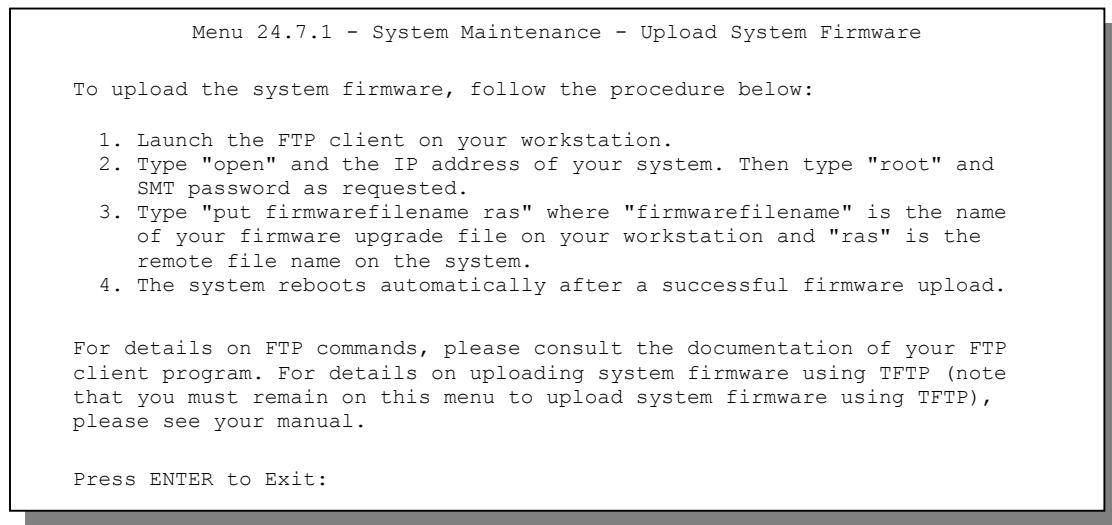
**Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this may PERMANENTLY DAMAGE  
YOUR ZyWALL.**

---

### **22.4.1 Firmware File Upload**

FTP is the preferred method for uploading the firmware and configuration. To use this feature, your computer must have an FTP client.

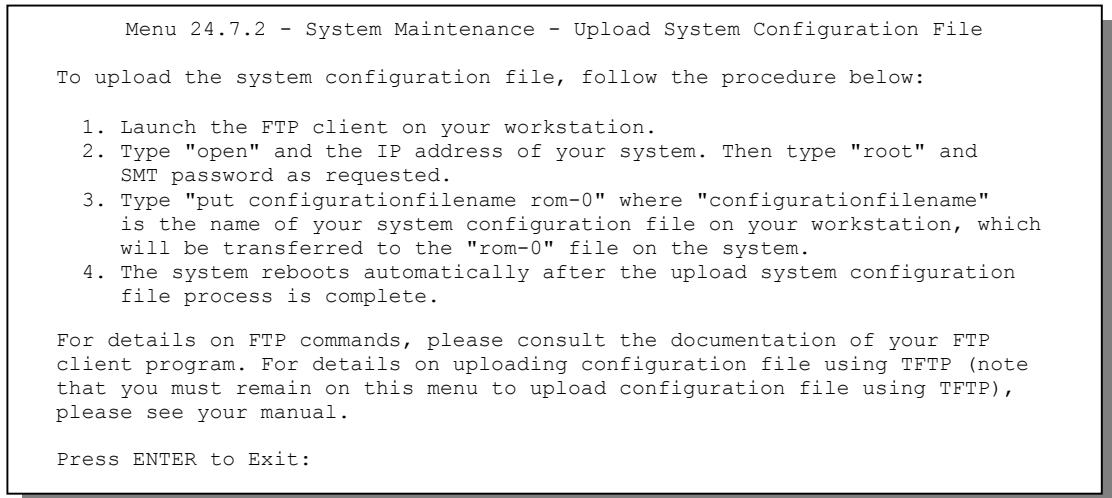
When you telnet into the ZyWALL, you will see the following screens for uploading firmware and the configuration file using FTP.



**Figure 22-13 Telnet Into Menu 24.7.1 — Upload System Firmware**

## 22.4.2 Configuration File Upload

You see the following screen when you telnet into menu 24.7.2.



**Figure 22-14 Telnet Into Menu 24.7.2 — System Maintenance**

To upload the firmware and the configuration file, follow these examples

## 22.4.3 FTP File Upload Command from the DOS Prompt Example

- Step 1.** Launch the FTP client on your computer.
- Step 2.** Enter “open”, followed by a space and the IP address of your ZyWALL.
- Step 3.** Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
- Step 4.** Enter your password as requested (the default is “1234”).
- Step 5.** Enter “bin” to set transfer mode to binary.
- Step 6.** Use “put” to transfer files from the computer to the ZyWALL, for example, “put firmware.bin ras” transfers the firmware on your computer (firmware.bin) to the ZyWALL and renames it “ras”. Similarly, “put config.rom rom-0” transfers the configuration file on your computer (config.rom) to the ZyWALL and renames it “rom-0”. Likewise “get rom-0 config.rom”

transfers the configuration file on the ZyWALL to your computer and renames it “config.rom.” See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.

- Step 7.** Enter “quit” to exit the ftp prompt.

### 22.4.4 FTP Session Example of Firmware File Upload

```
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp> bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> put firmware.bin ras
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR ras
226 File received OK
ftp: 1103936 bytes sent in 1.10Seconds
297.89Kbytes/sec.
ftp> quit
```

**Figure 22-15 FTP Session Example of Firmware File Upload**

More commands (found in GUI-based FTP clients) are listed earlier in this chapter.

Refer to *section 22.2.5* to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

### 22.4.5 TFTP File Upload

The ZyWALL also supports the uploading of firmware files using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) over LAN. Although TFTP should work over WAN as well, it is not recommended.

To use TFTP, your computer must have both telnet and TFTP clients. To transfer the firmware and the configuration file, follow the procedure shown next.

- Step 1.** Use telnet from your computer to connect to the ZyWALL and log in. Because TFTP does not have any security checks, the ZyWALL records the IP address of the telnet client and accepts TFTP requests only from this address.
- Step 2.** Put the SMT in command interpreter (CI) mode by entering 8 in **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.

- Step 3.** Enter the command “sys stdio 0” to disable the console timeout, so the TFTP transfer will not be interrupted. Enter “command sys stdio 5” to restore the five-minute console timeout (default) when the file transfer is complete.
- Step 4.** Launch the TFTP client on your computer and connect to the ZyWALL. Set the transfer mode to binary before starting data transfer.
- Step 5.** Use the TFTP client (see the example below) to transfer files between the ZyWALL and the computer. The file name for the firmware is “ras”.

Note that the telnet connection must be active and the ZyWALL in CI mode before and during the TFTP transfer. For details on TFTP commands (see following example), please consult the documentation of your TFTP client program. For UNIX, use “get” to transfer from the ZyWALL to the computer, “put” the other way around, and “binary” to set binary transfer mode.

## 22.4.6 TFTP Upload Command Example

The following is an example TFTP command:

```
tftp [-i] host put firmware.bin ras
```

where “i” specifies binary image transfer mode (use this mode when transferring binary files), “host” is the ZyWALL’s IP address, “put” transfers the file source on the computer (firmware.bin – name of the firmware on the computer) to the file destination on the remote host (ras - name of the firmware on the ZyWALL).

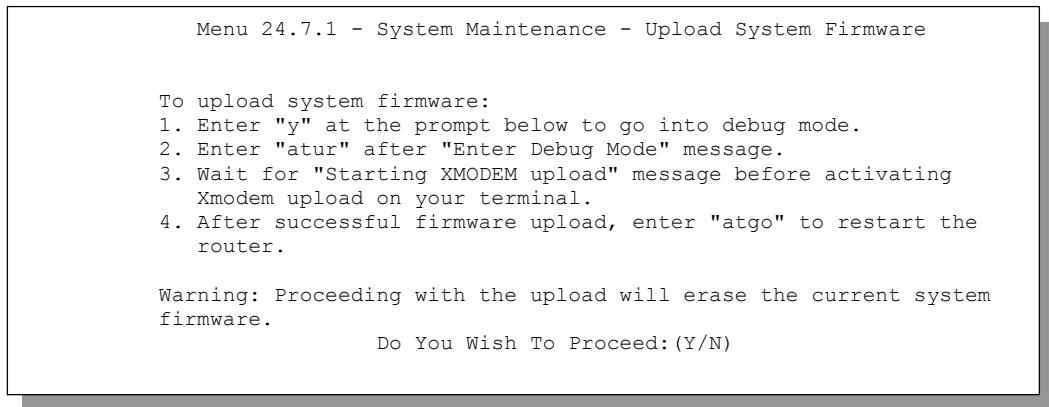
Commands that you may see in GUI-based TFTP clients are listed earlier in this chapter.

## 22.4.7 Uploading Via Console Port

FTP or TFTP are the preferred methods for uploading firmware to your ZyWALL. However, in the event of your network being down, uploading files is only possible with a direct connection to your ZyWALL via the console port. Uploading files via the console port under normal conditions is not recommended since FTP or TFTP is faster. Any serial communications program should work fine; however, you must use the Xmodem protocol to perform the download/upload.

## 22.4.8 Uploading Firmware File Via Console Port

- Step 1.** Select 1 from **Menu 24.7 – System Maintenance – Upload Firmware** to display **Menu 24.7.1 - System Maintenance - Upload System Firmware**, then follow the instructions as shown in the following screen.

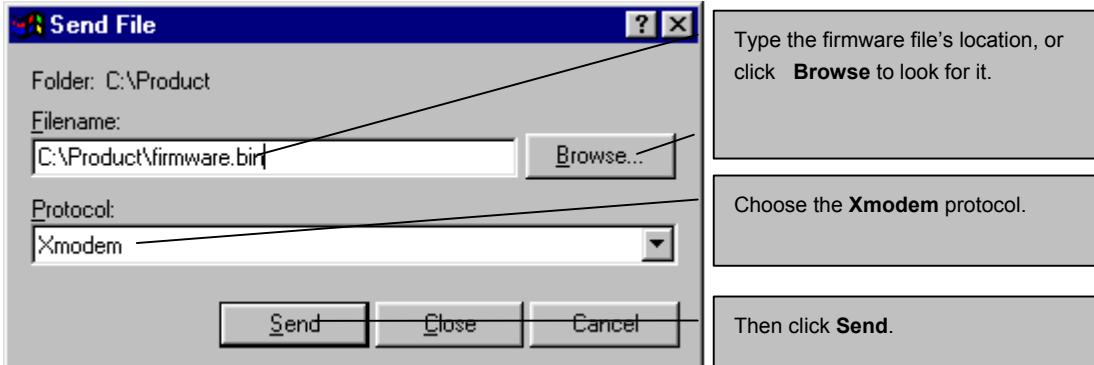


**Figure 22-16 Menu 24.7.1 as seen using the Console Port**

- Step 2.** After the "Starting Xmodem upload" message appears, activate the Xmodem protocol on your computer. Follow the procedure as shown previously for the HyperTerminal program. The procedure for other serial communications programs should be similar.

## 22.4.9 Example Xmodem Firmware Upload Using HyperTerminal

Click **Transfer**, then **Send File** to display the following screen.

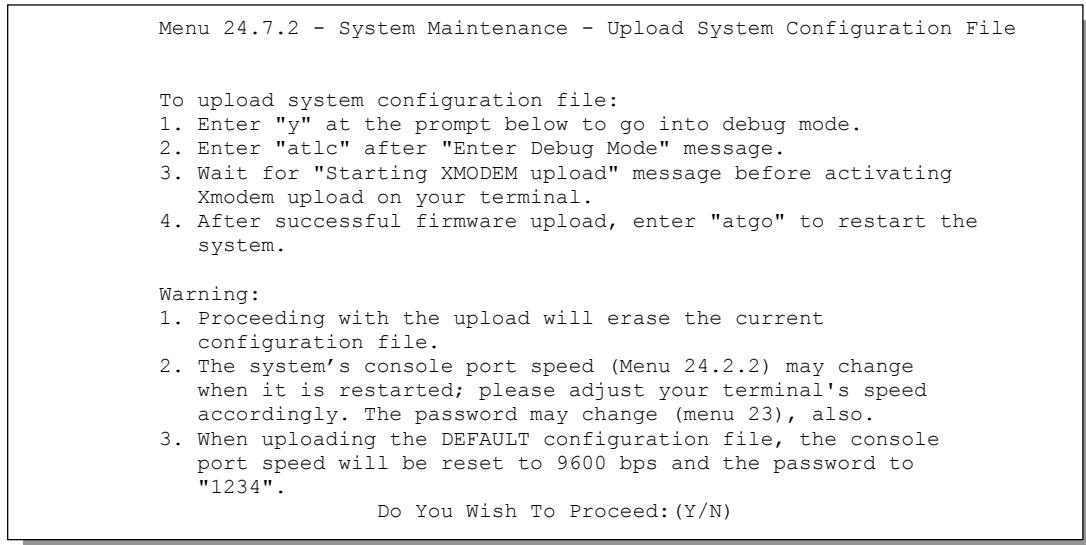


**Figure 22-17 Example Xmodem Upload**

After the firmware upload process has completed, the ZyWALL will automatically restart.

## 22.4.10 Uploading Configuration File Via Console Port

- Step 1.** Select 2 from **Menu 24.7 – System Maintenance – Upload Firmware** to display **Menu 24.7.2 - System Maintenance - Upload System Configuration File**. Follow the instructions as shown in the next screen.

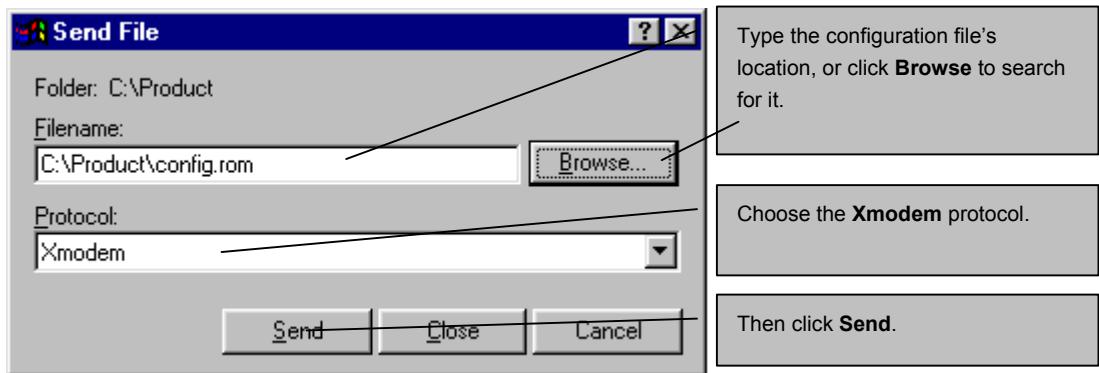


**Figure 22-18 Menu 24.7.2 as seen using the Console Port**

- Step 2.** After the "Starting Xmodem upload" message appears, activate the Xmodem protocol on your computer. Follow the procedure as shown previously for the HyperTerminal program. The procedure for other serial communications programs should be similar.
- Step 3.** Enter “atgo” to restart the ZyWALL.

### 22.4.11 Example Xmodem Configuration Upload Using HyperTerminal

Click **Transfer**, then **Send File** to display the following screen.



**Figure 22-19 Example Xmodem Upload**

After the configuration upload process has completed, restart the ZyWALL by entering “atgo”.



# Chapter 23

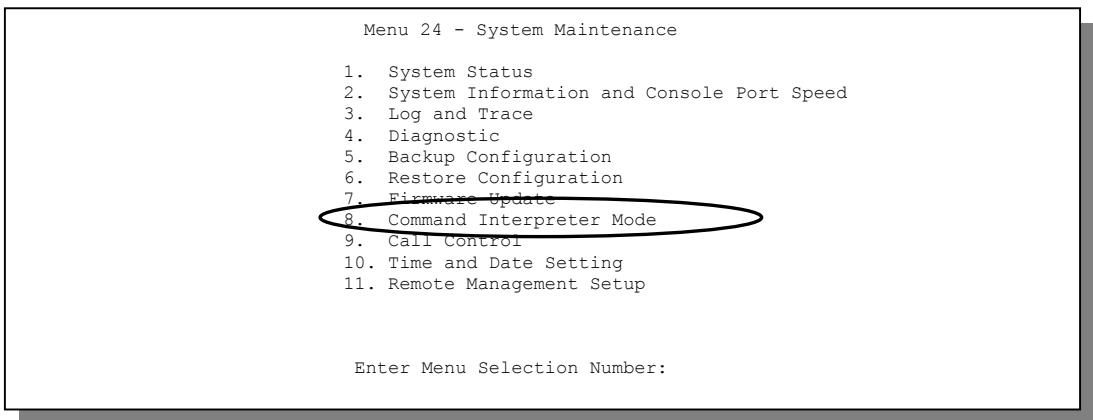
## System Maintenance & Information

*This chapter leads you through SMT menus 24.8 to 24.10.*

### 23.1 Command Interpreter Mode

The Command Interpreter (CI) is a part of the main router firmware. The CI provides much of the same functionality as the SMT, while adding some low-level setup and diagnostic functions. Enter the CI from the SMT by selecting menu 24.8. Access can be by Telnet or by a serial connection to the console port, although some commands are only available with a serial connection. See the included disk or zyxel.com for more detailed information on CI commands. Enter 8 from **Menu 24 - System Maintenance**. Type **exit** to return to the SMT main menu when finished.

**Use of undocumented commands or misconfiguration can damage the unit and possibly render it unusable.**



**Figure 23-1 Command Mode in Menu 24**

```
Copyright (c) 1994 - 2001 ZyXEL Communications Corp.  
ras> ?  
Valid commands are:  
  sys           exit          device        ether  
  poe          pptp          ip            ipsec  
  ppp          hdap  
ras>
```

**Figure 23-2 Valid Commands**

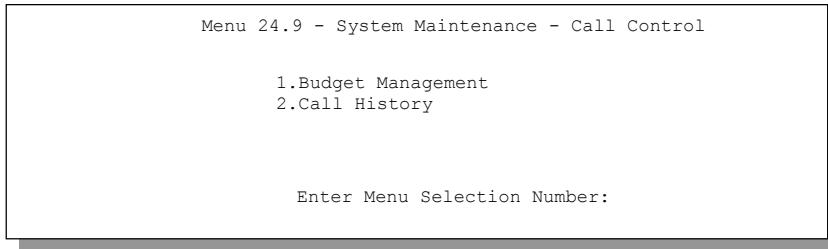
## 23.2 Call Control Support

The ZyWALL provides two call control functions: budget management and call history. Please note that this menu is only applicable when **Encapsulation** is set to **PPPoE** or **PPTP** in menu 4 or menu 11.1.

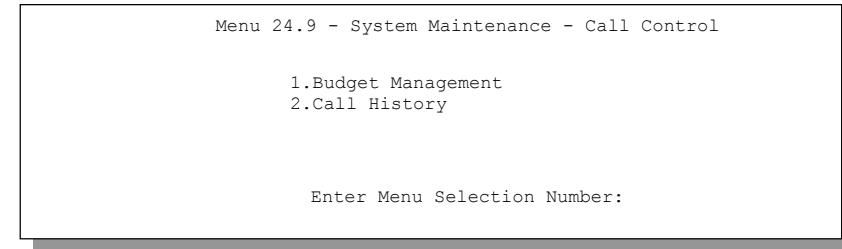
The budget management function allows you to set a limit on the total outgoing call time of the ZyWALL within certain times. When the total outgoing call time exceeds the limit, the current call will be dropped and any future outgoing calls will be blocked.

Call history chronicles preceding incoming and outgoing calls.

To access the call control menu, select option 9 in menu 24 to go to **Menu 24.9 - System Maintenance - Call Control**, as shown in the next table.

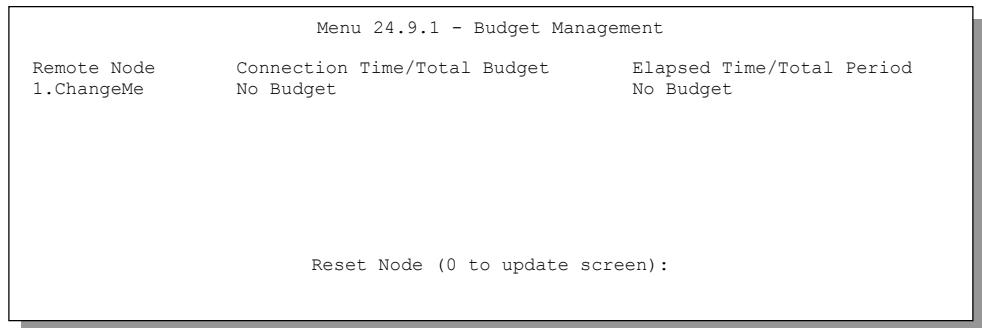


**Figure 23-2 Valid Commands**



### 23.2.1 Budget Management

Menu 24.9.1 shows the budget management statistics for outgoing calls. Enter 1 from **Menu 24.9 - System Maintenance - Call Control** to bring up the following menu.



**Figure 23-4 Budget Management**

The total budget is the time limit on the accumulated time for outgoing calls to a remote node. When this limit is reached, the call will be dropped and further outgoing calls to that remote node will be blocked.

After each period, the total budget is reset. The default for the total budget is 0 minutes and the period is 0 hours, meaning no budget control. You can reset the accumulated connection time in this menu by entering the index of a remote node. Enter 0 to update the screen. The budget and the reset period can be configured in menu 11.1 for the remote node.

**Table 23-1 Budget Management**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Remote Node	Enter the index number of the remote node you want to reset (just one in this case)	1
Connection Time/Total Budget	This is the total connection time that has gone by (within the allocated budget that you set in menu 11.1).	5/10 means that 5 minutes out of a total allocation of 10 minutes have lapsed.
Elapsed Time/Total Period	The period is the time cycle in hours that the allocation budget is reset (see menu 11.1.) The elapsed time is the time used up within this period.	0.5/1 means that 30 minutes out of the 1-hour time period has lapsed.
Enter "0" to update the screen or press [ESC] to return to the previous screen.		

## 23.2.2 Call History

This is the second option in **Menu 24.9 - System Maintenance - Call Control**. It displays information about past incoming and outgoing calls. Enter 2 from **Menu 24.9 - System Maintenance - Call Control** to bring up the following menu.

Menu 24.9.2 - Call History						
Phone Number	Dir	Rate	#call	Max	Min	Total
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						

Enter Entry to Delete(0 to exit):

**Figure 23-5 Call History**

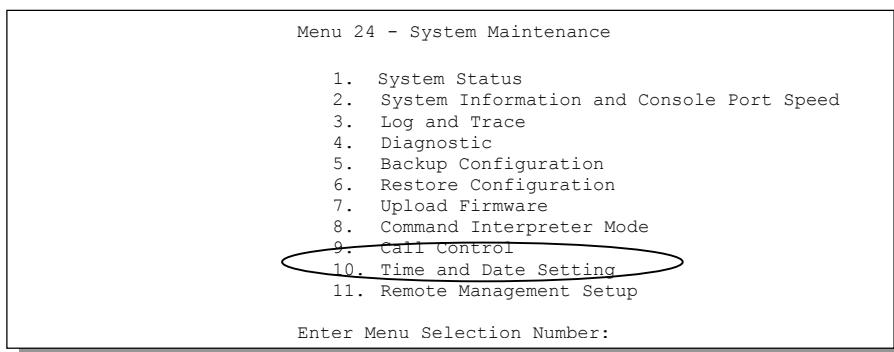
**Table 23-2 Call History Fields**

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Phone Number	The PPPoE service names are shown here.
Dir	This shows whether the call was incoming or outgoing.
Rate	This is the transfer rate of the call.
#call	This is the number of calls made to or received from that telephone number.
Max	This is the length of time of the longest telephone call.
Min	This is the length of time of the shortest telephone call.
Total	This is the total length of time of all the telephone calls to/from that telephone number.
You may enter an entry number to delete it or "0" to exit.	

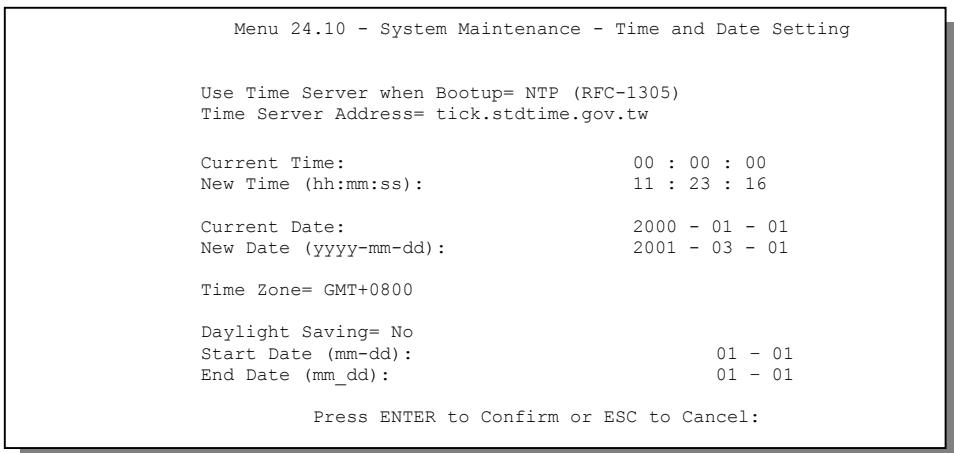
### 23.3 Time and Date Setting

The ZyWALL has a Real Time Chip (RTC) that keeps track of the time and date. There is also a software mechanism to set the time manually or get the current time and date from an external server when you turn on your ZyWALL. Menu 24.10 allows you to update the time and date settings of your ZyWALL. The real time is then displayed in the ZyWALL error logs and firewall logs.

Select menu 24 in the main menu to open **Menu 24 - System Maintenance**, as shown next.

**Figure 23-6 Menu 24 — System Maintenance**

Enter 10 to go to **Menu 24.10 - System Maintenance - Time and Date Setting** to update the time and date settings of your ZyWALL as shown in the following screen.



**Figure 23-7 Menu 24.10 System Maintenance — Time and Date Setting**

**Table 23-3 Time and Date Setting Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Use Time Server when Bootup	Enter the time service protocol that your time server sends when you turn on the ZyWALL. Not all time servers support all protocols, so you may have to check with your ISP/network administrator or use trial and error to find a protocol that works. The main differences between them are the format.  <b>Daytime (RFC 867)</b> format is day/month/year/time zone of the server.  <b>Time (RFC-868)</b> format displays a 4-byte integer giving the total number of seconds since 1970/1/1 at 0:0:0.  <b>NTP (RFC-1305)</b> the default, is similar to <b>Time (RFC-868)</b> .  <b>None</b> enter the time manually.
Time Server Address	Enter the IP address or domain name of your time server. Check with your ISP/network administrator if you are unsure of this information. The default is tick.stdtime.gov.tw
Current Time	This field displays an updated time only when you reenter this menu.
New Time	Enter the new time in hour, minute and second format.
Current Date	This field displays an updated date only when you reenter this menu.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
New Date	Enter the new date in year, month and day format.
Time Zone	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
Daylight Saving	Daylight Saving Time is a period from late spring to early fall when many countries set their clocks ahead of normal local time by one hour to give more daylight time in the evenings. If you use daylight savings time, then choose <b>Yes</b> .
Start Date	Enter the month and day that your daylight-savings time starts on if you selected <b>Yes</b> in the <b>Daylight Saving</b> field.
End Date	Enter the month and day that your daylight-savings time ends on if you selected <b>Yes</b> in the <b>Daylight Saving</b> field.
Once you have filled in this menu, press [ENTER] at the message "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] to cancel.	

### 23.3.1 Resetting the Time

The ZyWALL resets the time in three instances:

- i. On leaving menu 24.10 after making changes.
- ii. When the ZyWALL starts up, if there is a time server configured in menu 24.10.
- iii. 24-hour intervals after starting.



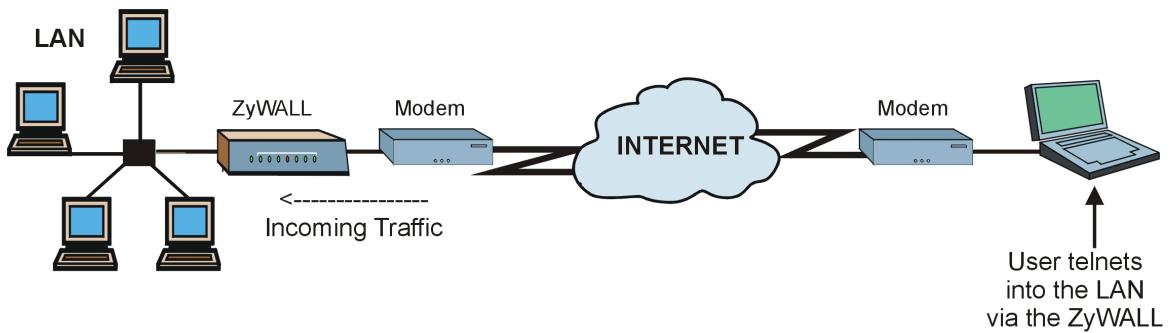
# Chapter 24

## Remote Management

*This chapter covers remote management found in SMT menu 24.11.*

### 24.1 Telnet

The only way to configure the ZyWALL for remote management is through an SMT session using the console port. Once your ZyWALL is configured, you can use telnet to configure it remotely as shown next.



**Figure 24-1 Telnet Configuration on a TCP/IP Network**

### 24.2 FTP

You can upload and download the ZyWALL's firmware and configuration files using FTP, please see *Chapter 22* for details. To use this feature, your computer must have an FTP client.

## 24.3 Web

You can use the ZyWALL's embedded web configurator for configuration and file management. See the *Using the ZyWALL Web Configurator* chapter for an introduction to the web configurator.

## 24.4 SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. Your ZyWALL supports SNMP agent functionality, which allows a manager station to manage and monitor the ZyWALL through the network. Refer to the *SNMP* chapter for more information.

## 24.5 DNS

Use DNS (Domain Name System) to map a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa, for example, the IP address of www.zyxel.com is 204.217.0.2. Refer to the *Internet Access* chapter for more information.

## 24.6 Remote Management

Remote management control is for managing Telnet, Web and FTP services. You can customize the service port, access interface and the secured client IP address to enhance security and flexibility.

You may manage your ZyWALL from a remote location via:

- Internet (WAN only)
- ALL (LAN and WAN)
- LAN only,
- Neither (Disable).

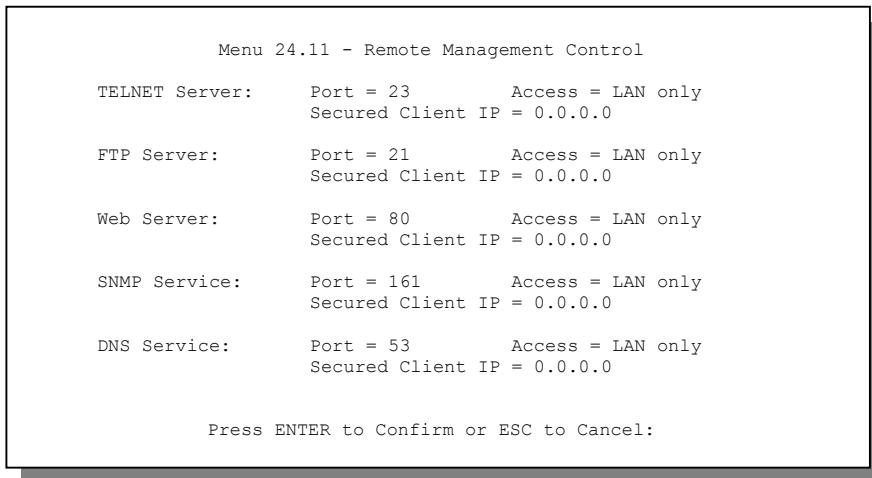
---

**Choosing WAN only or ALL (LAN & WAN) automatically creates a hole in the firewall for the server type specified.**

---

To disable remote management of a service, select **Disable** in the corresponding **Server Access** field.

Enter 11 from menu 24 to bring up **Menu 24.11 – Remote Management Control**.

**Figure 24-2 Menu 24.11 – Remote Management Control****Table 24-1 Menu 24.11 – Remote Management Control**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Telnet Server FTP Server Web Server SNMP Service DNS Service	These read-only labels denote the kind of server that you may remotely manage.	
Server Port	Change the service port number for corresponding services in this field.	23
Server Access	Select the access interface (if any) by pressing [SPACE BAR], then [ENTER] to choose from: <b>LAN only</b> , <b>WAN only</b> , <b>ALL</b> or <b>Disable</b> .	<b>LAN Only</b> (default)
Secured Client IP	The default value for <b>Secured Client IP</b> is 0.0.0.0, which means you don't care which host is trying to use a service (Telnet, FTP or Web).  If you enter an IP address in this field, the ZyWALL will check if the client IP address matches the value here when a (Telnet, FTP or Web) session is up. If it does not match, the ZyWALL will disconnect the session immediately. If the <b>Server Access</b> field is set to <b>Disable</b> , then this field is <b>N/A</b> .	0.0.0.0
Once you have filled in this menu, press [ENTER] at the message "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] to cancel.		

## 24.6.1 Remote Management Limitations

Remote management over LAN or WAN will not work when:

1. A filter in menu 3.1 (LAN) or in menu 11.5 (WAN) is applied to block a Telnet, FTP or Web service.
2. You have disabled that service in menu 24.11.
3. The IP address in the **Secured Client IP** field (menu 24.11) does not match the client IP address. If it does not match, the ZyWALL will disconnect the session immediately.
4. There is an SMT console session running.
5. There is already another remote management session of the same type (web, FTP or Telnet) running. You may only have one remote management session of the same type running at one time.
6. There is a web remote management session running with a Telnet session. A Telnet session will be disconnected if you begin a web session; it will not begin if there already is a web session.

## 24.7 Remote Management and NAT

When NAT is enabled:

- Use the ZyWALL's WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN.
- Use the ZyWALL's LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN.

## 24.8 System Timeout

There is a system timeout of five minutes (three hundred seconds) for either the console port or telnet/web/FTP connections. Your ZyWALL will automatically log you out if you do nothing in this timeout period, except when it is continuously updating the status in menu 24.1 or when `sys stdio` has been changed on the command line.

---

## Part V:

---

### IP Policy Routing, Call Scheduling and VPN/IPSec

---

Part V provides information about IP Policy Routing, Call Scheduling and VPN/IPSec.



# Chapter 25

# IP Policy Routing

*This chapter covers setting and applying policies used for IP routing.*

## 25.1 Introduction

Traditionally, routing is based on the destination address only and the ZyWALL takes the shortest path to forward a packet. IP Policy Routing (IPPR) provides a mechanism to override the default routing behavior and alter the packet forwarding based on the policy defined by the network administrator. Policy-based routing is applied to incoming packets on a per interface basis, prior to the normal routing.

## 25.2 Benefits

- Source-Based Routing – Network administrators can use policy-based routing to direct traffic from different users through different connections.
- Quality of Service (QoS) – Organizations can differentiate traffic by setting the precedence or ToS (Type of Service) values in the IP header at the periphery of the network to enable the backbone to prioritize traffic.
- Cost Savings – IPPR allows organizations to distribute interactive traffic on high-bandwidth, high-cost paths while using low-cost paths for batch traffic.
- Load Sharing – Network administrators can use IPPR to distribute traffic among multiple paths.

## 25.3 Routing Policy

Individual routing policies are used as part of the overall IPPR process. A policy defines the matching criteria and the action to take when a packet meets the criteria. The action is taken only when all the criteria are met. The criteria include the source address and port, IP protocol (ICMP, UDP, TCP, etc.), destination address and port, ToS and precedence (fields in the IP header) and length. The inclusion of length criterion

is to differentiate between interactive and bulk traffic. Interactive applications, e.g., telnet, tend to have short packets, while bulk traffic, e.g., file transfer, tends to have large packets.

The actions that can be taken include:

- routing the packet to a different gateway (and hence the outgoing interface).
- setting the TOS and precedence fields in the IP header.

IPPR follows the existing packet filtering facility of RAS in style and in implementation. The policies are divided into sets, where related policies are grouped together. A user defines the policies before applying them to an interface or a remote node, in the same fashion as the filters. There are 12 policy sets with six policies in each set.

## 25.4 IP Routing Policy Setup

Menu 25 shows all the policies defined.

Menu 25 - IP Routing Policy Setup			
Policy Set #	Name	Policy Set #	Name
1	test	7	
2	_____	8	_____
3	_____	9	_____
4	_____	10	_____
5	_____	11	_____
6	_____	12	_____

Enter Policy Set Number to Configure= 0  
Edit Name= N/A  
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

**Figure 25-2 IP Routing Policy Setup**

To setup a routing policy, perform the following procedures:

- Step 1.** Type 25 in the main menu to open **Menu 25 – IP Routing Policy Setup**.
- Step 2.** Type the index of the policy set you want to configure to open **Menu 25.1 – IP Routing Policy Setup**.

Menu 25.1 shows the summary of a policy set, including the criteria and the action of a single policy, and whether a policy is active or not. Each policy contains two lines. The former part is the criteria of the incoming packet and the latter is the action. Between these two parts, separator “|” means the action is taken on criteria matched and separator “=” means the action is taken on criteria not matched.

Menu 25.1 - IP Routing Policy Setup	
#	A Criteria/Action
1	Y SA=1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1, DA=2.2.2.2-2.2.2.5 SP=20-25, DP=20-25, P=6, T=NM, PR=0   GW=192.168.1.1, T=MT, PR=0
2	N _____
3	N _____
4	N _____
5	N _____
6	N _____
Enter Policy Rule Number (1-6) to Configure:	

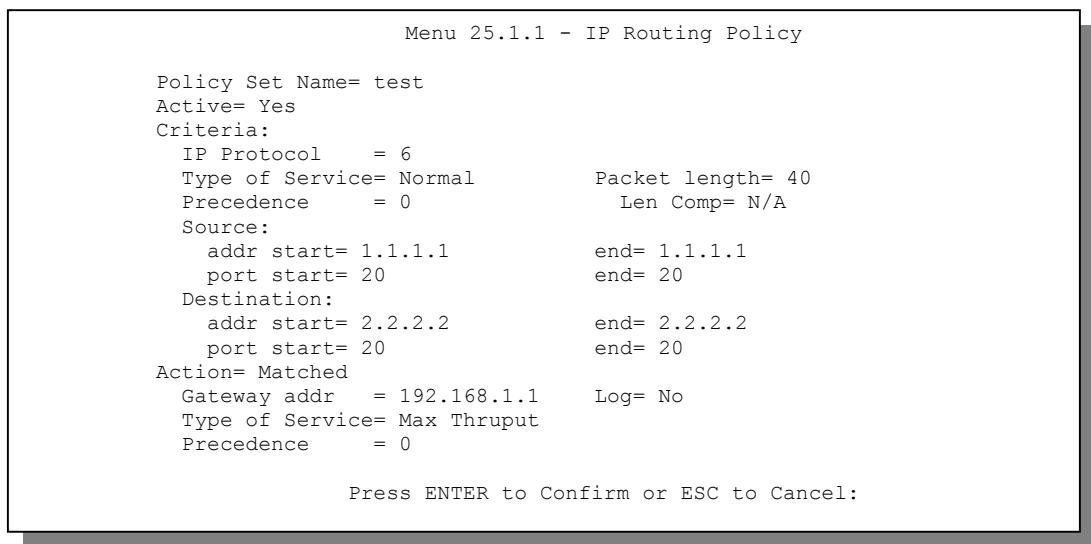
**Figure 25-4 Menu 25.1 — Sample IP Routing Policy Setup**

**Table 25-1 IP Routing Policy Setup**

<b>ABBREVIATION</b>		<b>MEANING</b>
<b>Criterion</b>	SA	Source IP Address
	SP	Source Port
	DA	Destination IP Address
	DP	Destination Port
	P	IP layer 4 protocol number (TCP=6, UDP=17...)
	T	Type of service of incoming packet
	PR	Precedence of incoming packet
<b>Action</b>	GW	Gateway IP address
	T	Outgoing Type of service

<b>ABBREVIATION</b>		<b>MEANING</b>
	P	Outgoing Precedence
<b>Service</b>	NM	Normal
	MD	Minimum Delay
	MT	Maximum Throughput
	MR	Maximum Reliability
	MC	Minimum Cost

Type a number from 1 to 6 to display **Menu 25.1.1 – IP Routing Policy** (see the next figure). This menu allows you to configure a policy rule.



**Figure 25-5 IP Routing Policy**

**Table 25-2 IP Routing Policy**

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Policy Set Name	This is the policy set name assigned in <b>Menu 25 – IP Routing Policy Setup</b> .
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> to activate the policy.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Criteria	
IP Protocol	Enter a number that represents an IP layer 4 protocol, for example, UDP=17, TCP=6 ICMP=1 and Don't care=0.
Type of Service	Prioritize incoming network traffic by choosing from <b>Don't Care</b> , <b>Normal</b> , <b>Min Delay</b> , <b>Max Thruput</b> or <b>Max Reliable</b> .
Precedence	Precedence value of the incoming packet. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select a value from <b>0</b> to <b>7</b> or <b>Don't Care</b> .
Packet Length	Type the length of incoming packets (in bytes). The operators in the <b>Len Comp</b> (next field) apply to packets of this length.
Len Comp	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to choose from <b>Equal</b> , <b>Not Equal</b> , <b>Less</b> , <b>Greater</b> , <b>Less or Equal</b> or <b>Greater or Equal</b> .
Source addr start / end	Source IP address range from start to end.
port start / end	Source port number range from start to end; applicable only for TCP/UDP.
Destination addr start / end	Destination IP address range from start to end.
port start / end	Destination port number range from start to end; applicable only for TCP/UDP.
Action	Specifies whether action should be taken on criteria <b>Matched</b> or <b>Not Matched</b> .
Gateway addr	Defines the outgoing gateway address. The gateway must be on the same subnet as the ZYWALL if it is on the LAN, otherwise, the gateway must be the IP address of a remote node. The default gateway is specified as 0.0.0.0.
Type of Service	Set the new TOS value of the outgoing packet. Prioritize incoming network traffic by choosing <b>No Change</b> , <b>Normal</b> , <b>Min Delay</b> , <b>Max Thruput</b> , <b>Max Reliable</b> or <b>Min Cost</b> .
Precedence	Set the new outgoing packet precedence value. Values are 0 to 7 or <b>No Change</b> .
Log	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select <b>Yes</b> to make an entry in the system log when a policy is executed.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press [ENTER] to confirm or [ESC] to cancel" to save your configuration or press [ESC] to cancel and go back to the previous screen.	

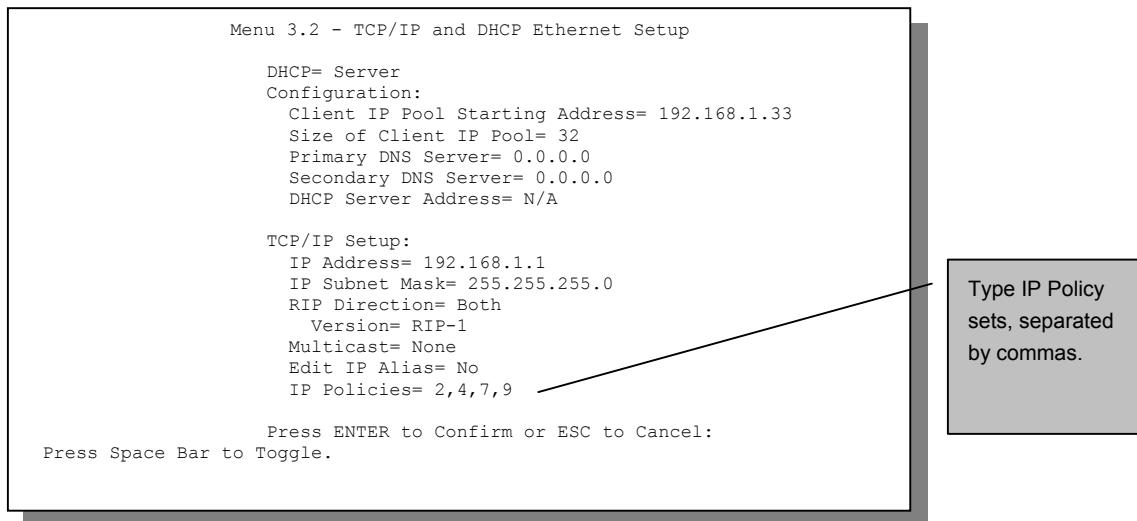
## 25.5 Applying an IP Policy

This section shows you where to apply the IP policies after you design them.

### 25.5.1 Ethernet IP Policies

From **Menu 3 – Ethernet Setup**, type 2 to go to **Menu 3.2 – TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup**.

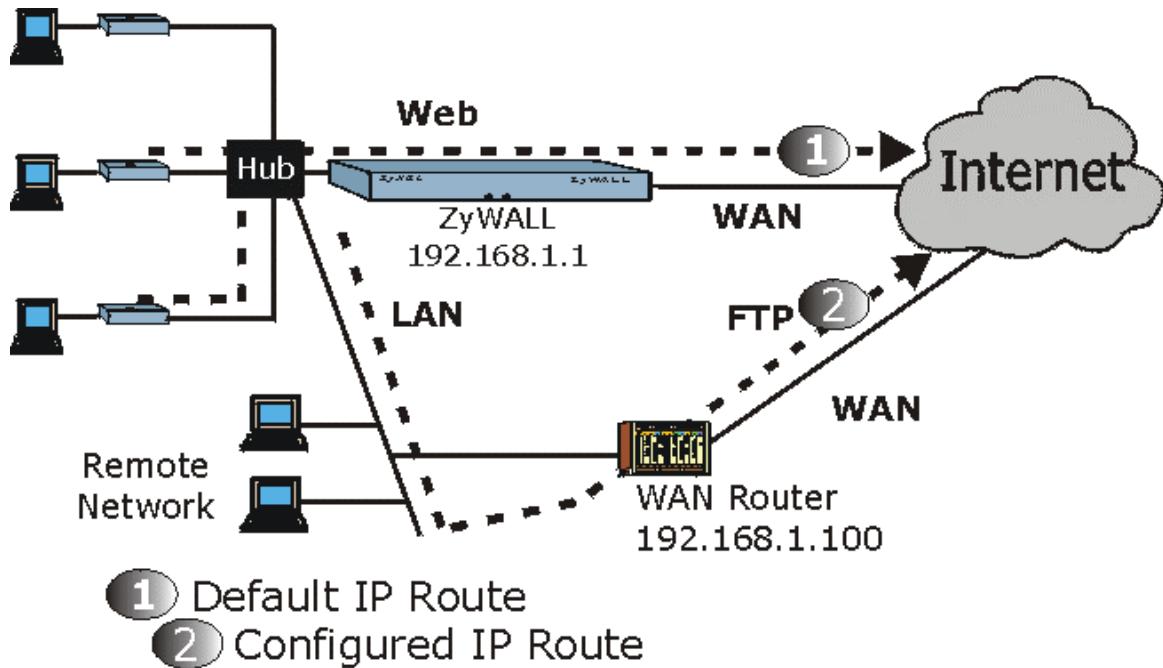
You can choose up to four IP policy sets (from 12) by typing their numbers separated by commas, for example, 2, 4, 7, 9.



**Figure 25-6 Menu 3.2 — TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup**

## 25.6 IP Policy Routing Example

If a network has both Internet and remote node connections, you can route Web packets to the Internet using one policy and route FTP packets to a remote network using another policy. See the next figure.



**Figure 25-7 Example of IP Policy Routing**

To force Web packets coming from clients with IP addresses of 192.168.1.33 to 192.168.1.64 to be routed to the Internet via the WAN port of the ZyWALL, follow the steps as shown next.

**Step 1.** Create a routing policy set in menu 25.

**Step 2.** Create a rule for this set in **Menu 25.1.1 - IP Routing Policy** as shown next.

```
Menu 25.1.1 - IP Routing Policy

Policy Set Name= set1
Active= Yes
Criteria:
    IP Protocol      = 6
    Type of Service= Don't Care   Packet length= 10
    Precedence       = Don't Care Len Comp= N/A
Source:
    addr start= 192.168.1.2      end= 192.168.1.64
    port start= 0                end= N/A
Destination:
    addr start= 0.0.0.0          end= N/A
    port start= 80               end= 80
Action= Matched
    Gateway addr     = 192.168.1.1 Log= No
    Type of Service= No Change
    Precedence       = No Change

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
Press Space Bar to Toggle.
```

**Figure 25-8 IP Routing Policy Example**

- Step 3.** Check **Menu 25.1 - IP Routing Policy Setup** to see if the rule is added correctly.  
**Step 4.** Create another policy set in menu 25.

- Step 5.** Create a rule in menu 25.1.1 for this set to route packets from any host (IP=0.0.0.0 means any host) with protocol TCP and port FTP access through another gateway (192.168.1.100).

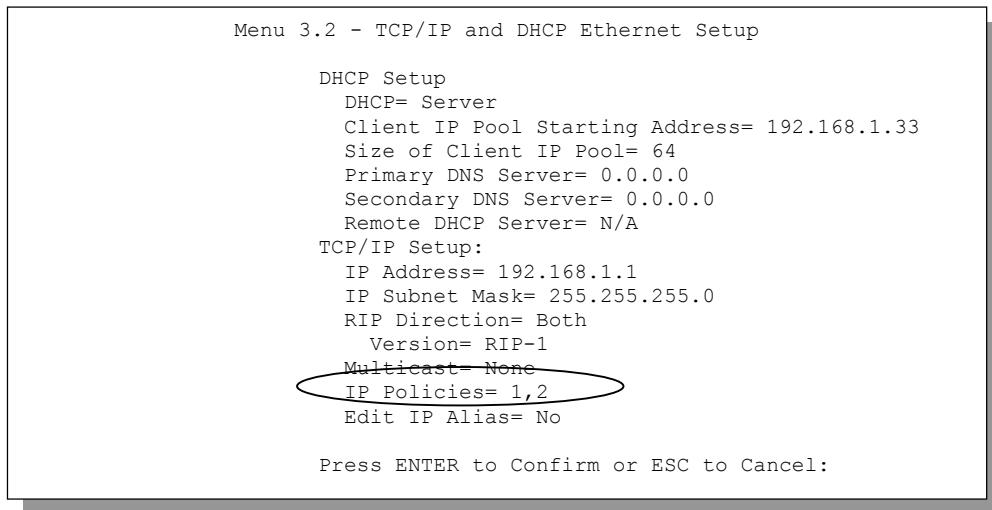
```
Menu 25.1.1 - IP Routing Policy

Policy Set Name= set2
Active= Yes
Criteria:
    IP Protocol      = 6
    Type of Service= Don't Care          Packet length= 10
    Precedence       = Don't Care          Len Comp= N/A
Source:
    addr start= 0.0.0.0                  end= N/A
    port start= 0                        end= N/A
Destination:
    addr start= 0.0.0.0                  end= N/A
    port start= 20                       end= 21
Action= Matched
    Gateway addr =192.168.1.100        Log= No
    Type of Service= No Change
    Precedence       = No Change

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
Press Space Bar to Toggle.
```

**Figure 25-9 IP Routing Policy**

- Step 6.** Check **Menu 25.1 - IP Routing Policy Setup** to see if the rule is added correctly.  
**Step 7.** Apply both policy sets in menu 3.2 as shown next.



**Figure 25-10 Applying IP Policies**

# Chapter 26

## Call Scheduling

*Call scheduling allows you to dictate when a remote node should be called and for how long.*

### 26.1 Introduction

The call scheduling feature allows the ZyWALL to manage a remote node and dictate when a remote node should be called and for how long. This feature is similar to the scheduler in a videocassette recorder (you can specify a time period for the VCR to record). You can apply up to 4 schedule sets in **Menu 11.1 - Remote Node Profile**. From the main menu, enter 26 to access **Menu 26 - Schedule Setup** as shown next.

Menu 26 - Schedule Setup			
Schedule Set #	Name	Schedule Set #	Name
1	_____	7	_____
2	_____	8	_____
3	_____	9	_____
4	_____	10	_____
5	_____	11	_____
6	_____	12	_____

Enter Schedule Set Number to Configure=

Edit Name=

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

**Figure 26-1 Menu 26 - Schedule Setup**

Lower numbered sets take precedence over higher numbered sets thereby avoiding scheduling conflicts. For example, if sets 1, 2, 3 and 4 are applied in the remote node, then set 1 will take precedence over set 2, 3 and 4 as the ZyWALL, by default, applies the lowest numbered set first. Set 2 will take precedence over set 3 and 4, and so on.

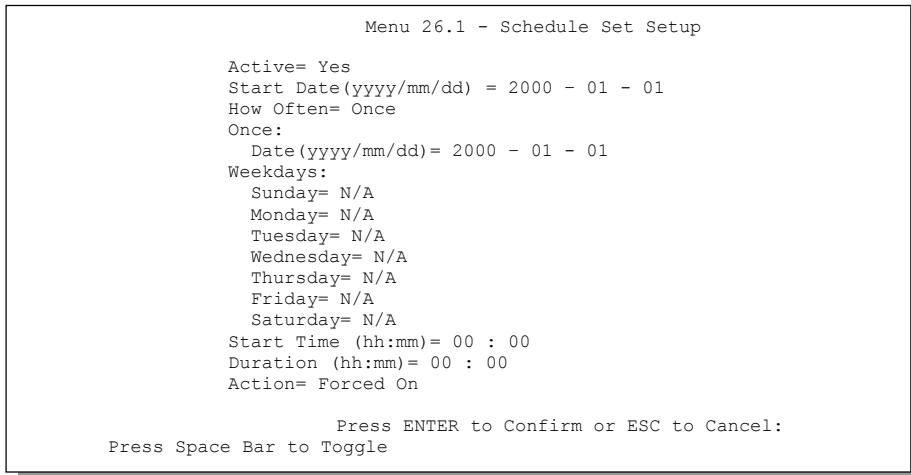
You can design up to 12 schedule sets but you can only apply up to four schedule sets for a remote node.

---

**To delete a schedule set, enter the set number and press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] or [DEL] in the Edit Name field.**

---

To set up a schedule set, select the schedule set you want to setup from menu 26 (1-12) and press [ENTER] to see **Menu 26.1 - Schedule Set Setup** as shown next.



**Figure 26-2 Schedule Set Setup**

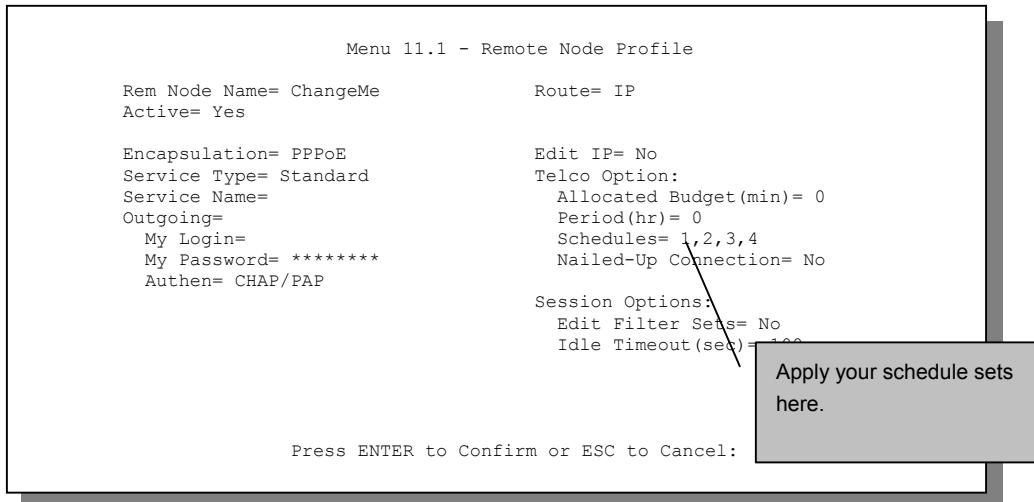
If a connection has been already established, your ZyWALL will not drop it. Once the connection is dropped manually or it times out, then that remote node can't be triggered up until the end of the **Duration**.

**Table 26-1 Schedule Set Setup Fields**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes or No. Choose Yes and press [ENTER] to activate the schedule set.	Yes No
Start Date	Enter the start date when you wish the set to take effect in year -month-date format. Valid dates are from the present to 2036-February-5.	
How Often	Should this schedule set recur weekly or be used just once only? Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Once or Weekly. Both these options are mutually exclusive. If Once is selected, then all weekday settings are N/A. When Once is selected, the schedule rule deletes automatically after the scheduled time elapses.	Once Weekly

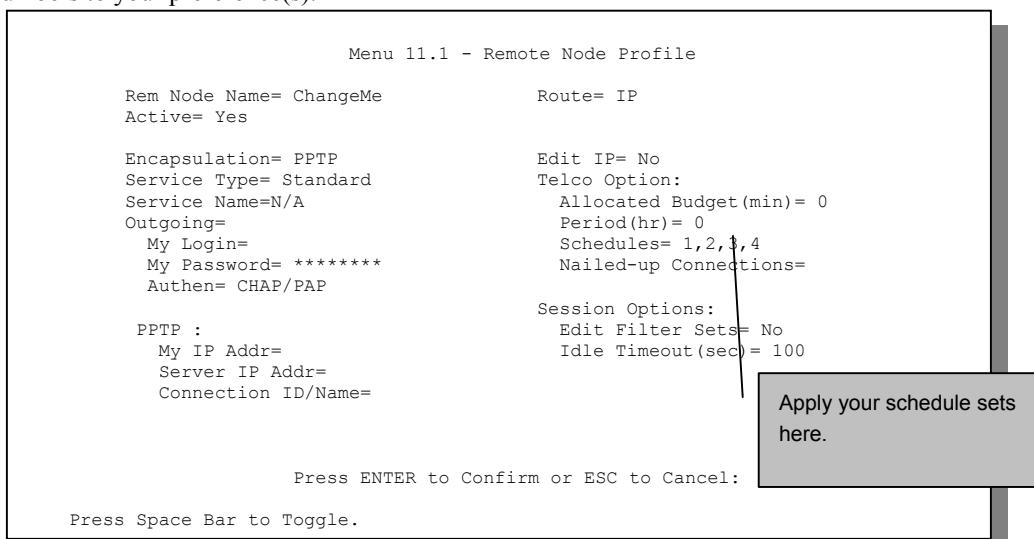
FIELD	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
Once: Date	If you selected <b>Once</b> in the <b>How Often</b> field above, then enter the date the set should activate here in year-month-date format.	
Weekday : Day	If you selected <b>Weekly</b> in the <b>How Often</b> field above, then select the day(s) when the set should activate (and recur) by going to that day(s) and pressing [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> , then press [ENTER].	<b>Yes</b> <b>No</b> <b>N/A</b>
Start Time	Enter the start time when you wish the schedule set to take effect in hour-minute format.	
Duration	Enter the maximum length of time this connection is allowed in hour-minute format.	
Action	<p><b>Forced On</b> means that the connection is maintained whether or not there is a demand call on the line and will persist for the time period specified in the <b>Duration</b> field.</p> <p><b>Forced Down</b> means that the connection is blocked whether or not there is a demand call on the line.</p> <p><b>Enable Dial-On-Demand</b> means that this schedule permits a demand call on the line.</p> <p><b>Disable Dial-On-Demand</b> means that this schedule prevents a demand call on the line.</p>	<b>Forced On</b> <b>Forced Down</b> <b>Enable Dial-On-Demand</b> <b>Disable Dial-On-Demand</b>
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

Once your schedule sets are configured, you must then apply them to the desired remote node(s). Enter 11 from the Main Menu and then enter the target remote node index. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select **PPPoE** in the **Encapsulation** field to make the schedule sets field available as shown next.



**Figure 26-3 Applying Schedule Set(s) to a Remote Node (PPPoE)**

You can apply up to four schedule sets, separated by commas, for one remote node. Change the schedule set numbers to your preference(s).



**Figure 26-4 Applying Schedule Set(s) to a Remote Node (PPTP)**

# Chapter 27

## Introduction to IPSec

*This chapter introduces the basics of IPSec VPNs.*

### 27.1 Introduction

#### 27.1.1 VPN

A VPN (Virtual Private Network) provides secure communications between sites without the expense of leased site-to-site lines. A secure VPN is a combination of tunneling, encryption, authentication, access control and auditing technologies/services used to transport traffic over the Internet or any insecure network that uses the TCP/IP protocol suite for communication.

#### 27.1.2 IPSec

Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a standards-based VPN that offers flexible solutions for secure data communications across a public network like the Internet. IPSec is built around a number of standardized cryptographic techniques to provide confidentiality, data integrity and authentication at the IP layer.

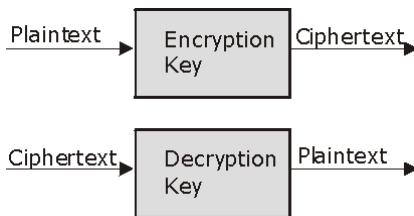
#### 27.1.3 Security Association

A Security Association (SA) is a contract between two parties indicating what security parameters, such as keys and algorithms they will use.

#### 27.1.4 Other Terminology

##### ➤ Encryption

Encryption is a mathematical operation that transforms data from "plaintext" (readable) to "ciphertext" (scrambled text) using a "key". The key and clear text are processed by the encryption operation, which leads to the data scrambling that makes encryption secure. Decryption is the opposite of encryption: it is a mathematical operation that transforms "ciphertext" to plaintext. Decryption also requires a key.



**Figure 27-1 Encryption and Decryption**

➤ **Data Confidentiality**

The IPSec sender can encrypt packets before transmitting them across a network.

➤ **Data Integrity**

The IPSec receiver can validate packets sent by the IPSec sender to ensure that the data has not been altered during transmission.

➤ **Data Origin Authentication**

The IPSec receiver can verify the source of IPSec packets. This service depends on the data integrity service.

## 27.1.5 VPN Applications

The ZyWALL 100 supports 100 Security Associations (SAs).

➤ **Linking Two or More Private Networks Together**

Connect branch offices and business partners over the Internet with significant cost savings and improved performance when compared to leased lines between sites.

➤ **Accessing Network Resources When NAT Is Enabled**

When NAT is enabled, remote users are not able to access hosts on the LAN unless the host is designated a public LAN server for that specific protocol. Since the VPN tunnel terminates inside the LAN, remote users will be able to access all computers that use private IP addresses on the LAN.

➤ **Unsupported IP Applications**

A VPN tunnel may be created to add support for unsupported emerging IP applications.

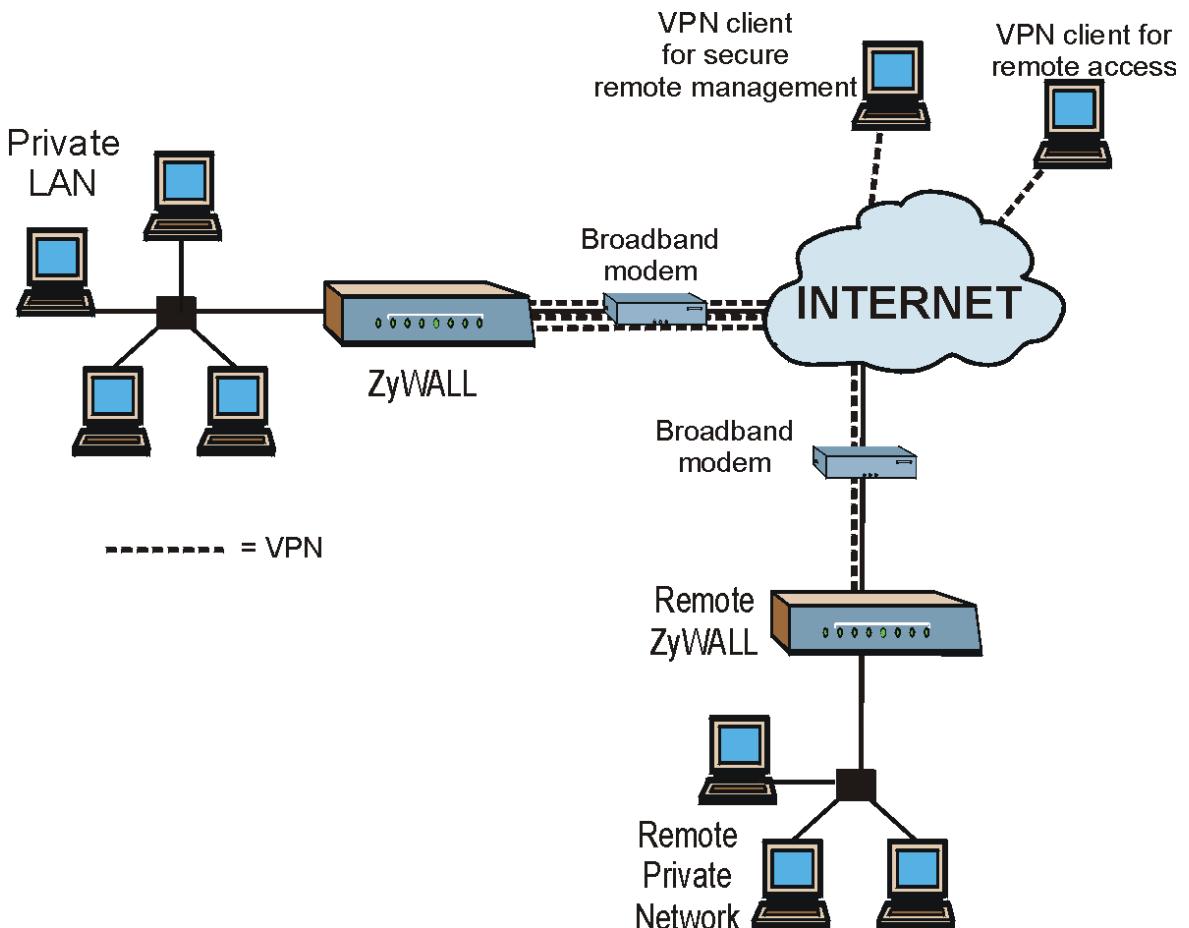


Figure 27-2 VPN Application

## 27.2 IPSec Architecture

The overall IPSec architecture is shown as follows.

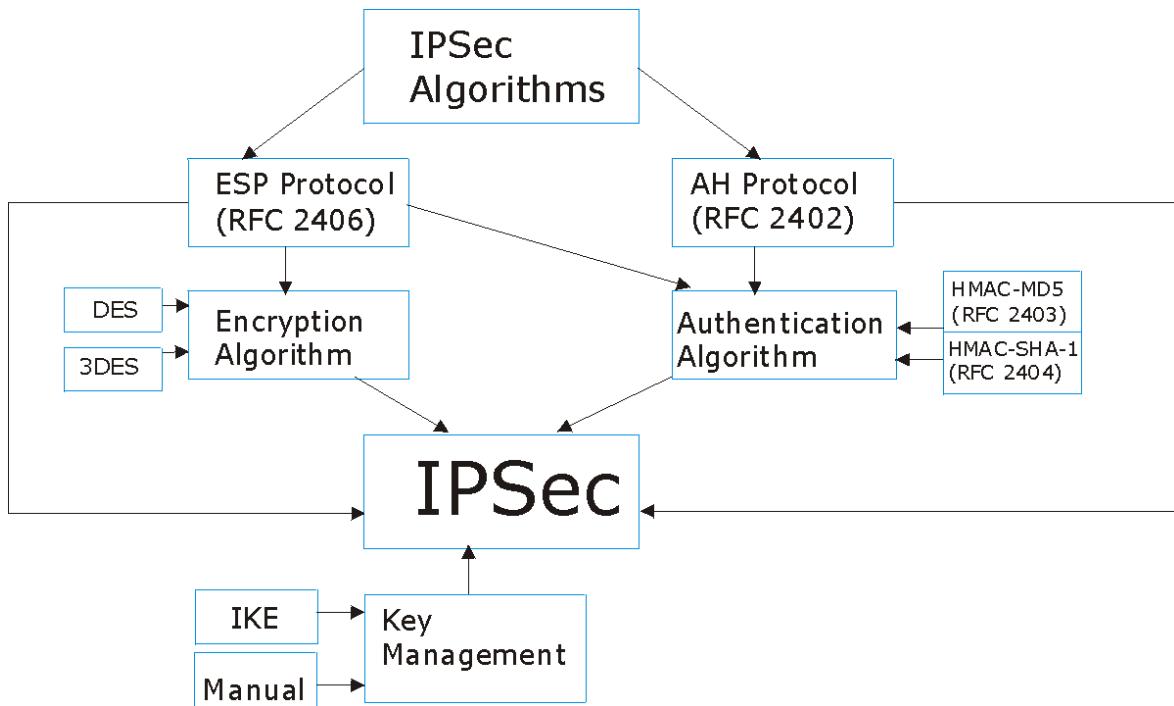


Figure 27-3 IPSec Architecture

## 27.2.1 IPSec Algorithms

The **ESP** (Encapsulating Security Payload) Protocol (RFC 2406) and **AH** (Authentication Header) protocol (RFC 2402) describe the packet formats and the default standards for packet structure (including implementation algorithms).

The Encryption Algorithm describes the use of encryption techniques such as DES (Data Encryption Standard) and Triple DES algorithms.

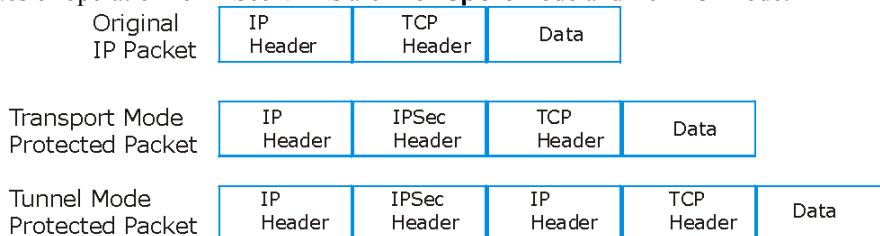
The Authentication Algorithms, HMAC-MD5 (RFC 2403) and HMAC-SHA-1 (RFC 2404), provide an authentication mechanism for the **AH** and **ESP** protocols. Please see *section 28.2* for more information.

## 27.2.2 Key Management

Key Management allows you to determine whether to use IKE (ISAKMP) or manual key configuration in order to set up a VPN. Please see *sections 28.5* and *28.6* for more information.

## 27.3 Encapsulation

The two modes of operation for IPSec VPNs are **Transport** mode and **Tunnel** mode.



**Figure 27-4 Transport and Tunnel Mode IPSec Encapsulation**

### 27.3.1 Transport Mode

**Transport** mode is used to protect upper layer protocols and only affects the data in the IP packet. In **Transport** mode, the IP packet contains the security protocol (**AH** or **ESP**) located after the original IP header and options, but before any upper layer protocols contained in the packet (such as TCP and UDP). With **ESP**, protection is applied only to the upper layer protocols contained in the packet. The IP header information and options are not used in the authentication process. Therefore, the originating IP address cannot be verified for integrity against the data.

With the use of **AH** as the security protocol, protection is extended forward into the IP header to verify the integrity of the entire packet by use of portions of the original IP header in the hashing process.

### 27.3.2 Tunnel Mode

**Tunnel** mode encapsulates the entire IP packet to transmit it securely. A **Tunnel** mode is required for gateway services to provide access to internal systems. **Tunnel** mode is fundamentally an IP tunnel with authentication and encryption. This is the most common mode of operation. **Tunnel** mode is required for gateway to gateway and host to gateway communications. **Tunnel** mode communications have two sets of IP headers:

- **Outside header:** The outside IP header contains the destination IP address of the VPN gateway.
- **Inside header:** The inside IP header contains the destination IP address of the final system behind the VPN gateway. The security protocol appears after the outer IP header and before the inside IP header.

## 27.4 IPSec and NAT

Read this section if you are running IPSec on a host computer behind the ZyWALL.

NAT is incompatible with the **AH** protocol in both **Transport** and **Tunnel** mode. An IPSec VPN using the **AH** protocol digitally signs the outbound packet, both data payload and headers, with a hash value appended to the packet. When using **AH** protocol, packet contents (the data payload) are not encrypted.

A NAT device in between the IPSec endpoints will rewrite either the source or destination address with one of its own choosing. The VPN device at the receiving end will verify the integrity of the incoming packet by computing its own hash value, and complain that the hash value appended to the received packet doesn't match. The VPN device at the receiving end doesn't know about the NAT in the middle, so it assumes that the data has been maliciously altered.

IPSec using **ESP** in **Tunnel** mode encapsulates the entire original packet (including headers) in a new IP packet. The new IP packet's source address is the outbound address of the sending VPN gateway, and its destination address is the inbound address of the VPN device at the receiving end. When using **ESP** protocol with authentication, the packet contents (in this case, the entire original packet) are encrypted. The encrypted contents, but not the new headers, are signed with a hash value appended to the packet.

**Tunnel** mode **ESP** with authentication is compatible with NAT because integrity checks are performed over the combination of the "original header plus original payload," which is unchanged by a NAT device.

**Transport** mode **ESP** with authentication is not compatible with NAT.

**Table 27-1 VPN and NAT**

SECURITY PROTOCOL	MODE	NAT
AH	Transport	N
AH	Tunnel	N
ESP	Transport	N
ESP	Tunnel	Y

# Chapter 28

## VPN/IPSec Setup

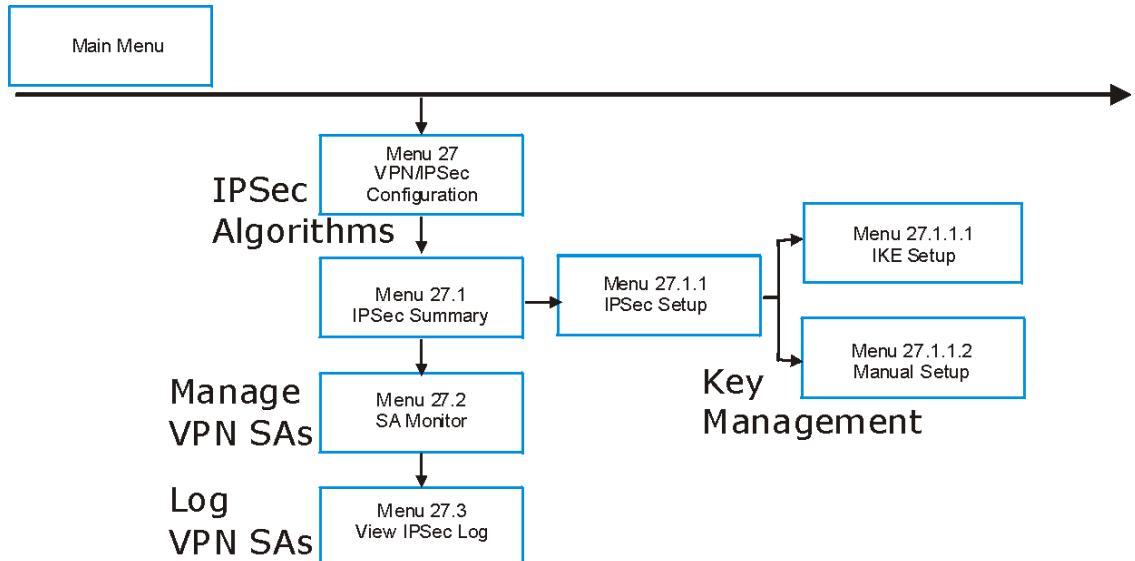
*This chapter introduces the VPN SMT menus.*

### 28.1 VPN/IPSec Setup

The VPN/IPSec main SMT menu has three main submenus.

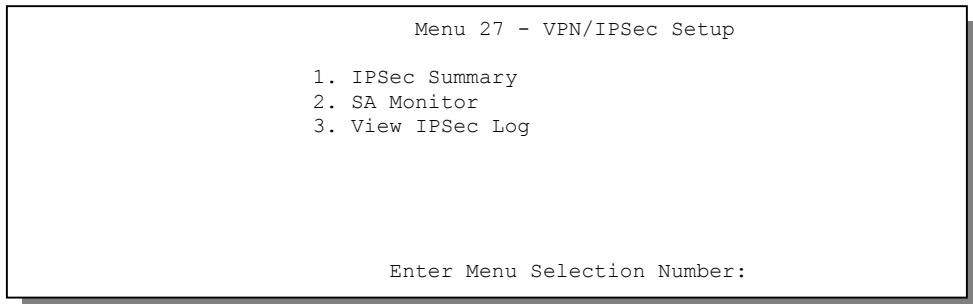
1. Define VPN policies in menu 27.1 submenus, including security policies, endpoint IP addresses, peer IPSec router IP address and key management.
2. **Menu 27.2 - SA Monitor** allows you to manage (refresh or disconnect) your SA connections.
3. View the IPSec connection log in menu 27.4. This menu is also useful for troubleshooting.

This is an overview of the VPN menu tree.



**Figure 28-1 VPN SMT Menu Tree**

From the main menu, enter 27 to display the first VPN menu (shown next).



**Figure 28-2 Menu 27 — VPN/IPSec Setup**

## 28.2 IPSec Algorithms

The **ESP** and **AH** protocols are necessary to create a Security Association (SA), the foundation of an IPSec VPN. An SA is built from the authentication provided by the **AH** and **ESP** protocols. The primary function of key management is to establish and maintain the SA between systems. Once the SA is established, the transport of data may commence.

### 28.2.1 AH (Authentication Header) Protocol

**AH** protocol (RFC 2402) was designed for integrity, authentication, sequence integrity (replay resistance), and non-repudiation but not for confidentiality, for which the **ESP** was designed.

In applications where confidentiality is not required or not sanctioned by government encryption restrictions, an **AH** can be employed to ensure integrity. This type of implementation does not protect the information from dissemination but will allow for verification of the integrity of the information and authentication of the originator.

### 28.2.2 ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) Protocol

The **ESP** protocol (RFC 2406) provides encryption as well as some of the services offered by **AH**. **ESP** authenticating properties are limited compared to the **AH** due to the non-inclusion of the IP header information during the authentication process. However, **ESP** is sufficient if only the upper layer protocols need to be authenticated.

An added feature of the **ESP** is payload padding, which further protects communications by concealing the size of the packet being transmitted.

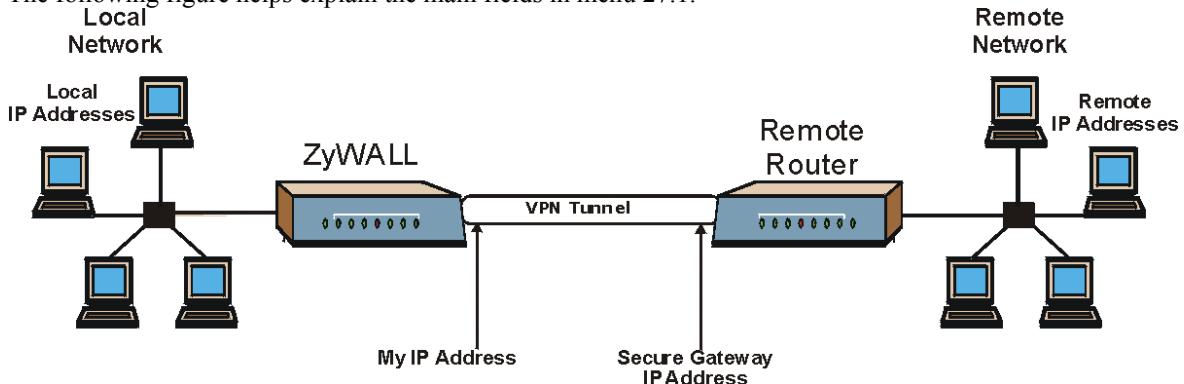
**Table 28-1 AH and ESP**

<b>ESP</b>	<b>AH</b>
Select <b>DES</b> for minimal security and <b>3DES</b> for maximum. Select <b>NULL</b> to set up a tunnel without encryption.	Select <b>MD5</b> for minimal security and <b>SHA-1</b> for maximum security.
<b>DES</b> (default) Data Encryption Standard (DES) is a widely used method of data encryption using a private (secret) key. DES applies a 56-bit key to each 64-bit block of data.	<b>MD5</b> (default) MD5 (Message Digest 5) produces a 128-bit digest to authenticate packet data.
<b>3DES</b> Triple DES (3DES) is a variant of DES, which iterates three times with three separate keys ( $3 \times 56 = 168$ bits), effectively doubling the strength of DES.	<b>SHA1</b> SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) produces a 160-bit digest to authenticate packet data.

## 28.3 IPSec Summary

Type 1 in menu 27 and then press [ENTER] to display **Menu 27.1 — IPSec Summary**. This is a summary read-only menu of your IPSec rules (tunnels). Edit or create an IPSec rule by selecting an index number and then configuring the associated submenus.

The following figure helps explain the main fields in menu 27.1.

**Figure 28-3 IPSec Summary Fields**

Local and remote IP addresses must be static.

### 28.3.1 My IP Address

**My IP Addr** is the WAN IP address of the ZyWALL. If this field is configured as 0.0.0.0, then the ZyWALL will use the current ZyWALL WAN IP address (static or dynamic) to set up the VPN tunnel. The ZyWALL has to rebuild the VPN tunnel if the **My IP Addr** changes after setup.

### 28.3.2 Secure Gateway Address

**Secure Gateway Addr** is the WAN IP address or domain name of the remote IPSec router (secure gateway).

If the remote secure gateway has a static WAN IP address, enter it in the **Secure Gateway Addr** field. You may alternatively enter the remote secure gateway's domain name (if it has one) in the **Secure Gateway Addr** field.

You can also enter a remote secure gateway's domain name in the **Secure Gateway Addr** field if the remote secure gateway has a dynamic WAN IP address and is using DDNS. The ZyWALL has to rebuild the VPN tunnel each time the remote secure gateway's WAN IP address changes (there may be a delay until the DDNS servers are updated with the remote gateway's new WAN IP address).

If the remote secure gateway has a dynamic WAN IP address and does not use DDNS, enter 0.0.0.0 in the **Secure Gateway Addr** field. In this case only the remote secure gateway can initiate SAs. This may be useful for telecommuters initiating a VPN tunnel to the company network. See the following table for an example configuration.

You can configure multiple SAs to simultaneously connect through the same secure gateway. In this case, you must configure the SAs to have the same **Negotiation Mode** and **Pre-Shared Key** (Menu 27.1.1.1 IKE Setup).

**Table 28-2 Telecommuter and Headquarters Configuration Example**

	TELECOMMUTER	HEADQUARTERS
<b>My IP address:</b>	0.0.0.0 (dynamic IP address assigned by the ISP)	Public static IP address
<b>Secure Gateway IP Address:</b>	Public static IP address or domain name.	0.0.0.0 With this IP address only the telecommuter can initiate the IPSec tunnel.

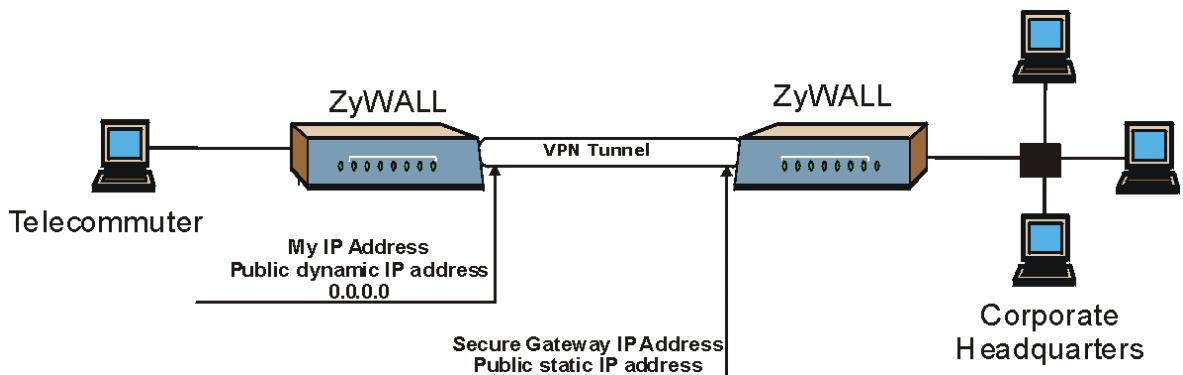


Figure 28-4 Telecommuter's ZyWALL Configuration

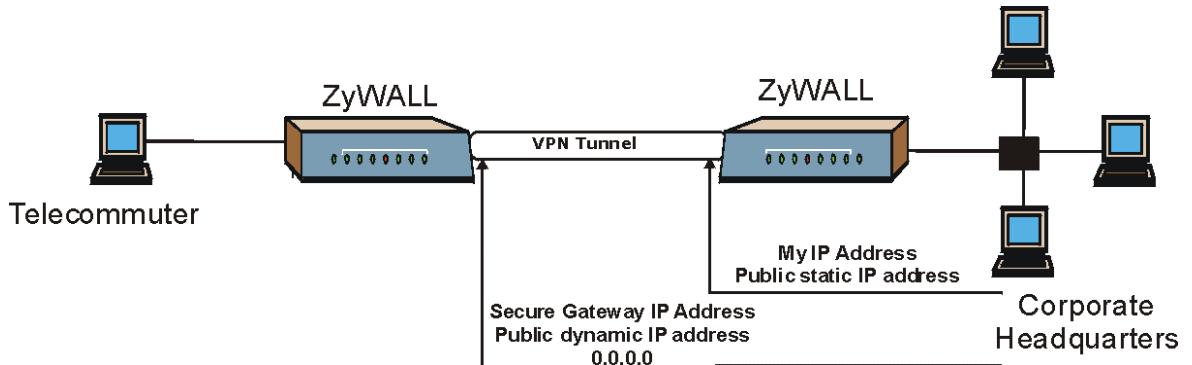


Figure 28-5 Headquarters ZyWALL Configuration

**The Secure Gateway IP Address may be configured as 0.0.0.0 only when using IKE key management and not Manual key management.**

**A ZyWALL with Secure Gateway Address set to 0.0.0.0 can receive multiple VPN connection requests using the same VPN rule at the same time.**

Menu 27.1 - IPSec Summary							
#	Name	A	Local Addr Start	-	Local Addr End	Encap	IPSec Algorithm
	Key Mgt		Remote Addr Start	-	Remote Addr End		Secure GW Addr
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Taiwan	Y	192.168.1.35	192.168.1.38		Tunnel	ESP DES MD5
	IKE		172.16.2.40	172.16.2.46			193.81.13.2
2	zw50	N	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1		Tunnel	AH SHA1
	IKE		4.4.4.4	255.255.0.0			zw50test.zyxel.
3	China	N	192.168.1.40	192.168.1.42		Tunnel	ESP DES MD5
	IKE		N/A	N/A			0.0.0.0
4							
5							

## Figure 28-6 Menu 27.1 — IPSec Summary

**Table 28-3** Menu 27.1 – IPSec Summary

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
#	This is the VPN policy index number.	1
Name	This field displays the unique identification name for this VPN rule. The name may be up to 32 characters long but only 10 characters will be displayed here.	Taiwan
A	Y signifies that this VPN rule is active.	Y
Local Addr Start	When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>Single</b> , this is a static IP address on the LAN behind your ZyWALL.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>Range</b> , this is the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the LAN behind your ZyWALL.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>SUBNET</b> , this is a static IP address on the LAN behind your ZyWALL.	192.168.1.35

**Table 28-3 Menu 27.1 — IPSec Summary**

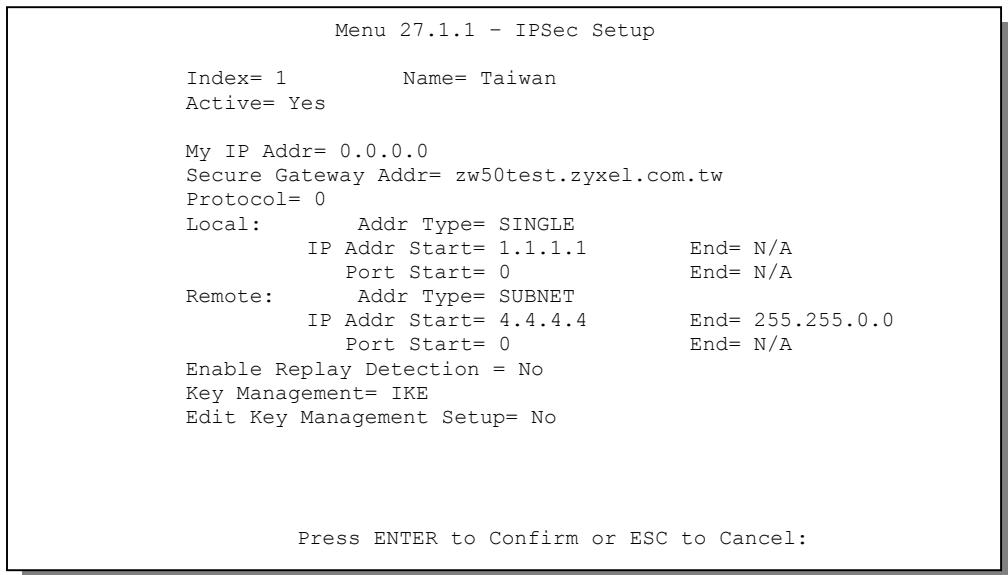
FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Local Addr End	When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>Single</b> , this is the same (static) IP address as in the <b>Local Addr Start</b> field. When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>Range</b> , this is the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the LAN behind your ZyWALL. When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>SUBNET</b> , this is a subnet mask on the LAN behind your ZyWALL.	192.168.1.38
Encap	This field displays <b>Tunnel</b> mode or <b>Transport</b> mode. See earlier for a discussion of these. You need to finish configuring the VPN policy in menu 27.1.1.1 or 27.1.1.2 if <b>???</b> is displayed.	<b>Tunnel</b>
IPSec Algorithm	This field displays the security protocols used for an SA. <b>ESP</b> provides confidentiality and integrity of data by encrypting the data and encapsulating it into IP packets. Encryption methods include 56-bit <b>DES</b> and 168-bit <b>3DES</b> . <b>NULL</b> denotes a tunnel without encryption.  <b>AH</b> (Authentication Header) provides strong integrity and authentication by adding authentication information to IP packets. This authentication information is calculated using header and payload data in the IP packet. This provides an additional level of security. <b>AH</b> choices are <b>MD5</b> (default - 128 bits) and <b>SHA -1</b> (160 bits).  Both <b>AH</b> and <b>ESP</b> increase the ZyWALL's processing requirements and communications latency (delay).  You need to finish configuring the VPN policy in menu 27.1.1.1 or 27.1.1.2 if <b>???</b> is displayed.	<b>ESP DES MD5</b>
Key Mgt	This field displays the SA's type of key management, ( <b>IKE</b> or <b>Manual</b> ).	<b>IKE</b>
Remote Addr Start	When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>Single</b> , this is a static IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>Range</b> , this is the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>SUBNET</b> , this is a static IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router.  This field displays <b>N/A</b> when you configure the <b>Secure Gateway Addr</b> field in SMT 27.1.1 to 0.0.0.0.	172.16.2.40

**Table 28-3 Menu 27.1 — IPSec Summary**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Remote Addr End	<p>When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>Single</b>, this is the same (static) IP address as in the <b>Remote Addr Start</b> field.</p> <p>When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>Range</b>, this is the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router.</p> <p>When the <b>Addr Type</b> field in <b>Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup</b> is configured to <b>SUBNET</b>, this is a subnet mask on the network behind the remote IPSec router.</p> <p>This field displays <b>N/A</b> when you configure the <b>Secure Gateway Addr</b> field in SMT 27.1.1 to 0.0.0.0.</p>	172.16.2.46
Secure GW Addr	This is the WAN IP address or the domain name (up to the first 15 characters are displayed) of the IPSec router with which you are making the VPN connection. This field displays <b>0.0.0.0</b> when you configure the <b>Secure Gateway Addr</b> field in SMT 27.1.1 to 0.0.0.0.	193.81.13.2
Select Command	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>None</b>, <b>Edit</b>, <b>Delete</b>, <b>Go To Rule</b>, <b>Next Page</b> or <b>Previous Page</b> and then press [ENTER]. You must select a rule in the next field when you choose the <b>Edit</b>, <b>Delete</b> or <b>Go To</b> commands.</p> <p>Select <b>None</b> and then press [ENTER] to go to the “Press ENTER to Confirm...” prompt.</p> <p>Use <b>Edit</b> to create or edit a rule. Use <b>Delete</b> to remove a rule. To edit or delete a rule, first make sure you are on the correct page. When a VPN rule is deleted, subsequent rules do <u>not</u> move up in the page list.</p> <p>Use <b>Go To Rule</b> to view the page where your desired rule is listed.</p> <p>Select <b>Next Page</b> or <b>Previous Page</b> to view the next or previous page of rules (respectively).</p>	<b>None</b>
Select Rule	Type the VPN rule index number you wish to edit or delete and then press [ENTER].	3
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

## 28.4 IPSec Setup

Select **Edit** in the **Select Command** field, type the index number of a rule in the **Select Rule** field and press [ENTER] to edit the VPN using the menu shown next.



**Figure 28-7 Menu 27.1.1 — IPsec Setup**

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**You must also configure menu 27.1.1.1 or menu 27.1.1.2 to fully configure and use a VPN.**

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**Table 28-4 Menu 27.1.1 — IPsec Setup**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Index	This is the VPN rule index number you selected in the previous menu.	1
Name	Enter a unique identification name for this VPN rule. The name may be up to 32 characters long but only 10 characters will be displayed in <b>Menu 27.1 - IPsec Summary</b> .	Taiwan
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose either <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> . Choose <b>Yes</b> and press [ENTER] to activate the VPN tunnel. This field determines whether a VPN rule is applied before a packet leaves the firewall.	Yes

**Table 28-4 Menu 27.1.1 — IPSec Setup**

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
My IP Addr	Enter the WAN IP address of your ZyWALL. The ZyWALL uses its current WAN IP address (static or dynamic) in setting up the VPN tunnel if you leave this field as 0.0.0.0.  The VPN tunnel has to be rebuilt if this IP address changes.	0.0.0.0
Secure Gateway Addr	Type the WAN IP address or the domain name (up to 31 characters) of the IPSec router with which you're making the VPN connection.  Set this field to 0.0.0.0 if the remote IPSec router has a dynamic WAN IP address (the <b>Key Management</b> field must be set to <b>IKE</b> , see later). See the <i>Secure Gateway Address</i> section for more details.	Zw50test.com.tw
Protocol	Enter 1 for ICMP, 6 for TCP, 17 for UDP, etc. 0 is the default and signifies any protocol.	0
Local	Local IP addresses must be static and correspond to the remote IPSec router's configured remote IP addresses.  Two active SAs cannot have the local and remote IP address(es) both the same. Two active SAs can have the same local or remote IP address, but not both. You can configure multiple SAs between the same local and remote IP addresses, as long as only one is active at any time.	
Addr Type	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose <b>SINGLE</b> , <b>RANGE</b> , or <b>SUBNET</b> and press [ENTER]. Select <b>SINGLE</b> with a single IP address. Select <b>RANGE</b> for a specific range of IP addresses. Select <b>SUBNET</b> to specify IP addresses on a network by their subnet mask.	<b>SINGLE</b>
IP Addr Start	When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>Single</b> , enter a static IP address on the LAN behind your ZyWALL.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>Range</b> , enter the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on your LAN behind your ZyWALL.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> is configured to <b>SUBNET</b> , this is a (static) IP address on the LAN behind your ZyWALL.	192.168.1.35
End	When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>Single</b> , this field is <b>N/A</b> .  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>Range</b> , enter the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the LAN behind your ZyWALL.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>SUBNET</b> , this is a subnet mask on the LAN behind your ZyWALL.	192.168.1.38

**Table 28-4 Menu 27.1.1 — IPSec Setup**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Port Start	0 is the default and signifies any port. Type a port number from 0 to 65535. Some of the most common IP ports are: 21, FTP; 53, DNS; 23, Telnet; 80, HTTP; 25, SMTP; 110, POP3	0
End	Enter a port number in this field to define a port range. This port number must be greater than that specified in the previous field. This field is <b>N/A</b> when 0 is configured in the <b>Port Start</b> field.	N/A
Remote	Remote IP addresses must be static and correspond to the remote IPSec router's configured local IP addresses. The remote fields are <b>N/A</b> when the <b>Secure Gateway Addr</b> field is configured to 0.0.0.0.  Two active SAs cannot have the local and remote IP address(es) both the same. Two active SAs can have the same local or remote IP address, but not both. You can configure multiple SAs between the same local and remote IP addresses, as long as only one is active at any time.	
Addr Type	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose <b>SINGLE</b> , <b>RANGE</b> , or <b>SUBNET</b> and press [ENTER]. Select <b>SINGLE</b> with a single IP address. Use <b>RANGE</b> for a specific range of IP addresses. Use <b>SUBNET</b> to specify IP addresses on a network by their subnet mask.	<b>SUBNET</b>
IP Addr Start	When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>Single</b> , enter a static IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>Range</b> , enter the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>SUBNET</b> , enter a static IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router.  This field displays <b>N/A</b> when you configure the <b>Secure Gateway Addr</b> field to 0.0.0.0.	4.4.4.4
End	When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>Single</b> , this field is <b>N/A</b> .  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>Range</b> , enter the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router.  When the <b>Addr Type</b> field is configured to <b>SUBNET</b> , enter a subnet mask on the network behind the remote IPSec router.  This field displays <b>N/A</b> when you configure the <b>Secure Gateway Addr</b> field to 0.0.0.0.	255.255.0.0

**Table 28-4 Menu 27.1.1 — IPSec Setup**

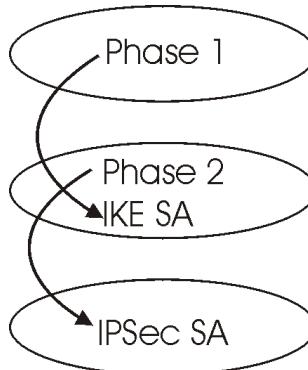
FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Port Start	0 is the default and signifies any port. Type a port number from 0 to 65535. Some of the most common IP ports are: 21, FTP; 53, DNS; 23, Telnet; 80, HTTP; 25, SMTP; 110, POP3.	0
End	Enter a port number in this field to define a port range. This port number must be greater than that specified in the previous field. This field is <b>N/A</b> when 0 is configured in the <b>Port Start</b> field.	
Enable Replay Detection	As a VPN setup is processing intensive, the system is vulnerable to Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. The IPSec receiver can detect and reject old or duplicate packets to protect against replay attacks. Enable replay detection by setting this field to <b>Yes</b> .  Press [SPACE BAR] to select <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> . Choose <b>Yes</b> and press [ENTER] to enable replay detection.	<b>No</b>
Key Management	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose either <b>IKE</b> or <b>Manual</b> and then press [ENTER]. <b>Manual</b> is useful for troubleshooting if you have problems using <b>IKE</b> key management.	<b>IKE</b>
Edit Key Management Setup	Press [SPACE BAR] to change the default <b>No</b> to <b>Yes</b> and then press [ENTER] to go to a key management menu for configuring your key management setup (described later). If you set the <b>Key Management</b> field to <b>IKE</b> , this will take you to <b>Menu 27.1.1 – IKE Setup</b> . If you set the <b>Key Management</b> field to <b>Manual</b> , this will take you to <b>Menu 27.1.2 – Manual Setup</b> .	<b>No</b>
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

## 28.5 IKE Setup

To edit this menu, the **Key Management** field **Menu 27.1.1 – IPSec Setup** must be set to **IKE**. Move the cursor to the **Edit Key Management Setup** field in **Menu 27.1.1 – IPSec Setup**; press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** and then press [ENTER] to display **Menu 27.1.1 – IKE Setup**.

### 28.5.1 IKE Phases

There are two phases to every IKE (Internet Key Exchange) negotiation – phase 1 (Authentication) and phase 2 (Key Exchange). A phase 1 exchange establishes an IKE SA and the second one uses that SA to negotiate SAs for IPSec.



**Figure 28-8 Two Phases to set up the IPSec SA**

In phase 1 you must:

- Choose a negotiation mode.
- Authenticate the connection by entering a pre-shared key.
- Choose an encryption algorithm.
- Choose an authentication algorithm.
- Choose a Diffie-Hellman public-key cryptography key group (**DH1** or **DH2**).
- Set the IKE SA lifetime. This field allows you to determine how long IKE SA negotiation should proceed before it times out. A value of **0** means IKE SA negotiation never times out. If IKE SA negotiation times out, then both IKE SA and IPSec SA must be renegotiated.

In phase 2 you must:

- Choose which protocol to use (**ESP** or **AH**) for the IKE key exchange.
- Choose an encryption algorithm.
- Choose an authentication algorithm
- Choose whether to enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) using Diffie-Hellman public-key cryptography – see *section 28.5.5*. Select **None** (the default) to disable PFS.
- Choose **Tunnel** mode or **Transport** mode.
- Set the IPSec SA lifetime. This field allows you to determine how long IPSec SA setup should proceed before it times out. A value of **0** means IPSec SA never times out. If IPSec SA negotiation times out, then the IPSec SA must be renegotiated (but not the IKE SA).

## 28.5.2 Negotiation Mode

The phase 1 **Negotiation Mode** you select determines how the Security Association (SA) will be established for each connection through IKE negotiations.

- **Main Mode** ensures the highest level of security when the communicating parties are negotiating authentication (phase 1). It uses 6 messages in three round trips (SA negotiation, Diffie-Hellman exchange and an exchange of nonces (a nonce is a random number)). This mode features identity protection (your identity is not revealed in the negotiation).

- **Aggressive Mode** is quicker than **Main Mode** because it eliminates several steps when the communicating parties are negotiating authentication (phase 1). However the trade-off is that faster speed limits its negotiating power and it also does not provide identity protection. It is useful in remote access situations where the address of the initiator is not known by the responder and both parties want to use pre-shared key authentication.

### 28.5.3 Pre-Shared Key

A pre-shared key identifies a communicating party during a phase 1 IKE negotiation. It is called “pre-shared” because you have to share it with another party before you can communicate with them over a secure connection.

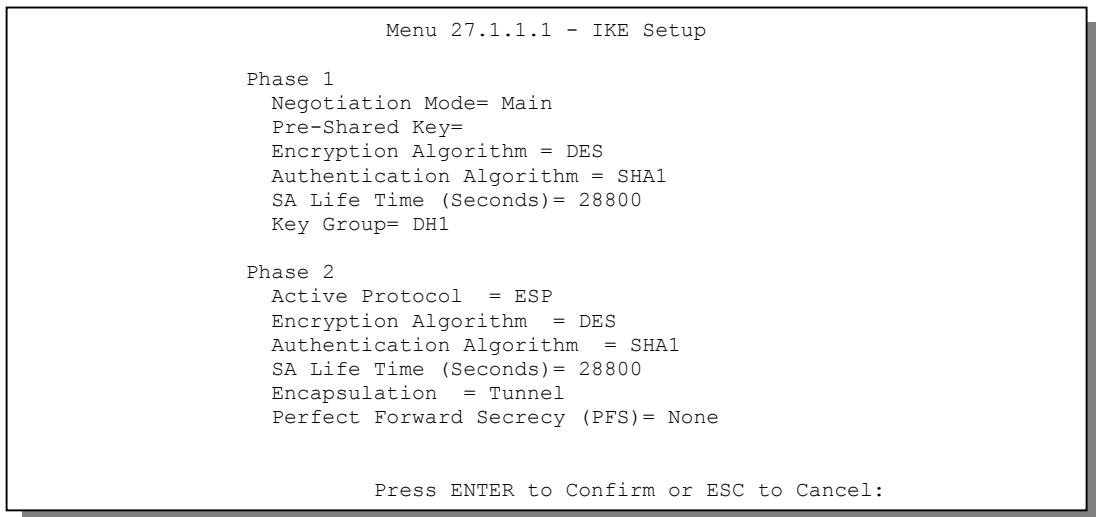
### 28.5.4 Diffie-Hellman (DH) Key Groups

Diffie-Hellman (DH) is a public-key cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communications channel. Diffie-Hellman is used within IKE SA setup to establish session keys. 768-bit (Group 1 - **DH1**) and 1024-bit (Group 2 – **DH2**) Diffie-Hellman groups are supported. Upon completion of the Diffie-Hellman exchange, the two peers have a shared secret, but the IKE SA is not authenticated. For authentication, use pre-shared keys.

### 28.5.5 Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)

Enabling PFS means that the key is transient. The key is thrown away and replaced by a brand new key using a new Diffie-Hellman exchange for each new IPSec SA setup. With PFS enabled, if one key is compromised, previous and subsequent keys are not compromised, because subsequent keys are not derived from previous keys. The (time-consuming) Diffie-Hellman exchange is the trade-off for this extra security.

This may be unnecessary for data that does not require such security, so PFS is disabled (**None**) by default in the ZyWALL. Disabling PFS means new authentication and encryption keys are derived from the same root secret (which may have security implications in the long run) but allows faster SA setup (by bypassing the Diffie-Hellman key exchange).

**Figure 28-9** Menu 27.1.1.1 — IKE Setup**Table 28-5** Menu 27.1.1.1 — IKE Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Phase 1		
Negotiation Mode	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>Main</b> or <b>Aggressive</b> and then press [ENTER]. See earlier for a discussion of these modes. Multiple SAs connecting through a secure gateway must have the same negotiation mode.	<b>Main</b>
Pre-Shared Key	ZyWALL gateways authenticate an IKE VPN session by matching pre-shared keys. Pre-shared keys are best for small networks with fewer than ten nodes. Enter your pre-shared key here. Enter up to 31 characters. Any character may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated. Multiple SAs connecting through a secure gateway must have the same pre-shared key.	
Encryption Algorithm	When <b>DES</b> is used for data communications, both sender and receiver must know the same secret key, which can be used to encrypt and decrypt the message or to generate and verify a message authentication code. ZyWALL <b>DES</b> encryption algorithm uses a 56-bit key.  Triple DES ( <b>3DES</b> ), is a variation on DES that uses a 168-bit key. As a result, <b>3DES</b> is more secure than <b>DES</b> . It also requires more processing power, resulting in slightly increased latency and decreased throughput.  Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>3DES</b> or <b>DES</b> and then press [ENTER].	<b>DES</b>

**Table 28-5 Menu 27.1.1.1 — IKE Setup**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Authentication Algorithm	<b>MD5</b> (Message Digest 5) and <b>SHA1</b> (Secure Hash Algorithm) are hash algorithms used to authenticate packet data. The <b>SHA1</b> algorithm is generally considered stronger than <b>MD5</b> , but is slightly slower.  Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>SHA1</b> or <b>MD5</b> and then press [ENTER].	<b>SHA1</b>
SA Life Time (Seconds)	Define the length of time before an IKE Security Association automatically renegotiates in this field. It may range from 60 to 3,000,000 seconds (almost 35 days).  A short <b>SA Life Time</b> increases security by forcing the two VPN gateways to update the encryption and authentication keys. However, every time the VPN tunnel renegotiates, all users accessing remote resources are temporarily disconnected.	28800 (default)
Key Group	You must choose a key group for phase 1 IKE setup. <b>DH1</b> (default) refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 1 a 768 bit random number. <b>DH2</b> refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 2 a 1024 bit (1Kb) random number.	<b>DH1</b>
Phase 2		
Active Protocol	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>ESP</b> or <b>AH</b> and then press [ENTER]. See earlier for a discussion of these protocols.	<b>ESP</b>
Encryption Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>NULL</b> , <b>3DES</b> or <b>DES</b> and then press [ENTER]. Select <b>NULL</b> to set up a tunnel without encryption.	<b>DES</b>
Authentication Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>SHA1</b> or <b>MD5</b> and then press [ENTER].	<b>MD5</b>
SA Life Time (Seconds)	Define the length of time before an IKE Security Association automatically renegotiates in this field. It may range from 60 to 3,000,000 seconds (almost 35 days).	28800 (default)
Encapsulation	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>Tunnel</b> mode or <b>Transport</b> mode and then press [ENTER]. See earlier for a discussion of these.	<b>Tunnel</b>
Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)	Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is disabled ( <b>None</b> ) by default in phase 2 IPSec SA setup. This allows faster IPSec setup, but is not so secure. Press [SPACE BAR] and choose from <b>DH1</b> or <b>DH2</b> to enable PFS. <b>DH1</b> refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 1 a 768 bit random number. <b>DH2</b> refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 2 a 1024 bit (1Kb) random number (more secure, yet slower).	<b>None</b>
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

## 28.6 Manual Setup

You only configure **Menu 27.1.1.2 – Manual Setup** when you select **Manual** in the **Key Management** field in **Menu 27.1.1 – IPSec Setup**. Manual key management is useful if you have problems with IKE key management.

### 28.6.1 Active Protocol

This field is a combination of mode and security protocols used for the VPN. These parameters have been discussed earlier.

**Table 28-6 Active Protocol — Encapsulation and Security Protocol**

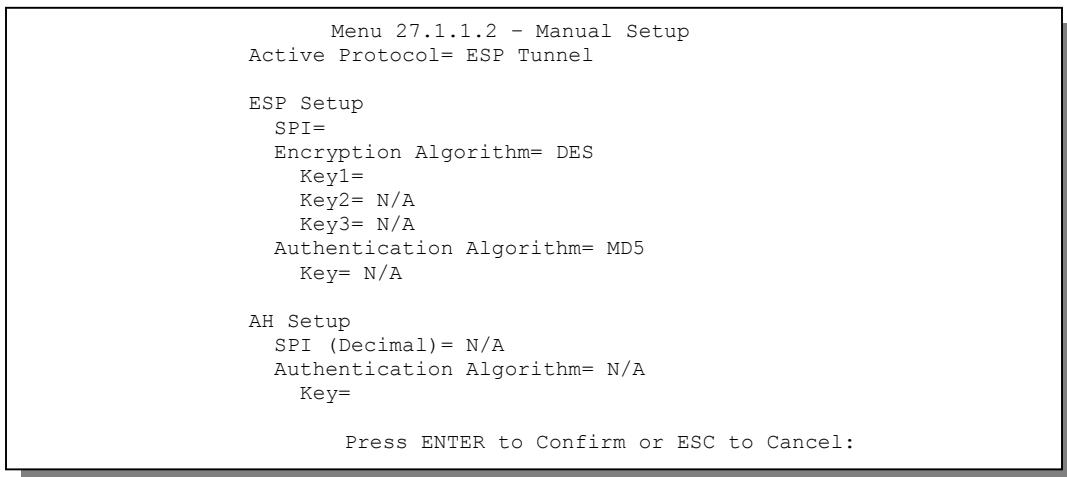
MODE	SECURITY PROTOCOL
Tunnel	ESP
Transport	AH

### 28.6.2 Security Parameter Index (SPI)

An SPI is used to distinguish different SAs terminating at the same destination and using the same IPsec protocol. This data allows for the multiplexing of SAs to a single gateway. The **SPI** (Security Parameter Index) along with a destination IP address uniquely identify a particular Security Association (SA). The **SPI** is transmitted from the remote VPN gateway to the local VPN gateway. The local VPN gateway then uses the network, encryption and key values that the administrator associated with the SPI to establish the tunnel.

**Current ZyXEL implementation assumes identical outgoing and incoming SPIs.**

To edit this menu, move the cursor to the **Edit Manual Setup** field in **Menu 27.1.1 – IPsec Setup** press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** and then press [ENTER] to go to **Menu 27.1.2 – Manual Setup**.

**Figure 28-10 Menu 27.1.1.2 — Manual Setup****Table 28-7 Menu 27.1.1.2 — Manual Setup**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Active Protocol	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>ESP Tunnel</b> , <b>ESP Transport</b> , <b>AH Tunnel</b> or <b>AH Transport</b> and then press [ENTER]. Choosing an <b>ESP</b> combination causes the <b>AH Setup</b> fields to be non-applicable ( <b>N/A</b> )	<b>ESP Tunnel</b>
ESP Setup	The <b>ESP Setup</b> fields are <b>N/A</b> if you chose an <b>AH Active Protocol</b> .	
SPI	The <b>SPI</b> must be unique and from one to four integers ("0" to "9").	1234
Encryption Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>NULL</b> , <b>3DES</b> or <b>DES</b> and then press [ENTER]. Fill in the <b>Key1</b> field below when you choose <b>DES</b> and fill in fields <b>Key1</b> to <b>Key3</b> when you choose <b>3DES</b> . Select <b>NULL</b> to set up a tunnel without encryption. When you select <b>NULL</b> , you do not enter any encryption keys.	<b>DES</b>
Key1	Enter a unique eight-character key. Any character may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated.  Fill in the <b>Key1</b> field when you choose <b>DES</b> and fill in fields <b>Key1</b> to <b>Key3</b> when you choose <b>3DES</b> .	89abcde
Key2	Enter a unique eight-character key. It can be comprised of any character including spaces (but trailing spaces are truncated).	

**Table 28-7 Menu 27.1.1.2 — Manual Setup**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Key3	Enter a unique eight-character key. It can be comprised of any character including spaces (but trailing spaces are truncated).	
Authentication Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>MD5</b> or <b>SHA1</b> and then press [ENTER].	<b>MD5</b>
Key	Enter the authentication key to be used by IPSec if applicable. The key must be unique. Enter 16 characters for <b>MD5</b> authentication and 20 characters for <b>SHA-1</b> authentication. Any character may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated.	123456789abcde
AH Setup	The <b>AH Setup</b> fields are <b>N/A</b> if you chose an <b>ESP Active Protocol</b> .	
SPI (Decimal)	The <b>SPI</b> must be from one to four unique decimal characters ("0" to "9") long.	<b>N/A</b>
Authentication Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>MD5</b> or <b>SHA1</b> and then press [ENTER].	<b>N/A</b>
Key	Enter the authentication key to be used by IPSec if applicable. The key must be unique. Enter 16 characters for <b>MD5</b> authentication and 20 characters for <b>SHA-1</b> authentication. Any character may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated.	<b>N/A</b>
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm..." to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		



# Chapter 29 SA Monitor

*This chapter teaches you how to manage your SAs by using the SA Monitor in SMT menu 27.2.*

## 29.1 Introduction

A Security Association (SA) is the group of security settings related to a specific VPN tunnel. This menu (shown next) displays active VPN connections.

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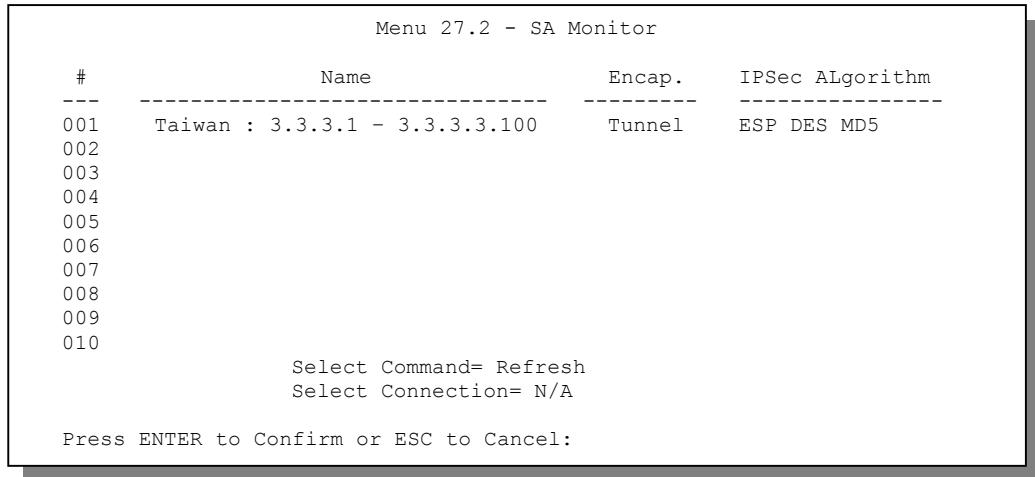
**When there is outbound traffic but no inbound traffic, the SA times out automatically after two minutes. A tunnel with no outbound or inbound traffic is "idle" and does not timeout.**

---

## 29.2 Using SA Monitor

1. Use the **Refresh** function to display active VPN connections.
2. Use the **Disconnect** function to cut off active connections.

Type 2 in **Menu 27 - VPN/IPSec Setup**, and then press [ENTER] to go to **Menu 27.2 - SA Monitor**.



**Figure 29-1 Menu 27.2 — SA Monitor**

**Table 29-1 Menu 27.2 — SA Monitor**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
#	This is the security association index number.	
Name	<p>This field displays the identification name for this VPN policy. This name is unique for each connection where the secure gateway IP address is a public static IP address.</p> <p>When the secure gateway IP address is 0.0.0.0 (as discussed in the last chapter), there may be different connections using this same VPN rule. In this case, the name is followed by the remote IP address as configured in <b>Menu 27.1.1. – IPSec Setup</b>. Individual connections using the same VPN rule may be terminated without affecting other connections using the same rule.</p>	Taiwan
Encap.	This field displays <b>Tunnel</b> mode or <b>Transport</b> mode. See previous for discussion.	Tunnel
IPSec ALgorithm	<p>This field displays the security protocols used for an SA. <b>ESP</b> provides confidentiality and integrity of data by encrypting the data and encapsulating it into IP packets. Encryption methods include 56-bit <b>DES</b> and 168-bit <b>3DES</b>. <b>NULL</b> denotes a tunnel without encryption.</p> <p>An incoming SA may have an <b>AH</b> in addition to <b>ESP</b>. The Authentication Header provides strong integrity and authentication by adding authentication information to IP packets. This authentication information is calculated using header and payload data in the IP packet. This provides an additional level of security. <b>AH</b> choices are <b>MD5</b> (default - 128 bits) and <b>SHA -1</b>(160 bits).</p> <p>Both <b>AH</b> and <b>ESP</b> increase ZyWALL processing requirements and communications latency (delay).</p>	ESP DES MD5
Select Command	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from <b>Refresh</b>, <b>Disconnect</b>, <b>None</b>, <b>Next Page</b>, or <b>Previous Page</b> and then press [ENTER]. You must select a connection in the next field when you choose the <b>Disconnect</b> command. <b>Refresh</b> displays current active VPN connections. <b>None</b> allows you to jump to the “Press ENTER to Confirm...” prompt.</p> <p>Select <b>Next Page</b> or <b>Previous Page</b> to view the next or previous page of rules (respectively).</p>	Refresh
Select Connection	Type the VPN connection index number that you want to disconnect and then press [ENTER].	1
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm...” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.		

# Chapter 30

## IPSec Log

*This chapter interprets common IPSec log messages.*

### 30.1 VPN Initiator IPSec Log

To view the IPSec and IKE connection log, type 3 in menu 27 and press [ENTER] to display the IPSec log as shown next. The following figure shows a typical log from the initiator of a VPN connection.

Index:	Date/Time:	Log:
001	01 Jan 08:02:22	Send Main Mode request to <192.168.100.101>
002	01 Jan 08:02:22	Send:<SA>
003	01 Jan 08:02:22	Recv:<SA>
004	01 Jan 08:02:24	Send:<KE><NONCE>
005	01 Jan 08:02:24	Recv:<KE><NONCE>
006	01 Jan 08:02:26	Send:<ID><HASH>
007	01 Jan 08:02:26	Recv:<ID><HASH>
008	01 Jan 08:02:26	Phase 1 IKE SA process done
009	01 Jan 08:02:26	Start Phase 2: Quick Mode
010	01 Jan 08:02:26	Send:<HASH><SA><NONCE><ID><ID>
011	01 Jan 08:02:26	Recv:<HASH><SA><NONCE><ID><ID>
012	01 Jan 08:02:26	Send:<HASH>
Clear IPSec Log (y/n):		

**Figure 30-1 Example VPN Initiator IPSec Log**

## 30.2 VPN Responder IPSec Log

The following figure shows a typical log from the VPN connection peer.

Index:	Date/Time:	Log:
001	01 Jan 08:08:07	Recv Main Mode request from <192.168.100.100>
002	01 Jan 08:08:07	Recv:<SA>
003	01 Jan 08:08:08	Send:<SA>
004	01 Jan 08:08:08	Recv:<KE><NONCE>
005	01 Jan 08:08:10	Send:<KE><NONCE>
006	01 Jan 08:08:10	Recv:<ID><HASH>
007	01 Jan 08:08:10	Send:<ID><HASH>
008	01 Jan 08:08:10	Phase 1 IKE SA process done
009	01 Jan 08:08:10	Recv:<HASH><SA><NONCE><ID><ID>
010	01 Jan 08:08:10	Start Phase 2: Quick Mode
011	01 Jan 08:08:10	Send:<HASH><SA><NONCE><ID><ID>
012	01 Jan 08:08:10	Recv:<HASH>
Clear IPSec Log (y/n) :		

**Figure 30-2 Example VPN Responder IPSec Log**

This menu is useful for troubleshooting. A log index number, the date and time the log was created and a log message are displayed.

**Double exclamation marks (!!)** denote an error or warning message.

The following table shows sample log messages during IKE key exchange.

**Table 30-1 Sample IKE Key Exchange Logs**

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Cannot find outbound SA for rule <#d>	The packet matches the rule index number (#d), but Phase 1 or Phase 2 negotiation for outbound (from the VPN initiator) traffic is not finished yet.
Send Main Mode request to <IP> Send Aggressive Mode request to <IP>	The ZyWALL has started negotiation with the peer.
Recv Main Mode request from <IP> Recv Aggressive Mode request from <IP>	The ZyWALL has received an IKE negotiation request from the peer.

**Table 30-1 Sample IKE Key Exchange Logs**

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Send:<Symbol><Symbol> Recv:<Symbol><Symbol>	IKE uses the ISAKMP protocol (refer to RFC2408 – ISAKMP) to transmit data. Each ISAKMP packet contains payloads of different types that show in the log - see <i>Table 30-3</i> .
Phase 1 IKE SA process done	Phase 1 negotiation is finished.
Start Phase 2: Quick Mode	Phase 2 negotiation is beginning using Quick Mode.
!! IKE Negotiation is in process	The ZyWALL has begun negotiation with the peer for the connection already, but the IKE key exchange has not finished yet.
!! Duplicate requests with the same cookie	The ZyWALL has received multiple requests from the same peer but it is still processing the first IKE packet from that peer.
!! No proposal chosen	The parameters configured for Phase 1 or Phase 2 negotiations don't match. Please check all protocols and settings for these phases. For example, one party may be using 3DES encryption, but the other party is using DES encryption, so the connection will fail.
!! Verifying Local ID failed !! Verifying Remote ID failed	During IKE Phase 2 negotiation, both parties exchange policy details, including local and remote IP address ranges. If these ranges differ, then the connection fails.
!! Local / remote IPs of incoming request conflict with rule <#d>	If the security gateway is “0.0.0.0”, the ZyWALL will use the peer's “Local Addr” as its “Remote Addr”. If this IP (range) conflicts with a previously configured rule then the connection is not allowed.
!! Invalid IP <IP start>/<IP end>	The peer's “Local IP Addr” range is invalid.
!! Remote IP <IP start> / <IP end> conflicts	If the security gateway is “0.0.0.0”, the ZyWALL will use the peer's “Local Addr” as its “Remote Addr”. If a peer's “Local Addr” range conflicts with other connections, then the ZyWALL will not accept VPN connection requests from this peer.
!! Active connection allowed exceeded	The ZyWALL limits the number of simultaneous Phase 2 SA negotiations. The IKE key exchange process fails if this limit is exceeded.

**Table 30-1 Sample IKE Key Exchange Logs**

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
!! IKE Packet Retransmit	The ZyWALL did not receive a response from the peer and so retransmits the last packet sent.
!! Failed to send IKE Packet	The ZyWALL cannot send IKE packets due to a network error.
!! Too many errors! Deleting SA	The ZyWALL deletes an SA when too many errors occur.

The following table shows sample log messages during packet transmission.

**Table 30-2 Sample IPSec Logs During Packet Transmission**

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
!! WAN IP changed to <IP>	If the ZyWALL's WAN IP changes, all configured "My IP Addr" are changed to b "0.0.0.0". If this field is configured as 0.0.0.0, then the ZyWALL will use the current ZyWALL WAN IP address (static or dynamic) to set up the VPN tunnel.
!! Cannot find Phase 2 SA	The ZyWALL cannot find a phase 2 SA that corresponds with the SPI of an inbound packet (from the peer); the packet is dropped.
!! Discard REPLAY packet	If the ZyWALL receives a packet with the wrong sequence number it will discard it.
!! Inbound packet authentication failed	The authentication configuration settings are incorrect. Please check them.
!! Inbound packet decryption failed	The decryption configuration settings are incorrect. Please check them.
Rule <#d> idle time out, disconnect	If an SA has no packets transmitted for a period of time (configurable via CI command), the ZyWALL drops the connection.

The following table shows RFC-2408 ISAKMP payload types that the log displays. Please refer to the RFC for detailed information on each type.

**Table 30-3 RFC-2408 ISAKMP Payload Types**

LOG DISPLAY	PAYLOAD TYPE
SA	Security Association
PROP	Proposal

**Table 30-3 RFC-2408 ISAKMP Payload Types**

LOG DISPLAY	PAYLOAD TYPE
TRANS	Transform
KE	Key Exchange
ID	Identification
CER	Certificate
CER_REQ	Certificate Request
HASH	Hash
SIG	Signature
NONCE	Nonce
NOTFY	Notification
DEL	Delete
VID	Vendor ID

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## Part VI:

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### Troubleshooting, Appendices and Index

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Part VI provides Troubleshooting, followed by some Appendices and an Index.



# Chapter 31

## Troubleshooting

*This chapter covers potential problems and possible remedies. After each problem description, some instructions are provided to help you to diagnose and to solve the problem. Please see our included disk for further information.*

### 31.1 Problems Starting Up the ZyWALL

Table 31-1 Troubleshooting the Start-Up of your ZyWALL

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION	
None of the LEDs turn on when you turn on the ZyWALL.	Make sure that you have the power cord connected to the ZyWALL and plugged in.	
	Replace the fuse if it is burnt out.	
	If the error persists, you may have a hardware problem. In this case, you should contact your vendor.	
Cannot access the ZyWALL via the console port.	1. Check to see if the ZyWALL is connected to your computer's console port.	
	2. Check to see if the communications program is configured correctly. The communications software should be configured as follows:	VT100 terminal emulation
		9600 bps is the default speed on leaving the factory. Try other speeds in case the speed has been changed.
		No parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, data flow set to none.

## 31.2 Problems with the LAN Interface

**Table 31-2 Troubleshooting the LAN Interface**

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Cannot access the ZyWALL from the LAN.	Check your Ethernet cable type and connections. Refer to the <i>Rear Panel and Connections</i> section for LAN connection instructions.
	Make sure your NIC (Network Interface Card) is installed and functioning properly.
Cannot ping any computer on the LAN.	Check the 10M/100M LAN LEDs on the front panel. One of these LEDs should be on. If they are both off, check the cables between your ZyWALL and hub or the station.
	Verify that the IP address and the subnet mask of the ZyWALL and the computers are on the same subnet.

## 31.3 Problems with the DMZ Interface

**Table 31-3 Troubleshooting the LAN Interface**

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Cannot access servers on the DMZ from the LAN.	Check your Ethernet cable type and connections. Refer to the <i>Rear Panel and Connections</i> section for DMZ connection instructions.
	Make sure the NIC on the LAN computer and the NIC on the DMZ server are installed and functioning properly.
	Verify that the IP address of the DMZ port and the LAN port are on separate subnets.
	Make sure that NAT is configured for your DMZ servers in menus 15.1 and 15.2.
Cannot ping any computer on the DMZ.	Check the 10M/100M DMZ LEDs on the front panel. One of these LEDs should be on. If they are both off, check the cables between your ZyWALL and hub or the station.
	Verify that the IP address and the subnet mask of the ZyWALL and the servers are on the same subnet.

## 31.4 Problems with the WAN Interface

**Table 31-4 Troubleshooting the WAN interface**

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Cannot get WAN IP from the ISP.	The WAN IP is provided when the ISP recognizes the user as an authorized user after verifying the MAC address, Host Name or User ID.  Find out the verification method used by your ISP.
	If the ISP checks the LAN MAC Address, tell the ISP the WAN MAC address of the ZyWALL. The WAN MAC can be obtained from menu 24.1.
	In case the ISP does not allow you to use a new MAC, you can clone the MAC from the LAN as the WAN MAC and send it to the ISP using <b>Menu 2 - WAN Setup</b> . It is recommended that you configure this menu even if your ISP presently does not require MAC address authentication.
	If the ISP checks the Host Name, enter host name in the <b>System Name</b> field in <b>Menu 1 - General Setup</b> when you connect the ZyWALL to a cable/xDSL modem.
	If the ISP checks the User ID, make sure that you have entered the correct <b>Service Type</b> , user name (in the <b>My Login</b> field) and password (in the <b>My Password</b> field) in <b>Menu 4 - Internet Access Setup</b> .
Can't connect to a remote node or ISP.	Check menu 24.1 to verify the line status. If the line is down, contact your service provider.

## 31.5 Problems with Internet Access

**Table 31-5 Troubleshooting Internet Access**

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Cannot access the Internet.	Connect your cable/xDSL modem with the ZyWALL using appropriate cable.  Check with the manufacturer of your cable/xDSL device about your cable requirement because some devices may require crossover cable and others a regular straight-through cable.
	Verify your settings in menu 3.2 and menu 4.

## 31.6 Problems with the Password

**Table 31-6 Troubleshooting the Password**

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Cannot access the ZyWALL.	<p>The Password field is case sensitive. Make sure that you enter the correct password using the proper casing.</p> <p>Use the Reset button to restore the factory default configuration file. This will restore all of the factory defaults including the password. See the <i>Resetting the ZyWALL</i> section for details.</p>

## 31.7 Problems with Remote Management

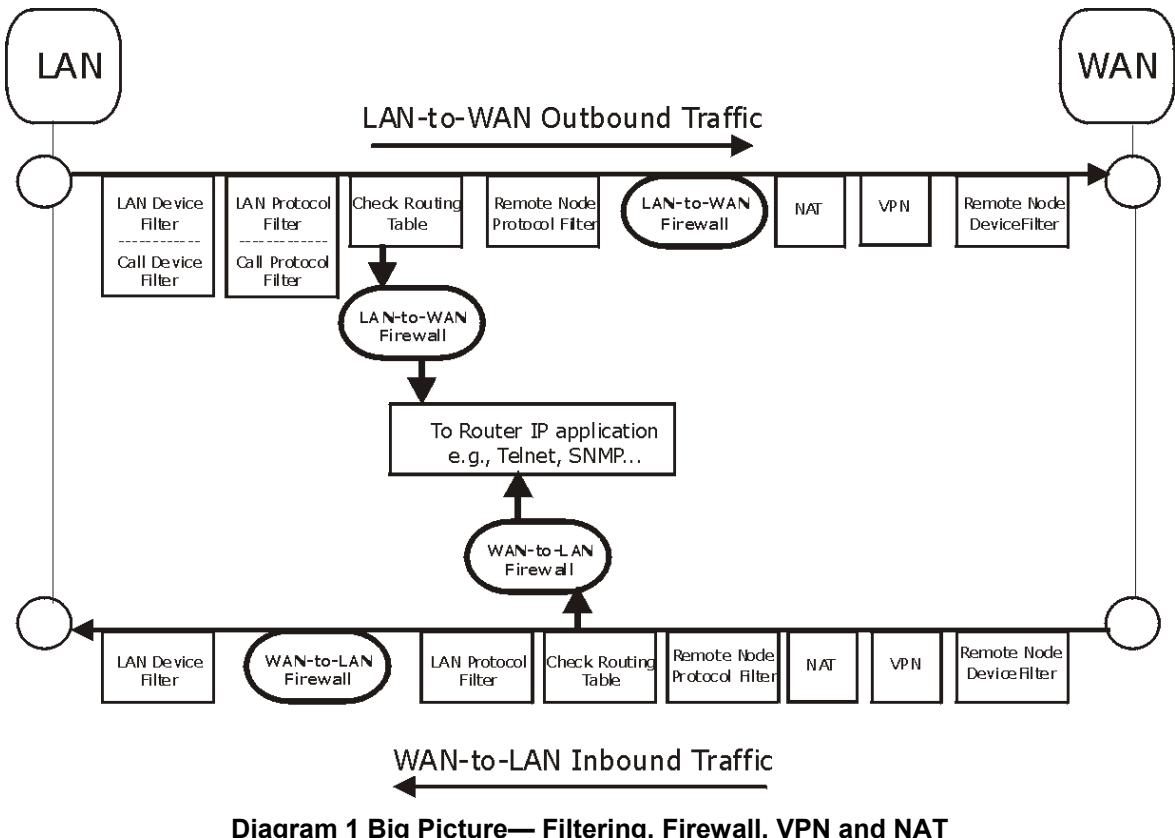
**Table 31-7 Troubleshooting Telnet**

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Cannot access the ZyWALL from the LAN or WAN.	Refer to the Remote Management Limitations section for scenarios when remote management may not be possible.
	When NAT is enabled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Use the ZyWALL's WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN.</li><li>➤ Use the ZyWALL's LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN.</li></ul>
	Refer to the <i>Problems with the LAN Interface</i> section for instructions on checking your LAN connection.
	Refer to the <i>Problems with the WAN Interface</i> section for instructions on checking your WAN connection.

# Appendix A

## The Big Picture

The following figure gives an overview of how filtering, the firewall, VPN and NAT are related.



# Appendix B

## Wireless LAN and IEEE 802.11

A wireless LAN (WLAN) provides a flexible data communications system that you can use to access various services (navigating the Internet, email, printer services, etc.) without the use of a cabled connection. In effect a wireless LAN environment provides you the freedom to stay connected to the network while roaming around in the coverage area.

### Benefits of a Wireless LAN

Wireless LAN offers the following benefits:

1. It provides you with access to network services in areas otherwise hard or expensive to wire, such as historical buildings, buildings with asbestos materials and classrooms.
2. It provides healthcare workers like doctors and nurses access to a complete patient's profile on a handheld or notebook computer upon entering a patient's room.
3. It allows flexible workgroups a lower total cost of ownership for workspaces that are frequently reconfigured.
4. It allows conference room users access to the network as they move from meeting to meeting, getting up-to-date access to information and the ability to communicate decisions while "on the go".
5. It provides campus-wide networking mobility, allowing enterprises the roaming capability to set up easy-to-use wireless networks that cover the entire campus transparently.

### IEEE 802.11

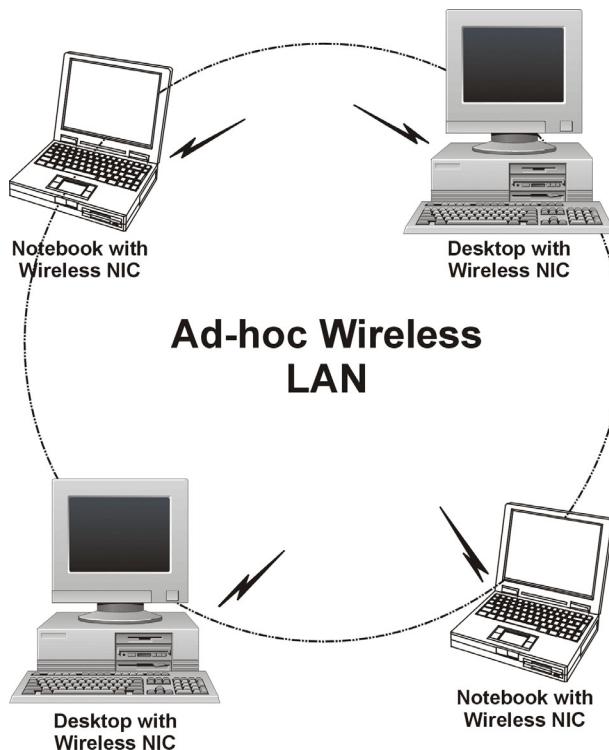
The 1997 completion of the IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LANs (WLANs) was a first important step in the evolutionary development of wireless networking technologies. The standard was developed to maximize interoperability between differing brands of wireless LANs as well as to introduce a variety of performance improvements and benefits. On September 16, 1999, the 802.11b provided much higher data rates of up to 11Mbps, while maintaining the 802.11 protocol.

The IEEE 802.11 specifies three different transmission methods for the PHY, the layer responsible for transferring data between nodes. Two of the methods use spread spectrum RF signals, Direct Sequence

Spread Spectrum (DSSS) and Frequency-Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS), in the 2.4 to 2.4825 GHz unlicensed ISM (Industrial, Scientific and Medical) band. The third method is infrared technology, using very high frequencies, just below visible light in the electromagnetic spectrum to carry data.

### Ad-hoc Wireless LAN Configuration

The simplest WLAN configuration is an independent (Ad-hoc) WLAN that connects a set of computers with wireless nodes or stations (STA), which is called a Basic Service Set (BSS). In the most basic form, a wireless LAN connects a set of computers with wireless adapters. Any time two or more wireless adapters are within range of each other, they can set up an independent network, which is commonly referred to as an Ad-hoc network or Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS). See the following diagram of an example of an Ad-hoc wireless LAN.

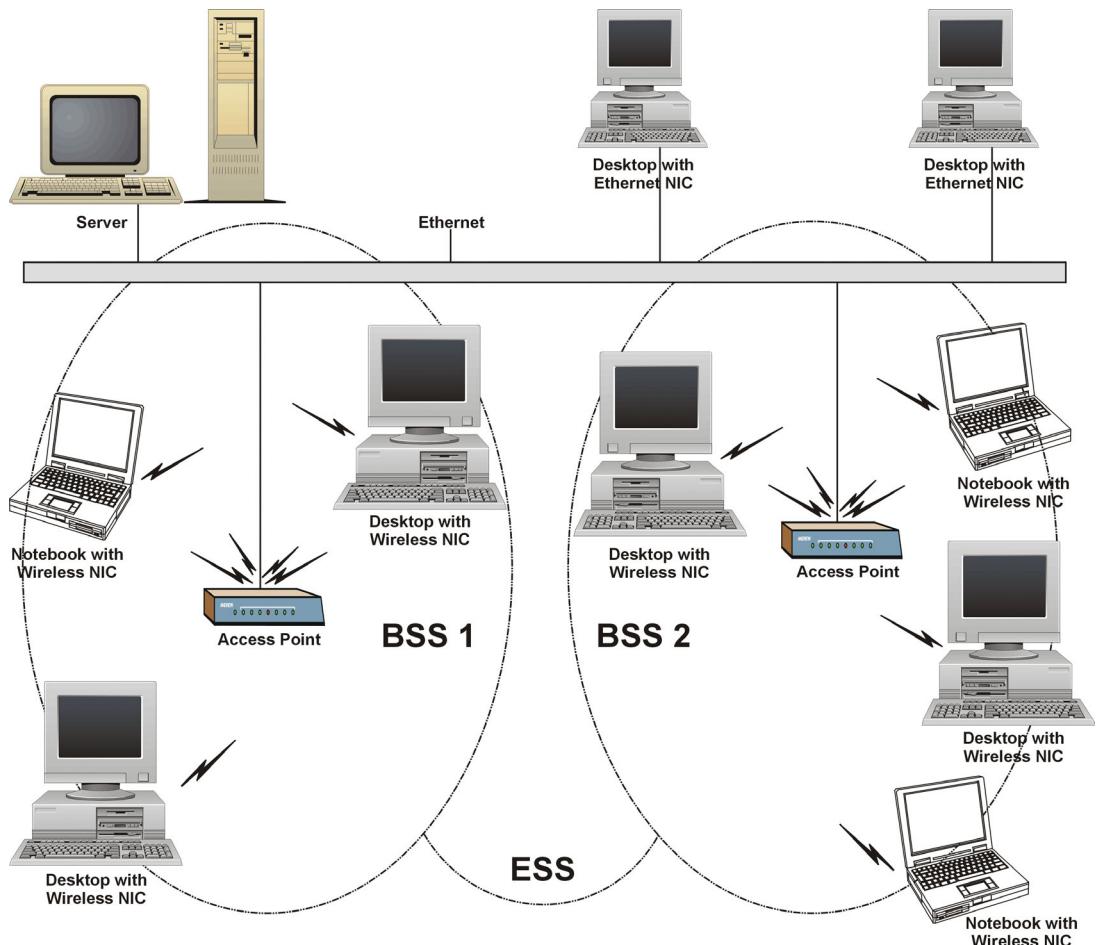


**Diagram 2 Peer-to-Peer Communication in an Ad-hoc Network**

## Infrastructure Wireless LAN Configuration

For Infrastructure WLANs, multiple Access Points (APs) link the WLAN to the wired network and allow users to efficiently share network resources. The Access Points not only provide communication with the wired network but also mediate wireless network traffic in the immediate neighborhood. Multiple Access Points can provide wireless coverage for an entire building or campus. All communications between stations or between a station and a wired network client go through the Access Point.

The Extended Service Set (ESS) shown in the next figure consists of a series of overlapping BSSs (each containing an Access Point) connected together by means of a Distribution System (DS). Although the DS could be any type of network, it is almost invariably an Ethernet LAN. Mobile nodes can roam between Access Points and seamless campus-wide coverage is possible.



**Diagram 3 ESS Provides Campus-Wide Coverage**



# Appendix C

## PPPoE

### PPPoE in Action

An ADSL modem bridges a PPP session over Ethernet (PPP over Ethernet, RFC 2516) from your PC to an ATM PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuit), which connects to an xDSL Access Concentrator where the PPP session terminates (see the next figure). One PVC can support any number of PPP sessions from your LAN. PPPoE provides access control and billing functionality in a manner similar to dial-up services using PPP.

### Benefits of PPPoE

PPPoE offers the following benefits:

1. It provides you with a familiar dial-up networking (DUN) user interface.
2. It lessens the burden on the carriers of provisioning virtual circuits all the way to the ISP on multiple switches for thousands of users. For GSTN (PSTN & ISDN), the switching fabric is already in place.
3. It allows the ISP to use the existing dial-up model to authenticate and (optionally) to provide differentiated services.

### Traditional Dial-up Scenario

The following diagram depicts a typical hardware configuration where the PCs use traditional dial-up networking.

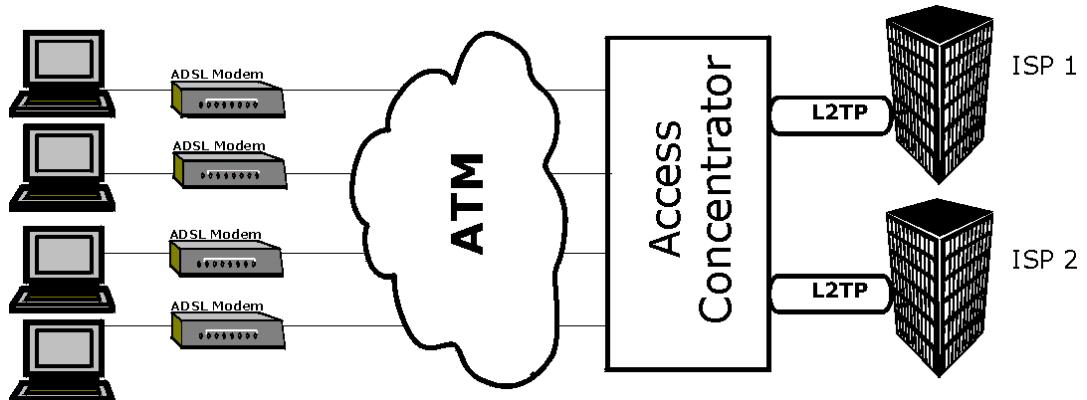


Diagram 4 Single-PC per Modem Hardware Configuration

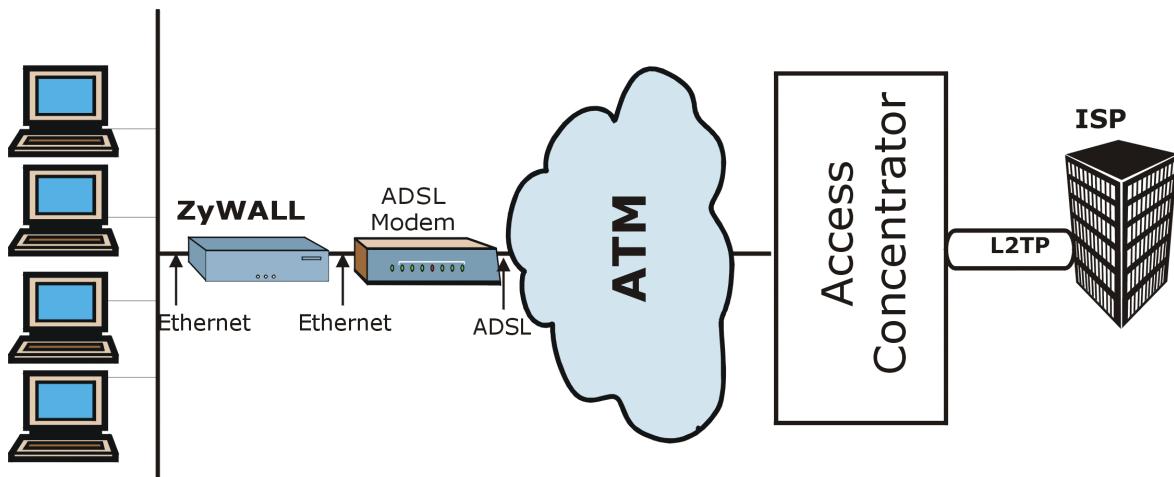
### How PPPoE Works

The PPPoE driver makes the Ethernet appear as a serial link to the PC and the PC runs PPP over it, while the modem bridges the Ethernet frames to the Access Concentrator (AC). Between the AC and an ISP, the AC is acting as a L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) LAC (L2TP Access Concentrator) and tunnels the PPP frames to the ISP. The L2TP tunnel is capable of carrying multiple PPP sessions.

With PPPoE, the VC (Virtual Circuit) is equivalent to the dial-up connection and is between the modem and the AC, as opposed to all the way to the ISP. However, the PPP negotiation is between the PC and the ISP.

### ZyWALL as a PPPoE Client

When using the ZyWALL as a PPPoE client, the PCs on the LAN see only Ethernet and are not aware of PPPoE. This alleviates the administrator from having to manage the PPPoE clients on the individual PCs.



**Diagram 5 ZyWALL as a PPPoE Client**

# Appendix D

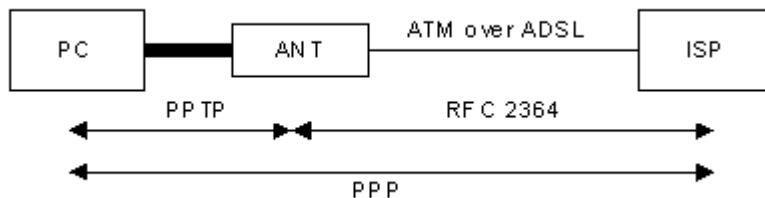
## PPTP

### What is PPTP?

PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol) is a Microsoft proprietary protocol (RFC 2637 for PPTP is informational only) to tunnel PPP frames.

### How can we transport PPP frames from a PC to a broadband modem over Ethernet?

A solution is to build PPTP into the ANT (ADSL Network Termination) where PPTP is used only over the short haul between the PC and the modem over Ethernet. For the rest of the connection, the PPP frames are transported with PPP over AAL5 (RFC 2364). The PPP connection, however, is still between the PC and the ISP. The various connections in this setup are depicted in the following diagram. The drawback of this solution is that it requires one separate ATM VC per destination.



**Diagram 6 Transport PPP frames over Ethernet**

### PPTP and the ZyWALL

When the ZyWALL is deployed in such a setup, it appears as a PC to the ANT.

In Windows VPN or PPTP Pass-Through feature, the PPTP tunneling is created from Windows 95, 98 and NT clients to an NT server in a remote location. The pass-through feature allows users on the network to access a different remote server using the ZyWALL's Internet connection. In NAT mode, the ZyWALL is able to pass the PPTP packets to the internal PPTP server (i.e. NT server) behind the NAT. Users need to forward PPTP packets to port 1723 by configuring the server in **Menu 15.2 - Server Set Setup**. In the case above as the remote PPTP Client initializes the PPTP connection, the user must configure the PPTP clients. The ZyWALL initializes the PPTP connection hence, there is no need to configure the remote PPTP clients.

### PPTP Protocol Overview

PPTP is very similar to L2TP, since L2TP is based on both PPTP and L2F (Cisco's Layer 2 Forwarding). Conceptually, there are three parties in PPTP, namely the PNS (PPTP Network Server), the PAC (PPTP

Access Concentrator) and the PPTP user. The PNS is the box that hosts both the PPP and the PPTP stacks and forms one end of the PPTP tunnel. The PAC is the box that dials/answers the phone calls and relays the PPP frames to the PNS. The PPTP user is not necessarily a PPP client (can be a PPP server too). Both the PNS and the PAC must have IP connectivity; however, the PAC must in addition have dial-up capability. The phone call is between the user and the PAC and the PAC tunnels the PPP frames to the PNS. The PPTP user is unaware of the tunnel between the PAC and the PNS.



**Diagram 7 PPTP Protocol Overview**

Microsoft includes PPTP as a part of the Windows OS. In Microsoft's implementation, the PC, and hence the ZyWALL, is the PNS that requests the PAC (the ANT) to place an outgoing call over AAL5 to an RFC 2364 server.

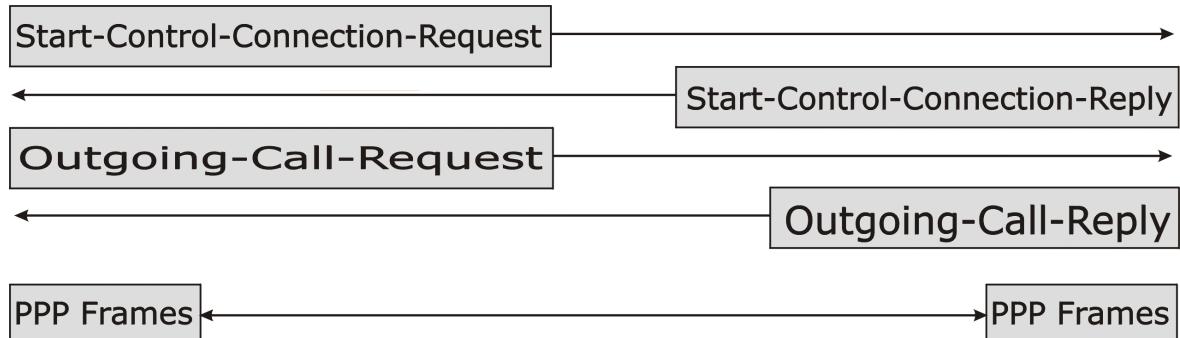
### **Control & PPP connections**

Each PPTP session has distinct control connection and PPP data connection.

#### **Call Connection**

The control connection runs over TCP. Similar to L2TP, a tunnel control connection is first established before call control messages can be exchanged. Please note that a tunnel control connection supports multiple call sessions.

The following diagram depicts the message exchange of a successful call setup between a PC and an ANT.



**Diagram 8 Example Message Exchange between PC and an ANT**

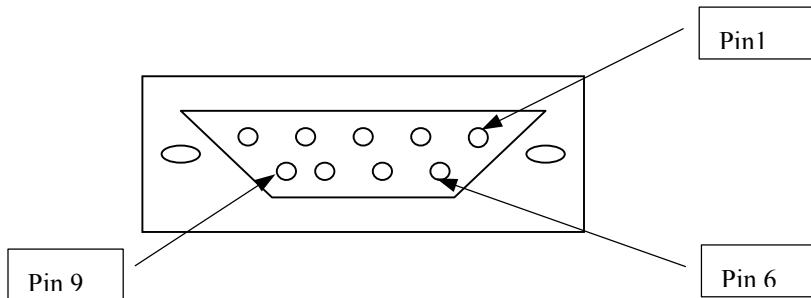
### **PPP Data Connection**

The PPP frames are tunneled between the PNS and PAC over GRE (General Routing Encapsulation, RFC 1701, 1702). The individual calls within a tunnel are distinguished using the Call ID field in the GRE header.

## Appendix E

# Hardware Specifications

Power Specification	100-240 VAC, 50/60Hz
Power Consumption	16 Watts maximum
Power Current	1.9 Amps
Fuse Rating	0.5 Amps, 250 VAC
MTBF	100000 hrs (Mean Time Between Failures)
Operation Temperature	0° C ~ 40° C
Ethernet Specification for WAN	10/100Mbps Half / Full Auto-negotiation
Ethernet Specification for DMZ	10/100Mbps Half / Full Auto-negotiation
Ethernet Specification for LAN	10/100Mbps Half / Full Auto-negotiation
CONSOLE Port RS – 232 (F) DB-9F	Pin 1 = NON ; Pin 2 = DCE-RXD; Pin 3 = DCE -TXD; Pin 4 = DCE -DTR; Pin 5 = GND; Pin 6 = DCE -DSR; Pin 7 = DCE - RTS; Pin 8 = DCE -CTS; PIN 9 = NON. See following figure.
DIAL BACKUP RS – 232 (M) DB-9M	Pin 1 = NON ; Pin 2 = DTE-RXD; Pin 3 = DTE-TXD; Pin 4 = DTE-DTR; Pin 5 = GND; Pin 6 = DTE-DSR; Pin 7 = DTE-RTS; Pin 8 = DTE-CTS; PIN 9 = NON. See following figure.

**Diagram 9 WAN/LAN Cable Pin Layout**

WAN/LAN Cable Pin Layout:		
Straight-Through		
(Switch)	(Adapter)	(Switch)
1 IRD +	1 OTD +	1 IRD +
2 IRD -	2 OTD -	2 IRD -
3 OTD +	3 IRD +	3 OTD +
6 OTD -	6 IRD -	6 OTD -

## Appendix F

# Safety Warnings and Instructions

1. Be sure to read and follow all warning notices and instructions.
2. The maximum recommended ambient temperature for the ZyWALL is 40° Celsius (104° Fahrenheit). Care must be taken to allow sufficient air circulation or space between units when the ZyWALL is installed inside a closed rack assembly. The operating ambient temperature of the rack environment might be greater than room temperature.
3. Installation in a rack without sufficient airflow can be unsafe.
4. Racks should safely support the combined weight of all equipment.
5. The connections and equipment that supply power to the ZyWALL should be capable of operating safely with the maximum power requirements of the ZyWALL. In case of a power overload, the supply circuits and supply wiring should not become hazardous. The input rating of the ZyWALL is printed on the nameplate.
6. The power cord must plug in to the right supply voltage, i.e. 110VAC for North America and 230VAC for Europe. Make sure that the supplied AC voltage is correct and stable.
7. Installation in restricted access areas must comply with Articles 110-16, 110-17, and 110-18 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.
8. Do not allow anything to rest on the power cord and do not locate the product where anyone can walk on the power cord.
9. Do not service the product by yourself. Opening or removing covers can expose you to dangerous high voltage points or other risks. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.
10. Generally, when installed after the final configuration, the product must comply with the applicable safety standards and regulatory requirements of the country in which it is installed. If necessary, consult the appropriate regulatory agencies and inspection authorities to ensure compliance.
11. A rare condition can create a voltage potential between the earth grounds of two or more buildings. If products installed in separate building are interconnected, the voltage potential can cause a hazardous condition. Consult a qualified electrical consultant to determine whether or not this phenomenon exists and, if necessary, implement corrective action before interconnecting the products.

# Appendix G

## Command Interpreter

The following describes how to use the command interpreter. Enter 24 in the main menu to bring up the system maintenance menu. Enter 8 to go to **Menu 24.8 - Command Interpreter Mode**. See the included disk or zyxel.com for more detailed information on these commands.

---

**Use of undocumented commands or misconfiguration can damage the unit and possibly render it unusable.**

---

### Command Syntax

The command keywords are in `courier new` font.

Enter the command keywords exactly as shown, do not abbreviate.

The required fields in a command are enclosed in angle brackets `<>`.

The optional fields in a command are enclosed in square brackets `[ ]`.

The `|` symbol means “or”.

For example,

```
sys filter netbios config <type> <on|off>
```

means that you must specify the type of netbios filter and whether to turn it on or off.

### Command Usage

A list of valid commands can be found by typing `help` or `?` at the command prompt. Always type the full command. Type `exit` to return to the SMT main menu when finished.

# Appendix H

## Firewall Commands

The following describes the firewall commands. See the *Command Interpreter* appendix for information on the command structure.

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<b>Firewall</b>		
<b>Set-Up</b>		
	config edit firewall active <yes   no>	This command turns the firewall on or off.
	config retrieve firewall	This command returns the previously saved firewall settings.
	config save firewall	This command saves the current firewall settings.
<b>Display</b>		
	config display firewall	This command shows the of all the firewall settings including e-mail, attack, and the sets/ rules.
	config display firewall set <set #>	This command shows the current configuration of a set; including timeout values, name, default-permit, and etc.  If you don't put use a number (#) after "set", information about all of the sets/rules appears.
	config display firewall set <set #> rule <rule #>	This command shows the current entries of a rule in a firewall rule set.
	config display firewall attack	This command shows all of the attack response settings.
	config display firewall e-mail	This command shows all of the e-mail settings.

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	config display firewall ?	This command shows all of the available firewall sub commands.
<b>Edit</b>		
<b>E-mail</b>	config edit firewall e-mail mail-server <ip address of mail server>	This command sets the IP address to which the e-mail messages are sent.
	config edit firewall e-mail return-addr <e-mail address>	This command sets the source e-mail address of the firewall e-mails.
	config edit firewall e-mail email-to <e-mail address>	This command sets the e-mail address to which the firewall e-mails are sent.
	config edit firewall e-mail policy <full   hourly   daily   weekly>	This command sets how frequently the firewall log is sent via e-mail.
	config edit firewall e-mail day <sunday   monday   tuesday   wednesday   thursday   friday   saturday>	This command sets the day on which the current firewall log is sent through e-mail if the ZyWALL is set to send it on a weekly basis.
	config edit firewall e-mail hour <0-23>	This command sets the hour when the firewall log is sent through e-mail if the ZyWALL is set to send it on an hourly, daily or weekly basis.
	config edit firewall e-mail minute <0-59>	This command sets the minute of the hour for the firewall log to be sent via e-mail if the ZyWALL is set to send it on a hourly, daily or weekly basis.
<b>Attack</b>	config edit firewall attack send-alert <yes   no>	This command enables or disables the immediate sending of DOS attack notification e-mail messages.

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	config edit firewall attack block <yes   no>	Set this command to yes to block new traffic after the tcp-max-incomplete threshold is exceeded. Set it to no to delete the oldest half-open session when traffic exceeds the tcp-max-incomplete threshold.
	config edit firewall attack block-minute <0-255>	This command sets the number of minutes for new sessions to be blocked when the tcp-max-incomplete threshold is reached. This command is only valid when block is set to yes.
	config edit firewall attack minute-high <0-255>	This command sets the threshold rate of new half-open sessions per minute where the ZyWALL starts deleting old half-opened sessions until it gets them down to the minute-low threshold.
	config edit firewall attack minute-low <0-255>	This command sets the threshold of half-open sessions where the ZyWALL stops deleting half-opened sessions.
	config edit firewall attack max-incomplete-high <0-255>	This command sets the threshold of half-open sessions where the ZyWALL starts deleting old half-opened sessions until it gets them down to the max-incomplete-low.
	config edit firewall attack max-incomplete-low <0-255>	This command sets the threshold where the ZyWALL stops deleting half-opened sessions.
	config edit firewall attack tcp-max-incomplete <0-255>	This command sets the threshold of half-open TCP sessions with the same destination where the ZyWALL starts dropping half-open sessions to that destination.
<b>Sets</b>	config edit firewall set <set #> name <desired name>	This command sets a name to identify a specified set.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> default-permit <forward   block>	This command sets whether a packet is dropped or allowed through, when it does not meet a rule within the set.

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	Config edit firewall set <set #> icmp-timeout <seconds>	This command sets the time period to allow an ICMP session to wait for the ICMP response.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> udp-idle-timeout <seconds>	This command sets how long a UDP connection is allowed to remain inactive before the ZyWALL considers the connection closed.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> connection-timeout <seconds>	This command sets how long ZyWALL waits for a TCP session to be established before dropping the session.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> fin-wait-timeout <seconds>	This command sets how long the ZyWALL leaves a TCP session open after the firewall detects a FIN-exchange (indicating the end of the TCP session).
	Config edit firewall set <set #> tcp-idle-timeout <seconds>	This command sets how long ZyWALL lets an inactive TCP connection remain open before considering it closed.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> log <yes   no>	This command sets whether or not the ZyWALL creates logs for packets that match the firewall's default rule set.
<b>Rules</b>	Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> permit <forward   block>	This command sets whether packets that match this rule are dropped or allowed through.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> active <yes   no>	This command sets whether a rule is enabled or not.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> protocol <integer protocol value >	This command sets the protocol specification number made in this rule for ICMP.

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> log <none   match   not-match   both>	This command sets the ZyWALL to log traffic that matches the rule, doesn't match, both or neither.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> alert <yes   no>	This command sets whether or not the ZyWALL sends an alert e-mail when a DOS attack or a violation of a particular rule occurs.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> srcaddr-single <ip address>	This command sets the rule to have the ZyWALL check for traffic with this individual source address.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> srcaddr-subnet <ip address> <subnet mask>	This command sets a rule to have the ZyWALL check for traffic from a particular subnet (defined by IP address and subnet mask).
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> srcaddr-range <start ip address> <end ip address>	This command sets a rule to have the ZyWALL check for traffic from this range of addresses.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> destaddr-single <ip address>	This command sets the rule to have the ZyWALL check for traffic with this individual destination address.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> destaddr-subnet <ip address> <subnet mask>	This command sets a rule to have the ZyWALL check for traffic with a particular subnet destination (defined by IP address and subnet mask).
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> destaddr-range <start ip address> <end ip address>	This command sets a rule to have the ZyWALL check for traffic going to this range of addresses.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> TCP destport-single <port #>	This command sets a rule to have the ZyWALL check for TCP traffic with this destination address. You may repeat this command to enter various, non-consecutive port numbers.

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> TCP destport-range <start port #> <end port #>	This command sets a rule to have the ZyWALL check for TCP traffic with a destination port in this range.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> UDP destport-single <port #>	This command sets a rule to have the ZyWALL check for UDP traffic with this destination address. You may repeat this command to enter various, non-consecutive port numbers.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> UDP destport-range <start port #> <end port #>	This command sets a rule to have the ZyWALL check for UDP traffic with a destination port in this range.
<b>Delete</b>		
	config delete firewall e-mail	This command removes all of the settings for e-mail alert.
	config delete firewall attack	This command resets all of the attack response settings to their defaults.
	config delete firewall set <set #>	This command removes the specified set from the firewall configuration.
	config delete firewall set <set #> rule <rule #>	This command removes the specified rule in a firewall configuration set.



# Appendix I

## NetBIOS Filter Commands

The following describes the NetBIOS packet filter commands. See the *Command Interpreter* appendix for information on the command structure.

### Introduction

NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) are TCP or UDP broadcast packets that enable a computer to connect to and communicate with a LAN.

For some dial-up services such as PPPoE or PPTP, NetBIOS packets cause unwanted calls.

You can configure NetBIOS filters to:

- Block NetBIOS packets from being sent from the LAN to the WAN.
- Block NetBIOS packets from being sent from the LAN to the DMZ.
- Allow NetBIOS packets to be sent through VPN connections.
- Block NetBIOS packets from initiating calls.

### Display NetBIOS Filter Settings

Syntax:      sys filter netbios disp

This command gives a read-only list of the current NetBIOS filter modes.

```
===== NetBIOS Filter Status =====
LAN to WAN:      Forward
LAN to DMZ:      Forward
IPSec Packets:   Forward
Trigger Dial:    Disabled
```

**Diagram 10 NetBIOS Display Filter Settings Command**

The filter types and their default settings are as follows.

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT
LAN to WAN	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets are blocked or forwarded from the LAN to the WAN.	Forward
LAN to DMZ	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets are blocked or forwarded from the LAN to the DMZ.	Forward
IPSec Packets	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets sent through a VPN connection are blocked or forwarded.	Forward
Trigger dial	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets are allowed to initiate calls. Disabled means that NetBIOS packets are blocked from initiating calls.	Disabled

## NetBIOS Filter Configuration

Syntax:        `sys filter netbios config <type> <on|off>`

where

`<type>` = Identify which NetBIOS filter (numbered 0-3) to configure.

0 = LAN to WAN

1 = LAN to DMZ

2 = IPSec Packets

3 = Trigger dial

`<on|off>` = For types 0 and 1, use `on` to enable the filter and block NetBIOS packets. Use `off` to disable the filter and forward NetBIOS packets.

For type 2, use `on` to block NetBIOS packets from being sent through a VPN connection. Use `off` to allow NetBIOS packets to be sent through a VPN connection.

For type 3, use `on` to allow NetBIOS packets to initiate calls. Use `off` to block NetBIOS packets from initiating calls.

Example commands

Command:    `sys filter netbios config 0 on`

This command blocks LAN to WAN NetBIOS packets

Command: sys filter netbios config 1 off

This command forwards LAN to DMZ NetBIOS packets

Command: sys filter netbios config 2 on

This command blocks IPSec NetBIOS packets

Command: sys filter netbios config 3 off

This command stops NetBIOS commands from initiating calls.

# Appendix J

## Boot Commands

The BootModule AT commands execute from within the router's bootup software, when debug mode is selected before the main router firmware (ZyNOS) is started. When you start up your ZyWALL, you are given a choice to go into debug mode by pressing a key at the prompt shown in the following screen. In debug mode you have access to a series of boot module commands, for example ATUR (for uploading firmware) and ATLC (for uploading the configuration file). These are already discussed in the *Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance* chapter.

```
Bootbase Version: V1.02 | 08/08/2001 15:40:50
RAM: Size = 16384 Kbytes
DRAM Post: Testing: 16384K OK
FLASH: Intel 16M

ZyNOS Version: V3.50(WB.0)b3 | 08/08/2001 16:21:27

Press any key to enter debug mode within 3 seconds.
```

**Diagram 11 Option to Enter Debug Mode**

Enter ATHE to view all available ZyWALL boot module commands as shown in the next screen. ATBAX allows you to change the console port speed. The x denotes the number preceding the colon to give the console port speed following the colon in the list of numbers that follows; for example ATBA3 will give a console port speed of 9.6 Kbps. ATSE displays the seed that is used to generate a password to turn on the debug flag in the firmware. The ATSH command shows product related information such as boot module version, vendor name, product model, RAS code revision, etc. ATGO allows you to continue booting the system. Most other commands aid in advanced troubleshooting and should only be used by qualified engineers.

```
AT           just answer OK
ATHE         print help
ATBAX        change baudrate. 1:38.4k, 2:19.2k, 3:9.6k 4:57.6k 5:115.2k
ATENx,(y)   set BootExtension Debug Flag (y=password)
ATSE         show the seed of password generator
ATTI(h,m,s)  change system time to hour:min:sec or show current time
ATDA(y,m,d)  change system date to year/month/day or show current date
ATDS         dump RAS stack
ATDT         dump Boot Module Common Area
ATDUX,y     dump memory contents from address x for length y
ATRBX        display the 8-bit value of address x
ATRWx        display the 16-bit value of address x
ATRLx        display the 32-bit value of address x
ATGO(x)     run program at addr x or boot router
ATGR         boot router
ATGT         run Hardware Test Program
ATRTw,x,y(,z) RAM test level w, from address x to y (z iterations)
ATSH         dump manufacturer related data in ROM
ATDOx,y    download from address x for length y to PC via XMODEM
ATTD         download router configuration to PC via XMODEM
ATUR         upload router firmware to flash ROM
ATLC         upload router configuration file to flash ROM
ATXSx       xmodem select: x=0: CRC mode(default); x=1: checksum mode
ATSR         system reboot
```

**Diagram 12 Boot Module Commands**

# Appendix K

## Removing and Installing a Fuse

*This appendix shows you how to remove and install fuses for the ZYWALL 100.*

The ZYWALL 100 uses a 0.5 Amps, 250 VAC fuse. The ZYWALL-100 comes from the factory; with two fuses installed in the fuse housing. If you need to install a new fuse, follow the procedure below.

### Removing and Installing a Fuse

#### Removing a Fuse

---

**Disconnect all power from the ZYWALL 100 before you begin this procedure.**

---

- Step 1.** Place the rear panel of the ZYWALL 100 in front of you.
- Step 2.** Remove the power cord from the back of the unit.
- Step 3.** The fuse housing is located between the power switch and the power port. Use a small flat-head screwdriver to carefully pry out the fuse housing.
- Step 4.** A burnt-out fuse is blackened, darkened or cloudy inside its glass casing. A working fuse has a completely clear glass casing. Pull gently, but firmly, to remove the burnt out fuse from the fuse housing. Dispose of the burnt-out fuse.

#### Installing a Fuse

- Step 1.** The ZyWALL 100 is shipped from the factory with one spare fuse included in a box-like section of the fuse housing. Push the middle part of the box-like section to access the spare fuse. Put another spare fuse in its place in order to always have one on hand.
- Step 2.** Push the replacement fuse into the fuse housing until you hear a click.
- Step 3.** Firmly, but gently, push the fuse housing back into the ZYWALL 100 until you hear a click.
- Step 4.** Plug the power cord back into the unit.

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