

DMZ Firewall Solution

Intel[®] Express Routers 9515, 9525 and 9535

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1 Introduction

1.1 About This Document

This document explains how to configure a secure Internet solution using the second LAN interface of the Intel[®] Express router as a DMZ. The DMZ setup is explained through the use of two example solutions, a Single IP Address Solution and Multiple IP Address.

It is assumed that you have a solid understanding of networking concepts and experience in using the Express Router.

1.2 References

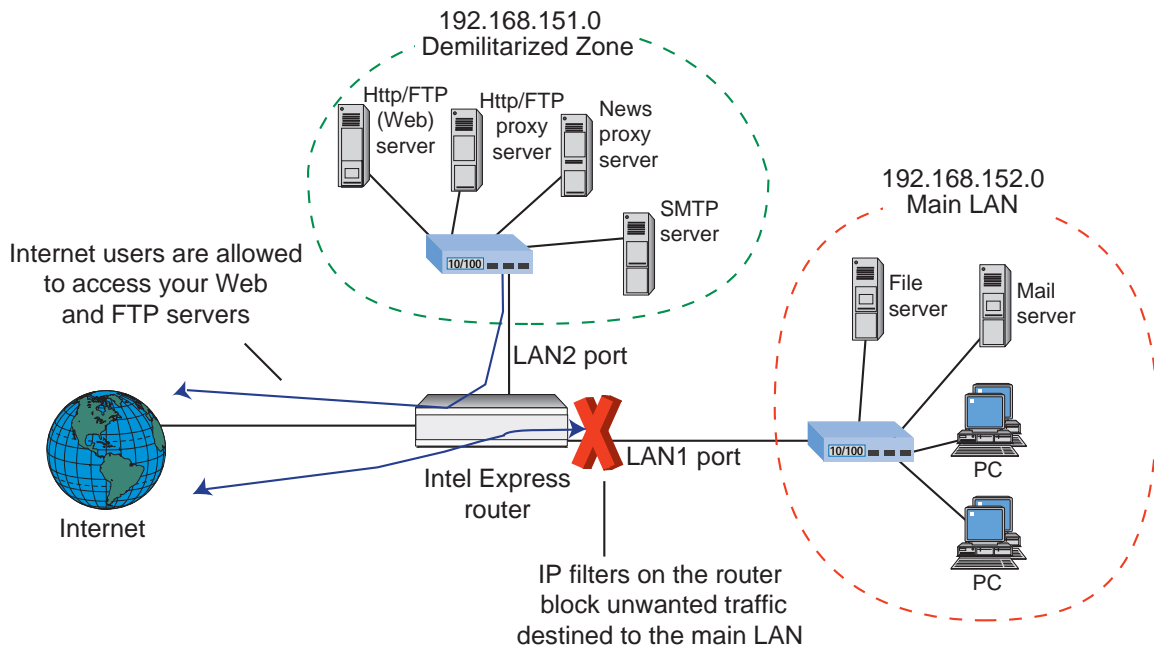
[1] Intel Express Router User Guide

The user guide for your router explains in detail the basic configuration procedures used in the set up of the DMZ.

[2] Brent Chapman, Elizabeth D. Zwicky, "Building Internet Firewalls", 1995 O'Reilly & Associates. ISBN: 1-56592-124-0

1.3 What is a DMZ

For an Intel Express Router having two LAN ports, you can setup a DMZ (DeMilitarized Zone) to increase security on your private network. A DMZ is a network off one of the LAN ports that acts as a kind of buffer between the external (public Internet) network and your secure network on the other LAN interface. The DMZ gives access to services required from both the external network and the secure network. The services are typically HTTP/FTP (Web) servers for public access, an HTTP/FTP proxy server, an SMTP server and a News (proxy) server. Mail servers and News servers for internal use are placed on the secure network. Through the use of IP filters, you prohibit access from the Internet to your secure network while still providing access to services on the DMZ.



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The purpose of this setup is to prohibit any direct data transmission between the Internet and the secure network. All data must go through proxy servers on the DMZ.

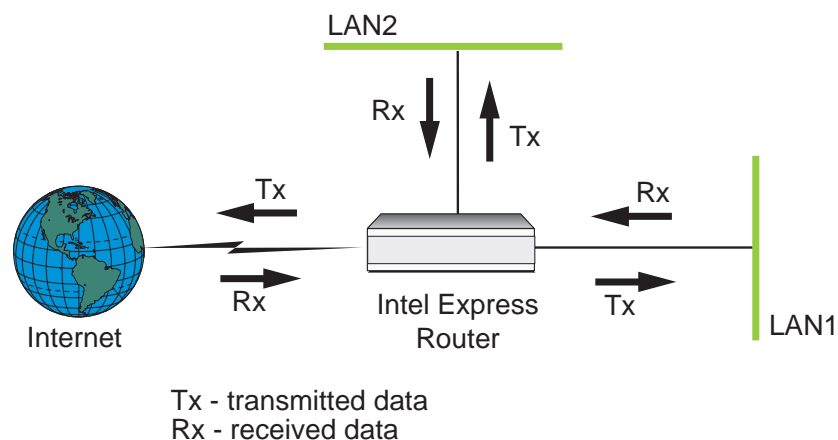
We recommend that you set up the DMZ on the LAN2 (10 Mbps) port and your secure network on the LAN1 (100/10 Mbps) port.

This document provides two DMZ solutions when connecting to the Internet, one using a single external IP address and the other using a number of IP addresses (at least four IP addresses are needed, including network identification and broadcast address).

Note: Solutions using dynamic address assignment by the ISP are not supported.

1.4 IP Filters in the Express Router

IP filters in the Express Router are defined on a link basis. Separate filters are configured for received data (data packets from a link to the router) and transmitted data (data packets from the router to a link). Use the diagram below to help determine the direction of data with respect to the router and the types of filter required (Rx or Tx).



2 General Setup and Considerations

2.1 IP Address Selection

The IP addresses on the secure network and the DMZ network can be any valid IP addresses, but we recommend that you use designated private IP addresses or registered IP addresses. Private IP addresses are those addresses included under Class A network 10, Class B networks 172.16 through 172.31, and Class C networks 192.168.0 through 192.168.255. Registered public IP addresses are provided by your Internet service provider (ISP). Using registered IP addresses on the DMZ network avoids conflicts with duplicate addresses on the Internet. On the secure network it is preferable to use designated private IP addresses. However, if you already have unregistered public IP addresses on your private network (for example 89.20.0.0 and 90.2.0.0), you must use Network Address Translation (NAT) to translate these addresses to private IP addresses.

For the single IP address solution, NAT is needed to map the network services from one public IP address to one or more private IP addresses on the DMZ network. This makes it possible to have several public servers on DMZ using the same public IP address.

2.2 Routing Setup

Do not use RIP on the WAN interface or the DMZ interface. This prevents intruders from corrupting the routing table.

If there is more than one internal network, the router must not be used as primary gateway because the router configuration only allows the router to forward packets to the DMZ network.

2.3 DNS Setup

Some of the services on the DMZ network require external DNS queries. The most common mail solution is to have a domain with an "MX" record and an "A" record pointing to the SMTP server on the DMZ network. The DNS server is normally maintained and hosted by the ISP. The solutions provided in this document do not support a DNS server on the DMZ network.

For more details about DNS please refer to [2].

2.4 E-mail (SMTP) Setup

Locate an SMTP server on the DMZ network to communicate with any host on the Internet and an internal E-mail server on the secure network. Configure the SMTP server to use an MX record in order to send the mail direct to the destination SMTP server.

2.5 FTP Setup

An HTTP/FTP proxy server on the DMZ network must use passive FTP for connections to the Internet. Otherwise the filters will block the FTP data channel running on port 20. Because the HTTP/FTP is an application proxy, support for DNS is required to resolve fully qualified domain names into IP addresses.

2.6 HTTP Setup

An HTTP/FTP proxy normally runs on port 80 or 8080. However, the filter settings for the following setups are based on port 80. Because the HTTP/FTP is an application proxy, support for DNS is required to resolve fully qualified domain names into IP addresses.

2.7 News (NNTP) Setup

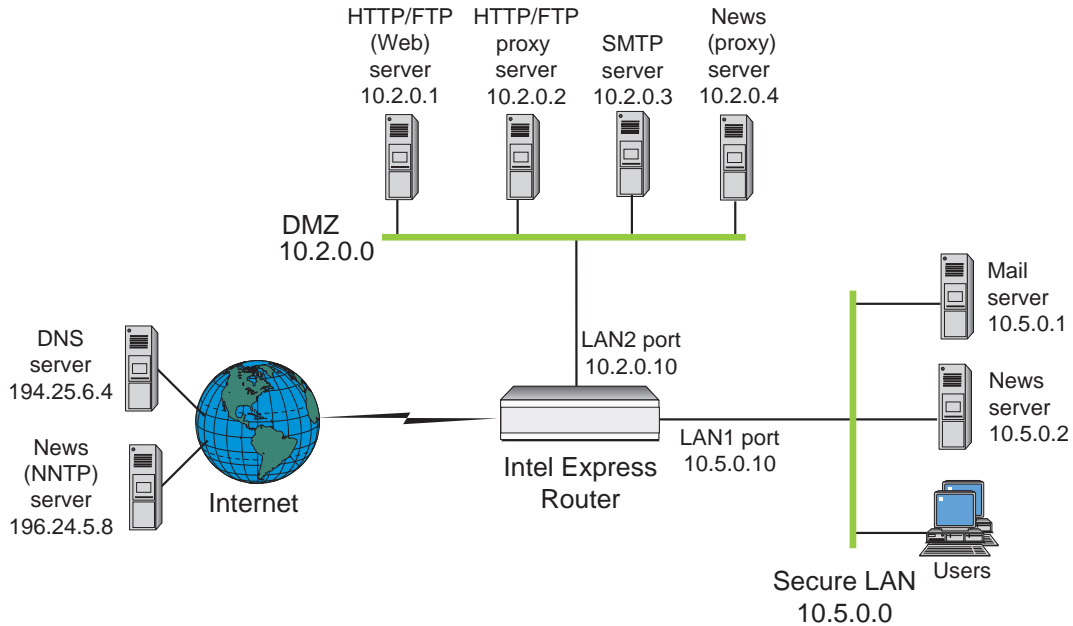
If you are using a News (NNTP) server on your secure network, it is required that you locate a News (proxy) server on the DMZ. With this setup, the News server on the secure network communicates with the News (proxy) server on the DMZ which, in turn, communicates with an external News server on the Internet. The advantage of this setup is that all private news groups are placed on the internal server, protected from the Internet.

2.8 Management Access Setup

To ensure security, you must disable management access (SNMP, Telnet, and TFTP) on the WAN (Internet) link and the LAN2 (DMZ) link. For additional security, disable management access on the LAN1 link also. With this setup, all management tasks can only be performed from the console port.

3 DMZ Single IP Address Solution

This solution explains how to set up a DMZ solution when the Internet service provider (ISP) has assigned a single IP address to your network.



In the example, the DMZ network connects to the LAN2 port and is on the 10.2.0.0/16 subnet. The LAN2 port has been assigned an IP address of 10.2.0.10. The secure private network connects to the LAN1 port and is on the 10.5.0.0/16 subnet. The LAN1 port has been assigned an IP address of 10.5.0.10.

Note: The services available on the DMZ can be placed on a single server. If this is done, you must configure NAT entries and filters accordingly.

3.1 Static Routing Setup

Configure static routing as follows:

- Configure static routing on the Internet connection, LAN1, and LAN2. This is done in Advanced Setup by setting the Routing Protocol parameter to None/Static.
- Define a static route on the WAN interface to the Internet. Use the default static route setting (network address of 0.0.0.0 and netmask 0.0.0.0) as shown in the example below.



3.2 Network Address Translation (NAT) Setup

The devices on the DMZ have been assigned private IP addresses. You must set up NAT to translate the private IP addresses on the DMZ to the external IP address assigned by the ISP. This will map services (i.e. port numbers) on the external IP address to servers on the DMZ.

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Note The order of the NAT entries is important.

NAT entries are defined as follows:

Entry	Function	Settings
1	Directs all incoming HTTP requests to the Web server.	Mapping type: Static Port (Single IP) Internal address: 10.2.0.1 Internal port: 80 External IP address: <IP address from ISP> External port: 80
2	Directs all incoming FTP requests to the Web server.	Mapping type: Static Port (Single IP) Internal address: 10.2.0.1 Internal port: 21 External IP address: <IP address from ISP> External port: 21
3	Directs all incoming SMTP requests to the SMTP server	Mapping type: Static Port (Single IP) Internal address: 10.2.0.3 Internal port: 25 External address: <IP address from ISP> External port: 25
4	Directs all incoming NNTP requests to the News server.	Type: Static Port (Single IP) Internal address: 10.2.0.4 Internal port: 119 External IP address: <IP address from ISP> External port: 119
5	Directs all other incoming traffic to the DMZ.	Type: Network to single IP Internal address: 10.2.0.0 External IP address: <IP address from ISP>

3.3 IP Filters Setup

This section describes the required IP filters for the LAN1, LAN2 and connection to the Internet.

3.3.1 LAN1 Filters

3.3.1.1 Receive (Rx) Filters on LAN1

Configure these receive filters for the LAN1 port, shown as they appear in **Advanced Setup**.

Act	Prot	Source	Port	Destination	Port
Pass	All	All		10.2.0.2	
Pass	All	All		10.2.0.3	
Pass	All	All		10.2.0.4	
Pass	All	All		10.5.0.10	

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Filters are defined as follows:

Filter	Function	Settings
—	Prohibit users on the secure network access to the Internet	Default Action: Discard
1	Allows access to the HTTP /FTP proxy server on the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.2 Src. address type: All
2	Allows access to the SMTP server on the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.3 Src. address type: All
3	Allows access to News (proxy) server on the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.4 Src. address type: All
4	Allows access to the router from the private LAN.	Action: Pass Protocol: All Dest. port address: Host Dest. address: <LAN1 IP address> Src. address type: All

3.3.1.2 Transmit (Tx) Filters on LAN1

Configure these transmit filters for the LAN1 port, shown as they appear in **Advanced Setup**.

Act	Prot	Source	Port	Destination	Port
Pass	TCP	ACK 10.2.0.2	==80	All	> 1023
Pass	TCP	ACK 10.2.0.2	==21	All	> 1023
Pass	TCP	ACK 10.2.0.2	> 1023	All	> 1023
Pass	TCP	All 10.2.0.3	> 1023	10.5.0.1	==25
Pass	TCP	ACK 10.2.0.3	==25	10.5.0.1	> 1023
Pass	TCP	All 10.2.0.4	> 1023	10.5.0.2	==119
Pass	TCP	ACK 10.2.0.4	==119	10.5.0.2	> 1023
Pass	TCP	All 10.5.0.10	All	All	All

Filters are defined as follows:

Filter	Function	Settings
—	Prohibit users on the secure network access to the Internet	Default Action: Discard
1	Allows HTTP and FTP (read only using HTTP) from secure LAN to HTTP/FTP proxy server on the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: All Dest. port: >1023 Src. address type: Host

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Filter	Function	Settings
		Src. address: 10.2.0.2 Src. port: = 80
2	Allows FTP (only passive connections) from secure LAN to the FTP proxy server on the DMZ (see note 1). Two filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: All Dest. port: >1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 10.2.0.2 Src. port: = 21
3		Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: All Dest. port: >1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 10.2.0.2 Src. port: >1023
4	Allows incoming mail (SMTP) from DMZ to secure LAN.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.5.0.1 Dest. port: = 25 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 10.2.0.3 Src. port: > 1023
5	Allows outgoing mail (SMTP) from secure LAN to DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.5.0.1 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 10.2.0.3 Src. port: = 25
6	Allows incoming News (NNTP) from DMZ to secure LAN (see note 2).	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.5.0.2 Dest. port: = 119 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 10.2.0.4 Src. port: > 1023
7	Allows outgoing News (NNTP) to DMZ from secure LAN.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host

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Filter	Function	Settings
		Dest. address: 10.5.0.2 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 10.2.0.4 Src. port: = 119
8	Sends all packets generated by the router to the secure LAN (LAN1).	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: All Dest. port: All Src. address type: Host Src. address: <LAN1 IP address> Src. port: All

Note 1: Some proxy servers, such as Microsoft Proxy* 2.0, do not support FTP proxy using the FTP protocol. For upload and download using a special FTP program like WS_FTP*, an additional FTP proxy on DMZ is required. This proxy server normally runs on port 21 and has to support passive FTP. If download from an Internet browser is sufficient, the two filters are not required.

Note 2: The filter is not required when using a News proxy server on DMZ.

3.3.2 LAN2 Filters

3.3.2.1 Receive (Rx) Filters on LAN2

Configure these receive filters for the LAN2 port, shown as they appear in **Advanced Setup**.

Act	Prot	Source	Port	Destination	Port
Disc	UDP	All	All	All	==RIP
Disc	TCP	All	All	All	==Tunnel
Disc	RSUP	All	All	All	
Disc	UDP	All	All	All	==1698
Disc	UDP	All	All	All	==1698
Disc	UDP	All	All	All	==67
Disc	UDP	All	All	All	==514
Disc	UDP	10.5.0.10	All	All	All
Disc	ICMP	All	All	All	
Disc	UDP	All	All	10.5.0.10	All
Disc	UDP	All	All	10.2.0.10	All
Disc	TCP	All	All	10.5.0.10	All
Disc	TCP	All	All	10.2.0.10	All

DMZ Firewall Solution for the Express Router

Filters are defined as follows:

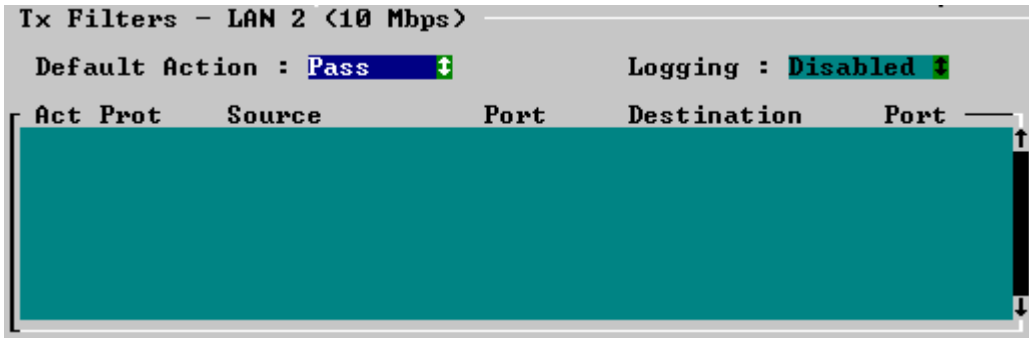
Filter	Function	Settings	
—	Pass all packets destined for DMZ	Default Action:	Pass
1	Prevents RIP updates from entering the DMZ network	Action:	Discard
		Protocol:	UDP
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest. port:	RIP
		Src. address type:	All
		Src. port:	All
2	Prevents tunnel packets from entering the DMZ network	Action:	Discard
		Protocol:	TCP
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest. port:	Tunnel
		Src. address type:	All
		Src. port:	All
3	Prevents RSVP packets from entering the DMZ network/router. Three separate filters are required.	Action:	Discard
		Protocol:	RSVP
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest. port :	All
		Src. address type:	All
		Src. port :	All
4		Action:	Discard
		Protocol:	UDP
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest. port :	= 1698
		Src. address type:	All
		Src. port :	All
5		Action:	Discard
		Protocol:	UDP
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest. port :	= 1699
		Src. address type:	All
		Src. port :	All
6	Prevents BootP updates from entering the DMZ network/router.	Action:	Discard
		Protocol:	UDP
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest. port:	67
		Src. address type:	All
		Src. port:	All
7	Prevents Syslog updates from entering the DMZ network/router	Action:	Discard
		Protocol:	UDP
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest. port:	= 514
		Src. address type:	All
		Src. port :	All
8	Discards all packets that spoof (or fake) the IP address of the router on LAN1. This is necessary since these packets will pass the Tx filter on LAN1.	Action:	Discard
		Protocol:	UDP
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest. port:	All

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Filter	Function	Settings
		Src. address type: Host Src. address: <LAN1 IP address> Src. port : All
9	Discards all ICMP packets entering the DMZ network. This prevents the router from reporting the IP netmask.	Action: Discard Protocol: ICMP Dest. address type: All Src. address type: All
10	Discards all packets to open router ports. Four filters are required.	Action: Discard Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: <LAN1 IP address> Dest. port: All Src. address type: All Src. port: All
11		Action: Discard Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: <LAN2 IP address> Dest. port: All Src. address type: All Src. port: All
12		Action: Discard Protocol: TCP Flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: <LAN1 IP address> Dest. port: All Src. address type: All Src. port: All
13		Action: Discard Protocol: TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: <LAN2 IP address> Dest. port: All Src. address type: All Src. port: All

3.3.2.2 Transmit (Tx) filters on LAN2

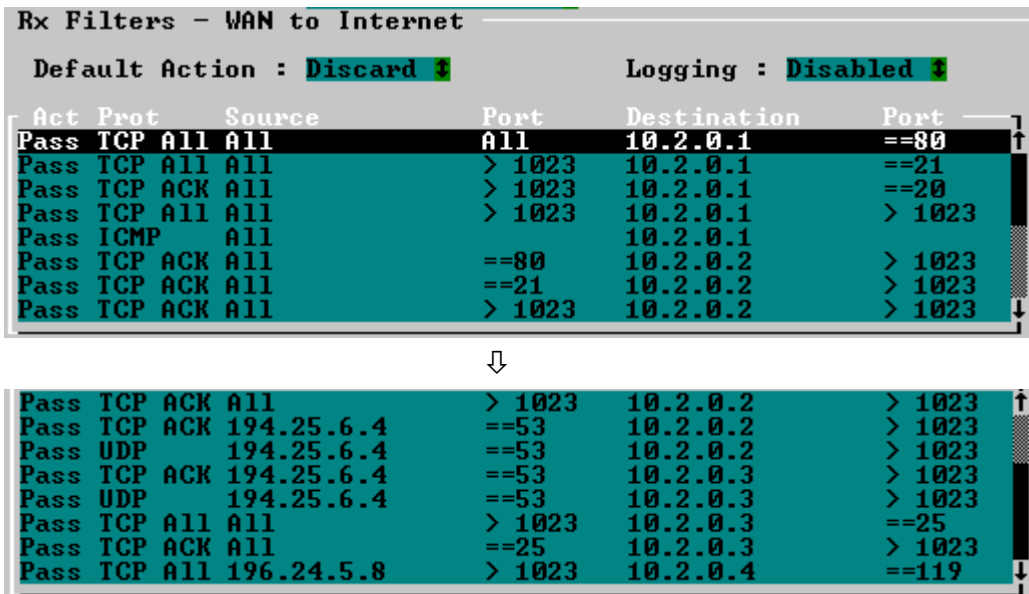
To pass all packets transmitted from the DMZ, set the default action to **Pass**.



3.3.3 Internet Connection Filters

3.3.3.1 Receive (Rx) Filters on the connection to the Internet

Configure these receive filters for the Internet connection, shown as they appear in **Advanced Setup**.



Filters are defined as follows:

Filter	Function	Settings	
—	Prohibit users on the secure network from accessing the Internet.	Default Action:	Discard
1	Allows HTTP from the Internet to the HTTP/FTP server on the DMZ.	Action:	Pass
		Protocol:	TCP
		TCP flags:	All
		Dest. address type:	Host
		Dest. address:	10.2.0.1
		Dest. port:	= 80
		Src. address type:	All
		Src. port:	> 1023

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Filter	Function	Settings
2	Allows FTP (both active and passive) from the Internet to the HTTP/FTP server on the DMZ. Three filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.1 Dest. port: = 21 Src. address type: All Src. port: > 1023
3		Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.1 Dest. port: = 20 Src. address type: All Src. port: > 1023
4		Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.1 Dest. port: >1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: >1023
5	Allows external ping to HTTP/FTP server on the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: ICMP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.1 Src. address type: All
6	Allows external HTTP from HTTP/FTP proxy on the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.2 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: = 80
7	Allows external FTP from the HTTP/FTP proxy server on the DMZ (see note 1). Two filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.2 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: = 21
8		Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host

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Filter	Function	Settings
		Dest. address: 10.2.0.2 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: > 1023
9	Allows DNS reply to the HTTP/FTP proxy server on the DMZ. Two filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.2 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 194.25.6.4 Src. port: = 53
10		Action: Pass Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.2 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 194.25.6.4 Src. port: = 53
11	Allows DNS reply to the SMTP server on the DMZ. Two filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.3 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 194.25.6.4 Src. port: = 53
12		Action: Pass Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.3 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 194.25.6.4 Src. port: = 53
13	Allows incoming mail (SMTP) from any host on the Internet to the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.3 Dest. port = 25 Src. address type: All Src. port: > 1023
14	Allows outgoing mail (SMTP) to any host on the Internet from the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK

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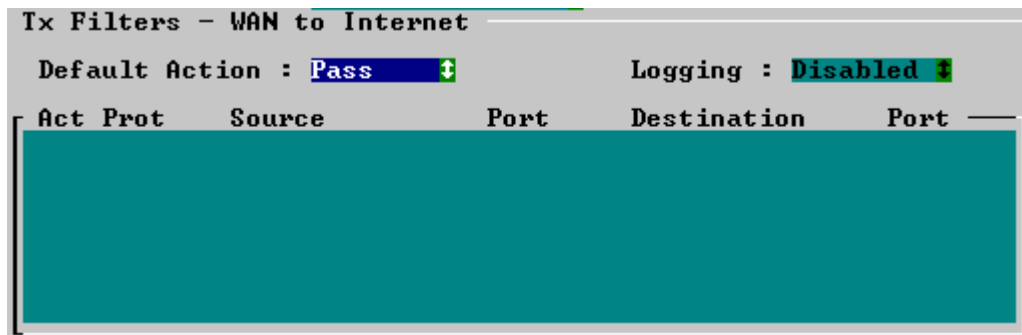
Filter	Function	Settings
		Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.3 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: = 25
15	Allows incoming News (NNTP) from a specified external News server to the DMZ (see note 2).	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.4 Dest. port: = 119 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 196.24.5.8 Src. port: > 1023
16	Allows outgoing News (NNTP) to a specified external News server from the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.2.0.4 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 196.24.5.8 Src. port: 119

Note 1: Only passive FTP connections are supported. The HTTP/FTP proxy must be configured to use a passive FTP connection.

Note 2: The filter is not required when using a News proxy server on DMZ.

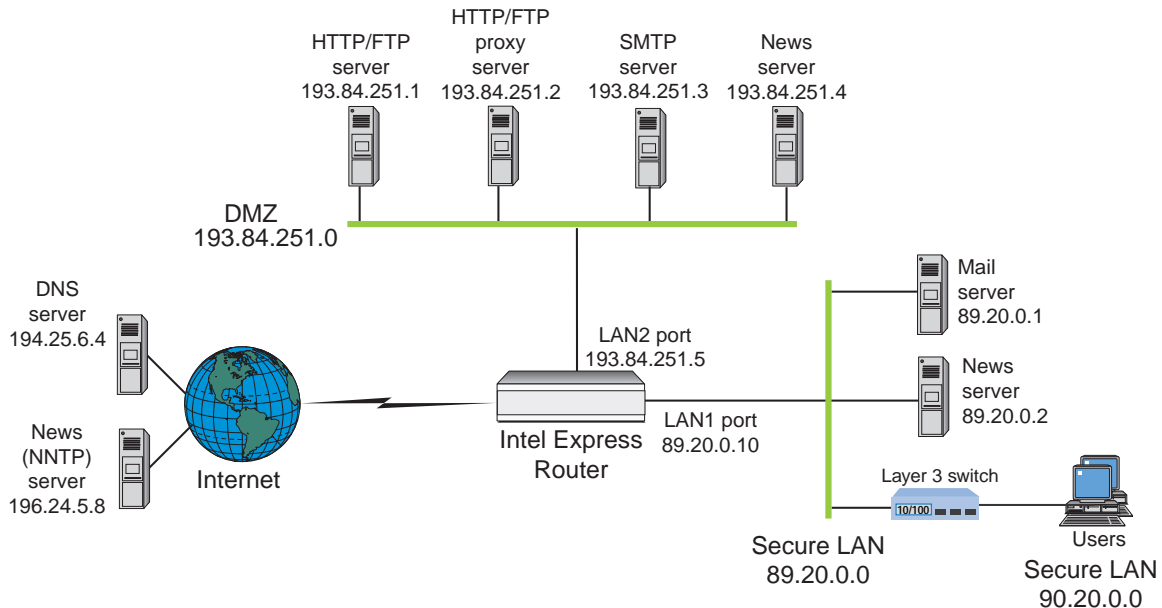
3.3.3.2 Transmit (Tx) Filters on the Connection to the Internet

Set the default action to **Pass**.



4 DMZ Multiple IP Address Solution

This solution explains how to set up a DMZ when the ISP supplies you with multiple IP addresses. In the example, the ISP has assigned the site a range of IP addresses: 193.84.251.0 to 193.84.251.7 (subnet mask 255.255.255.248).



Note: The services available on the DMZ can be placed on a single server. If this is done, you must configure NAT accordingly.

The solution does not configure NAT on the WAN interface (connection to the Internet). This eliminates problems with protocols that are not supported by the router's NAT implementation.

4.1 IP Address Assignment

The servers on the DMZ network have been assigned official public IP addresses. NAT is not required for these addresses. The secure private LAN consists of two networks, 89.20.0.0 and 90.20.0.0, which are official public IP addresses. You must use NAT to translate these addresses to private IP addresses.

Note: The first and last IP address in the range provided by the ISP must not be used for devices. The WAN connection to the Internet must be configured as unnumbered.

4.2 Static Routing Setup

Configure static routing as follows:

- Configure static routing on the Internet connection, LAN1, and LAN2. This is done in Advanced Setup by setting the Routing Protocol parameter to None/Static.
- Define a static route on the WAN interface to the Internet. Use the default static route setting (network address of 0.0.0.0 and network address of 0.0.0.0) as shown in the example below.



4.3 Network Address Translation (NAT)

Because the secure private networks on LAN1 use public IP addresses (89.20.0.0 and 90.20.0.0), configure NAT to translate these addresses to private IP addresses. For example, NAT will translate the E-mail server address from 89.20.0.1 to 10.1.0.1, the NNTP server address from 89.20.0.2 to 10.1.0.2, and the LAN1 address from 89.20.0.10 to 10.1.0.10.

Note: When adding filter entries, the internal addresses must be used.

NAT entries are defined as follows:

Entry	Function	Settings
1	Translate the internal IP addresses on the network 89.20.0.0 to private IP address on 10.1.0.0	Mapping type: Static Internal address: 10.1.0.0 Internal mask: 255.255.0.0 External IP address: 89.20.0.0 External mask: 255.255.0.0
2	Translate the internal IP addresses on the network 90.20.0.0 to private IP address on 10.2.0.0	Mapping type: Static Internal address: 10.2.0.0 Internal mask: 255.255.0.0 External IP address: 90.20.0.0 External mask: 255.255.0.0

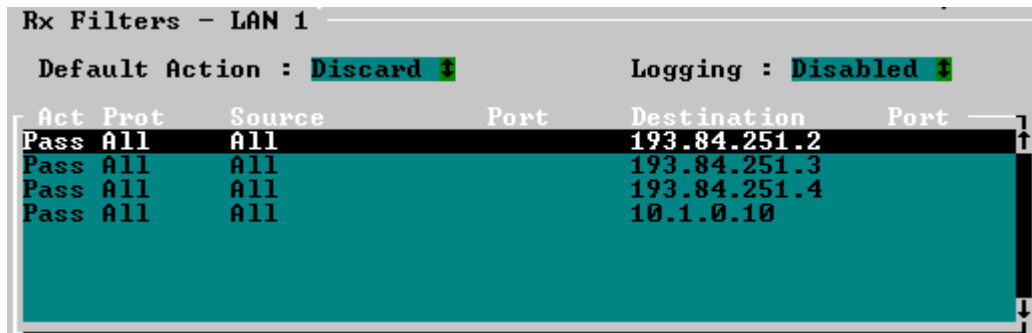
4.4 IP Filters Setup

This section describes the required IP filters for the LAN1, LAN2 and connection to the Internet.

4.4.1 LAN1 Filters

4.4.1.1 Receive (Rx) Filters on LAN1

Configure these receive filters for the LAN1 port, shown as they appear in **Advanced Setup**.



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Filters are defined as follows:

Filter	Function	Settings	
—	Prohibit internal users access to the Internet	Default Action:	Default
1	Allows access to the HTTP /FTP proxy server on the DMZ.	Action:	Pass
		Protocol:	All
		Dest. address type:	Host
		Dest. address:	193.84.251.2
		Src. address type:	All
2	Allows access to the SMTP server on the DMZ.	Action:	Pass
		Protocol:	All
		Dest. address type:	Host
		Dest. address:	193.84.251.3
		Src. address type:	all
3	Allows access to News (proxy) server on the DMZ.	Action:	Pass
		Protocol:	All
		Dest. address type:	Host
		Dest. address:	193.84.251.4
		Src. address type:	All
4	Allows access to the router from the private LAN.	Action:	Pass
		Protocol:	All
		Dest. port address:	Host
		Dest. address:	<LAN1 IP address>
		Src. address type:	All

4.4.1.2 Transmit (Tx) Filters on LAN1

Configure these transmit filters for the LAN1 port, shown as they appear in **Advanced Setup**.

Tx Filters - LAN 1

Default Action : **Discard** Logging : **Disabled**

Act	Prot	Source	Port	Destination	Port
Pass	TCP ACK	193.84.251.2	==80	All	> 1023
Pass	TCP ACK	193.84.251.2	==21	All	> 1023
Pass	TCP ACK	193.84.251.2	> 1023	All	> 1023
Pass	TCP All	19.84.251.3	> 1023	10.1.0.1	==25
Pass	TCP ACK	193.84.251.3	==25	10.1.0.1	> 1023
Pass	TCP All	193.84.251.4	> 1023	10.1.0.2	==119
Pass	TCP ACK	193.84.251.4	==119	10.1.0.2	> 1023
Pass	TCP All	10.1.0.10	All	All	All

Filters are defined as follows:

Filter	Function	Settings	
—	Prohibit users on the private network from accessing the Internet	Default Action:	Discard
1	Allows HTTP and FTP (read only using HTTP) from secure LAN to HTTP/FTP proxy server on the DMZ.	Action:	Pass
		Protocol:	TCP
		TCP flags:	ACK
		Dest. address type:	All
		Dest port:	>1023
		Src. address type:	Host
		Src. address:	193.84.251.2

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Filter	Function	Settings
		Src. port: = 80
2	Allows FTP (only passive connections) from secure LAN to the FTP proxy server on the DMZ (see note 1). Two filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: All Dest. port: >1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 193.84.251.2 Src. port: = 21
3		Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: All Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 193.84.251.2 Src. port: > 1023
4	Allows incoming mail (SMTP) from DMZ to the secure LAN.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.1.0.1 Dest. port: 25 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 193.84.251.3 Src. port: > 1023
5	Allows outgoing mail (SMTP) from secure LAN to the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.1.0.1 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 193.84.251.3 Src. port: 25
6	Allows incoming News (NNTP) from the DMZ to the secure LAN (see note 2).	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.1.0.2 Dest. port: 119 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 193.84.251.4 Src. port: > 1023
7	Allows outgoing News (NNTP) to DMZ from secure LAN.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 10.1.0.2

Filter	Function	Settings
		Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 193.84.251.4 Src. port: 119
8	Sends all packets generated by the router to the internal LAN (LAN1).	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: All Dest. port: All Src. address type: Host Src. address: <LAN1 IP address> Src. port: All

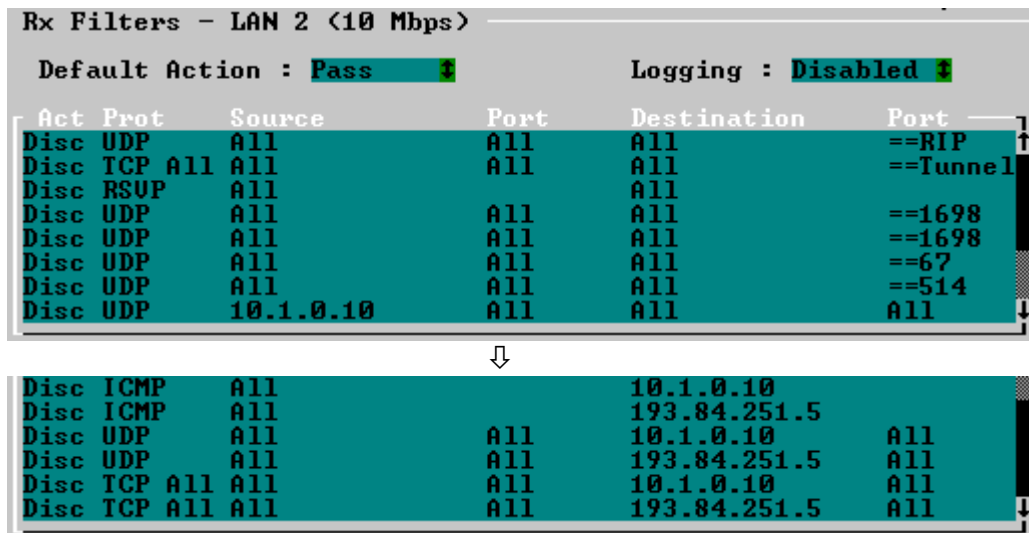
Note 1: Some proxy servers, such as Microsoft Proxy* 2.0, do not support FTP proxy using the FTP protocol. For uploading and downloading using a special FTP program, such as WS_FTP*, an additional FTP proxy on DMZ is required. This proxy server normally runs on port 21, and it has to support passive FTP. If downloading from an Internet browser is sufficient, the two filters are not required.

Note 2: The filter is not required when using a News proxy server on DMZ.

4.4.2 LAN2 Filters

4.4.2.1 Receive (Rx) Filters on LAN2

Configure these receive filters for the LAN2 port, shown as they appear in **Advanced Setup**.



Filters are defined as follows:

Filter	Function	Settings
—	Pass all packets destined for DMZ	Default Action: Pass
1	Prevents RIP updates from entering the DMZ network	Action: Discard Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: All Dest port: RIP

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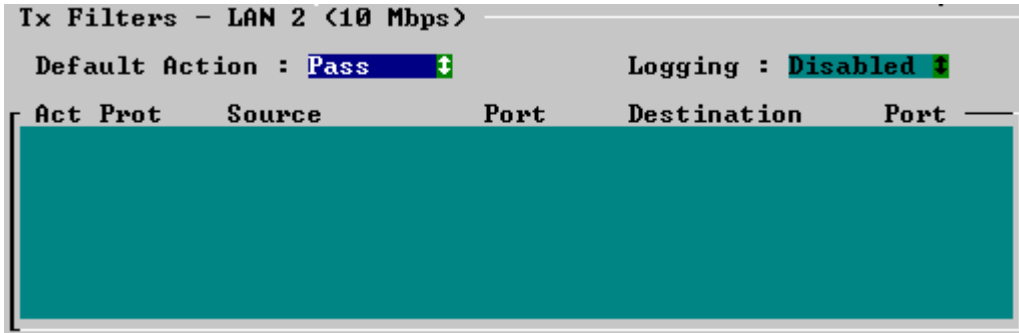
Filter	Function	Settings
		Src. address type: All Src. port: All
2	Prevents tunnel packets from entering the DMZ network	Action: Discard Protocol: TCP Dest. address type: All Dest. port: Tunnel Src. address type: All Src. port: All
3	Prevents RSVP packets from entering the DMZ network/router. Three separate filters are required.	Action: Discard Protocol: RSVP Dest. address type: All Dest. port : All Src. address type: All Src. port : All
4		Action: Discard Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: All Dest. port : 1698 Src. address type: All Src. port : All
5		Action: Discard Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: All Dest. port : 1699 Src. address type: All Src. port : All
6	Prevents BootP updates from entering the DMZ network/router.	Action: Discard Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: All Dest. port: 67 Src. address type: All Src. port: All
7	Prevents Syslog updates from entering the DMZ network/router	Action: Discard Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: All Dest. port: 514 Src. address type: All Src. port : All
8	Discards all packets that fake the IP address of the router on LAN1 as these packets are allowed to pass the Tx filter on LAN1	Action: Discard Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: All Dest. port: All Src. address type: Host Src. address: <LAN1 IP address> Src. port : All

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Filter	Function	Settings
9	Discards all ICMP packets entering the DMZ network. This prevents the router from reporting the IP netmask. These filters must include all IP addresses on the router, including the WAN IP address if the router is using numbered links.	Action: Discard Protocol: ICMP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: <LAN1 IP address> Src. address type: All
10	Two filters are required.	Action: Discard Protocol: ICMP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: <LAN2 IP address> Src. address type: All
11	Discards all packets to open router ports. Four filters are required.	Action: Discard Protocol: UDP dest address type: Host dest address: <LAN1 IP address> Dest. port: All Src. address type: All Src. port: All
12		Action: Discard Protocol: UDP dest address type: Host dest address: <LAN2 IP address> Dest. port: All Src. address type: All Src. port: All
13		Action: Discard Protocol: TCP Flags: All dest address type: Host dest address: <LAN1 IP address> Dest. port: All Src. address type: All Src. port: All
14		Action: Discard Protocol: TCP flags: All dest address type: Host dest address: <LAN2 IP address> Dest. port: All Src. address type: All Src. port: All

4.4.2.2 Transmit (Tx) filters on LAN2

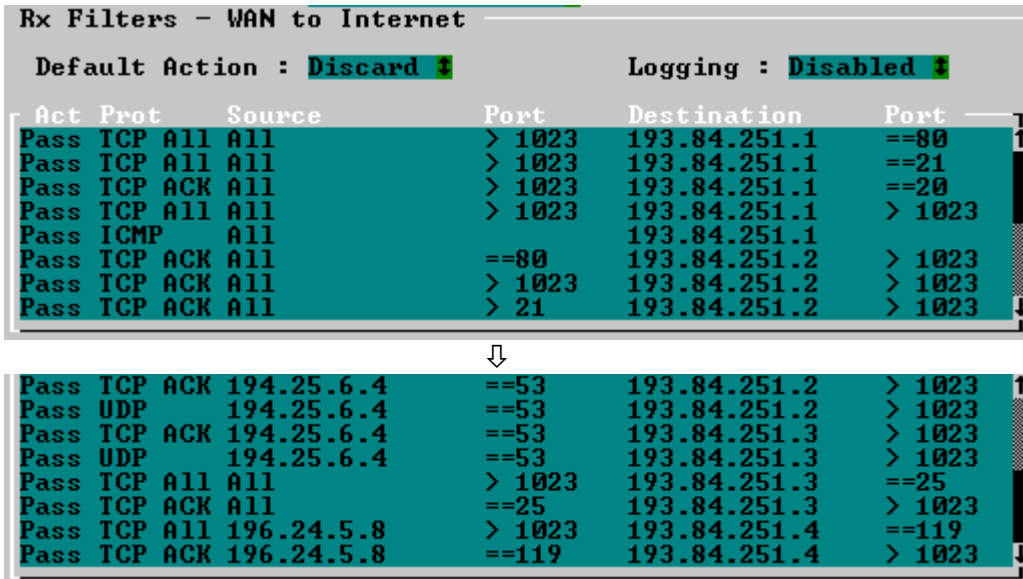
Set the default action to **Pass**.



4.4.3 Internet Connection Filters

4.4.3.1 Receive (Rx) Filters on the Connection to the Internet

The required receive filters for the Internet connection, shown as they appear in **Advanced Setup**.



Filters are defined as follows:

Filter	Function	Settings	
—	Prohibit users on the secure network from accessing the Internet	Default Action:	Discard
1	Allows HTTP from the Internet to the HTTP/FTP server on the DMZ.	Action:	Pass
		Protocol:	TCP
		TCP flags:	All
		Dest. address type:	Host
		Dest. address:	193.84.251.1
		dest port:	= 80
		Src. address type:	All

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Filter	Function	Settings
		Src. port: > 1023
2	Allows FTP (both active and passive) from the Internet to the HTTP/FTP server on the DMZ. Three filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.1 dest port: = 21 Src. address type: All Src. port: > 1023
3		Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.1 dest port: = 20 Src. address type: All Src. port: > 1023
4		Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.1 dest port: >1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: >1023
5	Allows external ping to HTTP/FTP server on the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: ICMP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.1 Src. address type: All
6	Allows external HTTP from HTTP/FTP proxy on the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.2 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: = 80
7	Allows external FTP from HTTP/FTP proxy server on the DMZ (see note 1). Two filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.2 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: > 1023
8		Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK

DMZ Firewall Solution for the Express Router

Filter	Function	Settings
		Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.2 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: = 21
9	Allows DNS reply to the HTTP/FTP proxy server on the DMZ. Two filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.2 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 194.25.6.4 Src. port: = 53
10		Action: Pass Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.2 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 194.25.6.4 Src. port: = 53
11	Allows DNS reply to the SMTP server on the DMZ. Two filters are required.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.3 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 194.25.6.4 Src. port: = 53
12		Action: Pass Protocol: UDP Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.3 Dest. port > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 194.25.6.4 Src. port: = 53
13	Allows incoming mail (SMTP) from any host on the Internet to the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.3 Dest. port = 25 Src. address type: All Src. port: > 1023

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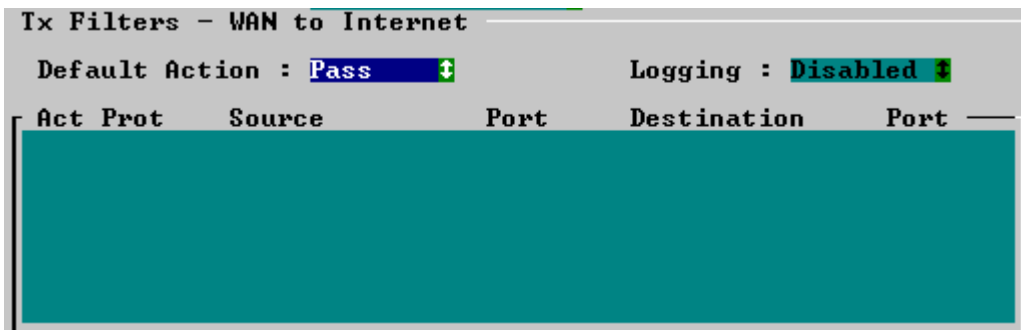
Filter	Function	Settings
14	Allows outgoing mail (SMTP) to any host on the Internet from the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.3 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: All Src. port: = 25
15	Allows incoming News (NNTP) from a specified external News server to the DMZ (see note 2).	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: All Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.4 Dest. port: = 119 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 196.24.5.8 Src. port: > 1023
16	Allows outgoing News (NNTP) to a specified external News server from the DMZ.	Action: Pass Protocol: TCP TCP flags: ACK Dest. address type: Host Dest. address: 193.84.251.4 Dest. port: > 1023 Src. address type: Host Src. address: 196.24.5.8 Src. port: = 119

Note 1: Only passive FTP connections are supported. The HTTP/FTP proxy must be configured to use a passive FTP connection.

Note 2: The filter is not required when using a News proxy server on DMZ.

4.4.3.2 Transmit (Tx) Filters on the Connection to the Internet

Set the default action to **Pass**. No individual filters are required.



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