ZYXEL NETWORKS

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Handbook

USG FLEX H Series

USG FLEX 50H / USG FLEX 50HP
USG FLEX 100H / USG 100HP / USG FLEX 200H /
USG FLEX 200HP / USG FLEX 500H / USG FLEX 700H

Firmware Version: uOS1.32

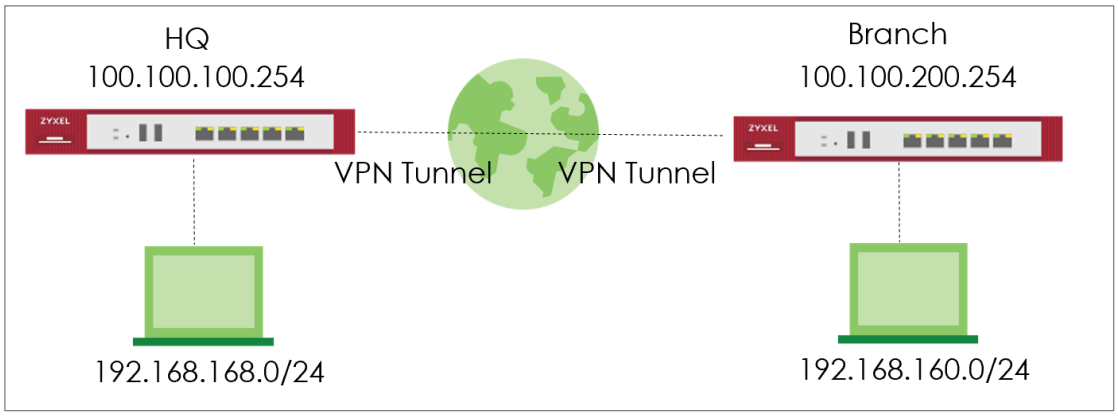
Jun. 2025

Table of Content

Chapter 1- VPN

How to Configure Site-to-site IPSec VPN Where the Peer has a Static IP Address

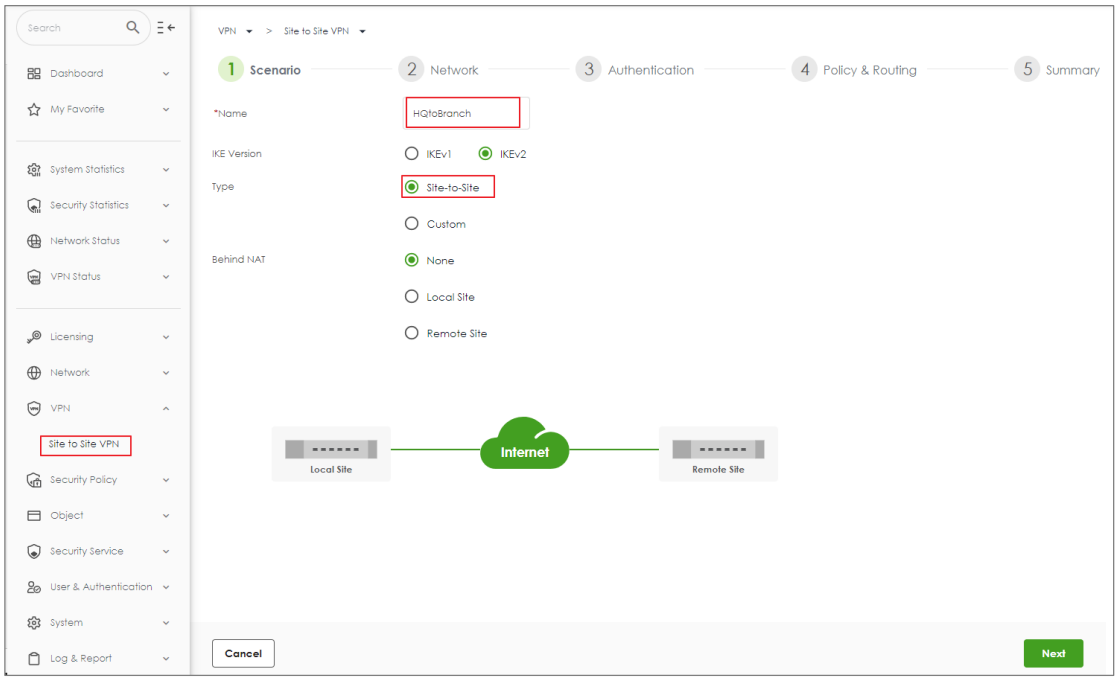
This example shows how to use the VPN Setup Wizard to create a site-to-site VPN with the Peer has a Static IP Address. The example instructs how to configure the VPN tunnel between each site. When the VPN tunnel is configured, each site can be accessed securely.



Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for HQ

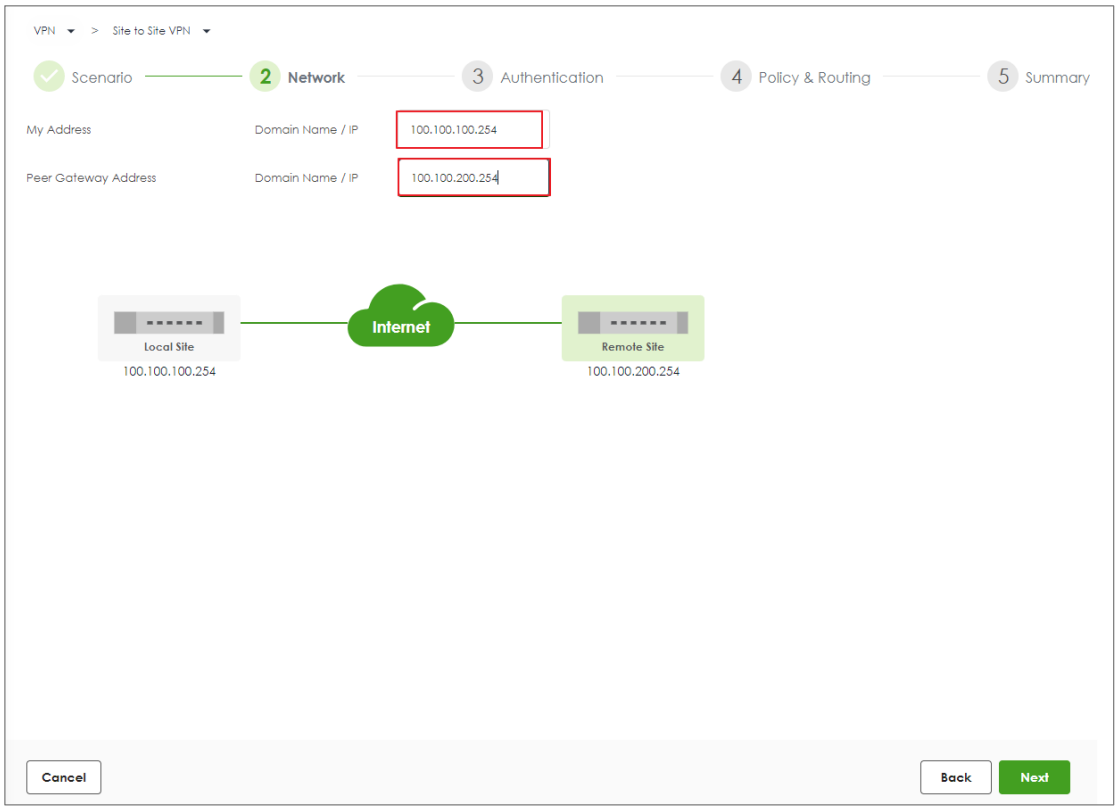
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the type to the Site-to-Site. Click **Next**.



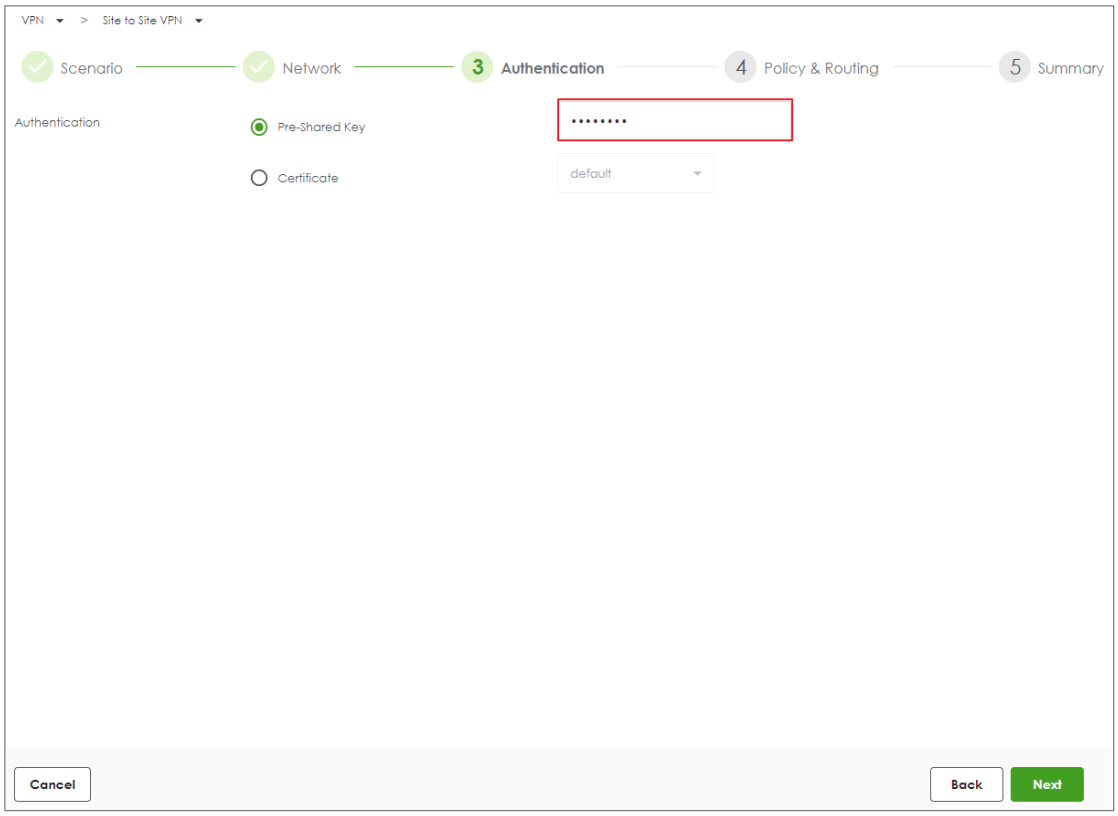
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network

Configure My Address and Peer Gateway Address. Click **Next**.



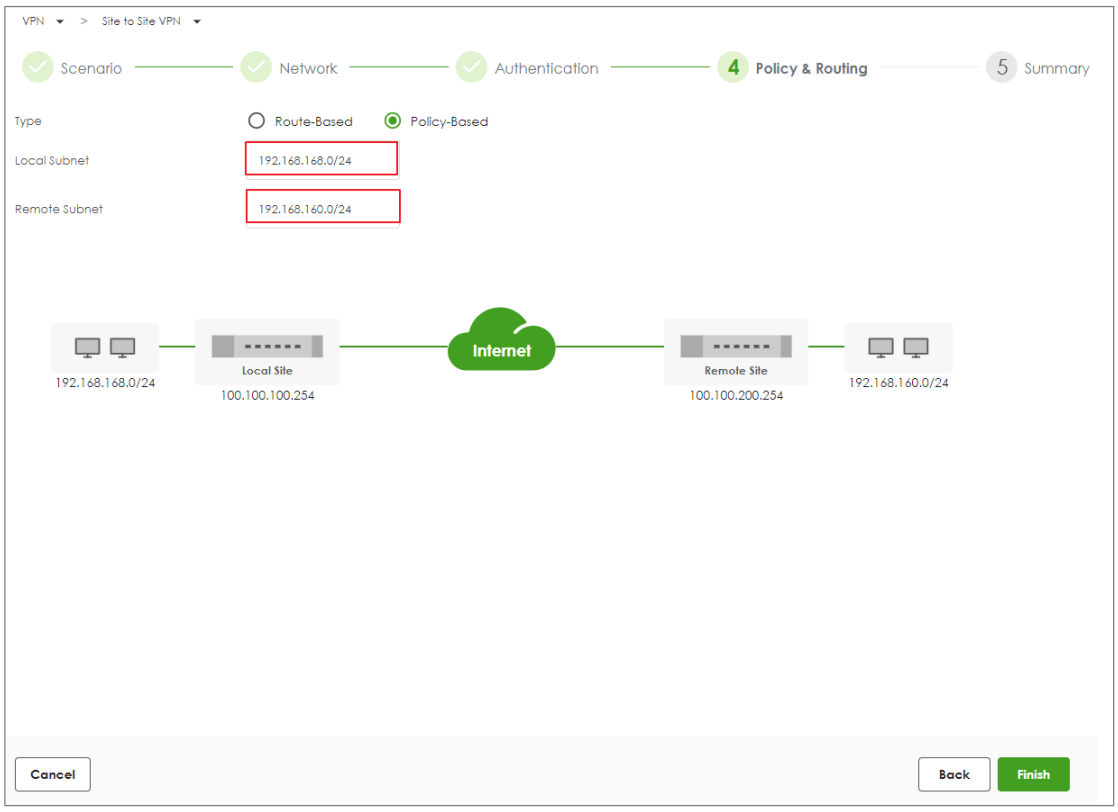
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication

Type a secure Pre-Shared Key. Click **Next**



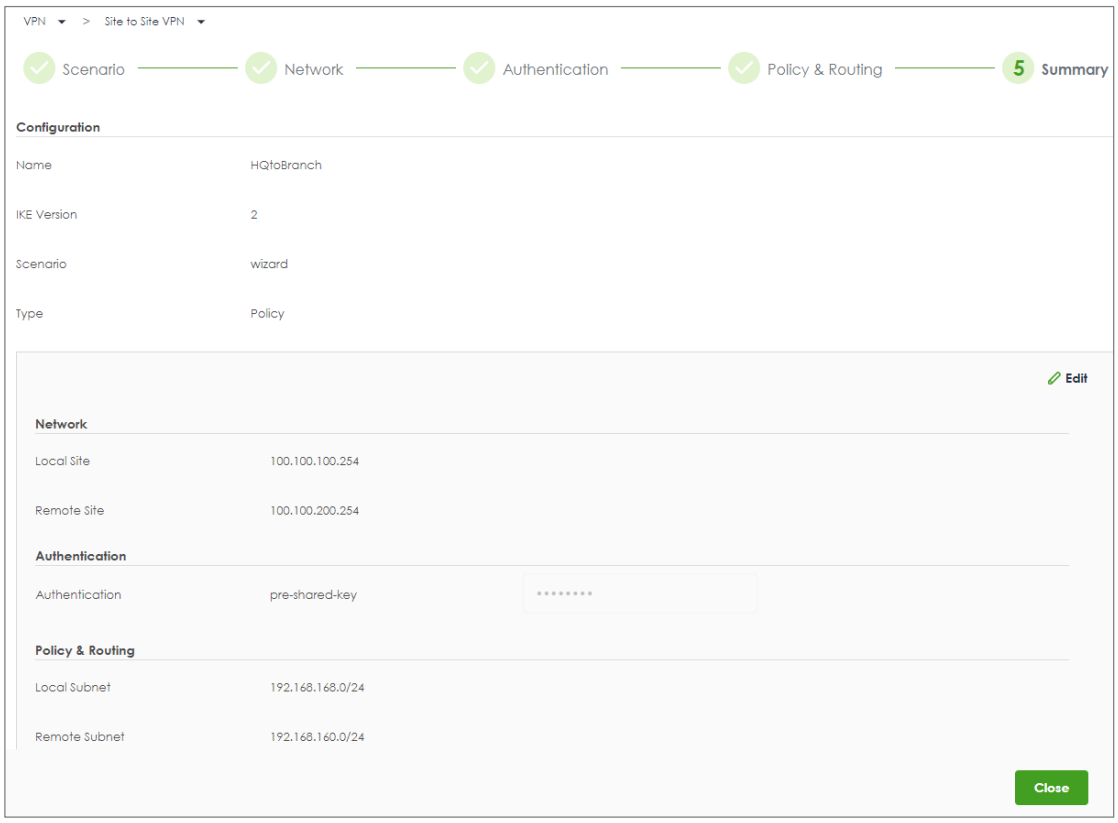
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing

Set Local Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the gateway and Remote Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the peer gateway.



VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing > Summary

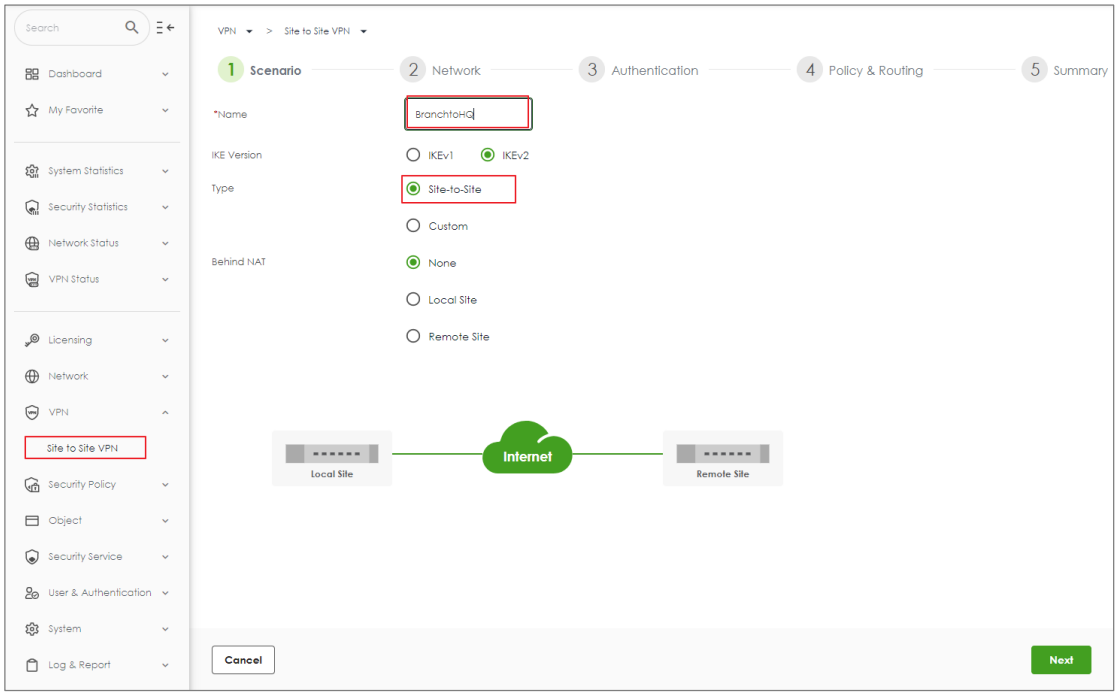
The screen provides a summary of the VPN tunnel. You can Edit it if you want to modify.



Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for Branch

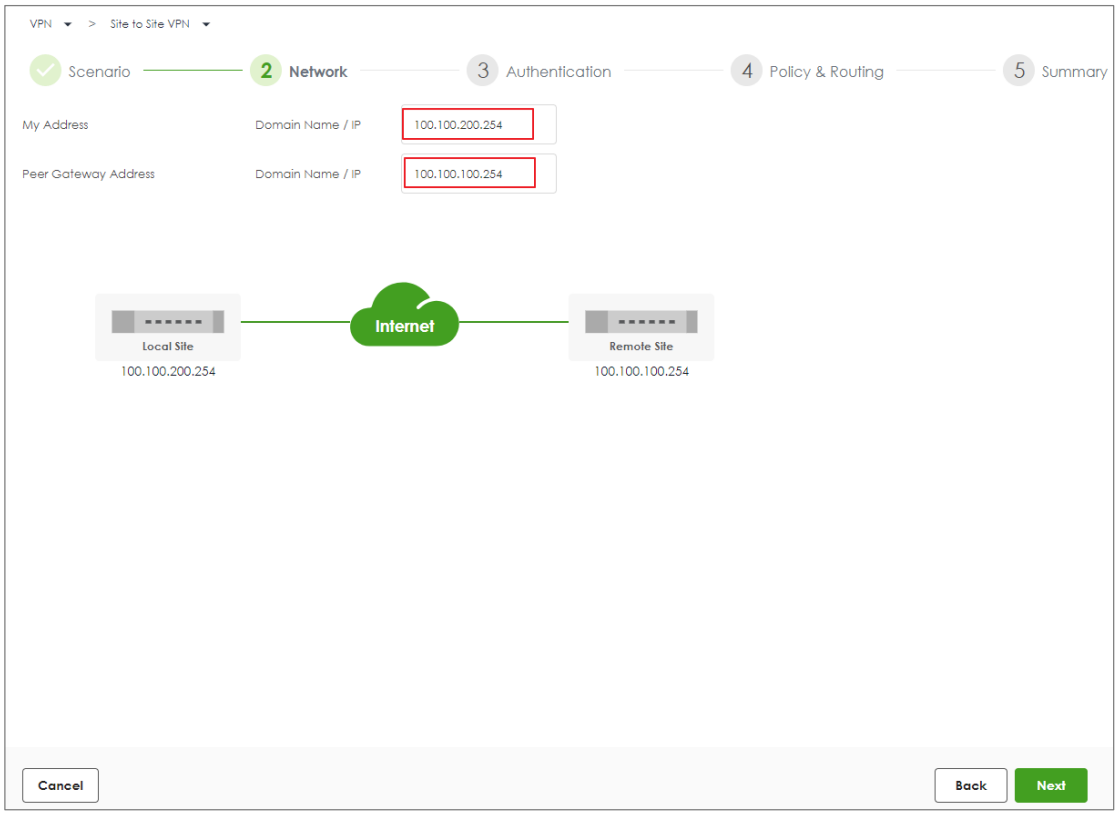
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the type to the Site-to-Site. Click **Next**.



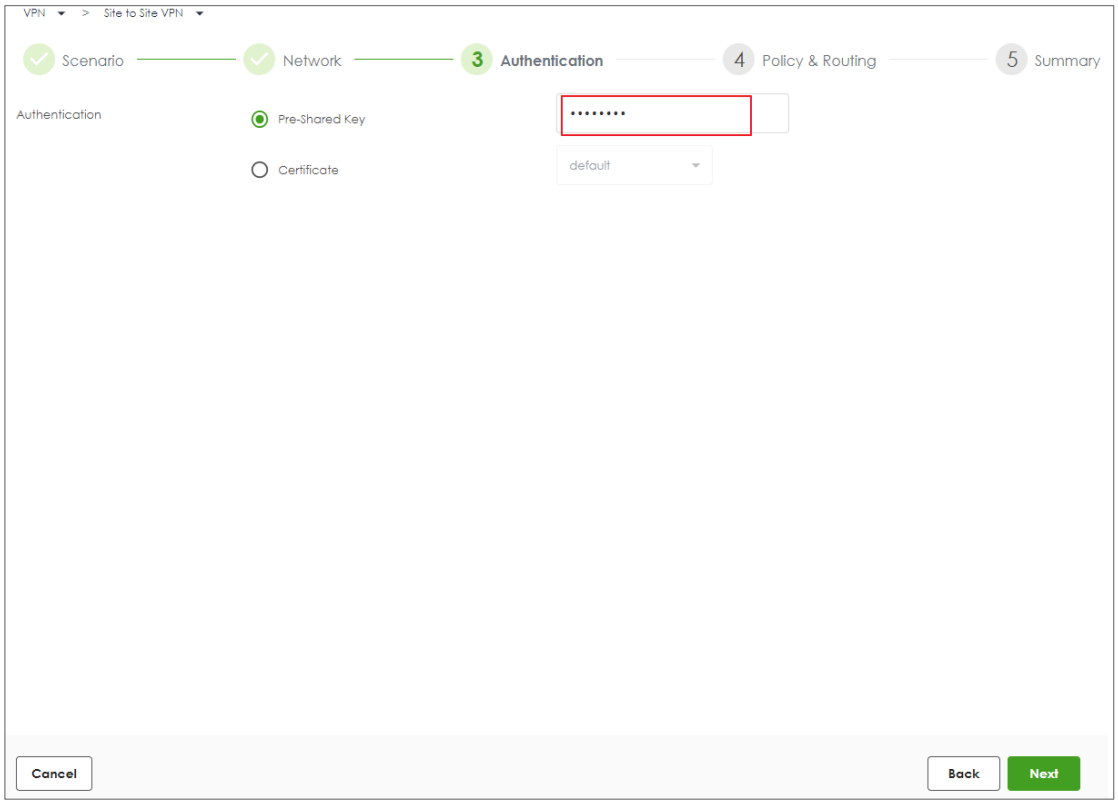
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network

Configure My Address and Peer Gateway Address. Click **Next.**



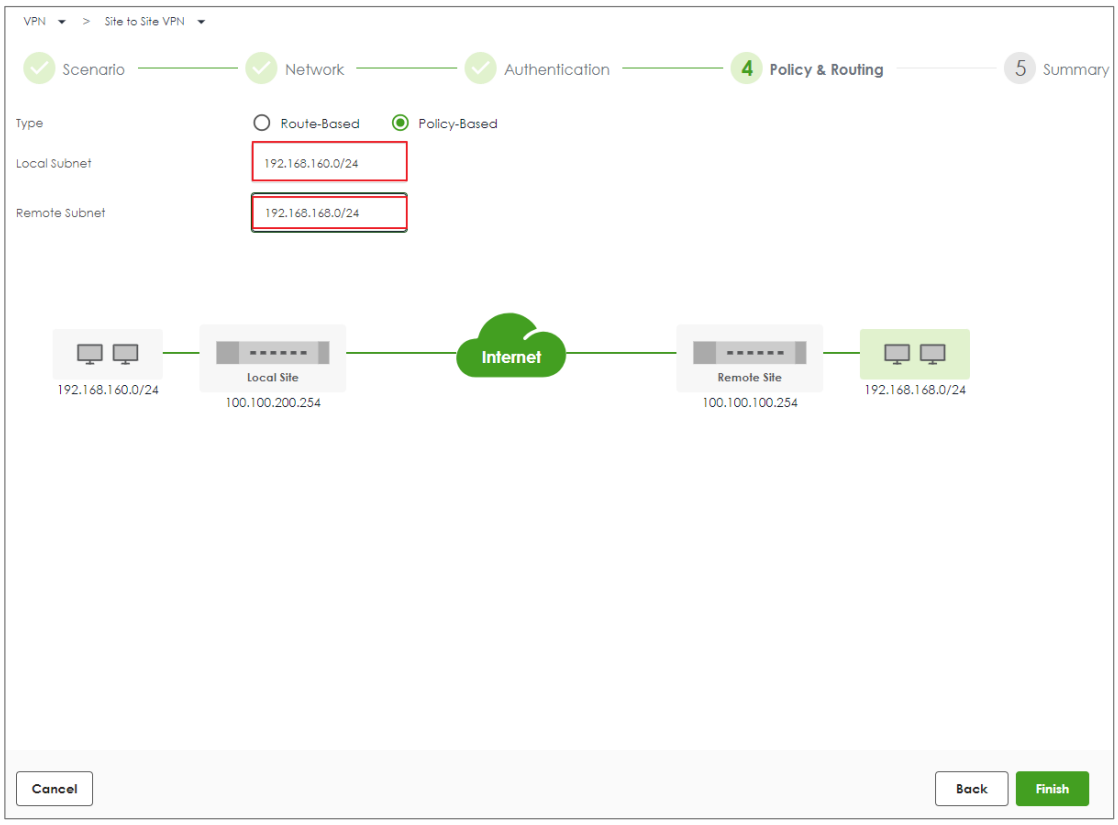
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication

Type a secure Pre-Shared Key. Click **Next.**



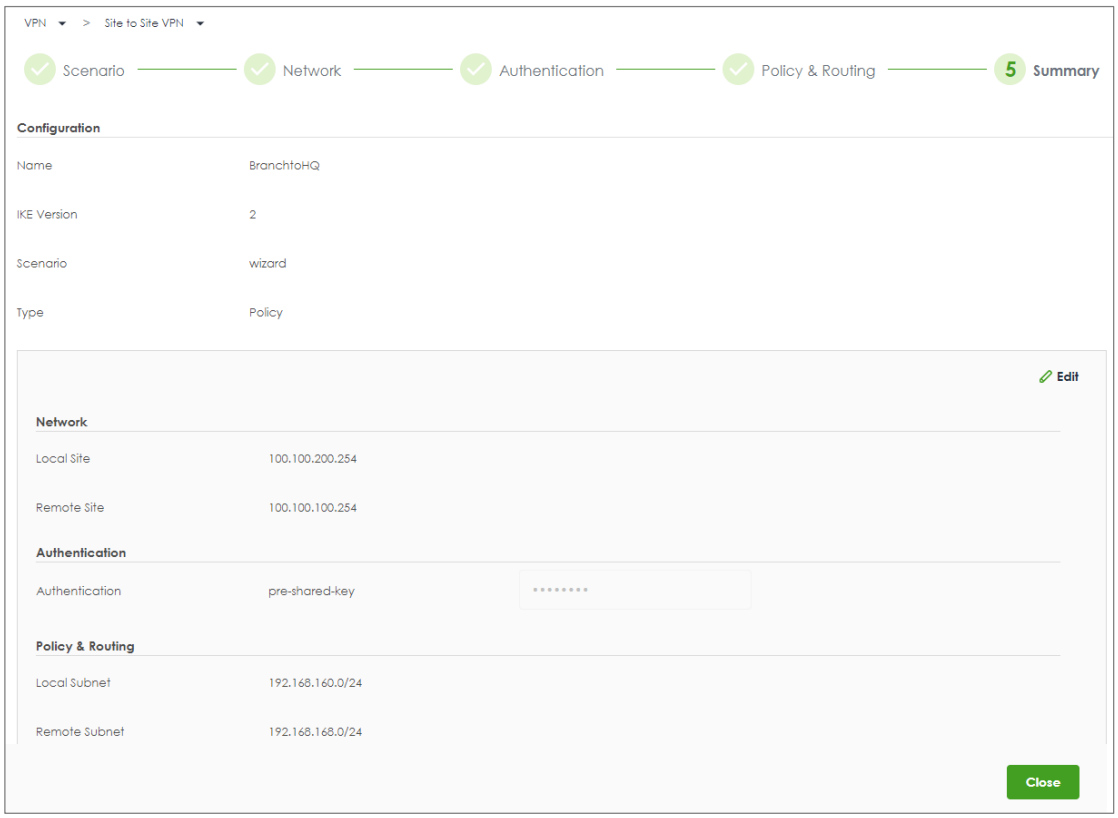
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing

Set Local Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the gateway and Remote Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the peer gateway.



VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing > Summary

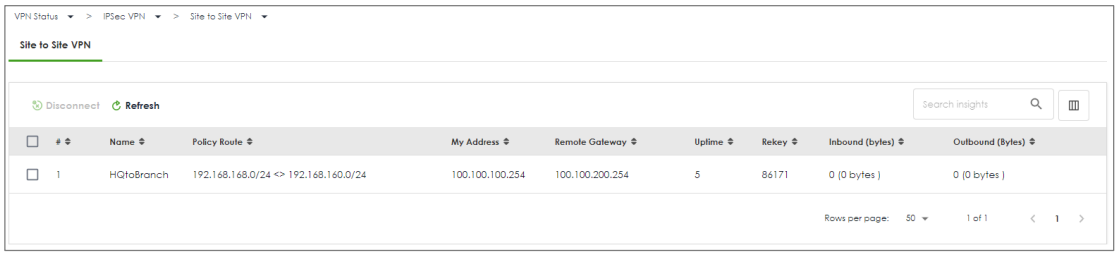
The screen provides a summary of the VPN tunnel. You can Edit it if you want to modify.



Test IPSec VPN Tunnel

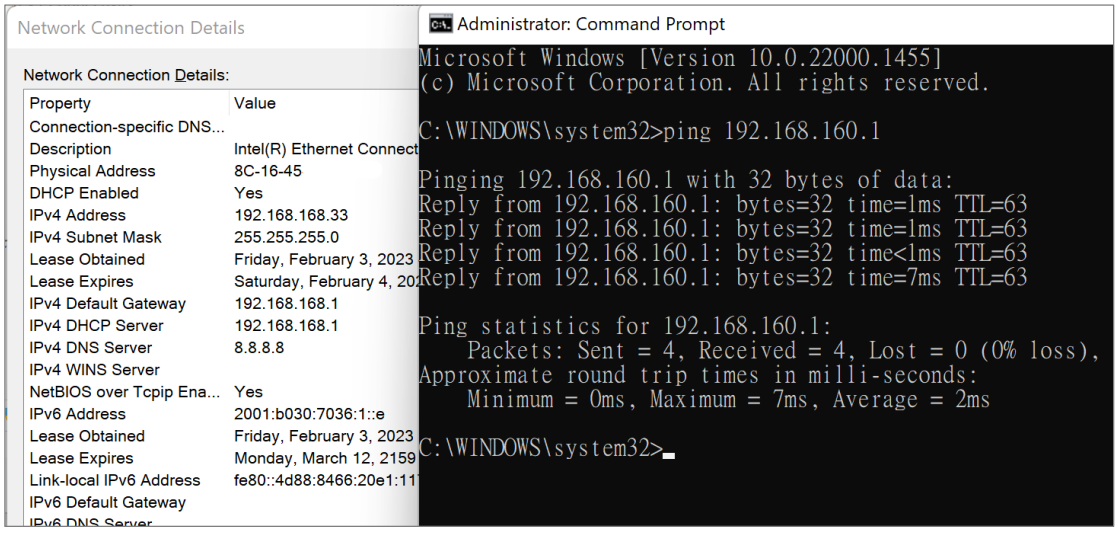
VPN Status > IPSec VPN

Verify the IPSec VPN status.



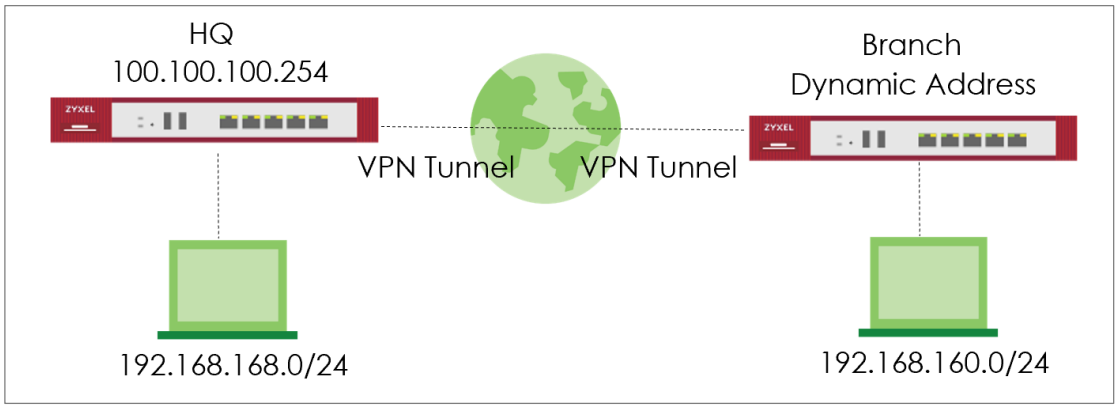
Ping the PC in Branch Office

Win 11 > cmd > ping 192.168.160.1



How to Configure Site-to-site IPSec VPN Where the Peer has a Dynamic IP Address

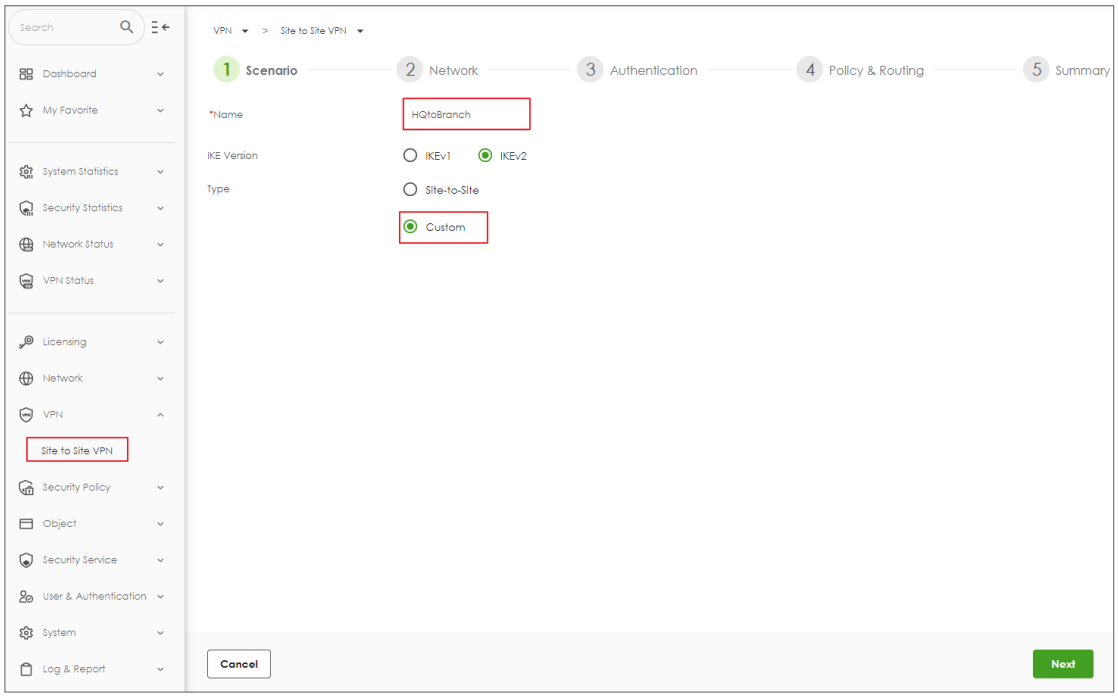
This example shows how to use the VPN Setup Wizard to create a site-to-site VPN with the Peer has a Dynamic IP Address. The example instructs how to configure the VPN tunnel between each site. When the VPN tunnel is configured, each site can be accessed securely.



Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for HQ

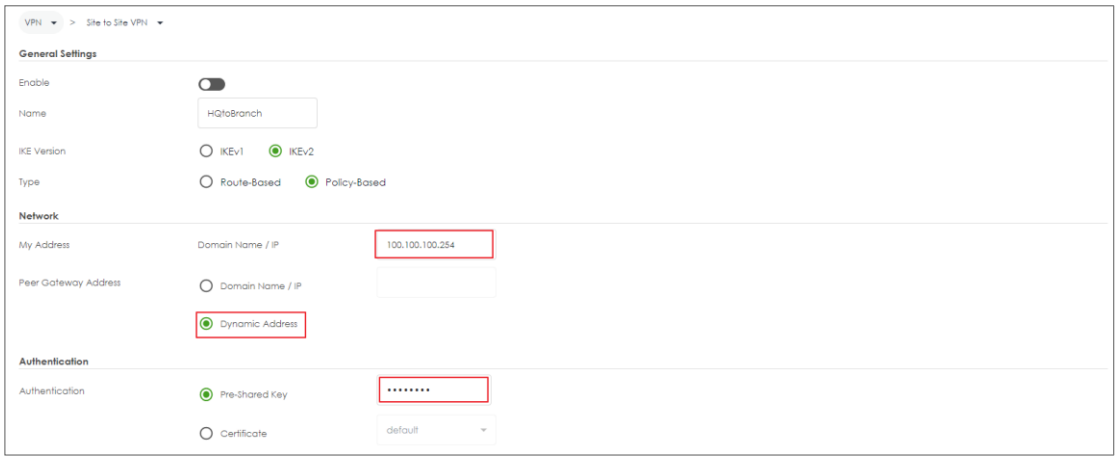
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the type to the Custom. Click **Next**.

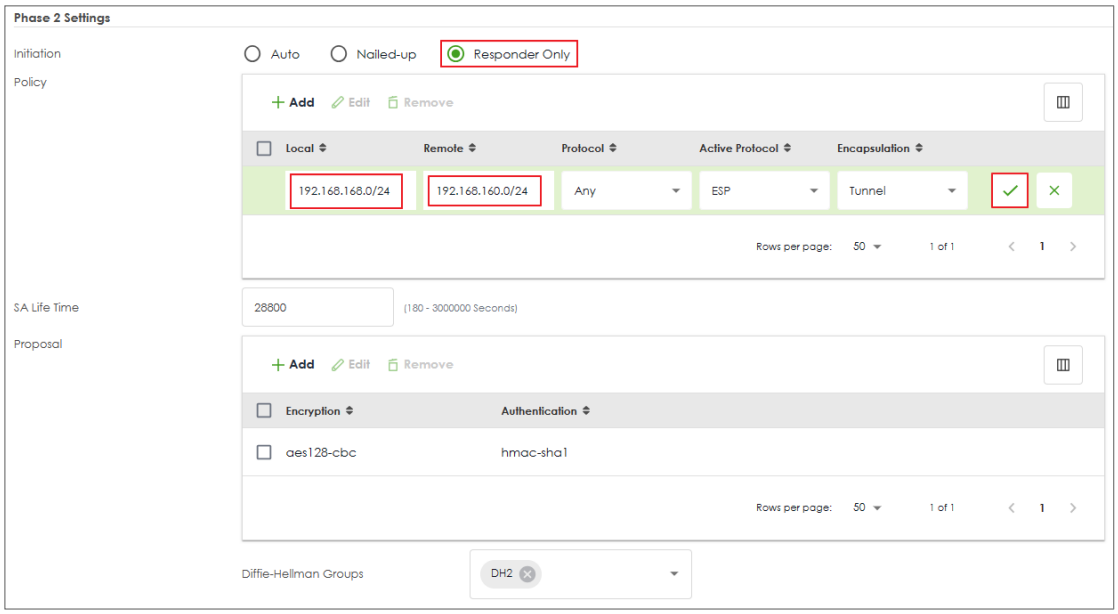


VPN > Site to Site VPN

Type My Address and select Peer Gateway Address as Dynamic Address. Type a secure Pre-shared key.



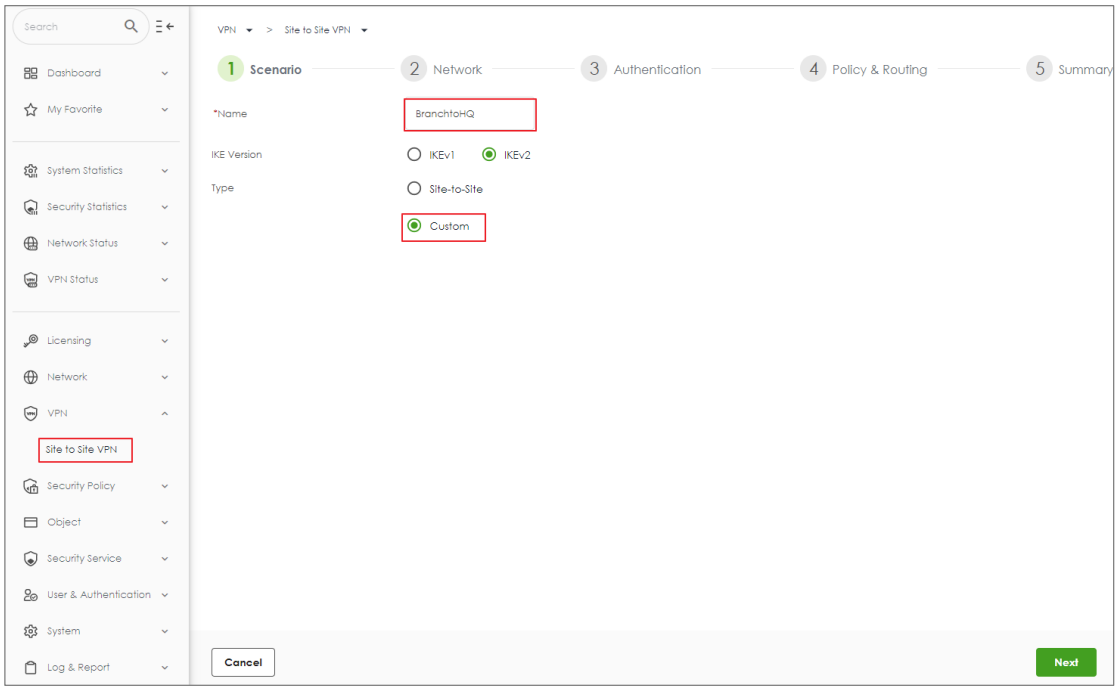
Scroll down to find the Phase2 setting. Type Local and Remote Subnet and select Responder Only. Then click save change.



Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for Branch

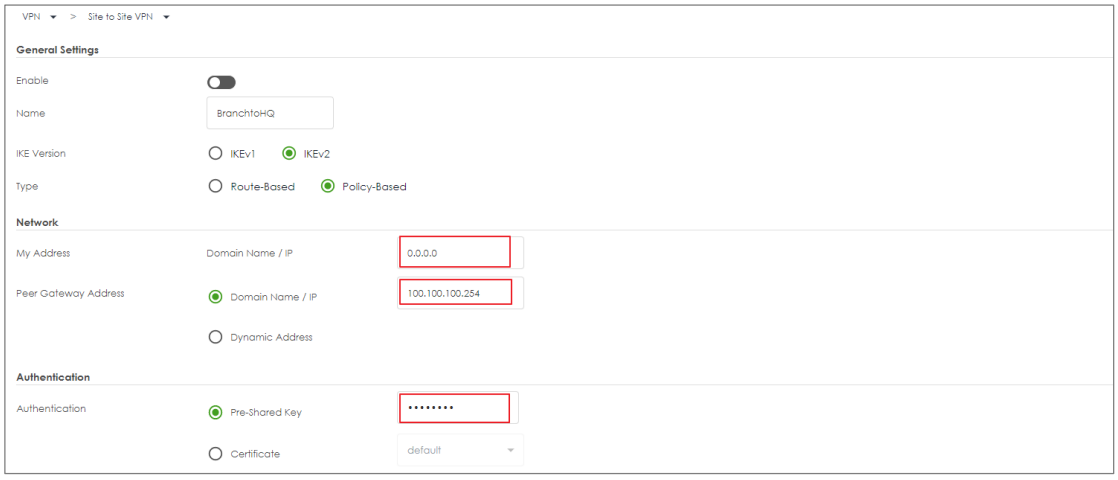
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the type to the Custom. Click **Next.**

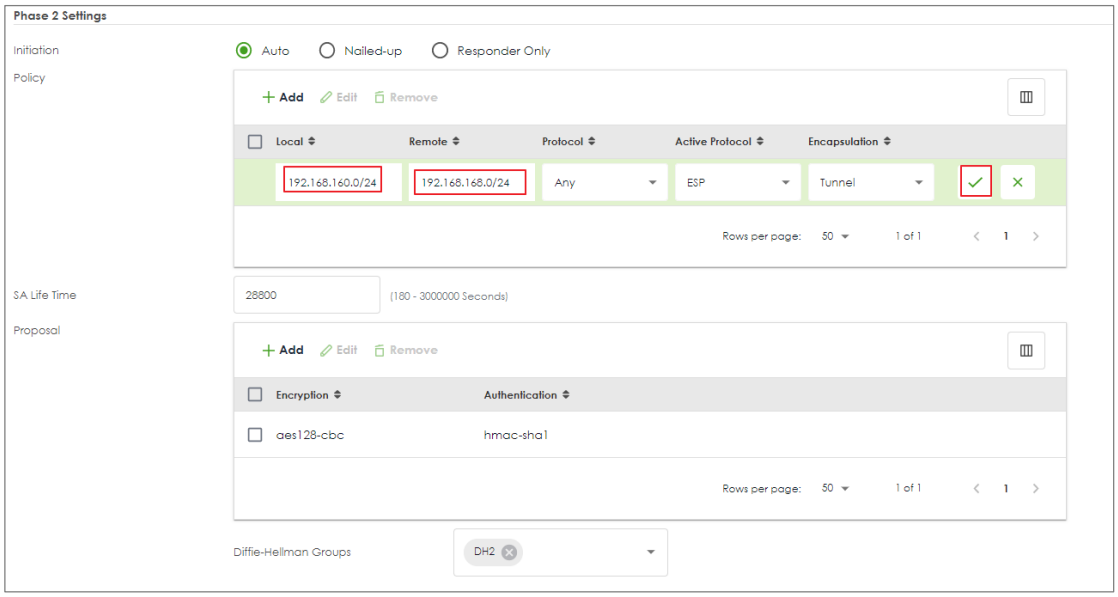


VPN > Site to Site VPN

Type My Address as 0.0.0.0 and type Peer Gateway Address. Type a secure Pre-shared key.



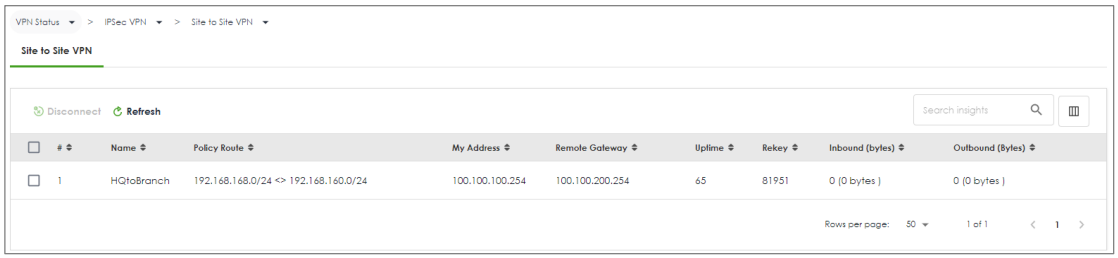
Scroll down to find the Phase2 setting, type Local and Remote Subnet. Then click save change.



Test IPSec VPN Tunnel

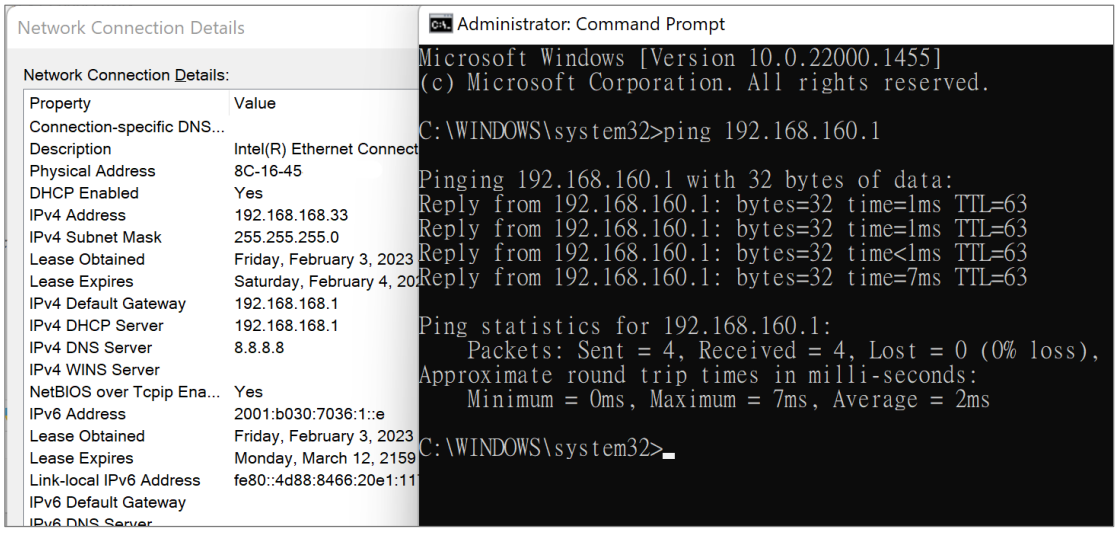
VPN Status > IPSec VPN

Verify the IPSec VPN status.



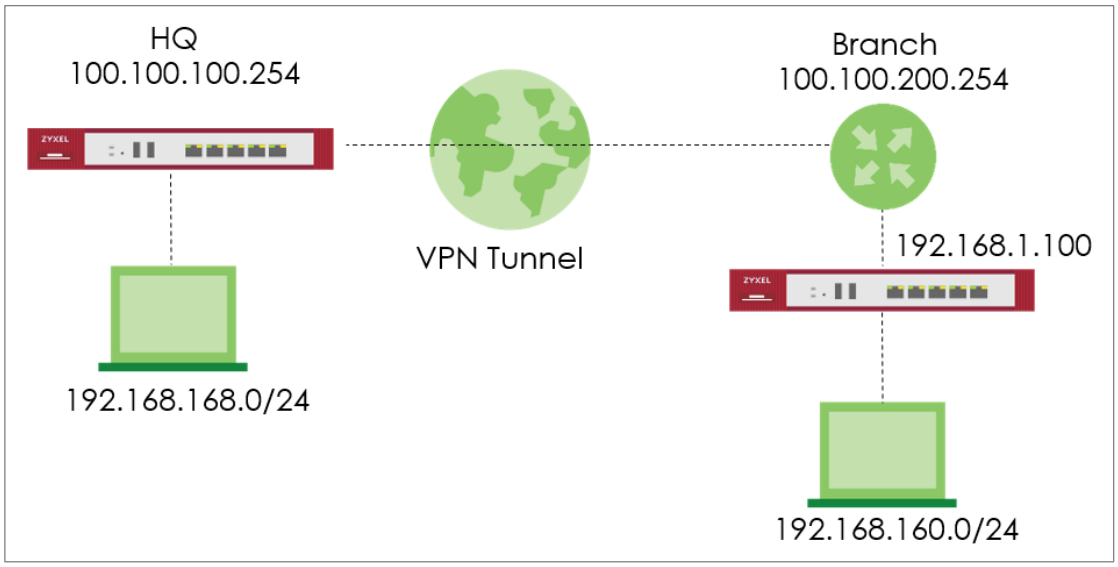
Ping the PC in Branch Office

Win 11 > cmd > ping 192.168.160.1



How to Configure IPSec Site to Site VPN while one Site is behind a NAT router

This example shows how to use the VPN Setup Wizard to create a IPSec Site to Site VPN tunnel between USG FLEX H devices. The example instructs how to configure the VPN tunnel between each site while one Site is behind a NAT router. When the IPSec Site to Site VPN tunnel is configured, each site can be accessed securely.

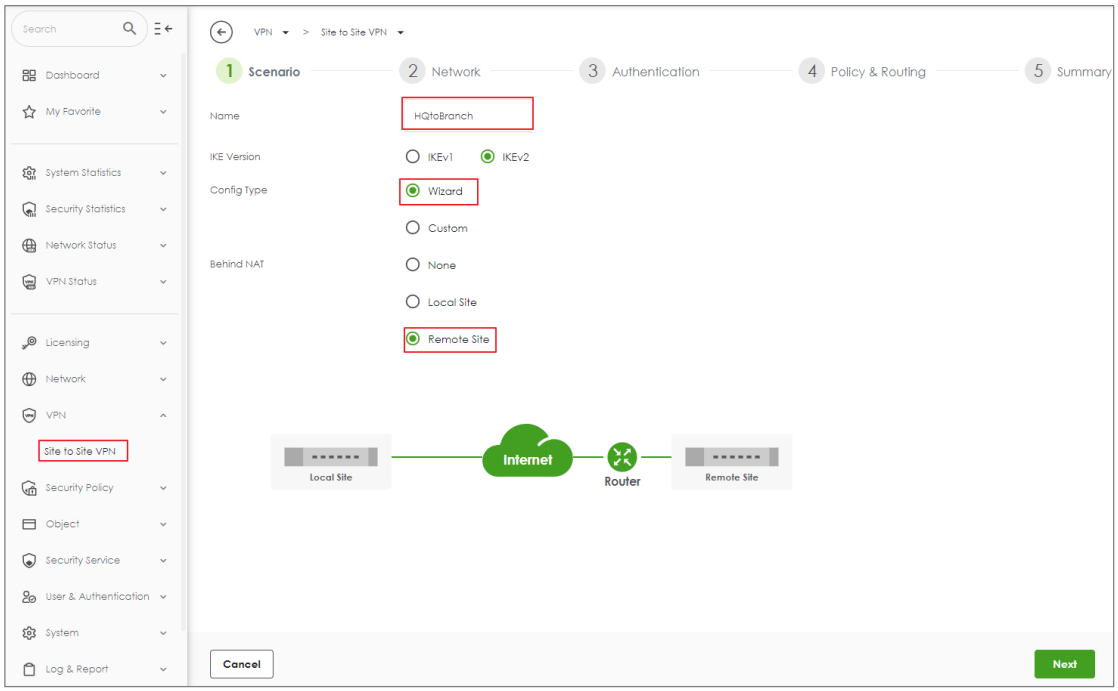


Note: Please ensure that you have NAT mapping UDP port 4500 to USG FLEX H device.

Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for HQ

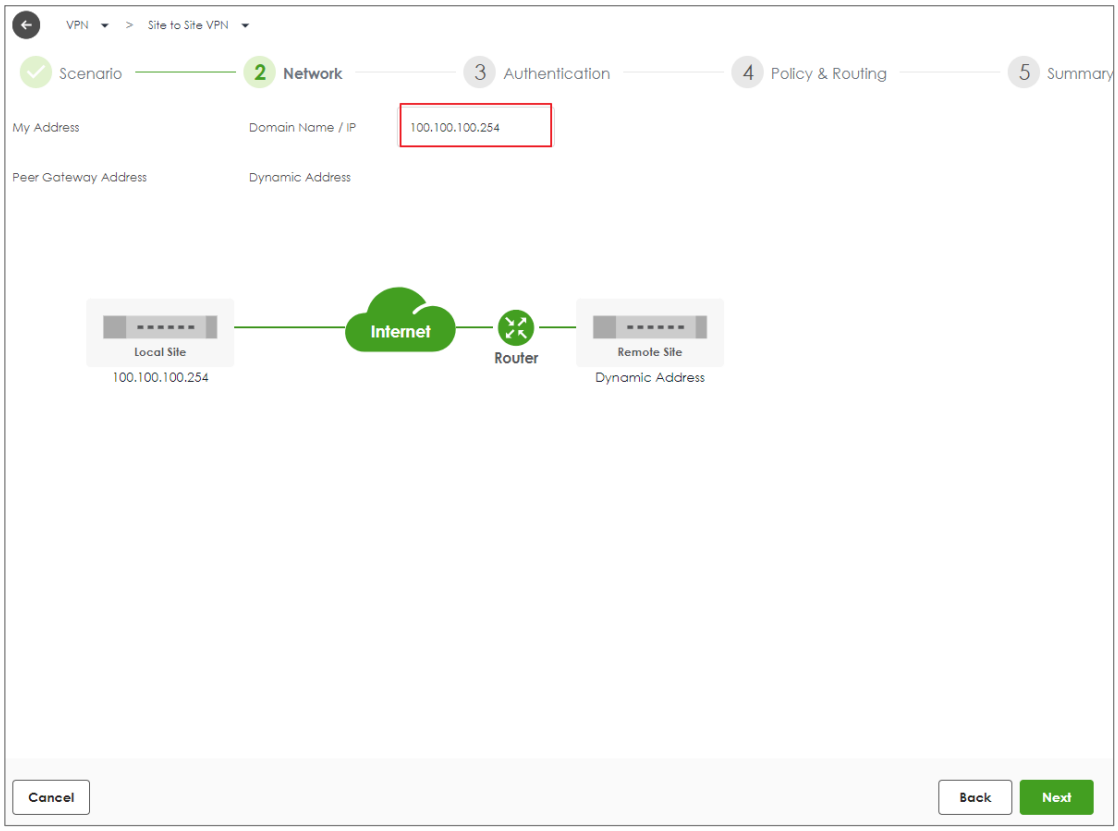
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the Behind NAT to the Remote Site. Click **Next**.



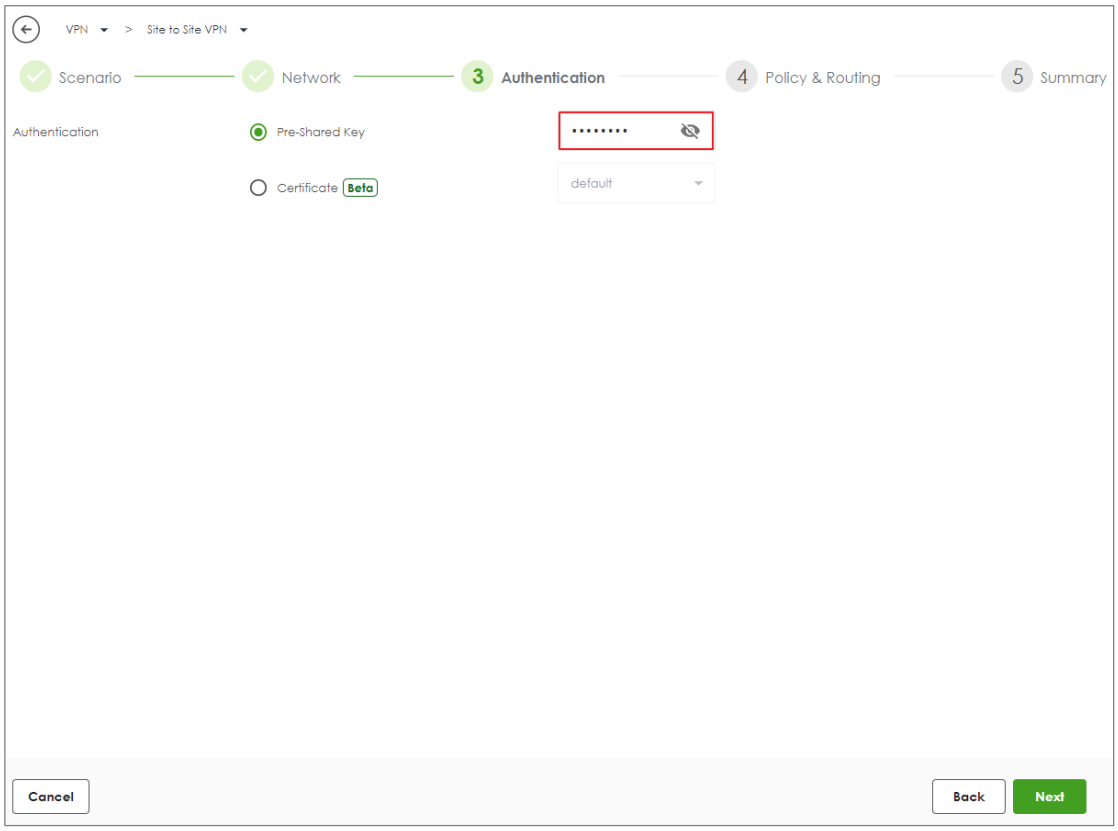
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network

Configure My Address. Click **Next.**



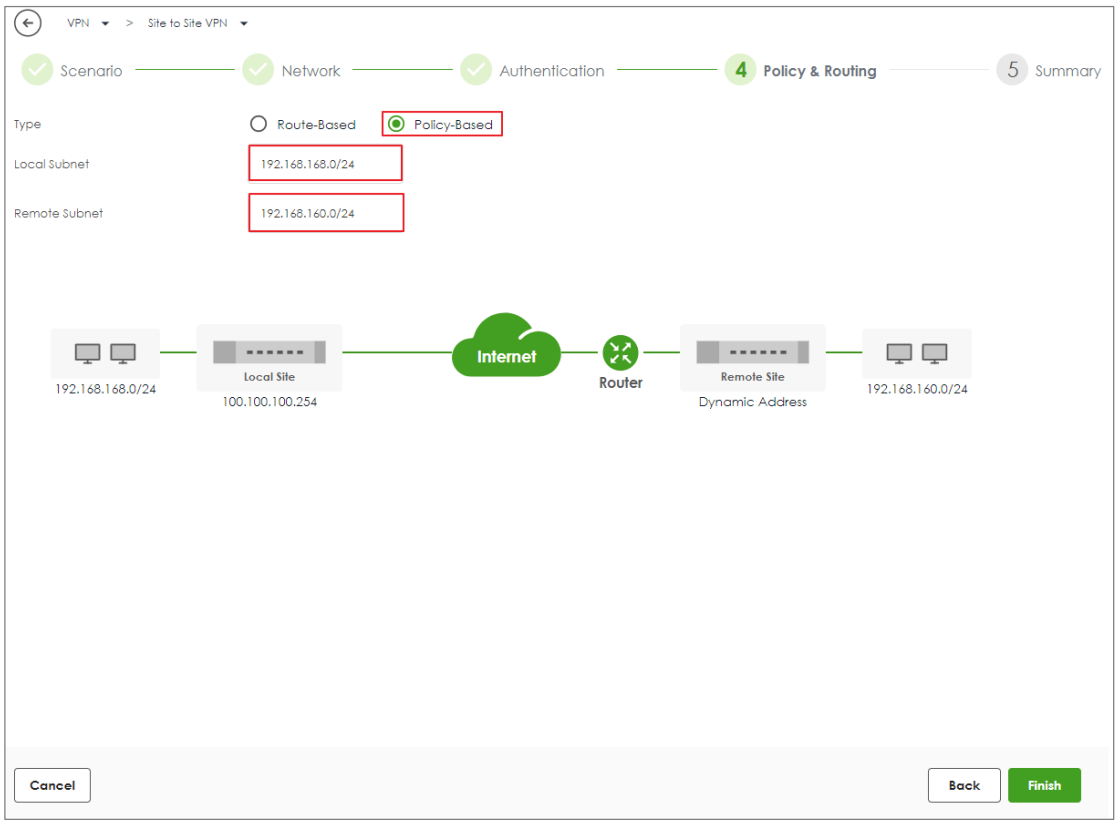
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication

Type a secure Pre-Shared Key. Click **Next**



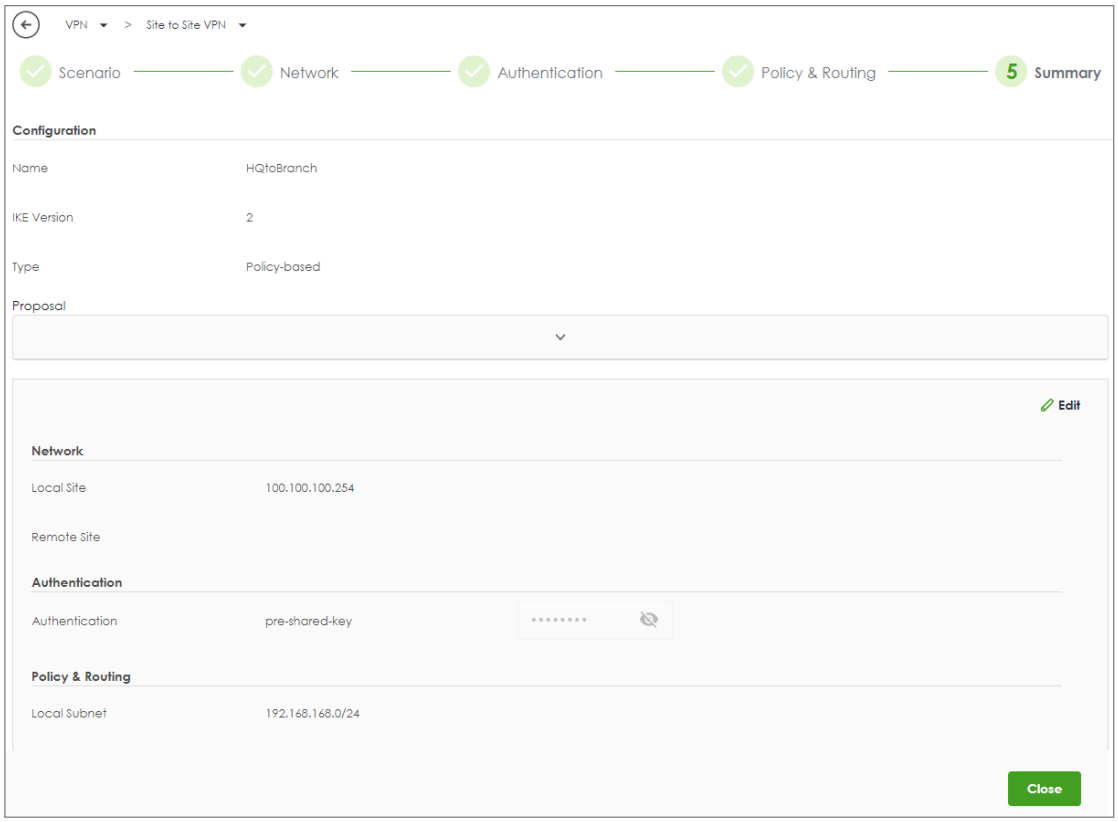
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing

Set Local Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the gateway and Remote Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the peer gateway.



VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing > Summary

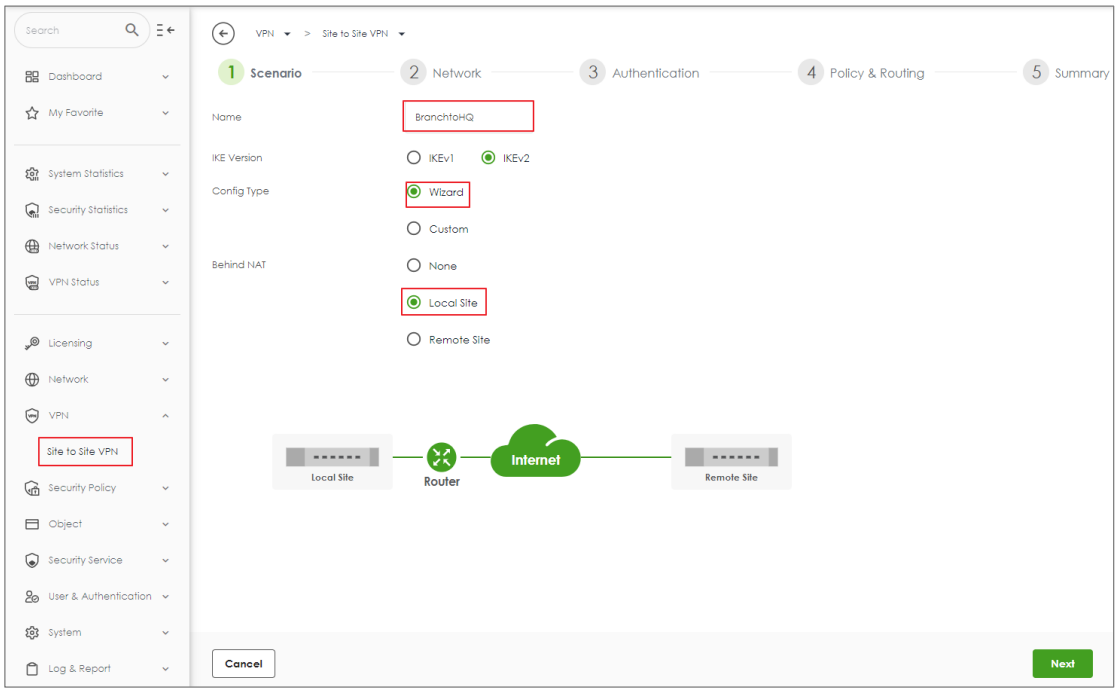
The screen provides a summary of the VPN tunnel. You can Edit it if you want to modify.



Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for Branch

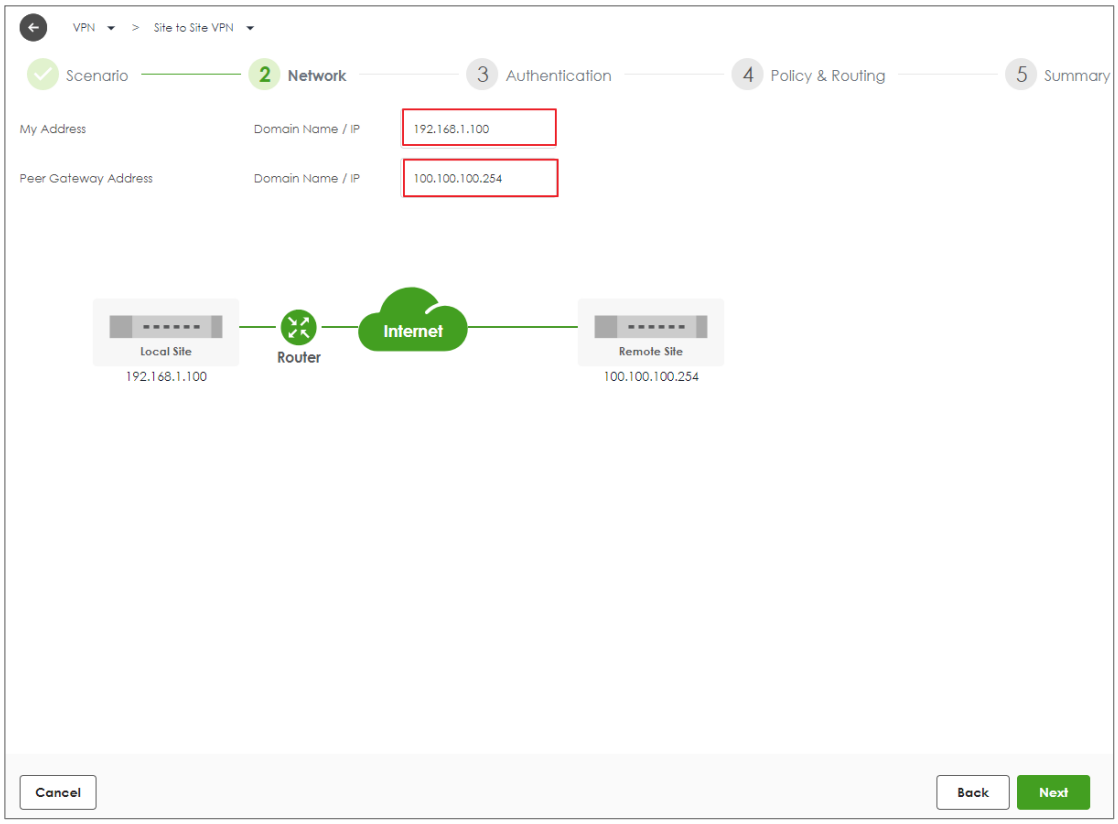
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the Behind NAT to the Local Site. Click **Next.**



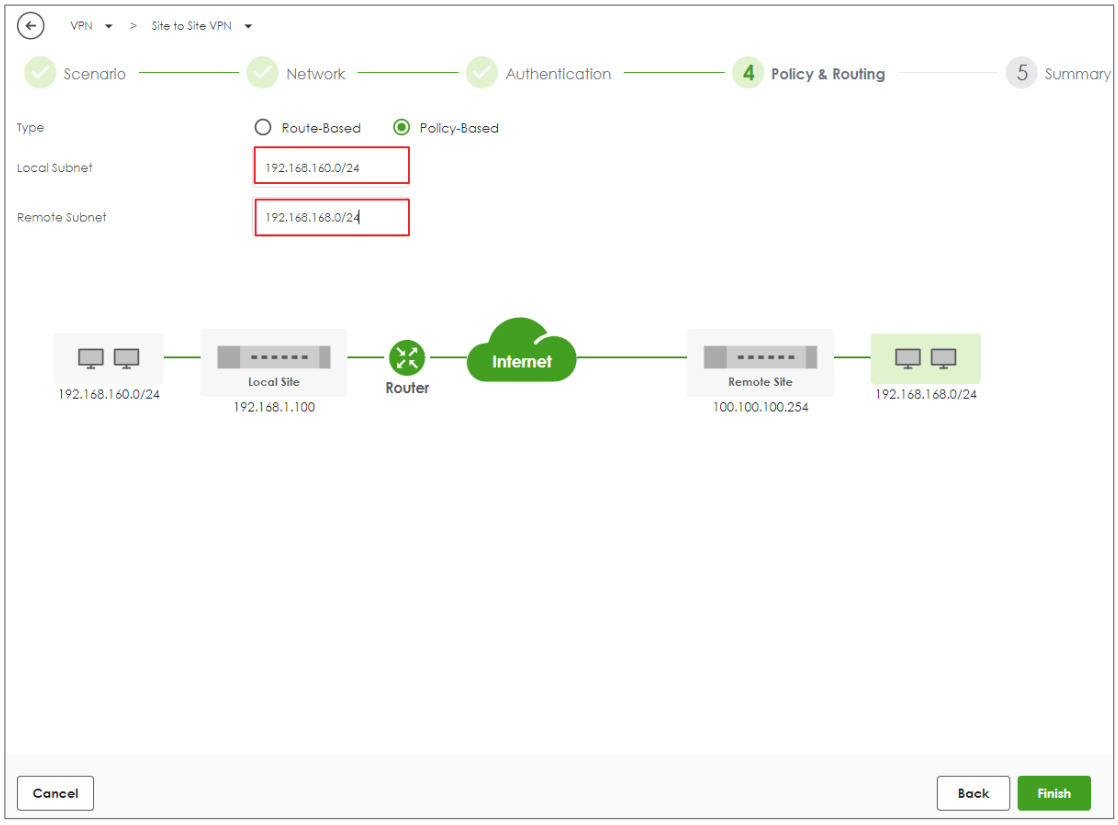
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network

Configure My Address and Peer Gateway Address. Click **Next.**



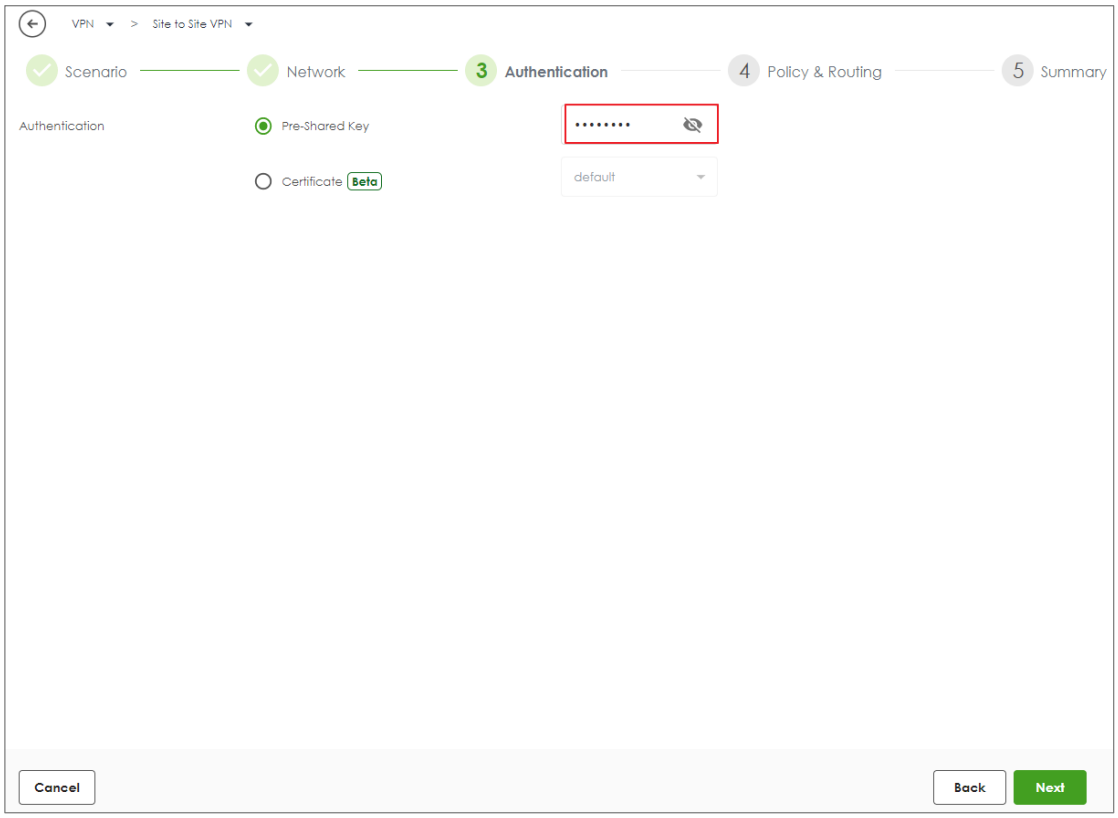
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing

Set Local Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the gateway and Remote Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the peer gateway.



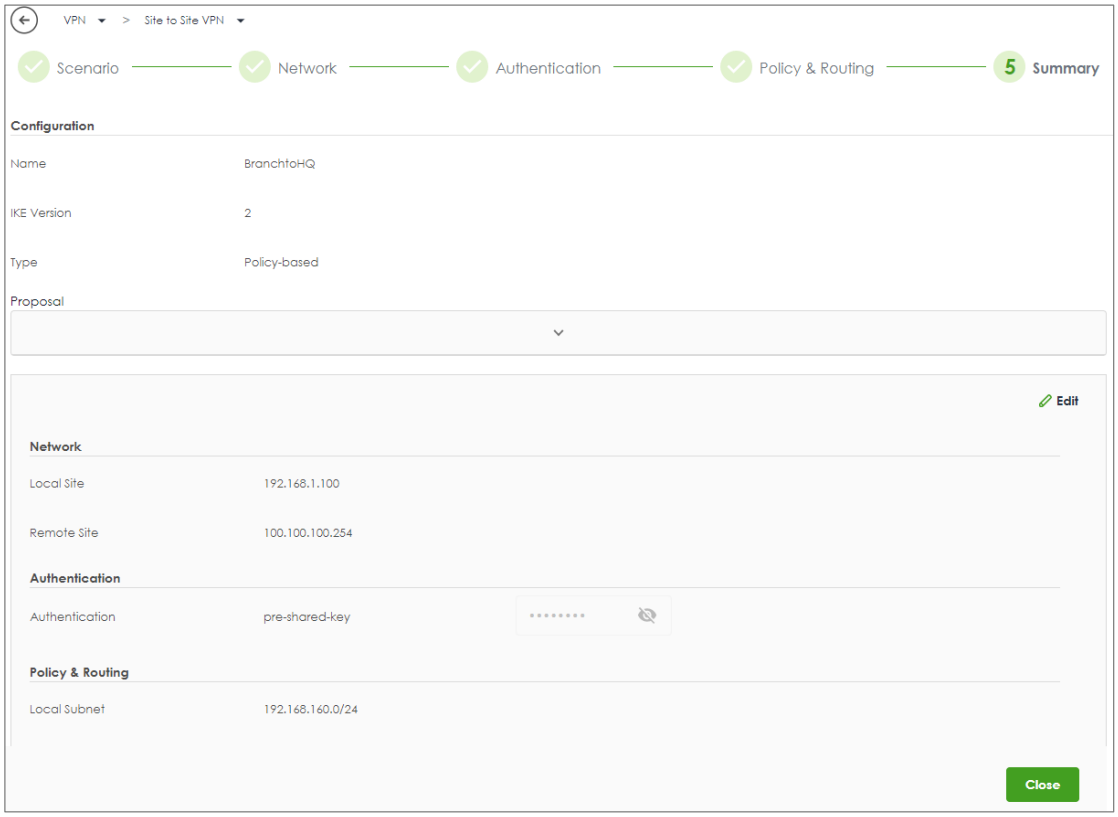
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication

Type a secure Pre-Shared Key. Click **Next**



VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing > Summary

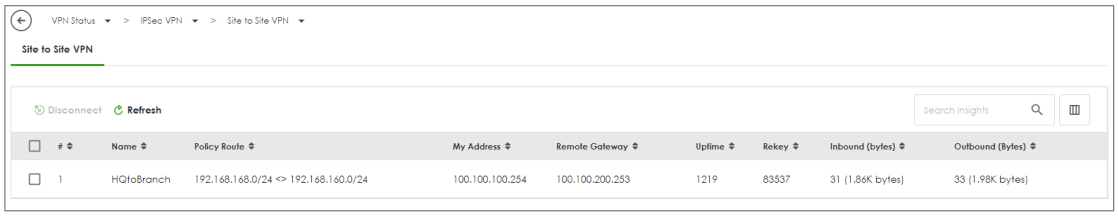
The screen provides a summary of the VPN tunnel. You can Edit it if you want to modify.



Test IPSec VPN Tunnel

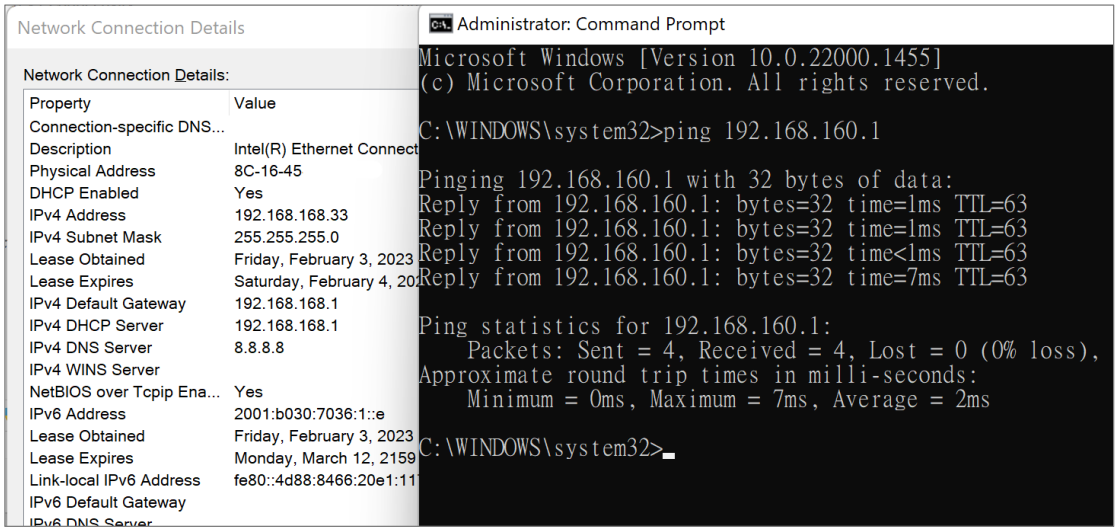
VPN Status > IPSec VPN

Verify the IPSec VPN status.



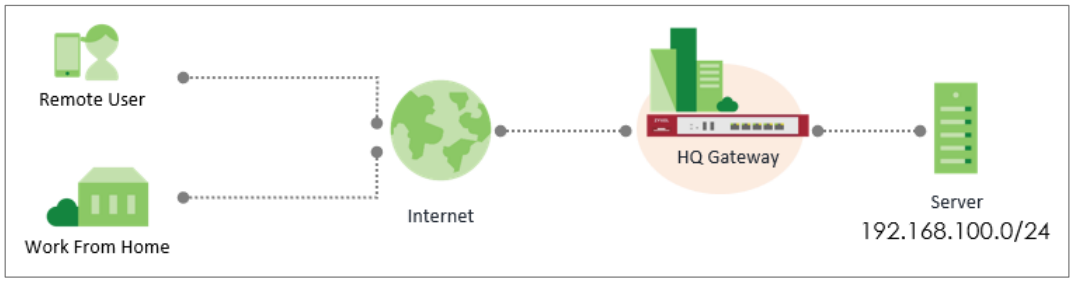
Ping the PC in Branch Office

Win 11 > cmd > ping 192.168.160.1



How to Configure Remote Access VPN with Zyxel VPN Client

This guide provides step-by-step instructions to set up Remote Access VPN on Zyxel USG FLEX H series devices using SSL VPN and IKEv2 VPN, with the new SecuExtender VPN Client. It's intended for IT administrators and support teams deploying secure remote access globally.



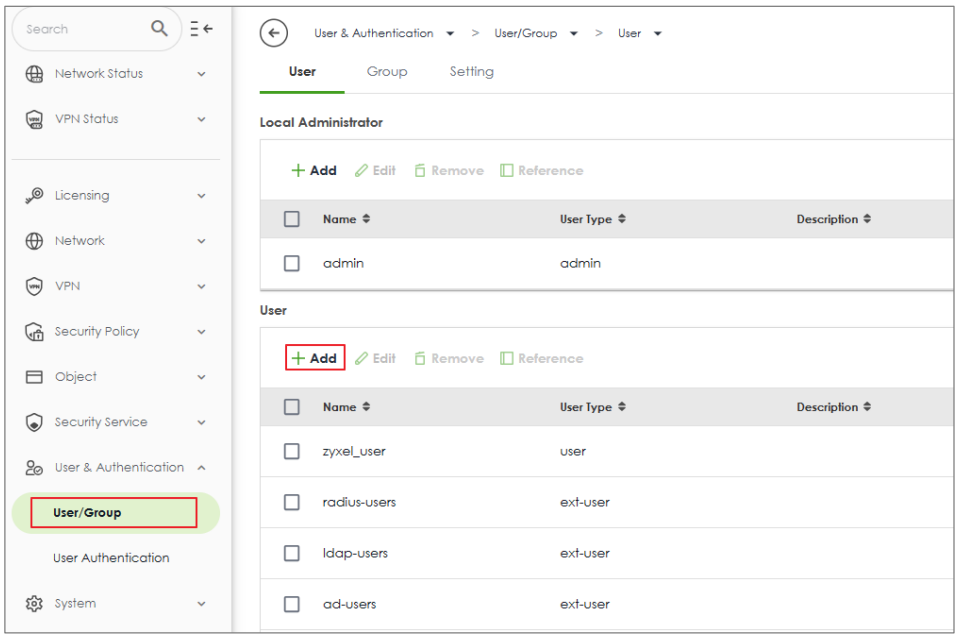
Before You Begin

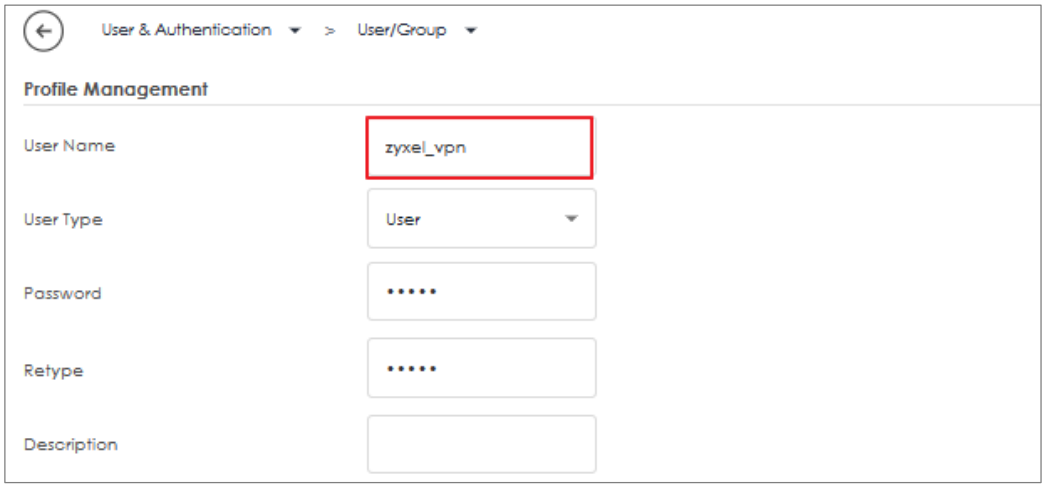
1. Create a Local User for VPN Authentication

Navigate to **User & Authentication > User/Group > User**

Create a local user account for remote access authentication.

- Enter a username and password.
- Save the settings.



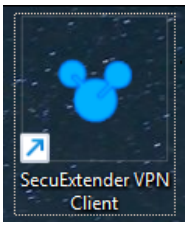


2. Download and Install the Latest SecuExtender VPN Client

You can download it from the device GUI or from the Zyxel official website.

Download Link

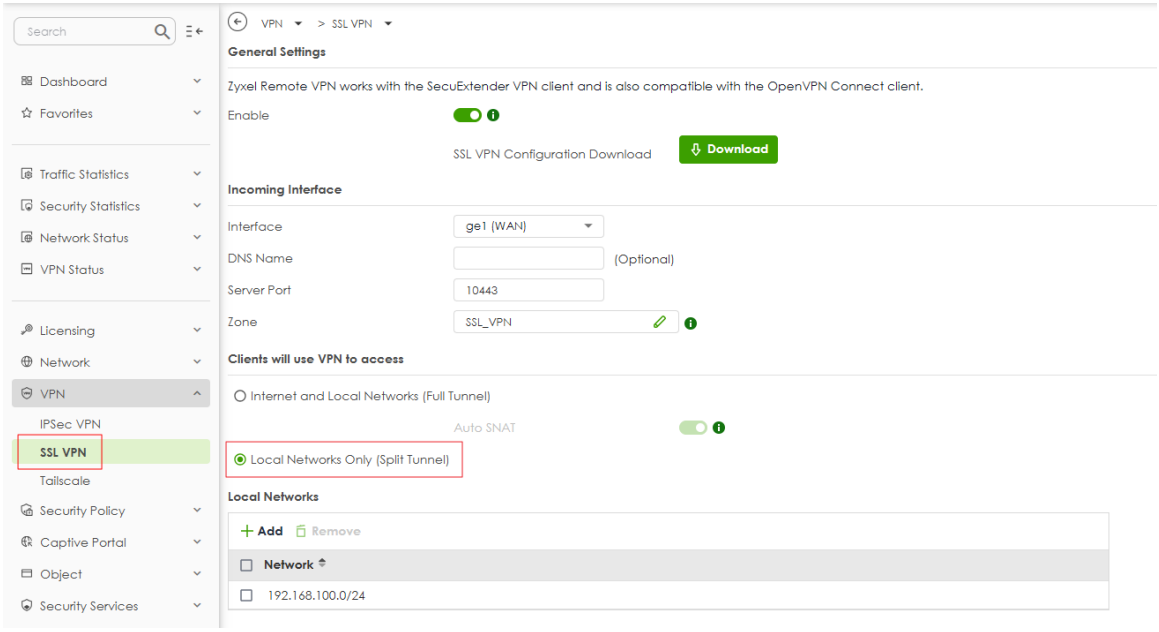
After installation, desktop shortcut icons will appear:

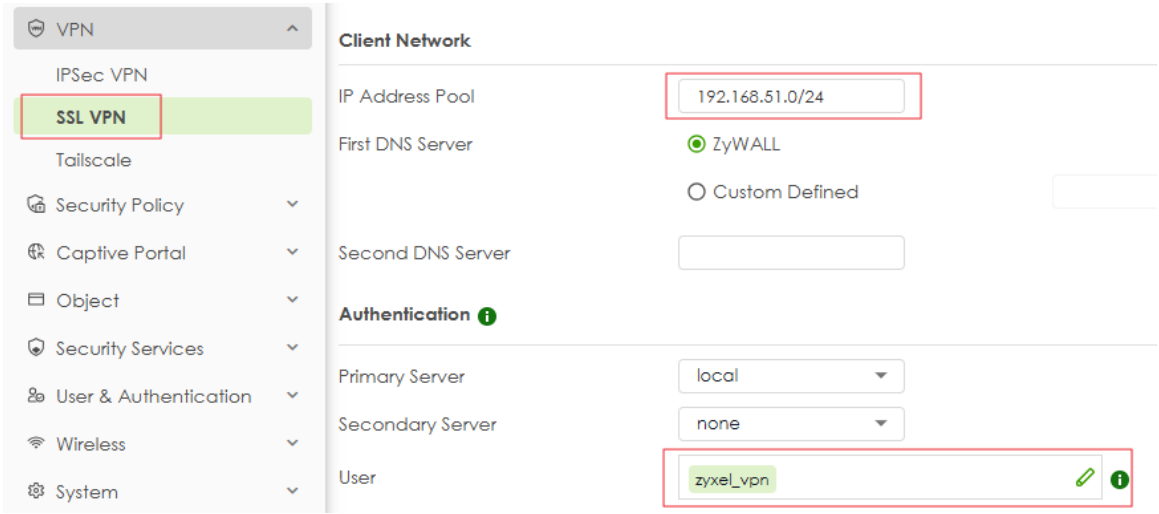


Configure SSL VPN on the Device

1. Navigate to **VPN > SSL VPN**
2. Enable **SSL VPN**
3. Select the incoming interface (e.g., *ge1(WAN)* or *ge4 (LAN)*).
4. Choose the Port (Default port: **10443**).
5. Choose the **tunnel type** based on your network policy:
   - **Internet and Local Networks (Full Tunnel)**: All traffic goes through VPN
   - **Local Networks Only (Split Tunnel)**: Only specified subnet(s) go through VPN
6. Define which internal network(s) VPN users can access.
   - Example: Allow access to *192.168.100.0/24*
     → Add to **Local Networks**: 192.168.100.0/24
7. The default address pool for SSL VPN is **192.168.51.0/24**
8. Assign allowed users for SSL VPN access

* This SSL VPN configuration is also compatible with standard OpenVPN clients. You can download the *.ovpn* file from the device and import it into an OpenVPN client to establish a connection.





Configure IKEv2 VPN on the Device

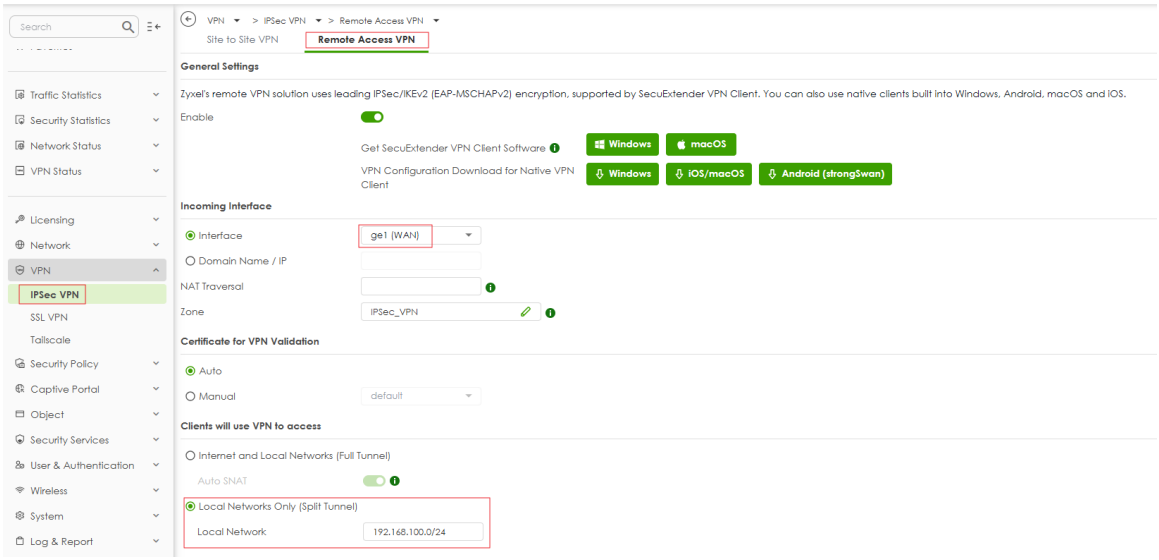
1. Navigate to **VPN > IPSec VPN > Remote Access VPN**
2. Enable **IPSev VPN**
3. Select the incoming interface (e.g., *ge1(WAN)* or *ge4 (LAN)*)
4. Choose the **tunnel type** based on your network policy:
    - **Internet and Local Networks (Full Tunnel)**: All traffic goes through VPN

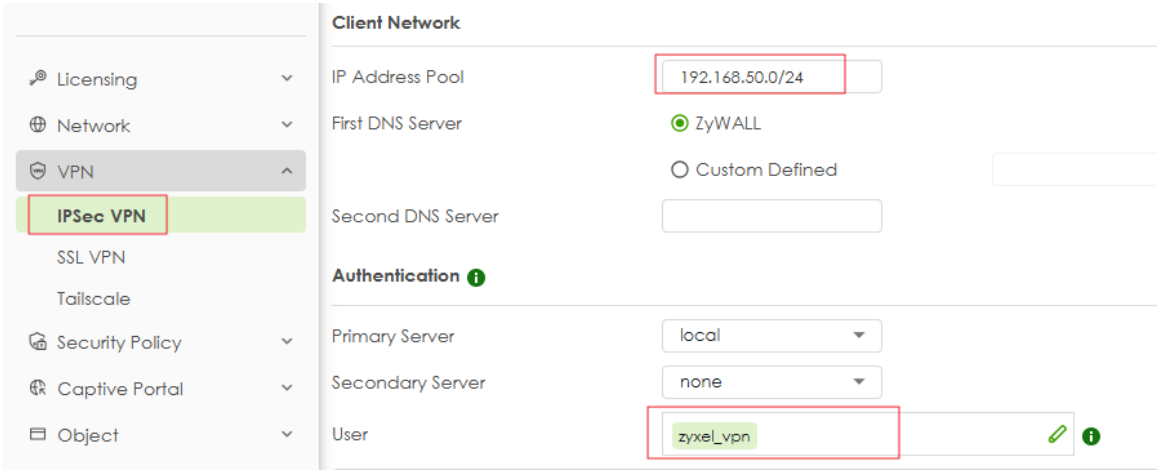
- **Local Networks Only (Split Tunnel)**: Only specified subnet(s) go through VPN

5. Define which internal network(s) VPN users can access.
   - *Example: Allow access to 192.168.100.0/24*

     → Add to **Local Network**: 192.168.100.0/24
6. The default address pool for IKEv2 VPN is **192.168.50.0/24**
7. Assign allowed users for IKEv2 VPN access

> Note: When configuring IKEv2 VPN for use with the **Windows (Native IKEv2 Client)** and selecting Interface as the incoming interface, you must enter the **domain name** (as shown in the certificate) in the **NAT Traversal** field.
>
> This allows the Windows client to correctly establish the VPN tunnel using the domain name instead of the IP address. (see **Self-Signed Certificate Scenario (For Windows Native IKEv2 Client)**

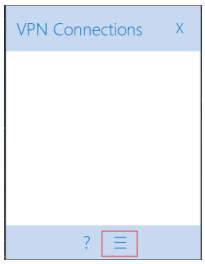




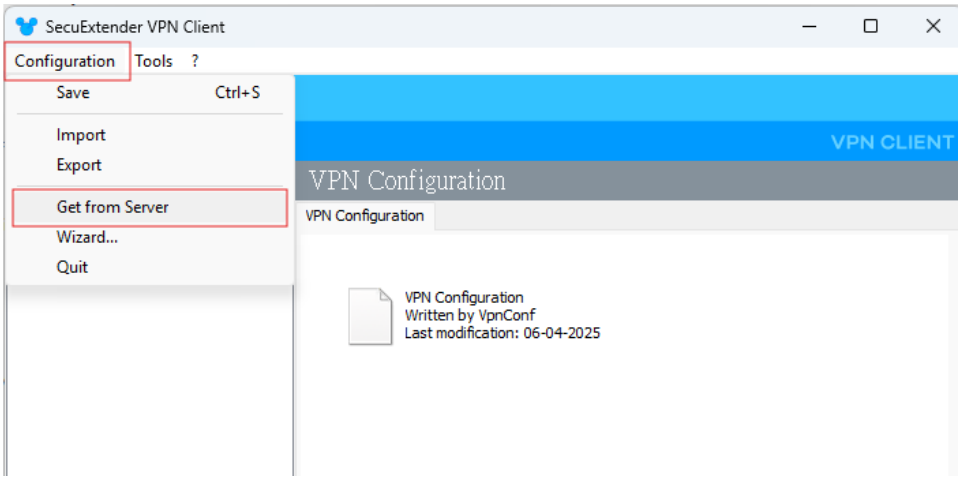
Set Up Remote Access on SecuExtender VPN Client

The new SecuExtender VPN Client combines **SSL VPN** and **IKEv2** VPN in a single application, eliminating the need for separate software.

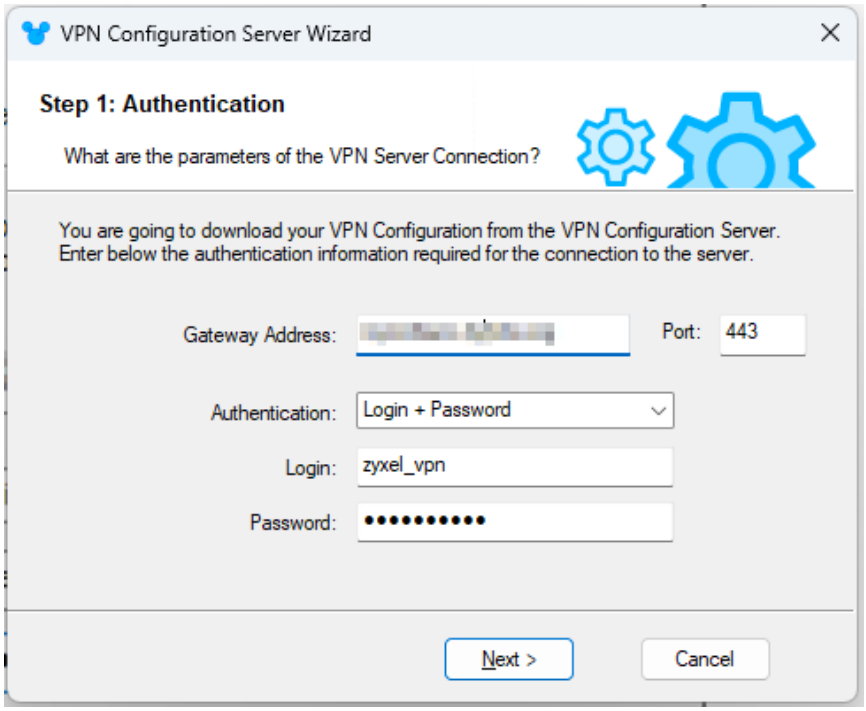
1. Launch the client



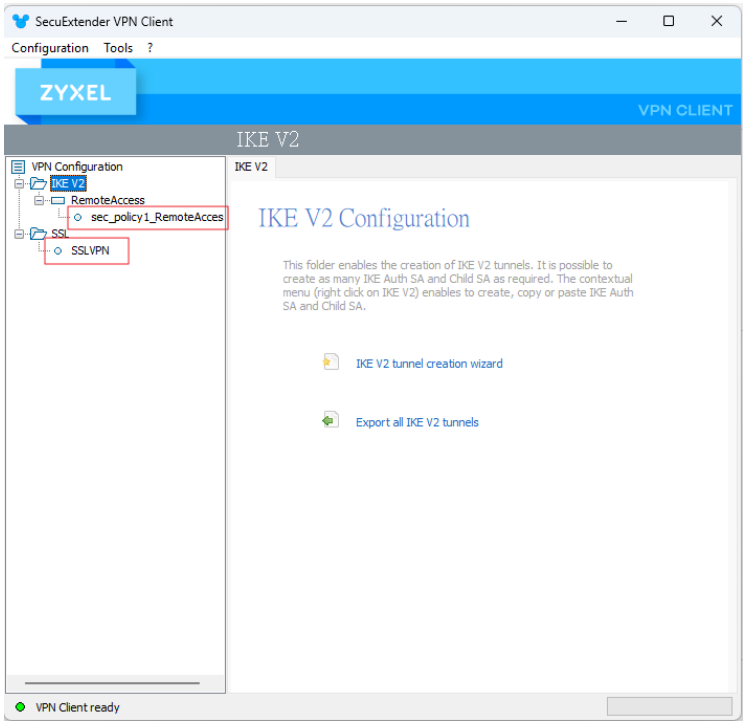
2. Navigate to **Menu** > **Configuration** > **Get from Server**

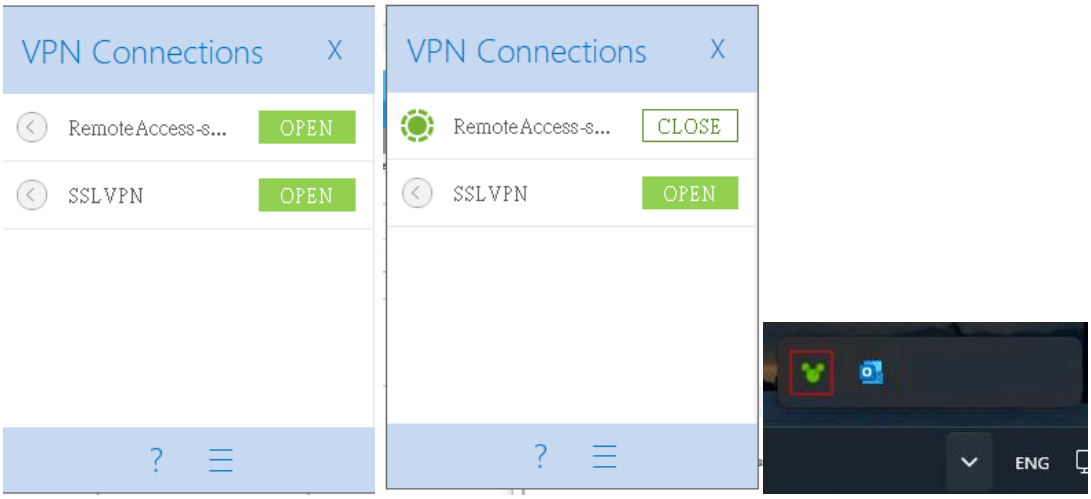


3. Enter the **Gateway Address**, **Username**, and **Password**
4. Click **Next** to fetch the VPN configuration file



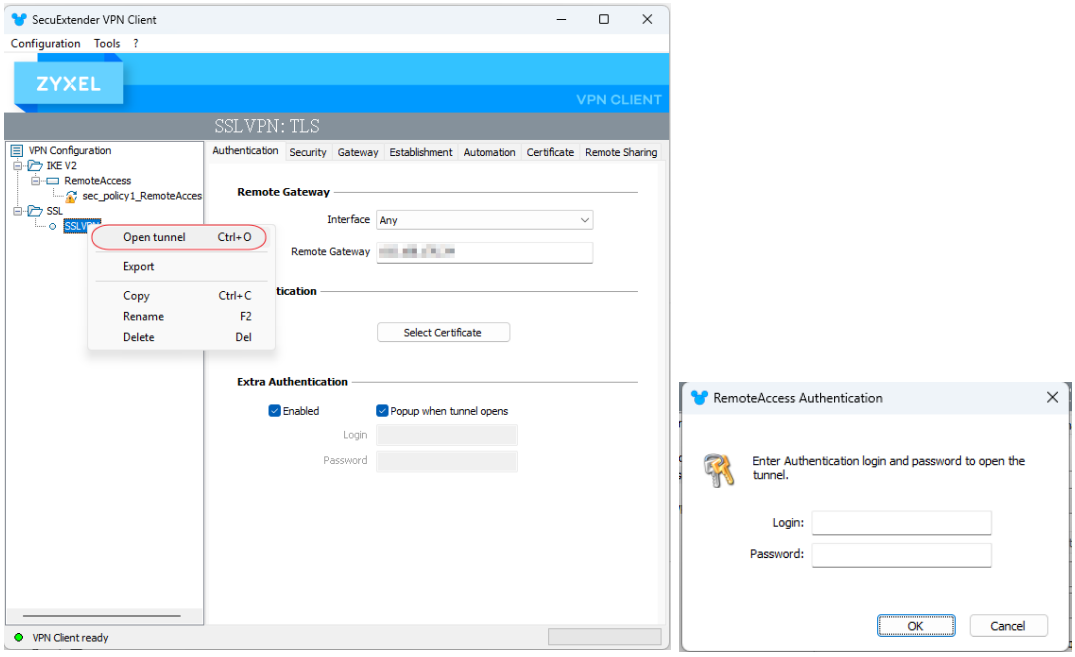
5. Both SSL VPN and IKEv2 settings will be available.





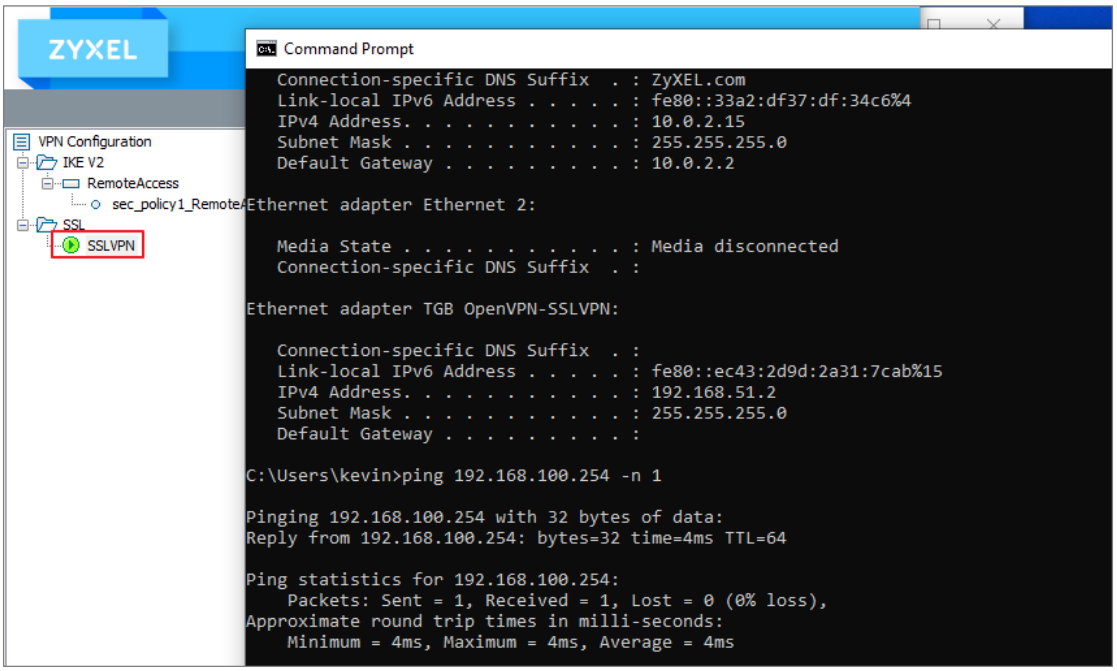
Test SSL VPN Tunnel on SecuExtender VPN Client

1. Launch the SecuExtender VPN Client
2. Right-click the VPN profile and "**Open Tunnel**" and log in.



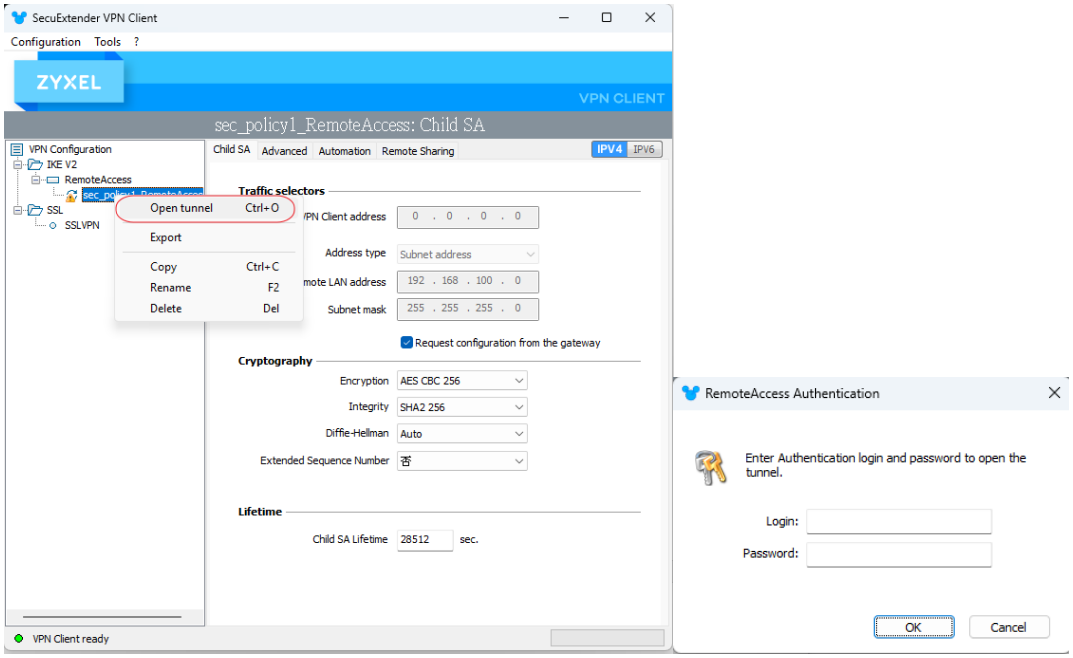
3. Once connected, the profile status will turn green, indicating an active tunnel.

4. You should now be able to access internal network resources.

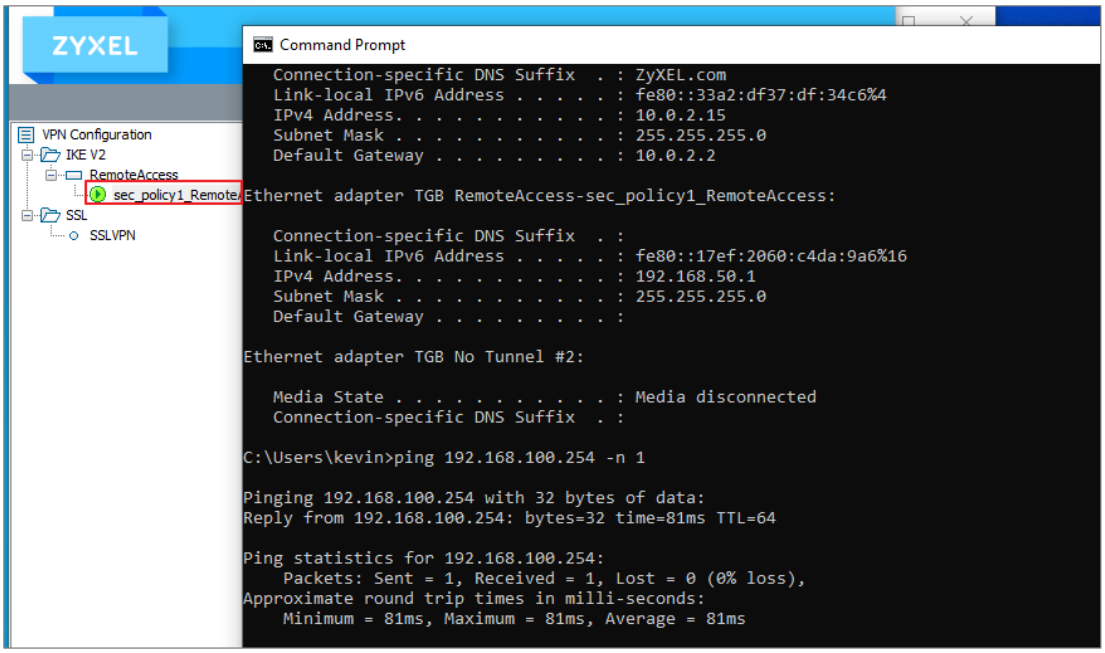


Test IKEv2 VPN Tunnel on SecuExtender VPN Client

1. Launch the SecuExtender VPN Client
2. Right-click the VPN profile and "**Open Tunnel**" and log in.

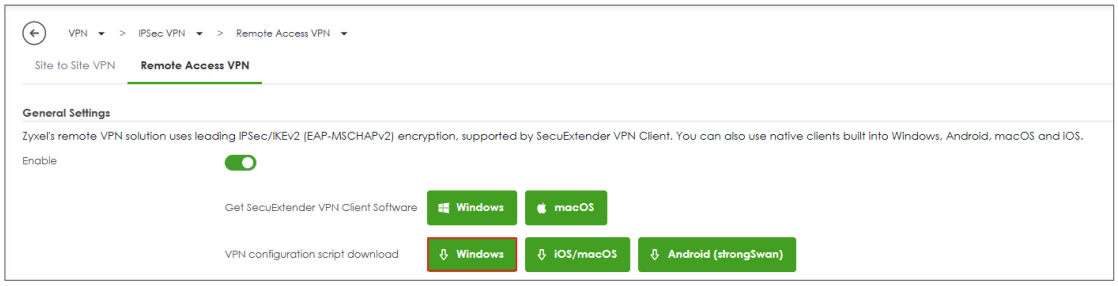


3. Once connected, the profile status will turn green, indicating an active tunnel.
4. You should now be able to access internal network resources.

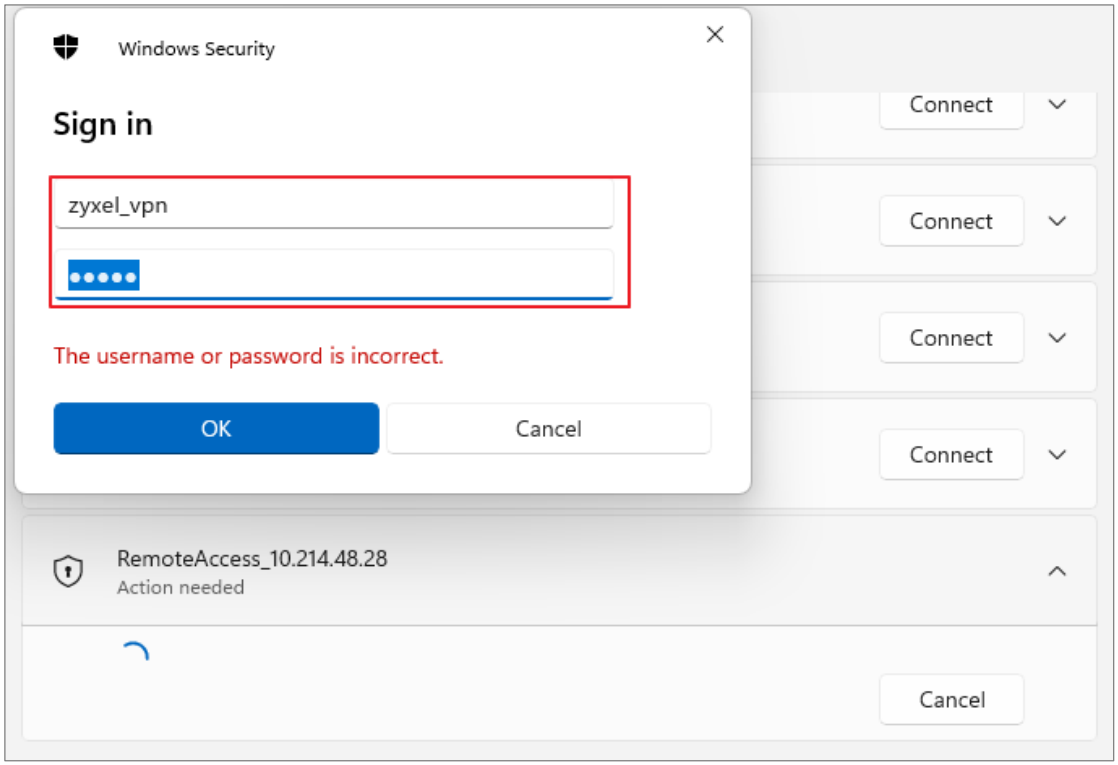


Set Up IKEv2 VPN On Windows (Native IKEv2 Client)

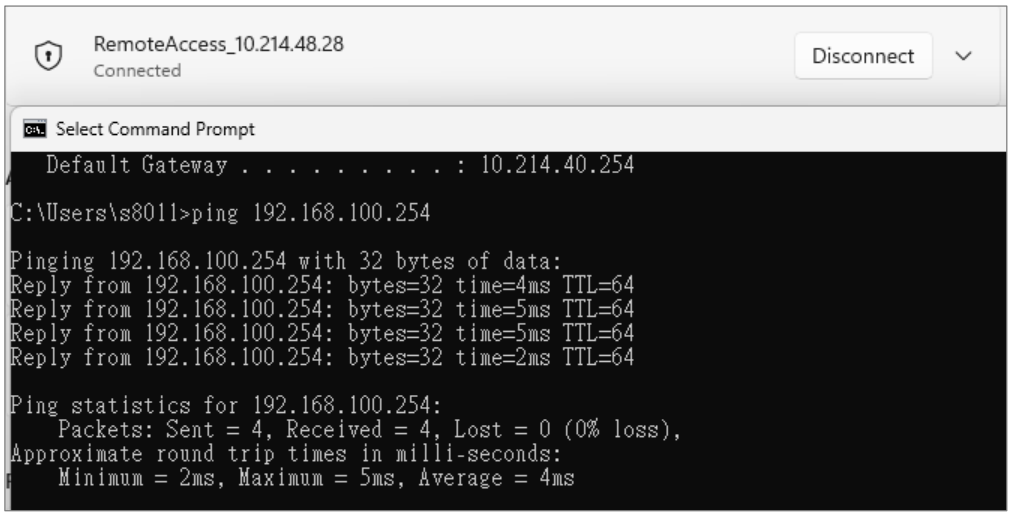
1. Download the VPN configuration script from the USG FLEX H web configurator.



2. Run the script (.bat file) and enter your credentials when prompted.

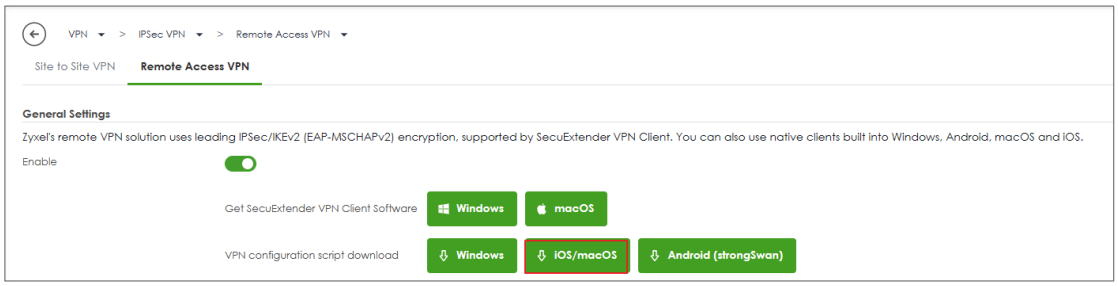


3. VPN will connect and access internal resources

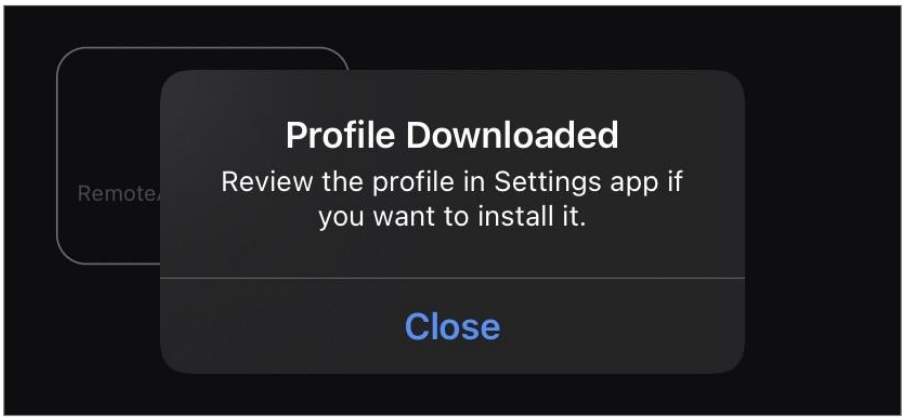


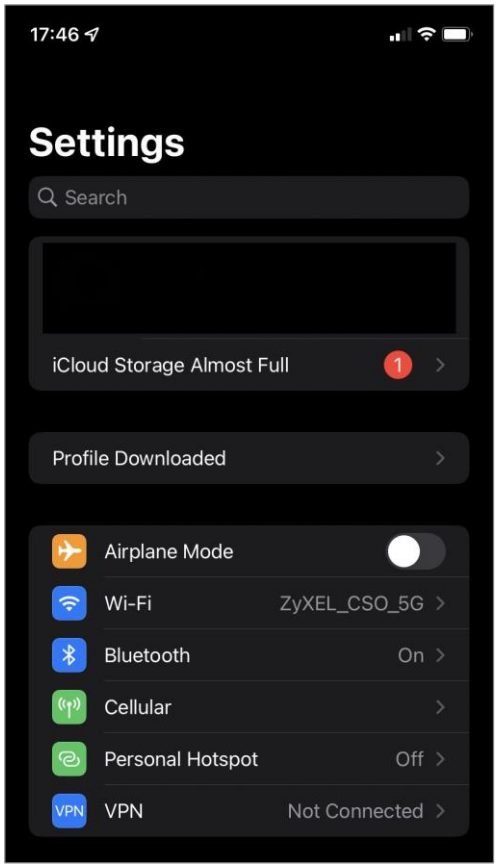
Set Up IKEv2 VPN on iOS

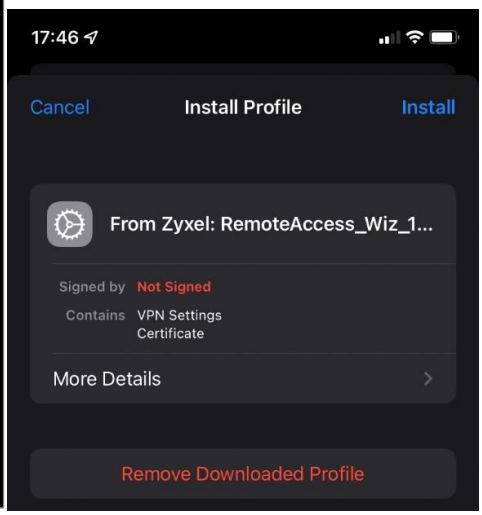
1. Download the iOS/macOS VPN configuration script from the USG FLEX H web configurator.



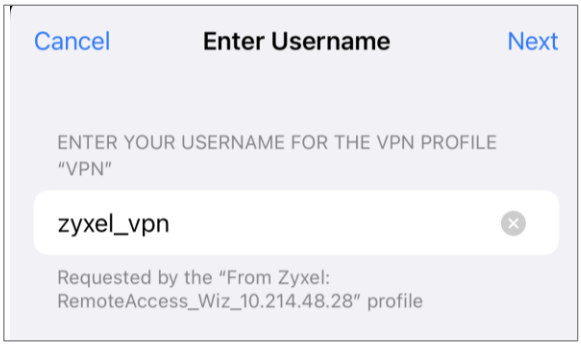
2. Send it to the iOS/macOS device.
3. Go to **Settings** > **Profile Downloaded**, then **Install**
   (Mac device: System Settings > Network / VPN)

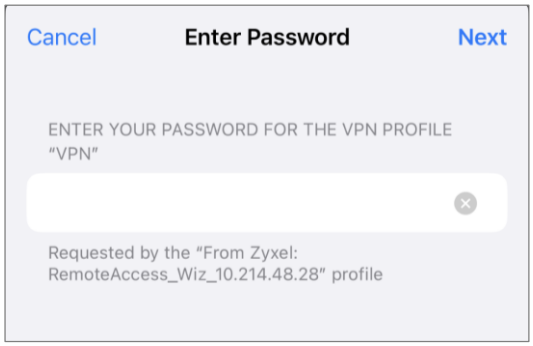




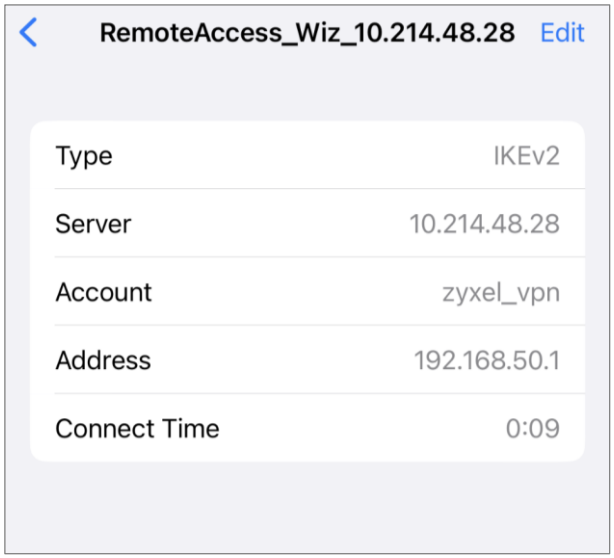


4. Enter your username and password.



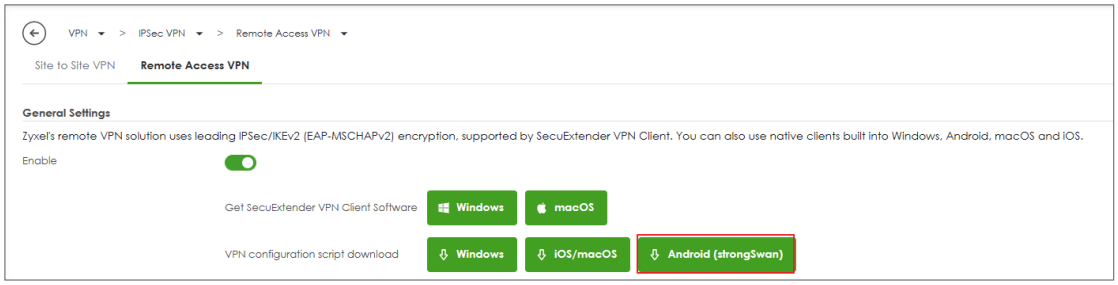


5. Connect to the VPN from the **Settings** > **VPN** menu.

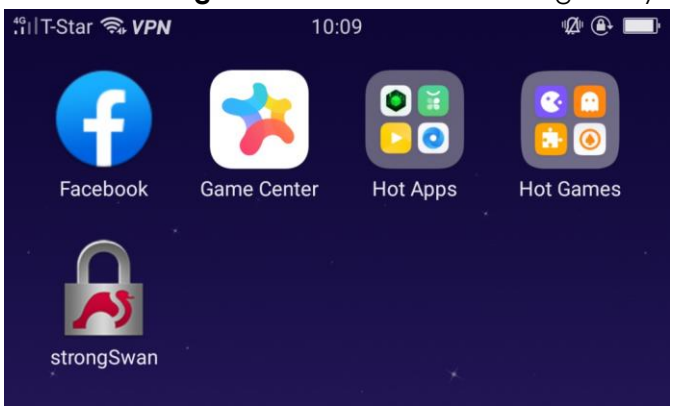


Set Up IKEv2 VPN on Android (strongSwan App)

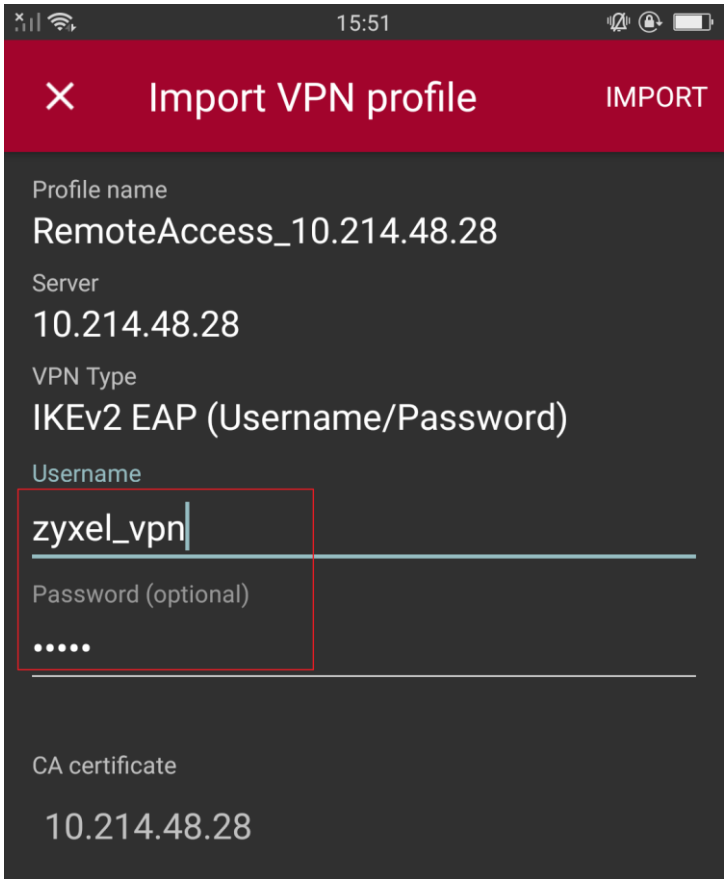
1. Download the Android VPN configuration script from the USG FLEX H web configurator.



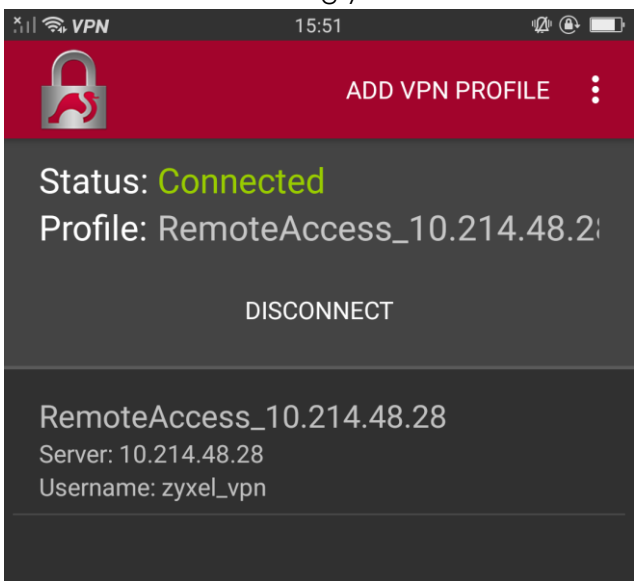
2. Install the **strongSwan VPN Client** from Google Play Store



3. Send the config script to the Android device.
4. Import the profile into strongSwan



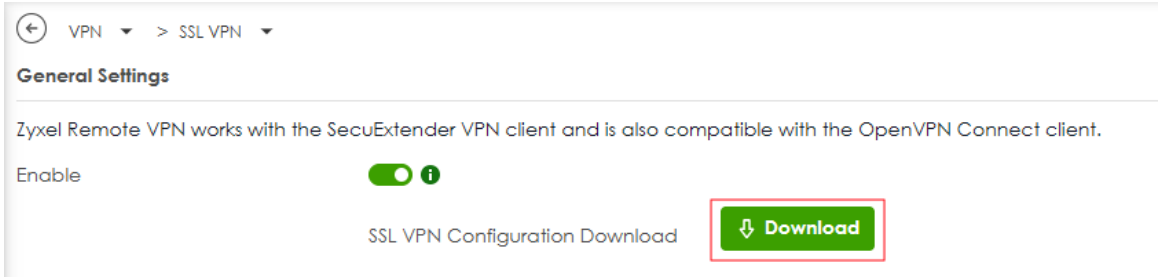
5. Connect to the VPN using your credentials



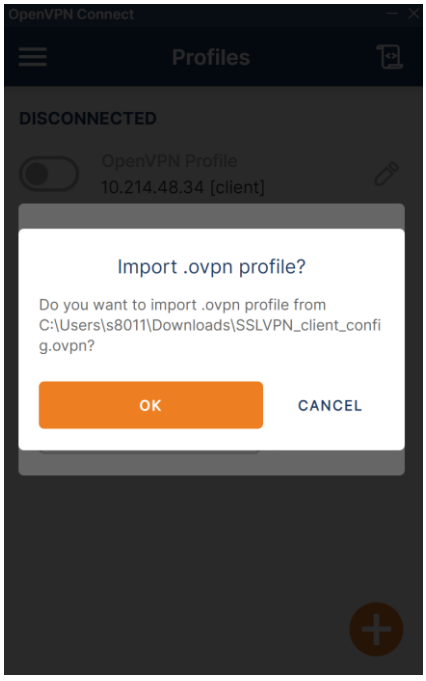
Set Up OpenVPN Client

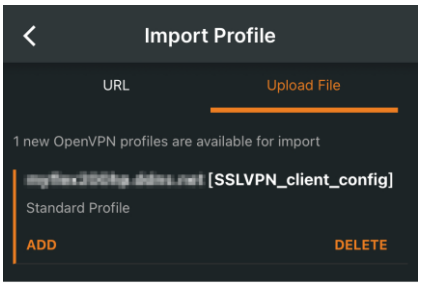
1. Download and install the **OpenVPN Connect** client from the OpenVPN official website or app store.

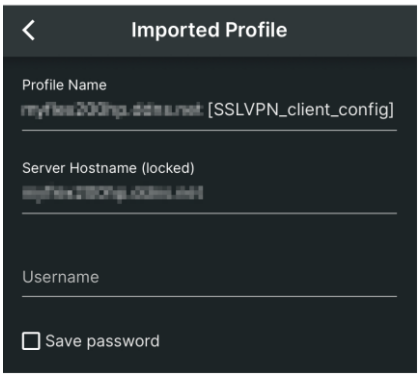
2. Download the SSL VPN configuration script from the USG FLEX H web configurator at **VPN** > **SSL VPN**



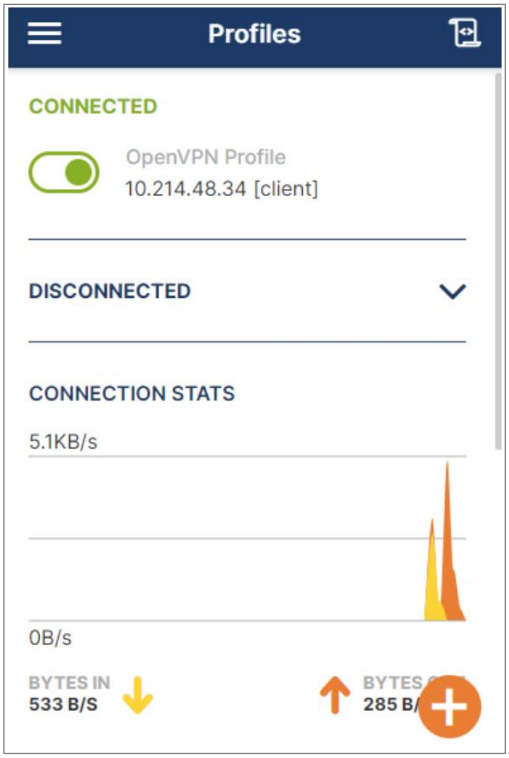
3. Import the *.ovpn* file into the OpenVPN client







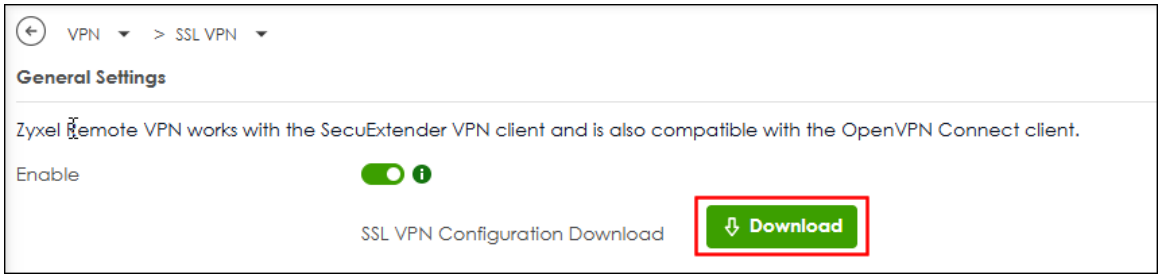
4. Once connected, you can access internal resources.



Configuring Split Routing for OpenVPN Connect Client

When the USG FLEX H is configured for **Full Tunnel** but you need **Split Tunnel** for specific clients, you can configure different split route settings by modifying the SSL VPN configuration file (.ovpn). This document explains the process:

1. **Download the SSL VPN configuration file (.ovpn) from the USG FLEX H.**



2. Open the .ovpn file in a text editor.

```
client
dev tun
proto tcp
remote sslvpn.mydomain.local 10443
resolv-retry infinite
nobind
persist-key
persist-tun
auth sha256
cipher aes-256-cbc
auth-user-pass
verb 3
reneg-sec 28800
redirect-gateway
<key>
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
```

3. Modify the file to enable split routing:
   a. Remove the ***redirect-gateway*** line to disable full routing.

```
client
dev tun
proto tcp
remote sslvpn.mydomain.local 10443
resolv-retry infinite
nobind
persist-key
persist-tun
auth sha256
cipher aes-256-cbc
auth-user-pass
verb 3
reneg-sec 28800
redirect-gateway
<key>
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
```

   b. Add ***route-nopull*** to prevent pulling routes from the SSL VPN server.
   c. Add specific routes, e.g., *route 192.168.168.0/24* and *route 192.168.169.0/24*

Add split routes

➔ Add "route 192.168.168.0 255.255.255.0"

➔ Add "route 192.168.169.0 255.255.255.0"


```
client
dev tun
proto tcp
remote sslvpn.mydomain.local 10443
resolv-retry infinite
nobind
persist-key
persist-tun
auth sha256
cipher aes-256-cbc
auth-user-pass
verb 3
reneg-sec 28800
route-nopull
route 192.168.168.0 255.255.255.0
route 192.168.169.0 255.255.255.0
<key>
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
```

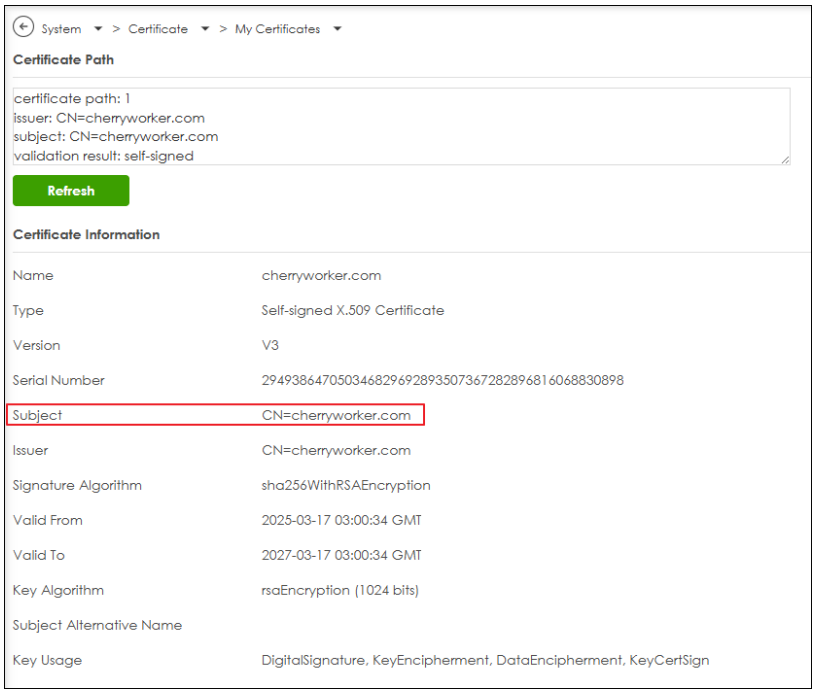
Troubleshooting Self-Signed Certificates with Native Windows VPN Client

If using a self-signed certificate with a domain name and the incoming interface set to "Interface", you may encounter connection issues. Follow these steps to configure **NAT Traversal** to resolve this:

Conditions

(1) Incoming Interface set to "**Interface**".

(2) The self-signed certificate subject name (Certificate for VPN Validation) set as a "**domain name**". (e.g., cherryworker.com)



Solution: Configure NAT Traversal

(1) Log in to the USG FLEX H management interface.

(2) Navigate to **VPN > IPSec VPN > Remote Access VPN**.

(3) Locate the **NAT Traversal** settings.

(4) Set the **NAT Traversal** field to the same domain name as the certificate (e.g., cherryworker.com).

(5) Save the settings.

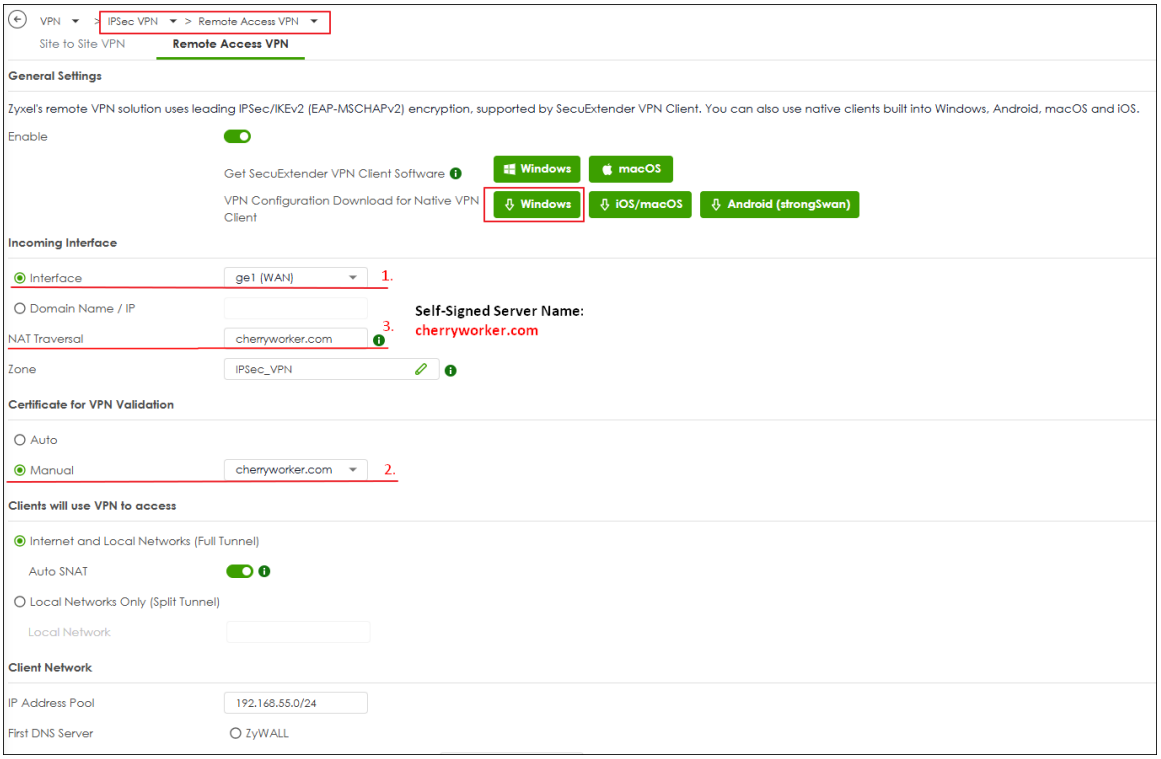
(6) Download the updated Windows VPN configuration script from the USG FLEX H web configurator.

(7) The script will automatically use the domain name (e.g., cherryworker.com) instead of an IP address for the "ServerAddress".

(8) The VPN should connect without manual changes to the script.

This ensures proper script generation and prevents connection failure.

More info: Microsoft Troubleshooting Guide. (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/networking/troubleshoot-always-on-vpn)

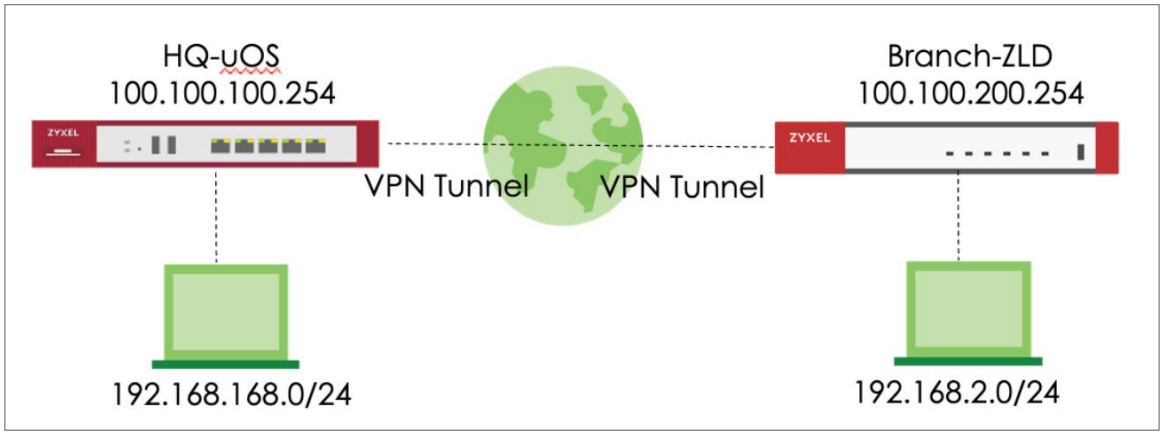


Script of "ServerAddress".

```
@echo off

set Name="RemoteAccess_cherryworker.com"
set ServerAddress="cherryworker.com"
set TunnelType="IKEv2"
set AuthenticationMethod="EAP"
set EncryptionLevel="Required"
set UseWinlogonCredential=$False
set RememberCredential=$False
set SplitTunneling=$True
set IKEEnc="AES256"
set IKEAuth="SHA256"
set IKEKey="ECP256"
set ESPEnc="AES256"
set ESPAuth="SHA256128"
set ESPPfs="None"
:: Installing CA certificate requires Administrator privileges.
call :isAdmin
```


How to Configure Site-to-site IPSec VPN between ZLD and uOS device

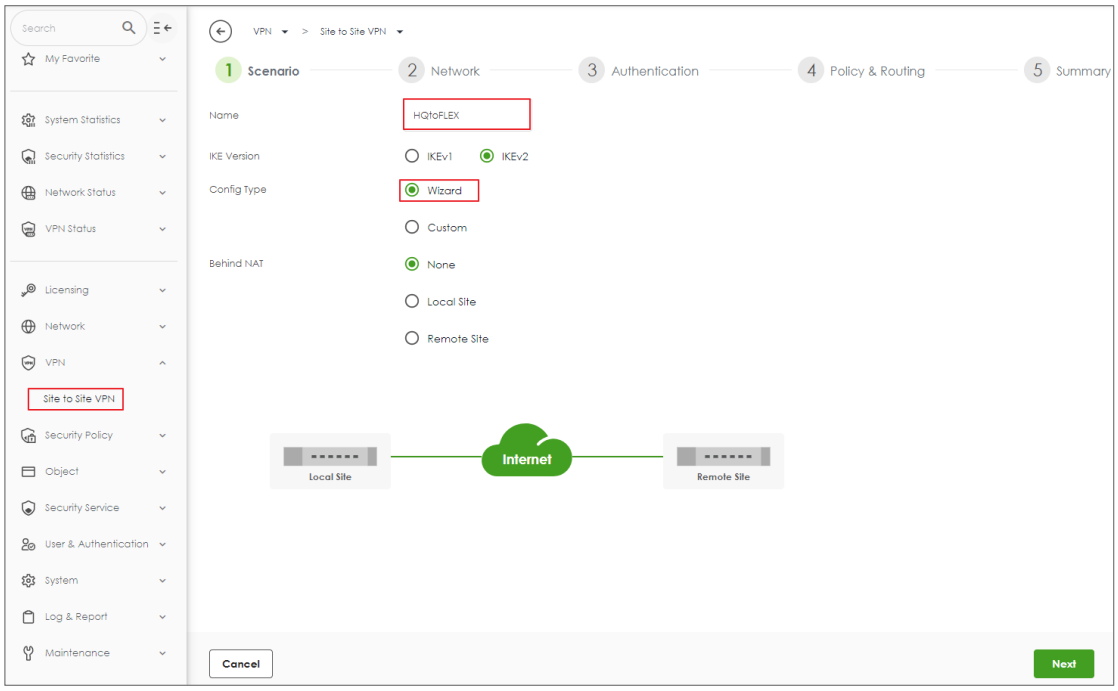
This example shows how to use the VPN Setup Wizard to create a site-to-site VPN with the Peer gateway is ZLD device. The example instructs how to configure the VPN tunnel between each site. When the VPN tunnel is configured, each site can be accessed securely.



Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for uOS

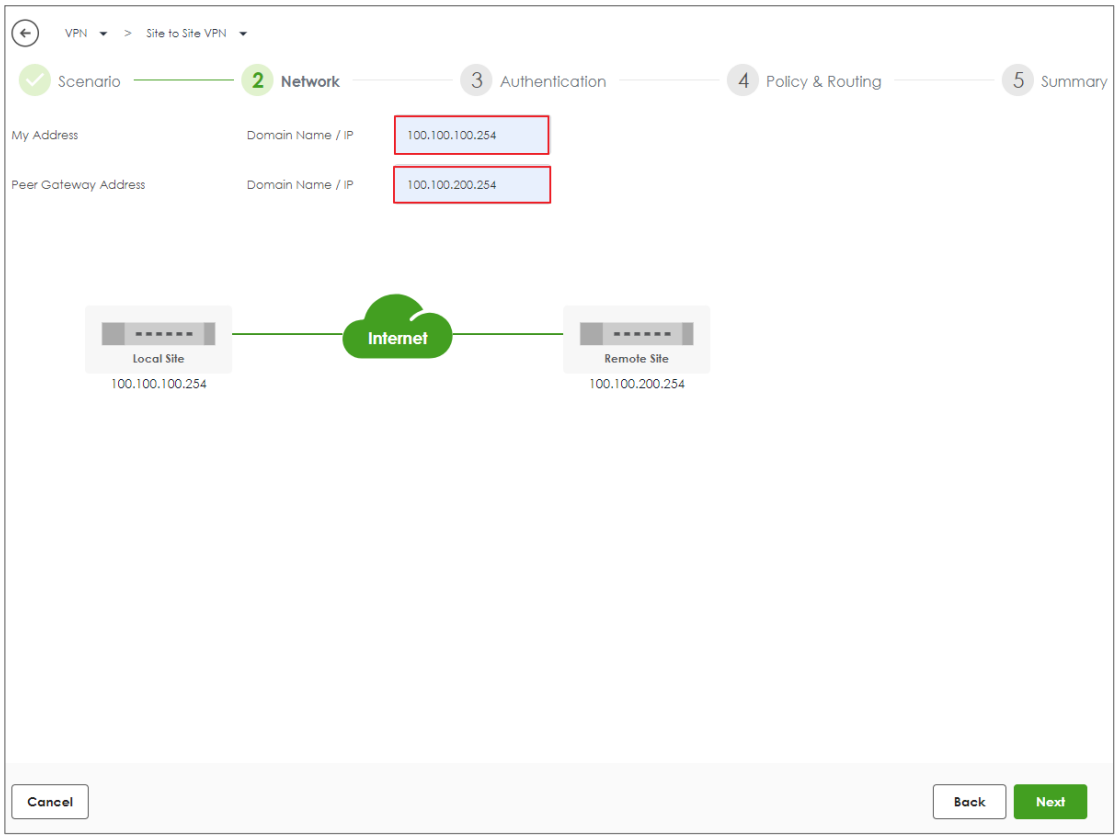
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the type to the Site-to-Site. Click **Next**.



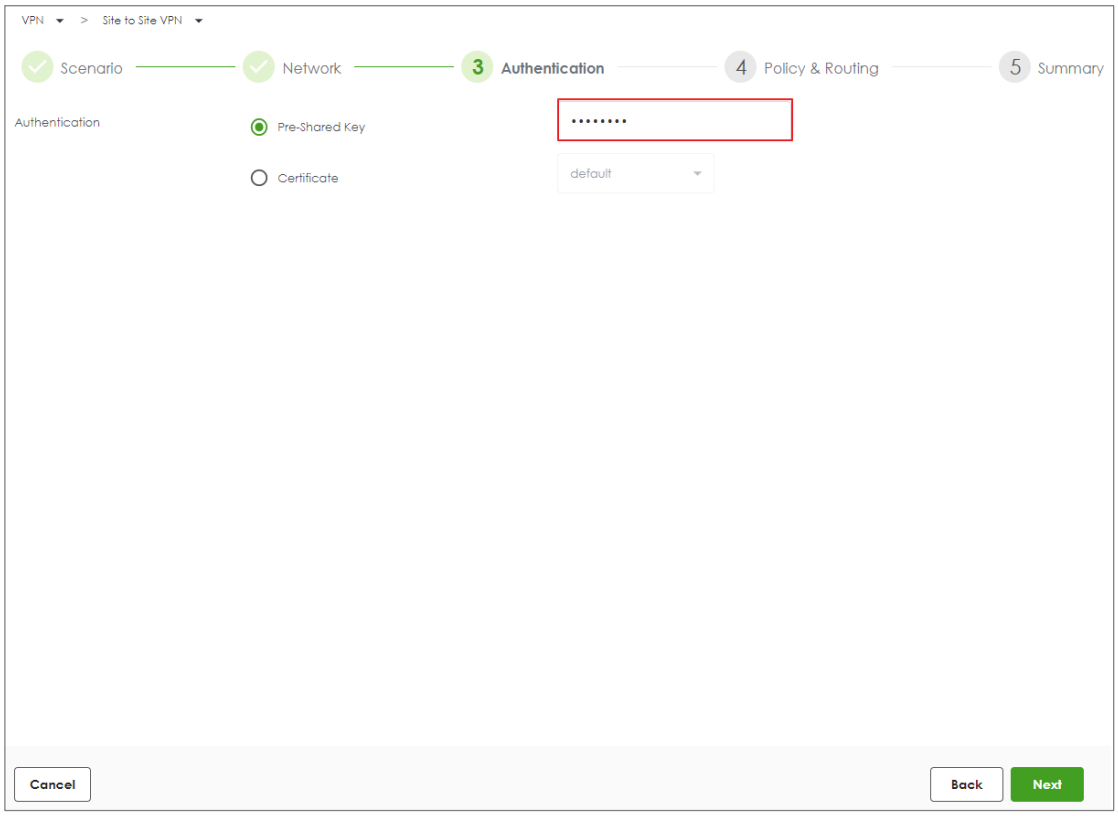
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network

Configure My Address and Peer Gateway Address. Click **Next.**



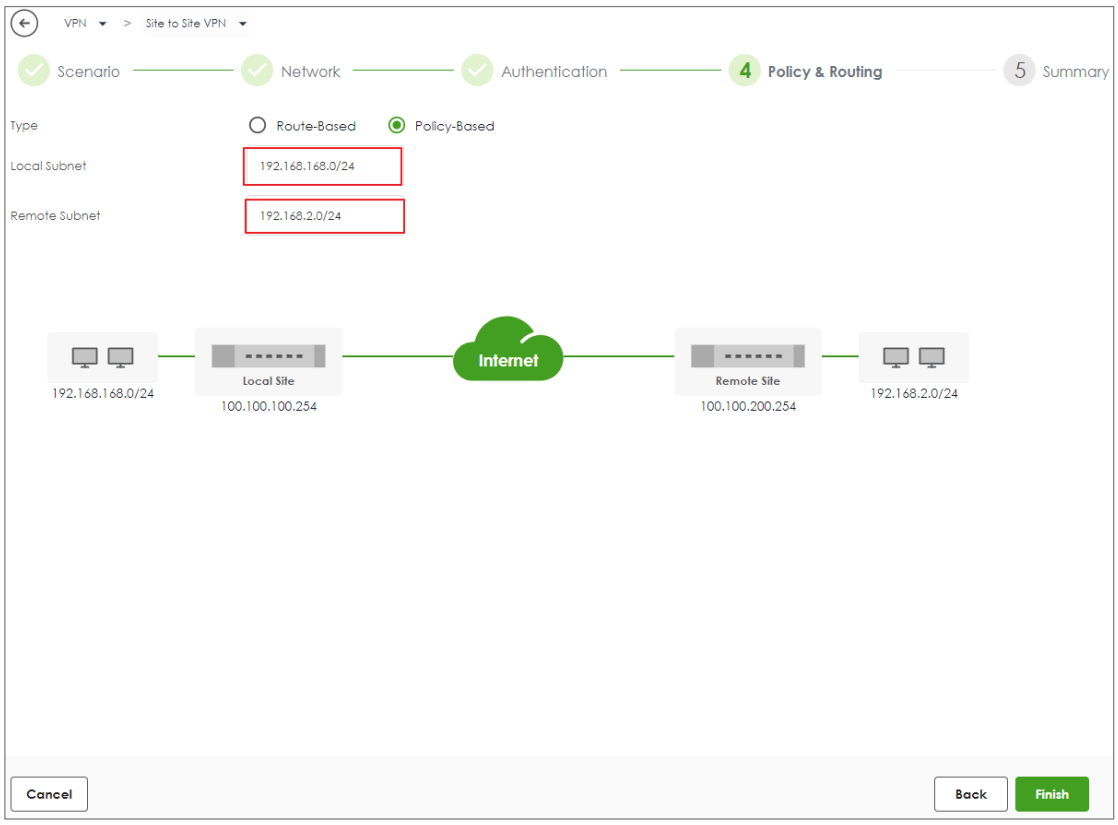
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication

Type a secure Pre-Shared Key. Click **Next**



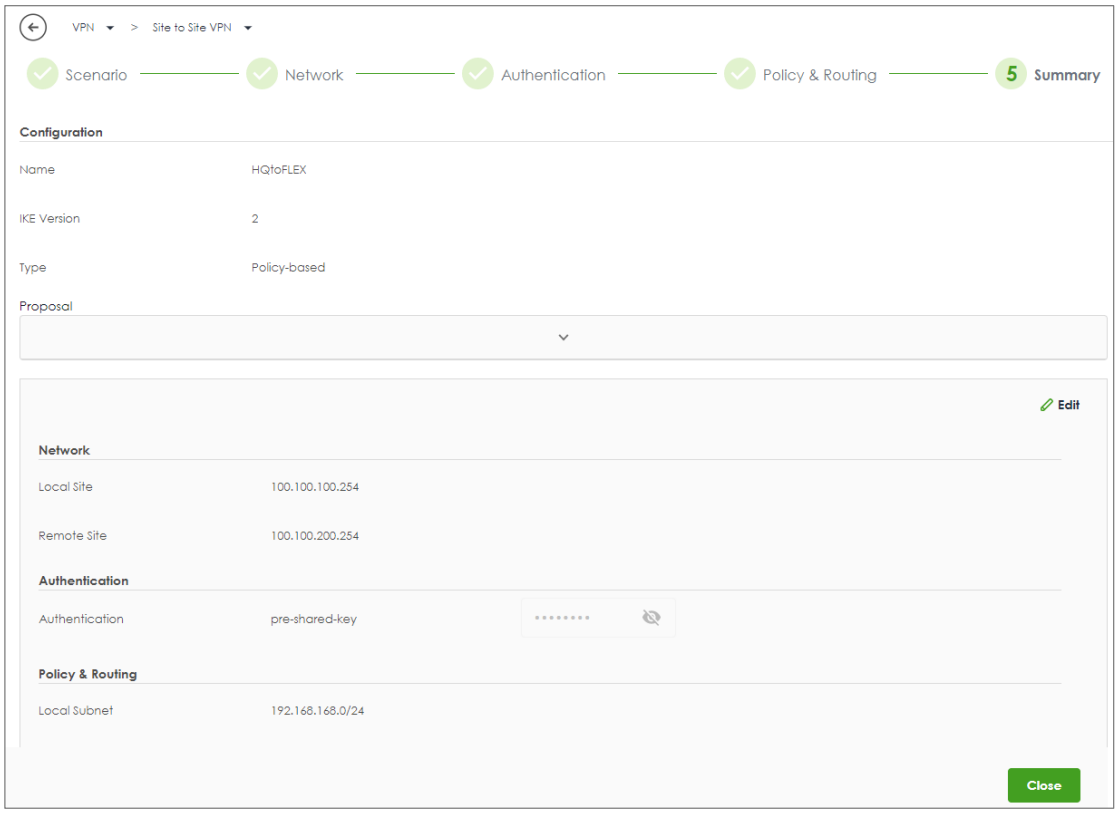
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing

Set Local Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to USG FLEX H and Remote Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the peer ZyWALL.



VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing > Summary

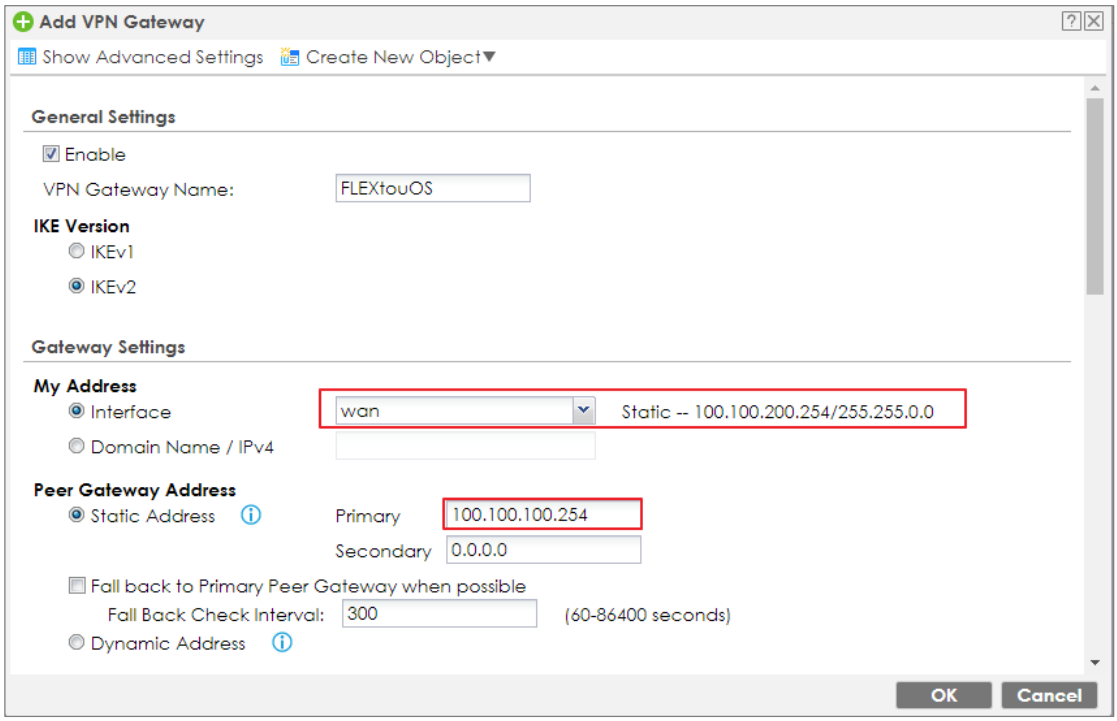
The screen provides a summary of the VPN tunnel. You can Edit it if you want to modify.



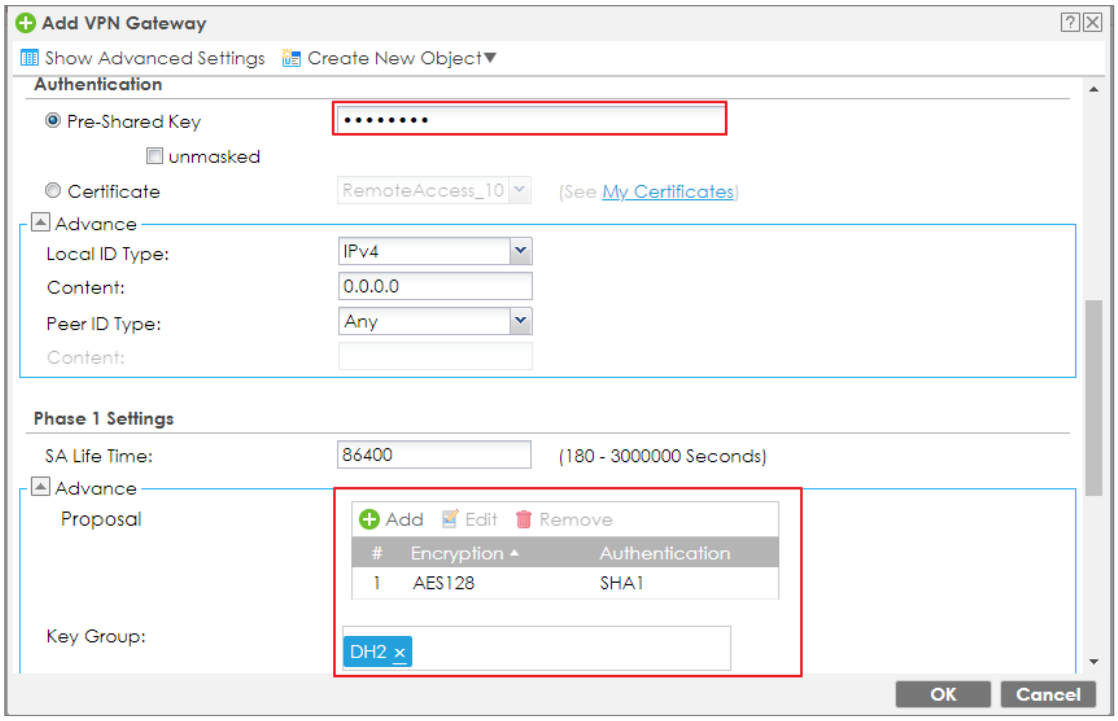
Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for ZLD

VPN > IPSec VPN > VPN Gateway

Select the WAN interface and type the Peer Gateway Address.

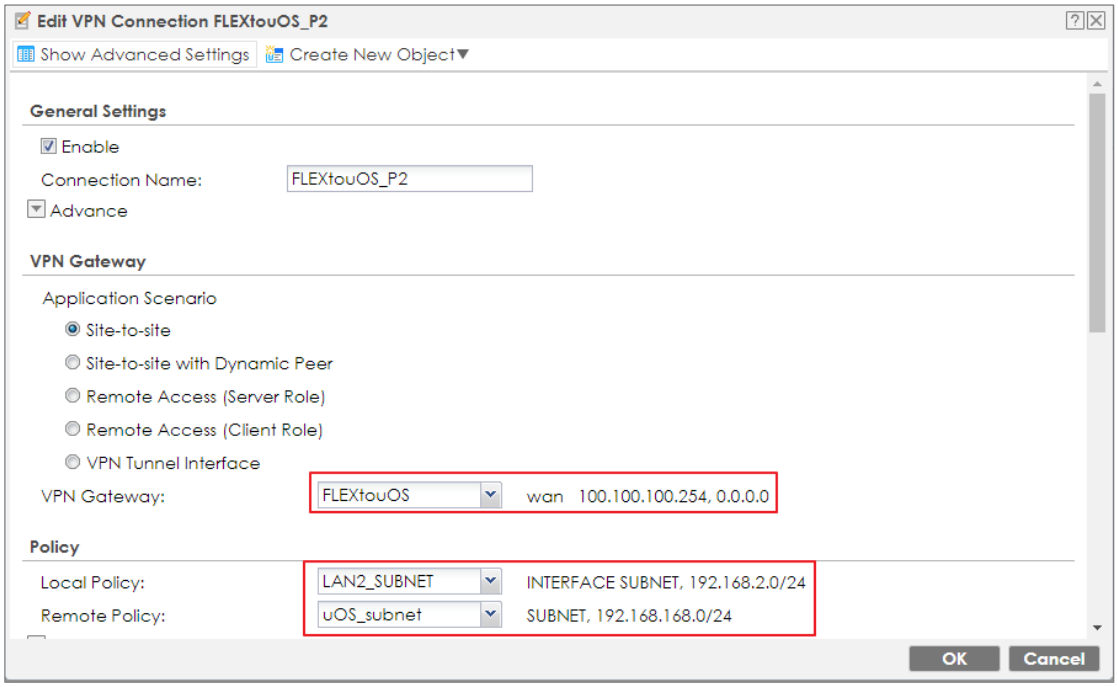


Type Pre-shared Key. The default proposal which created by wizard is "Encryption:AES128, Authentication:SHA1, Key Group:DH2". Those are the same as uOS.

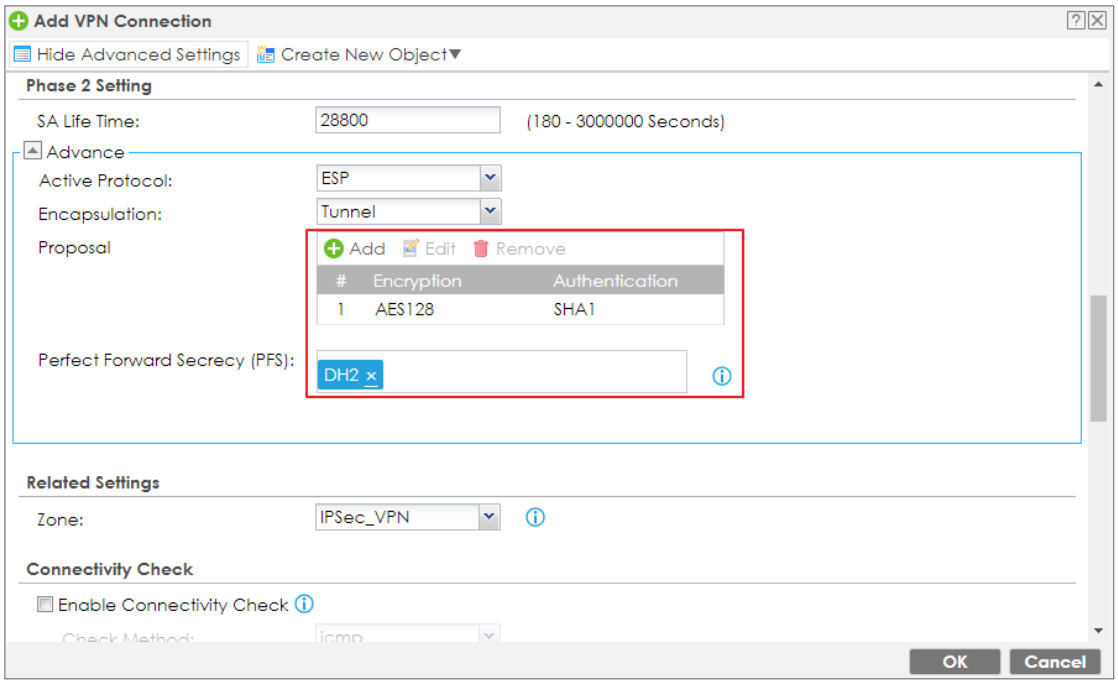


VPN > IPSec VPN > VPN Connection

Select VPN Gateway and set Local Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to be ZyWALL and Remote Subnet to be the IP address of the network connected to the peer USG FLEX H.



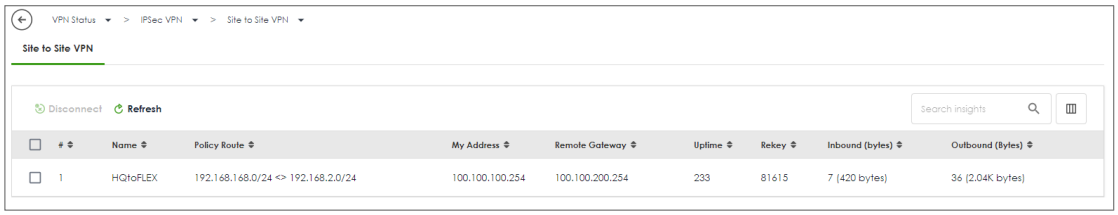
The default proposal which created by wizard is "Encryption: AES128, Authentication: SHA1, Key Group: DH2". Those are the same as uOS.



Test IPSec VPN Tunnel

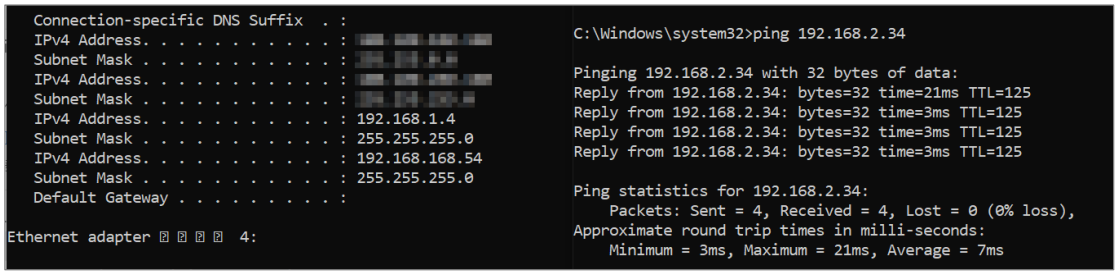
VPN Status > IPSec VPN

Verify the IPSec VPN status on uOS device.



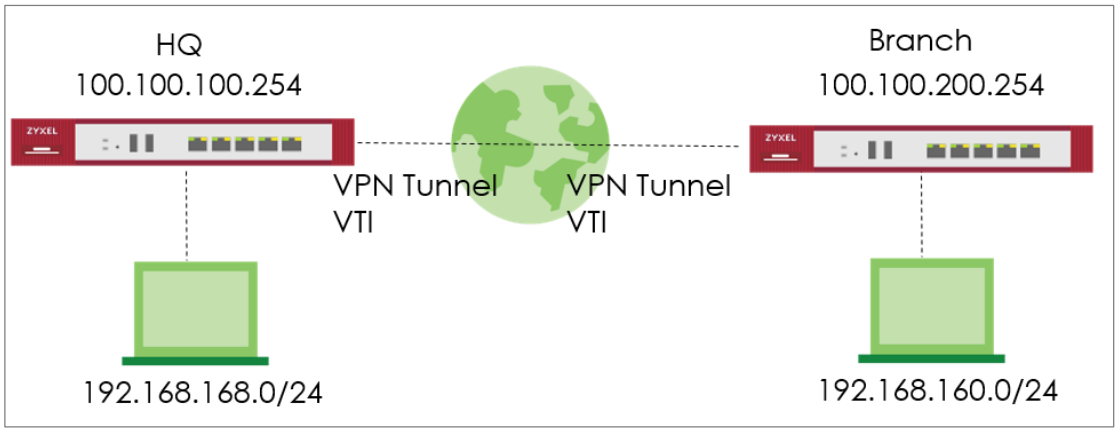
Ping the PC that is connected to ZLD device

Win 11 > cmd > ping 192.168.2.34



How to Configure Route-Based VPN

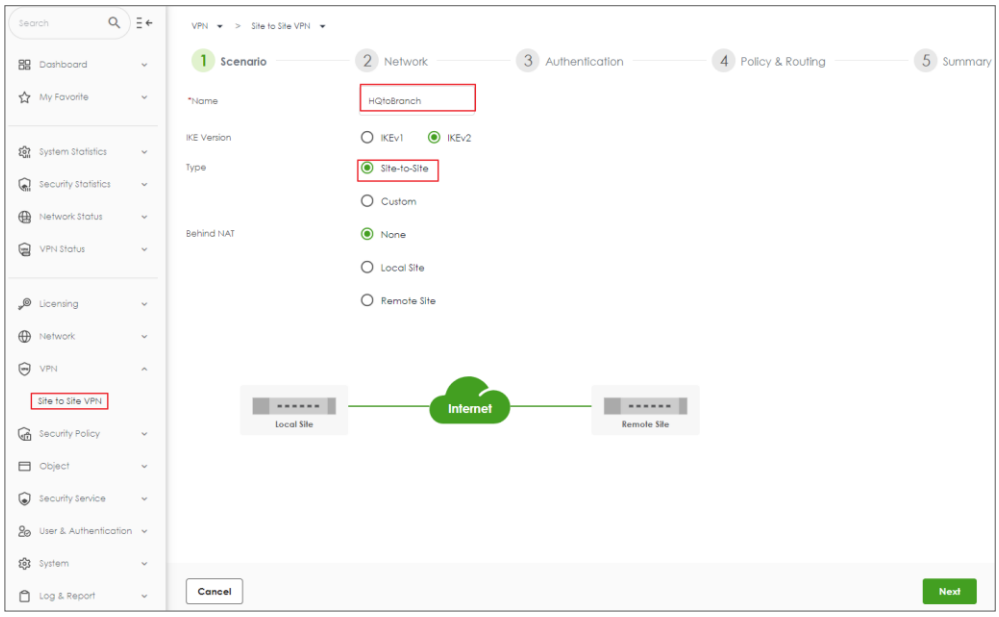
This example shows how to use the VPN Setup Wizard to create a site-to-site VPN with the Peer has a Static IP Address. The example instructs how to configure the VPN tunnel between each site. When the VPN tunnel is configured, each site can be accessed securely.



Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for HQ

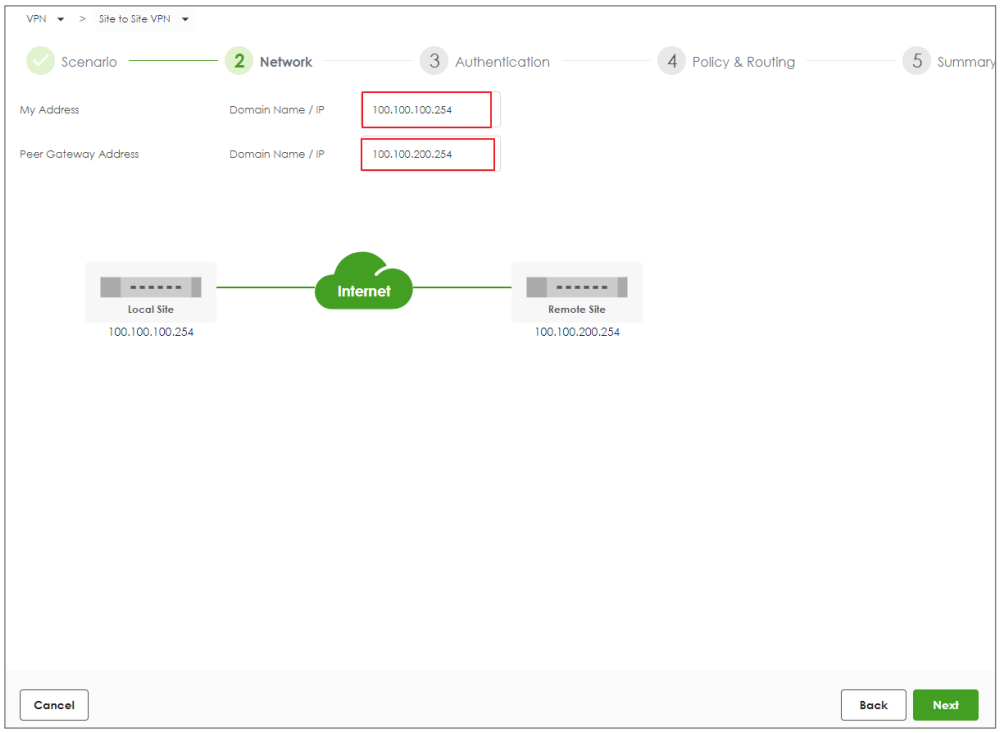
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the type to the Site-to-Site. Click **Next**.



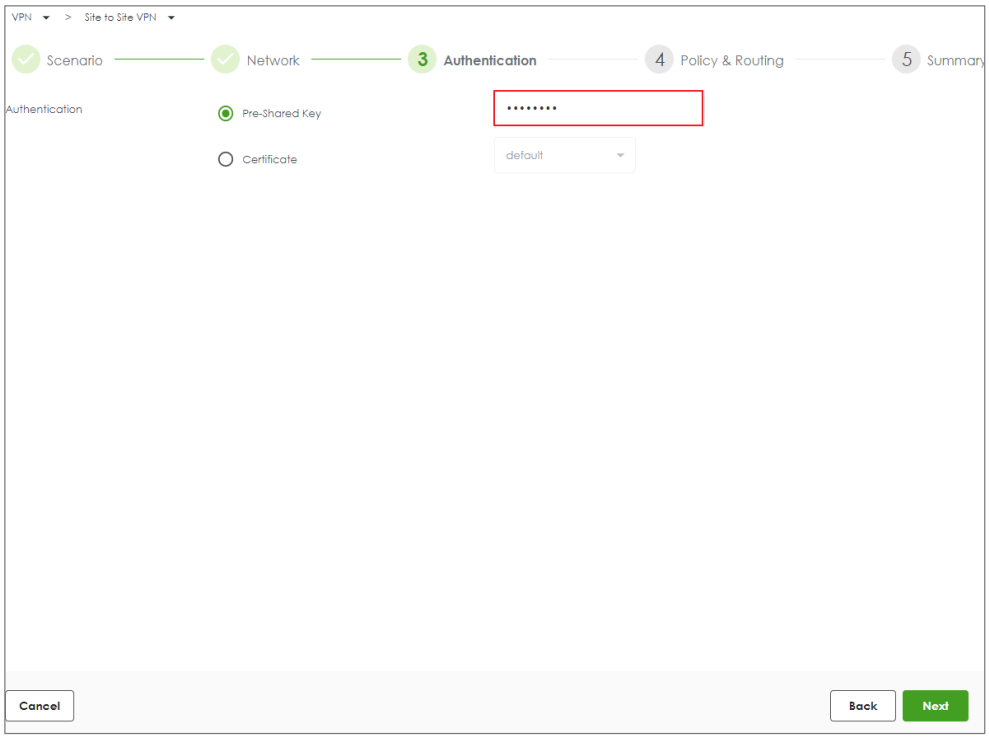
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network

Configure My Address and Peer Gateway Address. Click **Next.**



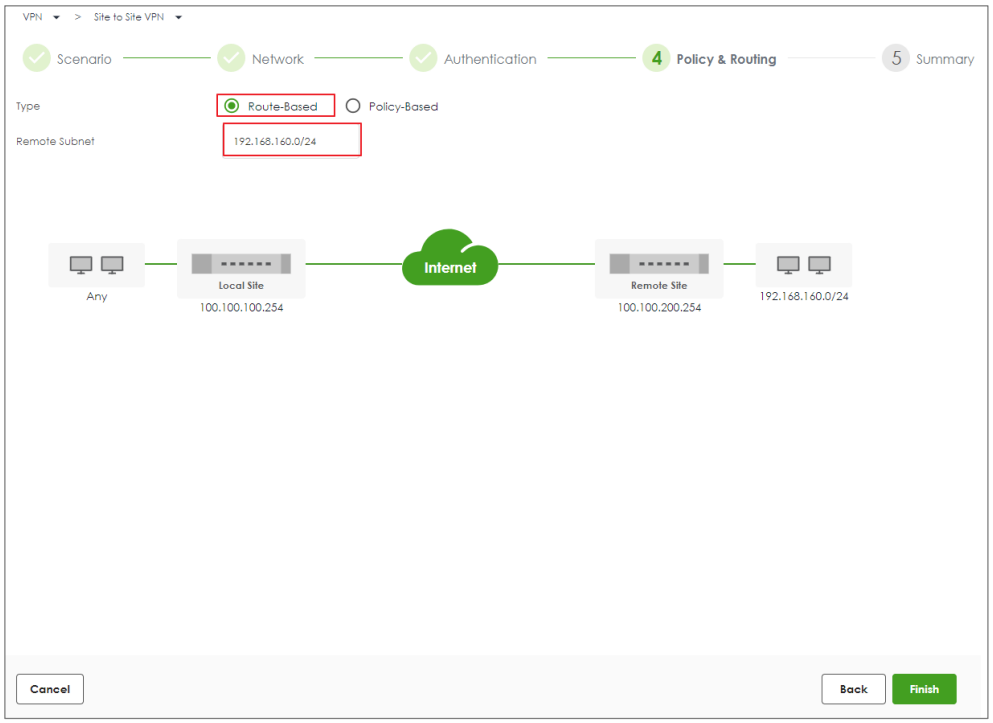
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication

Type a secure Pre-Shared Key. Click **Next**



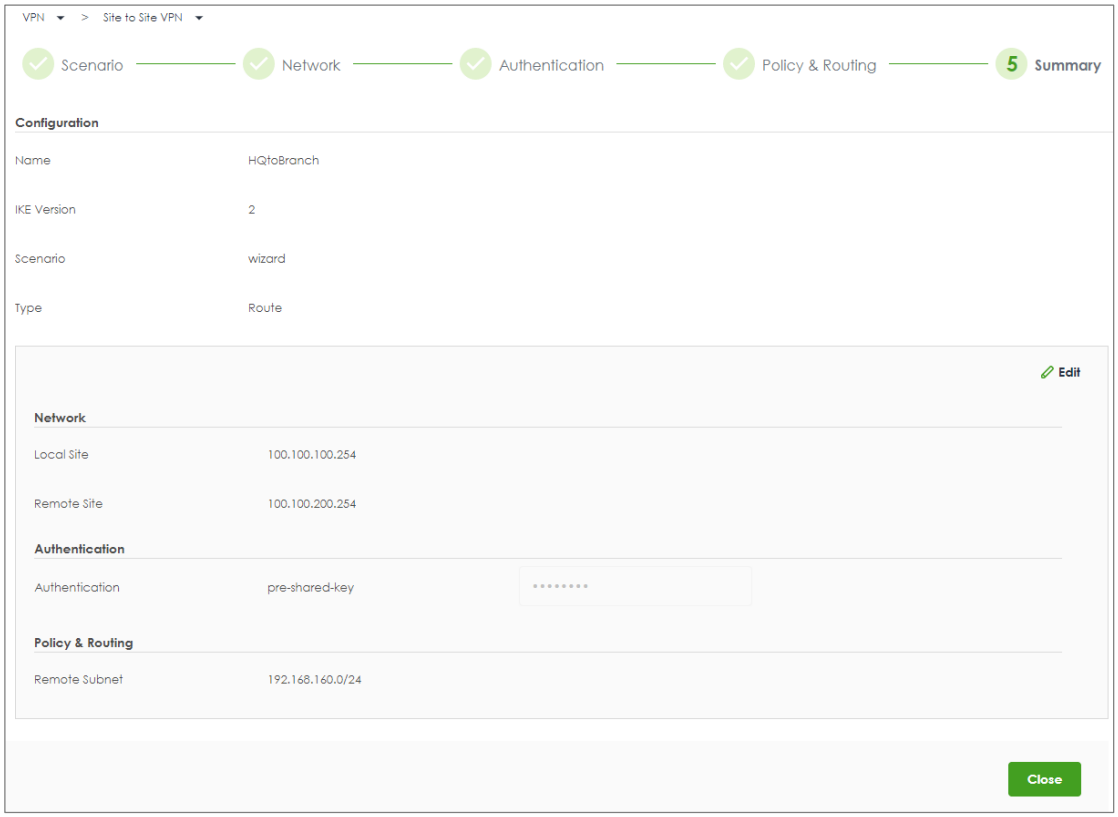
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing

Set Type to Route-Based and configure the Remote Subnet.



VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing > Summary

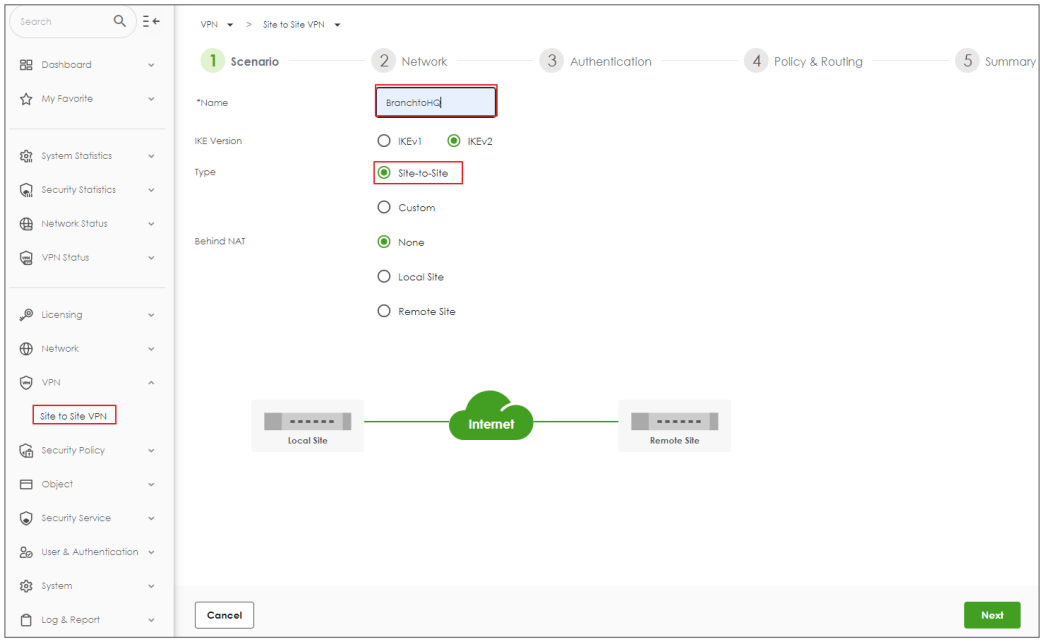
The screen provides a summary of the VPN tunnel. You can Edit it if you want to modify.



Set up IPSec VPN Tunnel for Branch

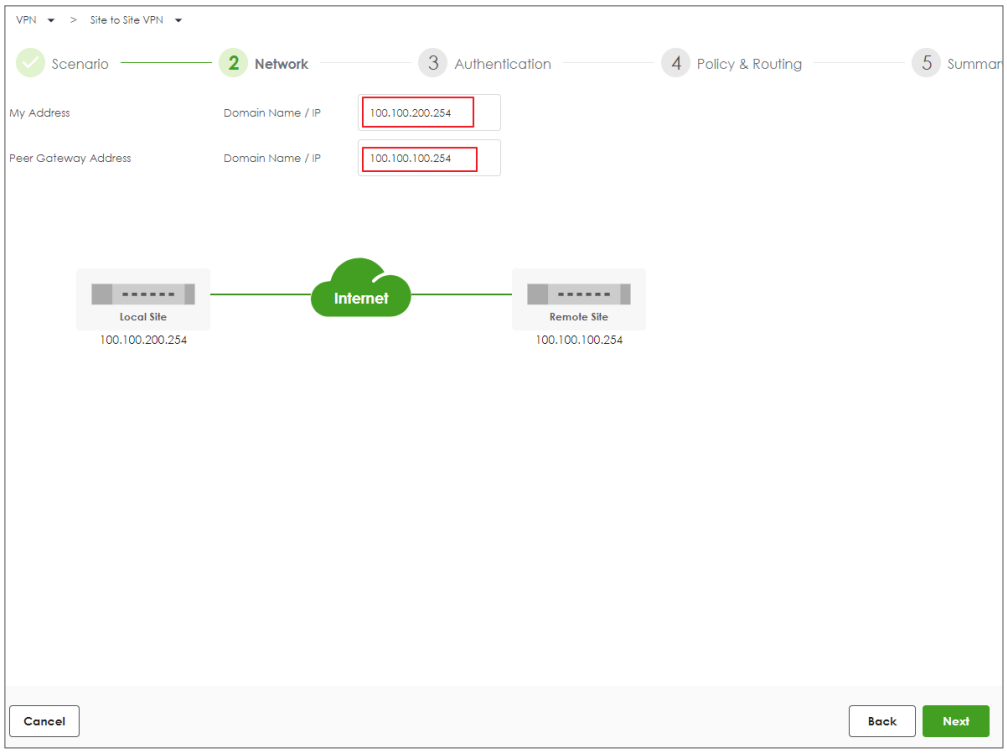
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario

Type the VPN name used to identify this VPN connection. Select the type to the Site-to-Site. Click **Next**.



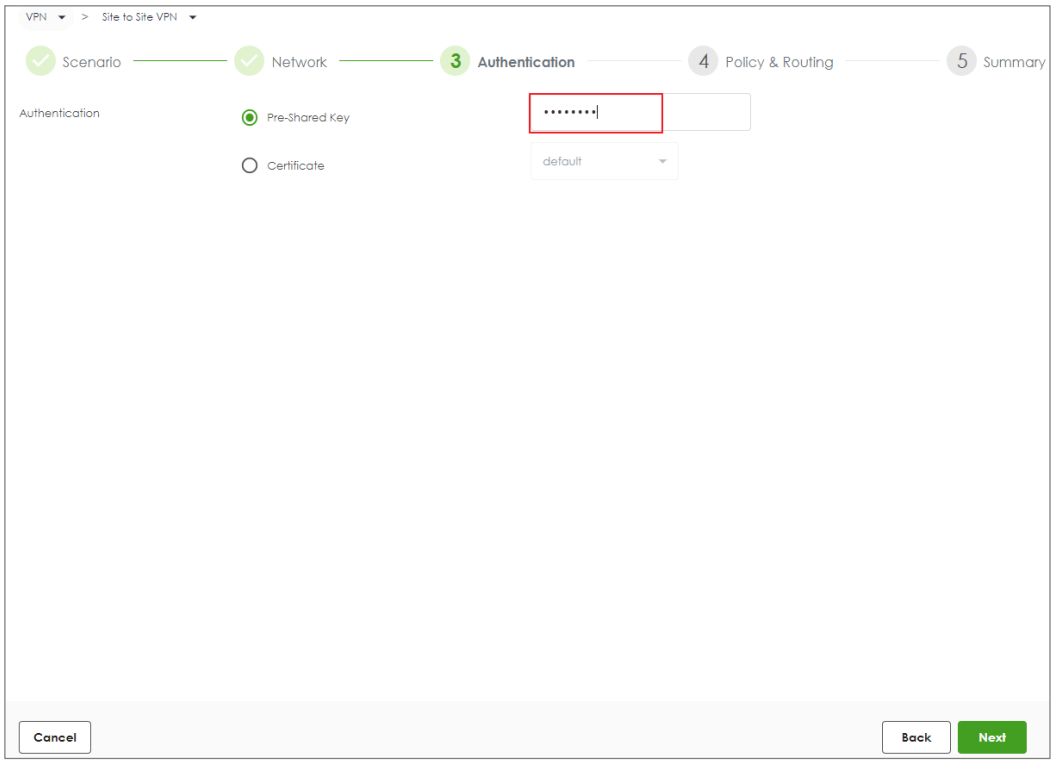
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network

Configure My Address and Peer Gateway Address. Click **Next.**



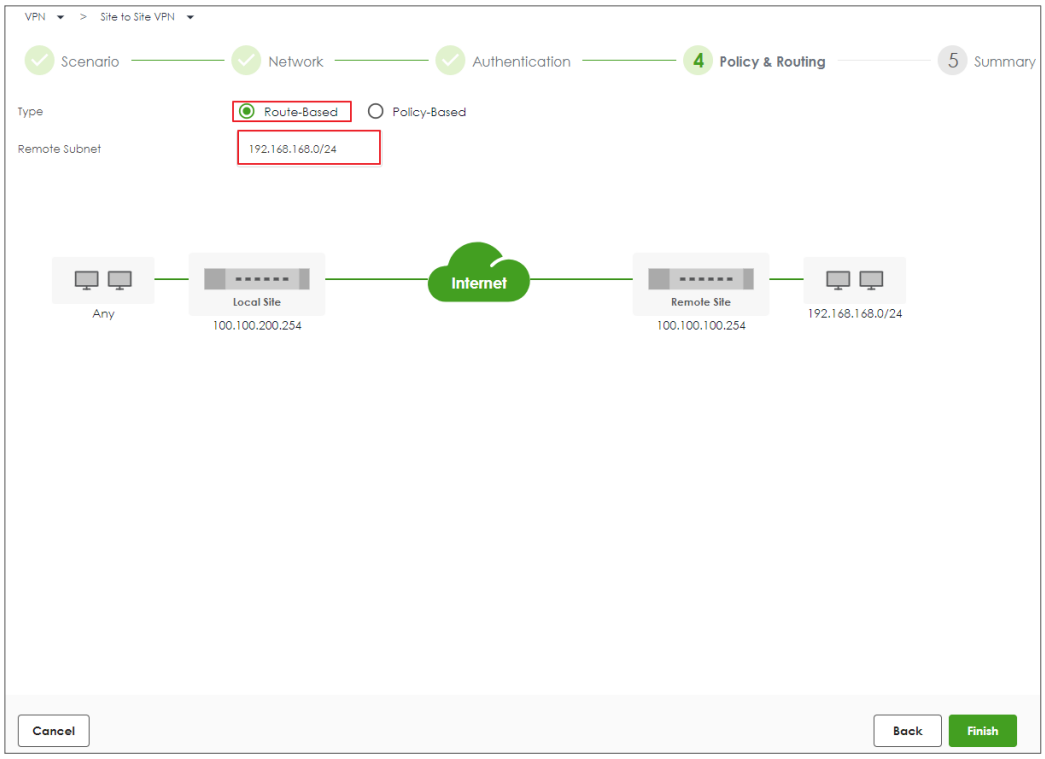
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication

Type a secure Pre-Shared Key. Click **Next**



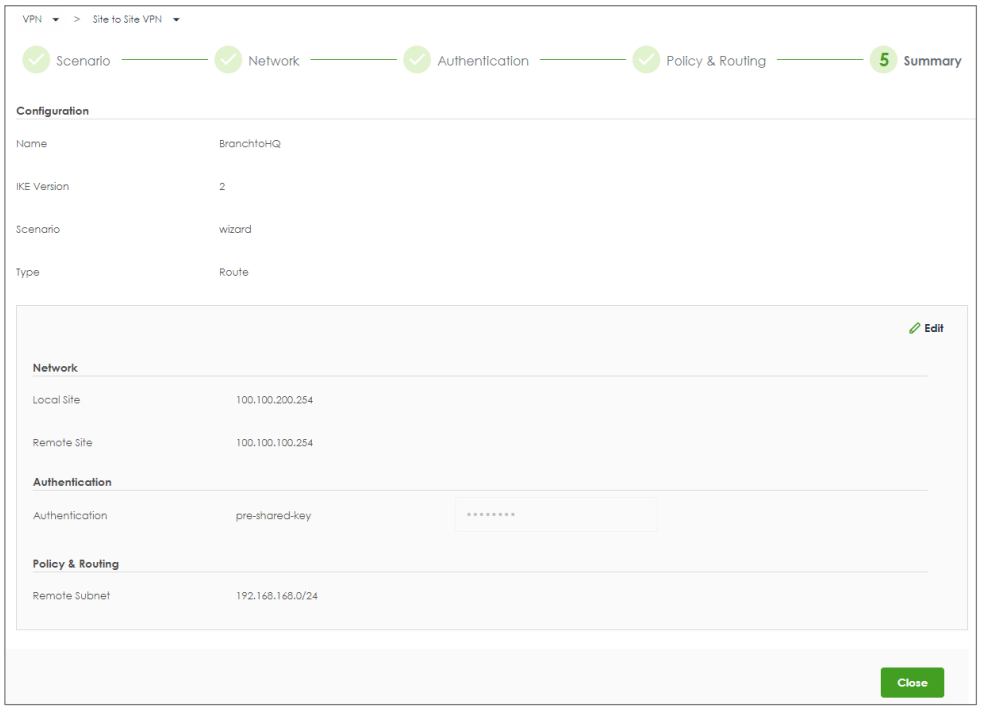
VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing

Set Type to Route-Based and Remote Subnet.



VPN > Site to Site VPN > Scenario > Network > Authentication > Policy & Routing > Summary

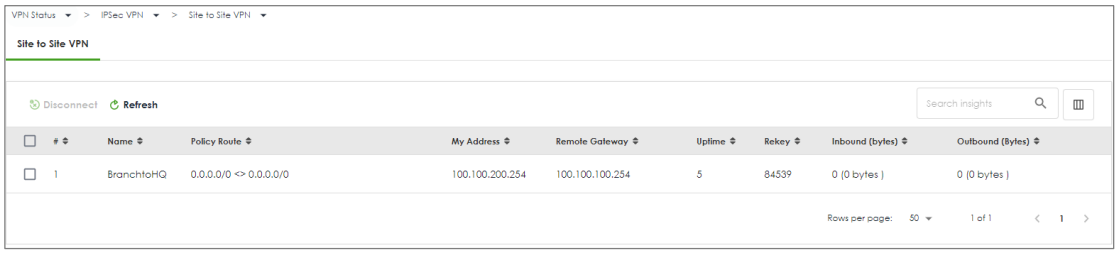
The screen provides a summary of the VPN tunnel. You can Edit it if you want to modify.



Test IPSec VPN Tunnel

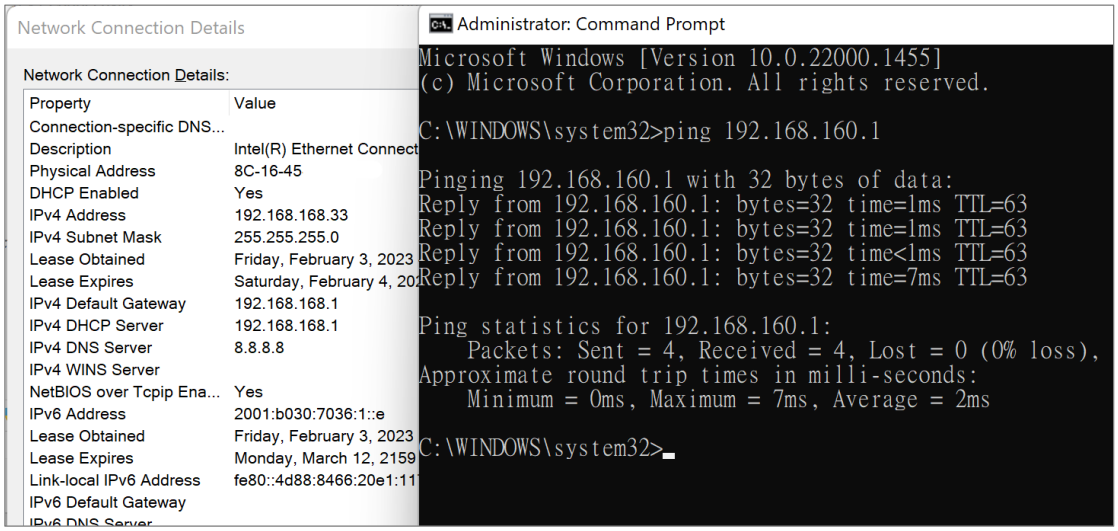
VPN Status > IPSec VPN

Verify the IPSec VPN status.



Ping the PC in Branch Office

Win 11 > cmd > ping 192.168.160.1



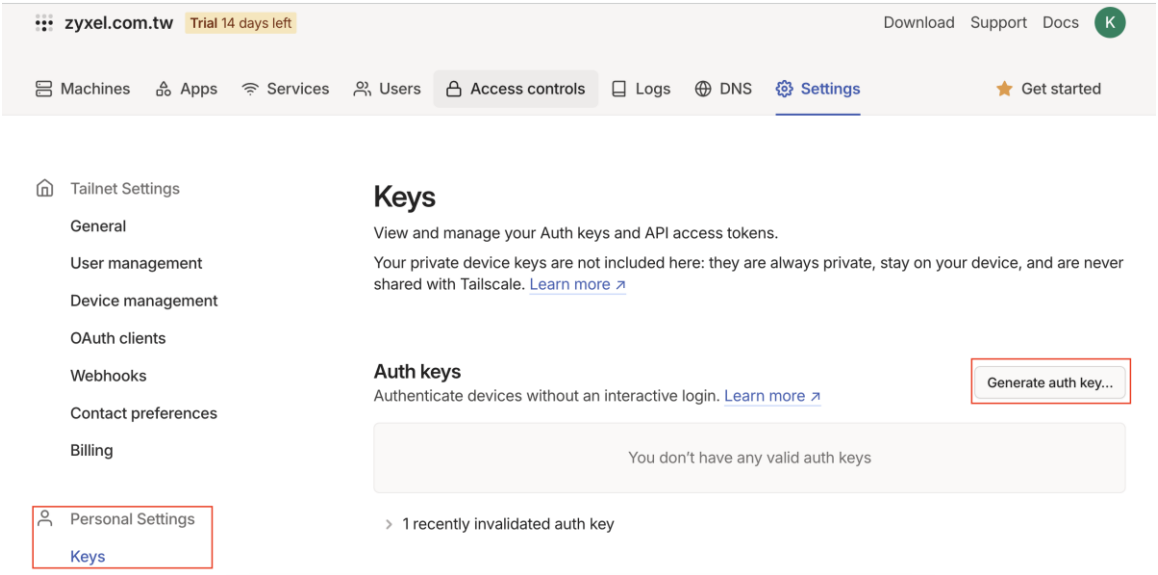
How to Use Tailscale

What's Tailscale?

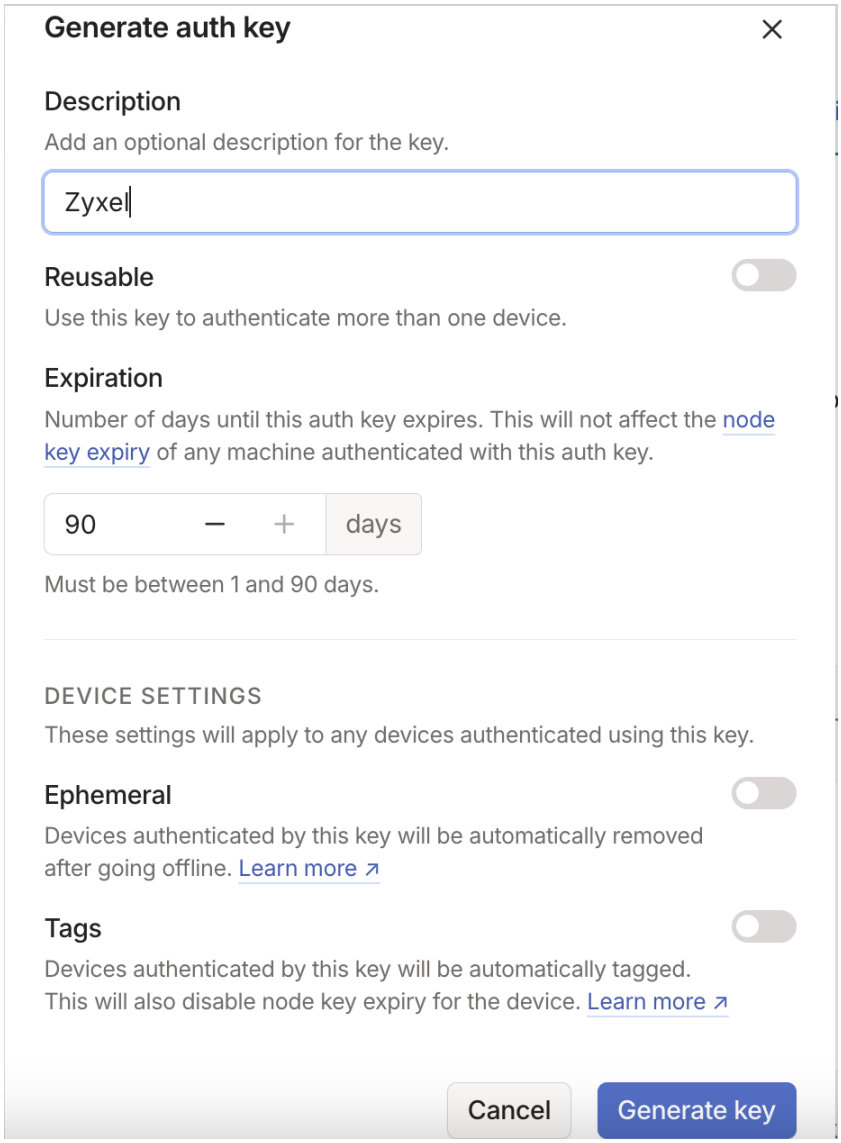
Tailscale is a secure, peer-to-peer VPN solution that simplifies connecting devices over the internet. Unlike traditional VPNs, Tailscale establishes direct connections between devices without requiring complex firewall configurations or static IP addresses. It uses a mesh network topology, allowing every device to communicate directly with every other device securely.

Start to Tailscale and implement on Firewall

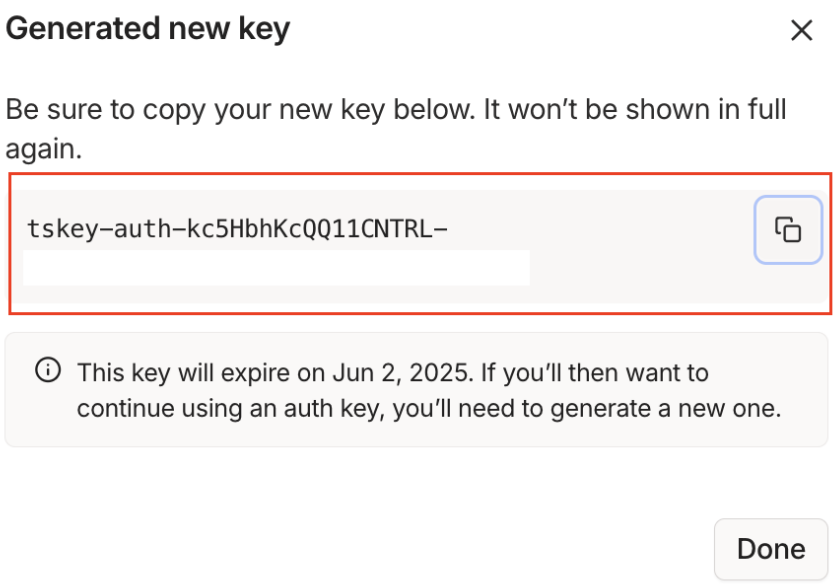
1. Please refer TailScale KB to create an account and start.
2. Navigate to "Settings -> Personal Settings -> Keys" and "Generate auth key".



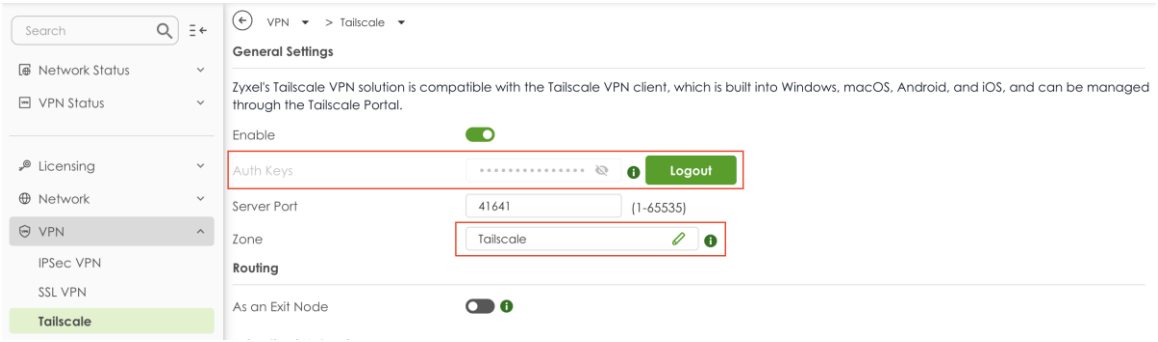
3. Give a Description Name as you want and disable “Reusable” due to security reason then click “Generate key”.



Copy the key.



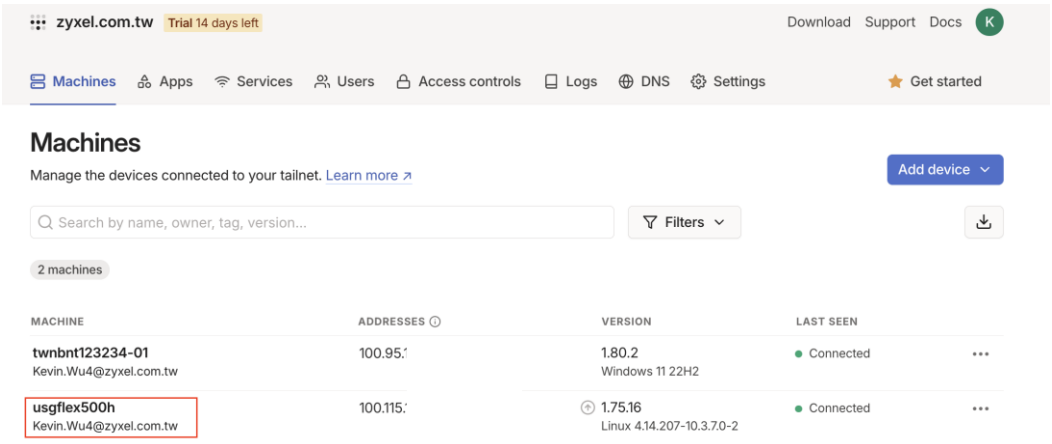
4. Login Firewall and navigate to "VPN -> Tailscale", paste to the "Auth Keys".



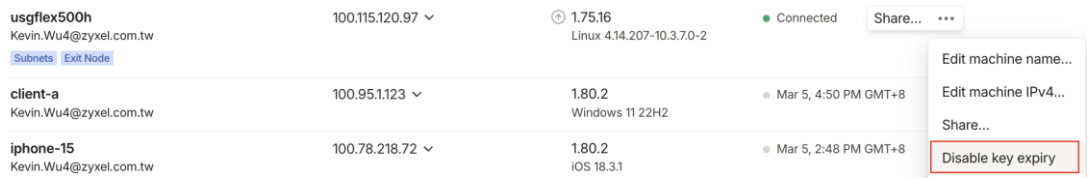
Note:

- When you want to change the key, please click Logout.
- You can choose the zone by yourself. We recommend using Tailscale zone for some predefined rules.

5. Go back to the Tailscale admin page. You will see the Firewall device.

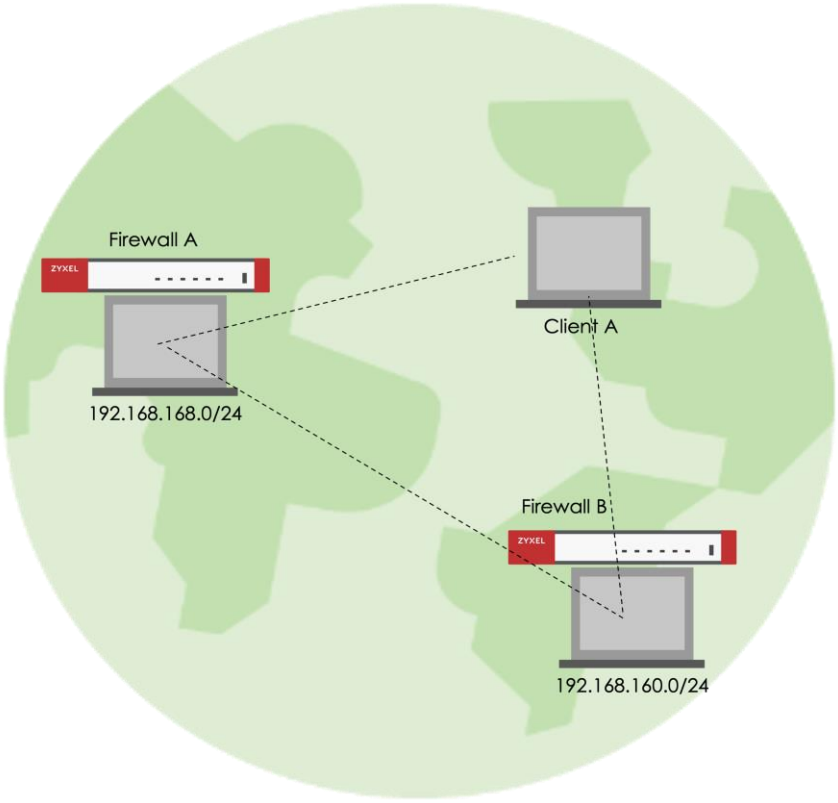


Click "Disable key expiry" for all client to prevent lost connection while expire.



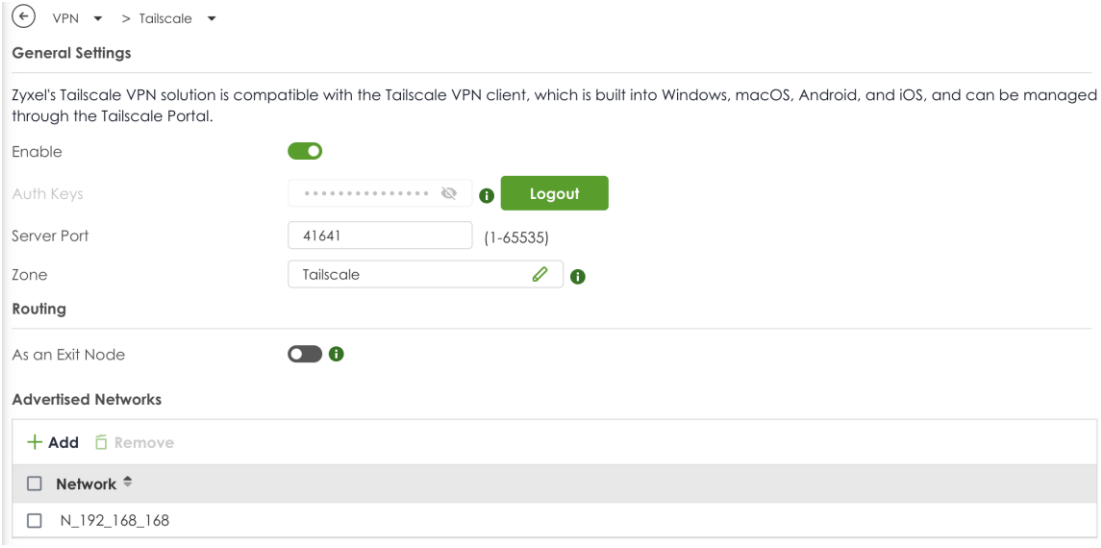
Scenario

We have two subnets, 192.168.168.0/24 and 192.168.160.0/24, which are located behind firewalls. Both the firewalls and the Client A are part of the Tailscale VPN network. The objectives are as follows:

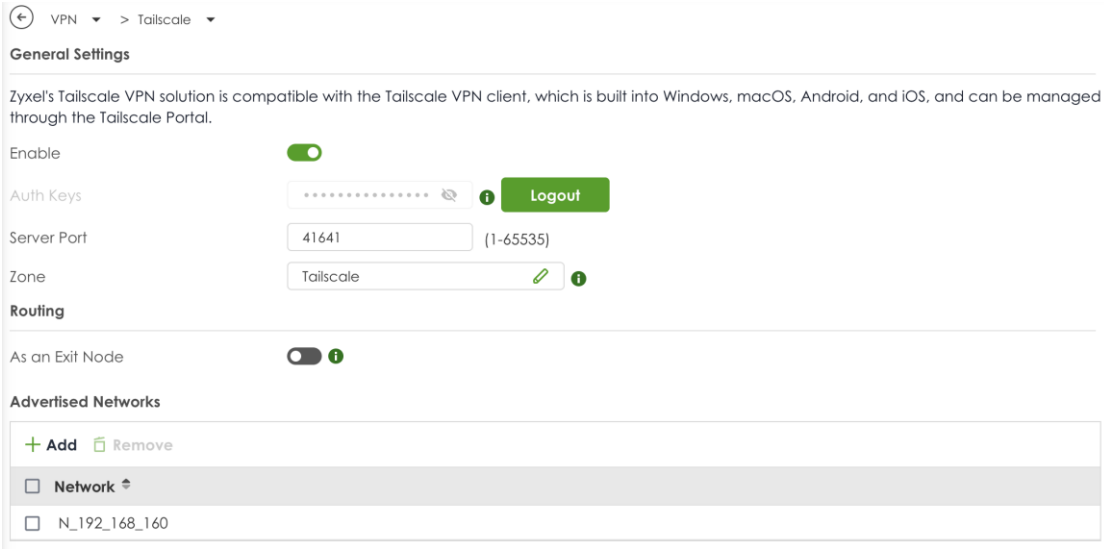


Case1: Allow Client A to access the 192.168.168.0/24 and 192.168.160.0/24 subnets

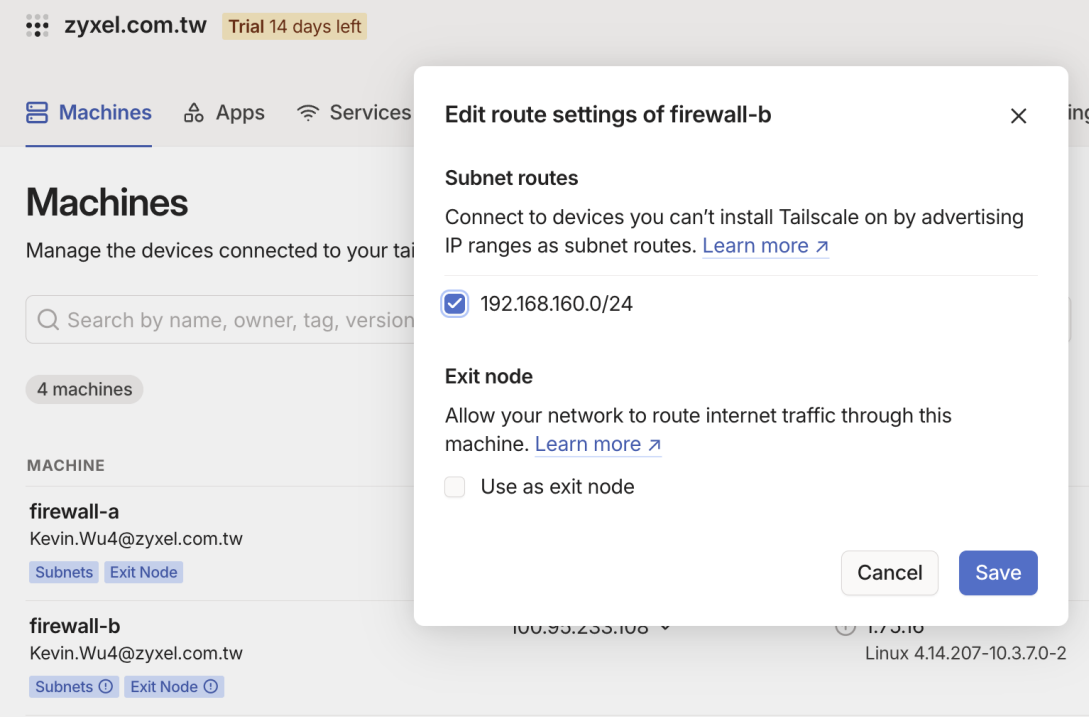
1. Advertised 192.168.168.0/24 in Firewall A.



2. Advertised 192.168.160.0/24 in Firewall B.



3. Ensure Both subnets have been approved from Tailscale portal.



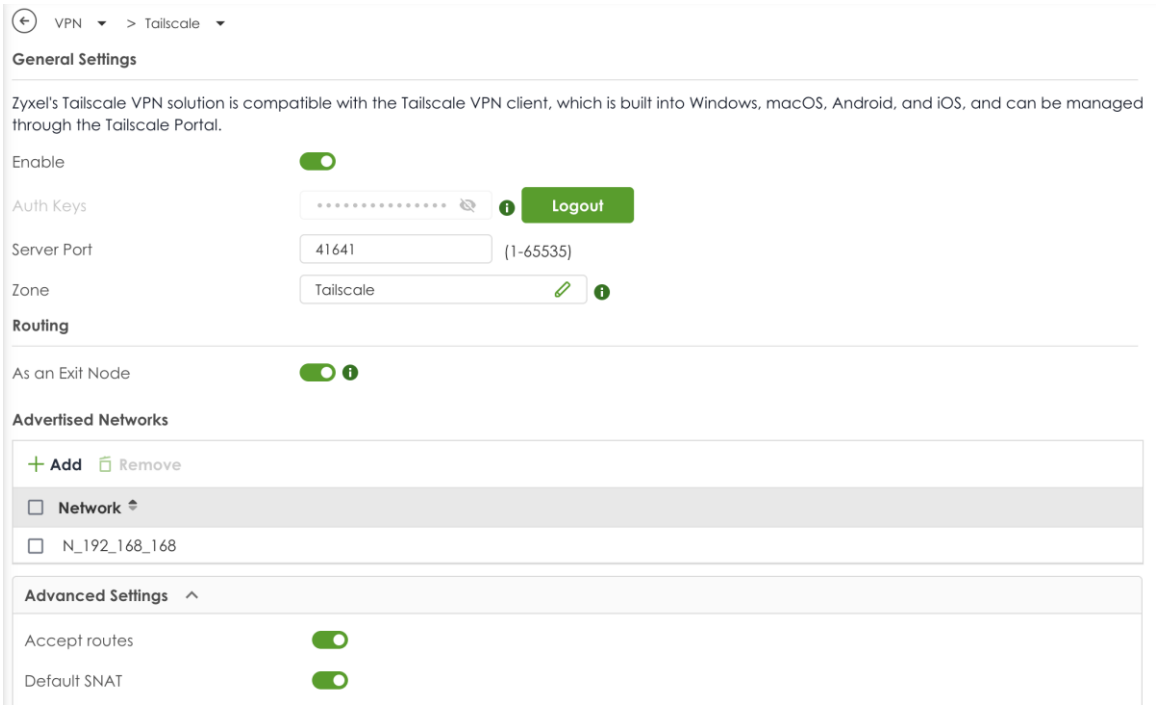
Test the Result

Now, Client A know how to route traffic and able to access 192.168.168.1 and 192.168.160.1.

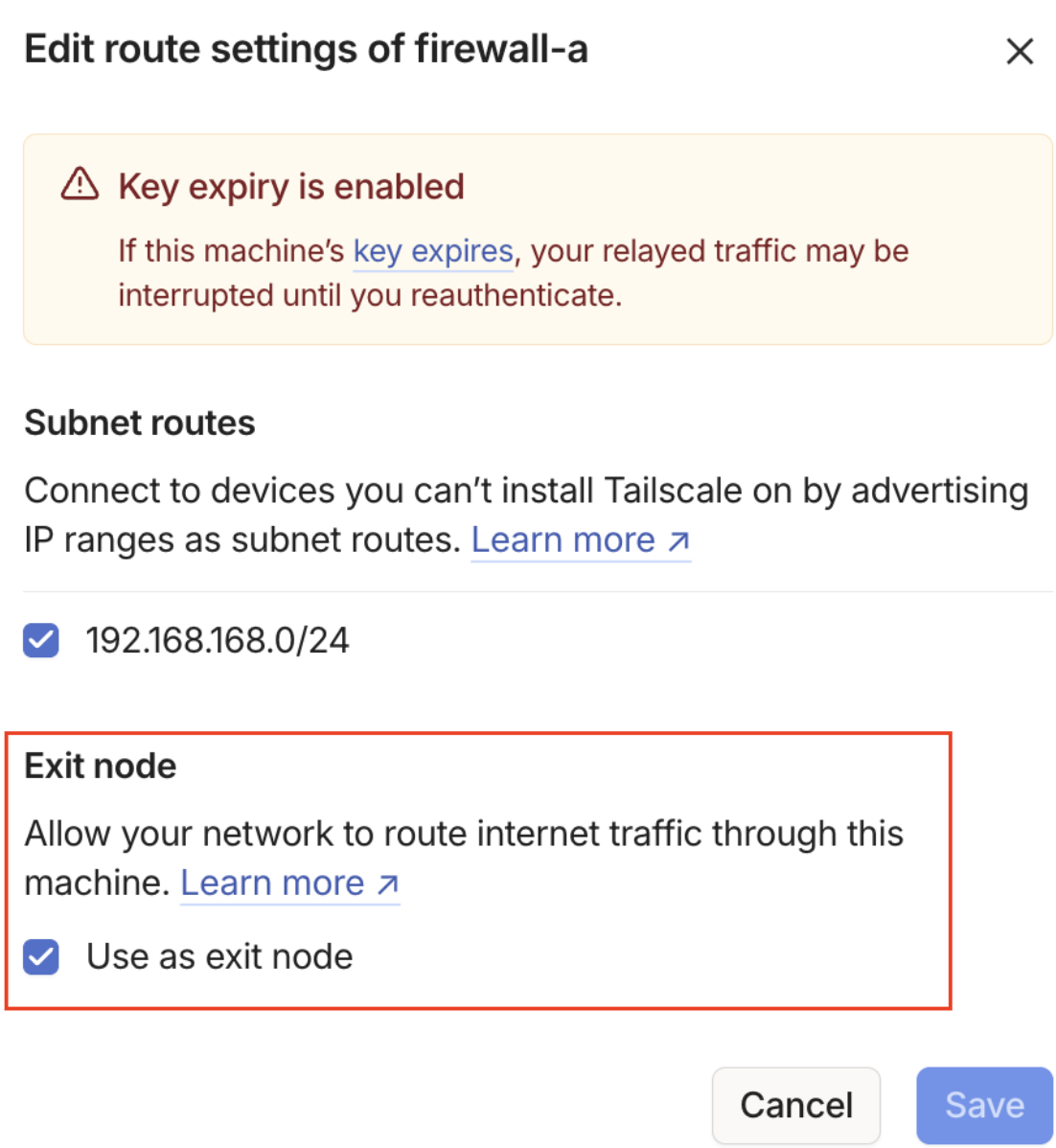
```
C:\Users\NT03234\Downloads>route print | findstr "192.168.168.0 192.168.160.0"
    192.168.160.0    255.255.255.0  100.100.100.100     100.95.1.123      0
    192.168.168.0    255.255.255.0  100.100.100.100     100.95.1.123      0

C:\Users\NT03234\Downloads>ping -n 2 192.168.168.1

Pinging 192.168.168.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.168.1: bytes=32 time=80ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.168.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.168.1:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 80ms, Average = 41ms

C:\Users\NT03234\Downloads>ping -n 2 192.168.160.1

Pinging 192.168.160.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.160.1: bytes=32 time=258ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.160.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.160.1:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 258ms, Average = 130ms
```


Case 2: Allow Client A to access internet through Firewall

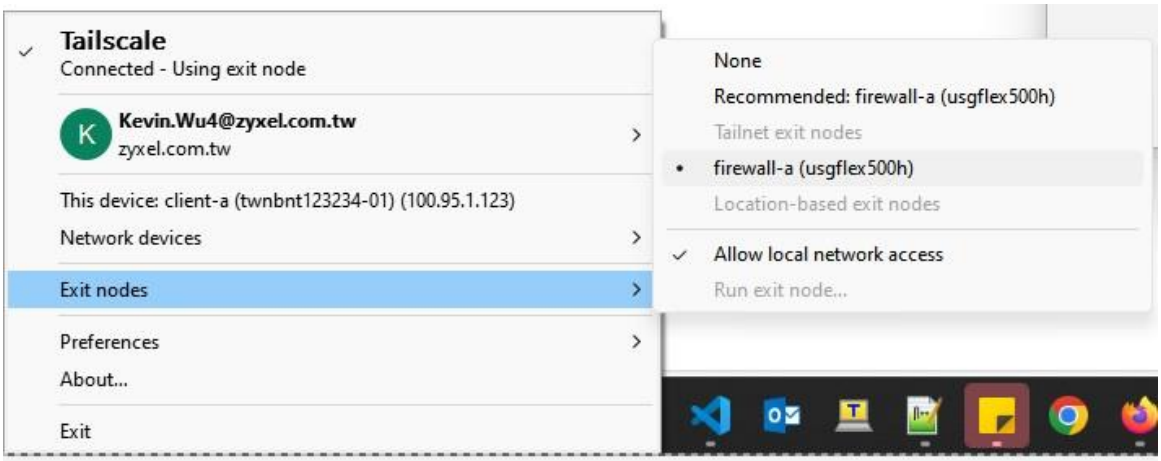
1. Take Firewall A as example. Enable “Exit Node” and “Default SNAT”.



2. Ensure the Exit-Node have been enabled from Tailscale portal.



3. Client A need to select Firewall A as exit node.



Test the Result

The internet traffic will send to Firewall A.

```
C:\Users\NT03234>route print | findstr "0.0.0.0"
          0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0      192.168.1.1     192.168.1.40    400
          0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0  100.100.100.100     100.95.1.123      0
        224.0.0.0        240.0.0.0         On-link         127.0.0.1    331
        224.0.0.0        240.0.0.0         On-link      192.168.56.1    281
        224.0.0.0        240.0.0.0         On-link    169.254.122.18    281
        224.0.0.0        240.0.0.0         On-link      192.168.1.40    456

C:\Users\NT03234>tracert -d 8.8.8.8

Tracing route to 8.8.8.8 over a maximum of 30 hops

  1     2 ms     2 ms     1 ms  100.115.120.97
  2     4 ms     2 ms     2 ms  10.214.48.254
```


Case3: The devices within the 192.168.168.0/24 and 192.168.160.0/24 subnets can communicate with each other

Once you completed advertised Networks, you can communicate each other.

Test the Result

The ping test from Firewall A

```
kevin@wujiaxuandeMacBook-Air 0219 % ifconfig en5
en5: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        options=404<VLAN_MTU,CHANNEL_IO>
        ether 20:7b:d2:5f:c9:d5
        inet6 fe80::10:9bda:e5fd:a6c7%en5 prefixlen 64 secured scopeid 0x16
        inet 192.168.168.4 netmask 0xffffff00 broadcast 192.168.168.255
        nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
        media: autoselect (1000baseT <full-duplex>)
        status: active
kevin@wujiaxuandeMacBook-Air 0219 % ping 192.168.160.33
PING 192.168.160.33 (192.168.160.33): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.160.33: icmp_seq=0 ttl=126 time=3.301 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.160.33: icmp_seq=1 ttl=126 time=3.267 ms
```

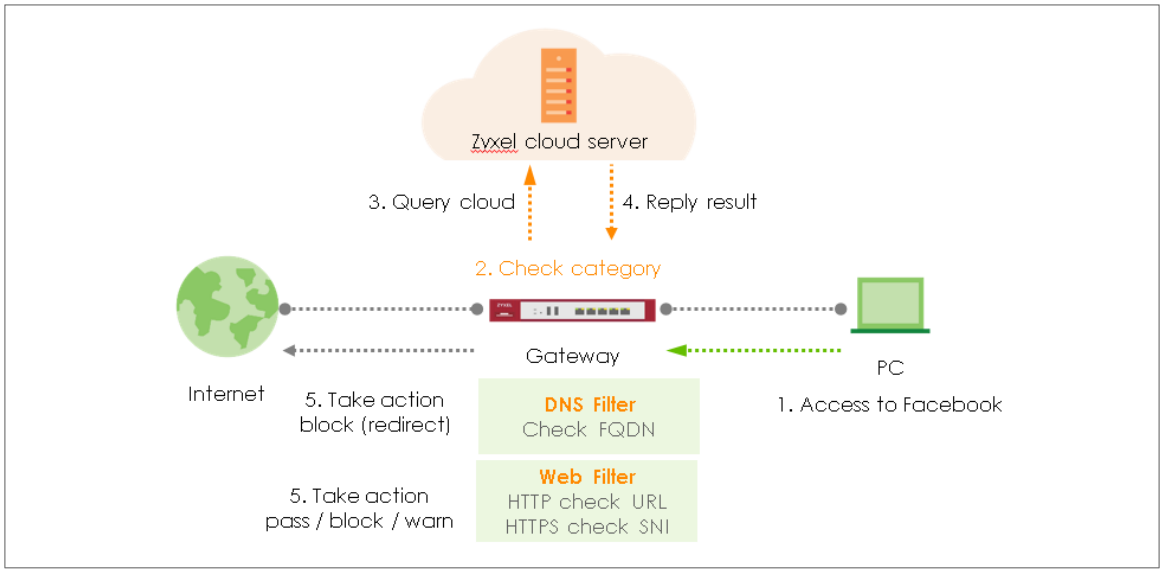
The ping test from Firewall B

```
   IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . : 192.168.160.33
   Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
   Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : fe80::daec:e5ff:fe62:a7b9%23
                                       192.168.160.1

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

   Media State . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter 藍牙網路連線:

   Media State . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

C:\Users\NT03234\Downloads>ping 192.168.168.4 -n 2

Pinging 192.168.168.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.168.4: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=62
Reply from 192.168.168.4: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=62

Ping statistics for 192.168.168.4:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 3ms
```


Chapter 2- Security Service

How to Block HTTPS Websites Using Content Filtering and SSL Inspection

This is an example of using a FLEX Content Filtering, SSL Inspection and Security Policy to block access to malicious or not business-related websites.

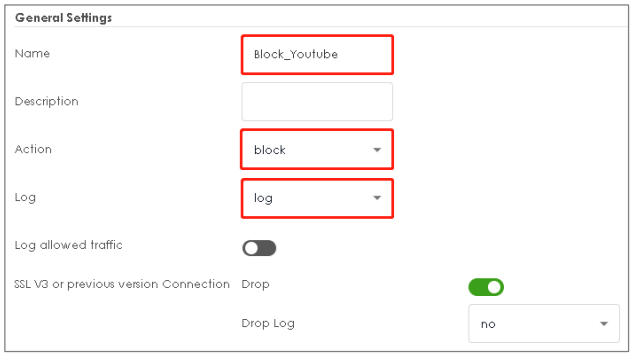


Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

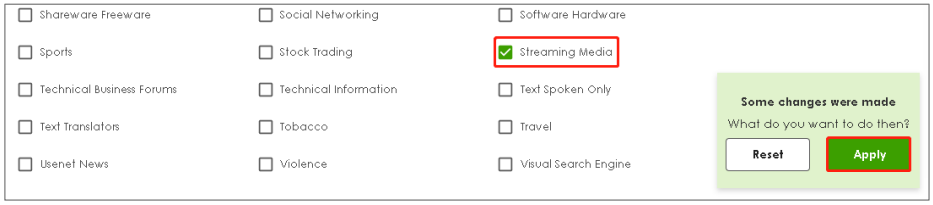
Set Up Content Filter

Go to Security Service > Content Filtering. Click Add to create a content filtering profile in Profile Management.

Type profile name and enable log for block action in General Settings.

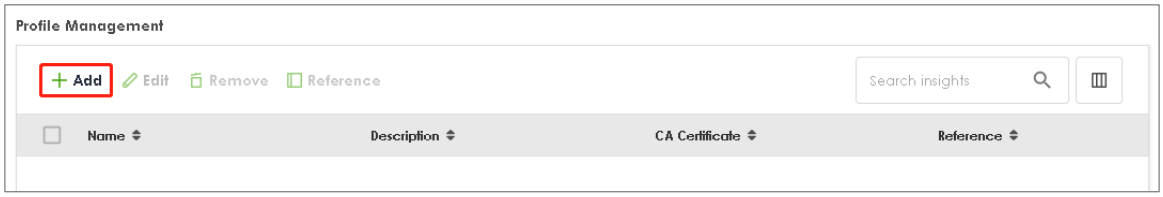


Tick Streaming Media category in Managed Categories, and click Apply.

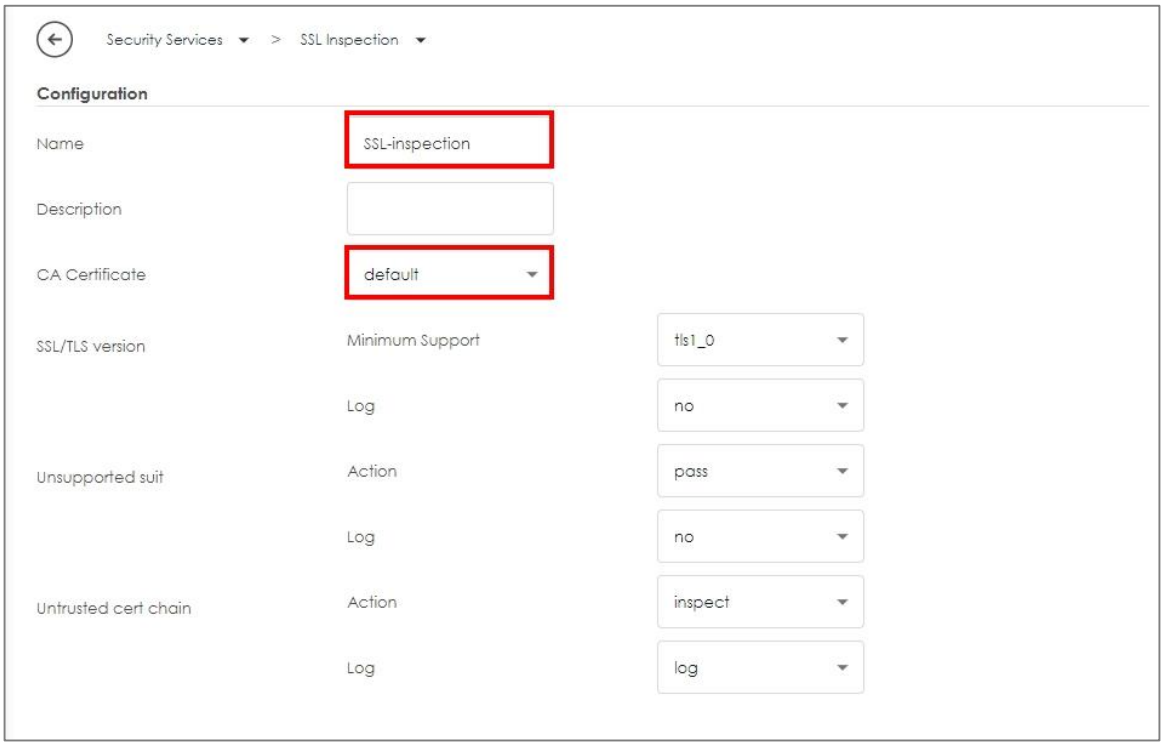


Set Up SSL Inspection

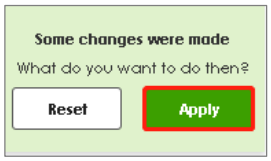
In the FLEX, go to Security Service > SSL inspection > profile > Profile Management, and click Add to create profile



Type profile Name, and select the CA Certificate to be the certificate used in this profile. Leave other actions as default settings.



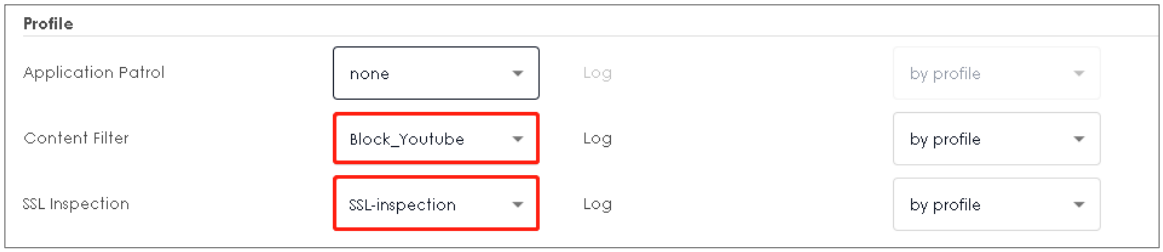
Click Apply to add SSL Inspection profile.



Set Up the Security Policy

Go to Security Policy > Policy control. Edit LAN_Outgoing, and scroll down to profile section.

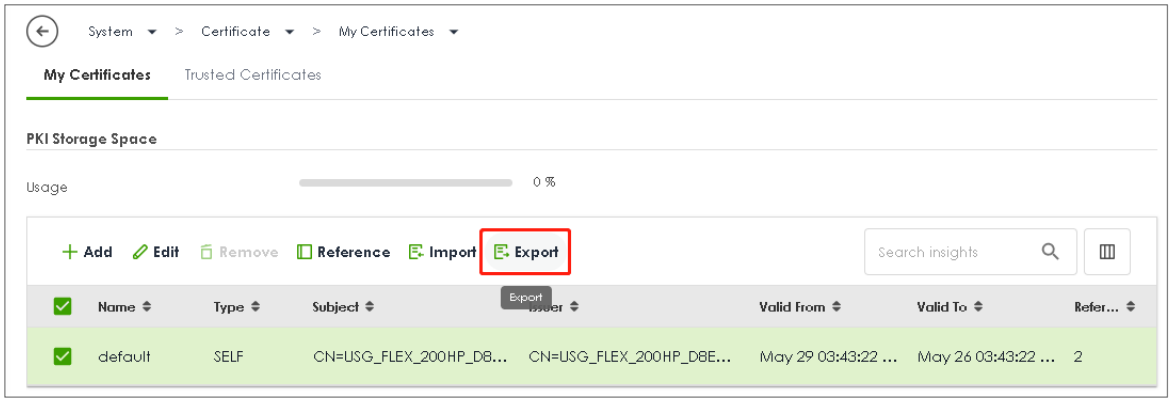
Select Content Filtering, and SSL Inspection. Click Apply to save.



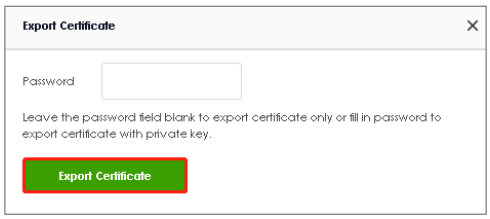
Export Certificate from FLEX and Import it to Windows

When SSL inspection is enabled and an access website does not trust the FLEX certificate, the browser will display a warning page of security certificate problems.

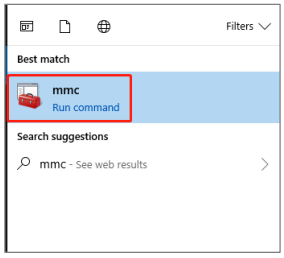
Go to System > Certificate > My Certificates to export default certificate from FLEX.



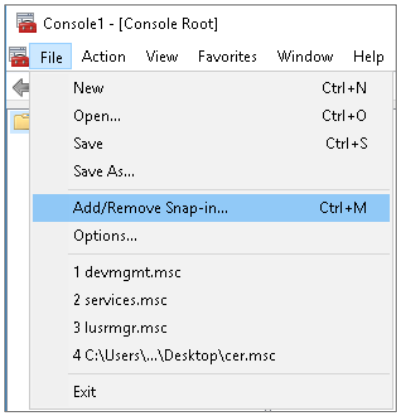
Click Export Certificate to export certificate file, and Save default certificate as default.crt file to Windows OS.



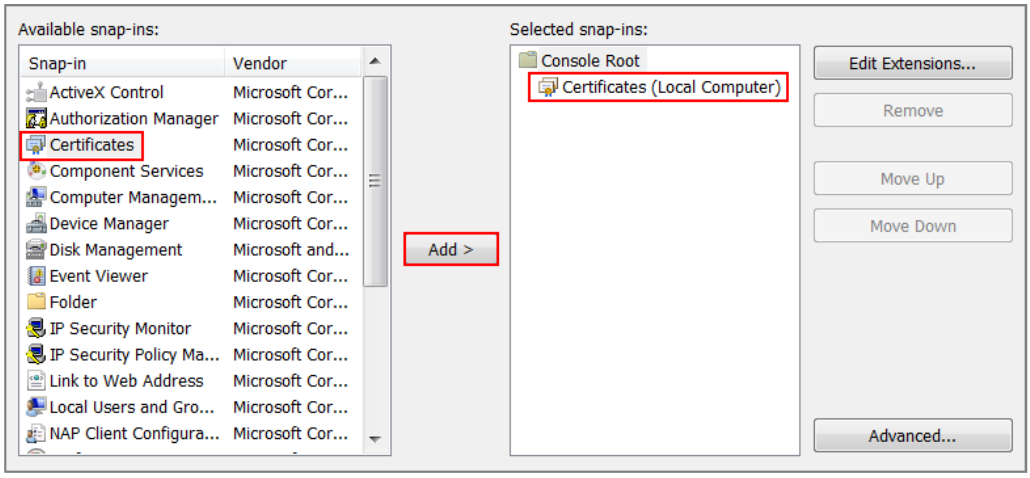
In Windows Start Menu > Search Box, type MMC and press Enter.



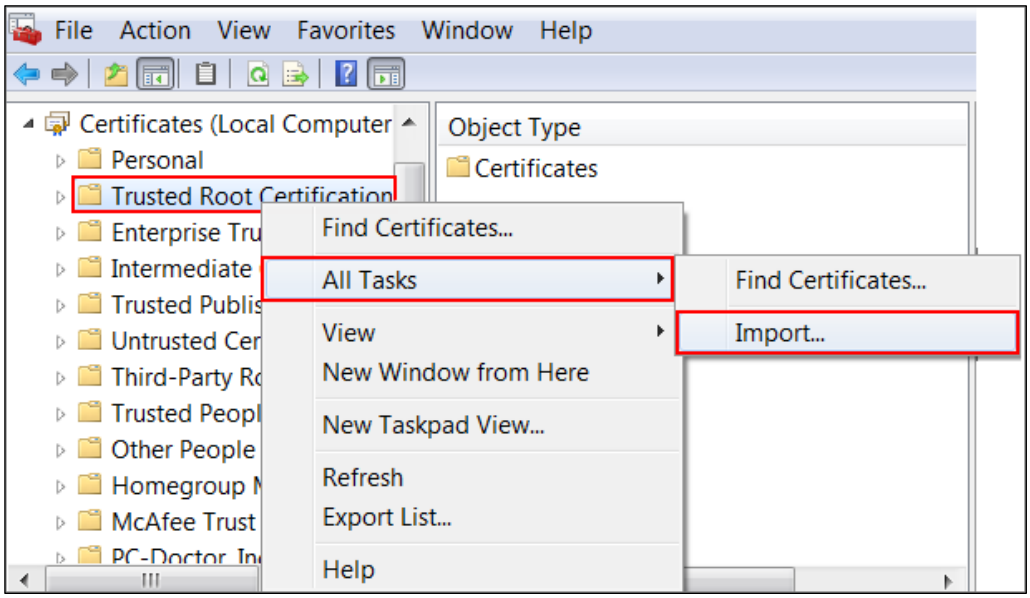
In the mmc console window, click File > Add/Remove Snap-in...



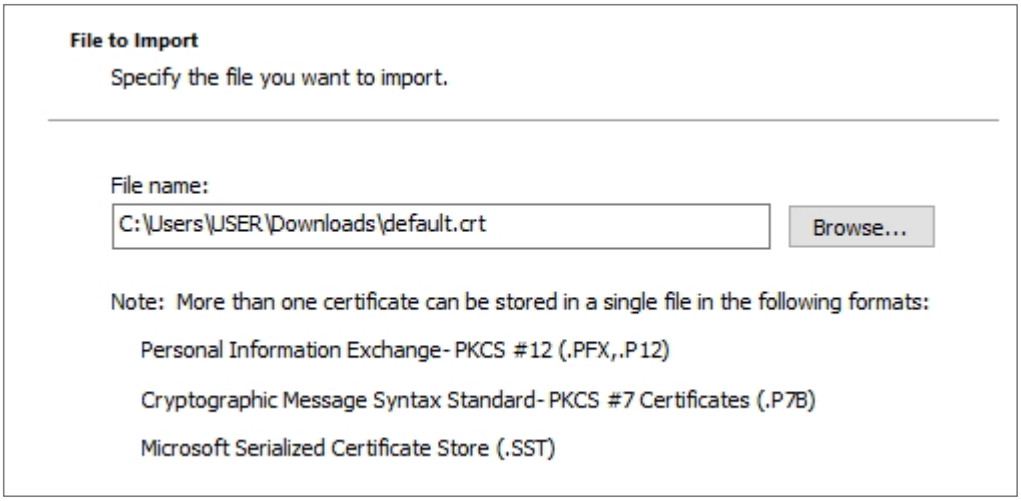
In the Available snap-ins, select the Certificates and click Add button. Select Computer account > Local Computer. Then, click Finished and OK to close the Snap-ins window.



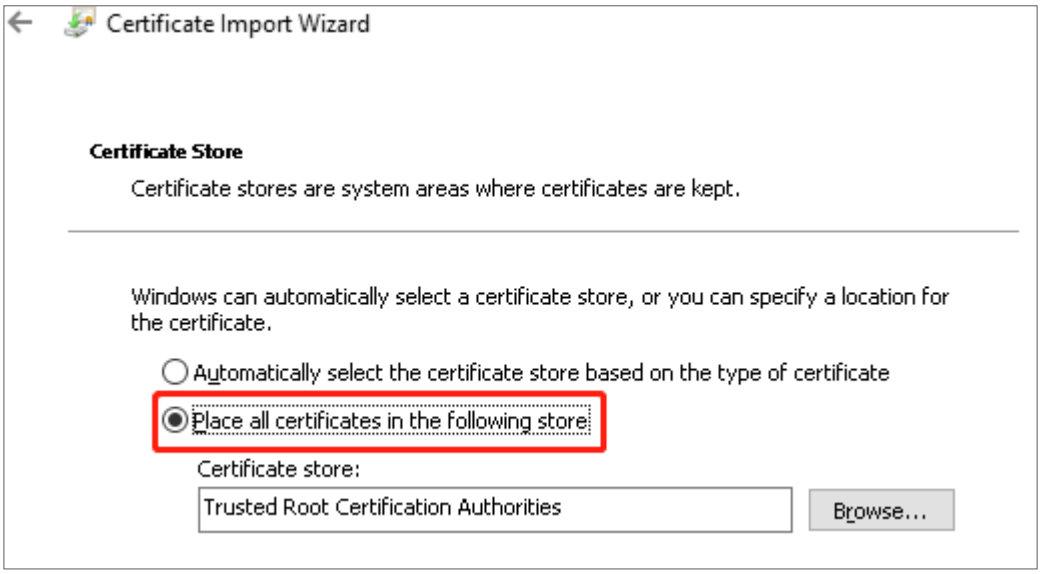
In the mmc console window, open the Certificates (Local Computer) > Trusted Root Certification Authorities, right click Certificate > All Tasks > Import…



Click Next. Then, Browse..., and locate the default.crt file you downloaded earlier. Then, click Next.

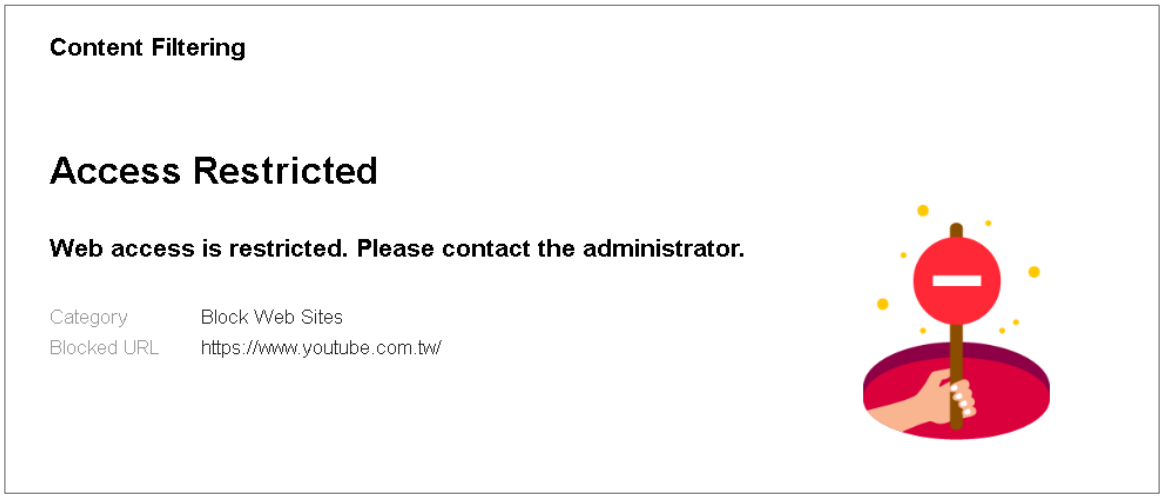


Select Place all certificates in the following store and then click Browse and find Trusted Root Certification Authorities. Click Next, then click Finish.

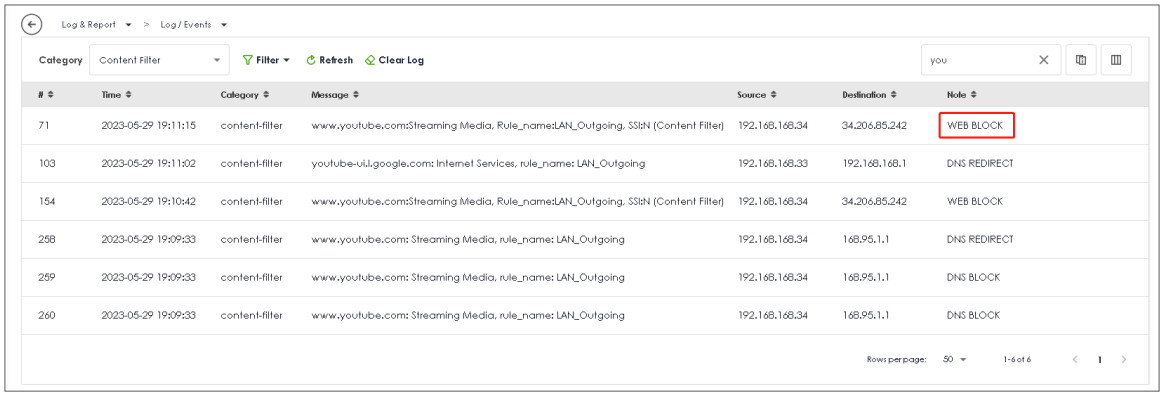


Test the Result

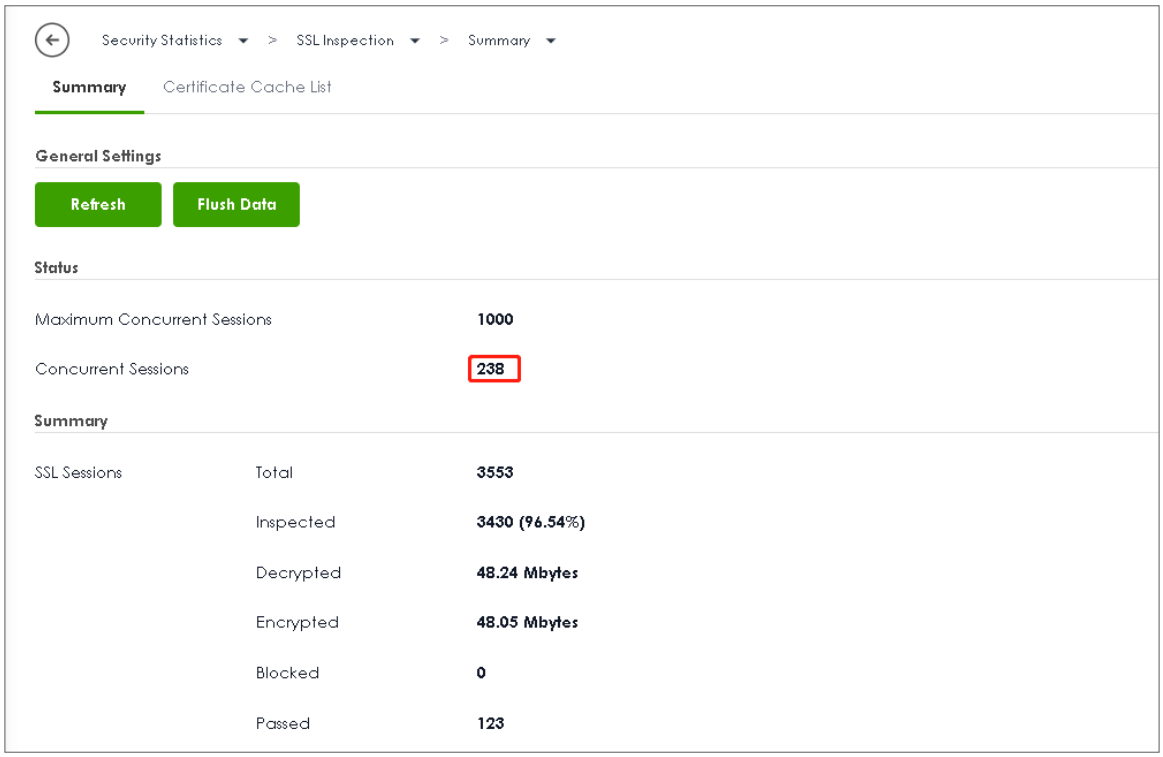
Using Web Browser to access the YouTube. The gateway will redirect you to a blocked page.



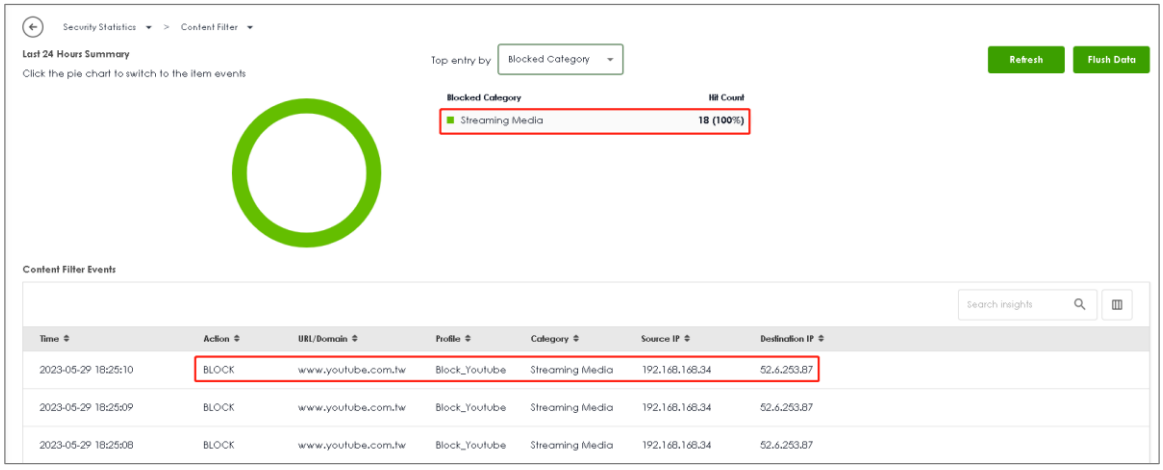
Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select Content Filtering to check the logs.



Go to Security Statistics > SSL Inspection > Summary. Traffic is inspected by SSL inspection.



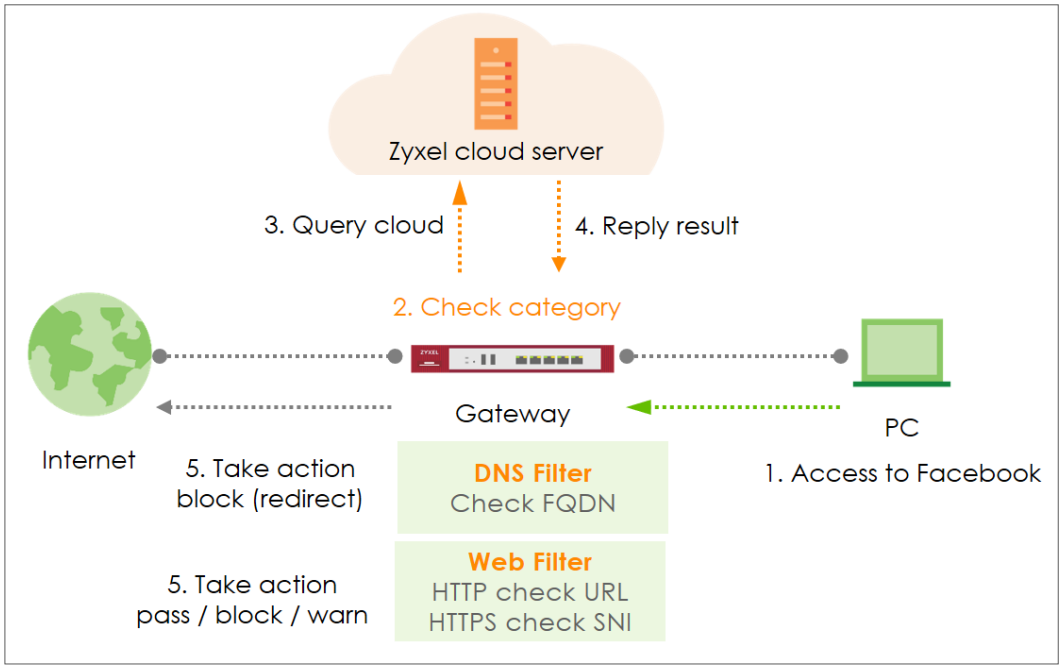
Go to Security Statistics > Content Filter to check summary of all events.



How to Configure Content Filter with HTTPs Domain Filter

The Content Filter with HTTPs Domain Filter allows you to block HTTPs websites by category service. The filtering feature is based on over 100 categories that is built in USG Flex H such as pornography, gambling, hacking, etc.

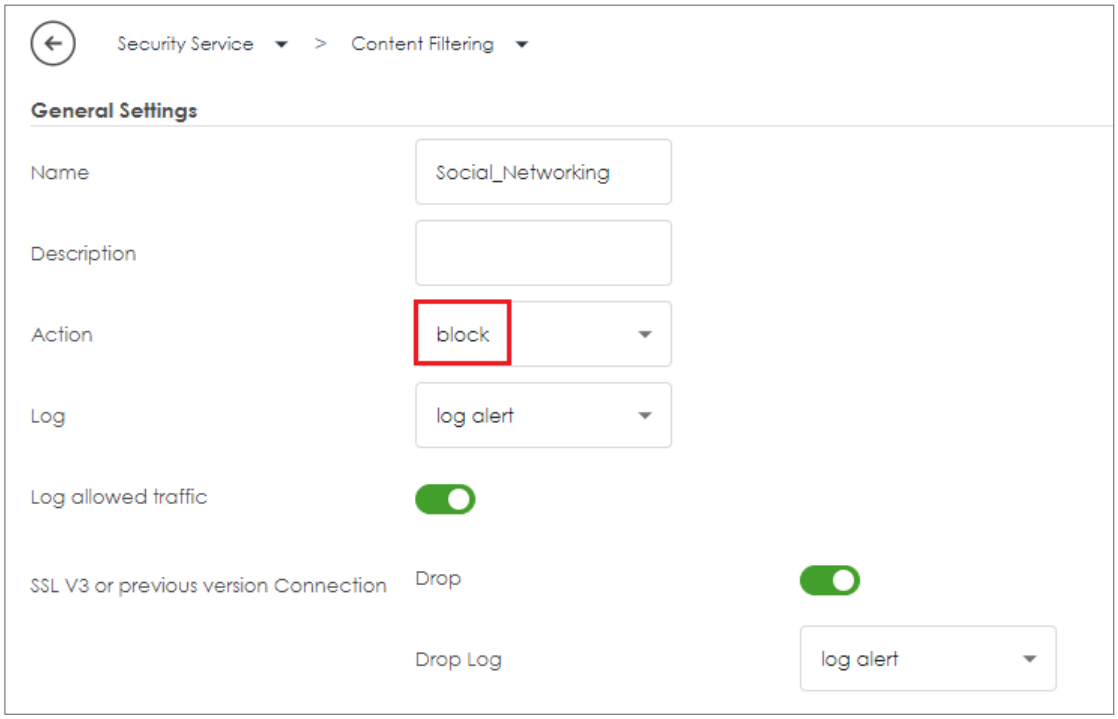
When the user makes an HTTPS request, the information contains a Server Name Indication (SNI) extension fields in server FQDN. Using the SNI to query category from local cache then the cloud database, then take action when it matches the block category in the Content Filter profile.



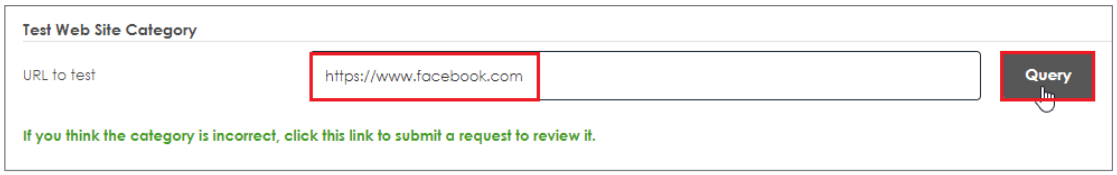
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 500H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the Content Filter

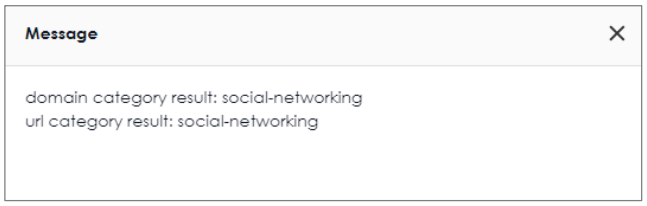
Go to **Security Service > Content Filtering > Profile Management > Add a Content Filter profile**. Configure a **Name** for you to identify the **Content Filter profile** such as "Social_Networking". Configure the **Action** to block when the Content Filter detects events.



Navigate to **Test Web Site Category** and type URL to test the category and click **Query**.



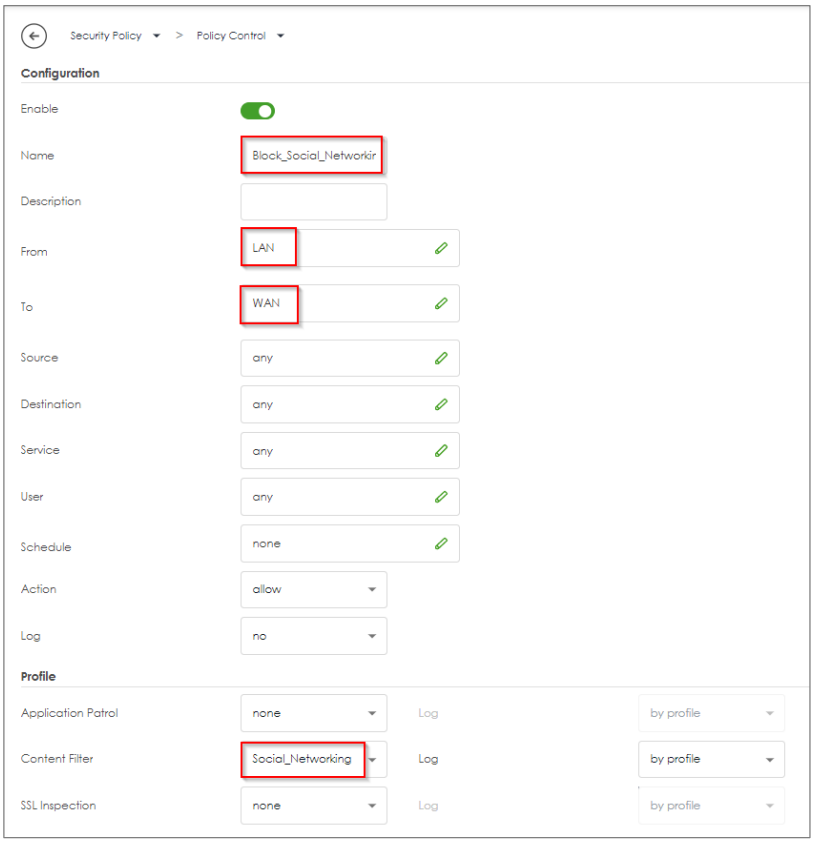
You will see the category recorded in the external content filter server's database for both HTTP and HTTPS Domain you specified.



Scroll to the **Managed Categories** section, and select categories in this section to control access to specific types of Internet content.

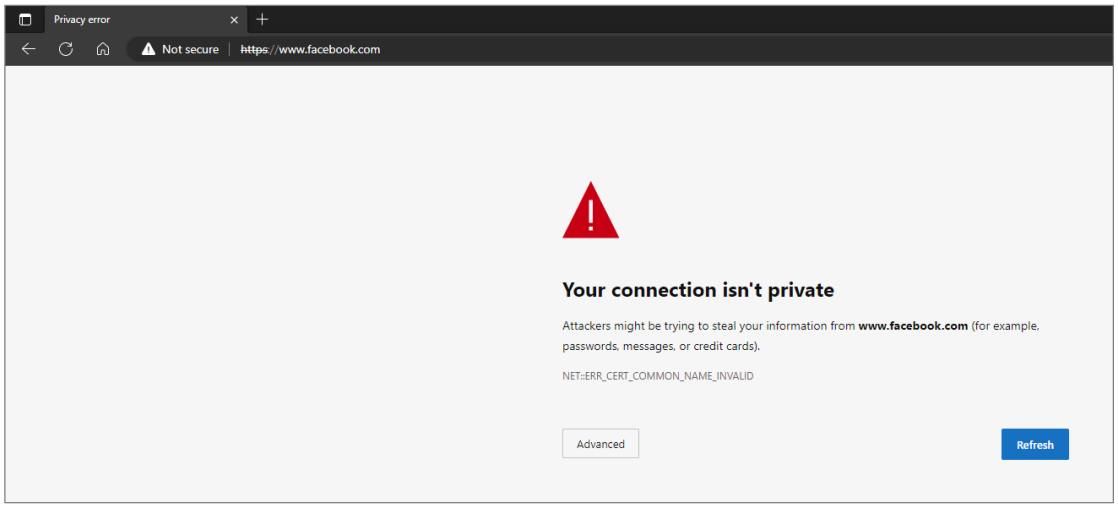
Set Up the Security Policy

Go to **Security Policy > Policy Control** to configure a **Name** for you to identify the **Security Policy** profile. For **From** and **To** policies, select the direction of travel of packets to which the policy applies and apply the **Profile > Content Filter** "Social_Networking" on this security policy.



Test Result

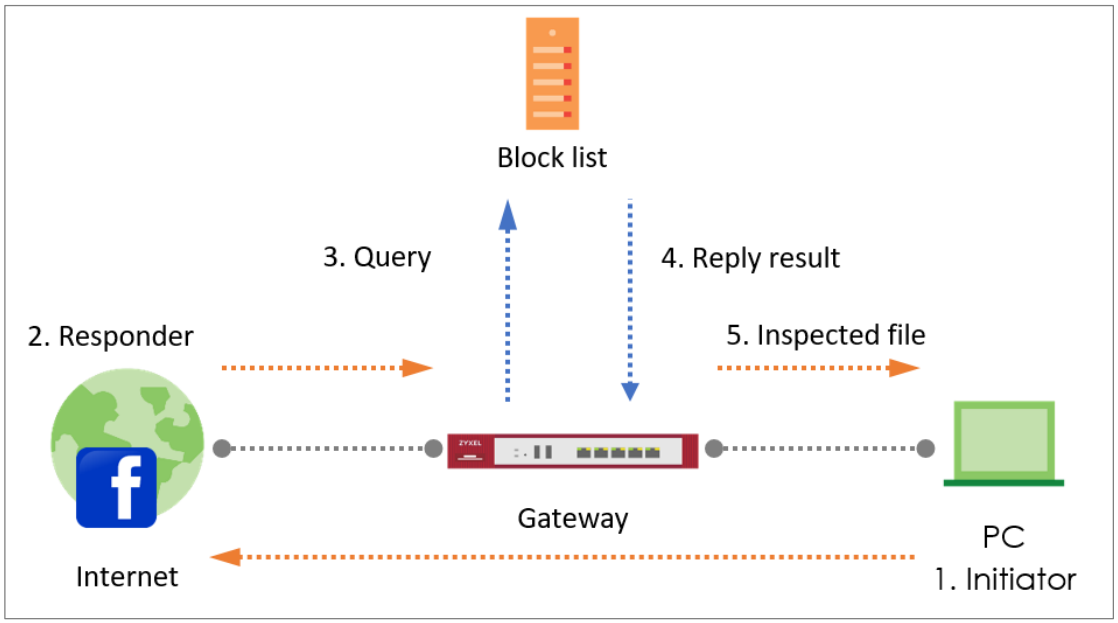
Type the URL http://www.facebook.com/ or https://www. facebook.com/ onto the browser and cannot browse facebook.



Navigate to **Log & Report > Log / Events**, you will see [alert] log of blocked messages.

How to Block Facebook Using a Content Filter Block List

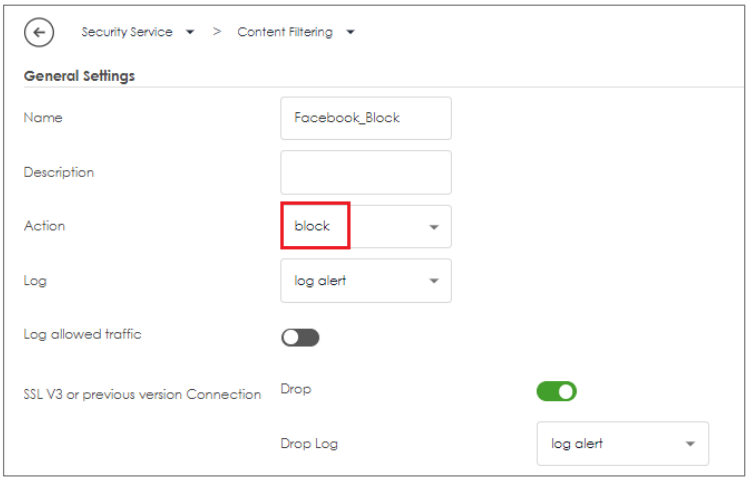
This is an example of using USG Flex H UTM Profile in a Security Policy to block access to a specific social network service. You can use Content Filter and Policy Control to make sure that a certain web page cannot be accessed through both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.



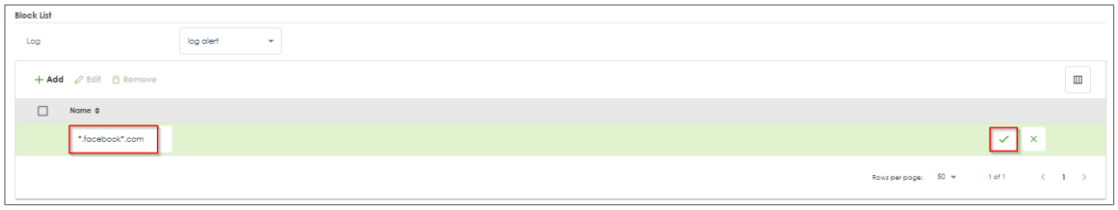
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 500H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the Content Filter

In the USG Flex H, go to **Security Service > Content Filtering > Profile Management > Add a Content Filter profile**. Configure a **Name** for you to identify the **Content Filter profile** such as "Facebook_Block". Configure the **Action** to block when the Content Filter detects events.

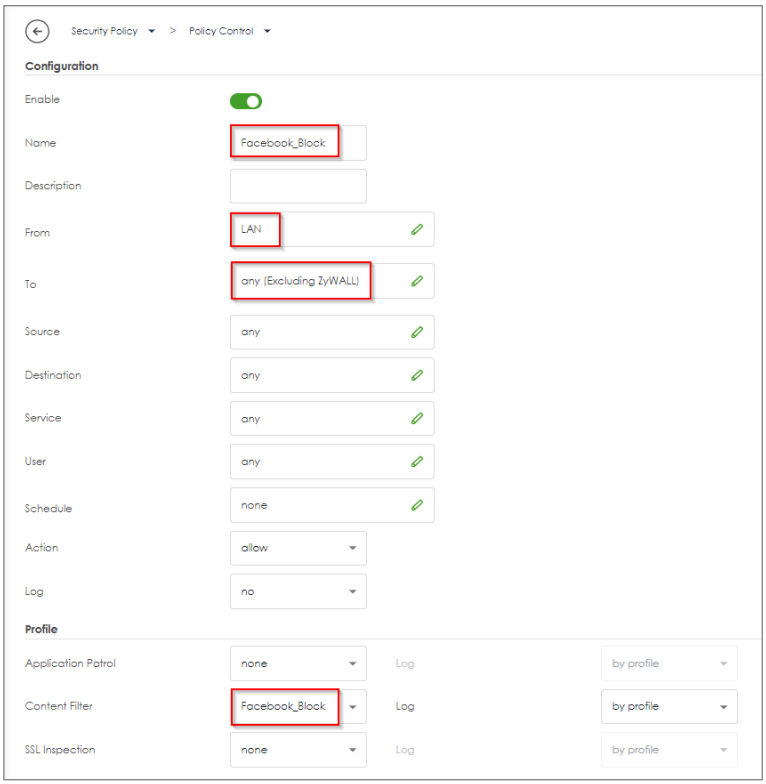


Go to **Block List** and type URL "*.facebook*.com" to add the URL that you want to block.



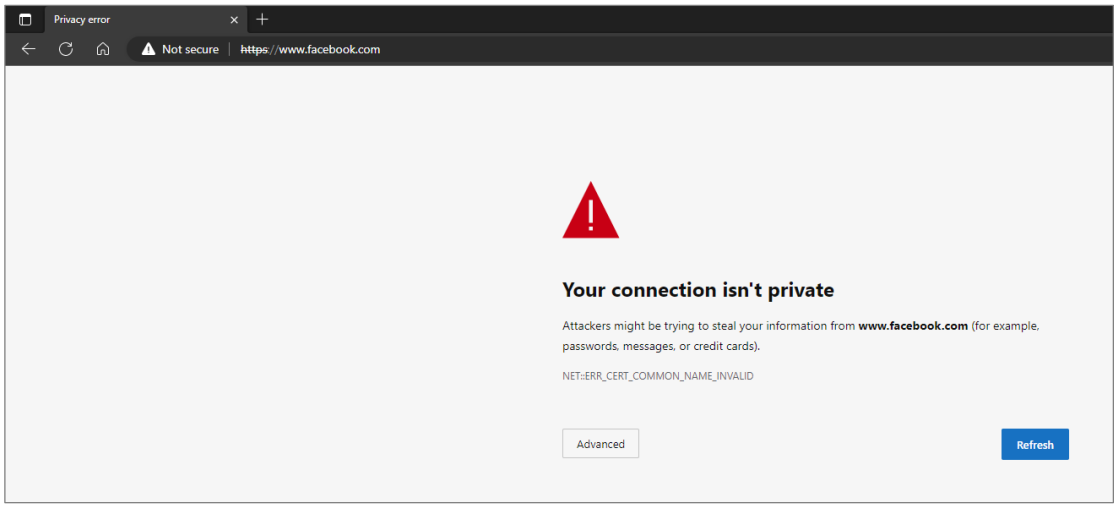
Set Up the Security Policy

Go to **Security Policy > Policy Control** to configure a **Name** for you to identify the **Security Policy** profile. For **From** and **To** policies, select the direction of travel of packets to which the policy applies and apply the **Profile > Content Filter** "Facebook_Block" on this security policy.



Test the Result

Type the URL http://www.facebook.com/ or https://www. facebook.com/ onto the browser and cannot browse facebook.

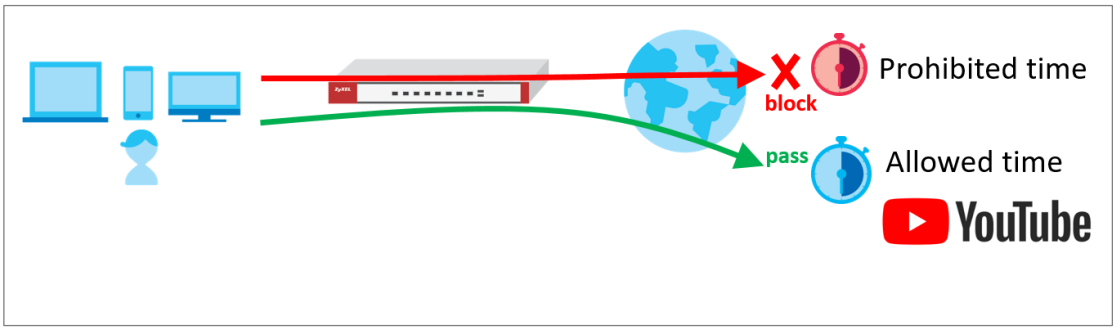


Go to **Log & Report > Log / Events**, you will see [alert] log of blocked messages.

#	Time	Category	Message	Source	Destination	Note
1	2023-05-22 15:36:59	content-filter	www.facebook.com:Block List, Rule_name:Facebook_Block, SSL:N (Content Filter)	192.168.168.33	52.23.24.85	WEB BLOCK

How to block YouTube access by Schedule

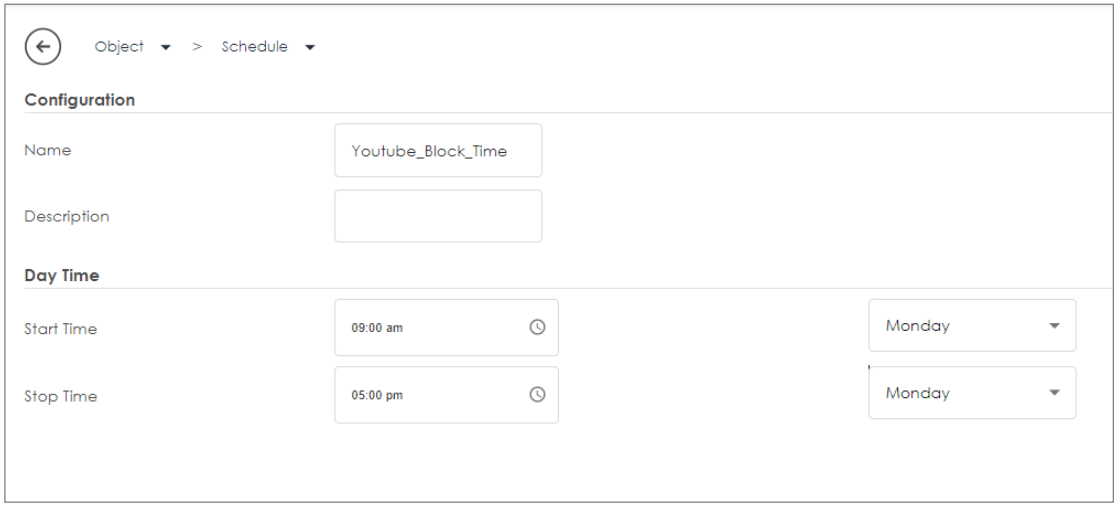
This is an example of using the USG Flex H to block access YouTube access by schedule. You can use Application Patrol and security policy with schedule settings to make sure that YouTube cannot be accessed in your network at a specific prohibited time. This article will guide you on how to deploy it.



Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 500H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

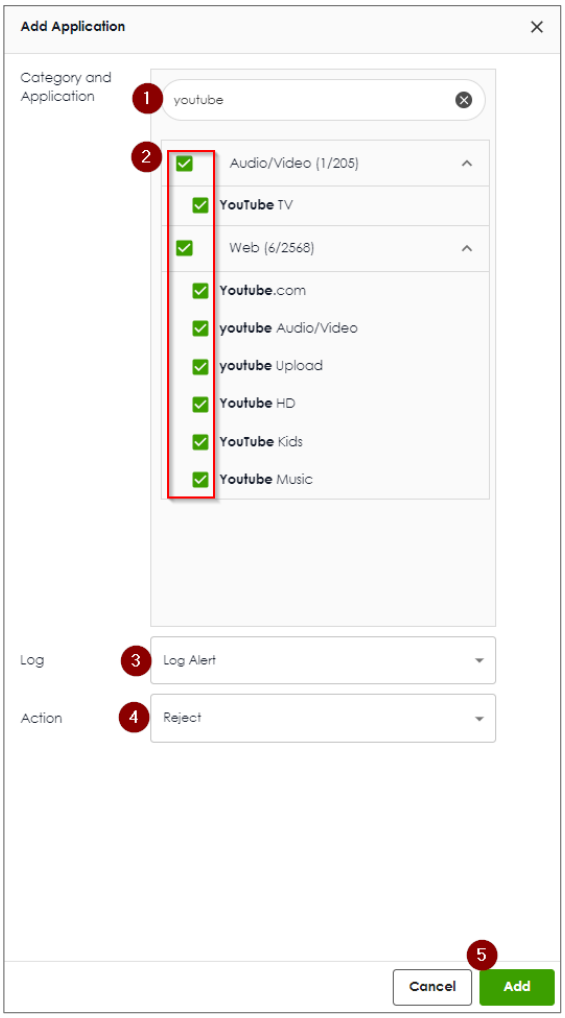
Set Up the Schedule

Go to **Object > Schedule > Recurring > Add Schedule Recurring Rule**. Configure a **Name** for you to identify the **Schedule Recurring Rule**. Specify the **Day Time** hour and minute when the schedule begins and ends each day.



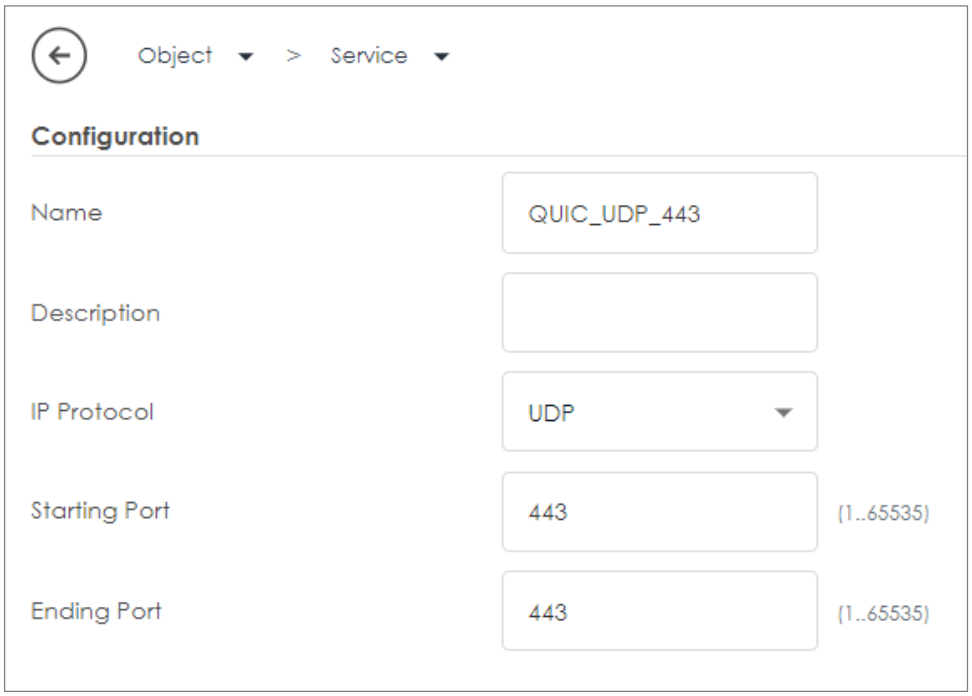
Create the Application Patrol profile

In the USG Flex H, go to **Security Service > App Patrol > General Settings > Application Management**. To add an App Patrol profile, configure the profile name and select "**Search Application**". Then enter the keyword "youtube" to search the key-related results and select all YouTube-related apps and click **Add.**



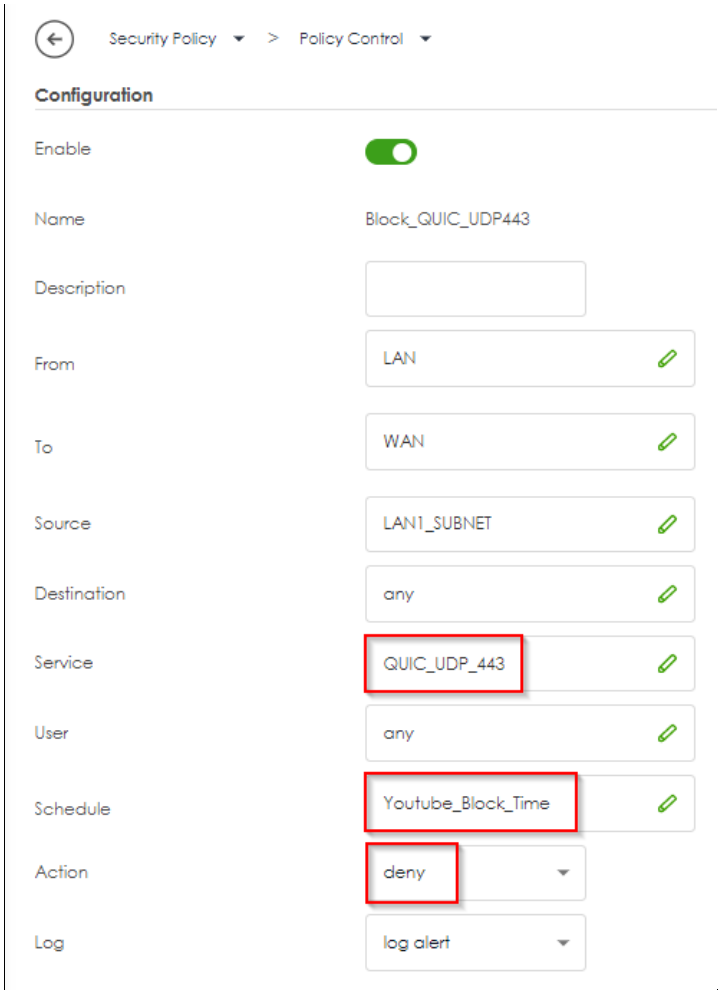
Set Up the Security Policy

Go to **Object > Service** to add a UDP 443 service object.

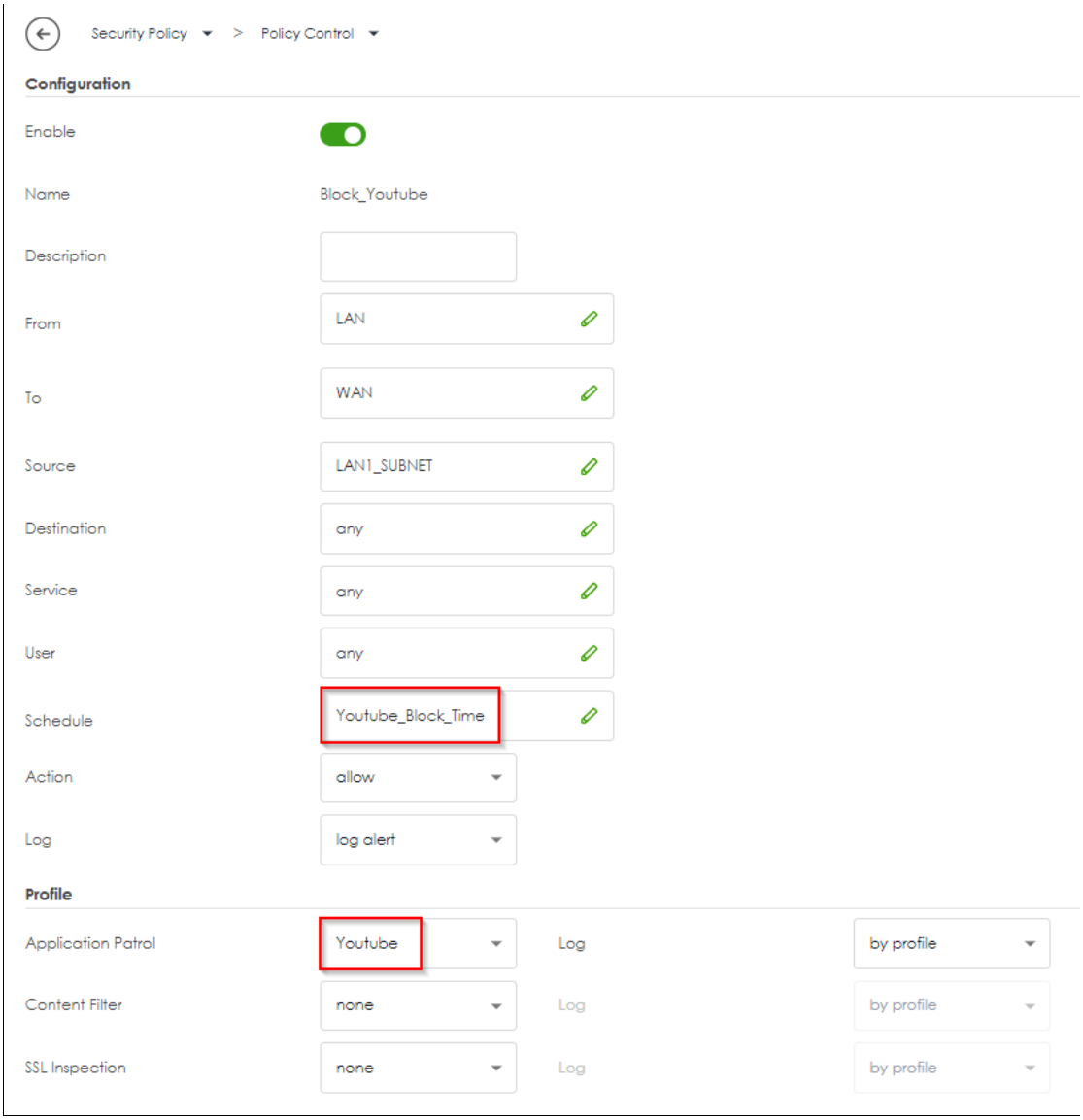


Go to **Security Policy > Policy Control** to configure a **Name** for you to identify the **Security Policy** profile. For **From** and **To** policies, select the direction of travel of packets to which the policy applies. Select the **service** QUIC_UDP443 and select the **Schedule** that defines when the policy would be applied.

In this example, select "Youtube_Blocked_Time".



Add another security policy to block YouTube by schedule. To configure a **Name** and the **From**, **To** traffic direction. Select the **Schedule** that defines when the policy would be applied. Finally, to scroll down the **Profile**, check **Application Patrol** and select a profile from the list box. In this example, **Schedule**: Youtube_Block_Time; **Application Patrol**: Youtube.

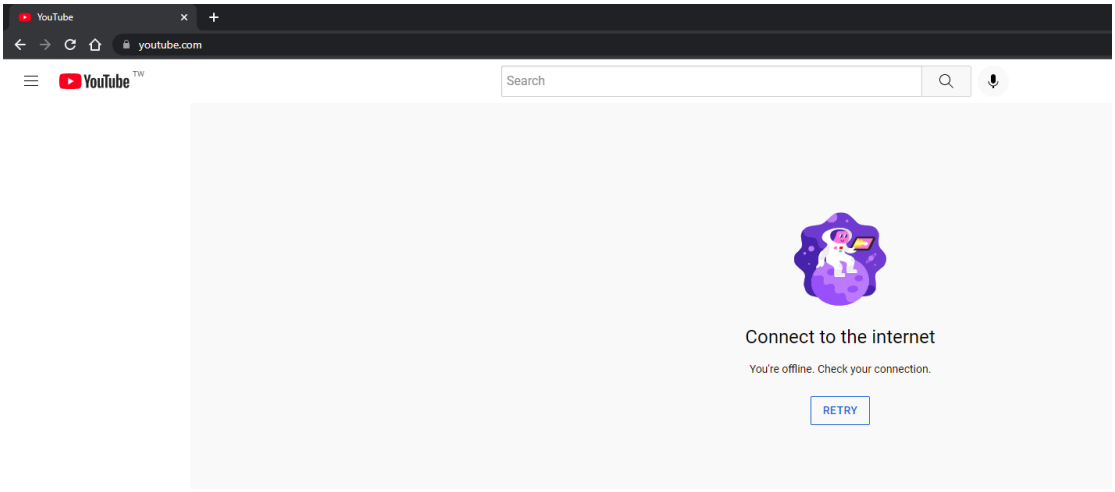


Then go back to the security policy page and move the security priority of block UDP 443 is higher than block YouTube by schedule.

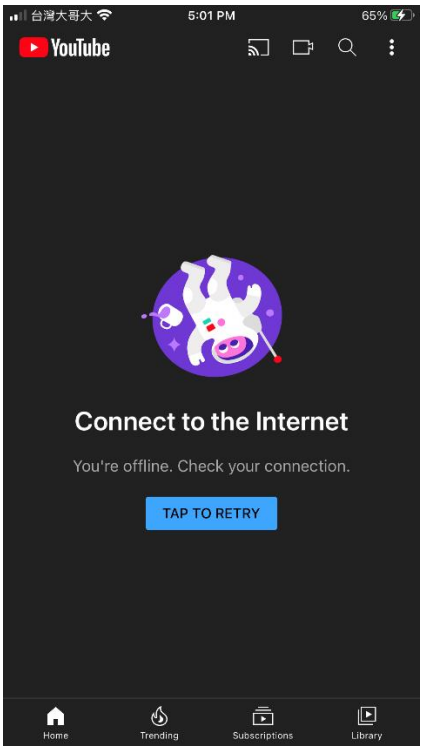
	Status	Priority	Name	From	To	Source	Destination	Service	User	Schedule	Action	Log	Profile
☐		1	Block_QUIC_UDP...	LAN	WAN	LAN1_SUBNET	any	QUIC_UDP_443	any	Youtube_Block_T...	deny	log-alert	
☐		2	Block_Youtube	LAN	WAN	LAN1_SUBNET	any	any	any	Youtube_Block_T...	allow	log-alert	

Test the Result

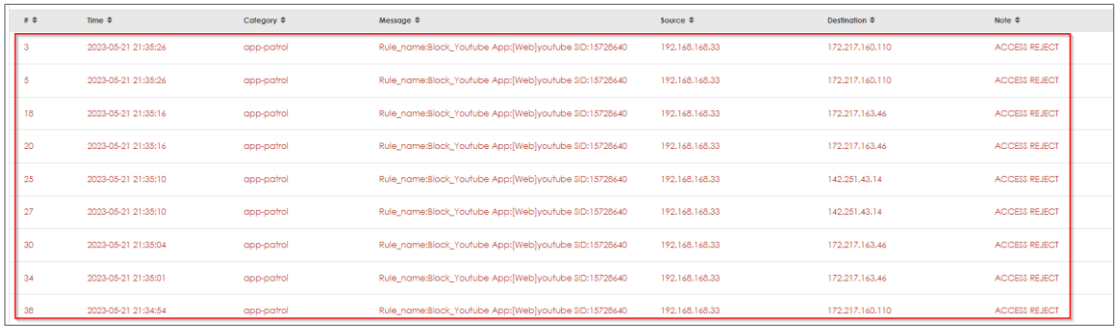
Type the URL http://www.youtube.com/ or https://www.youtube.com/ onto the browser and cannot browse YouTube.



Open the YouTube APP on the phone and cannot access to YouTube.



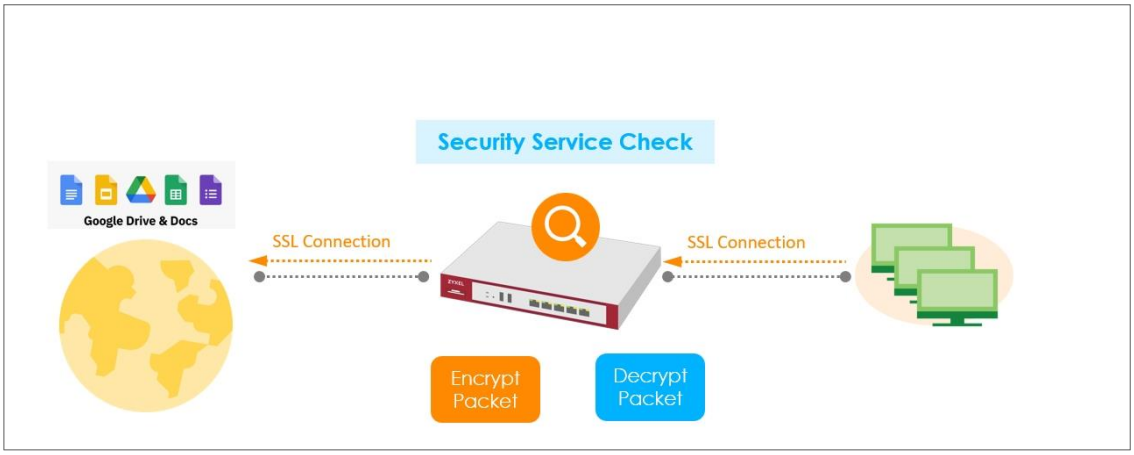
Go to **Log & Report > Log / Events**, you will see [alert] log of blocked messages.



#	Time	Category	Message	Source	Destination	Note
3	2023-05-21 21:35:26	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	172.217.160.110	ACCESS REJECT
5	2023-05-21 21:35:26	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	172.217.160.110	ACCESS REJECT
18	2023-05-21 21:35:16	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	172.217.163.46	ACCESS REJECT
20	2023-05-21 21:35:16	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	172.217.163.46	ACCESS REJECT
25	2023-05-21 21:35:10	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	142.251.43.14	ACCESS REJECT
27	2023-05-21 21:35:10	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	142.251.43.14	ACCESS REJECT
30	2023-05-21 21:35:04	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	172.217.163.46	ACCESS REJECT
34	2023-05-21 21:35:01	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	172.217.163.46	ACCESS REJECT
38	2023-05-21 21:34:54	app-patrol	Rule_name:Block_Youtube App:[Web]youtube SID:15728640	192.168.168.33	172.217.160.110	ACCESS REJECT

How to Control Access to Google Drive

This is an example of using a FLEX UTM Profile in a Security Policy to block access to a specific file transfer service. You can use Application Patrol and Policy Control to make sure that a certain file transfer service cannot be accessed through both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.



Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

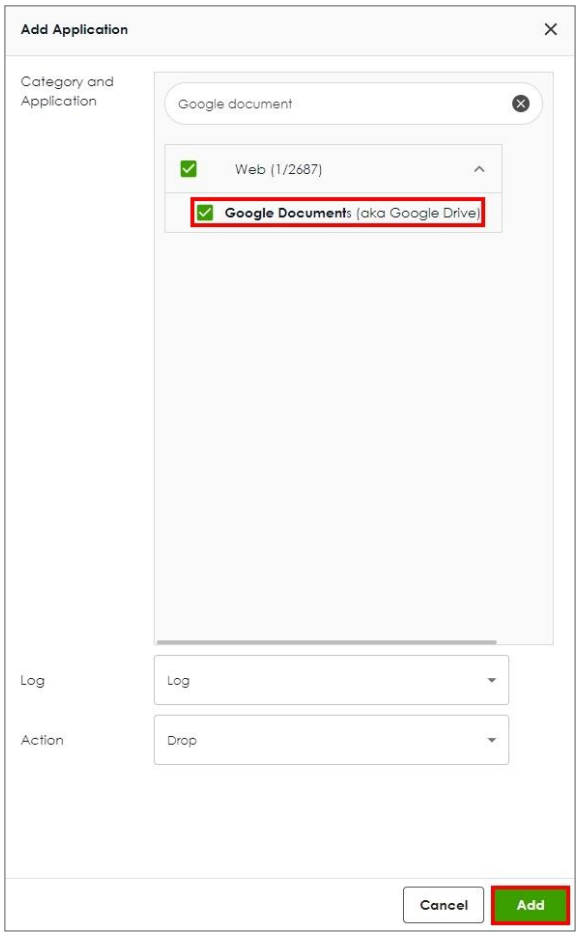
Create app patrol profile

Go to Security Service > App patrol > Profile management, and click Add to create profile

Click add to add application in this profile.

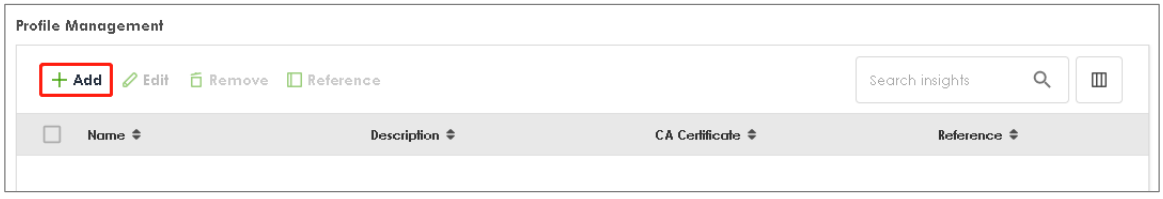
Search **Google Documents(aka Google Drive)**, and select this Application.

Action set to Drop, and click Add.

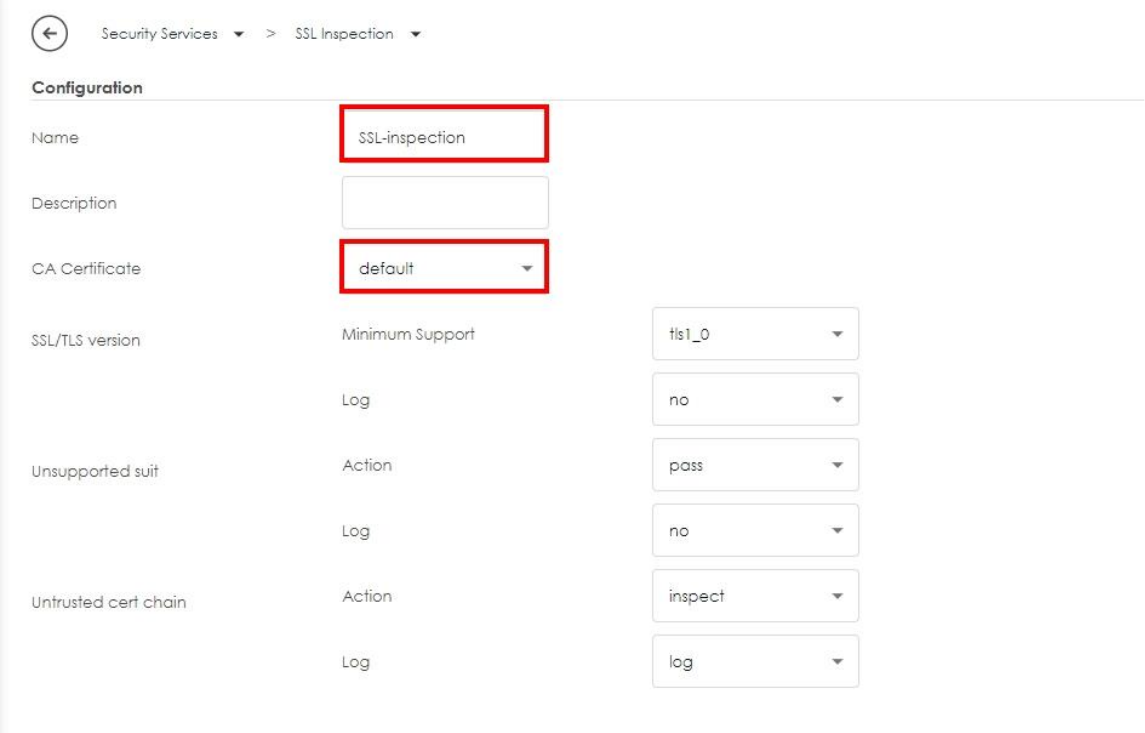


Set Up SSL Inspection on the FLEX

In the FLEX, go to Security Service > SSL inspection > profile > Profile Management, and click Add to create profile



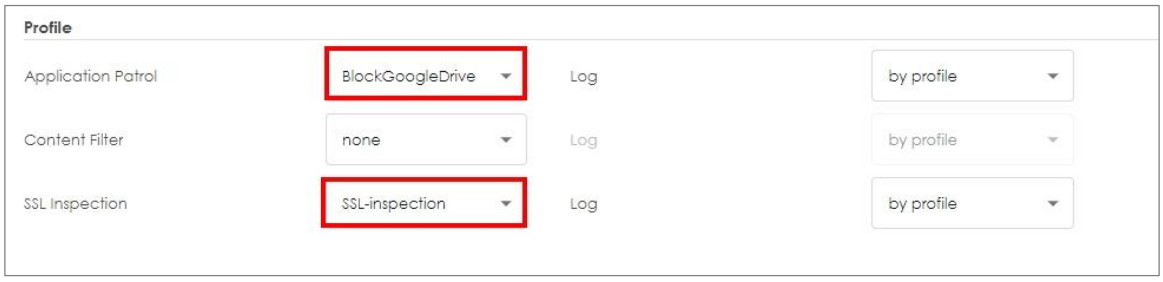
Type profile Name, and select the CA Certificate to be the certificate used in this profile. Leave other actions as default settings.



Apply profile to security policy

Go to Security Policy > Policy control. Edit LAN_Outgoing, and scroll down to profile section.

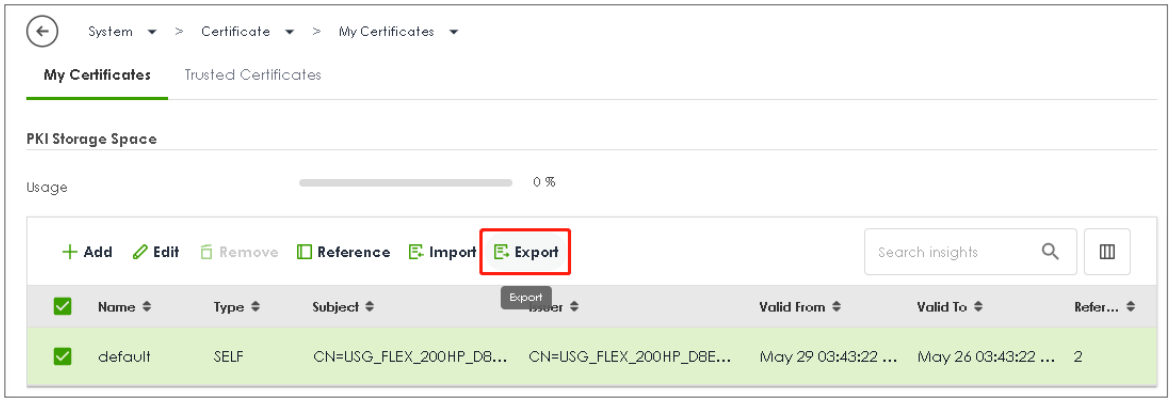
Select Application Patrol, and SSL Inspection.



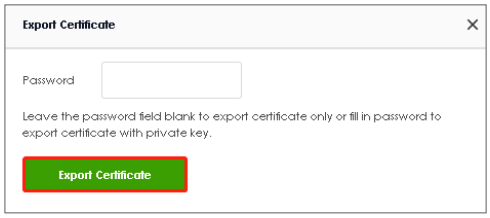
Export Certificate from FLEX and import to Lan hosts

When SSL inspection is enabled and an access website does not trust the FLEX certificate, the browser will display a warning page of security certificate problems.

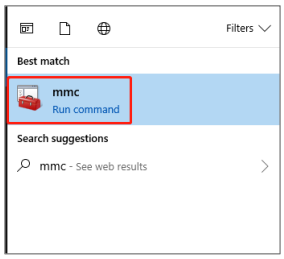
Go to System > Certificate > My Certificates to export default certificate from FLEX.



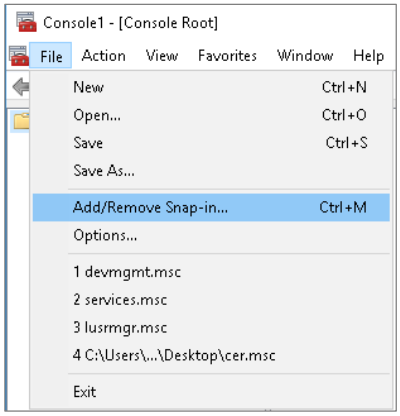
Click Export Certificate to export certificate file, and Save default certificate as default.crt file to Windows OS.



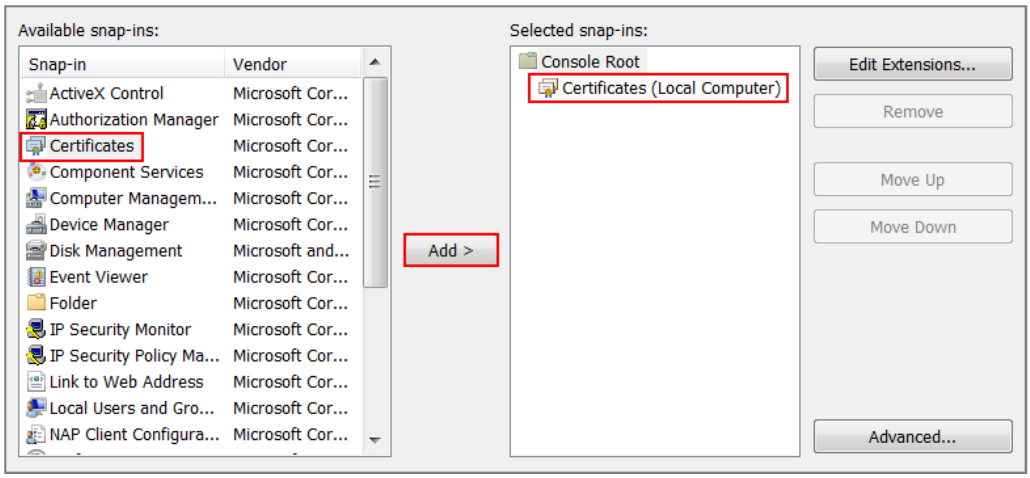
In Windows Start Menu > Search Box, type MMC and press Enter.



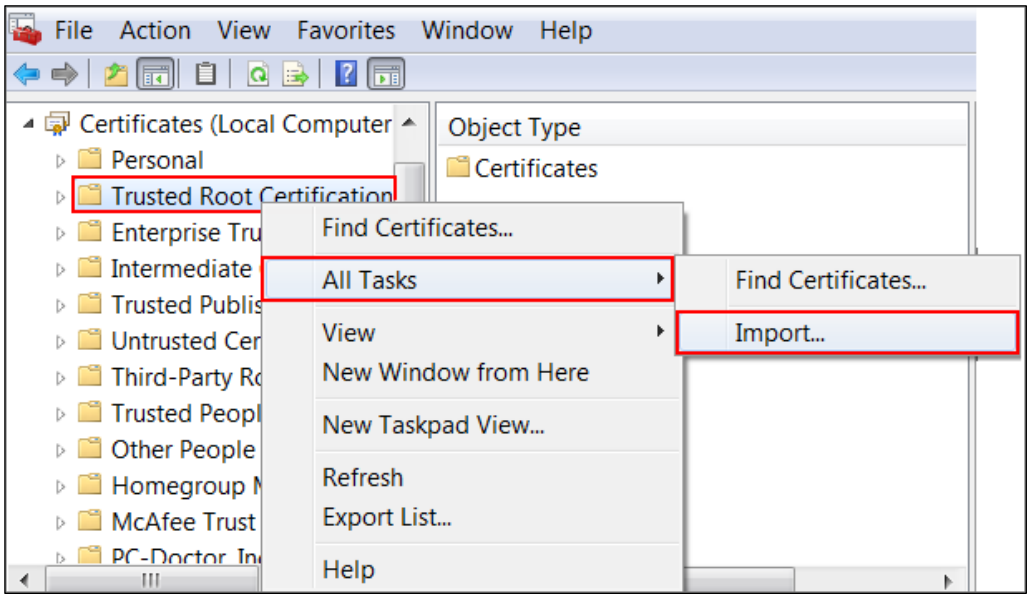
In the mmc console window, click File > Add/Remove Snap-in...



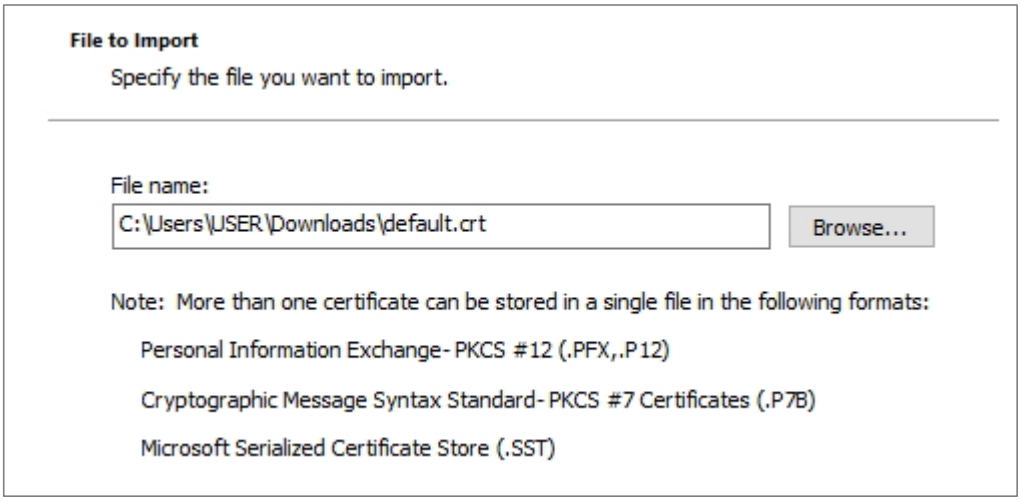
In the Available snap-ins, select the Certificates and click Add button. Select Computer account > Local Computer. Then, click Finished and OK to close the Snap-ins window.



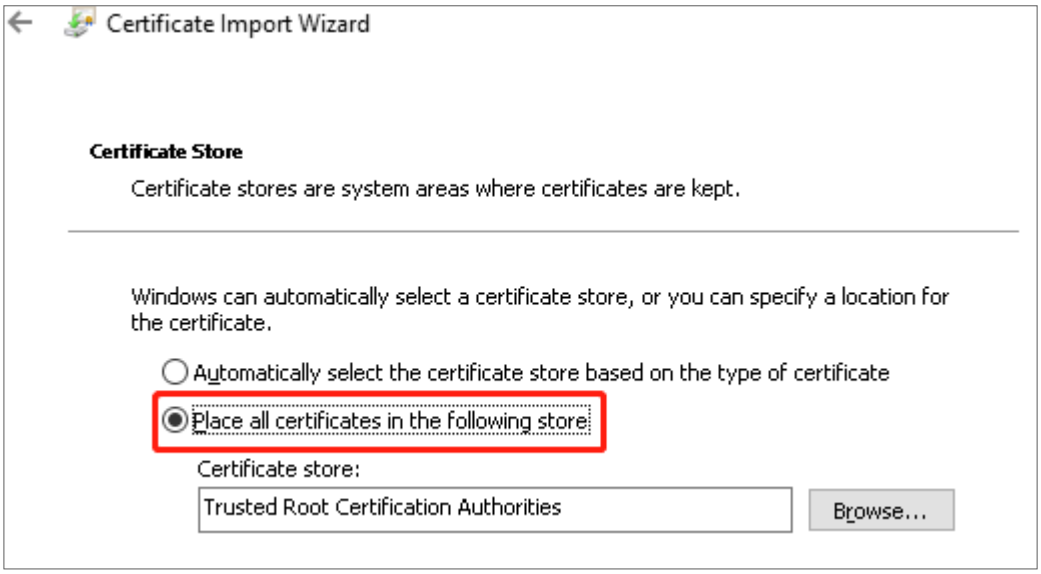
In the mmc console window, open the Certificates (Local Computer) > Trusted Root Certification Authorities, right click Certificate > All Tasks > Import…



Click Next. Then, Browse..., and locate the default.crt file you downloaded earlier. Then, click Next.



Select Place all certificates in the following store and then click Browse and find Trusted Root Certification Authorities. Click Next, then click Finish.



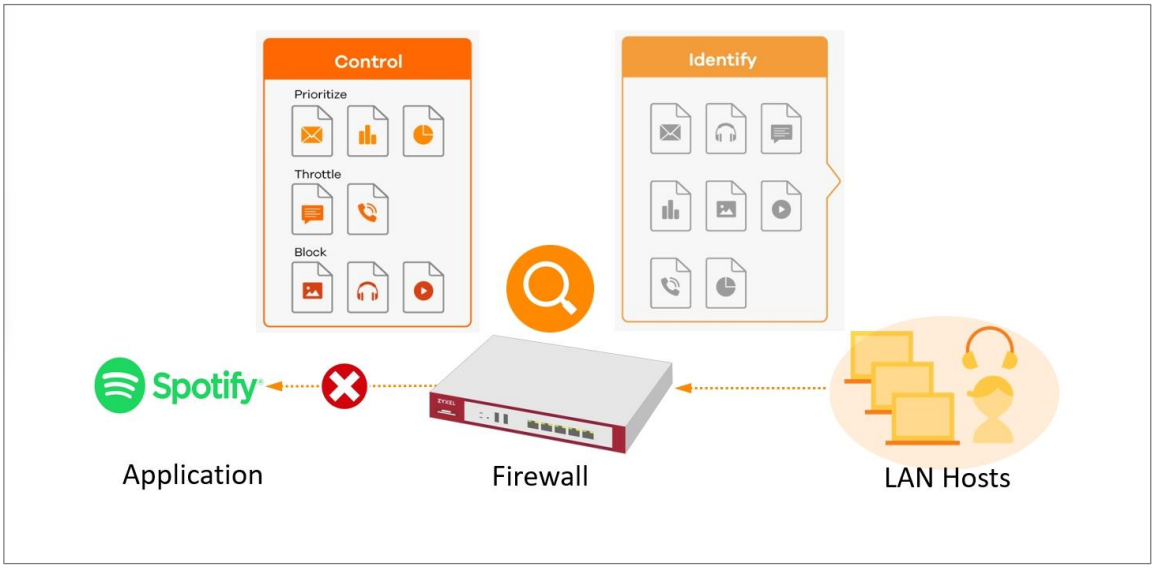
Test the Result

Access to Google drive from Lan host to verify if it is blocked by firewall Application patrol.

Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select Application Patrol to check the logs.

How to Block the Spotify Music Streaming Service

This is an example of using a FLEX UTM App Patrol Profile in a Security Policy to block the Spotify Music Streaming Service. You can use Application Patrol and Policy Control to ensure that the Spotify Music Streaming Service cannot be accessed on the LAN.



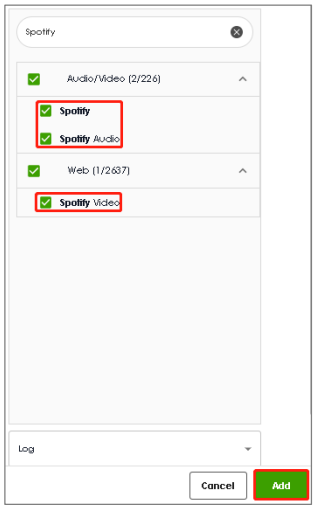
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Create a App Patrol profile

Go to Security Service > App patrol > Profile management, and click Add to create profile.

Click add to add application in this profile.

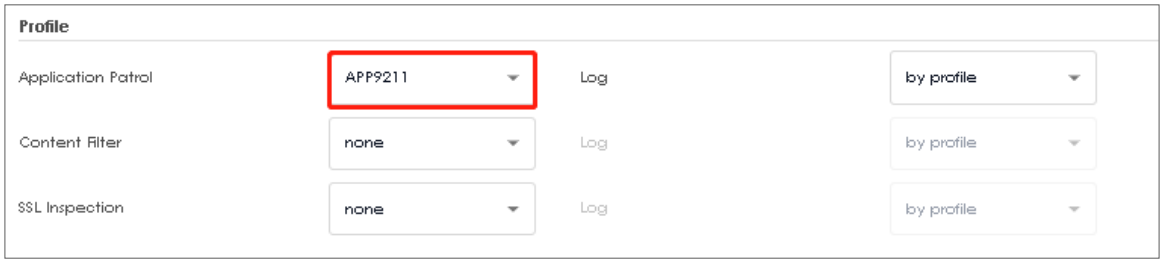
Search Spotify, and select this Application. Action set to Drop, and click Add.



Apply profile to security policy

Go to Security Policy > Policy control. Edit LAN_Outgoing, and scroll down to profile section.

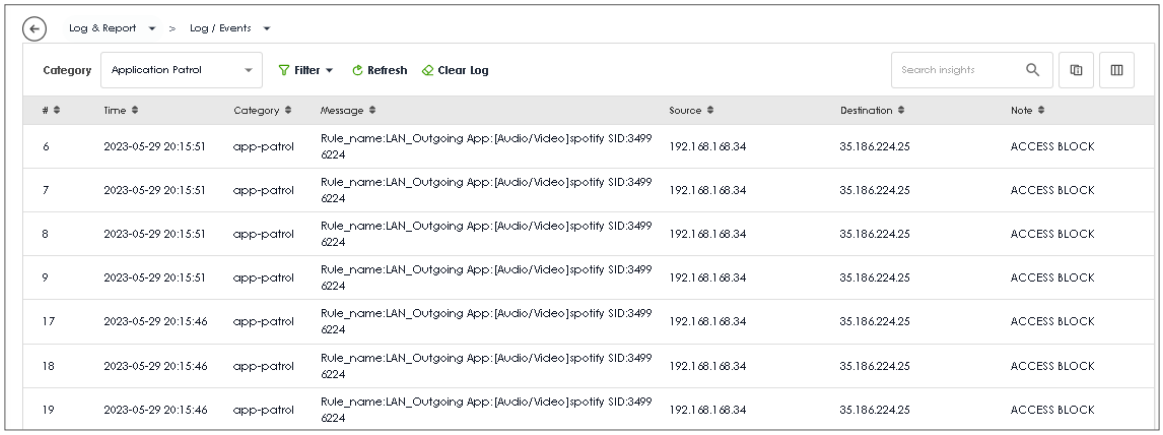
Apply Application Patrol profile to Security policy.



Test the Result

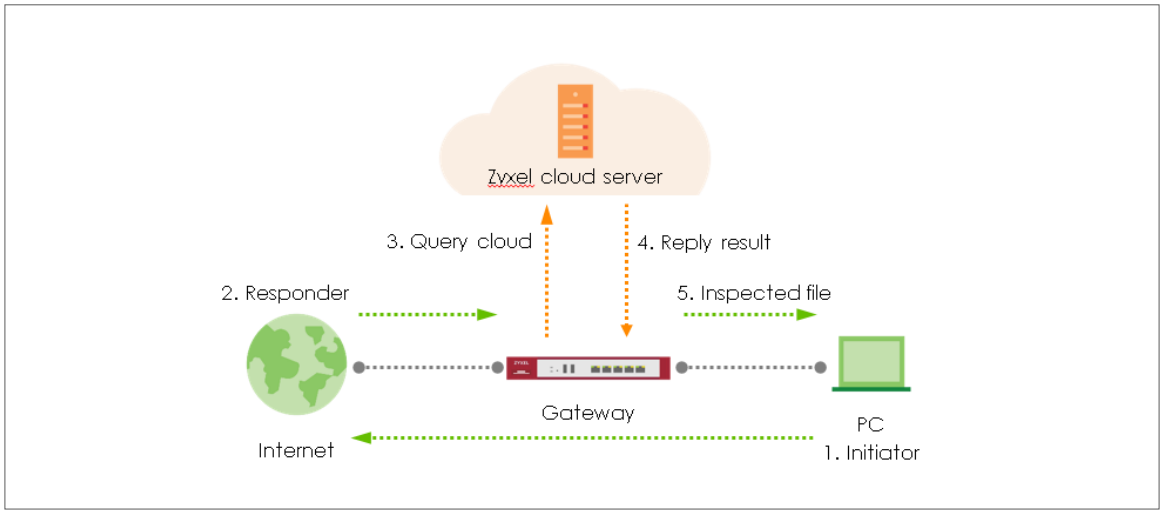
Access to Spotify from Lan host to verify if it is blocked by firewall Application patrol.

Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select Application Patrol to check the logs.



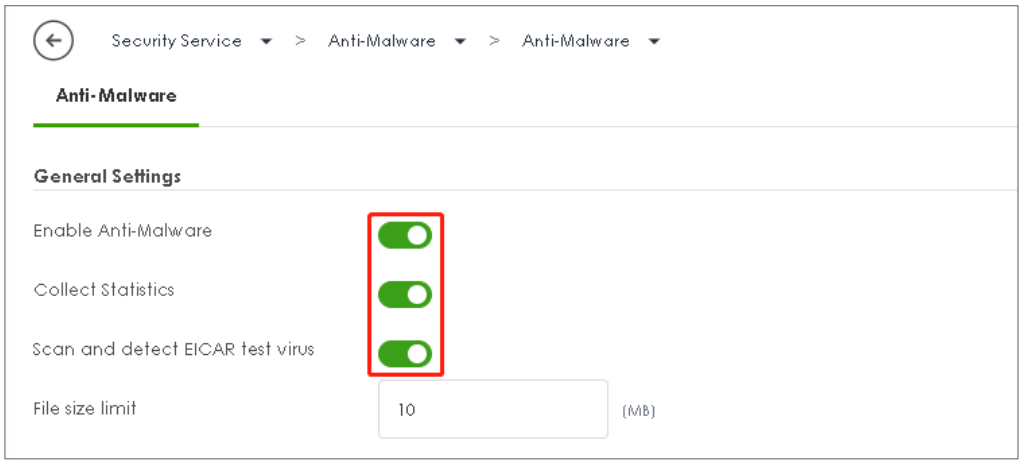
How does Anti-Malware Work

There are many viruses exist on the internet. And it may auto-downloaded on unexpected situation when you surfing between websites. The Anti-Malware is a good choose to protecting your computer to downloads unsafe application or files.

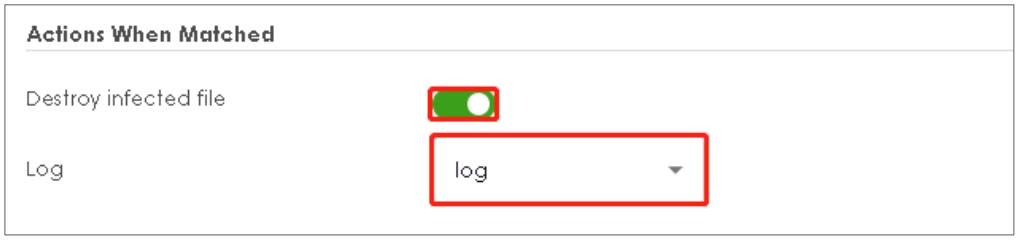


Enable Anti-Malware function to protecting your traffic

Go to Security Service > Anti-Malware. Turn on this feature. Select Collect Statistics and Scan and detect EICAR test virus.



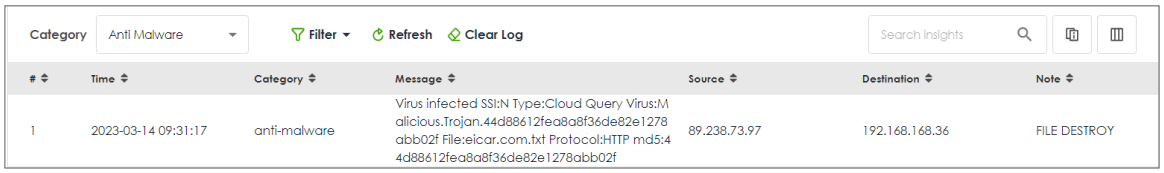
Select Destroy infected file and log in Actions When Matched



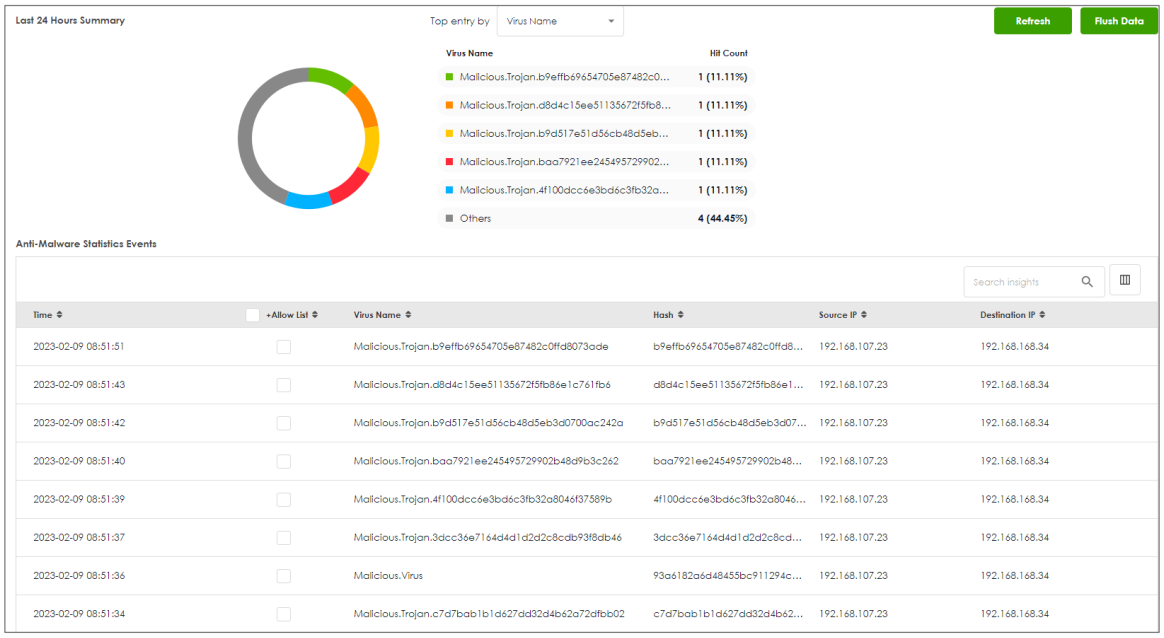
Test the Result

Download EIACR file from a LAN host to verify if Anti-malware works for detection.

Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select Anti Malware to check the logs.

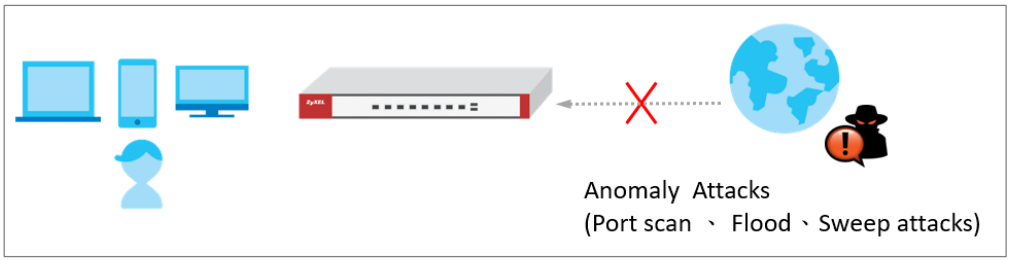


Go to Security Statistics > Anti-Malware to check summary of all events.



How to Detect and Prevent TCP Port Scanning with DoS Prevention

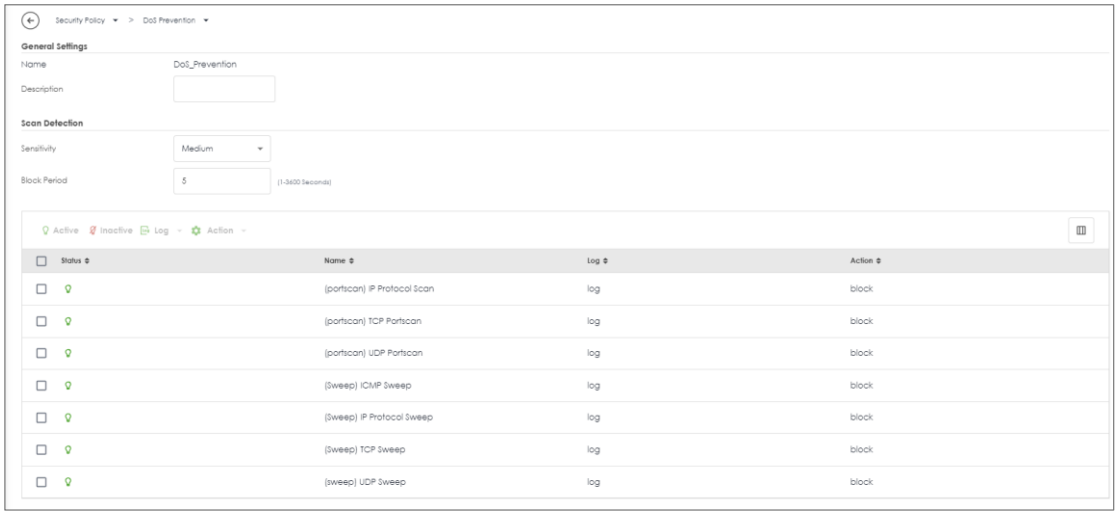
This is an example of using a USG Flex H DoS Prevention Profile to protect against anomalies based on violations of protocol standards (RFCs Requests for Comments) and abnormal traffic flows such as port scans.

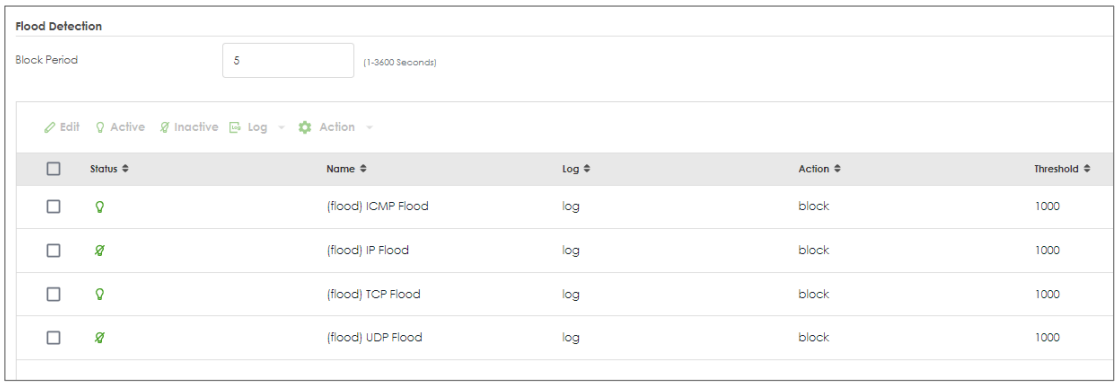


Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 500H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the DoS Prevention

In the USG Flex H, go to **Security Policy > Dos Prevention > Add a profile**. Configure a **Name** for you to identify the **profile** such as "DoS_Prevention". Configure the **Scan Detection** and **Flood Detection** to block when the Dos prevention events were detected.





Set Up the DoS Prevention Policy

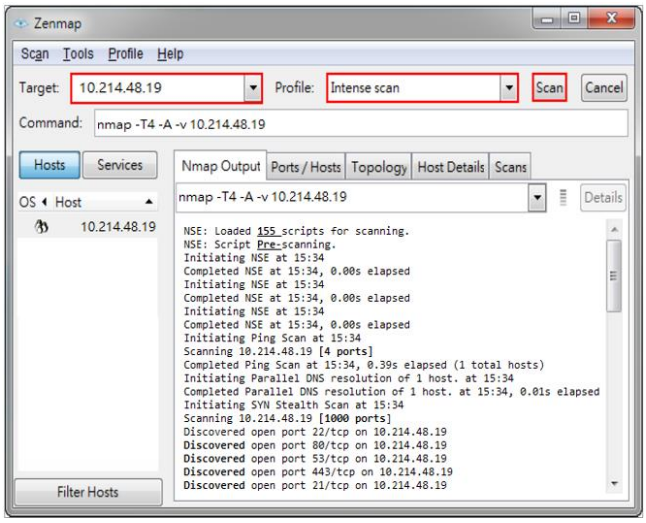
In the USG Flex H, go to **Security Policy > Dos Prevention > DoS Prevention Policy** Configure a **Name** for you to identify the **policy** such as "DoS_Prevention". Configure the **From** and **Anomaly Profile** to block when the DoS prevention events were detected.

Test the Result

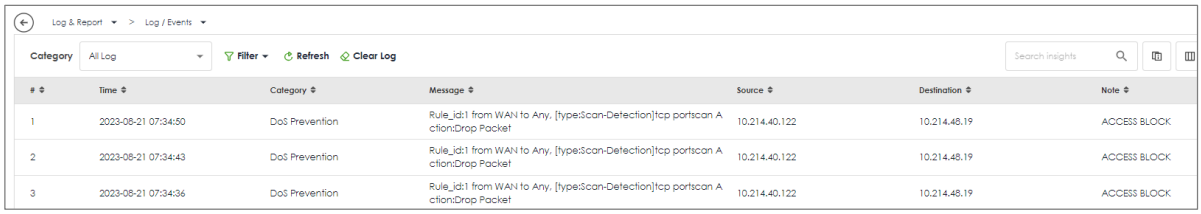
Using the port scan tool Nmap or hping3 to scan the wan interface.

For example, using Nmap security scanner for testing the result:

Open the Nmap GUI, set the Target to be the WAN IP of USG Flex H (10.214.48.19 in this example) and set Profile to be Intense Scan and click Scan.



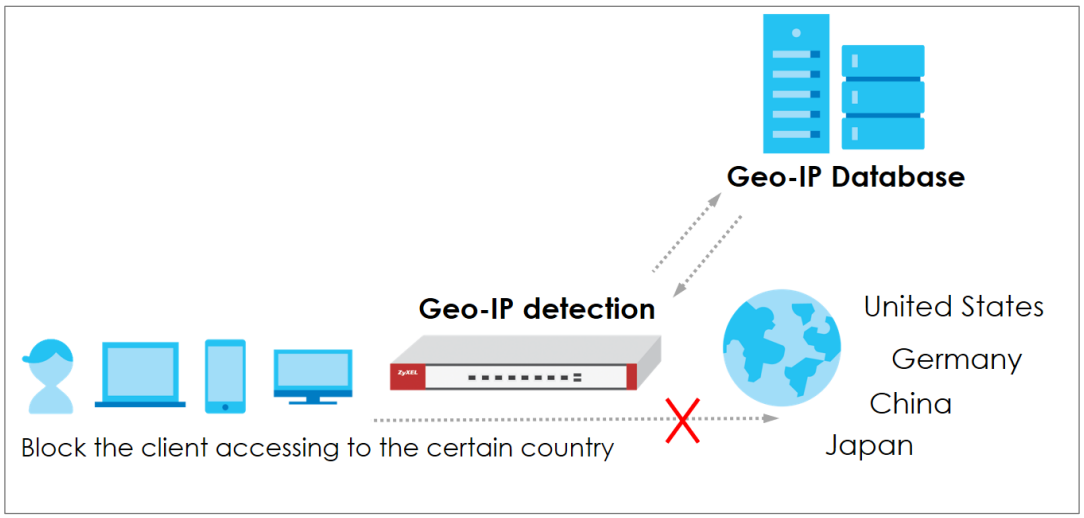
Navigate to **Log & Report > Log / Events**, you will see log of blocked messages.



How to block the client from accessing to certain country using Geo IP?

The Geo IP offers to identify the country-based IP addresses; it allows you to block the client from accessing a certain country based on the security policy.

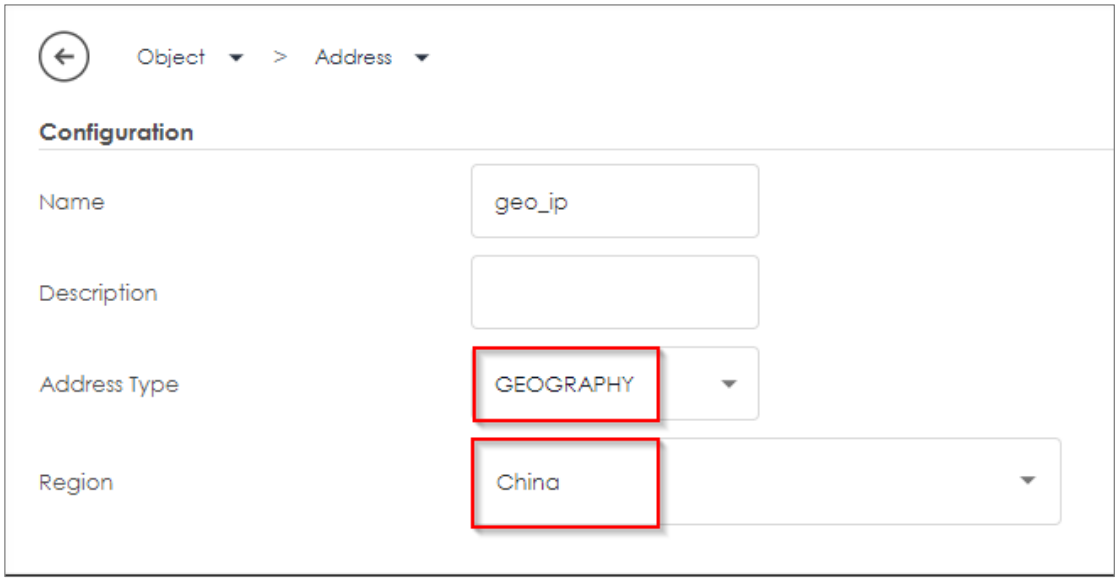
When the user makes HTTP or HTTPS request, USG Flex H queries the IP address from the cloud database, then takes action when it matches the block country in the security policy.

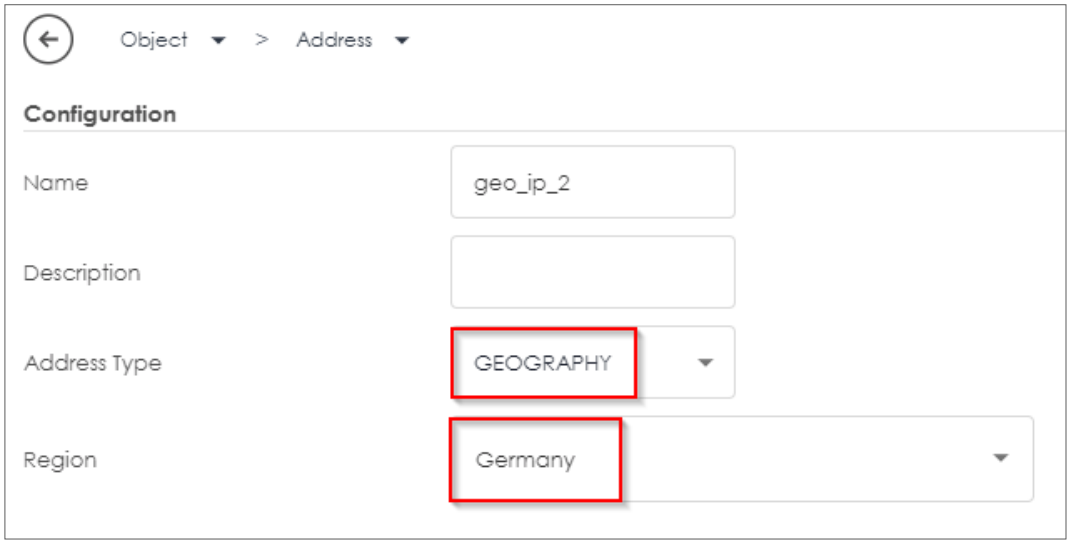


Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG Flex 500H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10)

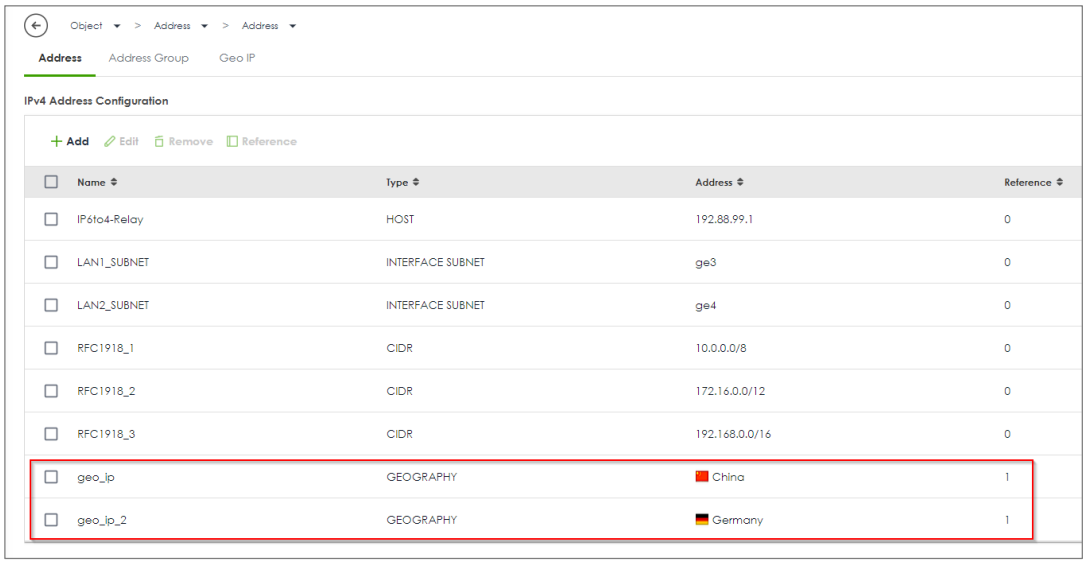
Set Up the Address Objet with Geo IP

Navigate to **Object > Address > Geo IP > Add geo IP related objects.**

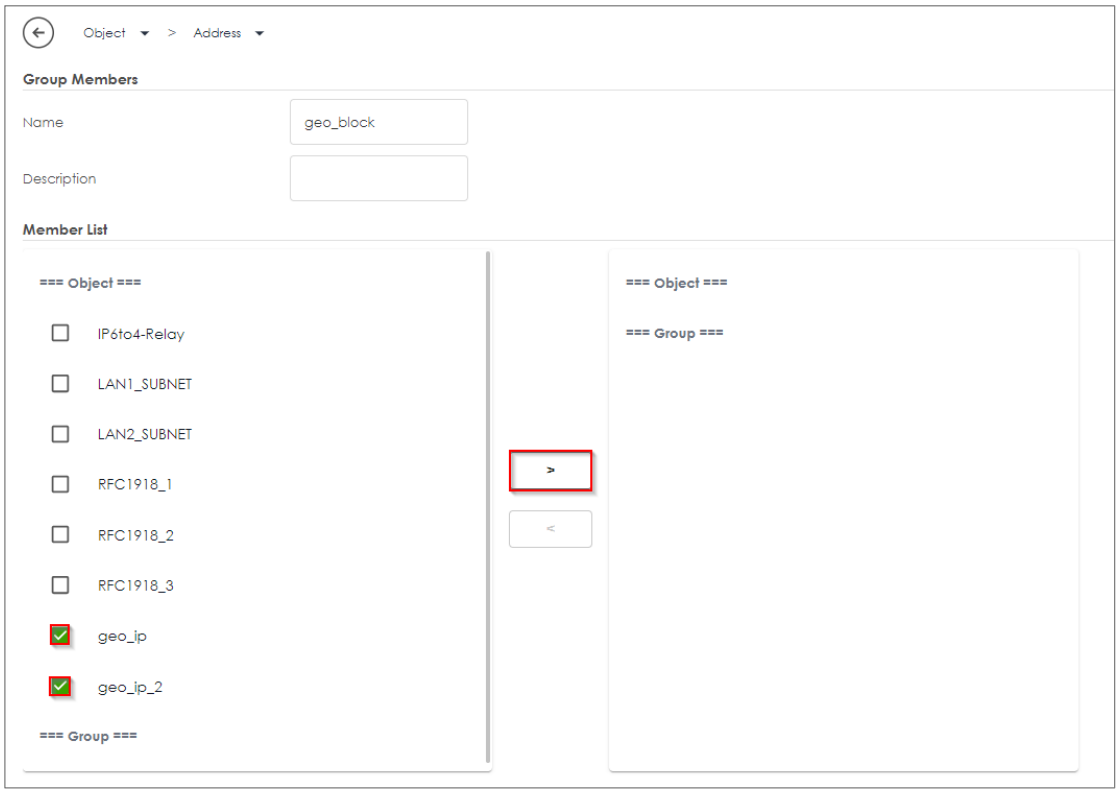




Navigate to **Object > Address > Address**, you can see the customized GEOGRAPHY address object.

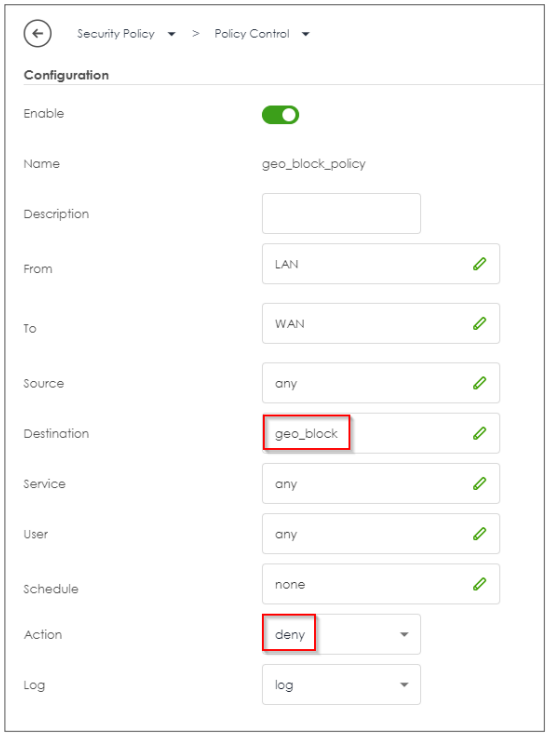


Go to **Object > Address > Address Group> Add Address Group Rule**, add all customized GEOGRAPHY addresses into the same **Member** object.



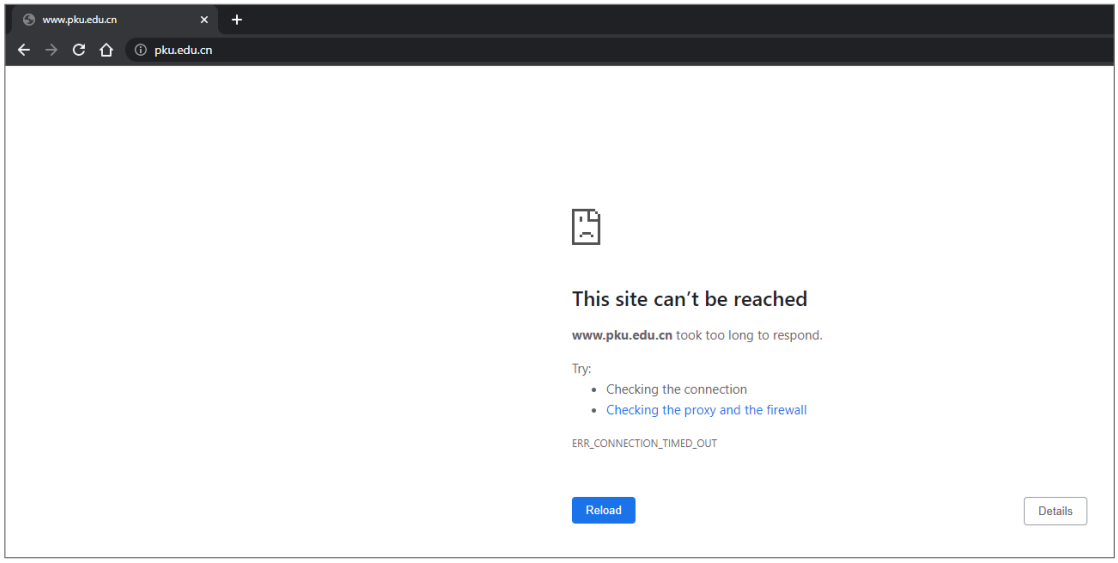
Set Up the Security Policy

Go to **Security Policy > Policy Control**, configure a **Name** for you to identify the **Security Policy** profile. Set deny Geo IP traffic from LAN to WAN (geo_block_policy in this example).



Test the Result

When the LAN PC tries to access a website that matches the blocked geographical location, it is unable to reach those sites.

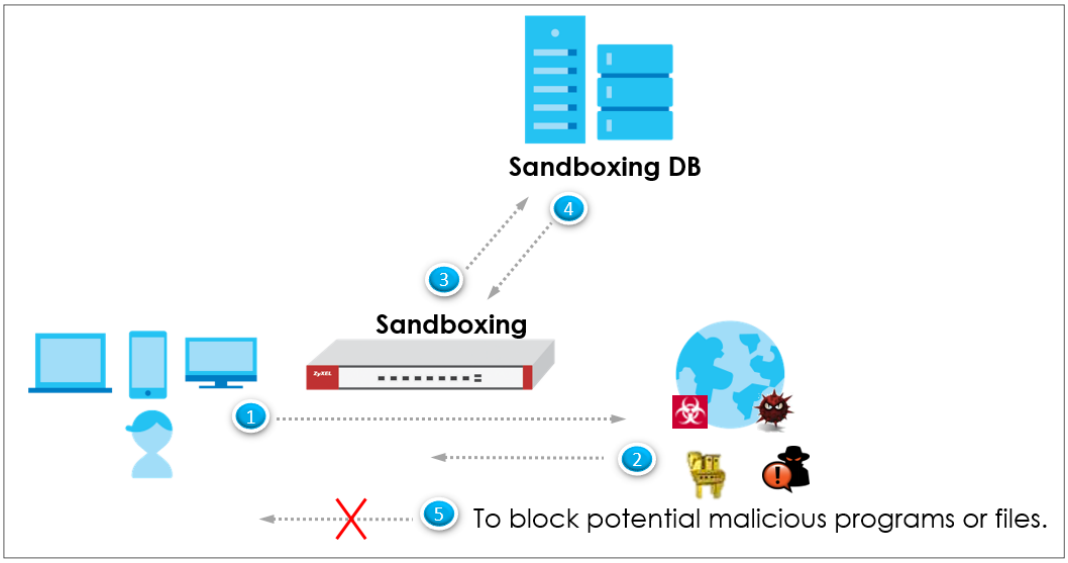


To view the log message, go to USG Flex H **Log & Report > Log / Events**. You will find log messages similar to the following. Any traffic that matches the Geo IP policy will be blocked, and the details will be displayed in the Message field.

#	Time	Category	Message	Source	Destination	Note
7	2023-05-21 18:16:34	secure-policy	priority:1, from LAN to WAN, TCP, service others, DROP	192.168.168.33	162.105.131.160	ACCESS BLOCK
8	2023-05-21 18:16:34	secure-policy	priority:1, from LAN to WAN, TCP, service others, DROP	192.168.168.33	162.105.131.160	ACCESS BLOCK
9	2023-05-21 18:16:30	secure-policy	priority:1, from LAN to WAN, TCP, service others, DROP	192.168.168.33	162.105.131.160	ACCESS BLOCK
10	2023-05-21 18:16:30	secure-policy	priority:1, from LAN to WAN, TCP, service others, DROP	192.168.168.33	162.105.131.160	ACCESS BLOCK
11	2023-05-21 18:16:28	secure-policy	priority:1, from LAN to WAN, TCP, service others, DROP	192.168.168.33	162.105.131.160	ACCESS BLOCK
12	2023-05-21 18:16:28	secure-policy	priority:1, from LAN to WAN, TCP, service others, DROP	192.168.168.33	162.105.131.160	ACCESS BLOCK
13	2023-05-21 18:16:27	secure-policy	priority:1, from LAN to WAN, TCP, service others, DROP	192.168.168.33	162.105.131.160	ACCESS BLOCK

How to Use Sandbox to Detect Unknown Malware?

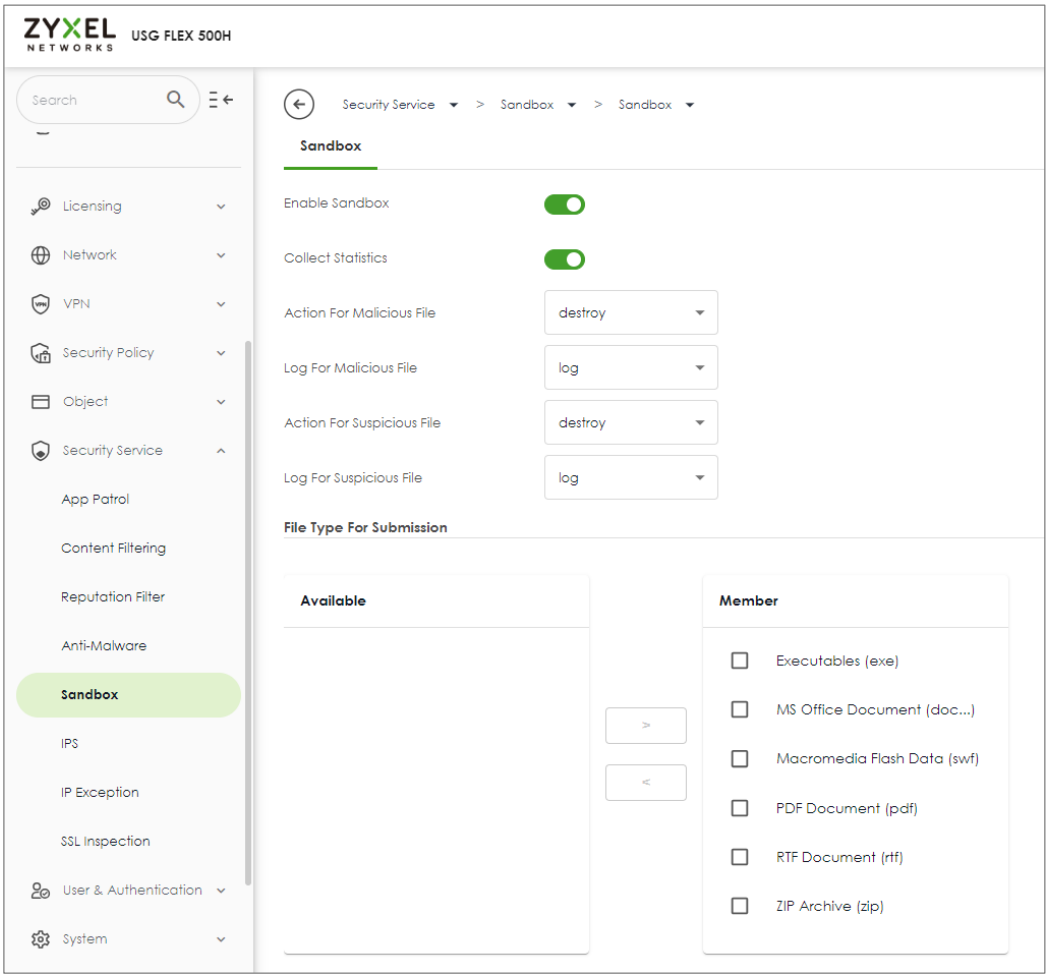
This is an example of using the USG Flex H to employ Sandboxing for detecting unknown malware. To achieve this goal, you can configure the Sandboxing profile within the security service path, and this article will guide you on its deployment.



Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 500H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the Sandbox

Navigate to **Security Service > Sandbox**. Enable Sandbox option and choose the desired action when the Sandbox detects malicious and suspicious files. Additionally, select the desired file type for submission; currently, we support the following file types: Executables (exe), MS Office Document (doc...), Macromedia Flash Data (swf), PDF Document (pdf), RTF Document (rtf), and ZIP Archive (zip).



Test the Result

When downloading the file, the firewall will query the Sandbox DB to detect whether it is a malicious or suspicious file. You can navigate to **Log & Report** > **Log/Events** to see the sandbox related logs.

How to Configure Reputation Filter- IP Reputation

As cyber threats such as scanners, botnets, phishing, etc. grow increasingly, how to identify suspect IP addresses of threats efficiently becomes a crucial task.

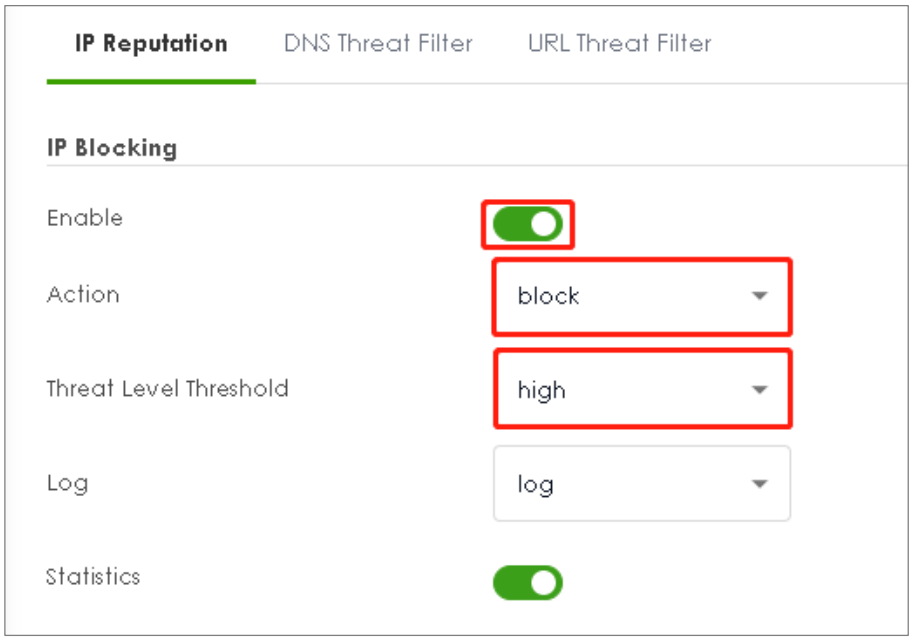
With regularly updated IP database, FLEX prevents threats by blocking connection to/from known IP addresses based on signature database. It filters source and destination addresses in your network traffic to take the proper risk prevention actions.

This example illustrates how to configure IP Reputation on FLEX gateway to detect cyber threats for both incoming and outgoing traffic.

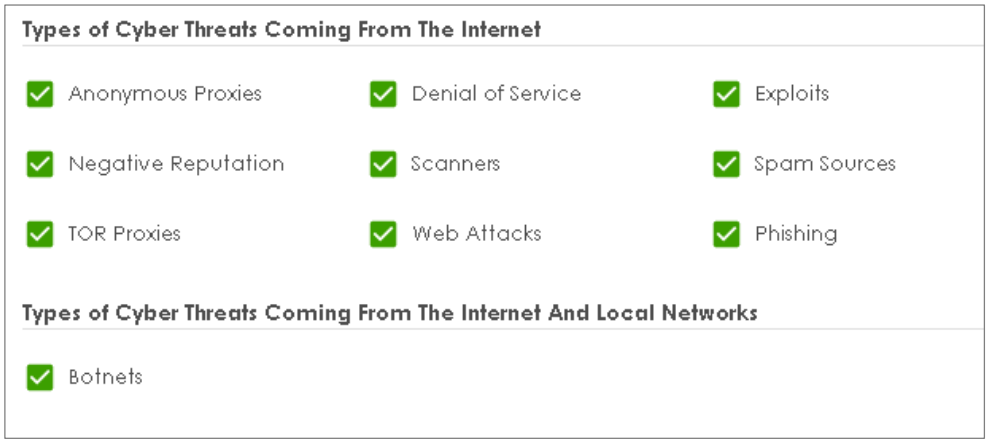
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the IP reputation filter

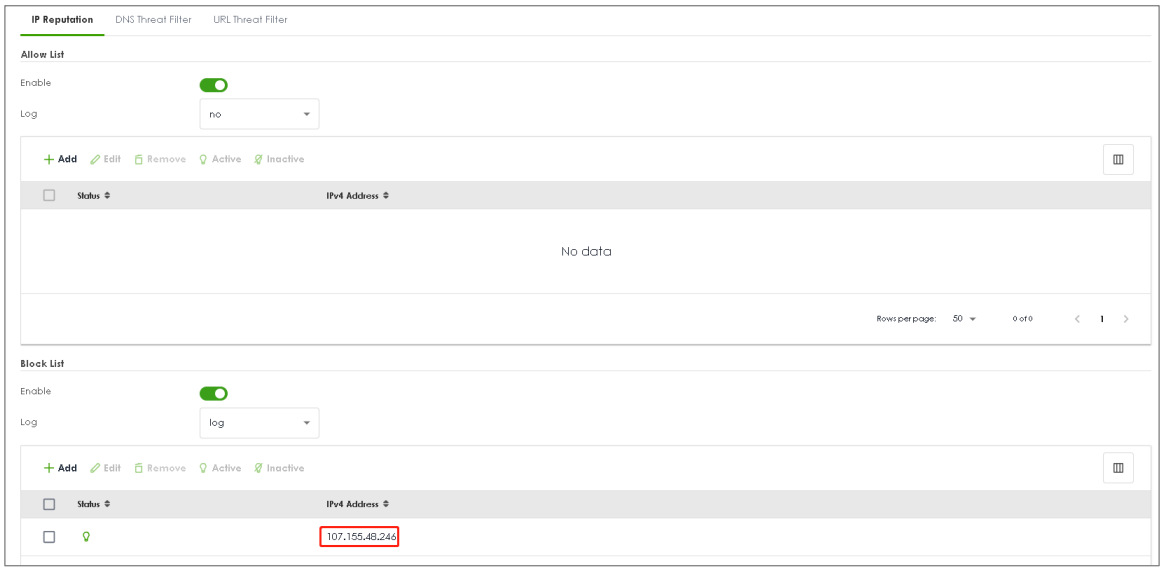
Go to Security Service > Reputation Filter > IP reputation. Turn on this feature. Select Block on Action field. The threat level threshold is measured by the query score of IP signature database.



Select categories in Types of Cyber Threats Coming from the Internet, and Types of Cyber Threats Coming from The Internet and Local Networks.



Go to Security Service > Reputation Filter > IP reputation > White List and Black List to manually adding IP addresses to Black List.

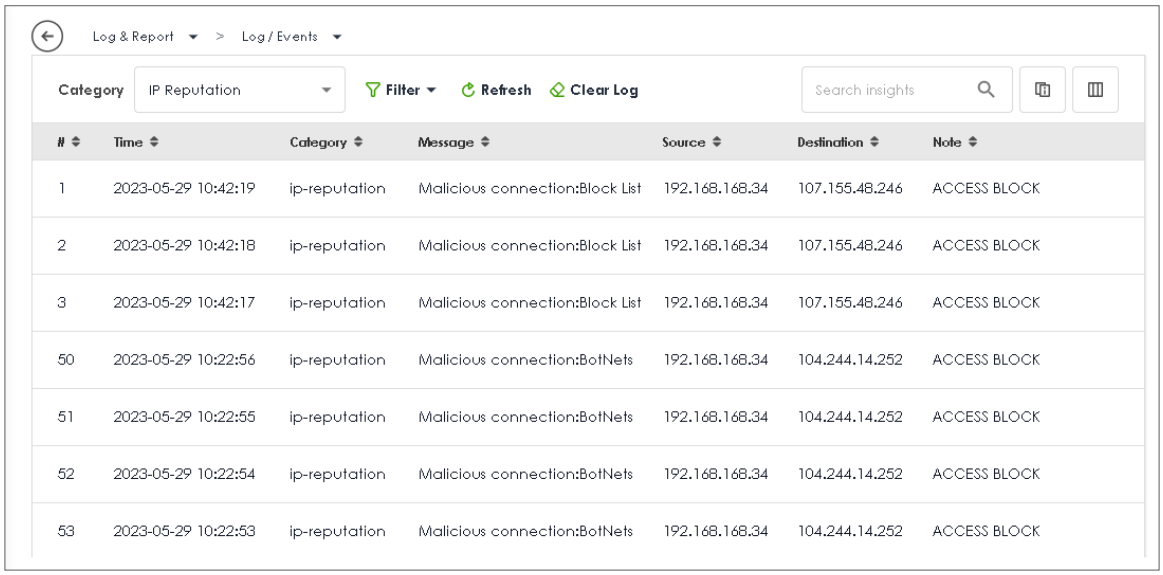


Test the Result

Verify an IP in Test IP Threat Category. In Test IP Threat Category, enter a malicious IP and query the result.

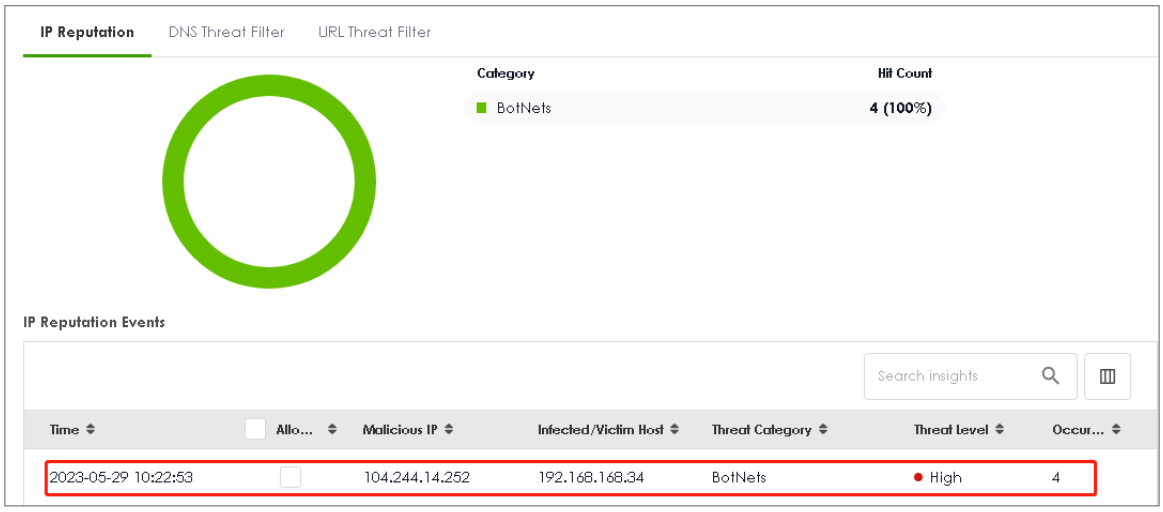
Try to generate ICMP packet from LAN to destination IP 107.155.48.246, and 104.244.14.252

Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select IP reputation Filter to check the logs.



#	Time	Category	Message	Source	Destination	Note
1	2023-05-29 10:42:19	ip-reputation	Malicious connection:Block List	192.168.168.34	107.155.48.246	ACCESS BLOCK
2	2023-05-29 10:42:18	ip-reputation	Malicious connection:Block List	192.168.168.34	107.155.48.246	ACCESS BLOCK
3	2023-05-29 10:42:17	ip-reputation	Malicious connection:Block List	192.168.168.34	107.155.48.246	ACCESS BLOCK
50	2023-05-29 10:22:56	ip-reputation	Malicious connection:BotNets	192.168.168.34	104.244.14.252	ACCESS BLOCK
51	2023-05-29 10:22:55	ip-reputation	Malicious connection:BotNets	192.168.168.34	104.244.14.252	ACCESS BLOCK
52	2023-05-29 10:22:54	ip-reputation	Malicious connection:BotNets	192.168.168.34	104.244.14.252	ACCESS BLOCK
53	2023-05-29 10:22:53	ip-reputation	Malicious connection:BotNets	192.168.168.34	104.244.14.252	ACCESS BLOCK

Go to Security Statistics > Reputation Filter > IP reputation to check summary of all events.



How to Configure Reputation Filter- URL Threat Filter

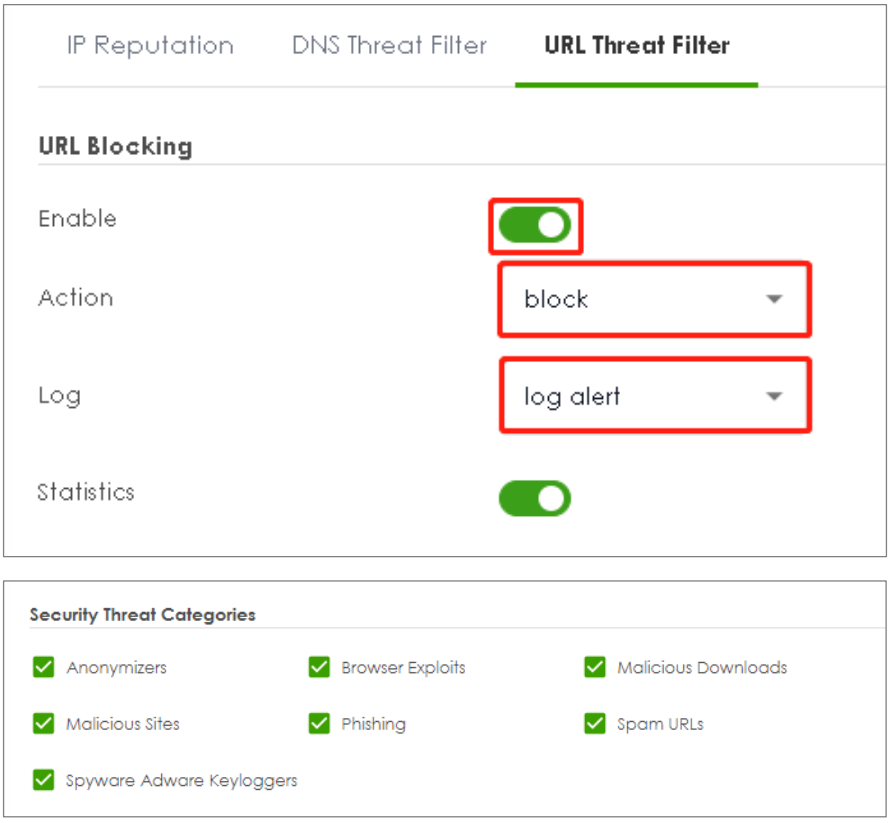
URL Threat Filter can avoid users to browse some malicious URLs (such as anonymizers, browser exploits, phishing sites, spam URLs, spyware) and allows administrator to manage which URLs can be browsed or not.

This example demonstrates how to configure the URL Threat Filter to redirect web access after the client hits the URL Threat Filter categories.

Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

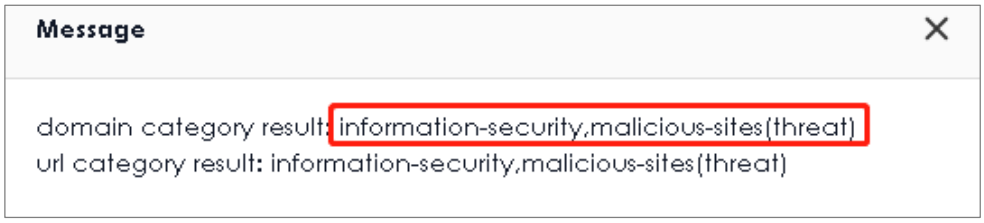
Set Up the URL Threat Filter

Go to Security Service > Reputation Filter > URL Threat Filter. Turn on this feature. Select Block on Action field. When a client hits URL Threat Filter, the page will be Blocked. Choose Log-alert on Log field.

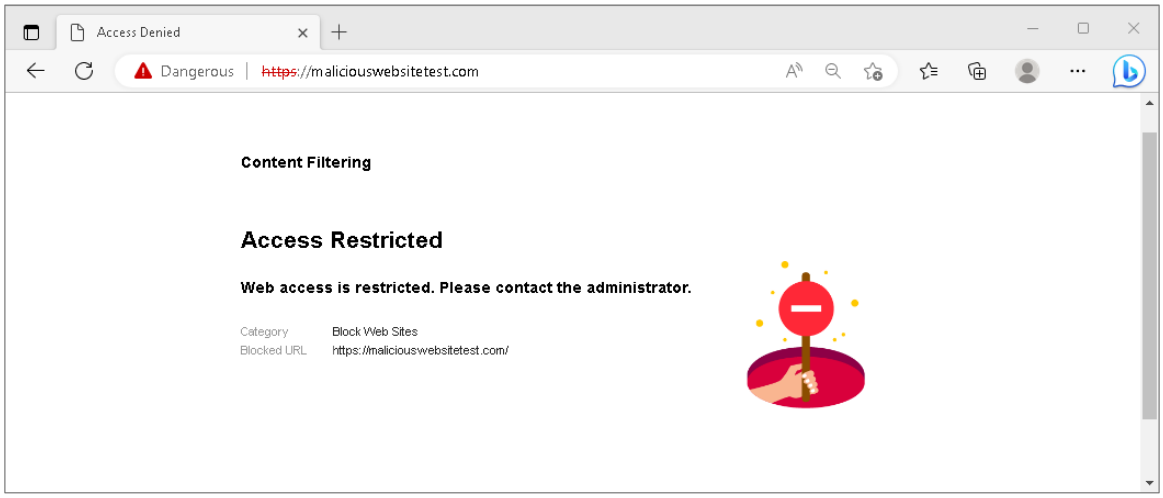


Test the Result

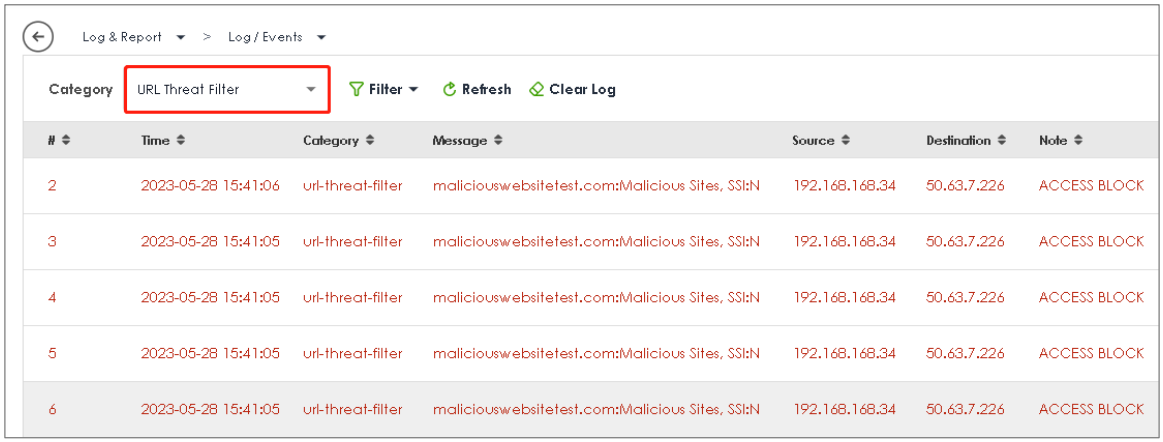
Verify a URL in the Security Threat Categories. In Test URL Threat Category, enter a malicious URL and query the result.



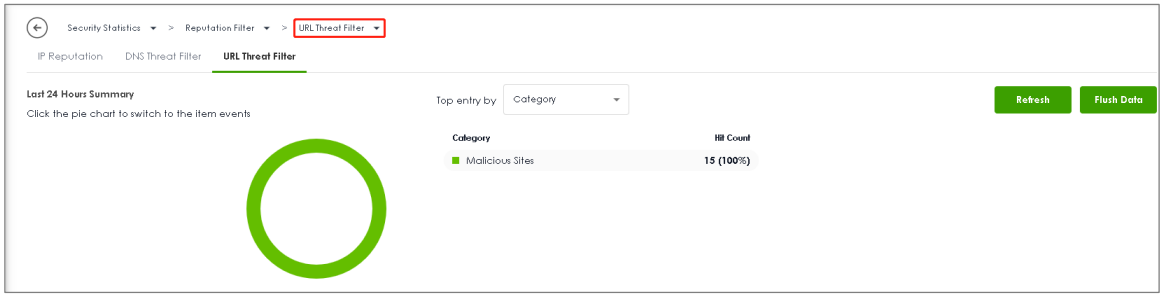
Using Web Browser to access the malicious site. The gateway will redirect you to a blocked page.

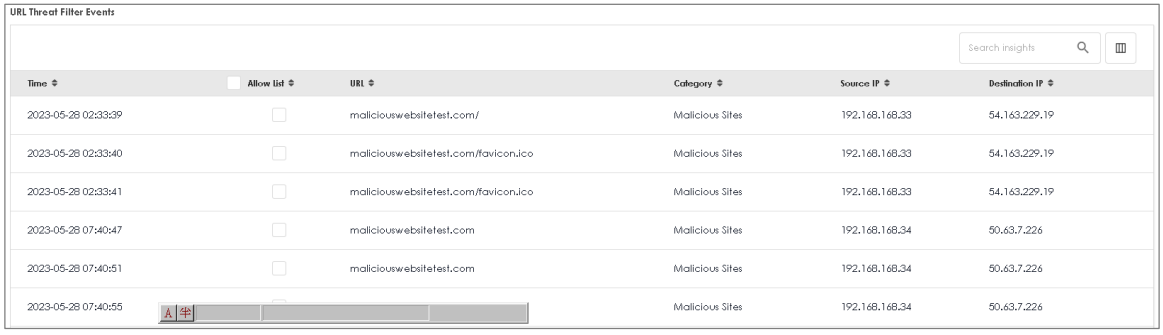


Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select URL Threat Filter to check the logs.



Go to Security Statistics > Reputation Filter > URL Threat Filter to check summary of all events.





How to Configure Reputation Filter- DNS Threat Filter

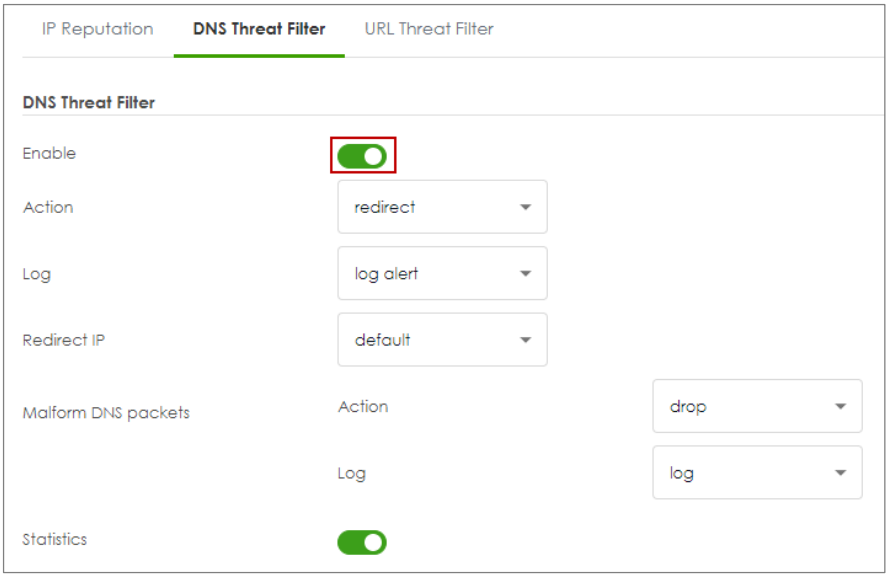
DNS Threat Filter is a mechanism aimed at protecting users by intercepting DNS request attempting to connect to known malicious or unwanted domains and returning a false, or rather controlled IP address. The controlled IP address points to a sinkhole server defined by the administrator.

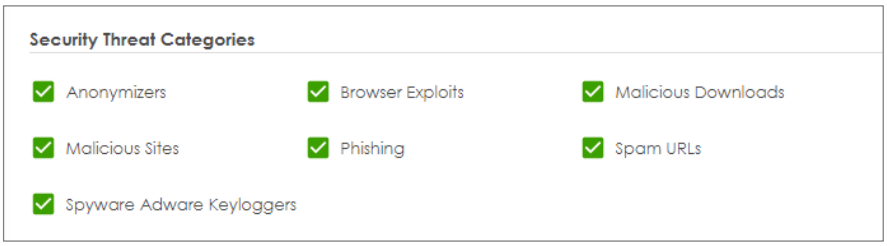
When a client wants to access a malicious domain, the query is sent to the DNS server for getting the domain name details. All of the traffic now here gateway intercepts this query which is outgoing. The cloud server identifies that this is bad site. What gateway can do here is send the redirect IP address where we deploy a blocked page to the client. The client will connect to redirect IP address instead of the real IP address of malicious domain, and get the blocked page with the web access. This example shows how to configure DNS Threat Filter to redirect web access after client hit the filter profile.

Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the DNS Threat Filter

Go to Security Service > Reputation Filter > DNS Threat Filter. Turn on this feature. Select Redirect on Action field. When a client hits DNS Threat Filter, the page will be redirected to the default blocked page or a custom IP address. Choose Log-alert on Log field. Configure Default on Redirect IP field to allow gateway redirect to the default blocked page.



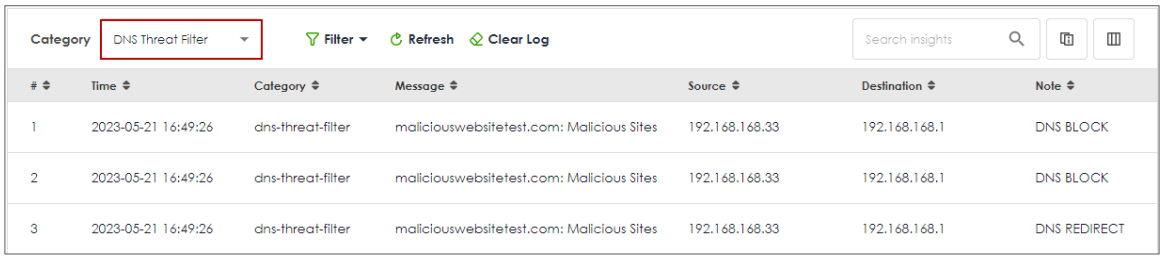


Test the Result

Verify a domain name in the Security Threat Categories. In Test Domain Name Category, enter a malicious domain and query the result.

Using Web Browser to access the malicious site. The gateway will redirect you to a blocked page.

Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select DNS Threat Filter to check the logs.

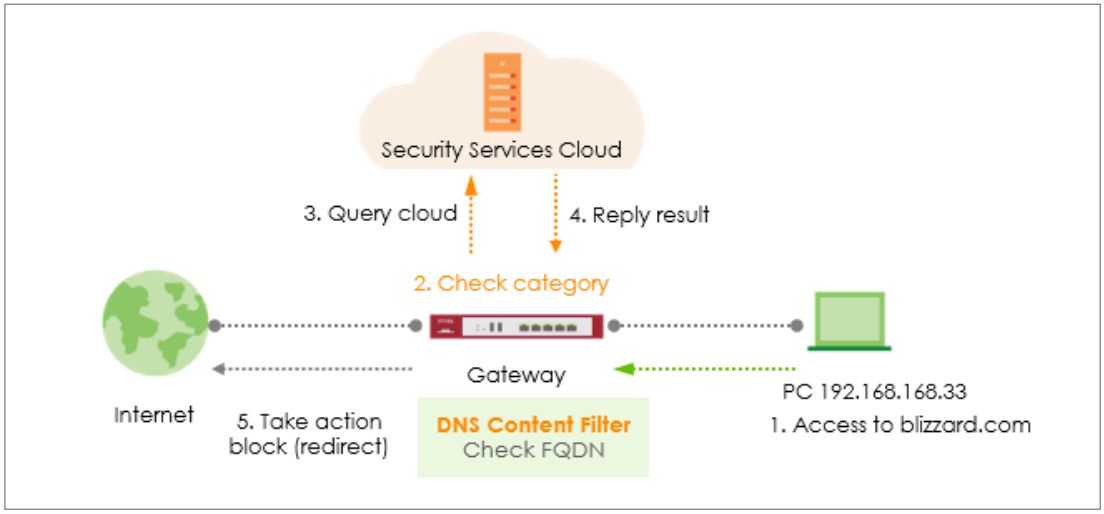


Go to Security Statistics > Reputation Filter > DNS Threat Filter to check summary of all events.

How to Configure DNS Content Filter

Compared to web content filter, DNS content filter is a stronger tool for SMB because it can restrict the number of attacks faced by network access, thereby helping to reduce the remediation workload of IT professionals.

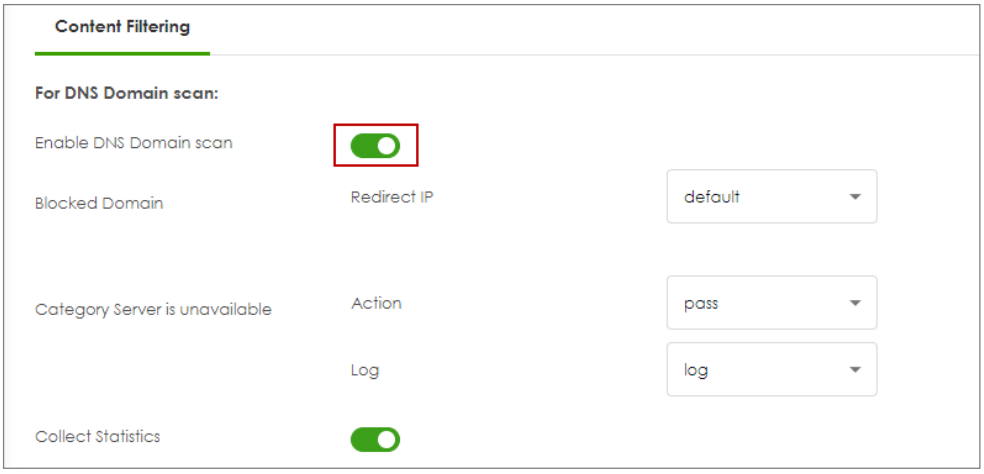
DNS content filter intercept DNS request from client, check the domain name category and takes a corresponding action, reducing the risk of phishing attacks, and obfuscate source IPs using hijacked domain names. Fully customizable blacklist to ban access to any unwanted domains and prevent reaching those known domains hosting malicious content. This example shows how to configure DNS Content Filter to block users in the local network to access the gaming websites.



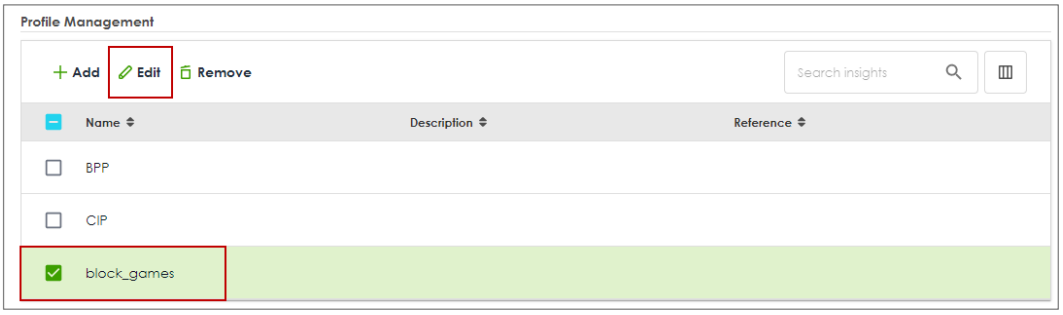
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the DNS Content Filter

Go to Security Service > Content Filtering > For DNS Domain scan. Turn on this feature. Select Redirect IP for the Blocked Domain. If user selects the default, when client hits DNS Content Filter profile, the page will be redirected to block page http://dnsft.cloud.zyxel.com/.

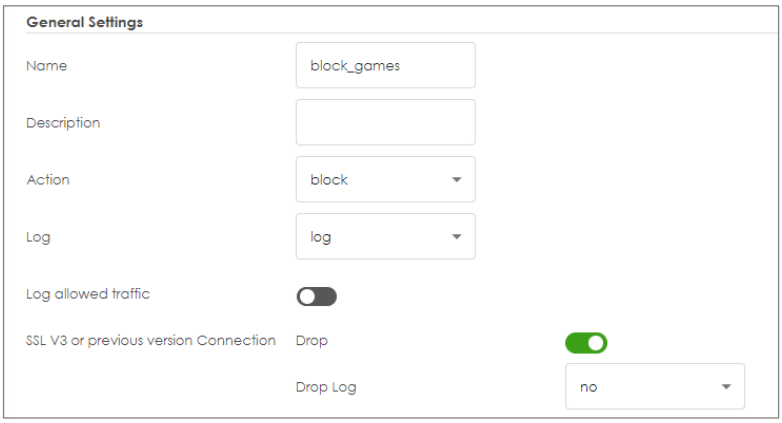


Add a new profile in Profile Management to block gaming websites.

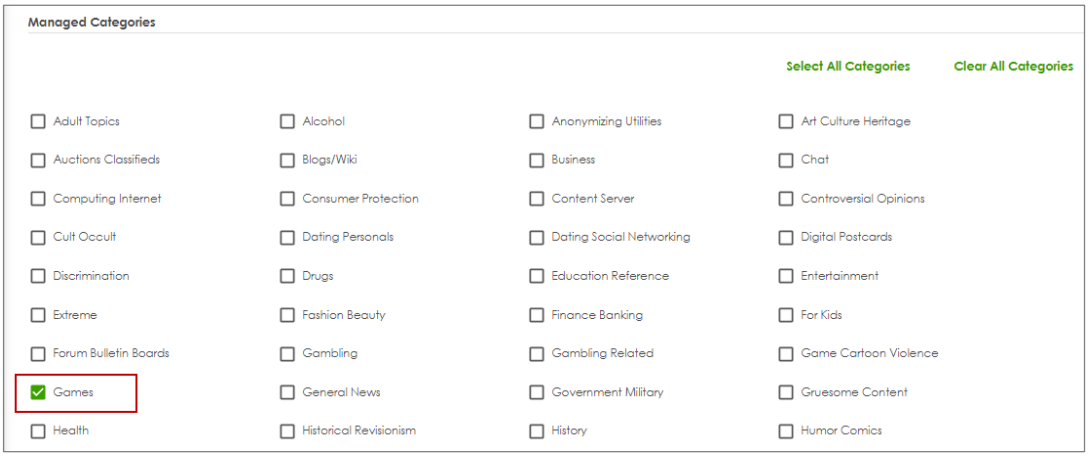


Action: block

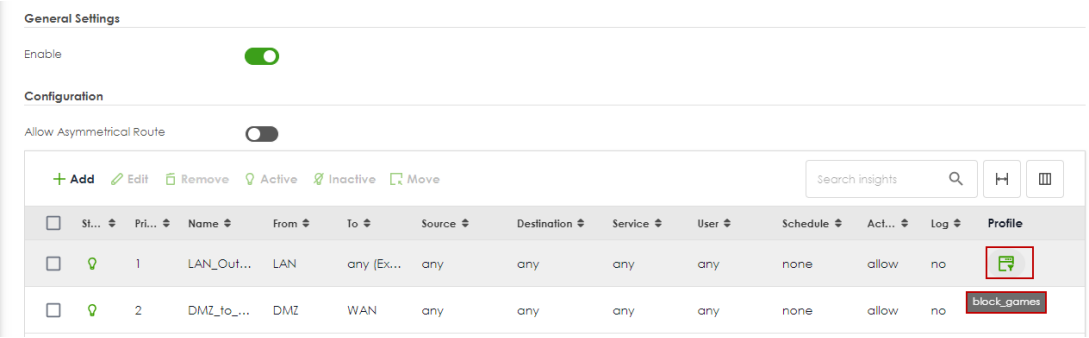
Log: log or log alert



Enable the checkbox of "Games" in managed categories.



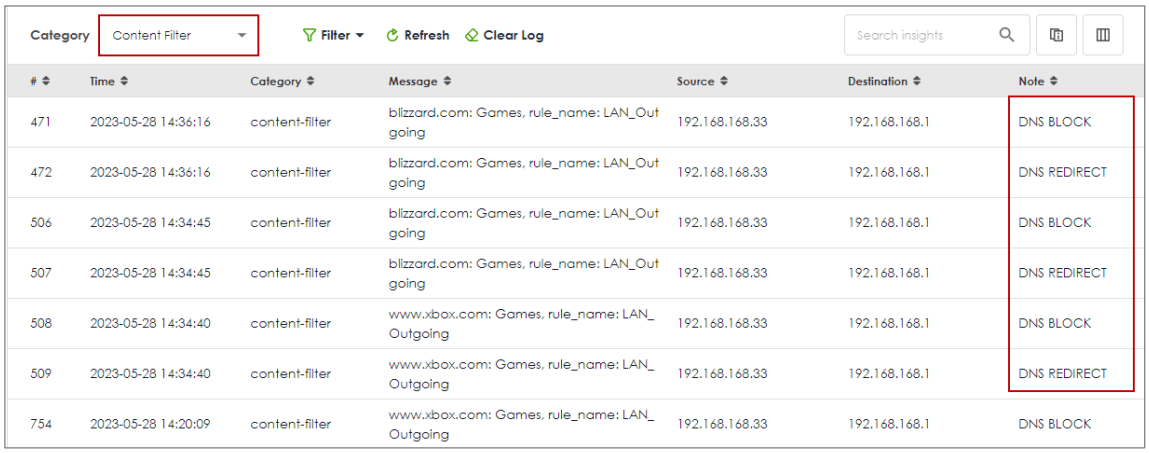
Apply the profile to security policy. In this example, the profile is applied to security policy rule “LAN_Outgoing”.



Test the Result

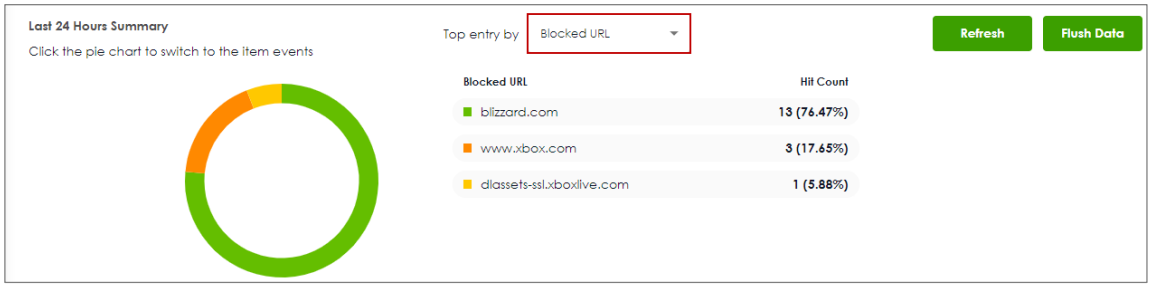
Access a gaming website blizzard.com. The gateway will redirect you to a blocked page.

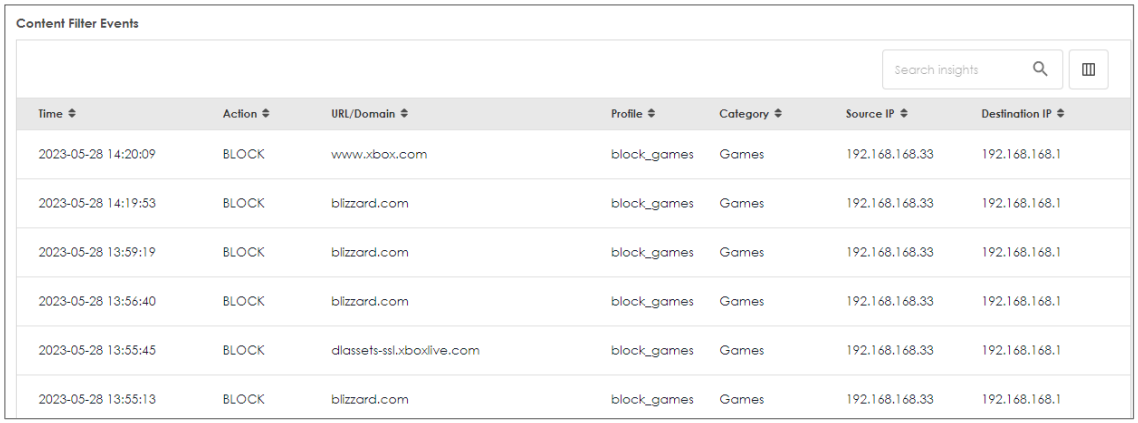
Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select Content Filter to check the logs.



#	Time	Category	Message	Source	Destination	Note
471	2023-05-28 14:36:16	content-filter	blizzard.com: Games, rule_name: LAN_Out going	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	DNS BLOCK
472	2023-05-28 14:36:16	content-filter	blizzard.com: Games, rule_name: LAN_Out going	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	DNS REDIRECT
506	2023-05-28 14:34:45	content-filter	blizzard.com: Games, rule_name: LAN_Out going	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	DNS BLOCK
507	2023-05-28 14:34:45	content-filter	blizzard.com: Games, rule_name: LAN_Out going	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	DNS REDIRECT
508	2023-05-28 14:34:40	content-filter	www.xbox.com: Games, rule_name: LAN_ Outgoing	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	DNS BLOCK
509	2023-05-28 14:34:40	content-filter	www.xbox.com: Games, rule_name: LAN_ Outgoing	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	DNS REDIRECT
754	2023-05-28 14:20:09	content-filter	www.xbox.com: Games, rule_name: LAN_ Outgoing	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	DNS BLOCK

Go to Security Statistics > Content Filter to check summary of all events.





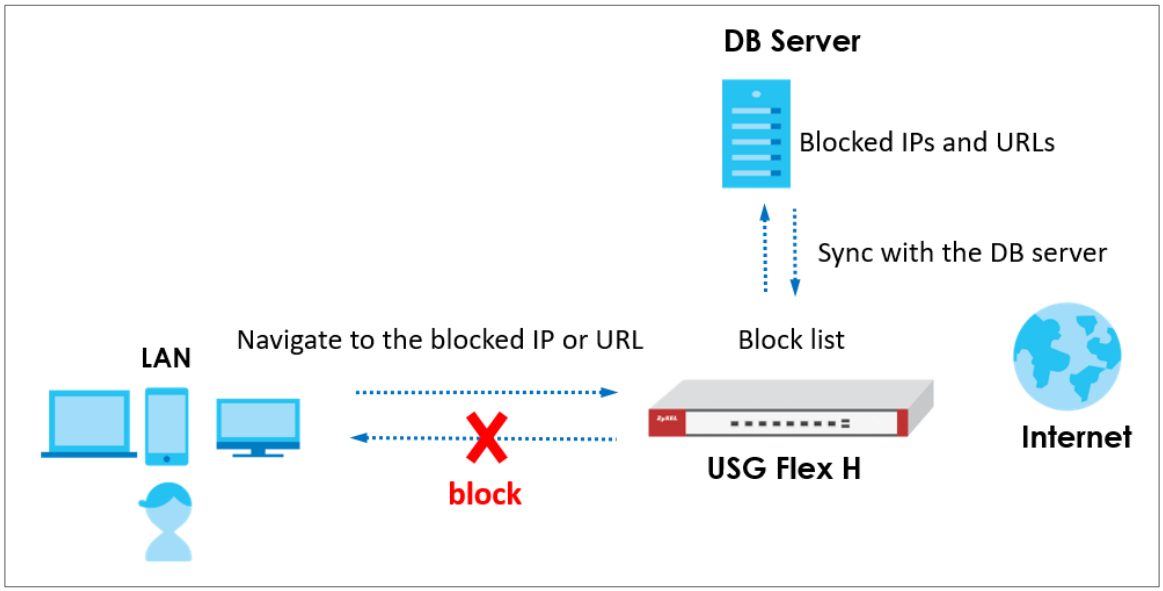
Content Filter Events

Search insights

Time	Action	URL/Domain	Profile	Category	Source IP	Destination IP
2023-05-28 14:20:09	BLOCK	www.xbox.com	block_games	Games	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1
2023-05-28 14:19:53	BLOCK	blizzard.com	block_games	Games	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1
2023-05-28 13:59:19	BLOCK	blizzard.com	block_games	Games	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1
2023-05-28 13:56:40	BLOCK	blizzard.com	block_games	Games	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1
2023-05-28 13:55:45	BLOCK	dlassets-ssl.xboxlive.com	block_games	Games	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1
2023-05-28 13:55:13	BLOCK	blizzard.com	block_games	Games	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1

External Block List for Reputation Filter

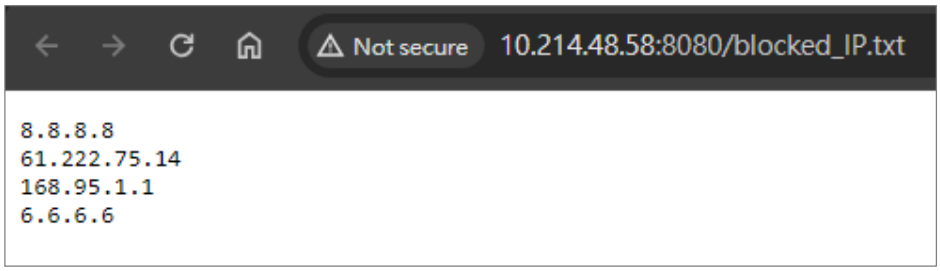
The administrator can configure an external block list for the Reputation Filter to expand its usage. This article will provide guidance on setting up the external block list for the IP Reputation and DNS Threat Filter/URL Threat Filter.



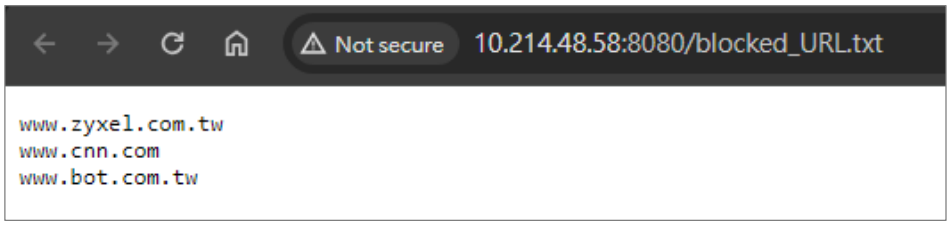
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.20).

Set Up the DB server

The administrator can set up websites to maintain external block lists. The USG Flex H firewall can update the external block list via a URL. For example,
http://10.214.48.58:8080/blocked_IP.txt

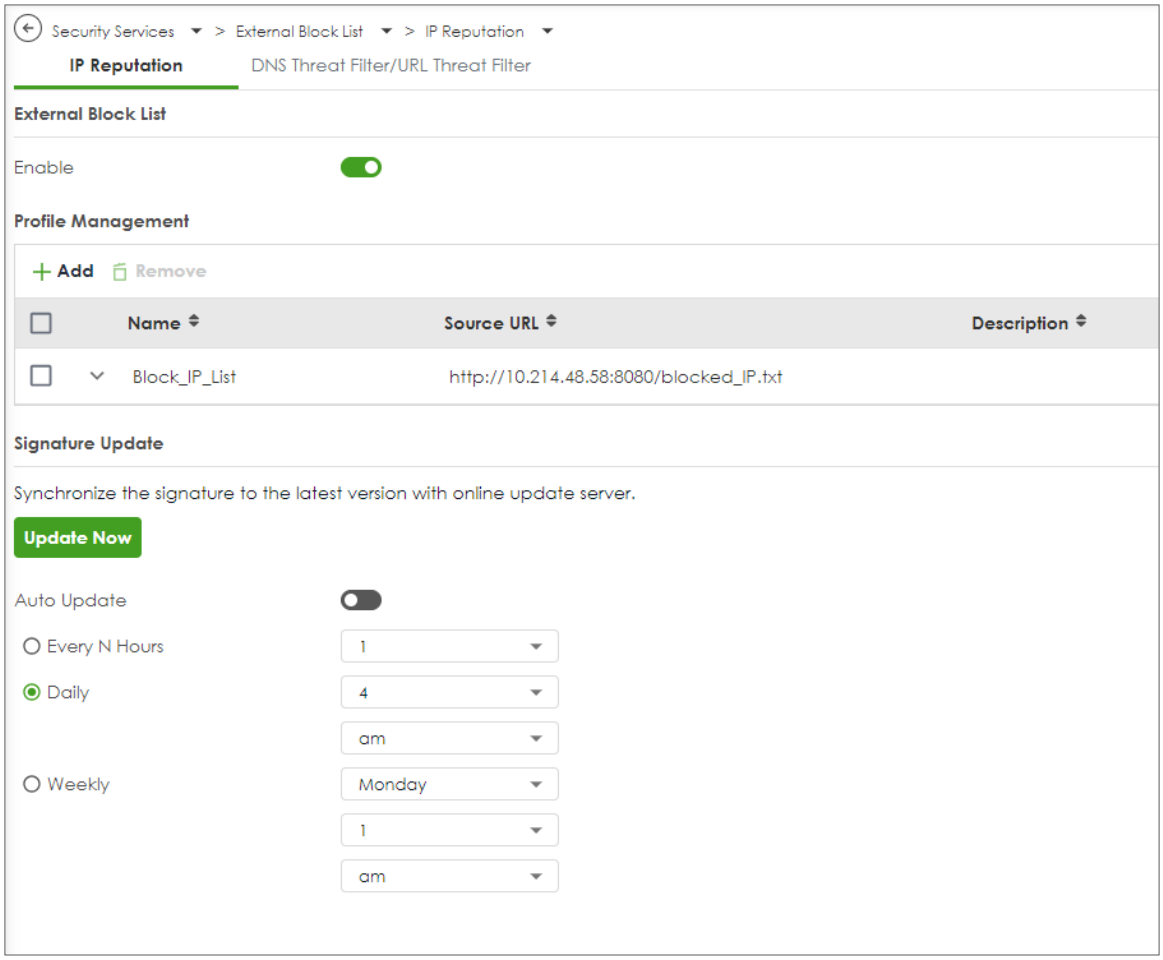


http://10.214.48.58:8080/blocked_URL.txt



Set Up the External Block List of IP Reputation

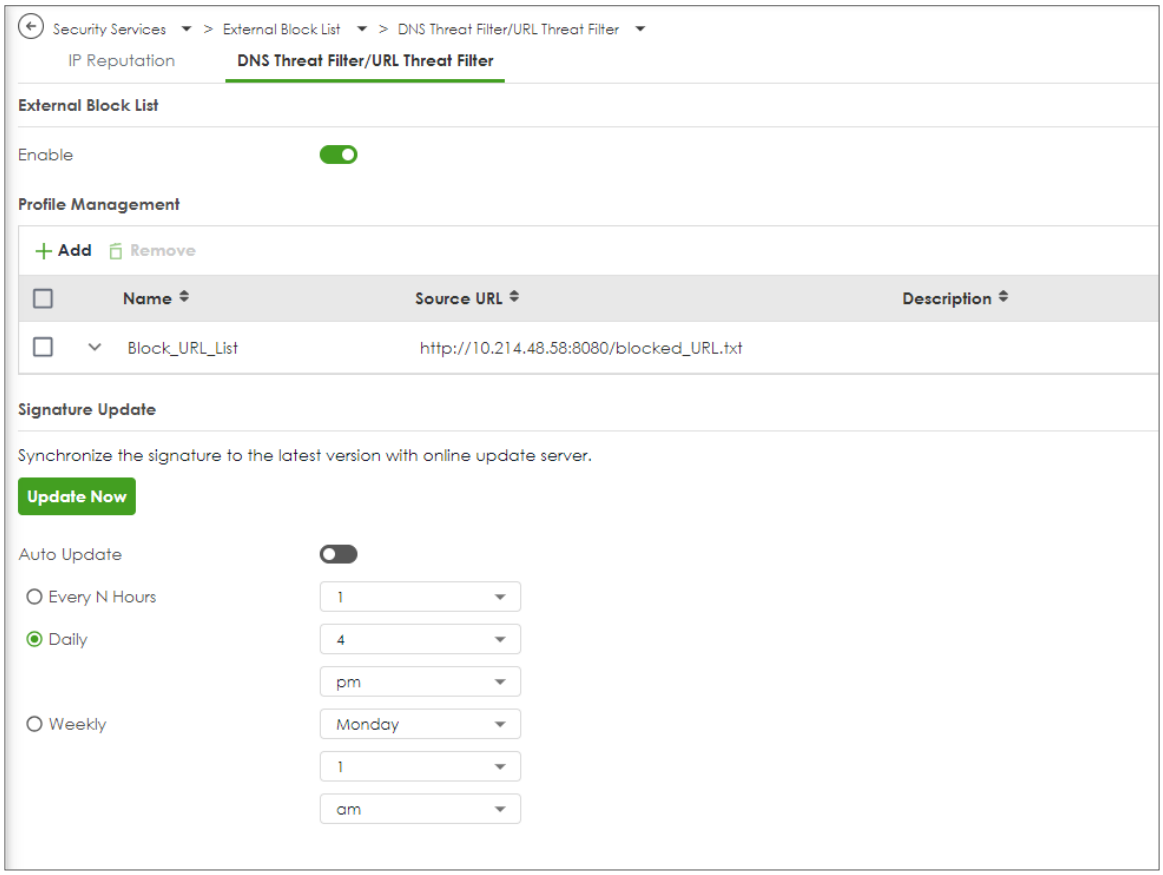
Navigate to Security Services > External Block List > IP Reputation and add a service URL such as http://10.214.48.58:8080/blocked_IP.txt and then click “Update Now” to update the block list.



If the IP Reputation external block list is updated successfully and you can observe the corresponding log message.

Set Up the External Block List of DNS Threat Filter/URL Threat Filter

Navigate to Security Services > External Block List > DNS Threat Filter/URL Threat Filter and add a service URL such as http://10.214.48.58:8080/blocked_URL.txt and then click "Update Now" to update the block list.



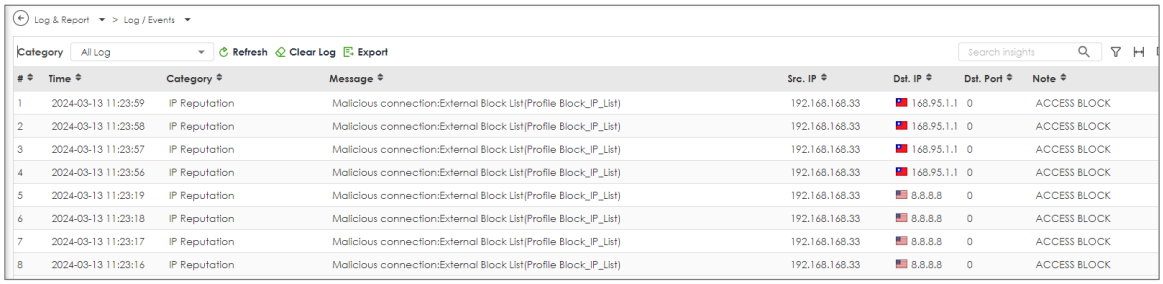
If the DNS/URL threat filter external block list is updated successfully and you can observe the corresponding log message.

Test the Result

For instance, if the IP addresses 8.8.8.8 and 168.95.1.1 exist in the external block list, attempts to access these blocked IPs will be blocked as expected.

```
C:\Users\[redacted]>ping 8.8.8.8

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.168.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.168.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.168.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.168.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

C:\Users\[redacted]>ping 168.95.1.1

Pinging 168.95.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.168.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.168.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.168.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.168.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 168.95.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
```

Go to Log & Report > Log / Events to observe block messages.

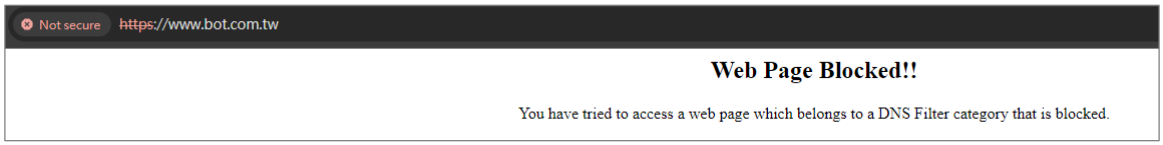


Log & Report > Log / Events

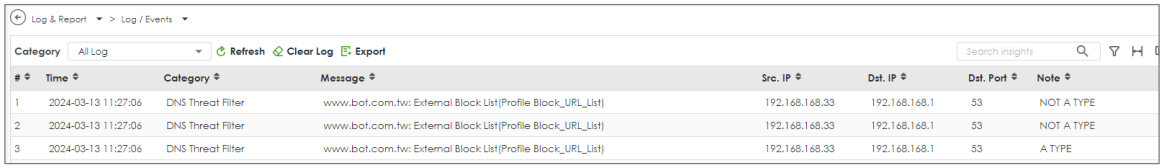
Category: All Log | Refresh | Clear Log | Export | Search insights

#	Time	Category	Message	Src. IP	Dst. IP	Dst. Port	Note
1	2024-03-13 11:23:59	IP Reputation	Malicious connection:External Block List(Profile Block_IP_List)	192.168.168.33	168.95.1.1	0	ACCESS BLOCK
2	2024-03-13 11:23:58	IP Reputation	Malicious connection:External Block List(Profile Block_IP_List)	192.168.168.33	168.95.1.1	0	ACCESS BLOCK
3	2024-03-13 11:23:57	IP Reputation	Malicious connection:External Block List(Profile Block_IP_List)	192.168.168.33	168.95.1.1	0	ACCESS BLOCK
4	2024-03-13 11:23:56	IP Reputation	Malicious connection:External Block List(Profile Block_IP_List)	192.168.168.33	168.95.1.1	0	ACCESS BLOCK
5	2024-03-13 11:23:19	IP Reputation	Malicious connection:External Block List(Profile Block_IP_List)	192.168.168.33	8.8.8.8	0	ACCESS BLOCK
6	2024-03-13 11:23:18	IP Reputation	Malicious connection:External Block List(Profile Block_IP_List)	192.168.168.33	8.8.8.8	0	ACCESS BLOCK
7	2024-03-13 11:23:17	IP Reputation	Malicious connection:External Block List(Profile Block_IP_List)	192.168.168.33	8.8.8.8	0	ACCESS BLOCK
8	2024-03-13 11:23:16	IP Reputation	Malicious connection:External Block List(Profile Block_IP_List)	192.168.168.33	8.8.8.8	0	ACCESS BLOCK

Attempts to access URLs that exist in the block list will also be blocked as expected.



Go to Log & Report > Log / Events to observe block messages.



Log & Report > Log / Events

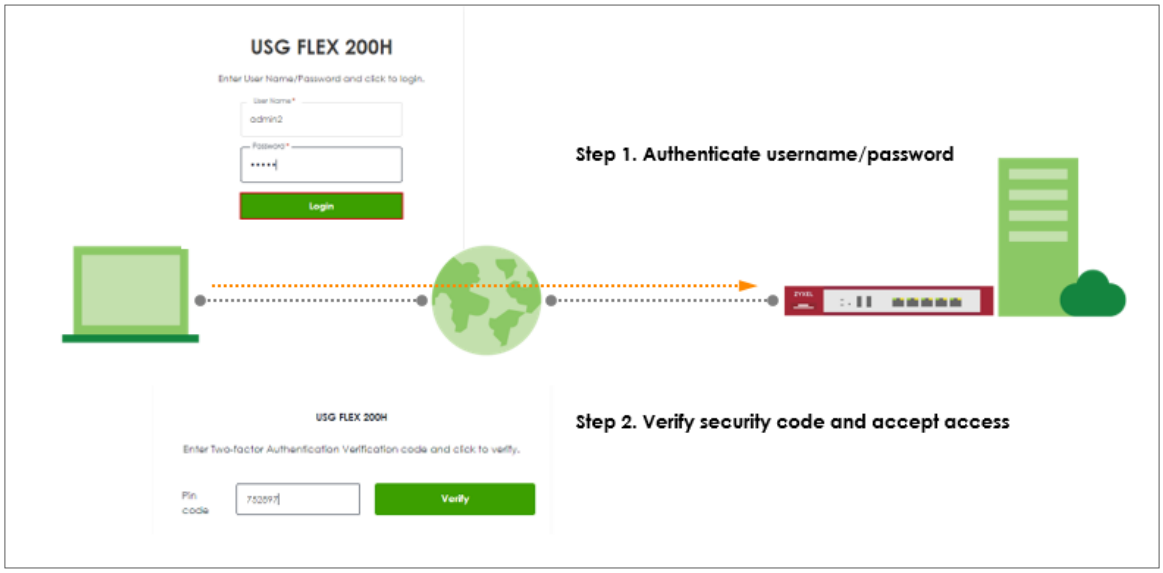
Category: All Log | Refresh | Clear Log | Export | Search insights

#	Time	Category	Message	Src. IP	Dst. IP	Dst. Port	Note
1	2024-03-13 11:27:06	DNS Threat Filter	www.bot.com.tw: External Block List(Profile Block_URL_List)	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	53	NOT A TYPE
2	2024-03-13 11:27:06	DNS Threat Filter	www.bot.com.tw: External Block List(Profile Block_URL_List)	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	53	NOT A TYPE
3	2024-03-13 11:27:06	DNS Threat Filter	www.bot.com.tw: External Block List(Profile Block_URL_List)	192.168.168.33	192.168.168.1	53	A TYPE

Chapter 3- Authentication

How to Use Two Factor with Google Authenticator for Admin Access

Google authenticator is the most secure method to receive verification code for 2-factor authentication. Google authenticator gives a new code every 30 seconds, so each code expires in just 30 seconds which make it a secure option to generate codes for 2-step verification. Furthermore, Google authenticator is free to download, easy to use, and is able to work without Internet. This example illustrates how to set up two factor with Google Authenticator for admin access.



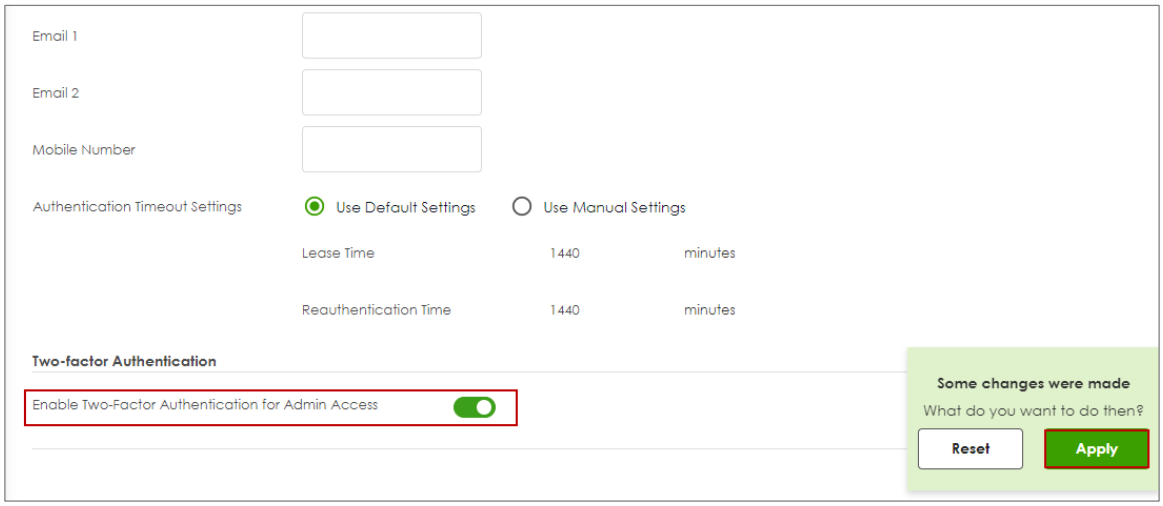
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Two Factor with Google Authenticator Flow

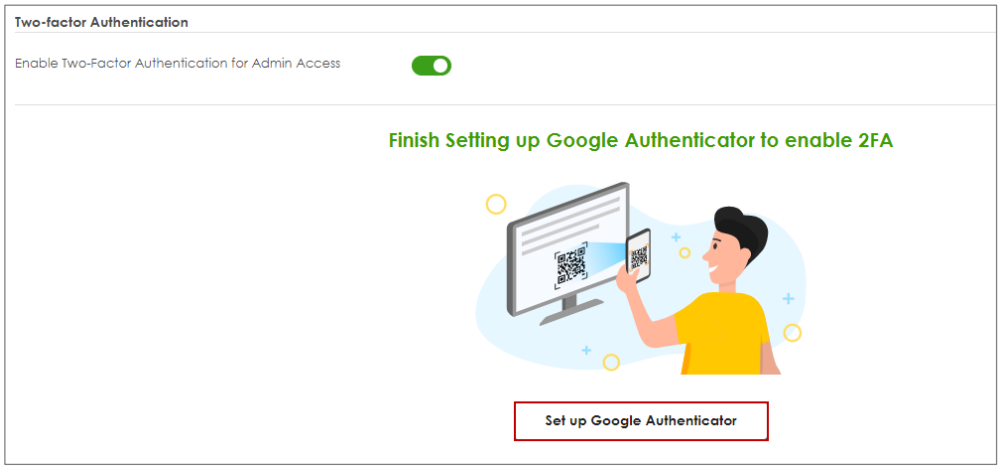
1. Enable Google Authentication on specific admin user.
2. Set up Google Authenticator.
3. Configure valid time and login service types.

Enable Google Authentication on specific admin user

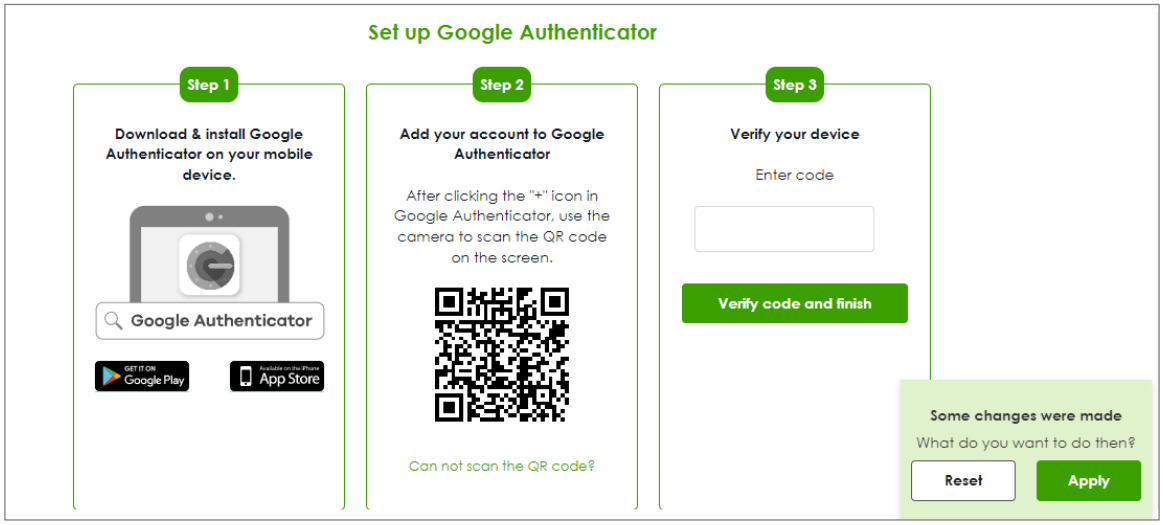
Go to User & Authentication > User/Group. Select a specific local administrator and enable Two-factor authentication.



Click "Set up Google Authenticator" to start setting up Google Authenticator on your mobile phone.

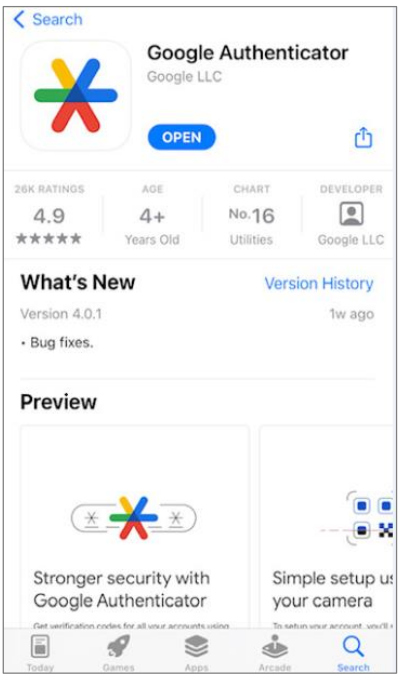


Set up Google Authenticator

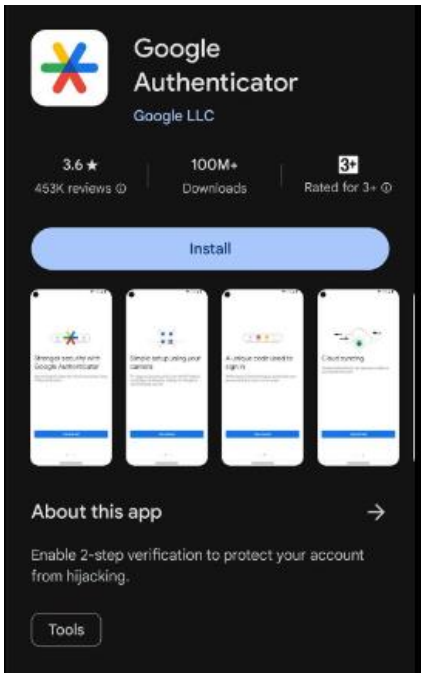


1. Download and install Google Authenticator on your mobile device.

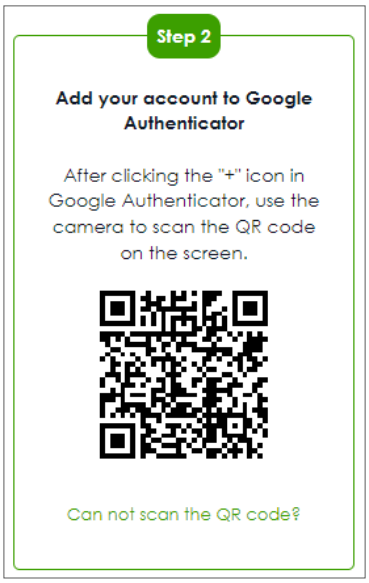
Apple Store

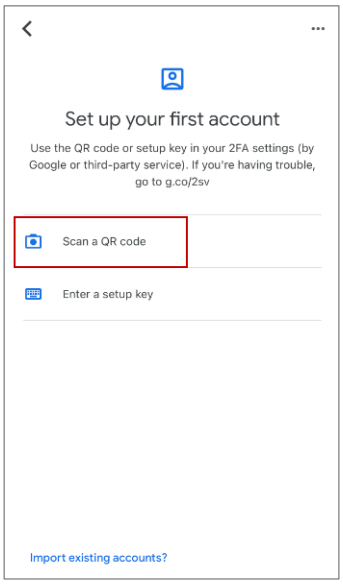


Google Play

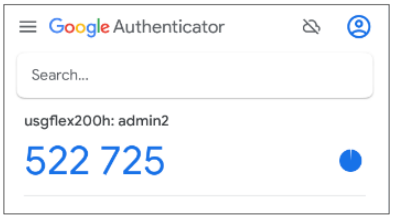


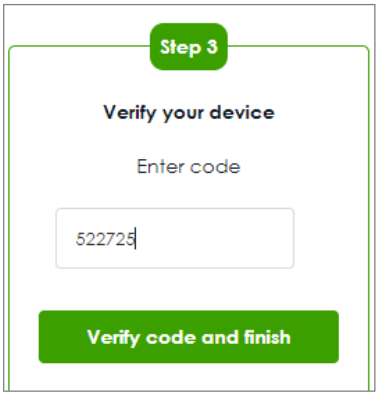
2. Register the admin account to Google Authenticator. Open Google Authenticator App and scan the barcode on Web GUI.



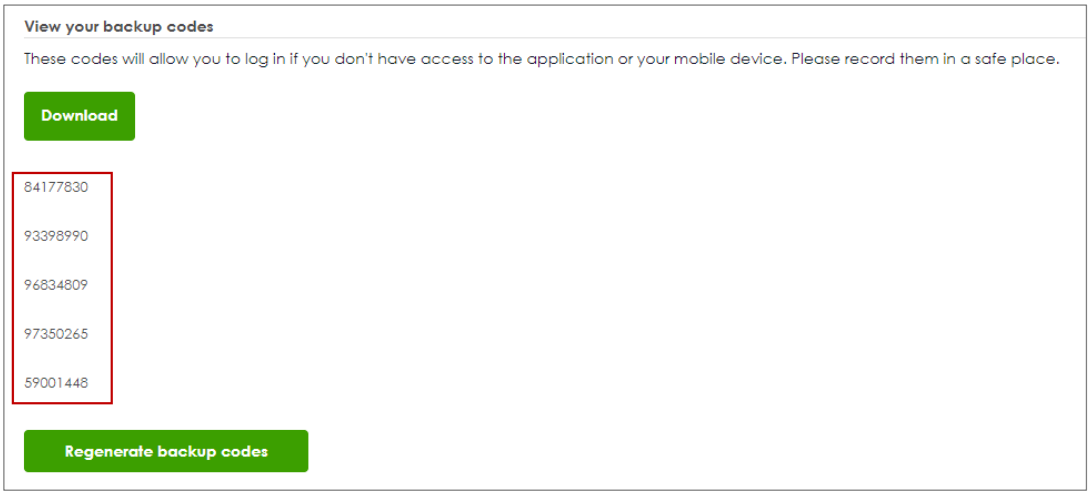


3. Enter the token code which displays on Google Authenticator to “Step 3” and click “Verify code and finish” to submit and verify the code.



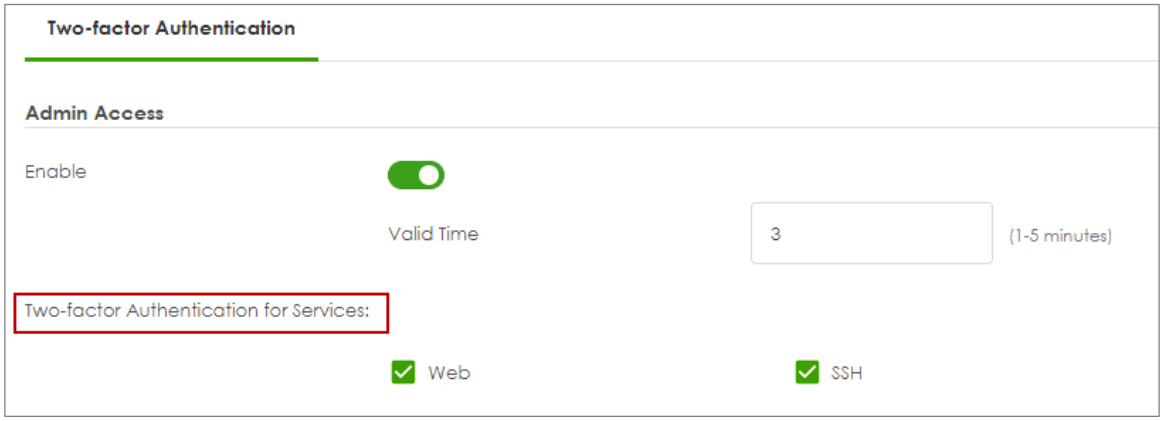


4. After 2FA registration is set up successfully, there are backup codes on web GUI. The backup codes are for device login in the case you don't have access to the application on your mobile device. Download the backup codes and record them in a safe place.



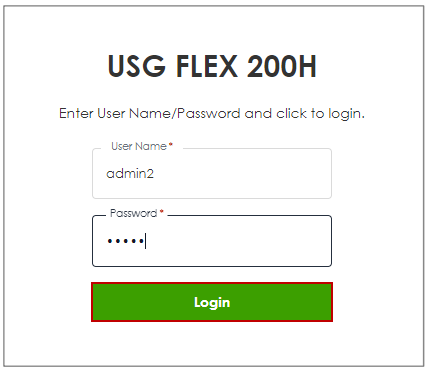
Configure valid time and login service types

Go to User & Authentication > User Authentication. Two factor authentication for admin access is enabled by default. You need to select which services require two-factor authentication for admin user manually. The valid time is the deadline that admin needs to submit the two-factor authentication code to get the access. The access request is rejected if submitting the code later than valid time. By default, the valid time is 3 minutes.

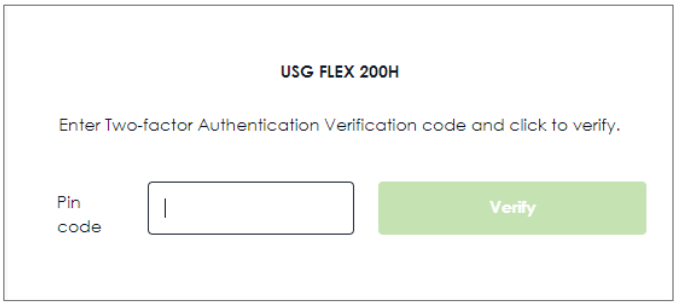


Test the Result

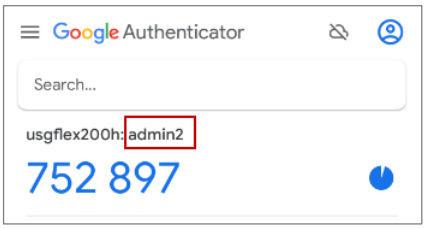
1. Login with the admin account "admin2".

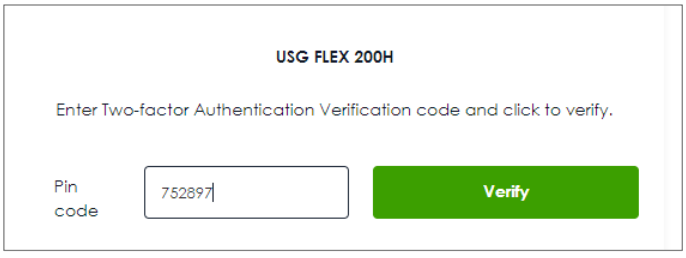


2. A pop-up window appears for administrator to enter the verification code.

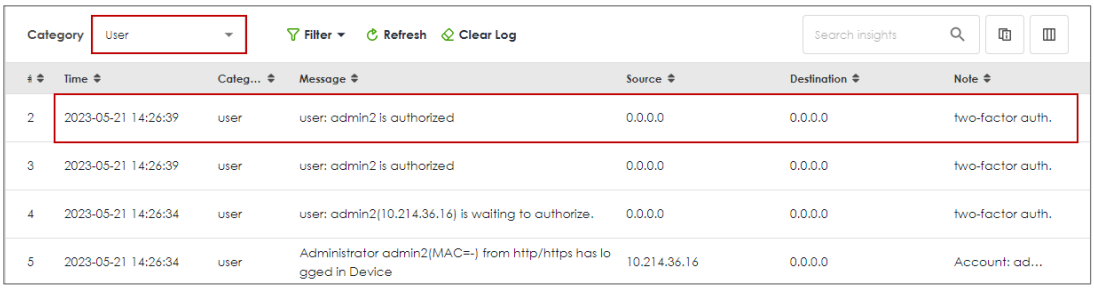


3. Enter the code shown on Google Authenticator and click "Verify". You can also enter the backup code if you don't have mobile device on hand.





4. Authorize with username, password and the token code successfully. Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select "User" to check the login status.



#	Time	Categ...	Message	Source	Destination	Note
2	2023-05-21 14:26:39	user	user: admin2 is authorized	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	two-factor auth.
3	2023-05-21 14:26:39	user	user: admin2 is authorized	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	two-factor auth.
4	2023-05-21 14:26:34	user	user: admin2(10.214.36.16) is waiting to authorize.	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	two-factor auth.
5	2023-05-21 14:26:34	user	Administrator admin2(MAC=-) from http/https has logged in Device	10.214.36.16	0.0.0.0	Account: ad...

How to Use Two Factor with Google Authenticator for Remote Access VPN and SSL VPN

Google authenticator is the most secure method to receive verification code for 2-factor authentication. Google authenticator gives a new code every 30 seconds, so each code expires in just 30 seconds which make it a secure option to generate codes for 2-step verification. Furthermore, Google authenticator is free to download, easy to use, and is able to work without Internet. This example illustrates how to set up two factor with Google Authenticator for Remote Access VPN and SSL VPN.

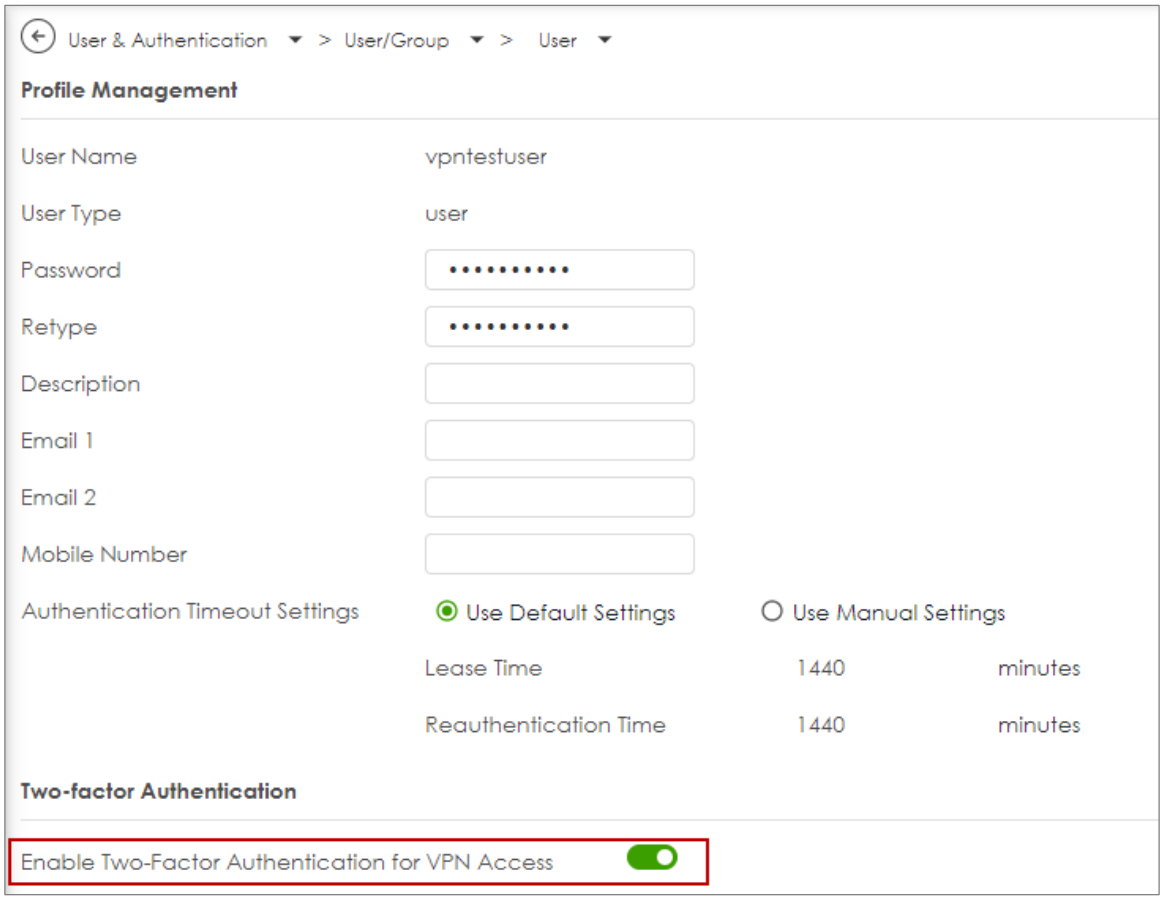
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.20).

Two Factor with Google Authenticator Flow

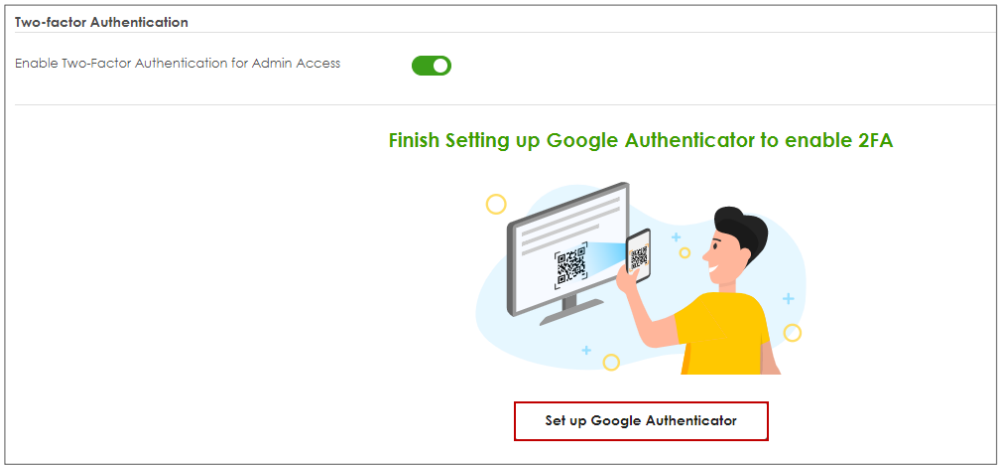
4. Enable Google Authentication on a user.
5. Set up Google Authenticator.
6. Configure valid time and VPN types.

Enable Google Authentication on a User

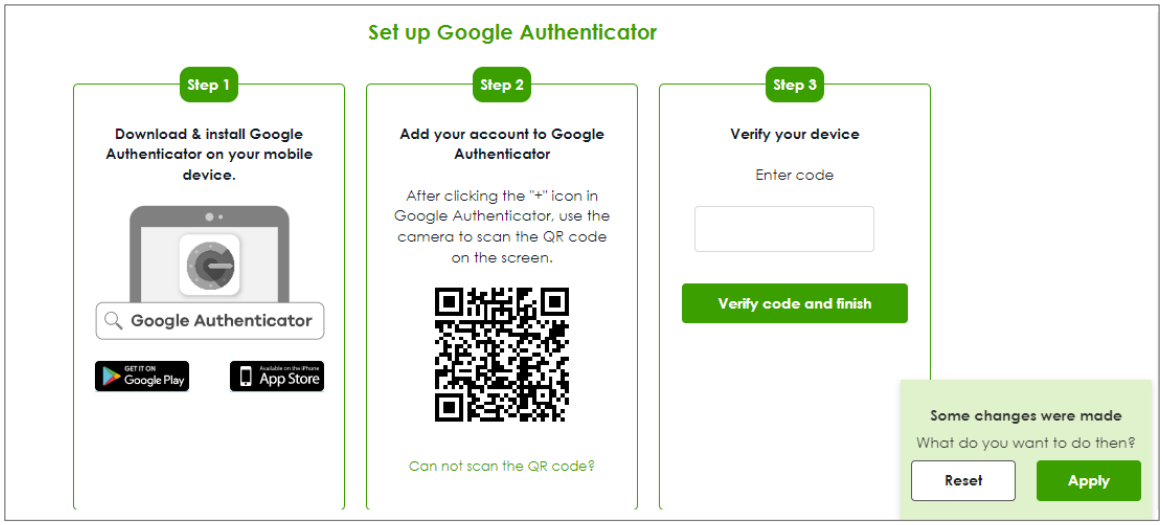
Go to User & Authentication > User/Group. Select a local user and enable Two-factor authentication.



Click "Set up Google Authenticator" to start setting up Google Authenticator on your mobile phone.

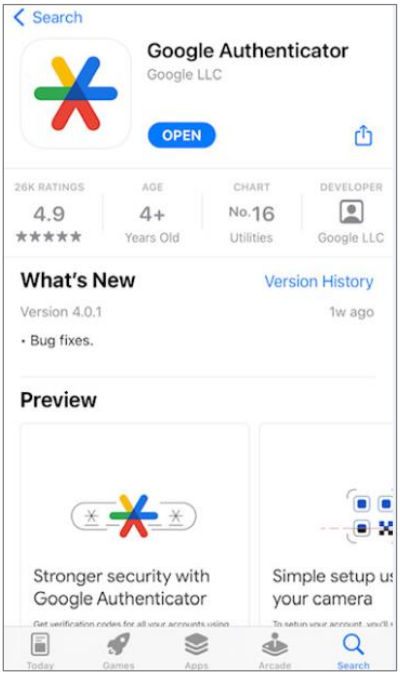


Set up Google Authenticator

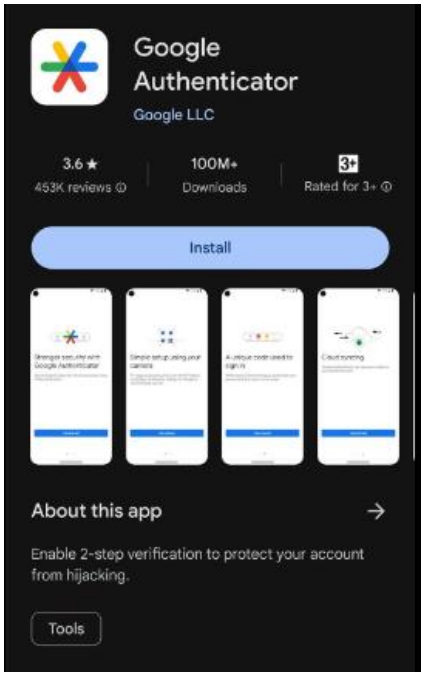


5. Download and install Google Authenticator on your mobile device.

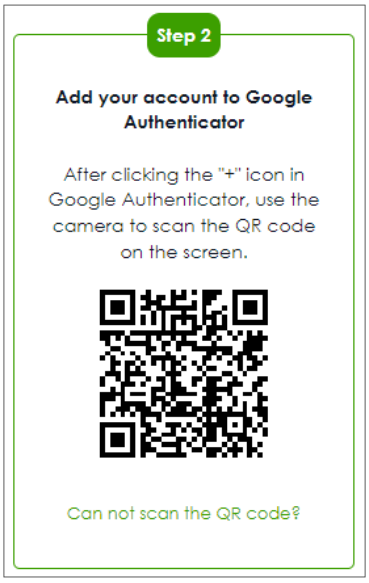
Apple Store

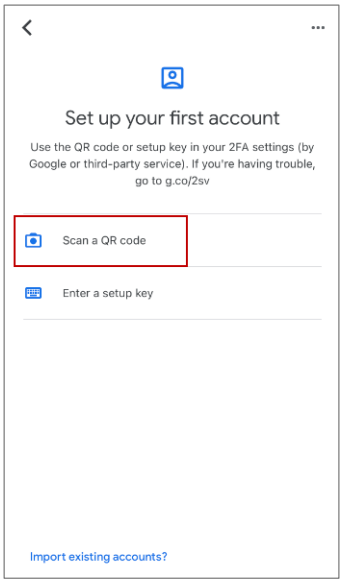


Google Play

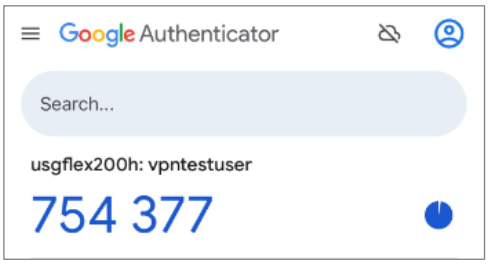


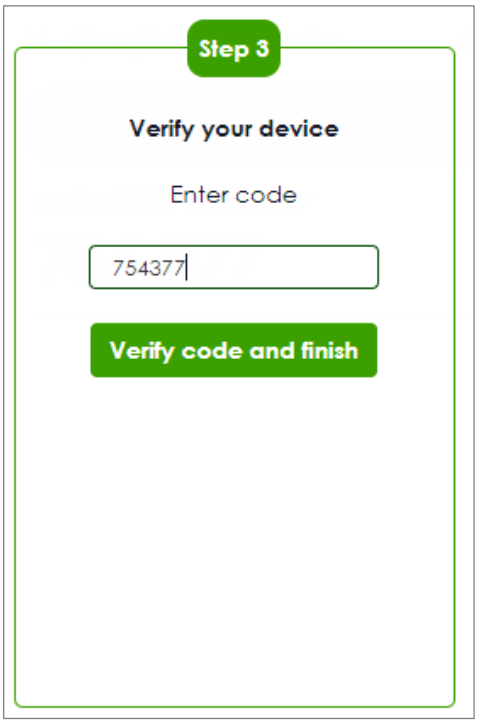
6. Register the user account to Google Authenticator. Open Google Authenticator App and scan the barcode on Web GUI.



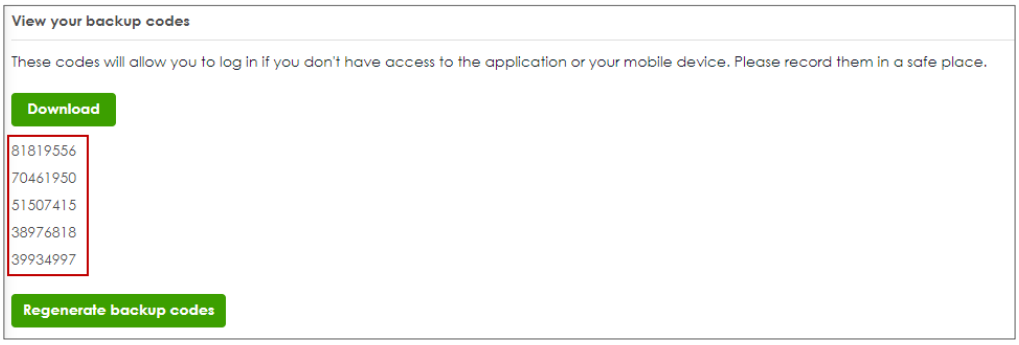


7. Enter the token code which displays on Google Authenticator to “Step 3” and click “Verify code and finish” to submit and verify the code.



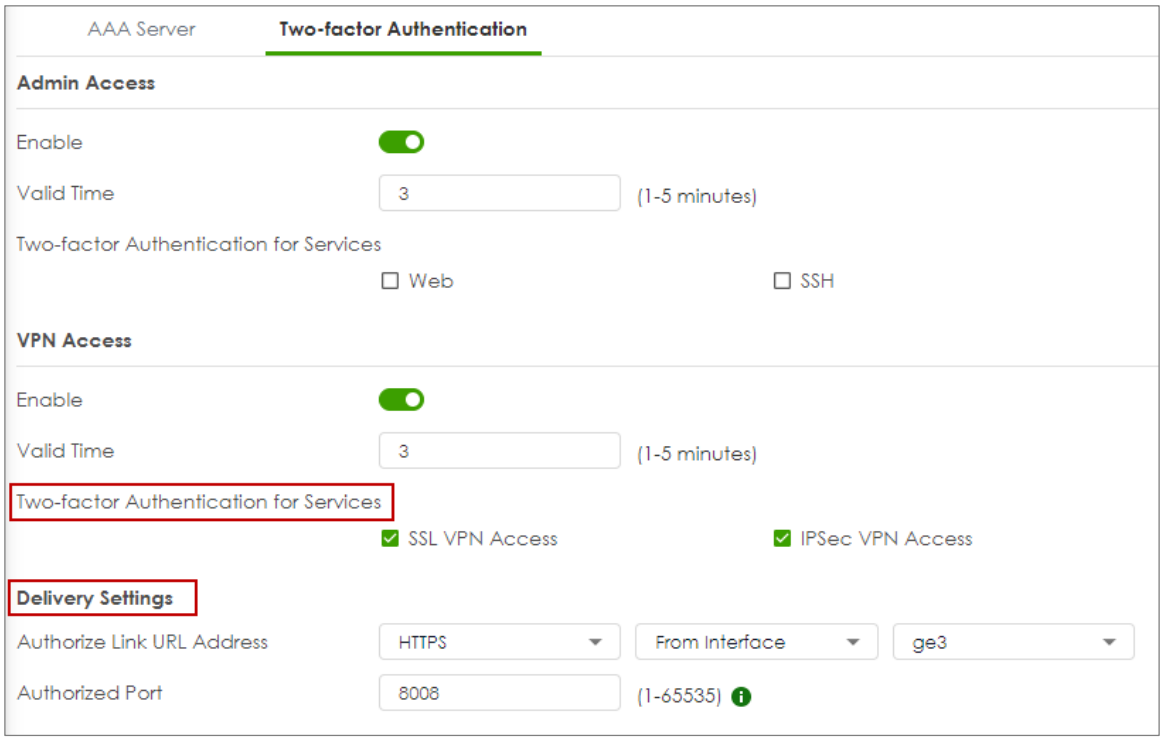


8. After 2FA registration is set up successfully, there are backup codes on web GUI. The backup codes are for device login in the case you don't have access to the application on your mobile device. Download the backup codes and record them in a safe place.



Configure valid time and login service types

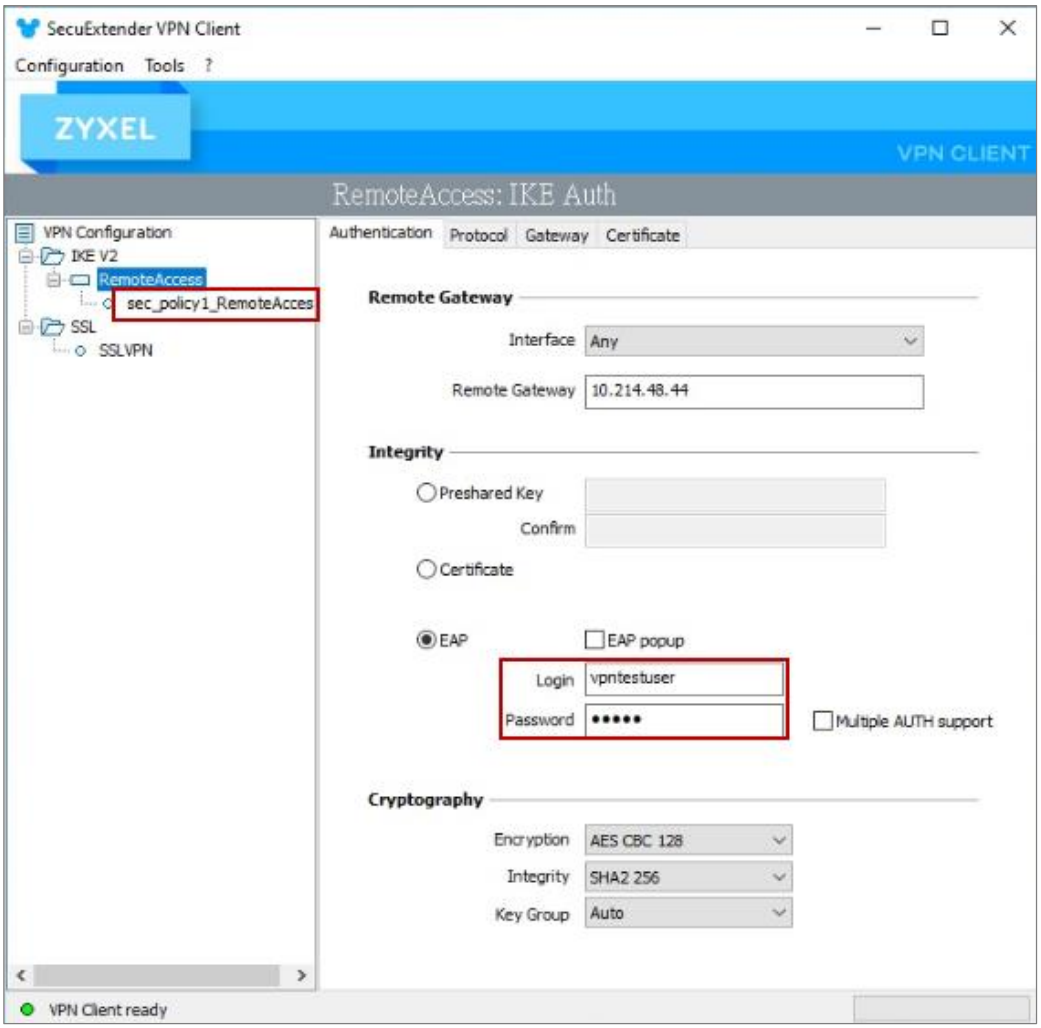
Enable two factor authentication for VPN access. Configure valid time and select which VPN type requires two-factor authentication for VPN user. The valid time is the deadline that user needs to submit the two-factor authentication code to get the VPN access. The request is rejected if submitting the code later than valid time. By default, the valid time is 3 minutes. The authentication page is working on specific service port. After building up VPN tunnel, user have to enter the code in the Web GUI.



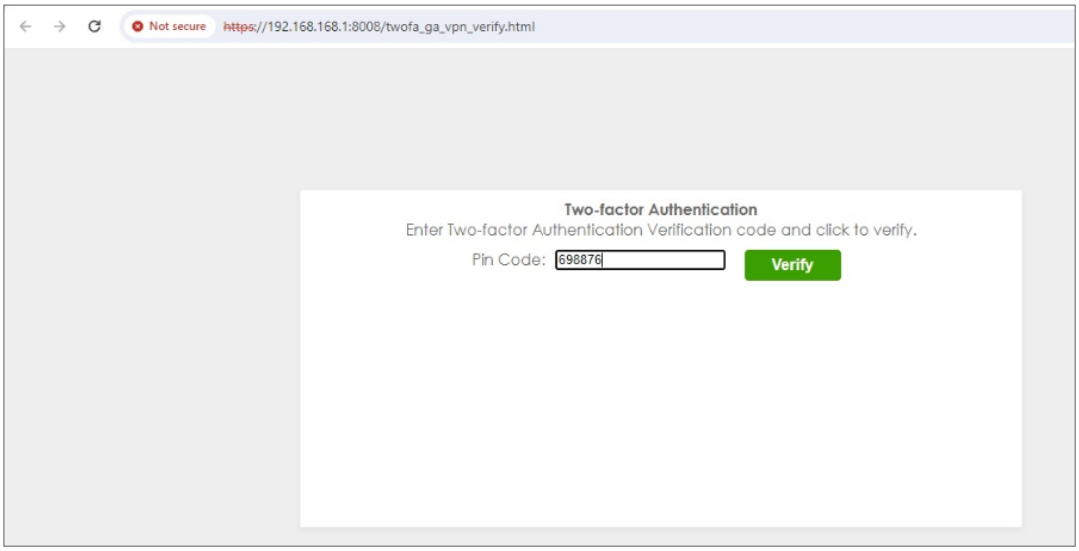
Test the Result

Remote Access VPN (IKEv2)

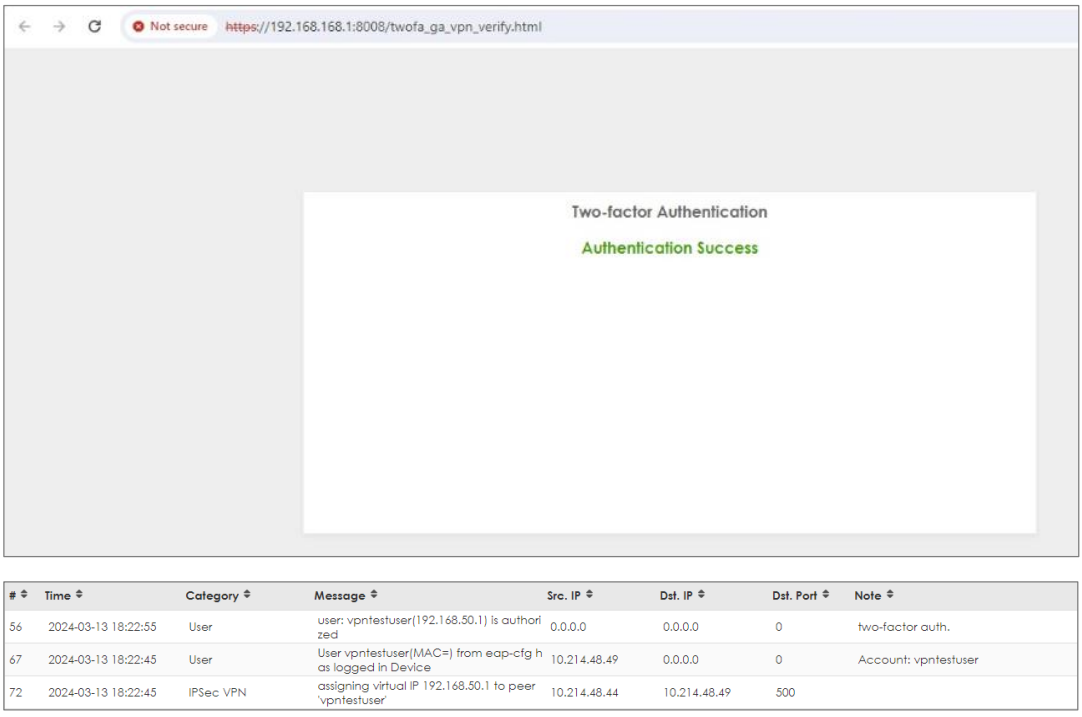
1. Open Remote Access VPN tunnel on SecuExtender VPN Client.



2. The browser will pop up authentication page to enter the verification code. Enter the code shown on Google Authenticator and click "Verify". You can also enter the backup code if you don't have mobile device on hand.

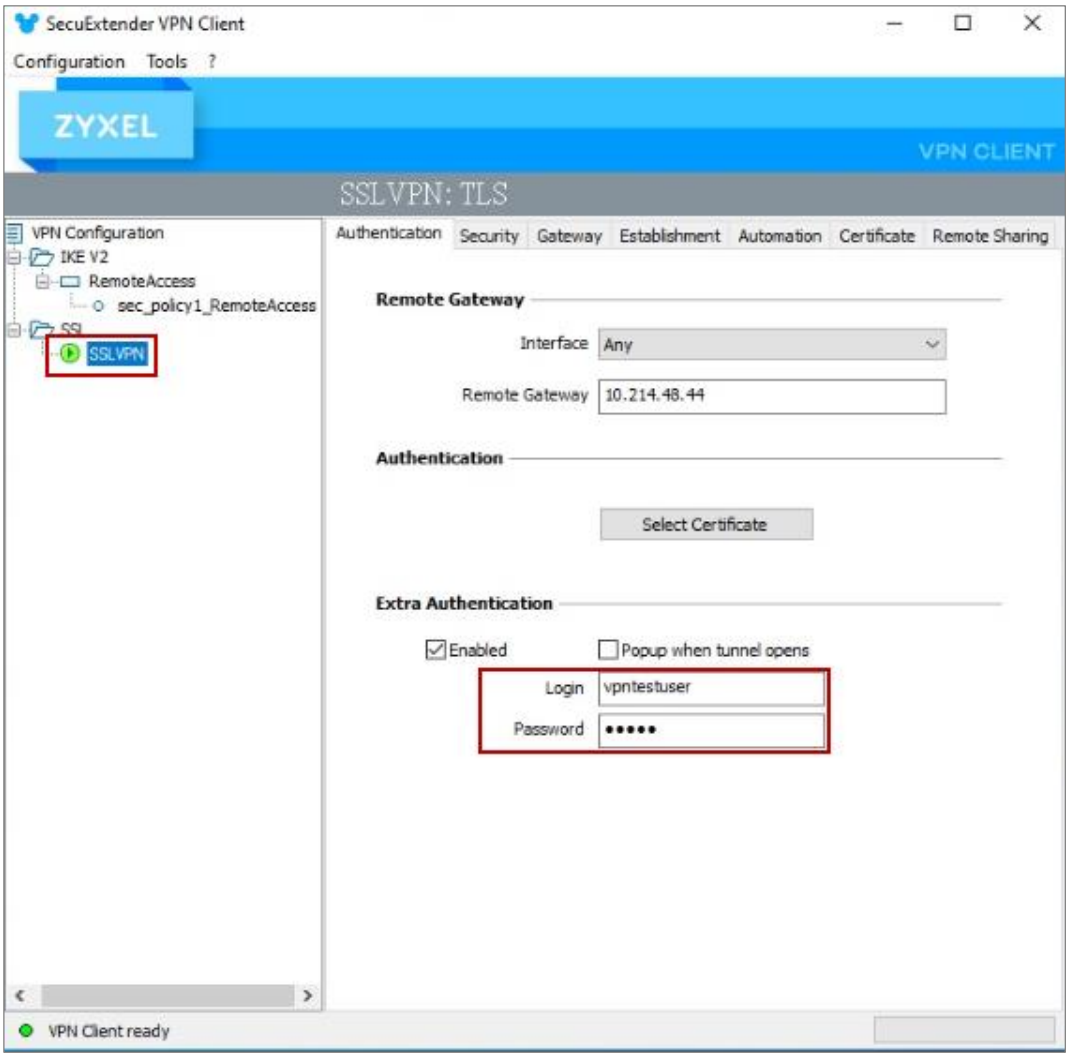


3. Authorize with username, password and the token code successfully.

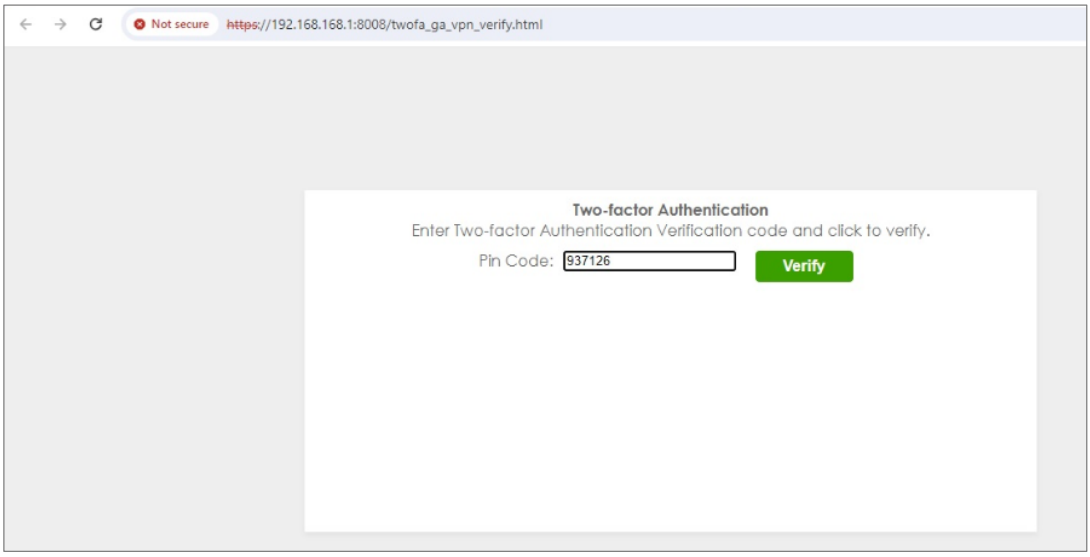


SSL VPN

1. Open SSL VPN tunnel on SecuExtender VPN Client.



2. The browser will pop up authentication page to enter the verification code. Enter the code shown on Google Authenticator and click "Verify". You can also enter the backup code if you don't have mobile device on hand.

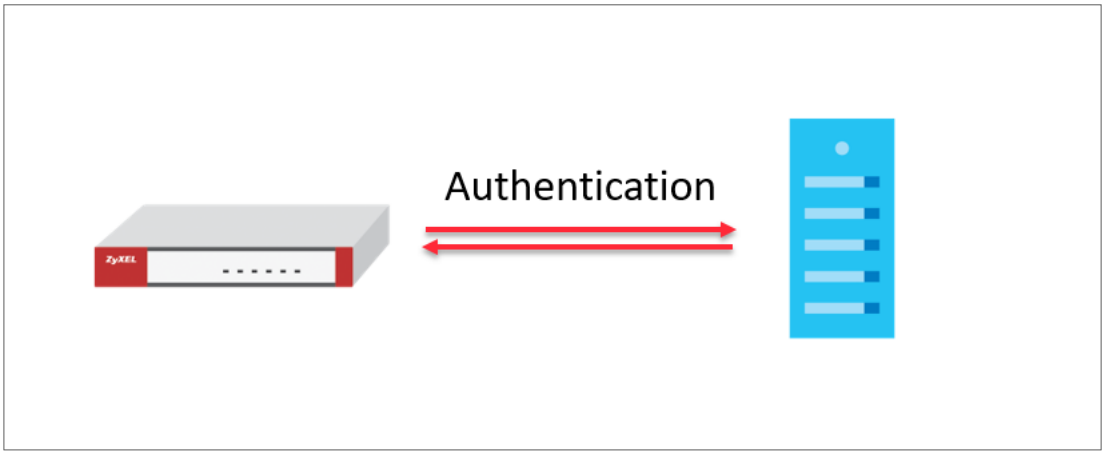


3. Authorize with username, password and the token code successfully.

#	Time	Category	Message	Src. IP	Dst. IP	Dst. Port	Note
1	2024-03-13 18:19:57	User	user: vpntestuser(192.168.51.2) is authorized	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	two-factor auth.
2	2024-03-13 18:19:13	SSL VPN	SSL VPN client IP assigned 192.168.51.2	10.214.48.49	0.0.0.0	0	account vpntestuser
3	2024-03-13 18:19:13	SSL VPN	SSL VPN Tunnel established	10.214.48.49	0.0.0.0	0	account vpntestuser
4	2024-03-13 18:19:13	User	User vpntestuser(MAC=) from sslvpn has logged in Device	10.214.48.49	10.214.48.44	0	Account: vpntestuser
5	2024-03-13 18:19:13	SSL VPN	TLS: Username/Password authentication succeeded for username 'vpntestuser' [CN SET]	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	
6	2024-03-13 18:19:12	User	User vpntestuser(MAC=-) from sslvpn has logged in Device	10.214.48.49	10.214.48.44	0	Account: vpntestuser

How to set up AD authentication with Microsoft AD

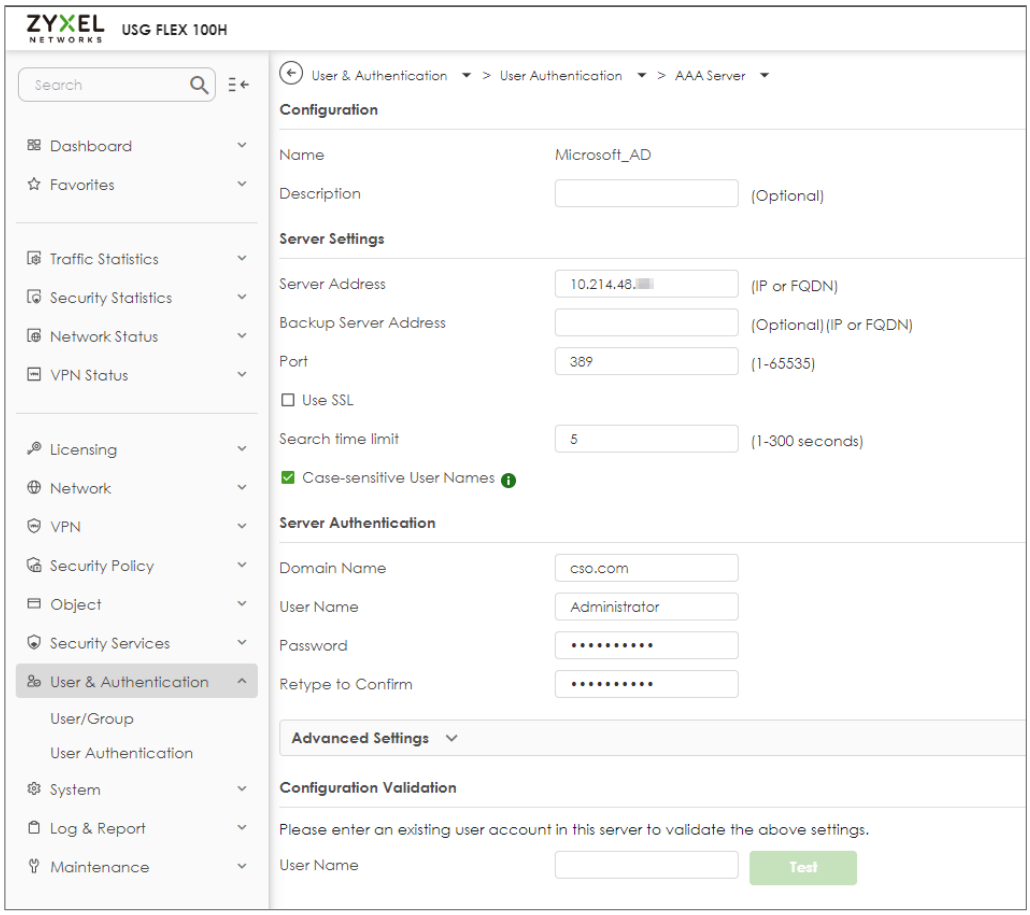
This is an example of using USG FLEX H to configure AD authentication with Microsoft Active Directory(AD). The article briefly explains the parameters for the AD configuration and guides how to join domain to the AD server.



Set Up a profile for AD server

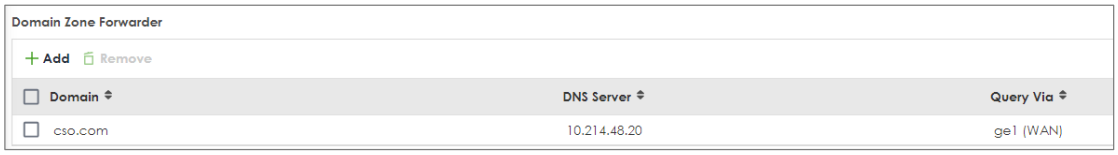
Go to User & Authentication > User Authentication > AAA Server > AD. Click +Add to create a new profile

Enter the Server Address and port for Server settings. (10.214.48.XX:389 in this example). Enter the domain name and the credentials for logging into the AD server, and click Apply.



Join Domain

After the profile is created, go to System > DNS & DDNS > DNS, create a domain zone forwarder, and configure the DNS server IP as the IP address for the domain controller.



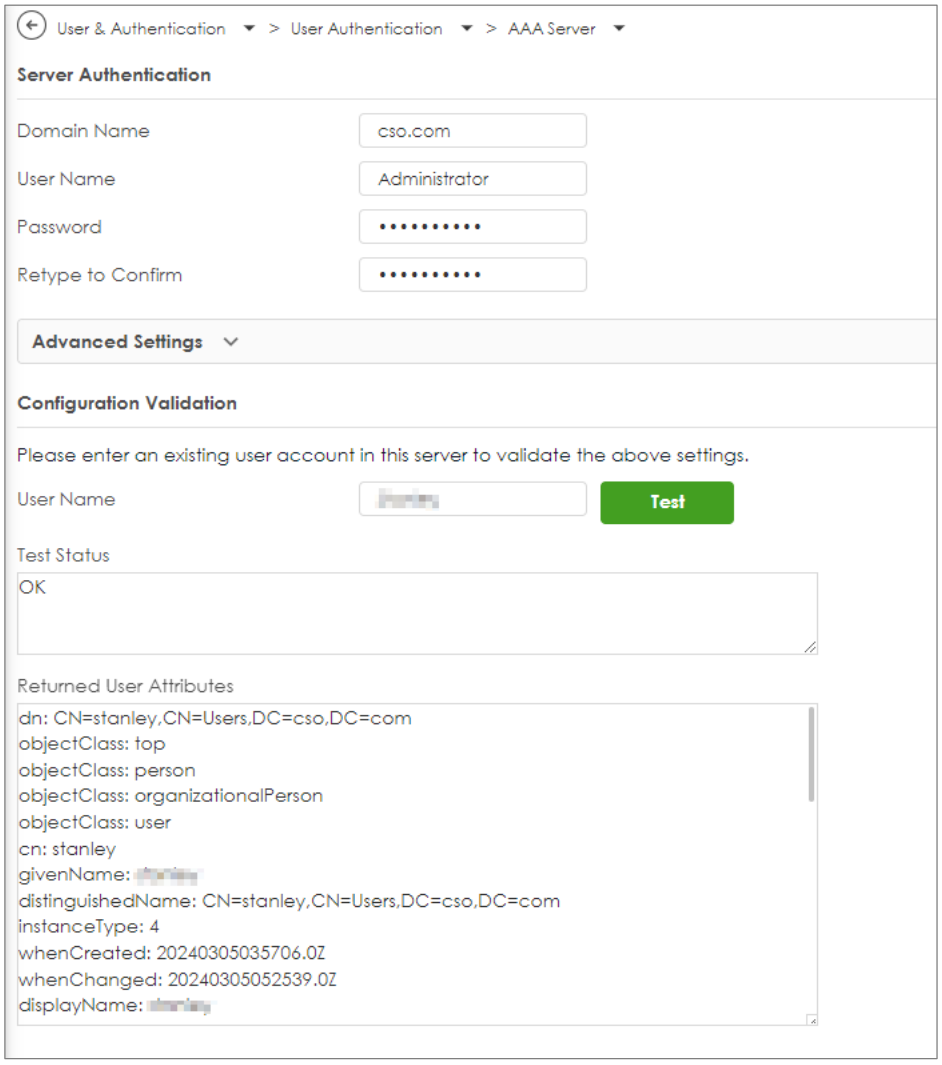
After the action above, go back to the profile page, tick it and click **Join Domain**

Enter NetBIOS Domain Name, Username and Password, click Apply.

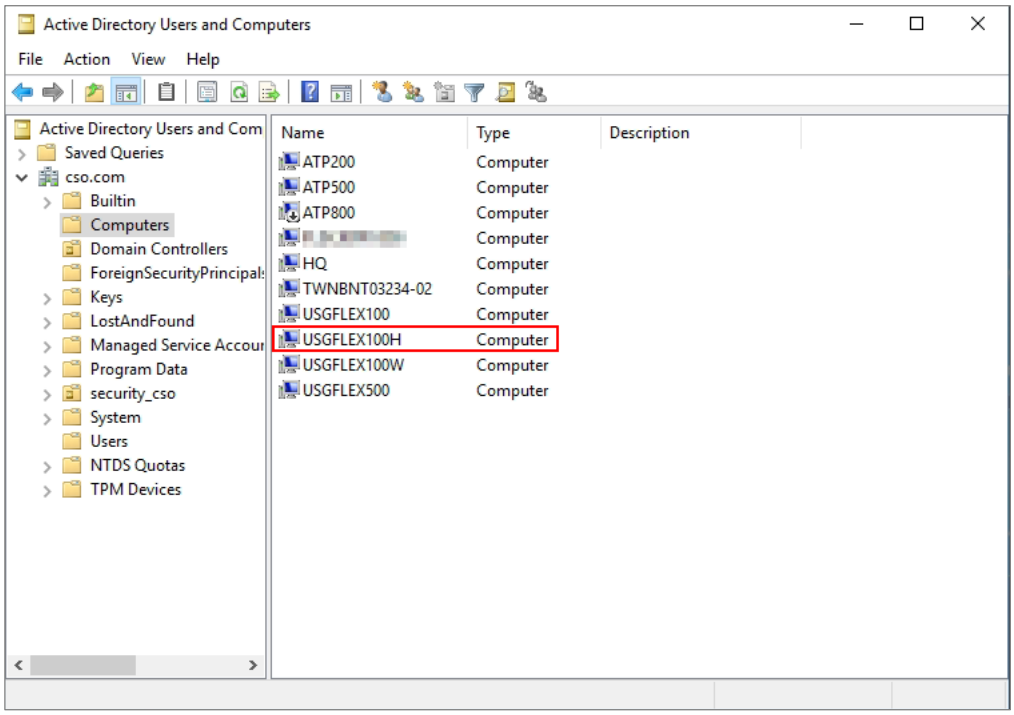
After join domain successfully, you can see this icon.

Test the Result

Scroll down to the bottom of the profile, you will see the Configuration Validation section, using a user account from the server specified above to test if the configuration is correct.

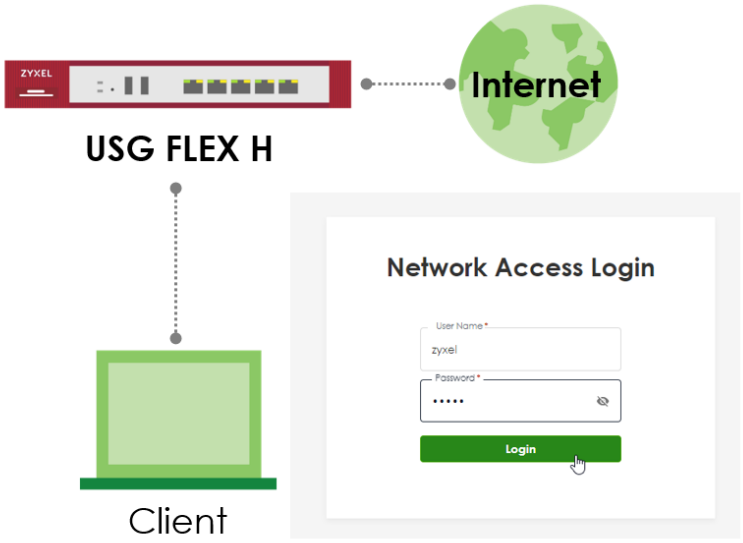


Check **computers** on Microsoft AD, you can see your firewall means join domain successfully.



How to Set Up Captive Portal?

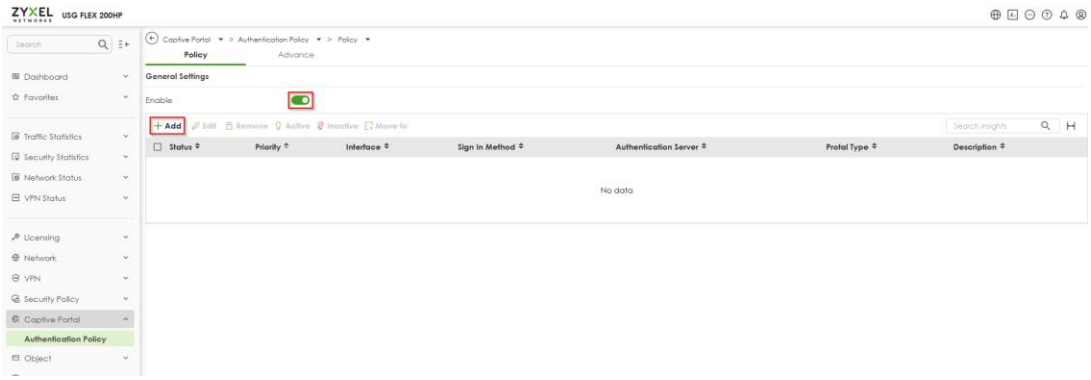
The Captive Portal feature provides functionality that requires LAN client users to complete the authentication procedure of Network Access Login page before accessing the internet. This article will guide users on how to set up and verify this feature.



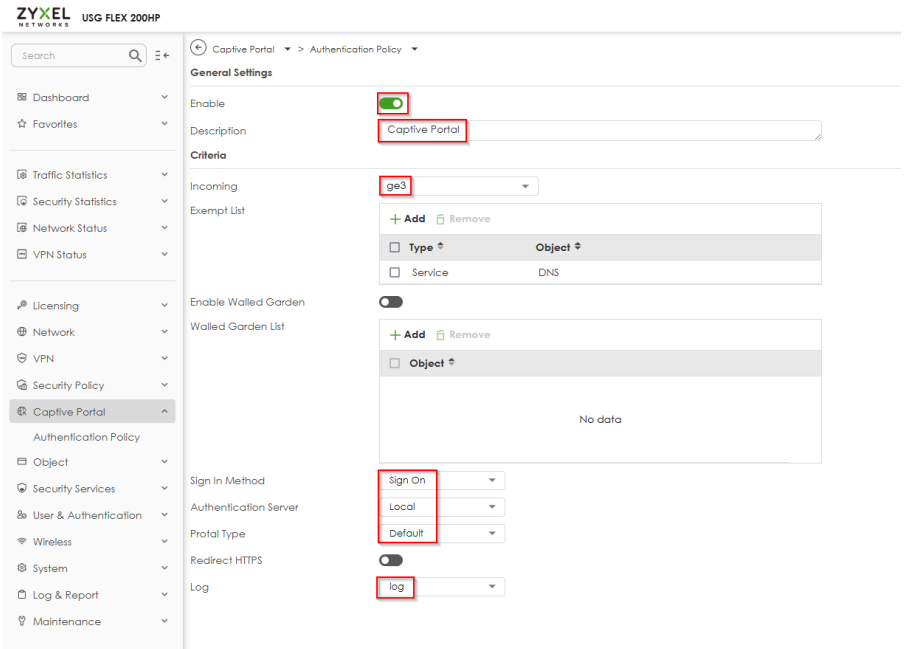
Note: Captive Portal is supported on USG Flex 100H, USG FLEX 200H, USG FLEX 200HP, USG FLEX 500H, USG FLEX 700H.This example was tested using USG FLEX 200HP (Firmware Version: uOS 1.32).

Configure the Captive Portal via the Web-GUI

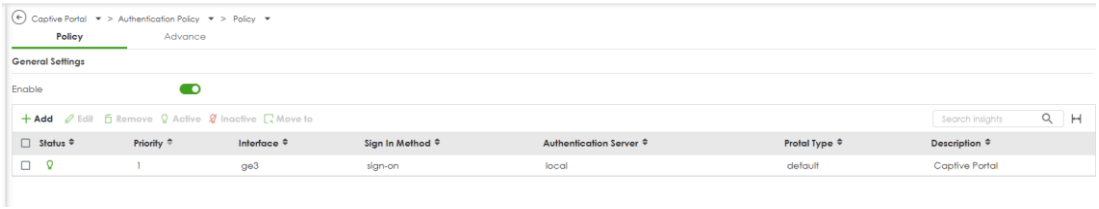
1. **Enable the Captive Portal and add a policy** - Navigate to the Web-GUI path Captive Portal > Authentication Policy > Policy > To enable the **Captive Portal function and add a policy**.



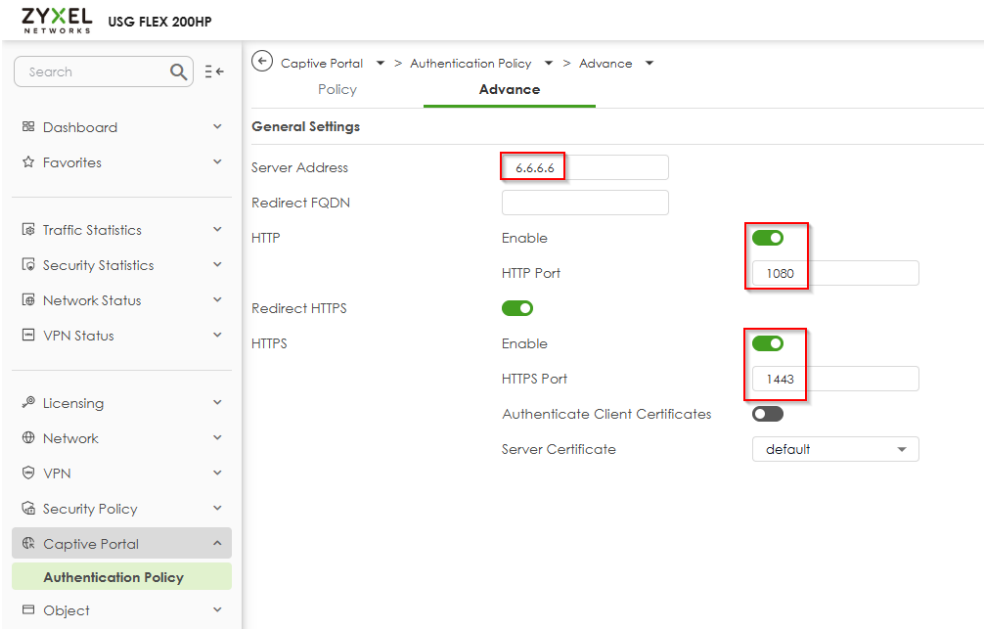
2. **Add an Authentication Policy** – Enable the Authentication Policy, provide a Description, select the Incoming interface, choose the Sign In Method, specify the Authentication Server and Portal Type, and enable Log.



3. **Check the settings** – Ensure the Captive Portal function and the Authentication Policy are enabled.



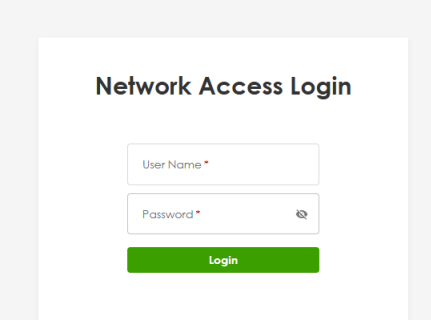
4. **Edit the Advance settings** – The default server address is 6.6.6.6, the default HTTP port is set to 1080, and the default HTTPS port is set to 1443.



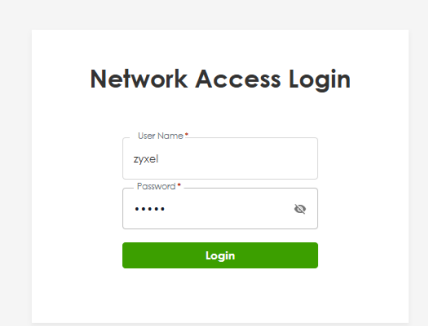
Verify the Captive Portal function

The PC client must complete the authentication process of the Captive Portal before gaining access to the internet.

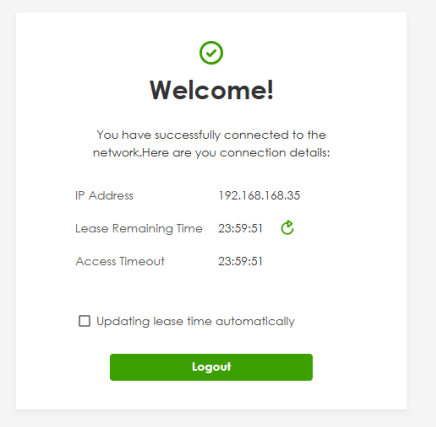
1. The PC client connects to the LAN port and opens the browser, which will be redirected to the Network Access Login page.



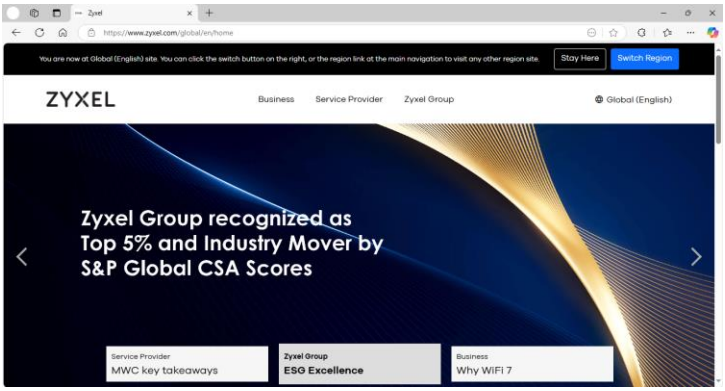
2. Enter the login User Name and Password.



3. Once successfully logged into the Network Access Login page, the client will be redirected to the Welcome page, which displays the client's IP address, lease remaining time, and access timeout.

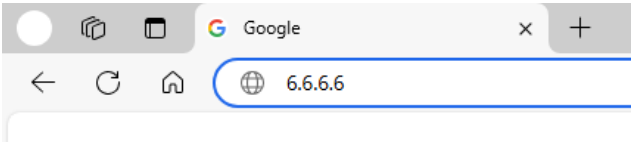


4. Eventually, the client can access the internet normally.

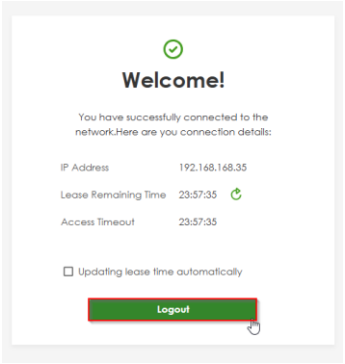


How to logout the Captive Portal?

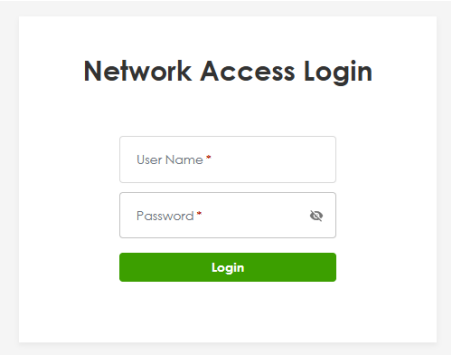
1. Enter the defined server link. The default link is https://6.6.6.6.



2. Enter the Welcome page and click 'Logout'.

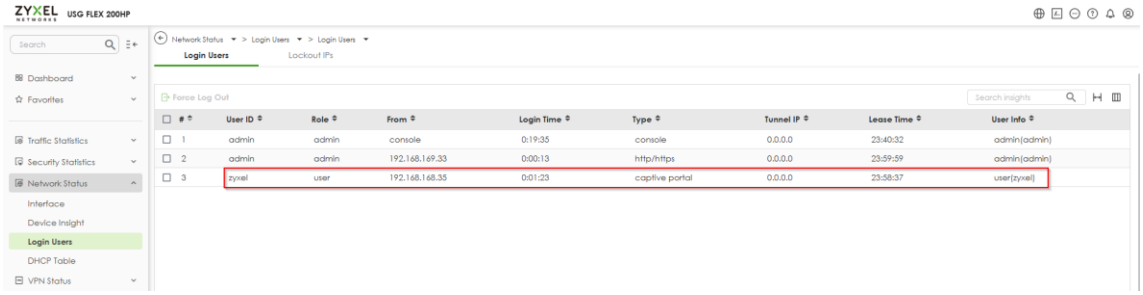


3. Redirect to the Network Access Login page. If the user needs to access the internet, they must re-enter the username and password to complete the Captive Portal authentication process.

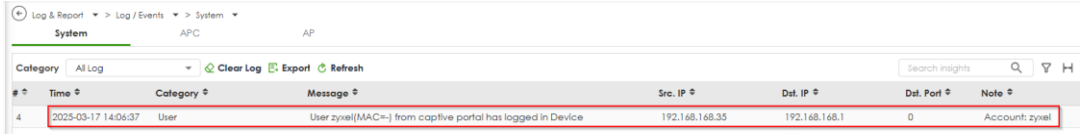


How to check the status?

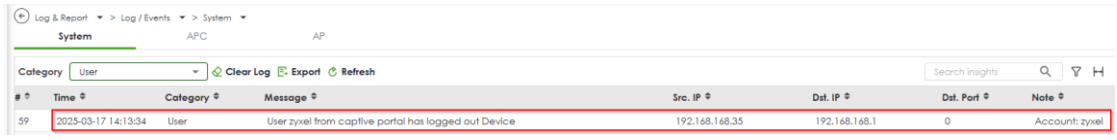
When the user successfully logs into the Captive Portal page, they can navigate to the GUI path: Network Status > Login Users > Login Users, to check if the user account has already logged into the Captive Portal.



They can also navigate to the GUI path: Log & Report > Log / Events > System, to verify the log message indicating that they have successfully logged into the captive portal.



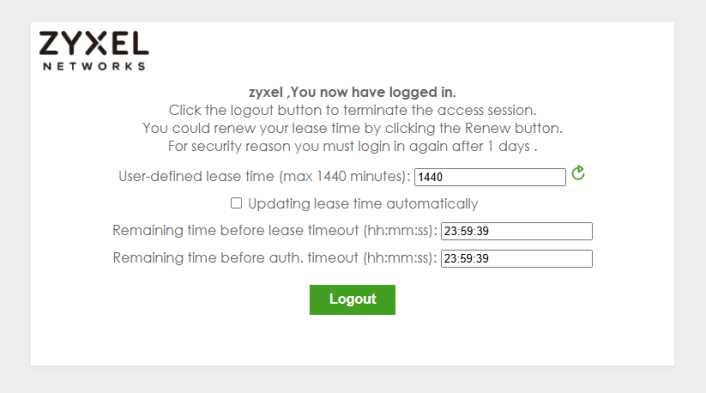
When the user successfully logs out the Captive Portal page, they can navigate to the GUI path: Log & Report > Log / Events > System, to verify the log message indicating that they have successfully logged out the captive portal.



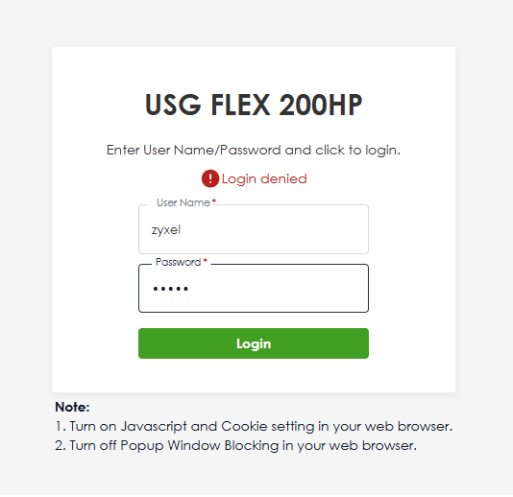
Feature Change:

Starting from firmware version uOS 1.32, the user must log in to the Captive Portal before using the User Aware function for security policy or BWM policy utilization.

Prior to firmware version uOS 1.32, users were able to successfully log in to the device's GUI link to utilize security policies or BWM policies, as shown below:



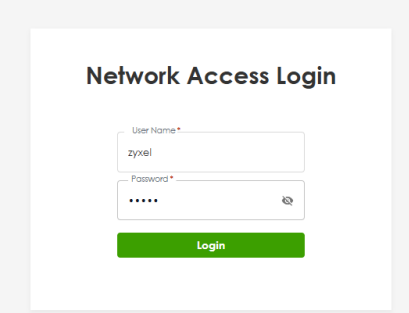
Starting from firmware version uOS 1.32, if an account that does not belong to the Local Administrator attempts to log in to the Web-GUI page, access will be denied, as shown below:

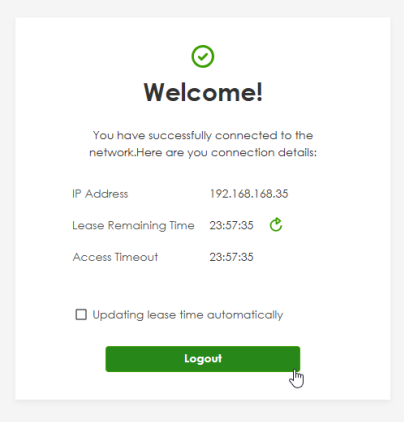


Therefore, starting from firmware version uOS 1.32, if users wish to utilize security policies or BWM policies for login users, they need to enable the Captive Portal function. Users

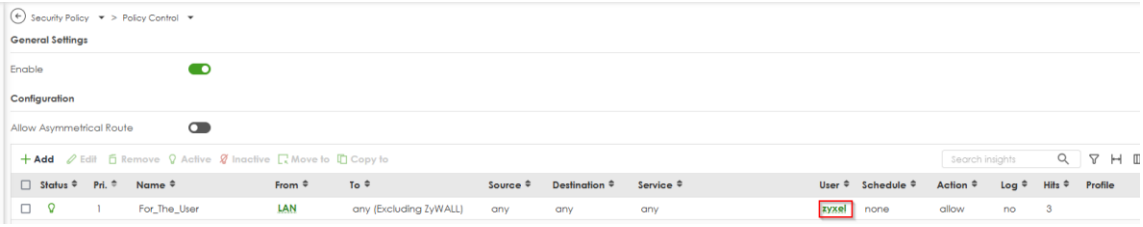
must successfully log in to the Network Access Login page to activate the security or BWM policies, as show in below:

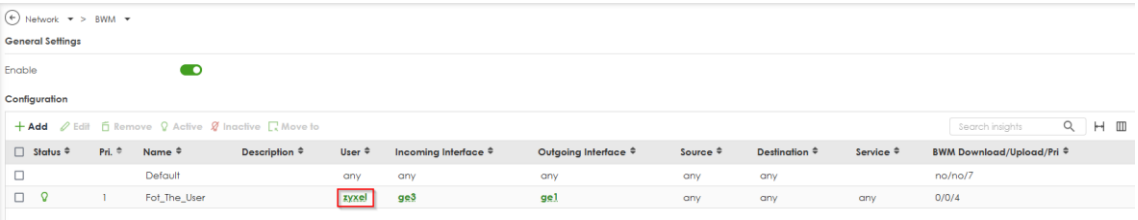
The user successfully logged in to the Network Access Login page.





They can then activate the security or BWM policies for the specific user account.

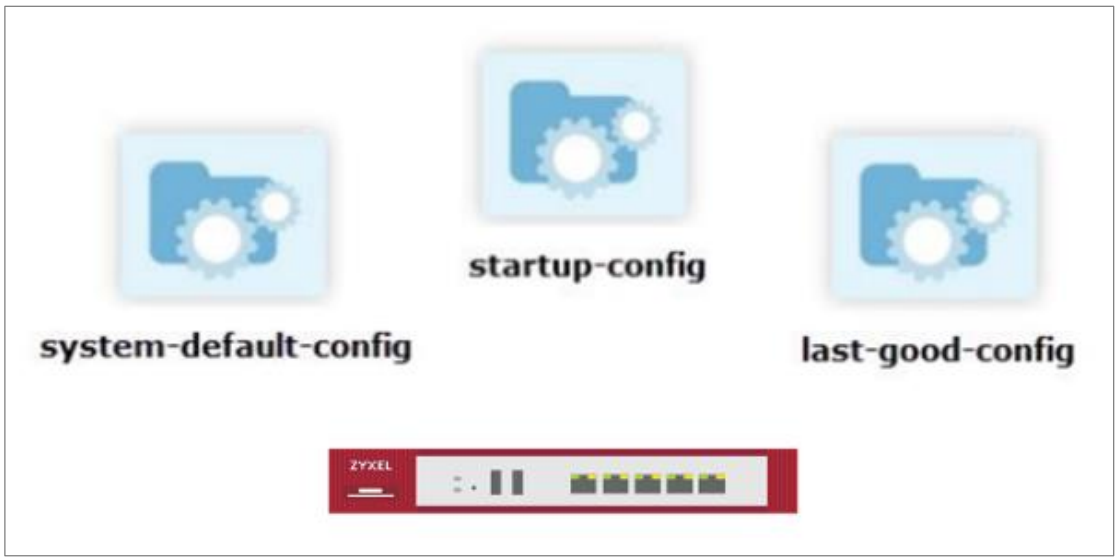




Chapter 4- Maintenance

How to Manage Configuration Files

This is an example of how to rename, download, copy, apply and upload configuration files. Once your USG FLEX H device is configured and functioning properly, it is highly recommended that you back up your configuration file before making further configuration changes. The backup configuration file will be useful in case you need to return to your previous settings.



Note: The **system-default.conf** file contains the ZyWALL default settings. This configuration file is included when you upload a firmware package.

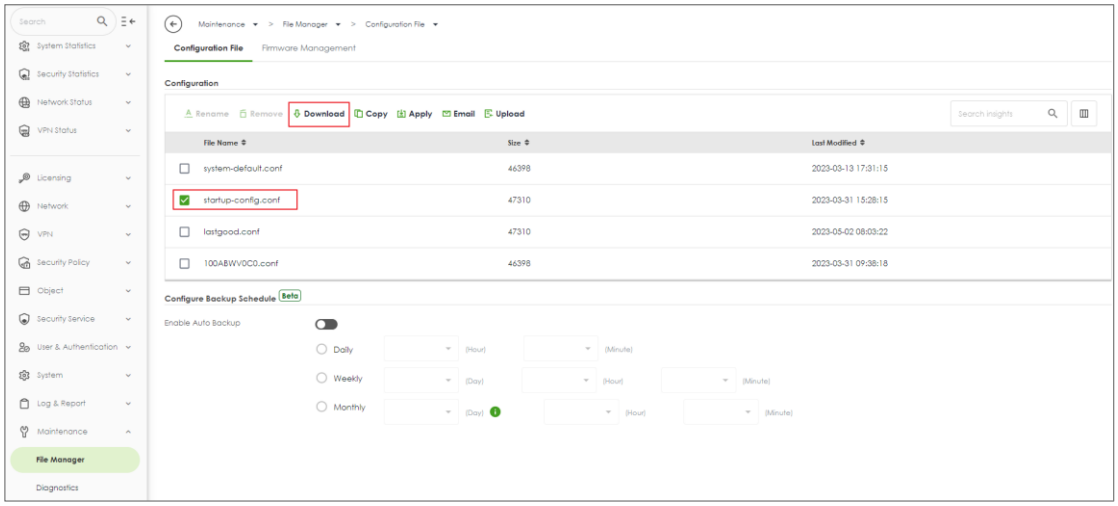
The **startup-config.conf** file is the configuration file that the ZyWALL is currently using. If you make and save changes during your management session, the changes are applied to this configuration file.

The **lastgood.conf** is the most recently used (valid) configuration file that was saved when the device last restarted.

Download the Configuration Files

Maintenance > File Manager > Configuration File

Select the statup-config.conf and click “Download”.



Copy the Configuration Files

Maintenance > File Manager > Configuration File

Select the file and click “Copy”.

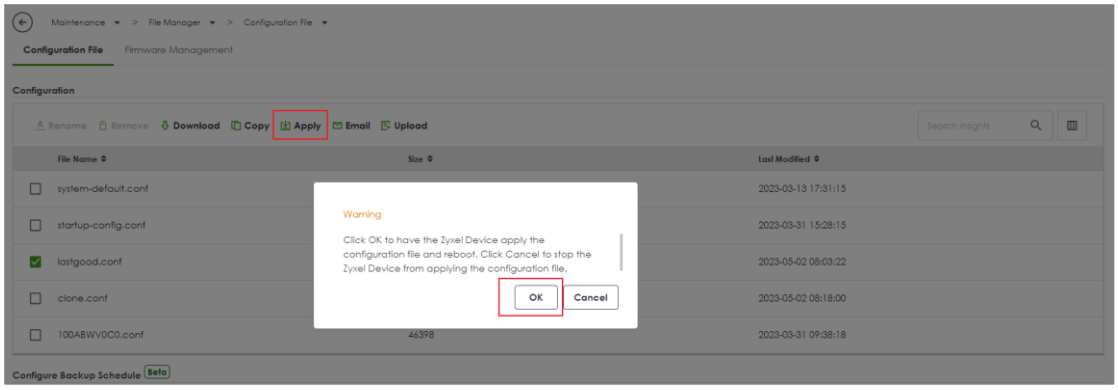
A pop-up screen will appear allowing you to edit the Target file name.

The file as format: [a-zA-Z0-9~_.=-]{1,63}.conf

Apply the Configuration Files

Maintenance > File Manager > Configuration File

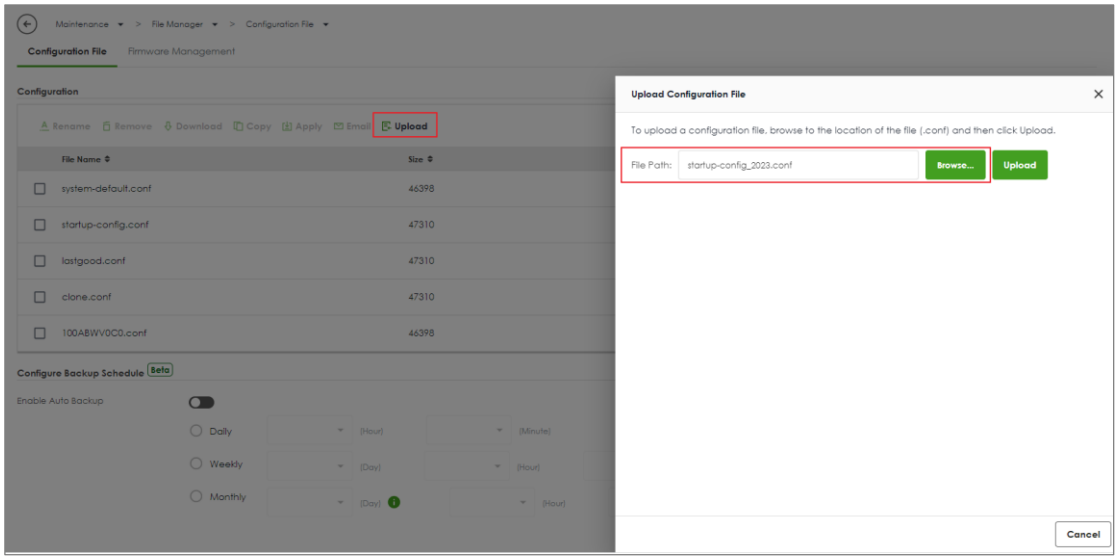
Select a specific configuration file to have ZyWALL use it. For example, select the **system-default.conf** file and click **Apply** to reset all of the ZyWALL settings to the factory defaults. Or select the **lastgood.conf** which is the most recently used (valid) configuration file that was saved when the device last restarted. If you uploaded and applied a configuration file with an error, select this file then click **Apply** to return the valid configuration. Click "OK", ZyWALL will reboot automatically.



Upload the Configuration Files

Maintenance > File Manager > Configuration File

Select Upload and Browse a new or previously saved configuration file from your computer to the USG FLEX H device. You cannot upload a configuration file which has the same name in the device.



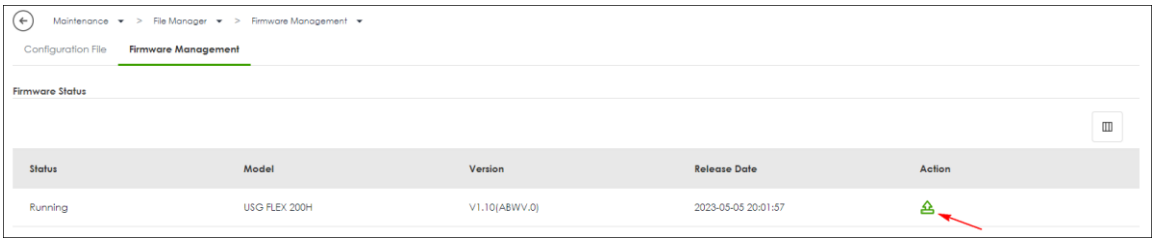
How to Manage Firmware

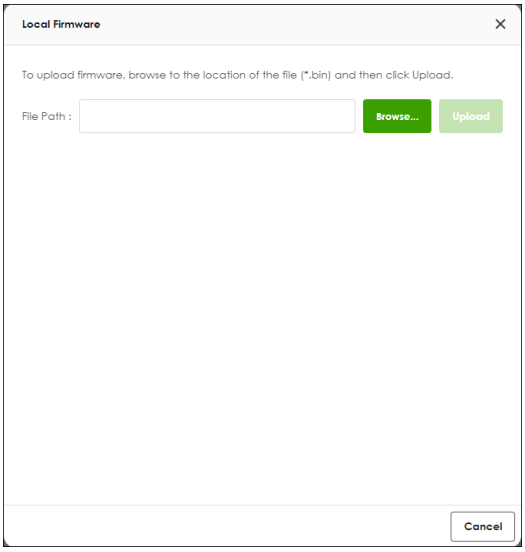
For management convenience, administrators have the capability to upgrade the firmware effortlessly either from a PC or using the cloud firmware upgrade function. Additionally, the firmware upgrade can be scheduled to occur automatically within a preconfigured timeframe.

Local Firmware Upgrade

You can click the green button to upgrade firmware by browsing the .bin file from your PC.

> Note: You can download the latest firmware version from myZyxel.com portal. (https://portal.myzyxel.com/my/firmwares)

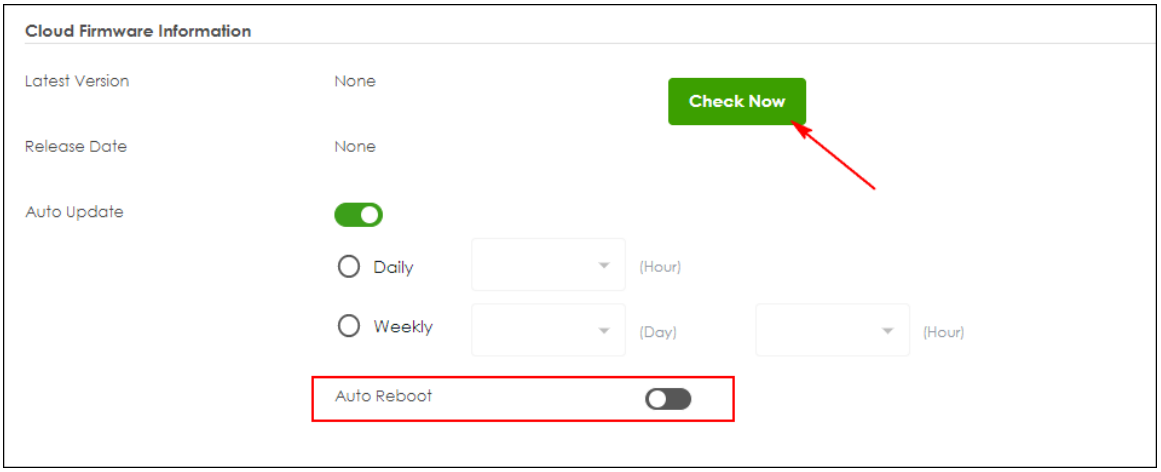




Cloud Firmware Upgrade

The cloud firmware upgrade function allows you to verify the most recent firmware version by clicking the "Check New" button.

Furthermore, the "Auto Update" feature can be activated to automatically download firmware to your firewall first and reboot your device within a specified time frame.



Chapter 5- Others

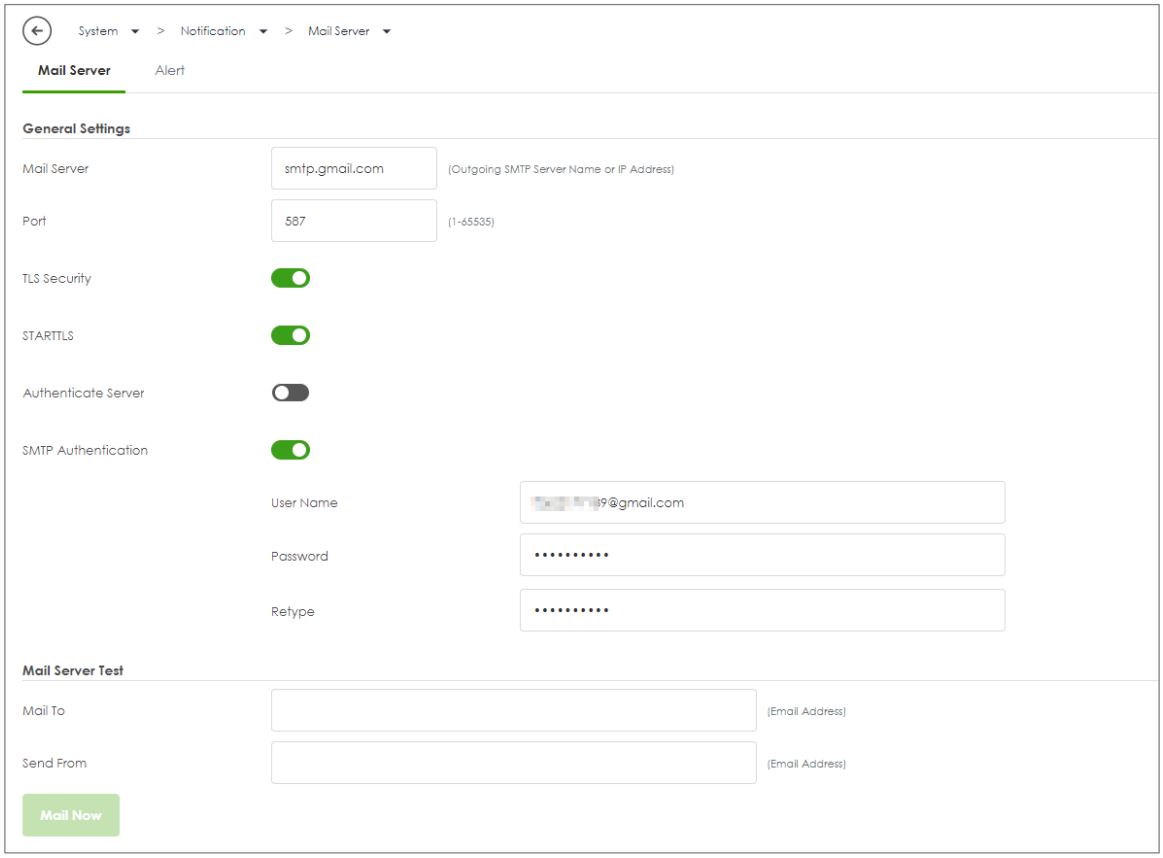
How to Setup and Configure Daily Report

Administrators can efficiently oversee gateway events by reviewing the Daily Report for management purposes. This example demonstrates how to set up the Daily Report, including the option to select specific log messages for inclusion. Once configured, you can utilize "Send Report Now" to assess your device's current status and establish a schedule for receiving the report.

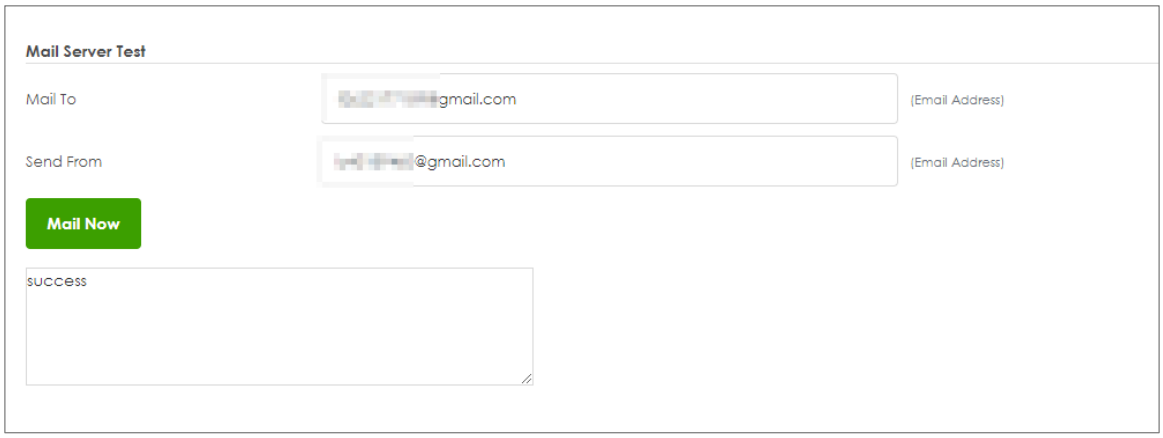
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 500H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the Mail Server

Before setting up the Email Daily Report, we will be required to set up a mail server. Navigate to the System > Notification > Mail Server. Input your Mail Server and port, and activate TLS Security and STARTTLS in their respective fields. Next, complete your account and password for SMTP Authentication as the Sender.

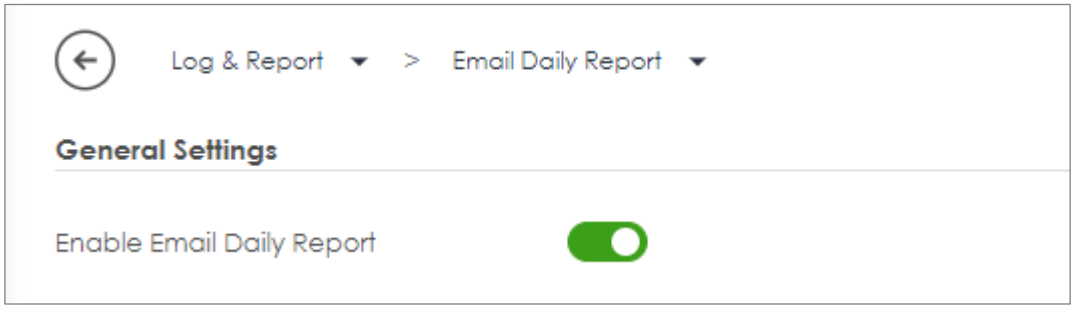


You can verify the correctness of the settings by using the Mail Server Test below. If it is successful, you will receive an email.

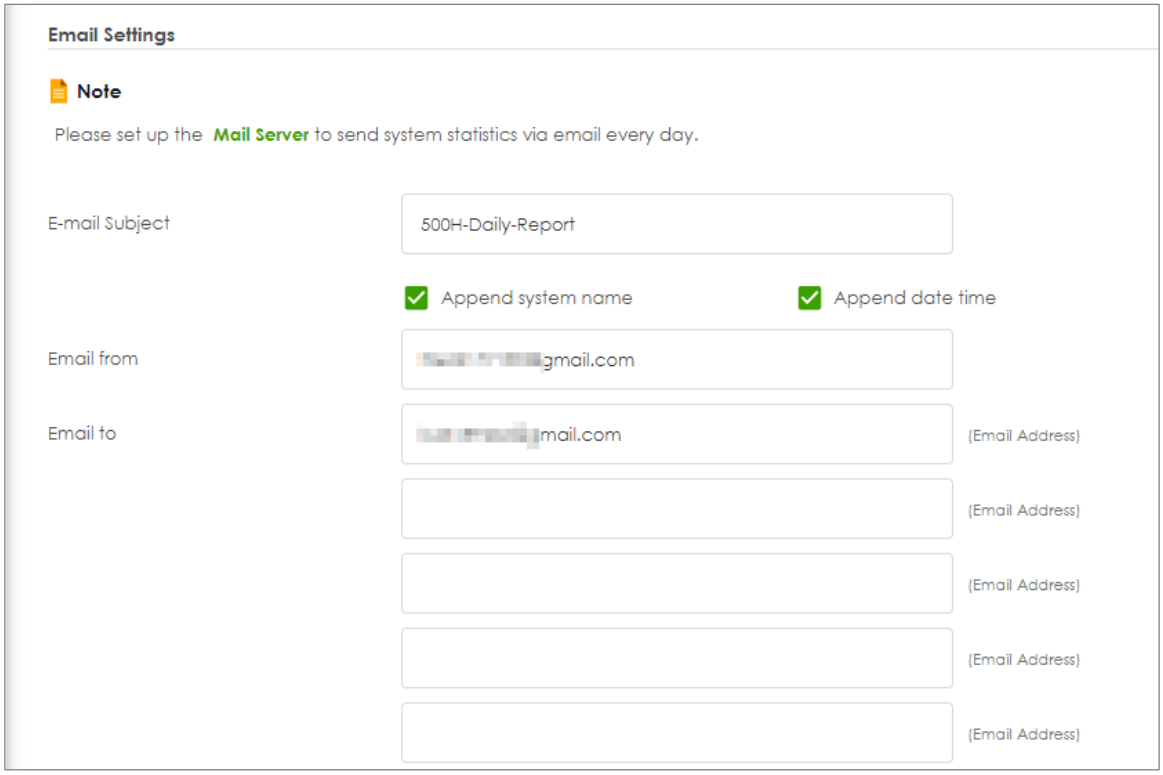


Set Up Email Daily Report

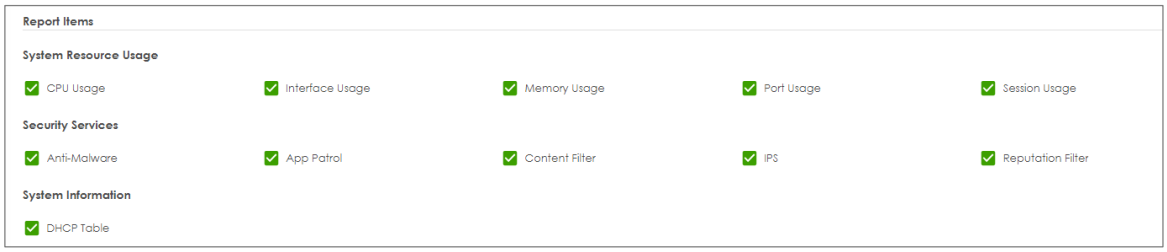
Navigate to Log & Report > Email Daily Report. Enable your Email Daily Report



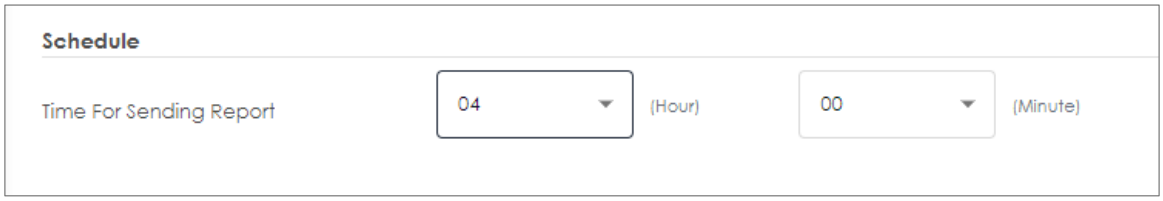
Type your Email Subject and your Sender and Receiver in the field.



Scroll down the page and go to Report Items to set up which messages you would like to include in the daily report

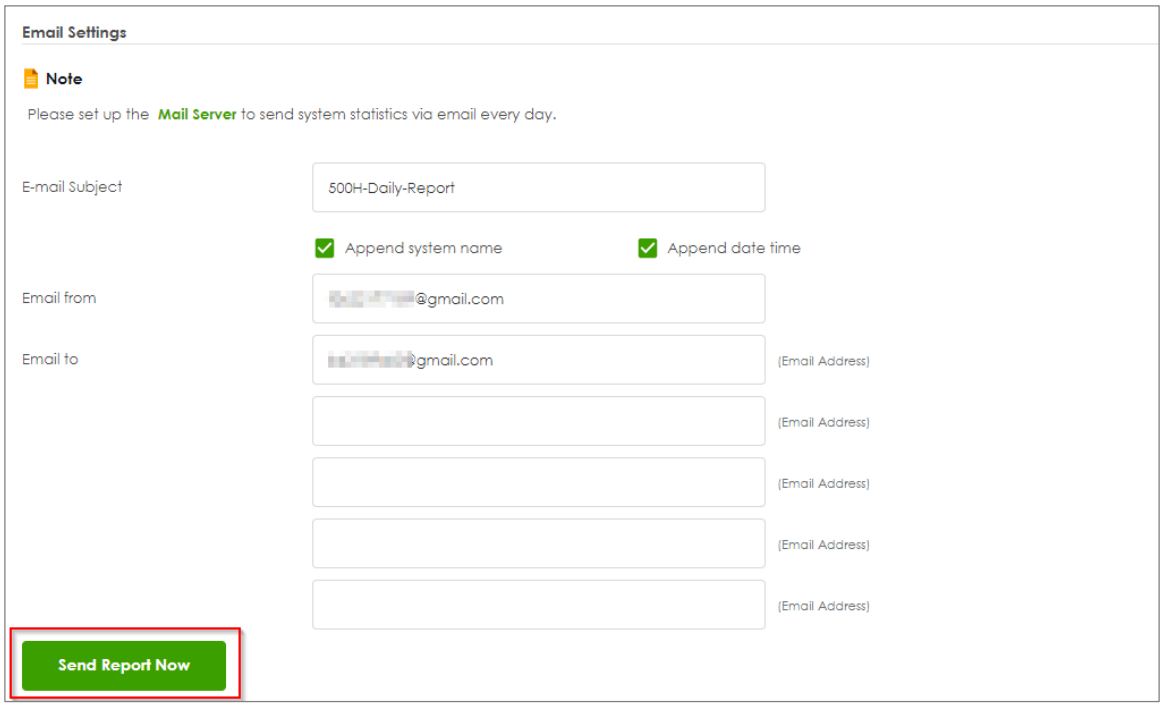


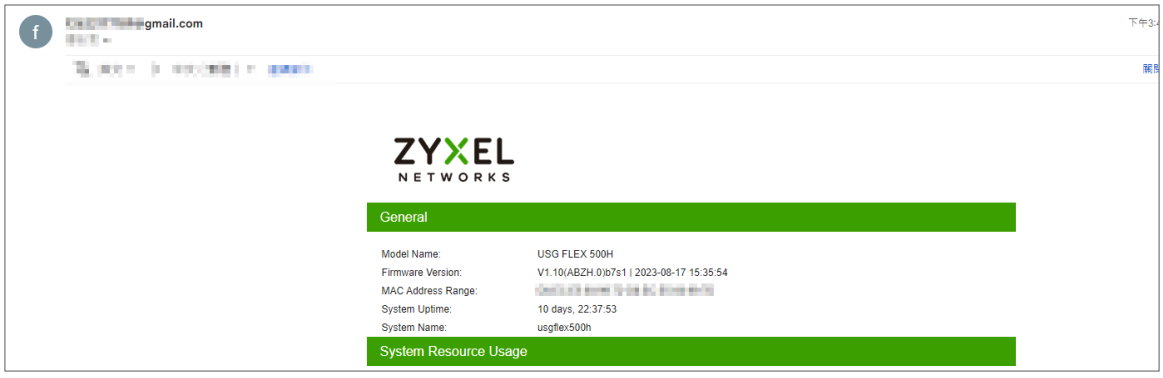
You can set up a Schedule at the bottom of the page



Test the Email Daily Report

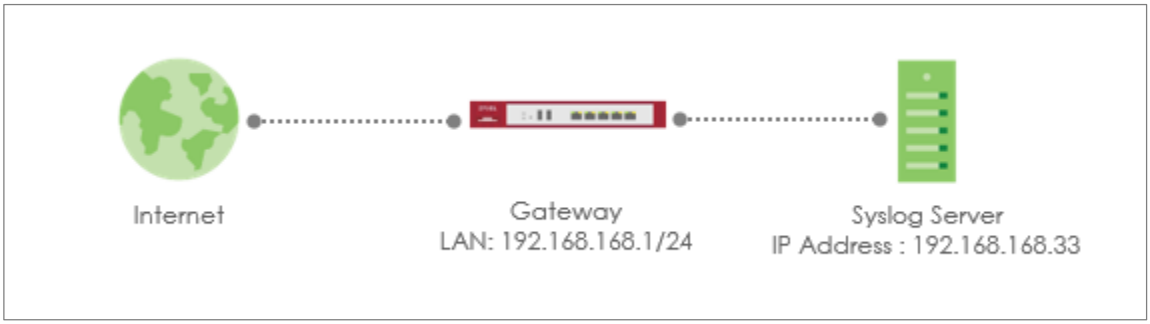
To confirm if the daily report has been set up successfully, click "Send Report Now."





How to Setup and Send Logs to a Syslog Server

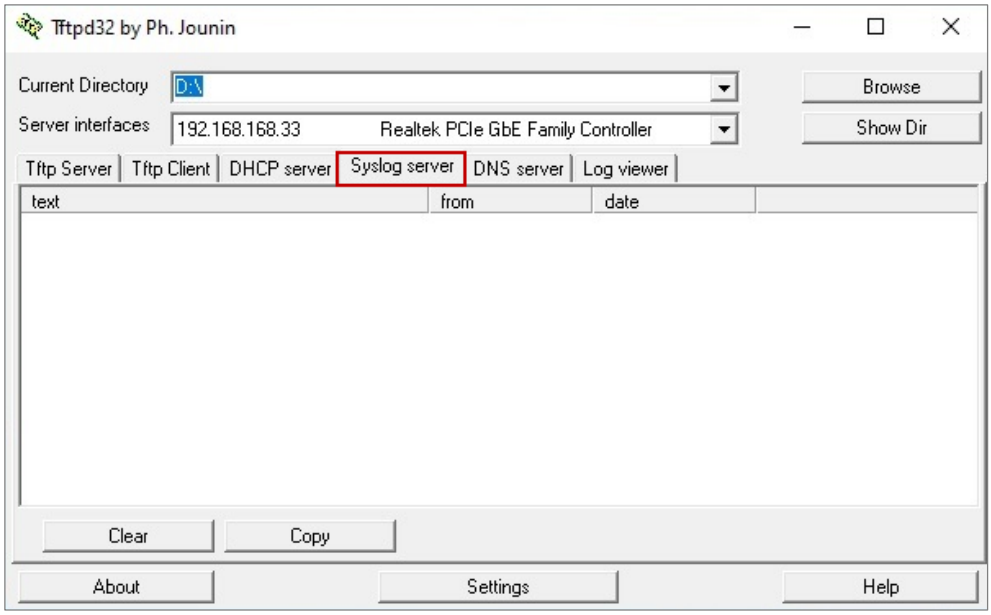
For management purposes, administrators can easily monitor events occurring on the gateway by reading the syslog. This example shows how to send logs to a syslog server. You can also specify which log messages to syslog server. When the syslog server is configured, you will receive the real time system logs.



Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

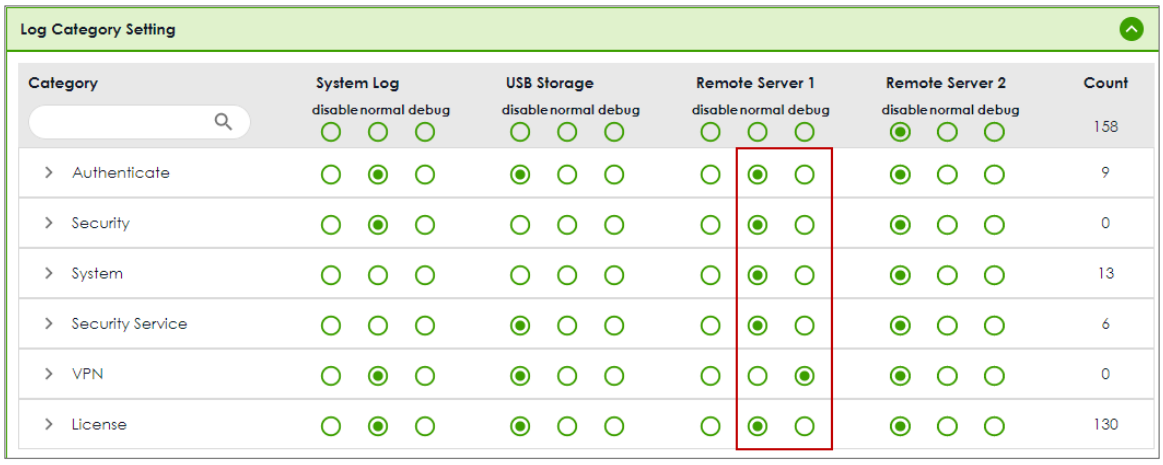
Set Up the Syslog Server

Install the syslog server. In this example, we use tftpd32 as the syslog server.

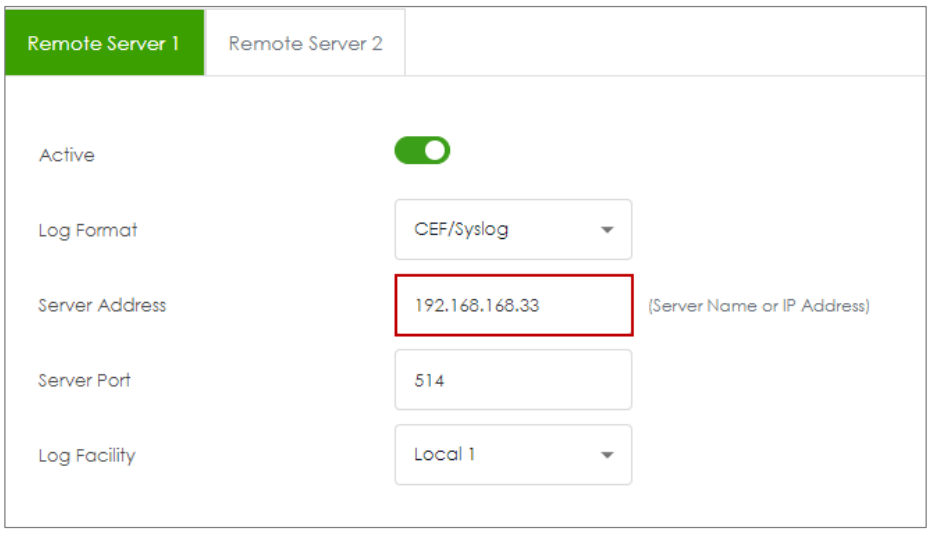


Set Up Remote Server Setting on the Gateway

Go to Log & Report > Log Settings > Log Category Setting. Use the drop-down list to select what information you want to log from each log category.

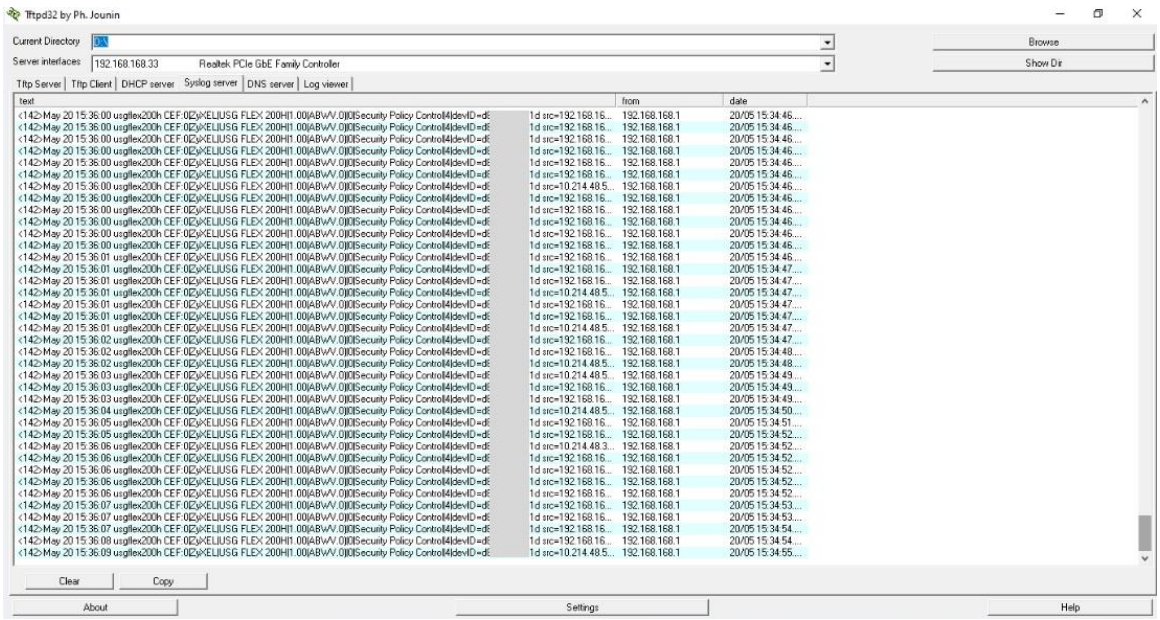


Go to Log & Report > Log Settings > Remote Syslog Server. Set Log Format to be CEF/Syslog and type the server name or the IP address of the syslog server. Turn on "Active" to send log information to the server.



Test the Remote Syslog Server

Check logs on the syslog server.



How to Setup and Send logs to the USB storage

The USG FLEX H Series device can use a connected USB device to store the system log and other diagnostic information. This example shows how to use the USB device to store the system log information.

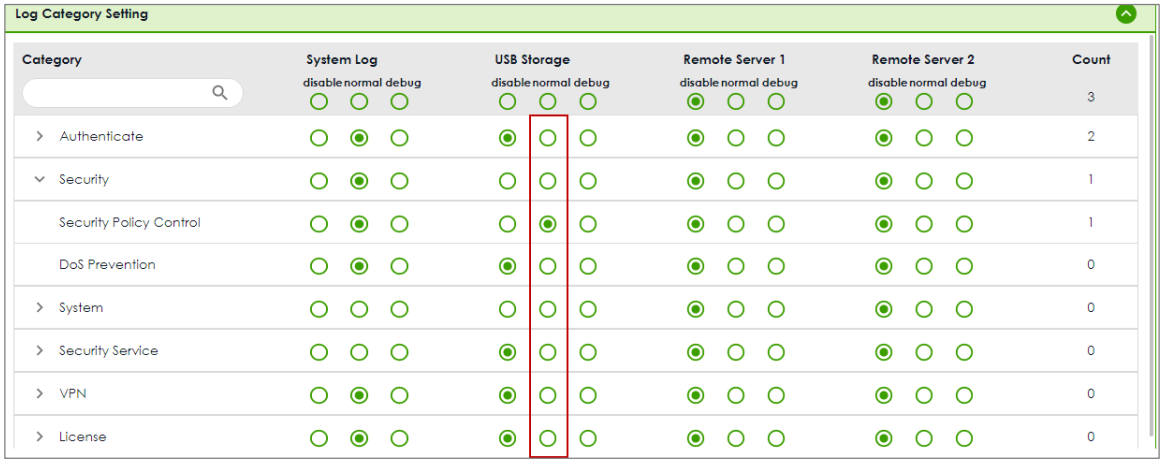
Note: The USB storage must allow writing (it cannot be read-only) and use the FAT16, FAT32, EXT2, or EXT3 file system. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10). The USB port can provide max. 900mA output power. You might need to connect external power for the USB storage device.

USB Storage device

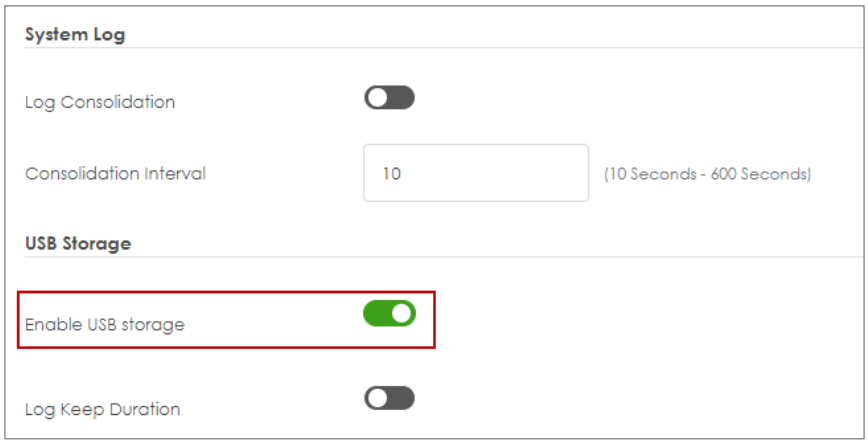
Plug in an external USB storage device. USB storage devices with FAT16, FAT32, EXT2, or EXT3 file systems are supported to be connected to the USB port of the gateway.

Set Up the USB storage on the Gateway

Go to Log & Report > Log Settings > Log Category Setting. Use the drop-down list to select what information you want to log from each log category.



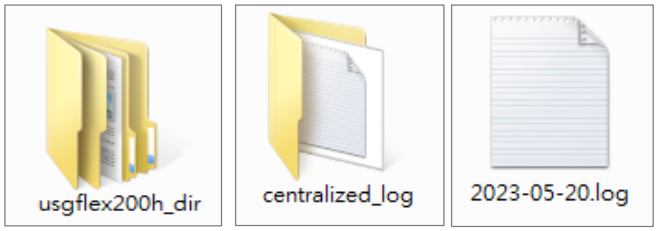
Go to Log & Report > Log Settings > USB Storage. Turn on “Enable USB storage” to store the system logs on a USB device.



Check the USG Log Files

Go to Maintenance > Diagnostics > System Log. Select a file and click “Download” to view the log.

You can also connect the USB storage to PC and find the files in the following path.
\Model Name_dir\centralized_log\YYYY-MM-DD.log



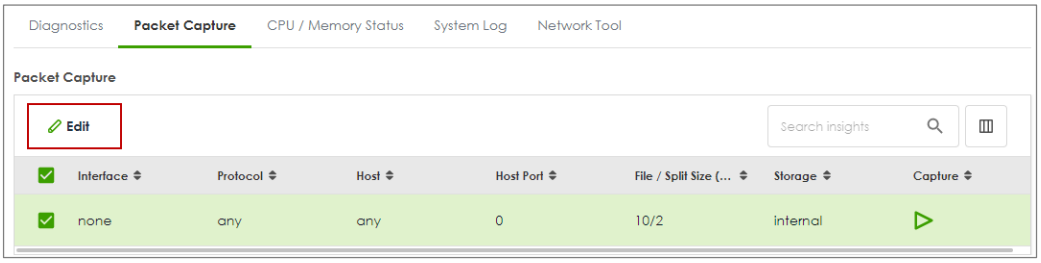
How to Perform and Use the Packet Capture Feature

This example shows how to use the Packet Capture feature to capture network traffic going through the device's interfaces. Studying these packet captures may help you analyze network problems.

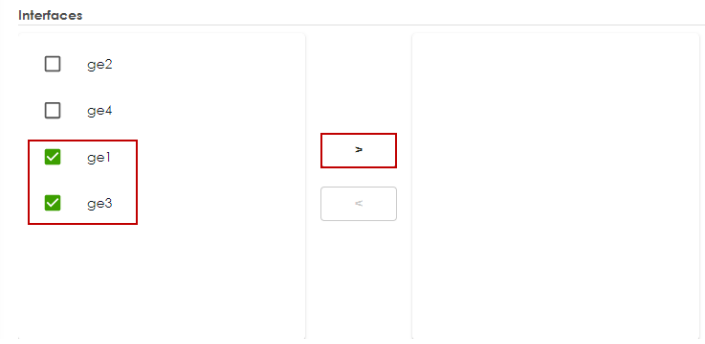
Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.10).

Set Up the Packet Capture Feature

5. Go to Maintenance > Diagnostics > Packet Capture. Select "none" and click "Edit".

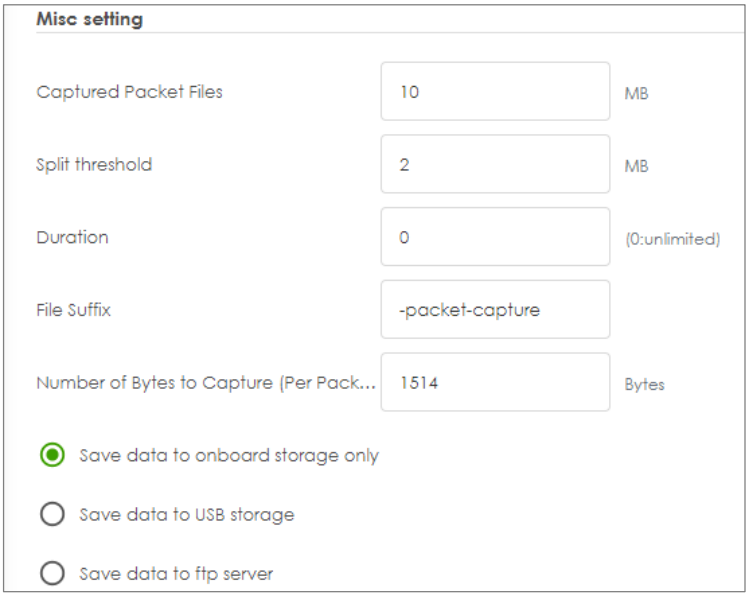


6. In Interfaces, select interfaces for which to capture packets and click the right arrow button to move them to the list.

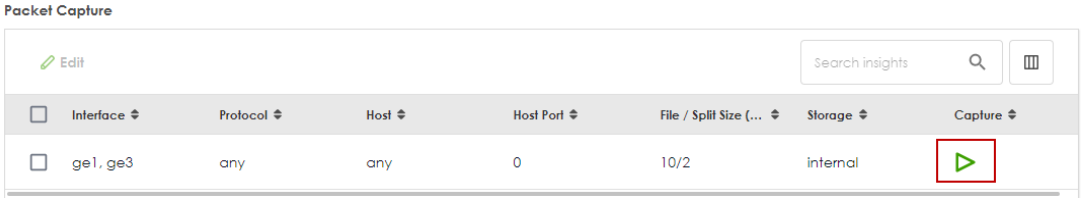


7. In Filter, select IP Version for which to capture packets. Select any to capture packets for all IP versions.
   Select the Protocol Type of traffic for which to capture packets. Select any to capture packets for all types of traffic.
   Select a Host IP address object for which to capture packets. Select any to capture packets for all hosts. Select User Defined to be able to enter an IP address.

8. In Misc setting, select "Save data to onboard storage only", "Save data to USB storage" or "Save data to ftp server".



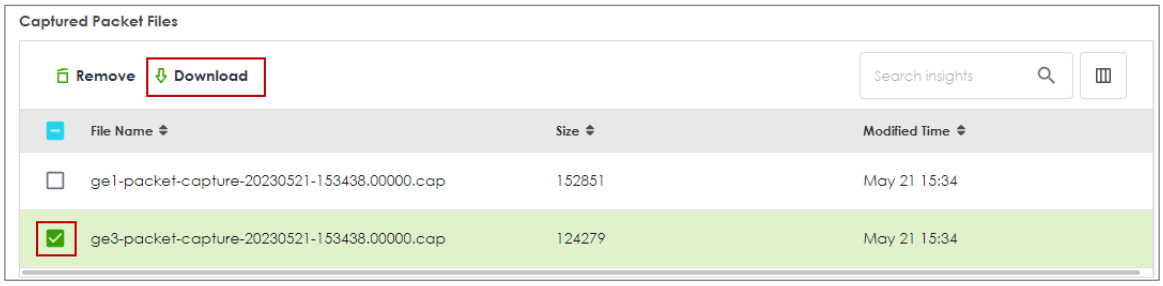
9. Click the icon to start capturing packets.



10. Click the icon to stop capturing packets.

Download the Captured Packet Files

In Captured Packet Files, select the file and click Download. You can download one file only at once. The captured files are named according to the date and time of capture, so new files will not overwrite existing ones.



Check Real-Time traffic using command

Traffic-capture is a CLI-based packet capturing tool on the device. It can be used to sniffer and analyze network traffic by intercepting and displaying packets transmitted in the network interface.

Syntax:

cmd traffic-capture <interface name>

cmd traffic-capture <interface name> filter <icmp | tcp | udp | arp | esp>

cmd traffic-capture <interface name> filter “src <ip address>”

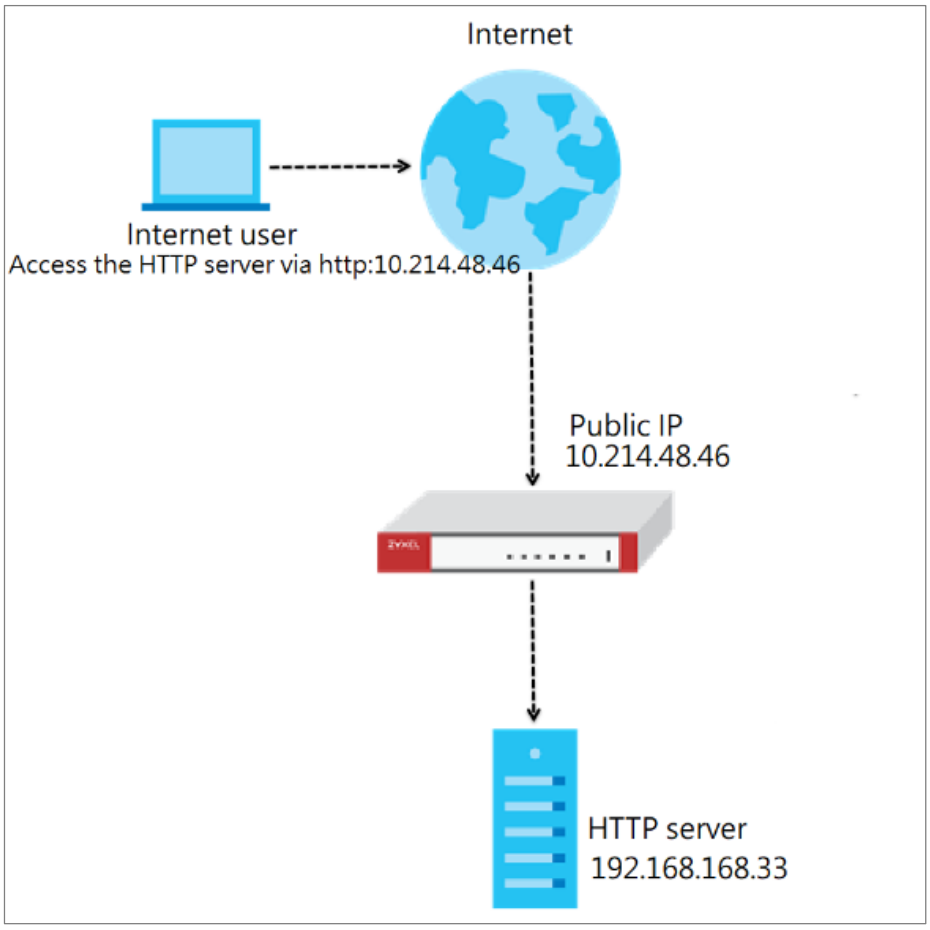
cmd traffic-capture <interface name> filter “port <port number>”

cmd traffic-capture <interface name> filter “host <ip address> and port <port number>”

```
usgflex200h> cmd traffic-capture ge3 filter "src 192.168.168.33"
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on ge3, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
16:07:36.738176 [redacted] > [redacted], ethertype IPv4 (0x0800),
 length 77: 192.168.168.33.5353 > 224.0.0.251.5353: 0 A (QM)? zytwapexone.local
. (35)
16:07:36.738249 [redacted] > [redacted], ethertype IPv4 (0x0800),
 length 77: 192.168.168.33.5353 > 224.0.0.251.5353: 0 A (QM)? zytwapexone.local
. (35)
16:07:36.739617 [redacted] > [redacted], ethertype IPv4 (0x0800),
 length 77: 192.168.168.33.5353 > 224.0.0.251.5353: 0 AAAA (QM)? zytwapexone.lo
cal. (35)
16:07:36.739654 [redacted] > [redacted], ethertype IPv4 (0x0800),
 length 77: 192.168.168.33.5353 > 224.0.0.251.5353: 0 AAAA (QM)? zytwapexone.lo
cal. (35)
16:07:37.066145 [redacted] > [redacted], ethertype IPv4 (0x0800),
 length 74: 192.168.168.33 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 478, length
40
^CNetconf RPC interrupted.
```


How to Allow Public Access to a Server Behind USG FLEX H

Here is an example of allowing access to the internal server behind a USG FLEX H device with network address translation (NAT). Internet users can access the server directly by its public IP address and a NAT rule will forward traffic from the internet to the local server in the intranet.



Set Up the NAT

Go to Network > NAT, and click +Add to create a NAT rule.

- Input the rule name

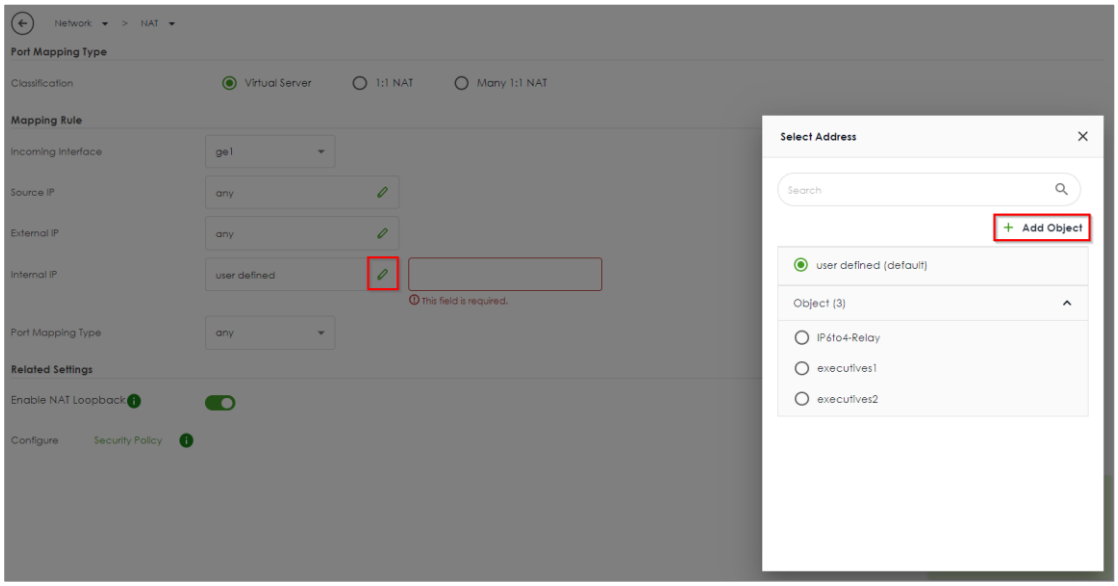
- select Virtual Server

- Incoming Interface: ge1

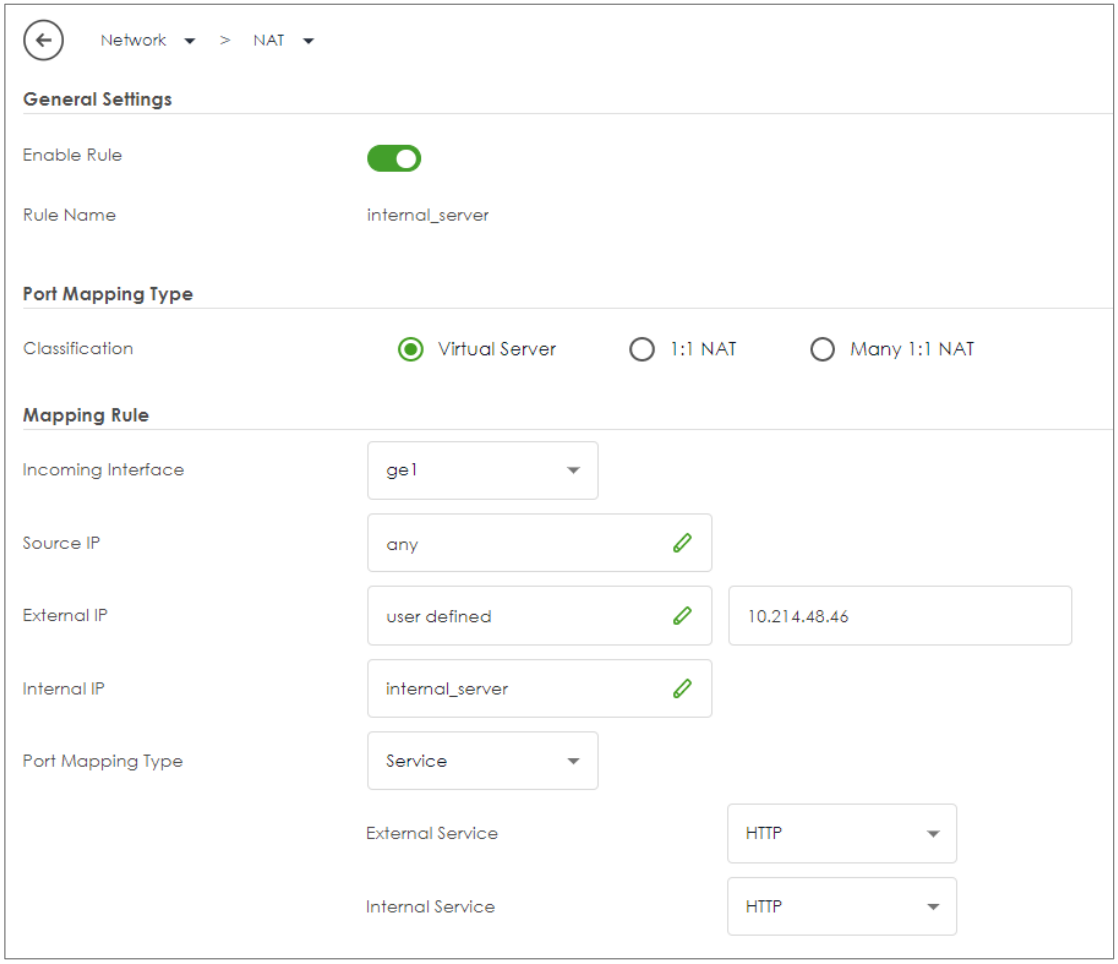
- Configure the Source IP to limit the access by the Source IP. You may select Any

- Configure the External IP. Select Any to choose the ge1 interface IP as the external IP.

- Configure the internal IP. Click +Add Object to create an address object as a host 192.168.168.33 which is the IP address of the internal server.

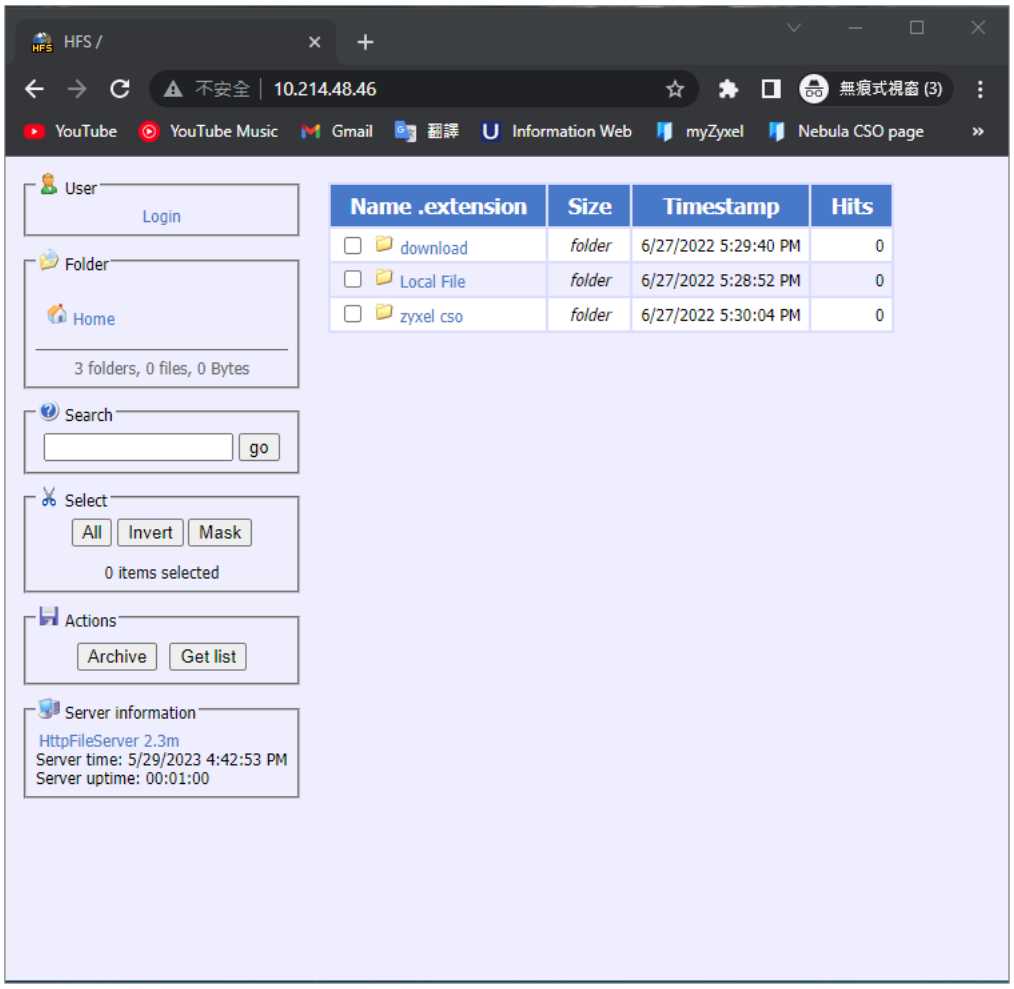


- Port Mapping Type: Select HTTP for both external and internal service.



Test the Result

Type http://10.214.48.46 into the browser, and it display the HTTP service page.

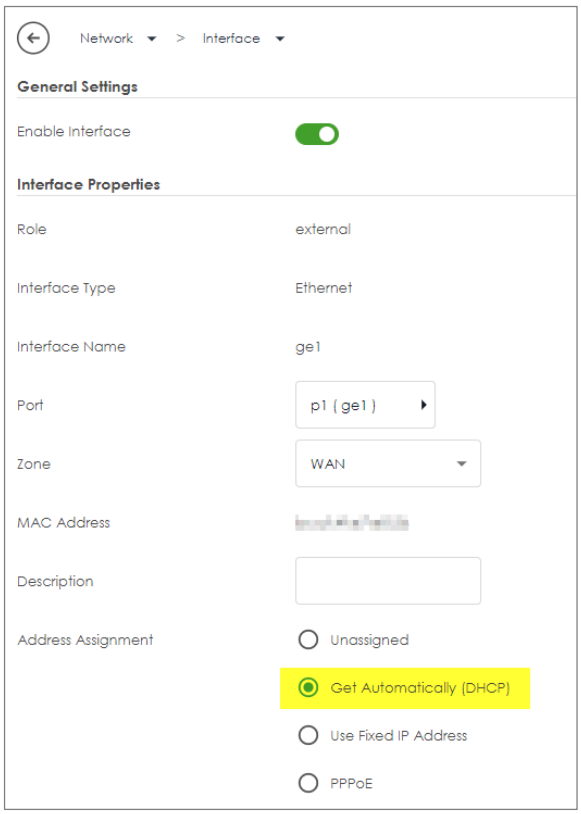


How to Configure DHCP Option 60 – Vendor Class Identifier

USG FLEX H series supports DHCP option 60. By VCI string matching, a DHCP client can select a specific DHCP server within the WAN network. This feature proves beneficial in network environments where multiple DHCP servers offer services. Clients that need Internet service can be directed to the DHCP server that provides corresponding Internet connection details via the identical option 60 string. On the other hand, IPTV clients can relay to another DHCP server for obtaining IPTV service information.

Set Up DHCP 60 on the USG FLEX H

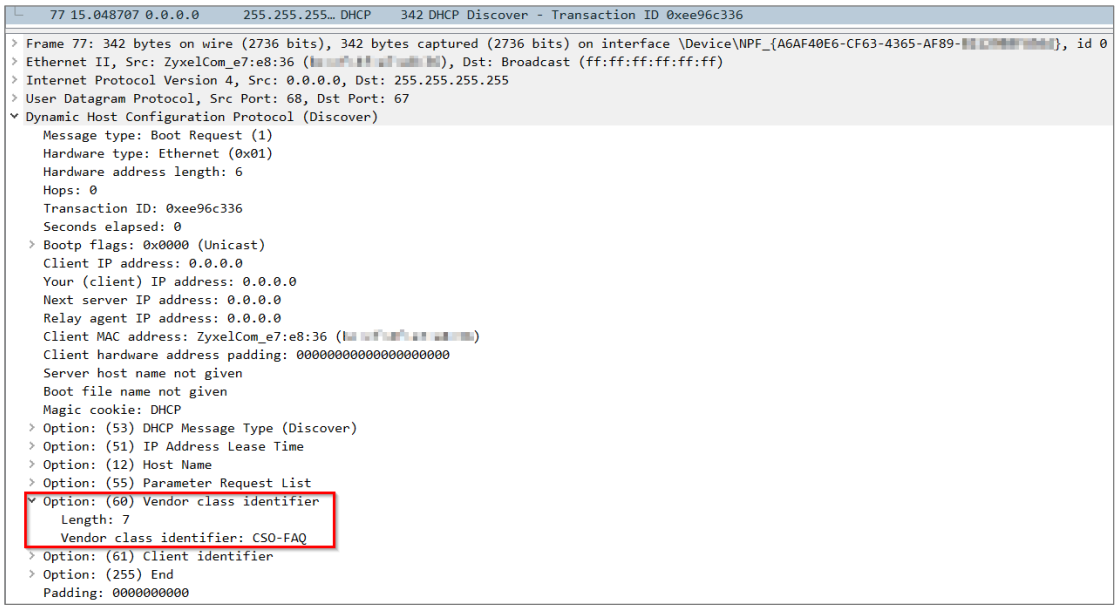
1. Go to Network > Interface > External, and edit the WAN interface.
2. Make sure the WAN interface is set as a DHCP client. Select **Get Automatically (DHCP)** for Address Assignment.



3. Scroll down and expand the Advanced Settings: DHCP Option 60
4. Enter the VCI string in the field of DHCP Option 60, and click **Apply**

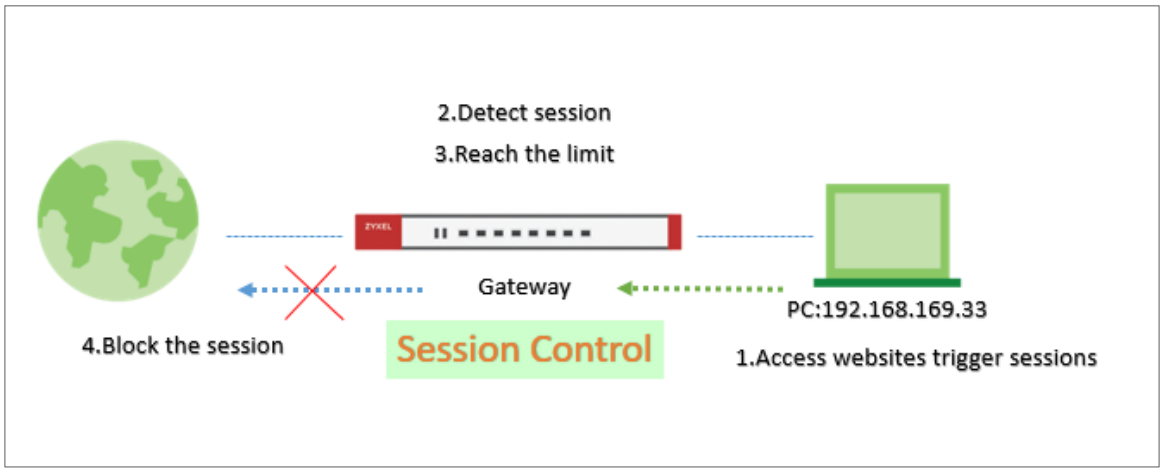
Test DHCP Option 60

To check the functionality of DHCP Option 60, we can use packet capture software to check if option 60 string exists in the DHCP discover message that is sent from the USG FLEX H.



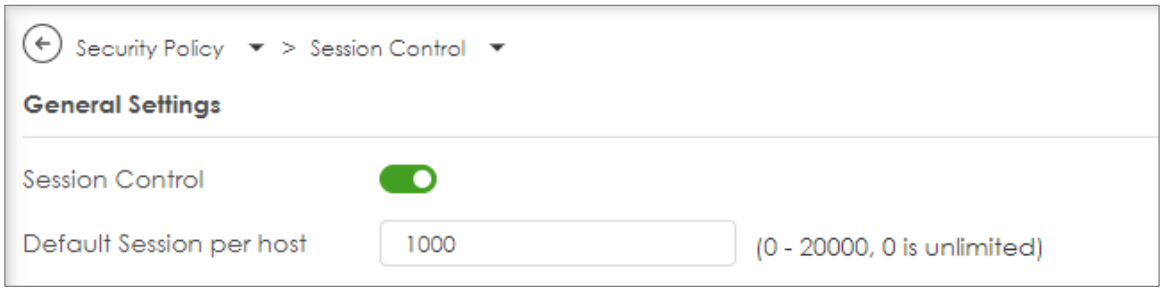
How to Configure Session Control

Session control can address abnormal user behavior. By monitoring session activities, the firewall can detect deviations from normal usage, such as sudden traffic spikes or unauthorized access attempts. This proactive approach enables prompt action to be taken to investigate and mitigate potential security threats .



Set Up the Session Control

Go to Security Policy > Session Control. Turn on this feature.

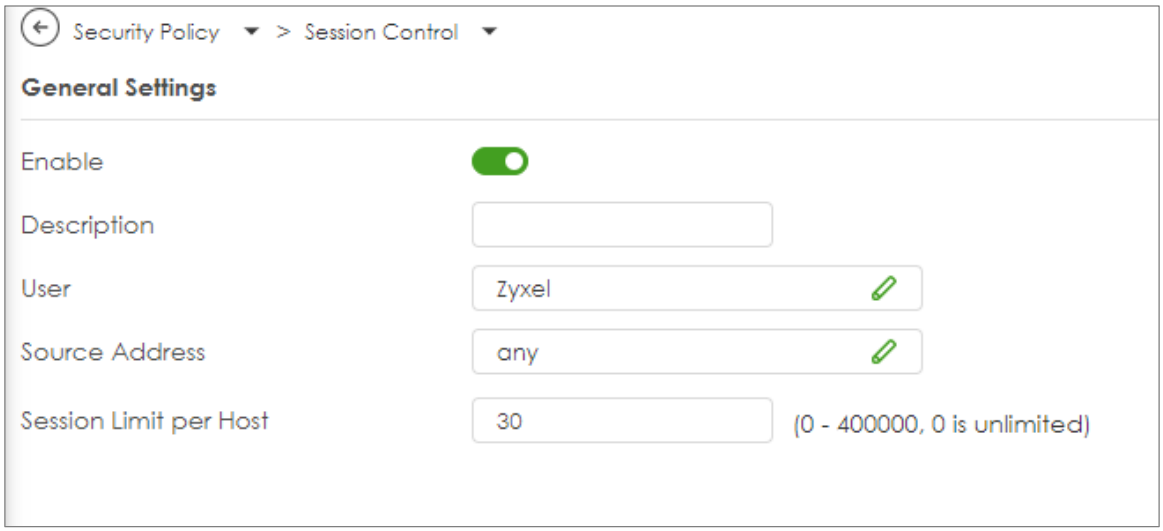


You can field in the value of the Session per hosts you would like to limit.

The field here is for the client who is not in the rule under the list

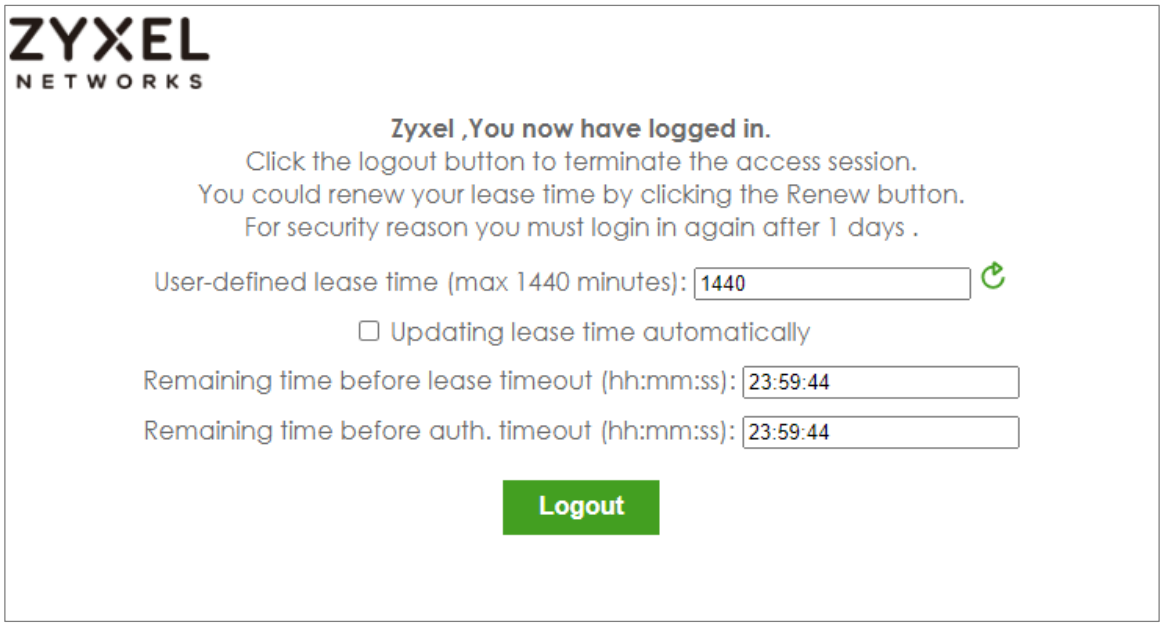
To limit a user's session. You can set up specific rules for each user

Click Add >Select one of the user and field in the Session limit for the user and click save.



Test the Result

Log in as User: Zyxel



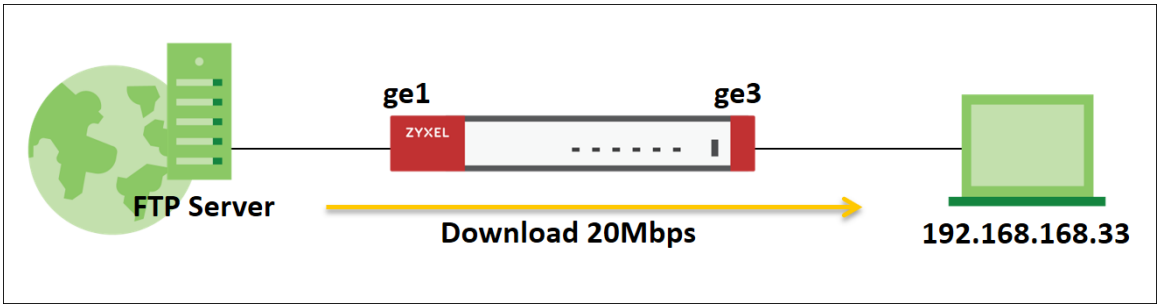
Try to access web browser to hit the session limit

Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select Session Control to check the logs.

Session Control	Maximum sessions per host (30) was exceeded.	192.168.169.33	172.23.5.1	0	ACCESS BLOCK
Session Control	Maximum sessions per host (30) was exceeded.	192.168.169.33	172.23.5.2	0	ACCESS BLOCK
Session Control	Maximum sessions per host (30) was exceeded.	192.168.169.33	172.25.5.210	0	ACCESS BLOCK
Session Control	Maximum sessions per host (30) was exceeded.	192.168.169.33	172.21.5.1	0	ACCESS BLOCK
Session Control	Maximum sessions per host (30) was exceeded.	192.168.169.33	172.24.78.18	0	ACCESS BLOCK

How to Configure Bandwidth Management for FTP Traffic

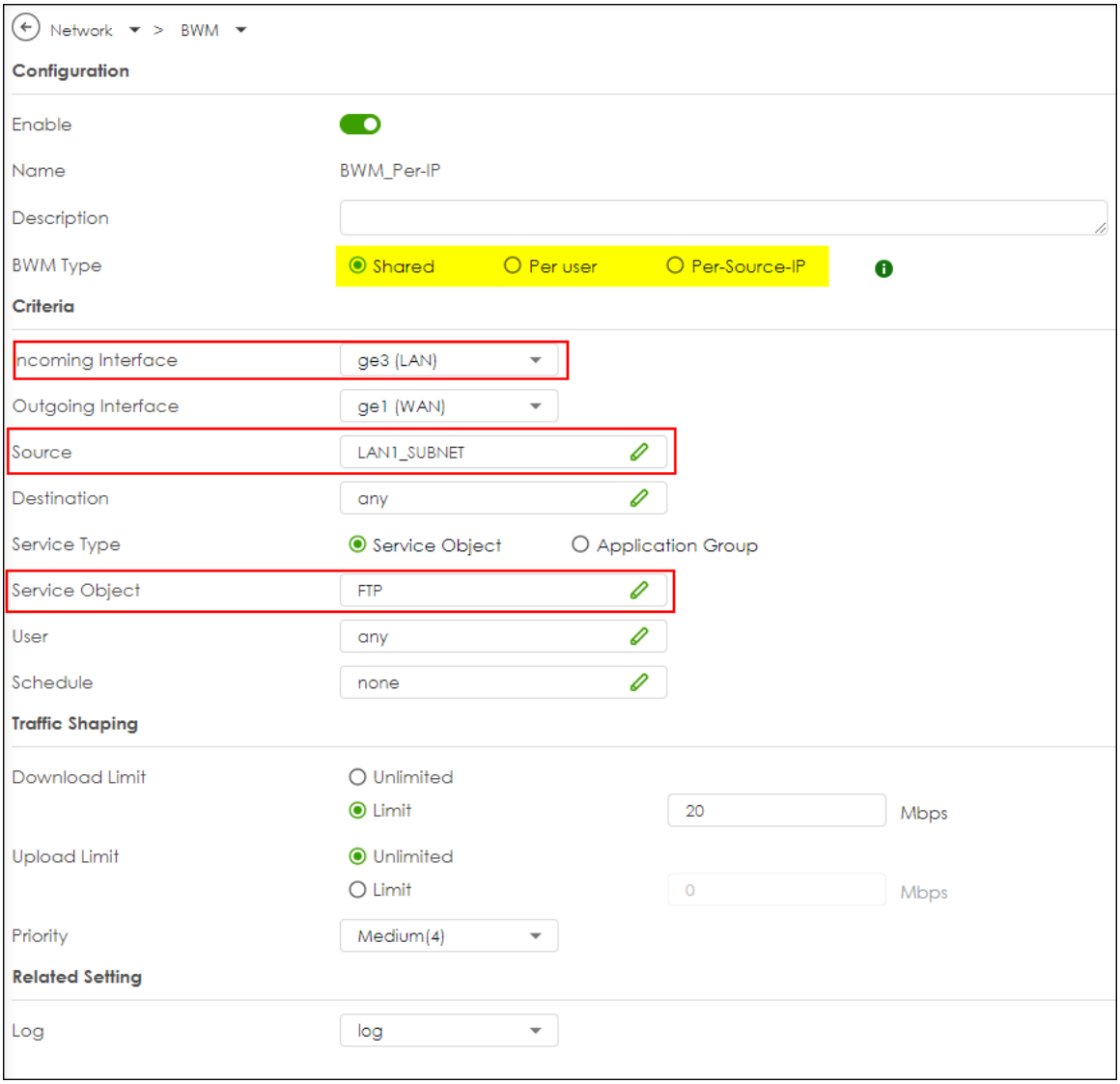
This example illustrates how to use USG Bandwidth Management (BWM) for controlling FTP traffic bandwidth allocation. By specifying criteria such as incoming interface, outgoing interface, source address, destination address, service objects, application group, and user, you can create a sequence of conditions to allocate bandwidth for packets that match these criteria. Once BWM is set up, it allows you to limit bandwidth for high-consumption services like FTP, ensuring bandwidth guarantees. This is a practical example of implementing BWM for FTP traffic with a USG device.



Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. The total available bandwidth assumption is 5Mbps. This example was tested using USG FLEX 500H

Set Up the BWM rule for FTP download

Go to Network > BWM scan. Click on “Add” button to create a new BWM rule.



Incoming Interface: ge3

Outgoing Interface: ge1

Source: LAN1 IP Subnet

Application Group: FTP

Traffic Shaping: Download Limit 20 Mbps.

Note: The terms "incoming interface" and "destination interface" indicate the direction of traffic that the client initiates during a session. The term "Source IP information" denotes the initial IP address. Furthermore, the Application Group function identifies client traffic types based not only on the service port but on other criteria as well.

Different Scenarios:

(1) Shared

If you select the “Shared” setting in the BWM rule, the selected IP addresses will share the configured bandwidth.

e.g. Limit the maximum FTP download bandwidth to 20 Mbps for whole of LAN1 PCs.

(2) Per User

If you select the “Per User” setting in the BWM rule, each user will have a limited bandwidth.

e.g. Limit the maximum FTP download bandwidth to 20 Mbps for each user.

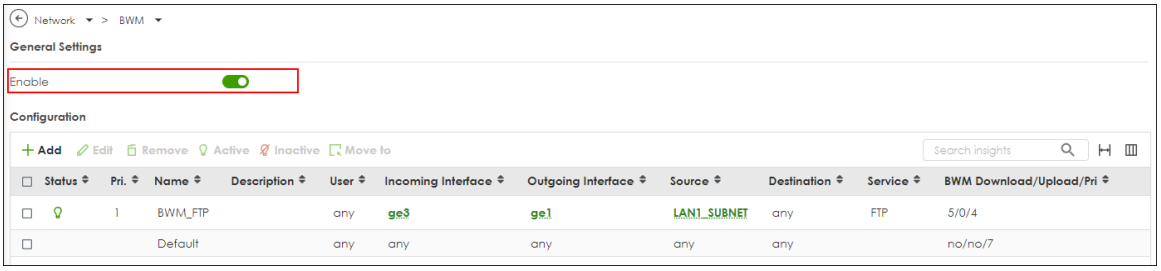
(3) Per-Source-IP

If you select the “Per-Source-IP” setting in the BWM rule, each selected IP address will have a limited bandwidth.

e.g. Limit the FTP download bandwidth for each LAN1 PC to 20 Mbps.

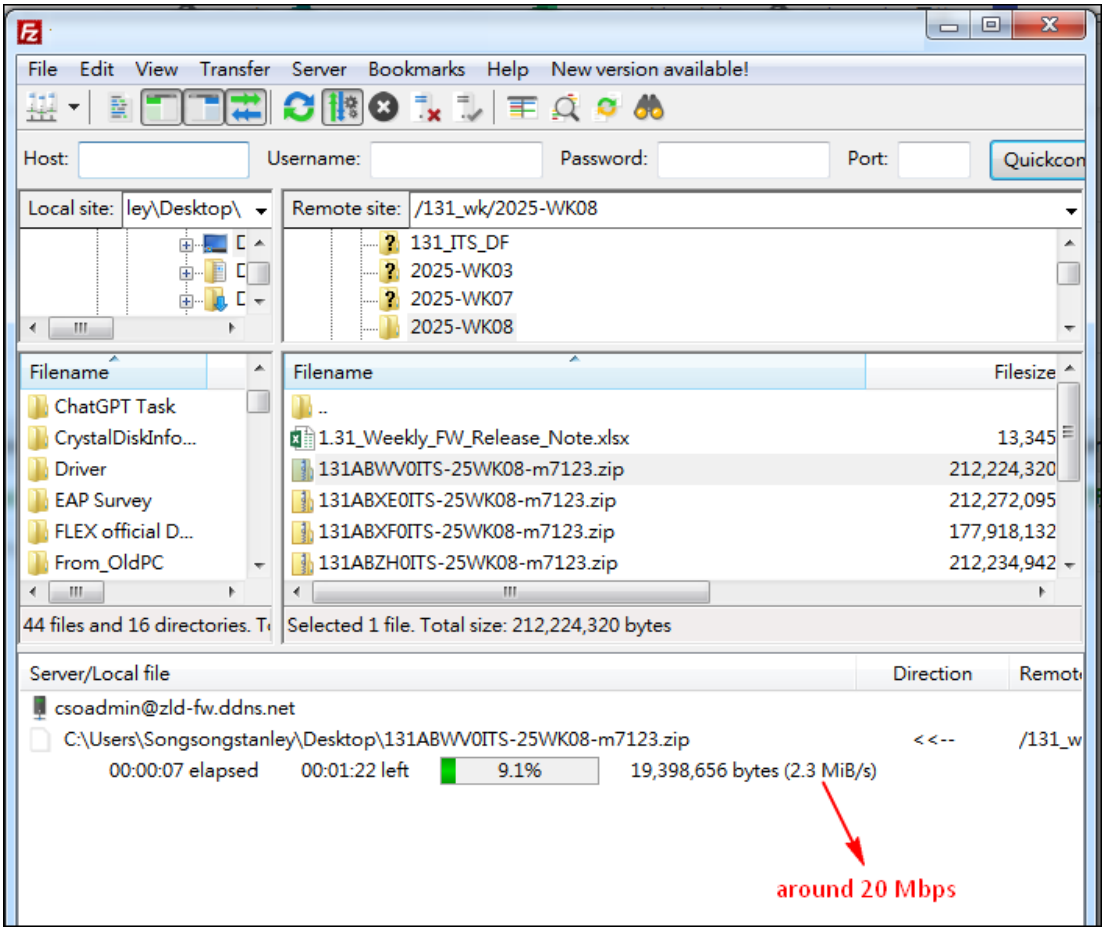
Note: If you select the “Per User” option or configure “User” as a condition, the Captive Portal service must be enabled, and the PC must be authenticated by the firewall first.

Turn on this feature. It will enable BWM function to allowing the rules to be effectively applied.

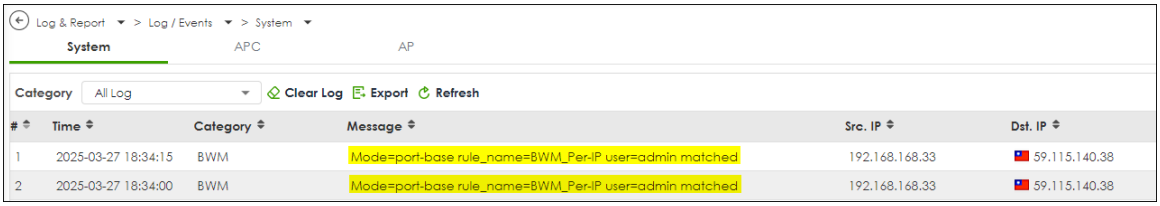


Test the Result

The PC connect to LAN1 and download file by FTP. the download speed is around 20 Mbps.

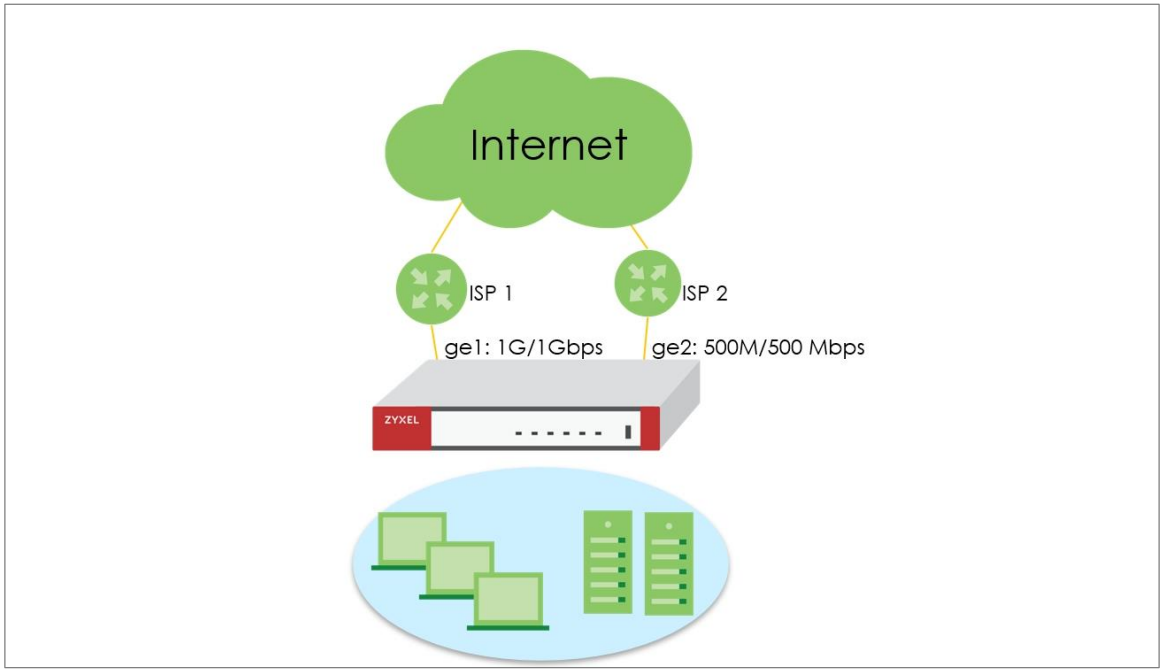


Go to Log & Report > Log/Events and select BWM to check the logs.



How to Configure WAN trunk for Spillover and Least Load First

In the realm of network management, WAN trunk spillover and the Least Load First (LLF) algorithm are vital for optimizing resource utilization and enhancing network performance. WAN trunk spillover ensures seamless connectivity by distributing traffic across multiple WAN connections, preventing bottlenecks, and maximizing bandwidth usage. The LLF algorithm intelligently balances traffic load by prioritizing the least loaded WAN links, minimizing latency, and improving overall network efficiency. This is an example of using the FLEX H series for two spillovers and the Least Load First configuration. The following example is based on GE1 1G/1G and GE2 500/500 Mbps for illustration.



Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 500H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.20).

Least Load First

The "Least Load First" algorithm allocates new session traffic based on the current outbound bandwidth utilization of each trunk member interface. This utilization, measured as outbound throughput over available bandwidth, serves as the load balancing index. For instance, if WAN 1 has a throughput of 1000K and WAN 2 has 5K, the Zyxel Device calculates the load balancing index accordingly. With WAN 2 showing a lower utilization, indicating lesser utilization compared to WAN 1, subsequent new session traffic is routed through WAN 2 for optimal load distribution.

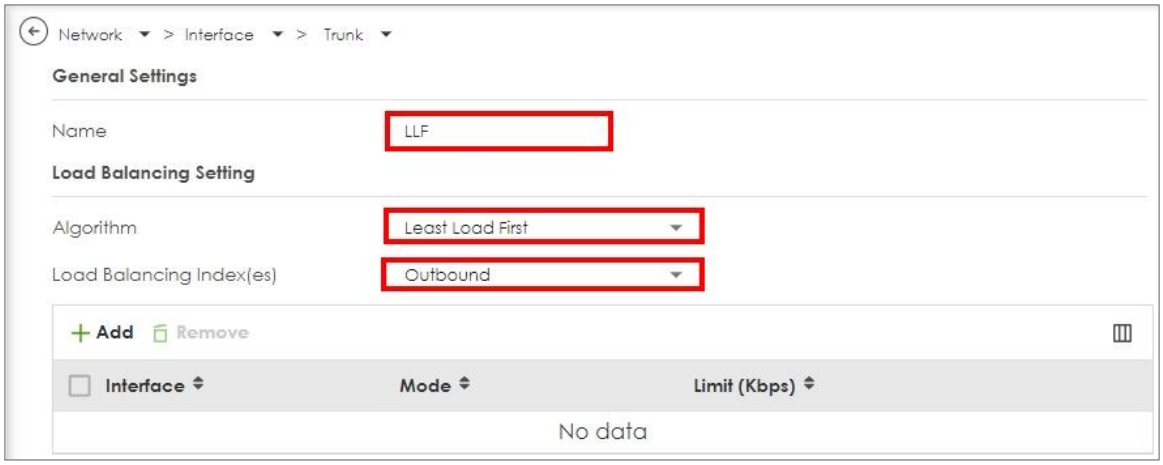
Spillover

The "Spillover" load balancing algorithm prioritizes the first interface in the trunk member list until its maximum load capacity is reached. Any excess traffic from new sessions is then directed to subsequent interfaces in the list, continuing until all member interfaces are utilized or traffic demands are met. For example, if the first interface offers unlimited access while the second incurs usage-based billing, the algorithm only activates the second interface when traffic surpasses the threshold of the first. This approach optimizes bandwidth usage on the first interface, minimizing Internet fees and preventing overload situations on individual interfaces.

Set Up the User-Defined Trunk

Spillover and Least Load First

Go to Network > Interface > Trunk page, and click **Add** button to create user-defined Trunk. In the general settings, we can configure the following settings;
Name: Least Load First (Enter a descriptive name for this trunk)
Algorithm: LLF
Load Balancing Index: Outbound
Note: *This field is available if you selected to use the* ***Least Load First*** *or* ***Spillover*** *method.*



Click **Add** to add a member interface to the trunk, in this scenario, we have ge1, and ge2 for Internet access.

Member: ge1(Wan)

Mode: Active

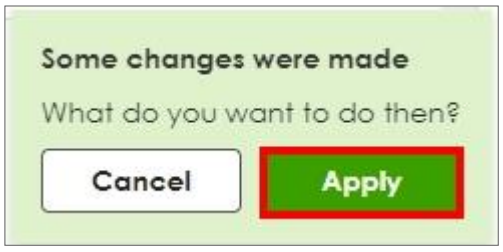
Limit(Kbps): 1024000

Member: ge2(Wan)

Mode: Active

Limit(Kbps): 512000

Click **Apply** to save changes.



After the Trunk LLF is created, let's create a second WAN trunk for spillover testing, click **Add** button to create 2nd user-defined Trunk.

Name: Spillover (Enter a descriptive name for this trunk)

Algorithm: Spillover

Load Balancing Index: Outbound

Click **Add** to add a member interface to the trunk.

Member: ge1(Wan)

Mode: Active

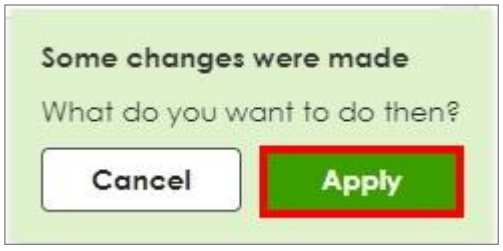
Limit(Kbps): 819200

Member: ge2(Wan)

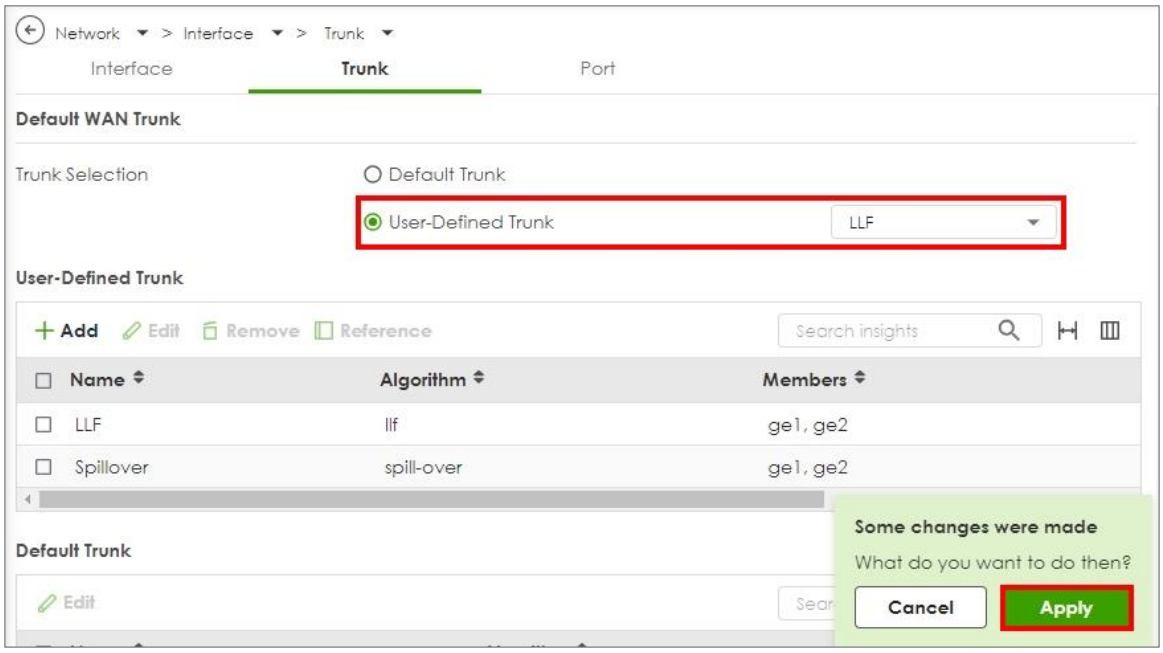
Mode: Active

Limit(Kbps): 512000

Click **Apply** to save changes.



Go to Default WAN Trunk section, select User-Defined Trunk and select the newly created (LLF or Spillover) Trunk from the list box. Click **Apply** to save changes.



Test the Result

Spillover

1) Apply Spillover in User-Defined Trunk.

2) Connect two hosts on the LAN side. Host A upload a large file to an FTP server.

3) Go to Traffic Statistics > Port to check interface utilization. Upload traffic should go to ge1 as this interface is the first member interface in Trunk Spillover. Check if maximum load capacity 819200bps is reached. Any excess traffic from new sessions is then directed to subsequent interfaces in the list

4) Host B generates ICMP traffic to 8.8.8.8.

5) Capture packets on the interface ge2 to see if new sessions are captured on ge2.

Least Load First

1) Apply LLF in User-Defined Trunk

2) Connect two hosts on the LAN side. Host A upload a large file to an FTP server.

3) Go to Traffic Statistics > Port to check interface utilization.

4) Host B generates ICMP traffic to 8.8.8.8.

5) Capture packets on the interface with lower traffic load to verify if the ICMP traffic is routed through the less congested interface.

How Does SIP ALG Function Work on USG FLEX H?

SIP ALG consists of two key services for managing traffic on firewalls: SIP transformation and SIP pinholes.

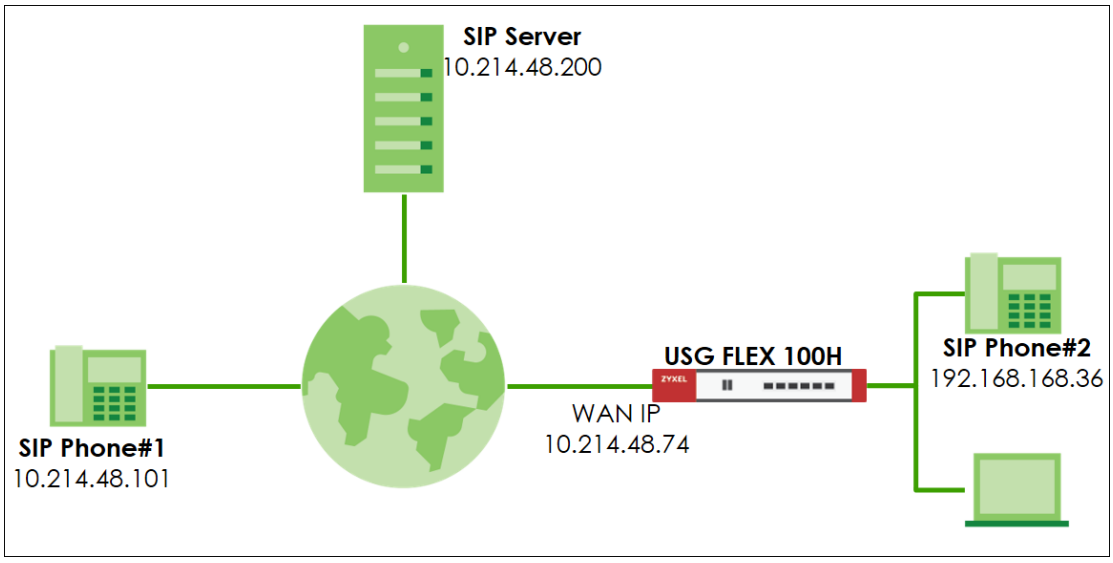
SIP Transformation

The SIP transformation function modifies SIP header information, facilitating SIP signaling traffic over NAT operations. This enables seamless communication between private IP addresses and public IP addresses.

SIP Pinholes

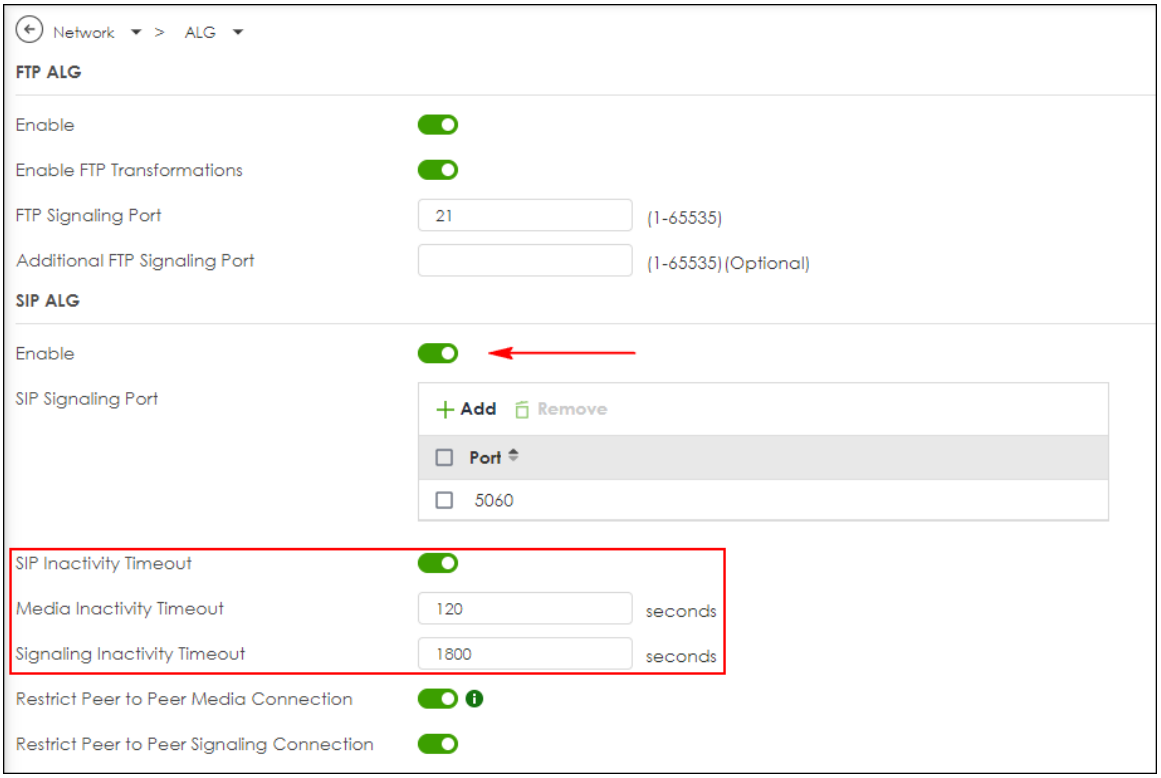
SIP pinholes ensure the persistence of registered SIP sessions and RTP sessions during NAT operations. This prevents issues such as dropped calls or non-functioning phone calls caused by expired SIP/RTP sessions on the firewall.

Cloud-based SIP servers are typically sophisticated enough to distinguish between a client's local (private IP) and public IP, making SIP transformation unnecessary in most scenarios. However, the SIP pinhole feature remains essential for proper NAT operations. The SIP ALG feature on H Series firewalls focuses on supporting SIP pinholes. This ensures that SIP and RTP sessions are managed effectively, maintaining reliable communication across firewalls.



SIP ALG Feature for Keep SIP/RTP Activity Sessions on Firewall

Go to Network > ALG > SIP ALG feature.

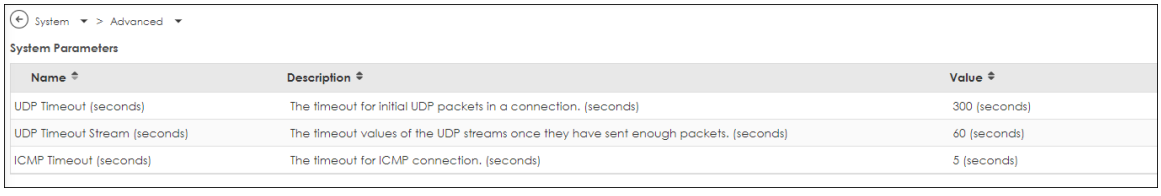


SIP Signaling port:

Default SIP service port is 5060. You can configure to other ports to fulfil your network environment.

SIP Inactivity timeout:

In firewall default setting, general UDP session timeout is 300 seconds, and UDP stream timeout is 60 seconds. (System > Advanced)



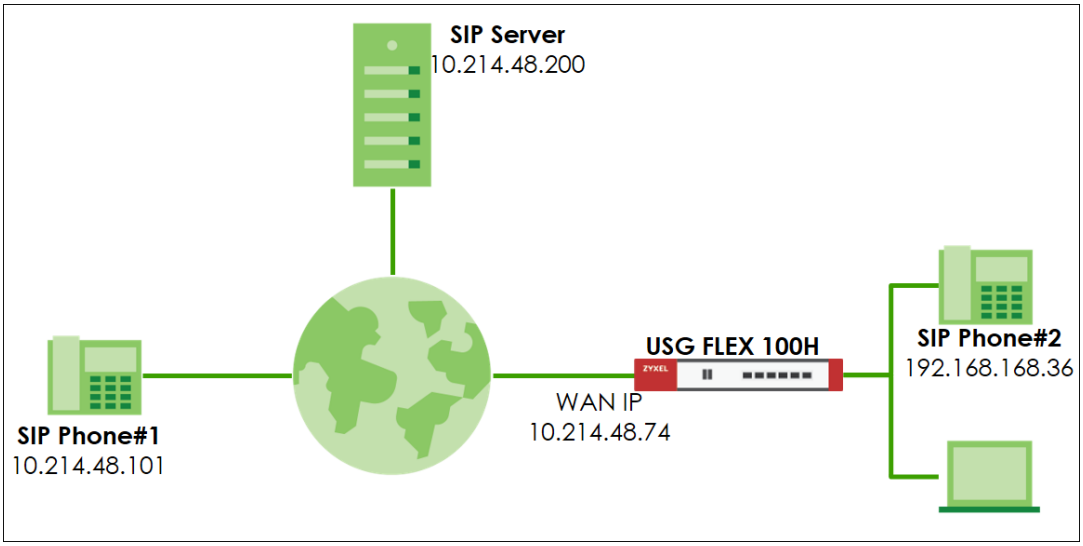
You can configure Media(RTP) and Signaling(SIP) timeout for your SIP phone, it could keep the sessions on firewall to prevent lost incoming phone call due to session expired.

Peer to Peer connection restriction:

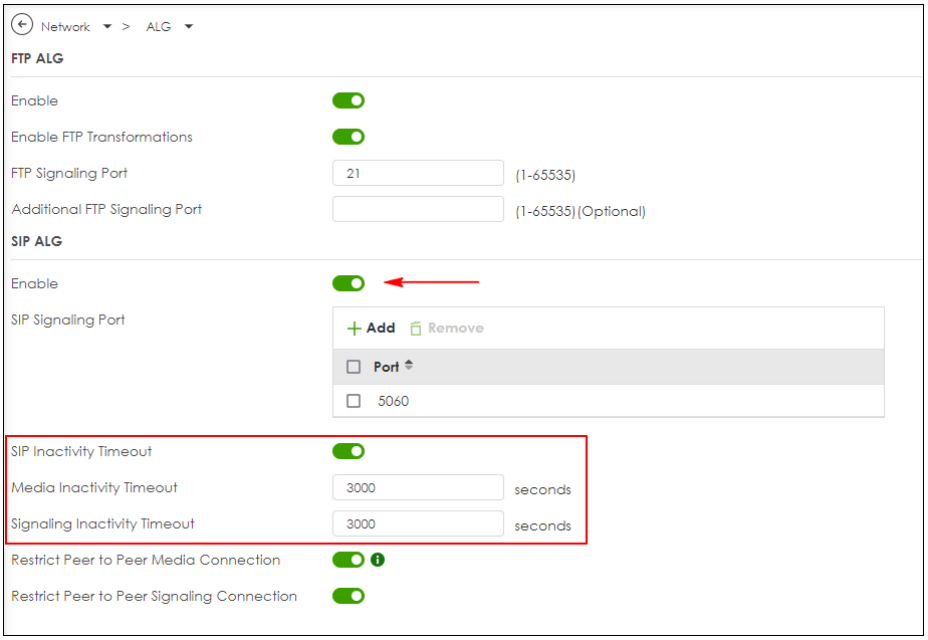
It is for incoming STP/RTP traffic. If the source IP address doesn't match to exist sessions, then firewall will drop the incoming traffic.

Test the Result

Dial the SIP phone call from SIP Phone#1 to SIP Phone#2.



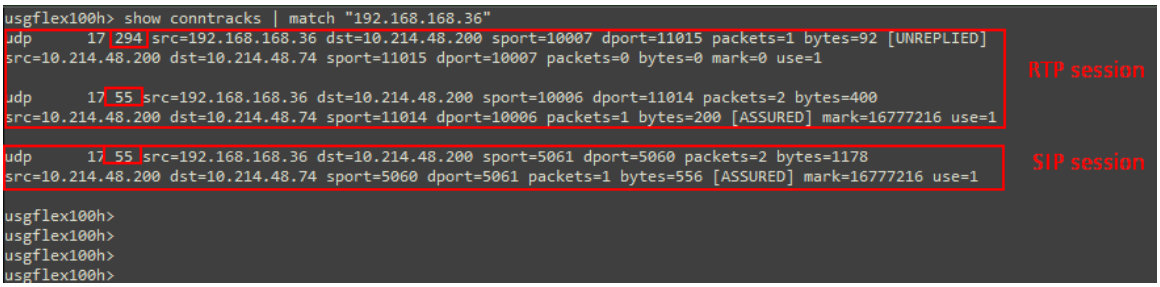
Turn on SIP ALG feature and enable "SIP Inactivity Timeout" service, also have an extend Signaling(SIP) and Media(RTP) inactivity timeout as 3000 seconds.



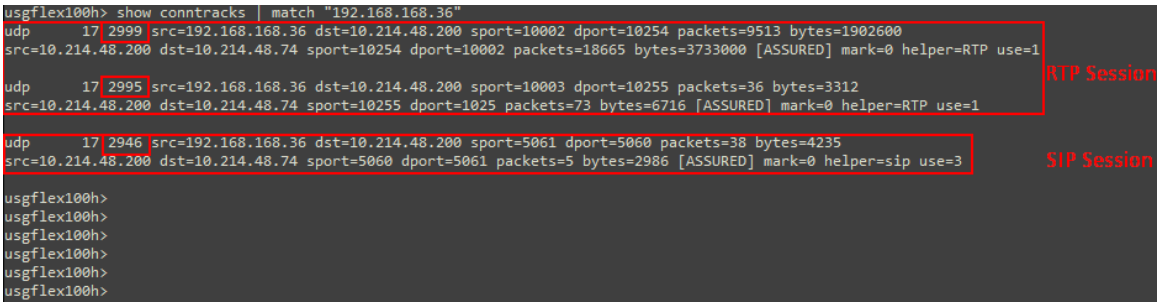
Use CLI command to check exist sessions has been extended successfully.

CLI> show conntracks | match "<IP address>"

Before enabling the SIP ALG feature, system will use the default UDP timeout.

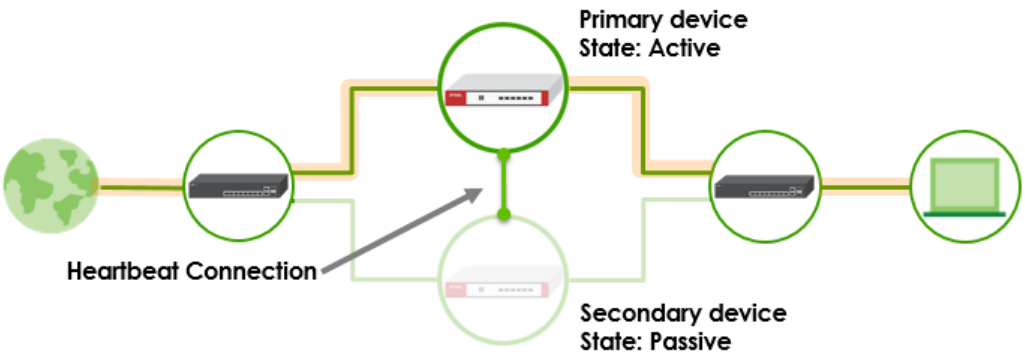


After enabling the SIP ALG feature, system will extend the timeout value.



How to Deploy Device HA

The Device HA feature acts as a failover when one of the devices in the network fails or can't access the Internet. Device HA uses a dedicated heartbeat link between an active device and a passive device for status syncing and backup to the passive device. On the passive device, all ports are disabled except for the port with the heartbeat link. This example illustrates how to deploy the Device HA in your network.

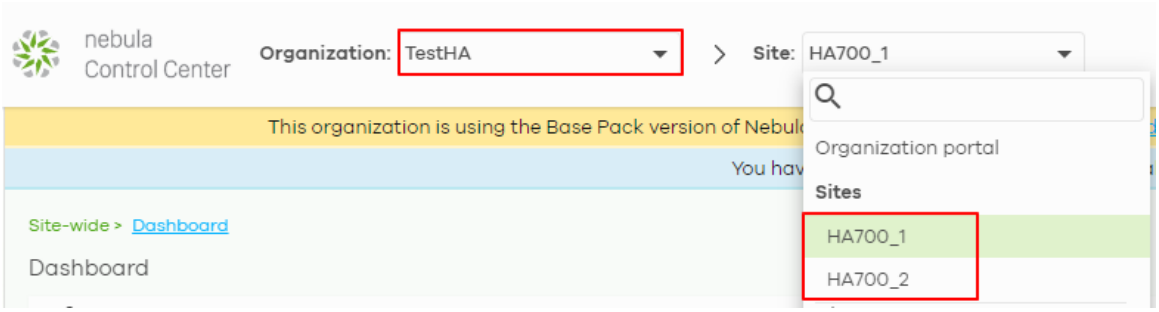


Note: Device HA is supported on USG FLEX 200H, USG FLEX 200HP, USG FLEX 500H, USG FLEX 700H.This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.32).

Prerequisites for Device HA

The primary and secondary devices in Device HA mode must meet the following requirements:

1. **The same model** - Both devices must be of the same hardware model. In this example, both devices must be USG FLEX 200H. You cannot set up Device HA between different models, USG FLEX 200H and USG FLEX 200HP.
2. **The same firmware version** - Both devices must be running the same firmware version (uOS 1.31 or later versions).
3. **The same Organization on Nebula** - Both devices must be registered to the same Organization on Nebula.
   - Assign the primary USG FLEX H to the first site
   - Assign the secondary USG FLEX H to the second site



4. **Enable SSH port number** - The SSH service under System > SSHH must be enabled on both devices. SSH port number must use **22** to enable synchronization for Device HA.
5. **WAN connection of the active device** - Ensure that the active device has normal WAN connectivity to the internet and is connected to Nebula.

Note: It is highly recommended to complete device registration steps on Nebula before pairing HA.

Configuration on the primary device

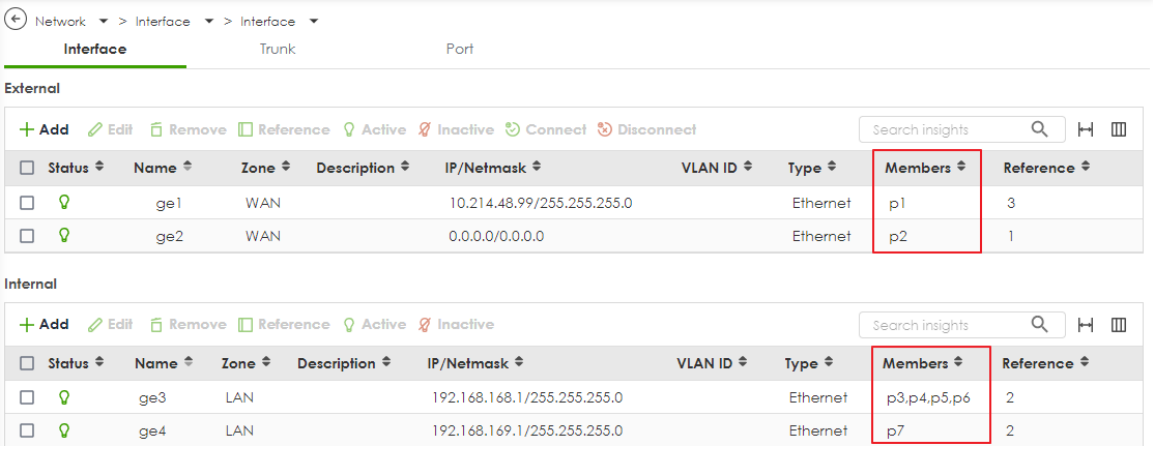
1. Set up with your desired configuration and networking settings.
2. The highest-numbered copper Ethernet port is reserved for heartbeat communication. Make sure the heartbeat port is not assigned to any interface. In this example, P8 is the heartbeat port on USG FLEX 200H. **Remove** P8 from interface ge4.

Note: Heartbeat port for HA synchronization

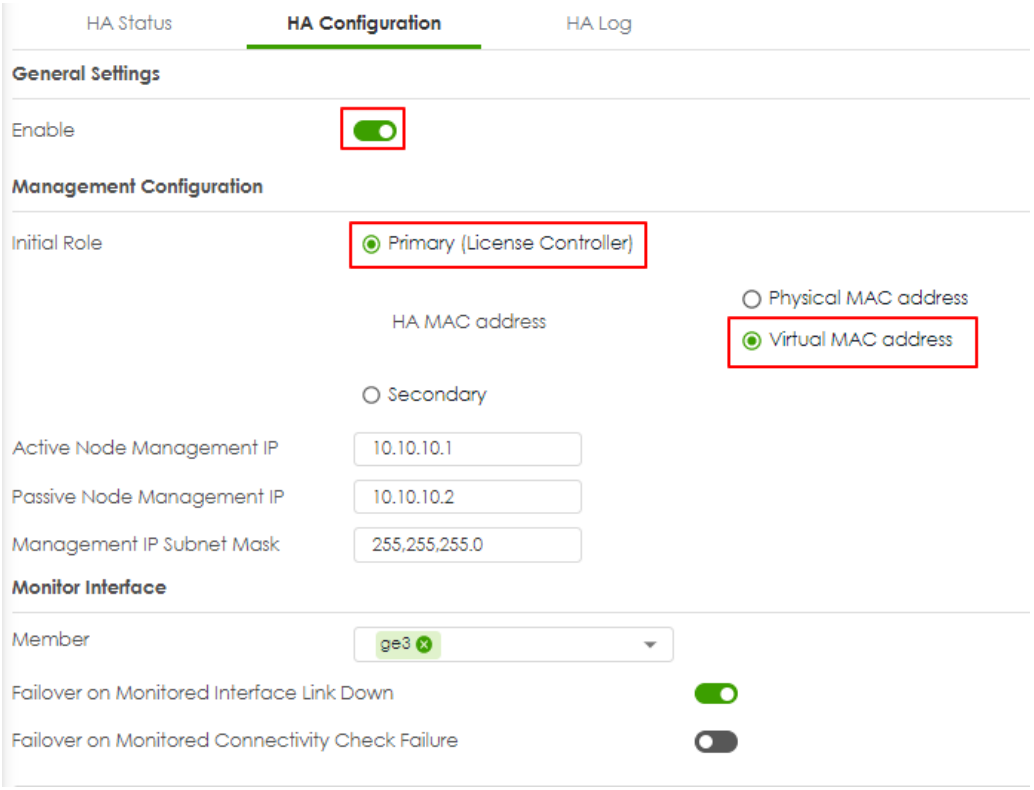
USG FLEX 200H/200HP: P8

USG FLEX 500H/700H: P12

Go to Network > Interface and make sure p8 doesn't belong to any interface.



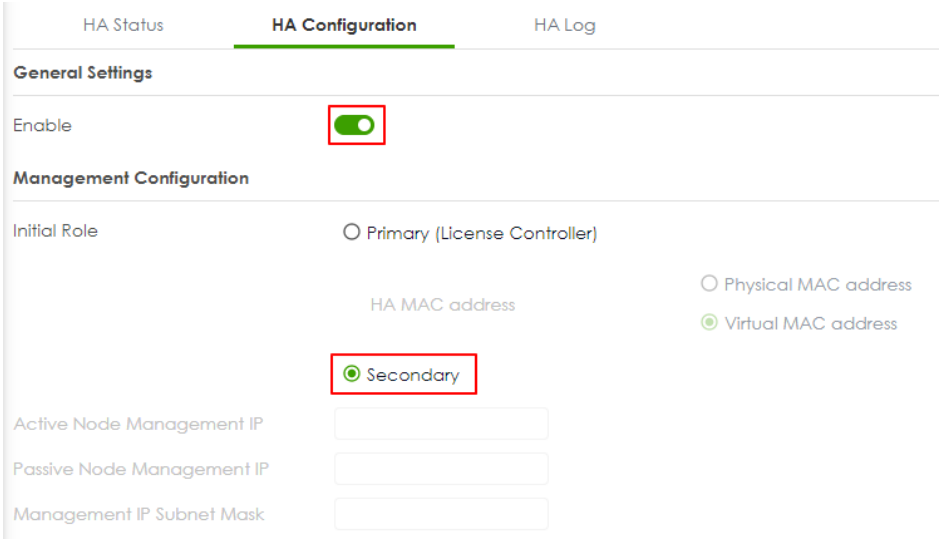
3. Go to **System > Device HA > HA Configuration**.
   - Select Primary role.
   - Select HA MAC address.
     If Virtual MAC Address is selected, the MAC address of each interface will be replaced as follows.
     D8:EC:E5:XX:XX:1D -> D**6**:EC:E5:XX:XX:1D
   - Configure Management IP for active and passive role. The two management IPs must be different but in the same subnet.
   - Select monitor interfaces. HA failover will be triggered when monitored interface is down. Turn on "**Enable**" to enable Device HA and Apply.



Configuration on the secondary device

1. Make sure the secondary device is reset to default settings. Follow the wizard to register it to Nebula and it to the same organization as the primary device.
2. After the secondary device is registered to Nebula successfully, remove wan connection from the secondary device and login to the device via lan interface to configure HA.
3. Make sure the heartbeat port is not assigned to any interface. In this example, P8 is the heartbeat port on USG FLEX 200H. **Remove** P8 from interface ge4.

4. Go to **System > Device HA > HA Configuration**. Select Secondary role. Turn on "Enable" to enable Device HA and Apply. Logout from the secondary device and unplug all Ethernet cables of wan and lan interfaces.



Connect the heartbeat ports

Connect the heartbeat ports of the primary and secondary device directly and avoid putting a device in between such as a switch.

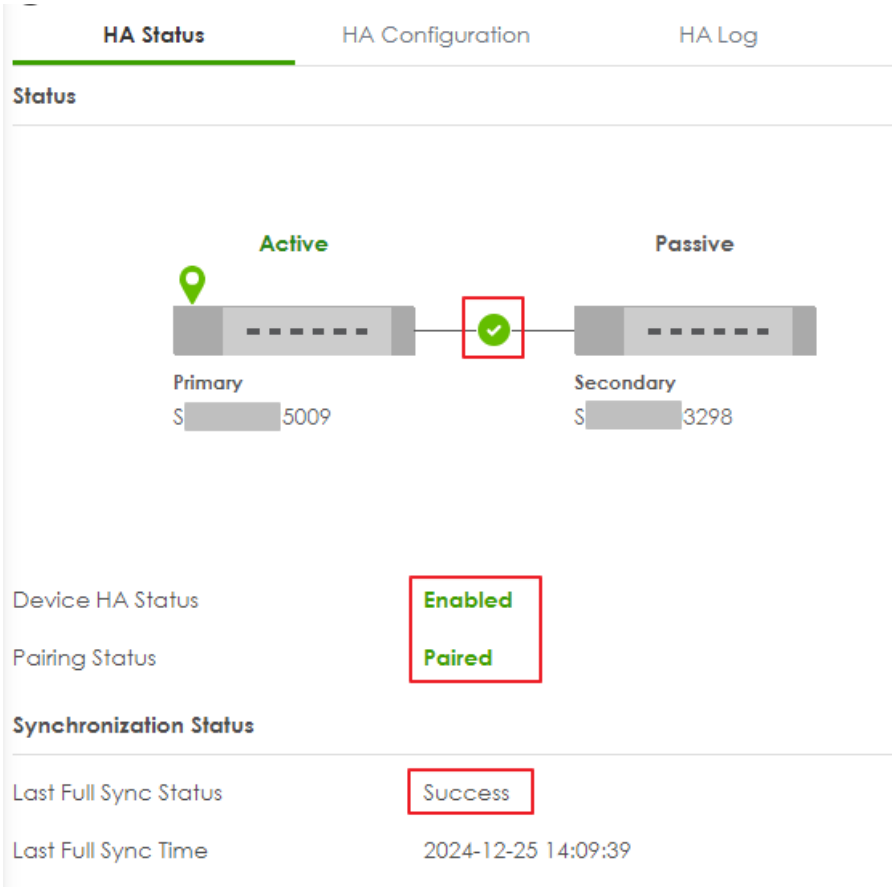
> Note: The heartbeat port of the primary and secondary device must be connected directly to each other (not through a switch).

Check HA status

Login to the primary device and go to **System > Device HA > HA Status**. Make sure the heartbeat link status is connected. You can also use the SYS LED on the active device to check the paring status.

Pairing status: Paired

Last Full Sync Status: Success



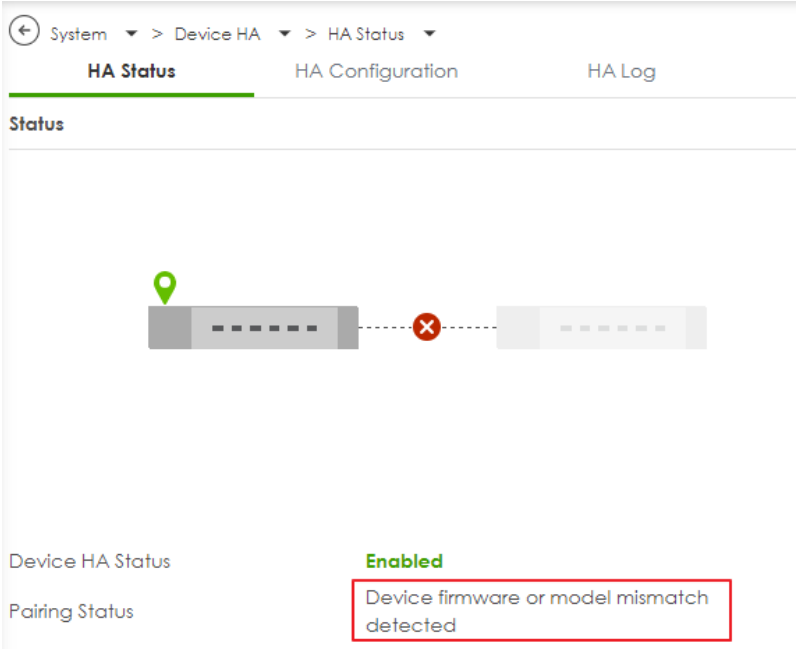
You can also enter the command on the primary device to check HA status.

usgflex200h> show state vrf main device-ha status

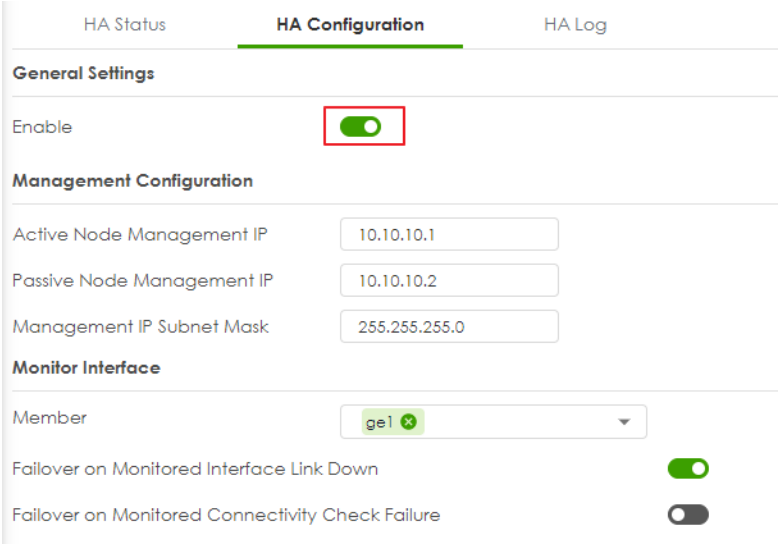
Synchronization can take up to 5 minutes or so. Once it has finished synchronizing, you can verify if the settings are synchronized by accessing the passive device through Passive Node Management IP. Once pairing is complete, the secondary device's license will automatically be transferred to the primary device and you will receive an email notification.

```
usgflex200h0325> show state vrf main device-ha status
status
    enabled true
    initial-role primary
    pairing-state paired
    pairing-msg Paired
    ha-health-state connected
    local-state active
    local-role primary
    active
        role primary
        sn S21      5009
        icon-color on
        ..
    passive
        role secondary
        sn S22      3298
        icon-color on
        ..
    ..
```

If Paring Status is not "Paired", check what the error message is and resolve the error. In this example, the error is "Device firmware mismatch". Check the firmware version on primary and secondary again and make sure firmware version on both devices are identical.



Note: After the error is resolved (Upgrade two devices to the same firmware version), you can keep the heartbeat port connected on both devices, and disable and enable HA on the **primary** device to trigger pairing again.



HA Synchronization

- Full Synchronization: Use the command on active device to manually force a full synchronization. You can also use SYS LED on the passive device to check the status of HA synchronization.

  usgflex200h> cmd device-ha force-sync full
- Incremental Synchronization: This happens automatically when changes are made to the active firewall. The updates are synced to the passive firewall within 5 seconds. It is important to only make configuration changes on the active device.

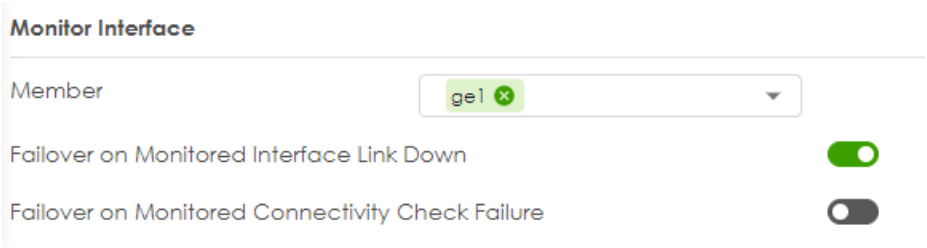
Note: All configuration changes must be made on the active device. Do NOT manually configure the passive device.

Connect the network cables to the secondary device

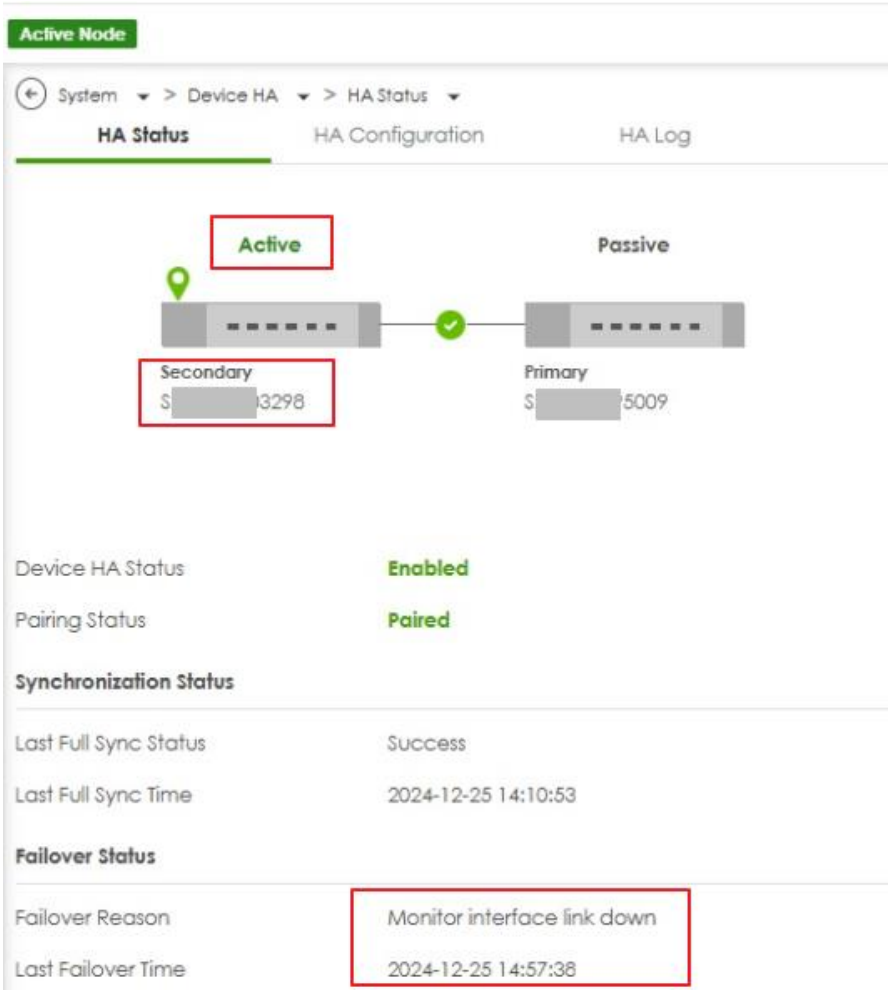
Once the devices have been properly synchronized, connect all network cables to wan and lan interfaces of the secondary devices.

Test HA Failover

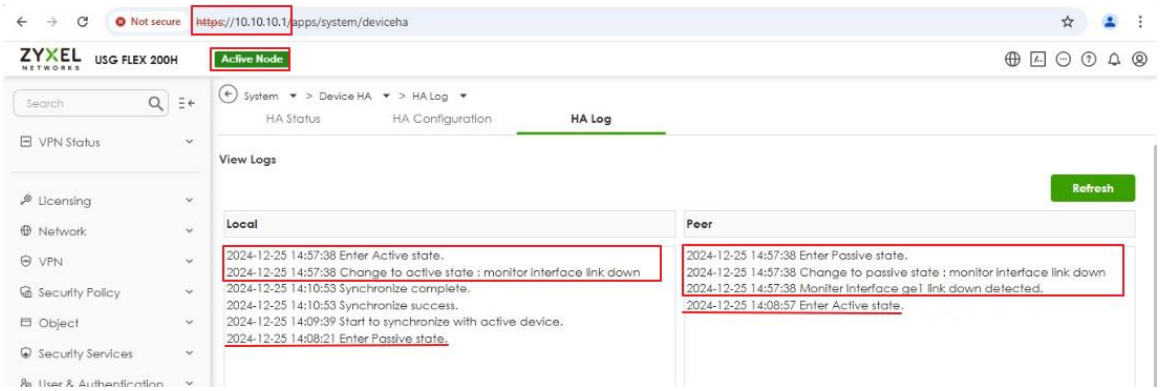
1. In this example, ge1 is the monitored interface. Unplug the Ethernet cable of ge1 interface from the primary device to trigger HA failover.



2. Check HA Status and HA log by accessing Active Node Management IP https://10.10.10.1. In HA Status, the secondary device becomes Active role.



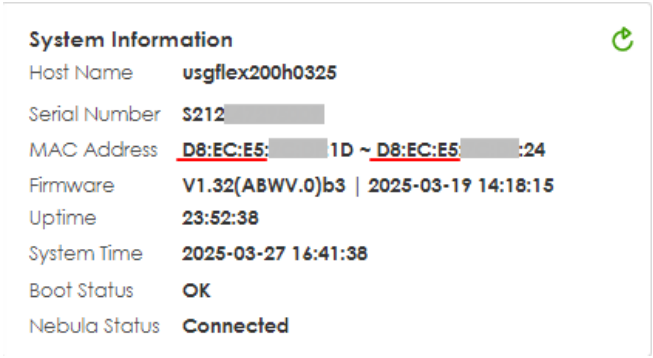
In HA Log, the secondary device (Local) changes the state from Passive to Active.



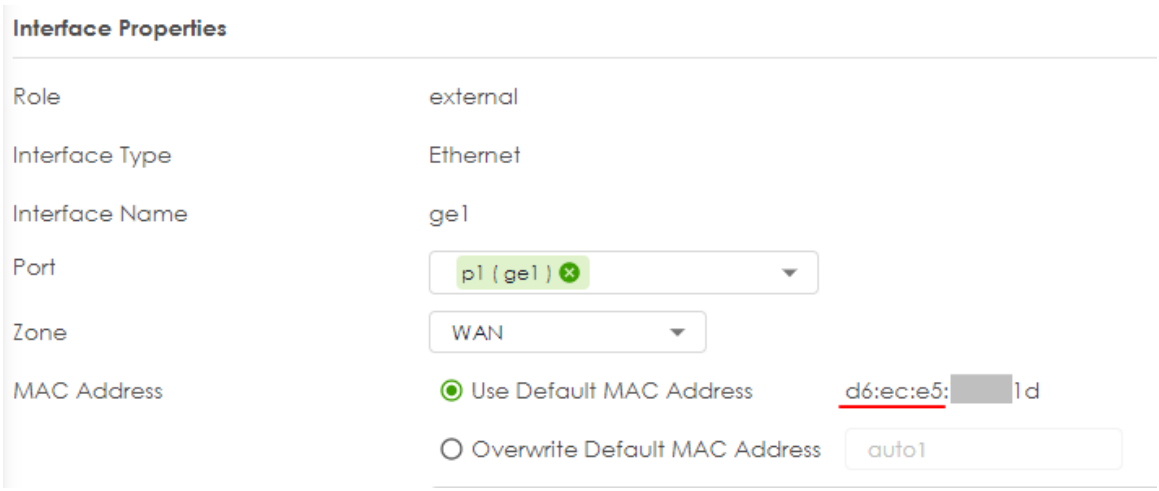
Check Virtual MAC Address

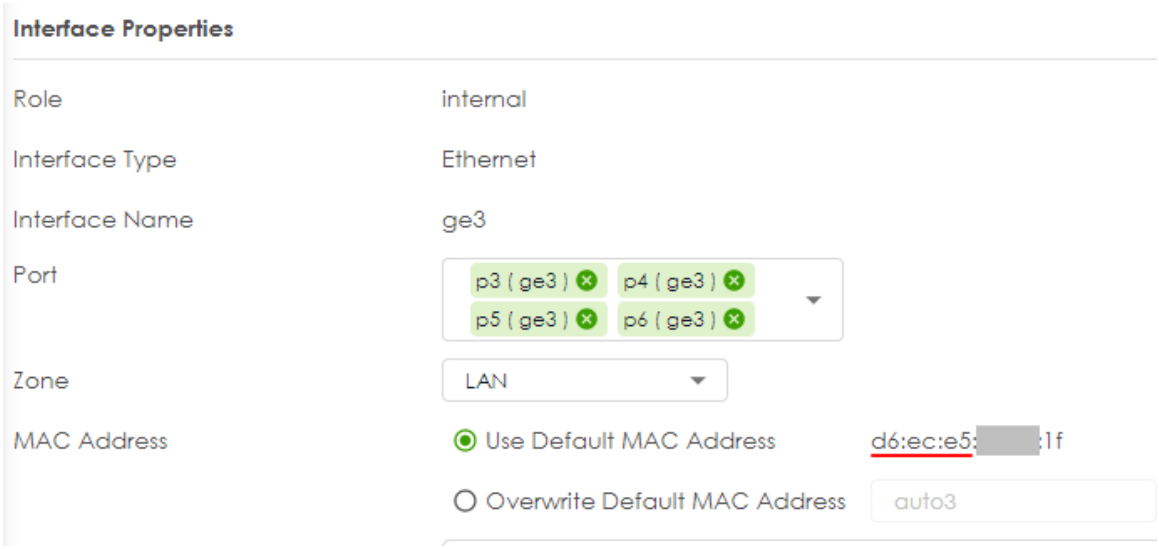
Active Device

On Dashboard > System Information, MAC address is the physical MAC address.



In Network > Interface, it shows the Virtual MAC address.



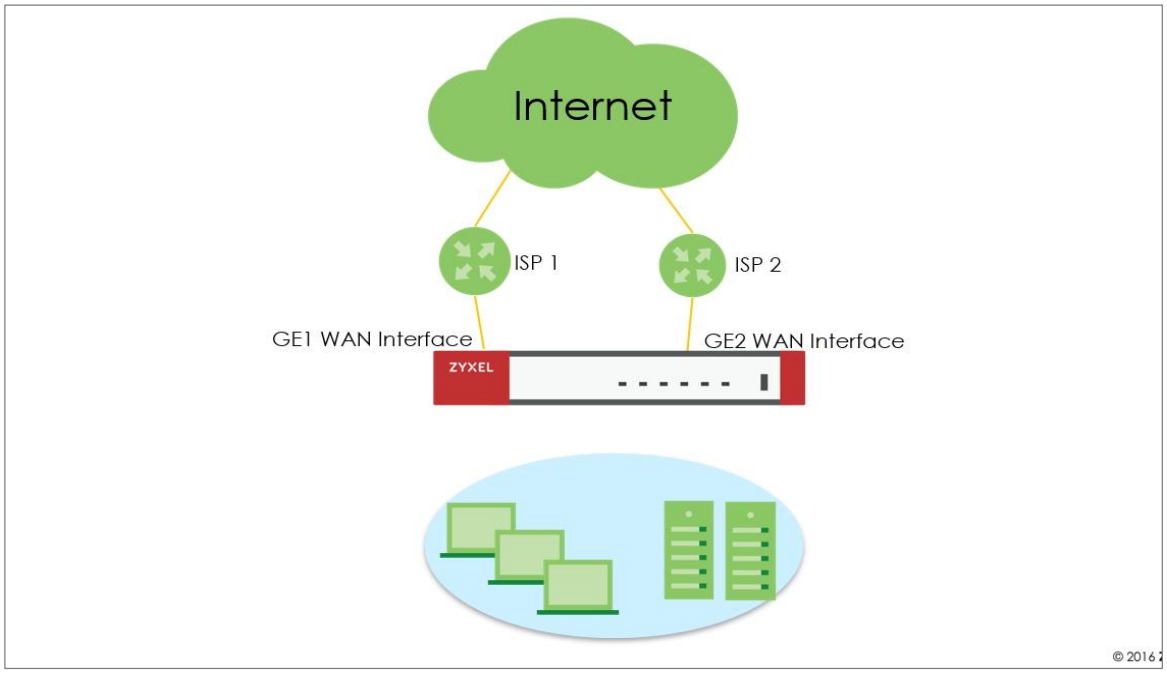


SYS LED Status

State	SYS LED on Active Device	SYS LED on Passive Device
Pairing in Progress	Alternating Green on: 500ms, Red on: 500ms	Green Solid
Pairing fail	Red Blinking (1sec)	Green Solid
Sync. in Progress	Green Solid	Amber Blinking (500ms)
Sync. Completed	Green Solid	Amber Solid
Active Node Running	Green Solid	Amber Solid

How to check Packet Flow Explorer

The Packet Flow Explorer is a powerful tool for analyzing and understanding routing-related issues. When used correctly, it offers a basic overview of your firewall's configuration without requiring an in-depth examination. This example demonstrates how to check the routing and SNAT status using the Packet Flow Explorer.



Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.31).

Scenario and Requirement

1. Dual WAN interfaces are in the default WRR mode, and both WANs are active.

2. A static route is configured to route traffic to 8.8.8.8 from the GE2 WAN interface.

3. A policy route is configured to route all internet traffic through the GE1 WAN interface when source is LAN1 subnet.

Based on the configuration above, we expect that if a host is placed in the LAN 1 subnet, all traffic will be routed through the GE1 WAN interface, except for traffic to 8.8.8.8, which will be routed through the GE2 WAN interface.

Verification

1. Place a host in the LAN1 subnet, then run the command ***ping 8.8.8.8 -t*** in the Windows Command Prompt to check for ICMP response from 8.8.8.8.

```
C:\Users\NT122546>ping 8.8.8.8 -t

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=57
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=57
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=57
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=57
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=57
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=57
```

   The host receives ICMP response.

2. Confirm that the traffic is being sent out through the GE2 WAN interface, as per the static route configuration.

   Type the command ***cmd traffic-capture ge2 filter "host 8.8.8.8"*** to capture packets on the GE2 WAN interface and verify that the traffic is being sent out through the GE2 WAN interface.

```
usgflex200h> cmd traffic-capture ge2 filter "host 8.8.8.8"
tcpdump2: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on ge2, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
```

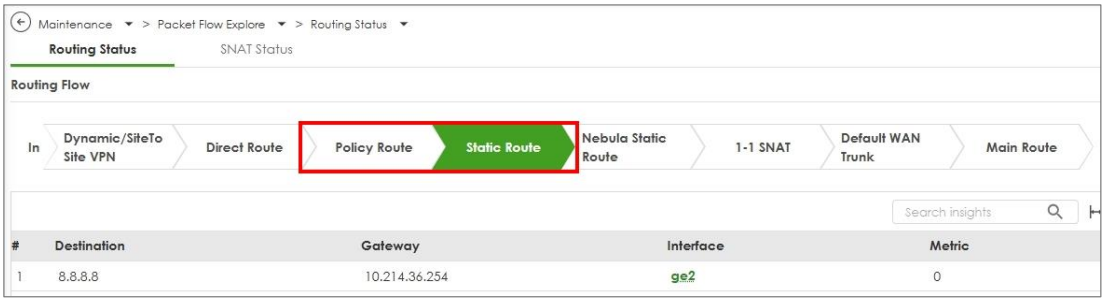
   We're unable to see packets to 8.8.8.8. Let's capture the packets on the GE1 WAN interface instead.

   cmd traffic-capture ge1 filter "host 8.8.8.8"

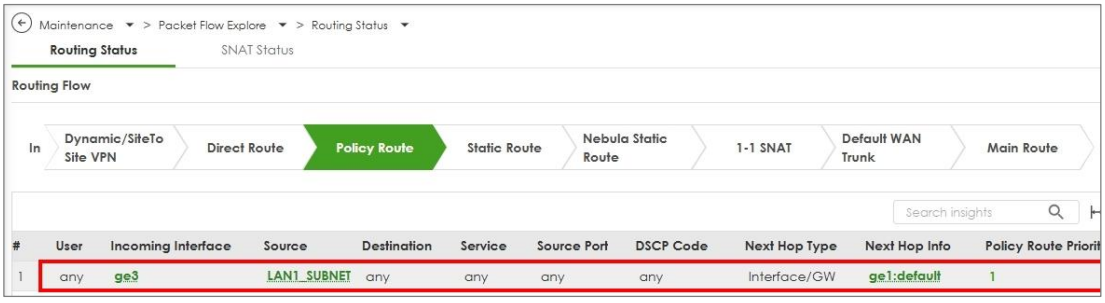
```
tcpdump2: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on ge1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
09:59:42.856870 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:dd > d2:ec:32:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.48.37 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 34317, lengt
09:59:42.862565 d2:ec:32:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:dd, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.48.37: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 34317, length
09:59:43.869372 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:dd > d2:ec:32:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.48.37 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 34318, lengt
09:59:43.874648 d2:ec:32:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:dd, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.48.37: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 34318, length
09:59:44.882064 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:dd > d2:ec:32:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.48.37 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 34319, lengt
09:59:44.886659 d2:ec:32:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:dd, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.48.37: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 34319, length
09:59:45.895564 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:dd > d2:ec:32:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.48.37 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 34320, lengt
09:59:45.898654 d2:ec:32:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:dd, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.48.37: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 34320, length
```

   Traffic to 8.8.8.8 is being sent out through the GE1 WAN interface, indicating that the static route is not working as expected.

3. Go to ***"Maintenance > Packet Flow Explorer > Routing Status"*** to check for possible issues.

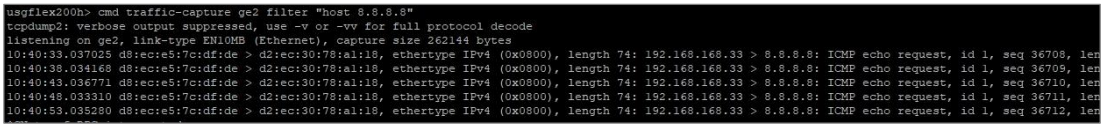


As we can see, the policy route has a higher priority than the static route, causing traffic to 8.8.8.8 to be affected by the policy route.

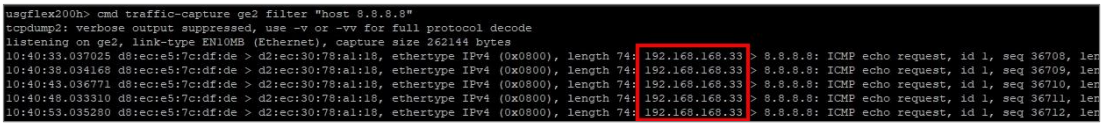


We can try temporarily disabling the policy route to see if traffic to 8.8.8.8 goes through the GE2 WAN interface.

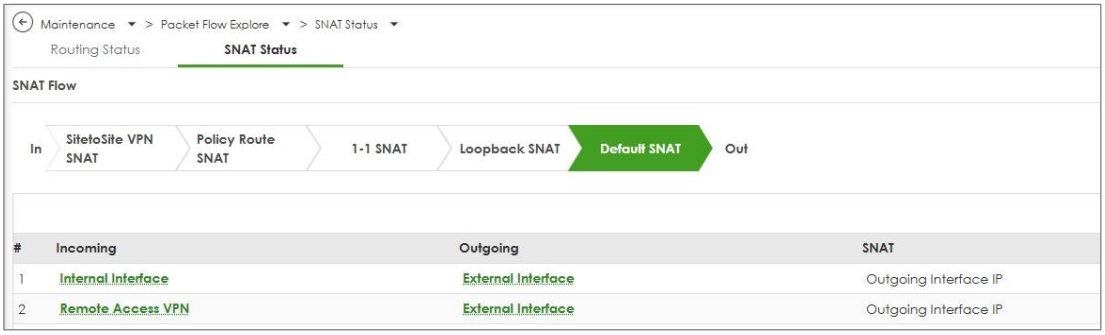
cmd traffic-capture ge2 filter "host 8.8.8.8"



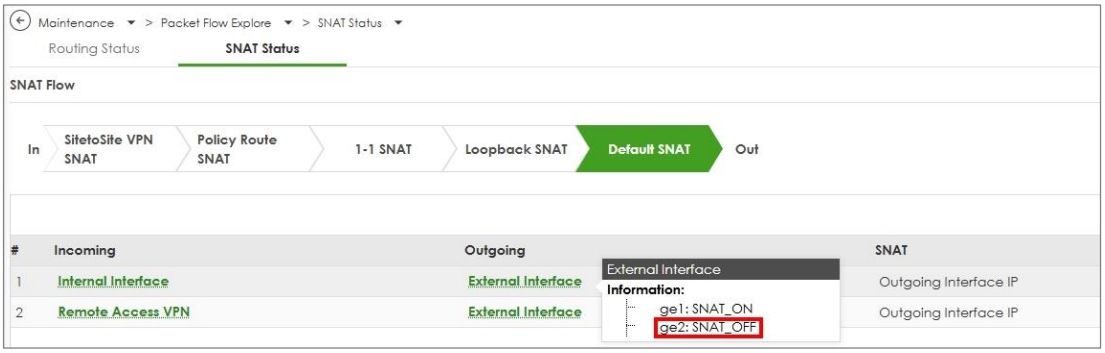
Now we can see the traffic to 8.8.8.8 appearing on the GE2 WAN interface. However, there is no ICMP response from the uplink router. Upon checking the source IP, it is the LAN host's IP, but it should be the GE2 WAN interface IP. The result shows that the firewall GE2 WAN interface does not have source NAT.



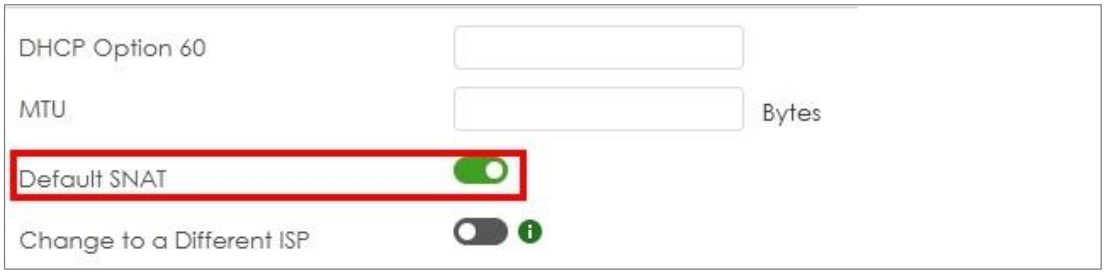
4. Go to ***"Maintenance > Packet Flow Explorer > SNAT Status"*** to check for possible issues.



Mouse over the External interface. It indicates that SNAT is off on the GE2 WAN interface. This would be a misconfiguration on the GE2 WAN interface.



We can go to ***"Network > Interface > Interface"***, and double click ge2 to tick SNAT.



The above scenario is a simple example for checking routing and SNAT status in Packet Explorer.

Test the Result

Generate ICMP traffic from LAN hosts to 8.8.8.8 and confirm if the traffic is sent out through the GE2 WAN interface.

1. Run the command ***ping 8.8.8.8 -t*** in the Windows Command Prompt to check if it has an ICMP response from 8.8.8.8.

```
C:\Users\NT122546>ping 8.8.8.8 -t

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=56
```

2. Type the command ***cmd traffic-capture ge2 filter "host 8.8.8.8"*** to capture packets on the GE2 WAN interface and check if the traffic is sent out through the GE2 WAN interface.

```
usgflex200h> cmd traffic-capture ge2 filter "host 8.8.8.8"
tcpdump2: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on ge2, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
15:51:47.733935 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de > d2:ec:30:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.36.49 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 26449, len
15:51:47.738151 d2:ec:30:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.36.49: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 26449, lengt
15:51:48.747899 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de > d2:ec:30:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.36.49 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 26450, len
15:51:48.751677 d2:ec:30:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.36.49: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 26450, lengt
15:51:49.773147 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de > d2:ec:30:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.36.49 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 26451, len
15:51:49.777218 d2:ec:30:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.36.49: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 26451, lengt
15:51:50.780712 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de > d2:ec:30:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.36.49 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 26452, len
15:51:50.784007 d2:ec:30:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.36.49: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 26452, lengt
15:51:51.789695 d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de > d2:ec:30:78:a1:18, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 10.214.36.49 > 8.8.8.8: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 26453, len
15:51:51.793041 d2:ec:30:78:a1:18 > d8:ec:e5:7c:df:de, ethertype IPv4 (0x0800), length 74: 8.8.8.8 > 10.214.36.49: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 26453, lengt
```


How to set up a Link Aggregation Group (LAG) interface

A Link Aggregation Group (LAG) combines multiple Ethernet ports into a single logical link, LAG interface, between network devices. It helps to increase bandwidth and provide link redundancy.

The LAG interface of Zyxel USG FLEX H firewalls combines multiple Ethernet interfaces as members and supports three types of modes, Active-Backup, LACP (802.3ad), and Static.

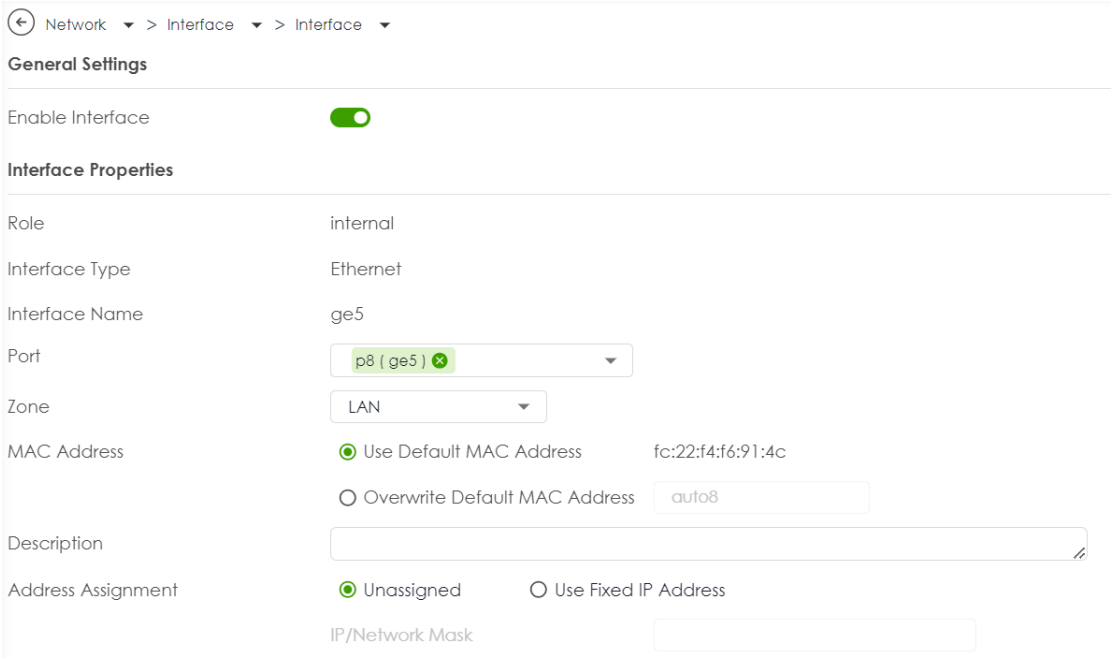
Prerequisites of Ethernet interface member

To be a member of LAG interface, the Ethernet interface must Meet all of the following conditions:

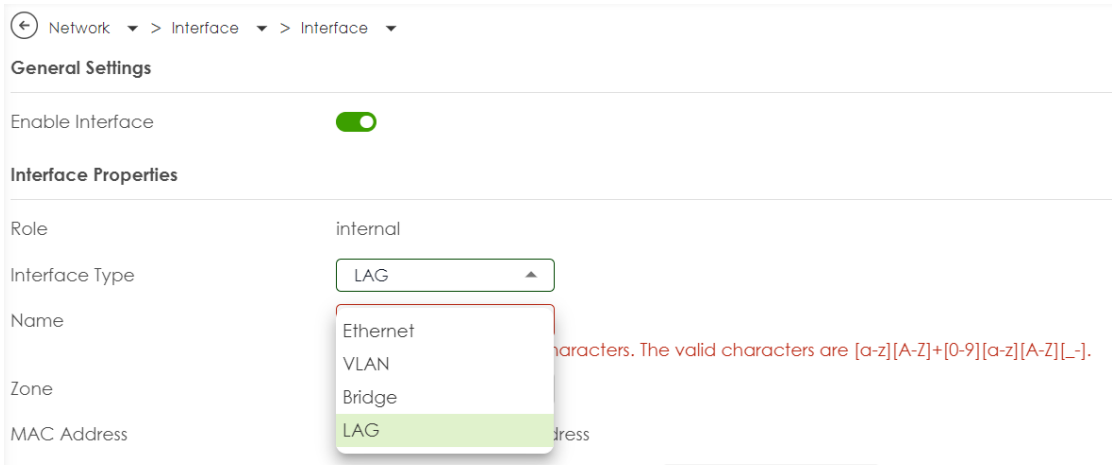
1. The Ethernet interface can only bind to one port. And the port cannot be used by other VLAN interface.
2. The Ethernet interface cannot be a member of other bridge, or LAG interface.
3. It does not have an IP address (must be set to unassigned).
4. It cannot have MAC address overwrite settings, must use default MAC address.
5. The interface must not be referenced by any other configurations except the Zone.

Create a LAG interface

1. Edit the member Ethernet interfaces and make sure the MAC address is set to use default MAC address and the Address Assignment is set to unassigned.



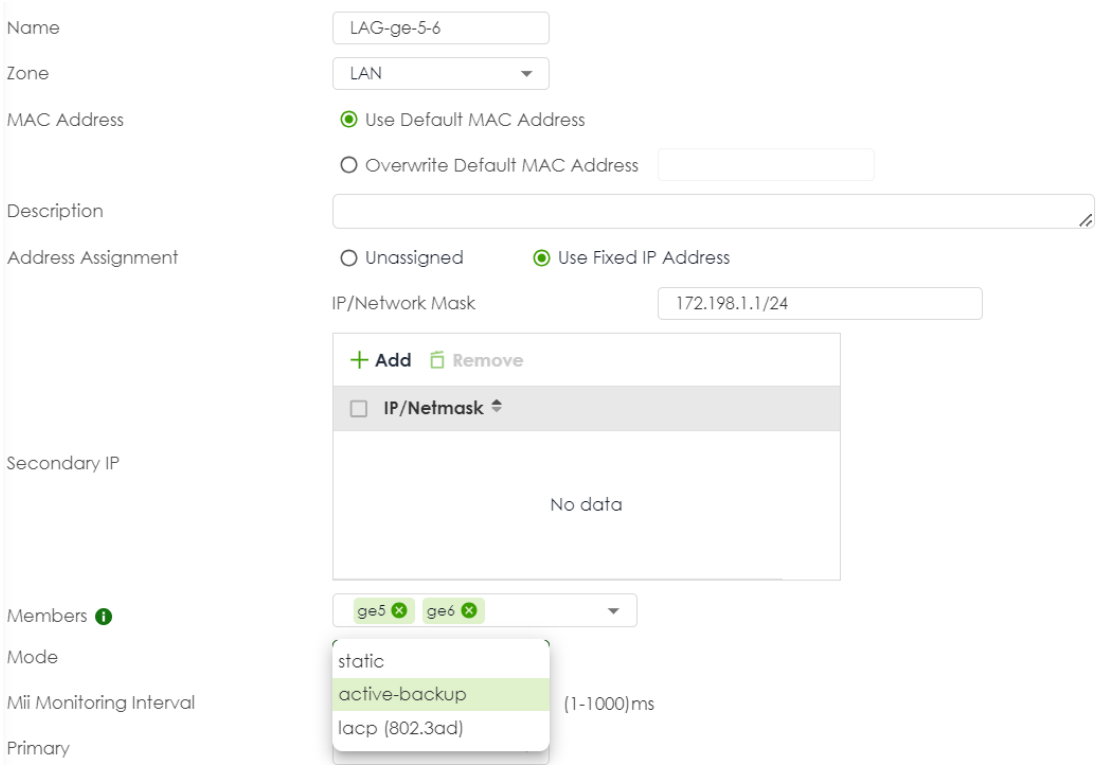
2. Click +Add to create an interface and select the Interface Type as LAG.



Note:

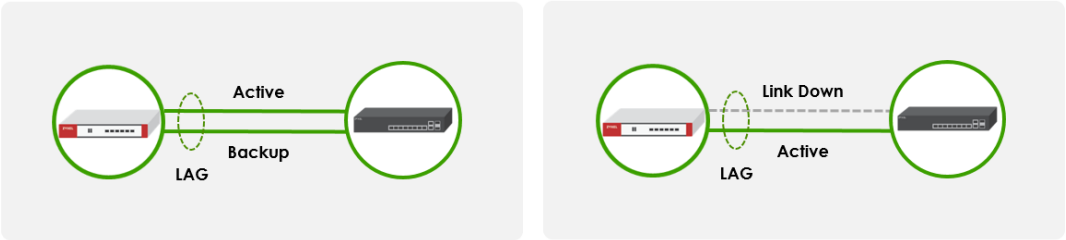
- LAG support interface Role: **External, Internal** and **General**
- When the interface role is external, the LAG IP address does not support PPPoE or PPPoE with a static IP

3. Select the LAG mode



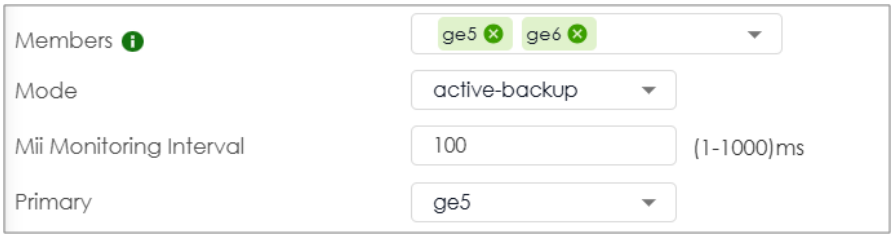
LAG mode: Active-Backup

Provides automatic link failover by keeping backup ports not transmitting traffic until the primary port experiences a link-down event.



Mii Monitoring Interval: Defines how frequently the system checks if a LAG member interface is active or down

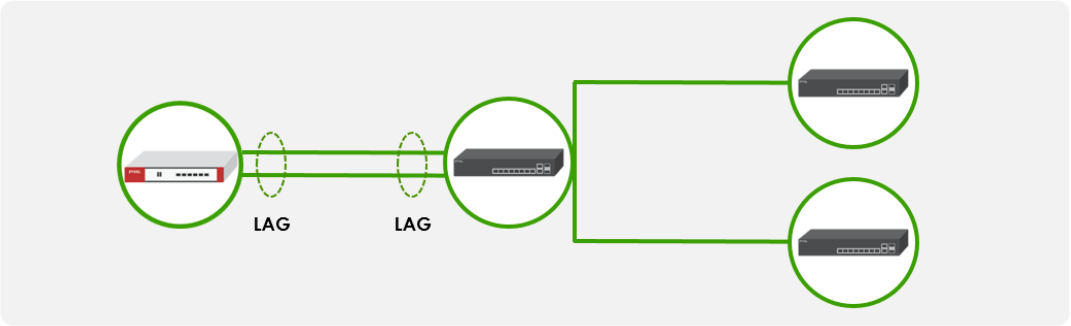
Primary: Allows you to specify which member interface should be preferred as the active link



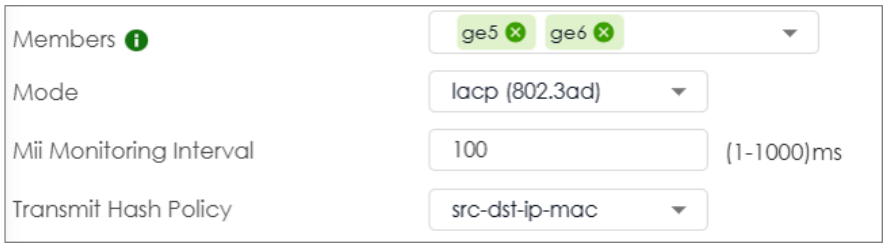
LAG mode: LACP (802.3ad)

Provides automatic link failover and load sharing by allowing all ports in the LAG group to transmit traffic. The LACP messages will be periodically sent.

When in LACP mode, the connected Switch must also configure LACP mode for the physical ports that connect to the USG FLEX H Firewall.



Transmit Hash Policy: Determine how outgoing traffic is distributed across the aggregated links. The default option is **src-dst-ip-mac**. Select **src-dst-ip-mac** to distribute traffic more efficiently by considering both source-destination IP and MAC.



LAG Mode: Static

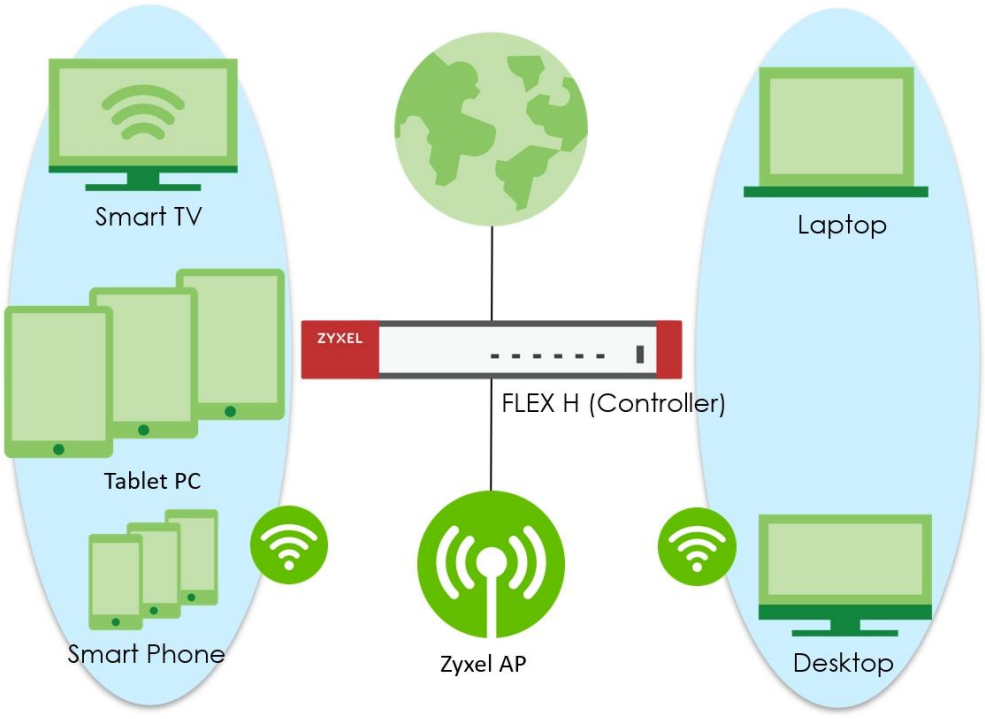
All ports in the LAG group will be always active for link failover and load balancing. The use case is when using legacy networking equipment that doesn't support LACP. When in LACP mode, the connected Switch must also configure LACP mode for the physical ports that connect to the USG FLEX H Firewall. When in Static mode, the connected Switch must also configure Static Trunk mode for the physical ports that connect to the USG FLEX H Firewall.

Checked by CLI: show state vrf main interface lag

```
usgflex500h> show state vrf main interface lag
lag LAG-ge-5-6
    mtu 1500
    promiscuous false
    enabled true
    ethernet
        mac-address fc:22:f4:f6:91:4d
        ..
    ipv4
        address 172.198.1.1/24
        primary-address 172.198.1.1/24
        ..
    network-stack
        ipv4
            send-redirects true
            accept-redirects false
            accept-source-route false
            arp-announce any
            arp-filter false
            arp-ignore any
            arp-proxy false
            log-invalid-addresses false
            ..
        ipv6
:...skipping...
lag LAG-ge-5-6
    mtu 1500
    promiscuous false
    enabled true
    ethernet
        mac-address fc:22:f4:f6:91:4d
        ..
    ipv4
        address 172.198.1.1/24
        primary-address 172.198.1.1/24
        ..
    network-stack
        ipv4
            send-redirects true
            accept-redirects false
            accept-source-route false
            arp-announce any
            arp-filter false
```


How to Set Up AP Control Service for Zyxel APs

In today's digital landscape, wireless networks have become a critical infrastructure for businesses and organizations. As the number of connected devices continues to rise and network demands grow, managing and optimizing wireless environments has become increasingly challenging. Serving as the backbone of centralized Wi-Fi management, wireless controllers play a vital role in enhancing network stability, security, and operational efficiency. This article delves into the key functions of wireless controllers, their application scenarios, and their importance in enterprise network architecture. This is an example of using USG FLEX H series to manage the Zyxel Access Points (APs) and allow wireless access to the network.

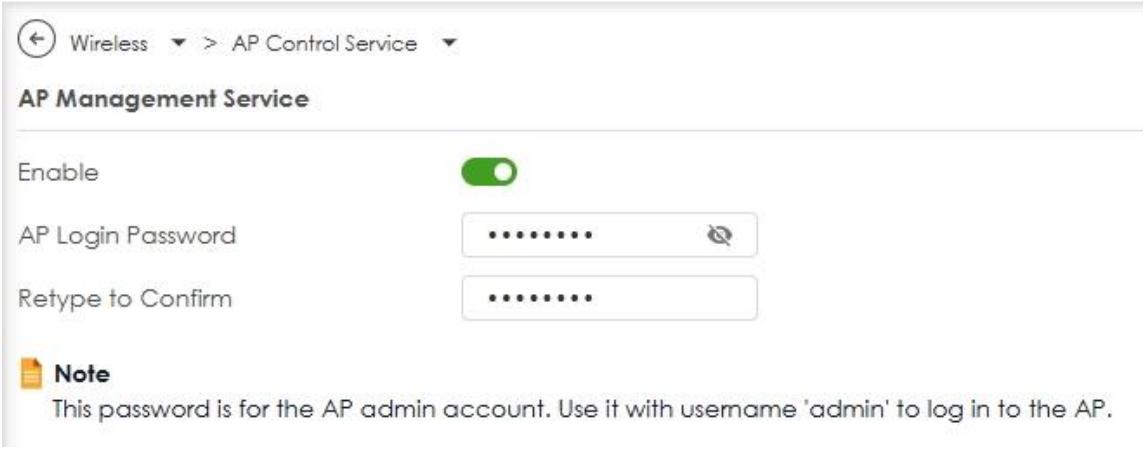


Note: All network IP addresses and subnet masks are used as examples in this article. Please replace them with your actual network IP addresses and subnet masks. This example was tested using USG FLEX 200H (Firmware Version: uOS 1.32).

Set Up the AP Management on the FLEX H series

In the USG FLEX H, go to Wireless > AP Control Service, enable the AP Management Service, and set the AP login password.

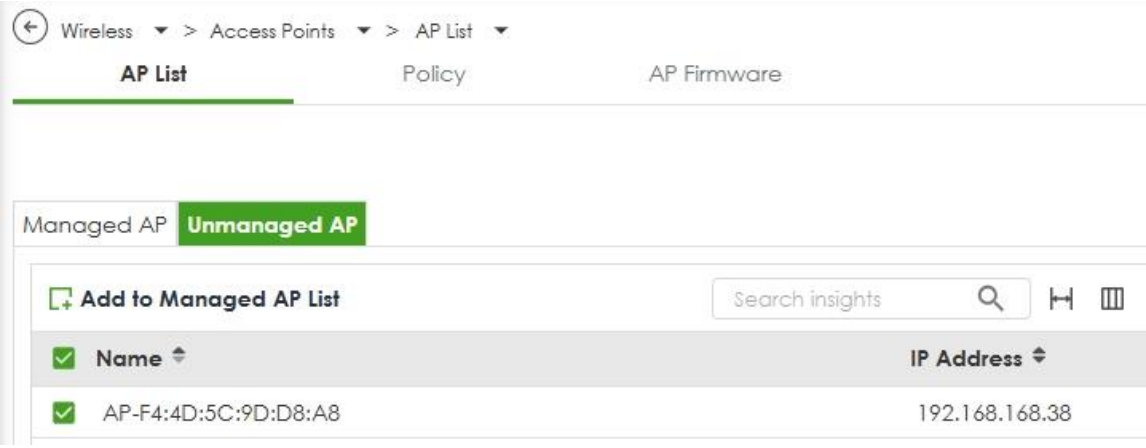
Wireless > AP Control Service



Connect the Zyxel AP unit to the lan interface.

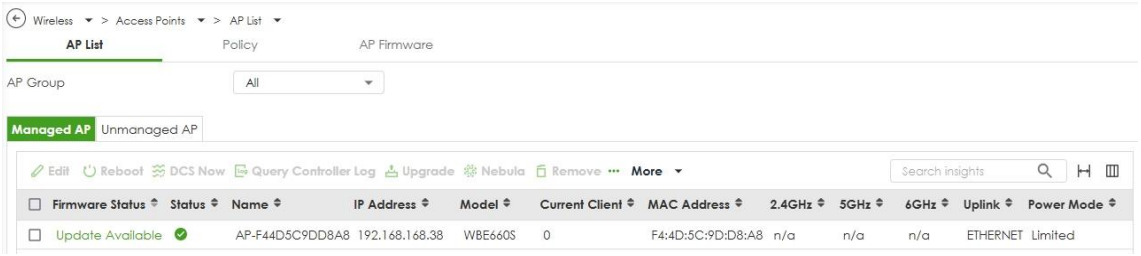
Go to Wireless > Access Points > AP List. The Zyxel AP will be listed under Unmanaged AP tab. Tick the AP and click "Add to Managed AP List.

Wireless > Access Points > AP List > Unmanaged AP



Once the actions above are completed, the AP will be listed in the Managed AP tab.

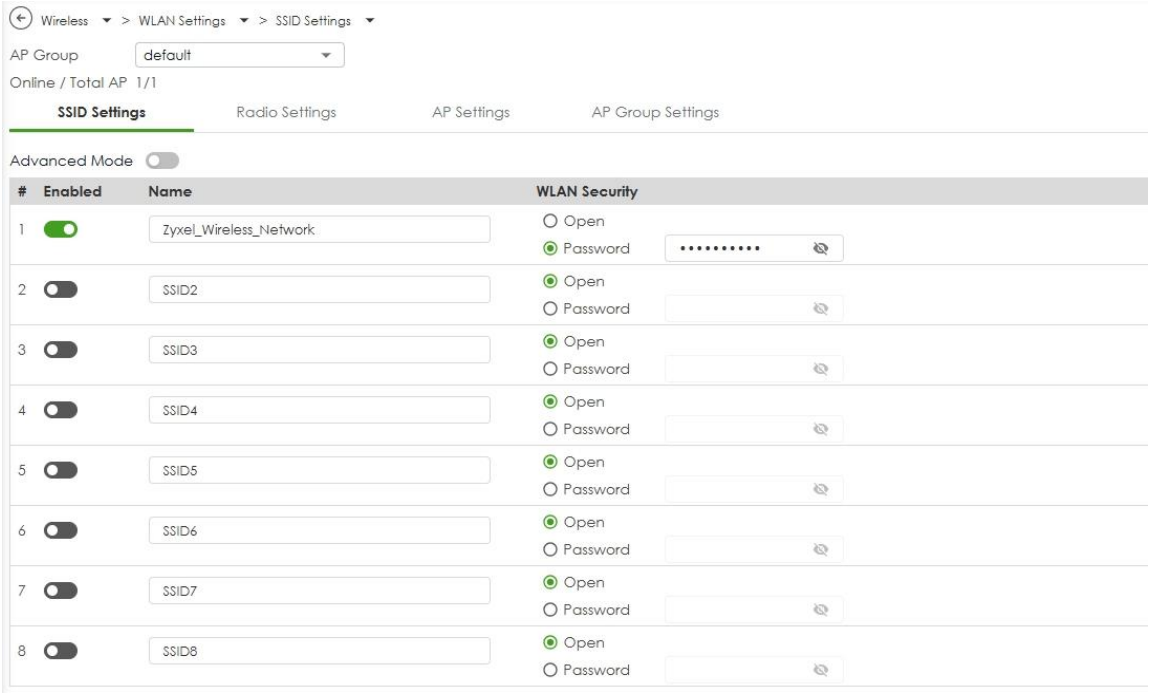
Wireless > Access Points > AP List > Managed AP



Note: The APs may take few minutes to appear in the Managed AP List.

Go to Wireless > WLAN Settings > SSID Settings to configure a name for the SSID and set a password for WLAN security.

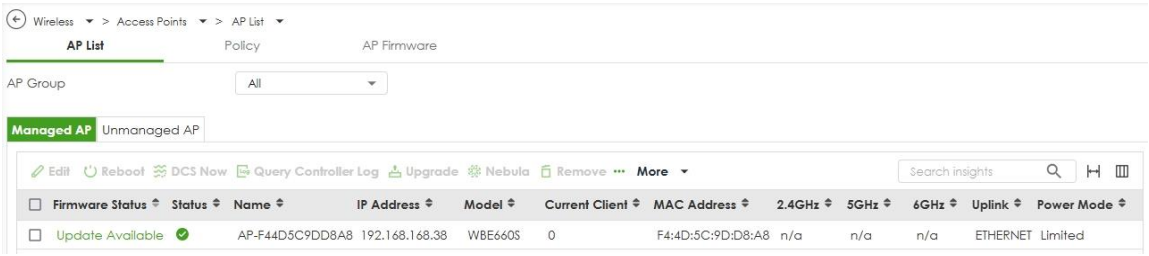
Wireless > WLAN Settings > SSID Settings



Test the Result

Go to Wireless > Access Points > AP List > Managed AP tab. You can check the list of APs currently connected, along with detailed information such as IP address, model name, current clients, MAC address, and radio information.

Wireless > Access Points > AP List > Managed AP



Go to the Wireless > WLAN clients, you can check the list of wireless stations associated with a managed AP and the details information such as SSID Name, Security, IPv4 Address, and association time.

Wireless > WLAN clients

Using a laptop to connect to SSID: Zyxel_Wireless_Network and type the password for authentication. Go to the Log & Report > Log / Events > APC, you will see WLAN Station Info as shown below.

Log & Report > Log / Events > APC

What Could Go Wrong?

If you can't see AP information in the AP List, please check the number of APs connected to the USG FLEX H firewall has exceeded the maximum Managed AP number it can support. If your mobile device can't access to the Internet via AP connects to the USG FLEX H firewall, please check if the LAN outgoing security policy allow access to the Internet.

Chapter 6- Nebula

How to Set Up Nebula site-to-site VPN on the USG FLEX H?

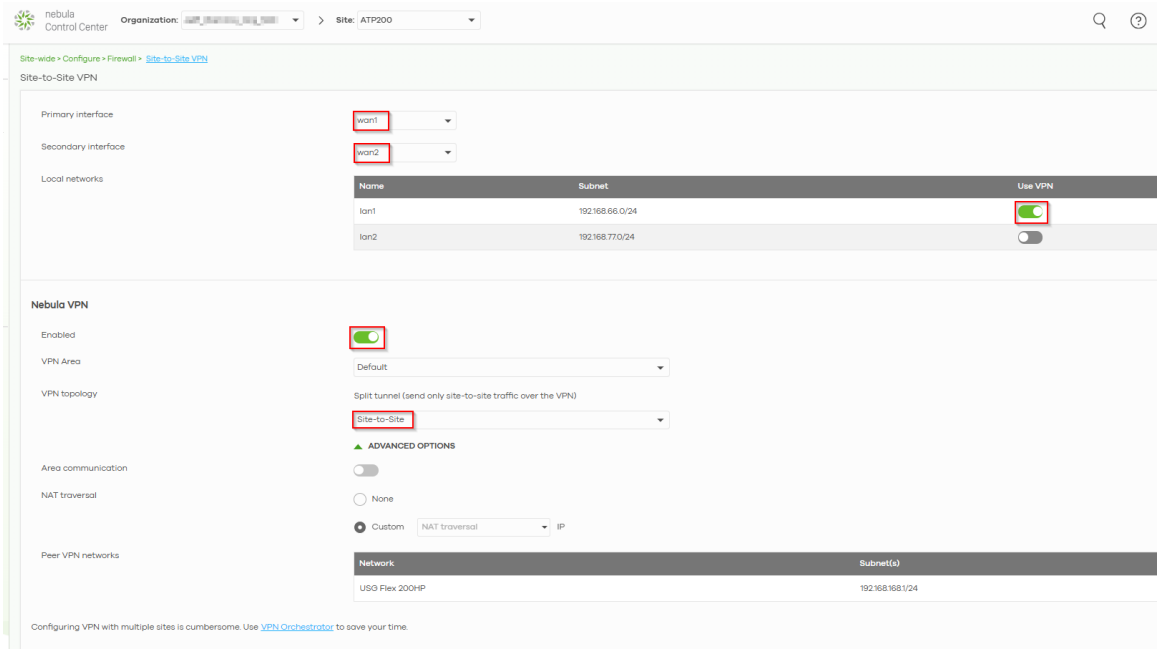
This example shows how to use Nebula VPN to establish Site to Site VPN tunnel between USG FLEX H and USG FLEX/ATP. The example instructs how to configure the Nebula Site-to-Site VPN using the Nebula Control Center. Once the Site-to-Site VPN tunnel is established, LAN hosts can communicate with each other through the VPN tunnel seamlessly.

Note: Please ensure that Nebula firewalls are already connected to the Nebula Control Center. Additionally, ensure that all network IP addresses and subnet masks do not overlap, as show in the examples provided in this article. USG FLEX H series supported firmware version with uOS 1.31 and above.

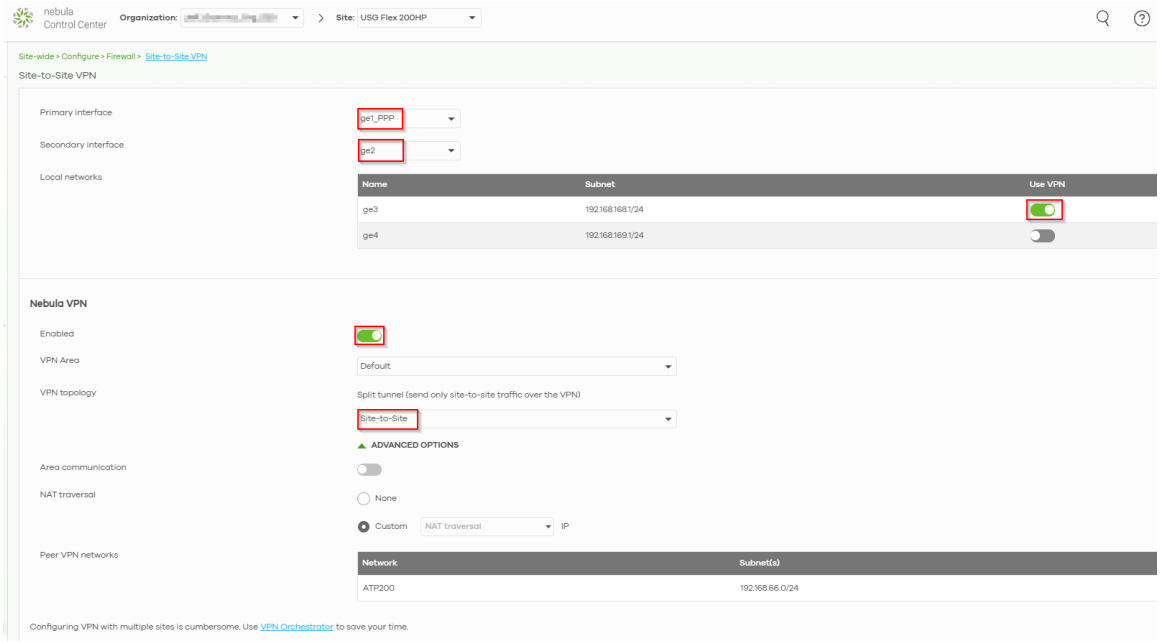
Set Up the Site-to-Site VPN settings on the Nebula Firewall

On Nebula (https://nebula.zyxel.com/) Navigate to Side-wide > Configure > Firewall > Site-to-Site VPN > Configure the Primary interface, Secondary interface (backup interface), on the local networks, enabling the interface will require routing through the VPN. Enable the Nebula VPN and choose the Site-to-Site VPN topology.

USG FLEX/ATP site

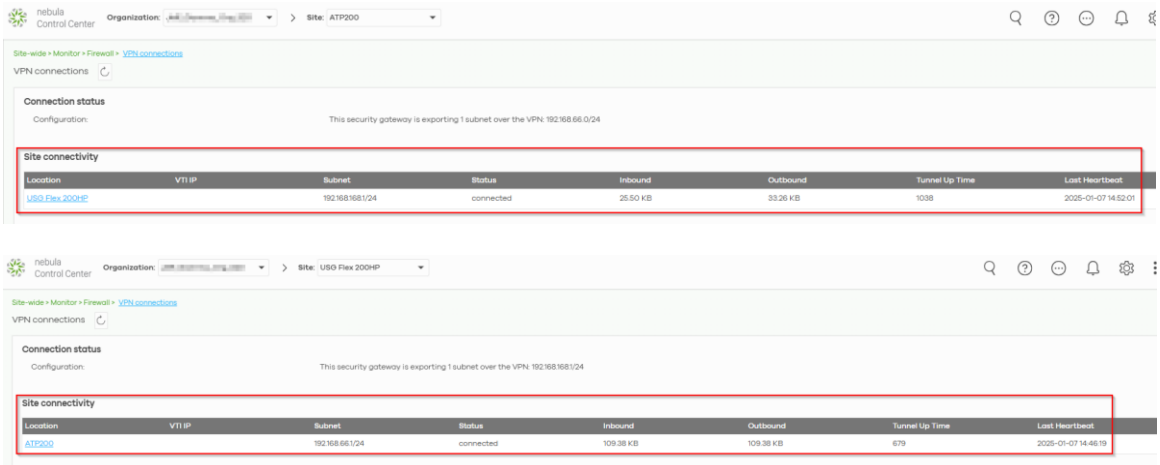


USG FLEX H site

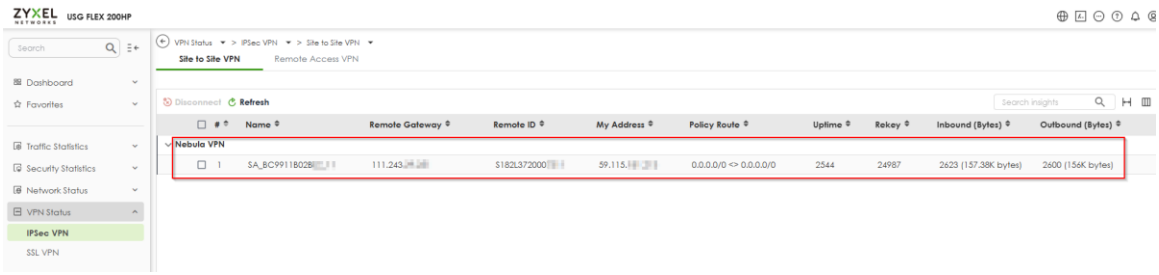


Verify the VPN Connection

Navigate to Side-wide > Firewall > VPN connections to check the site-to-site VPN connection was connected successfully on both sites.



Navigate to the Web-GUI path VPN Status > IPsec VPN > Site to Site VPN of the USG FLEX H to check the Nebula VPN connection was connected successfully.



How to Set Up Nebula Hub-and-Spoke VPN on USG FLEX H (Hub site)?

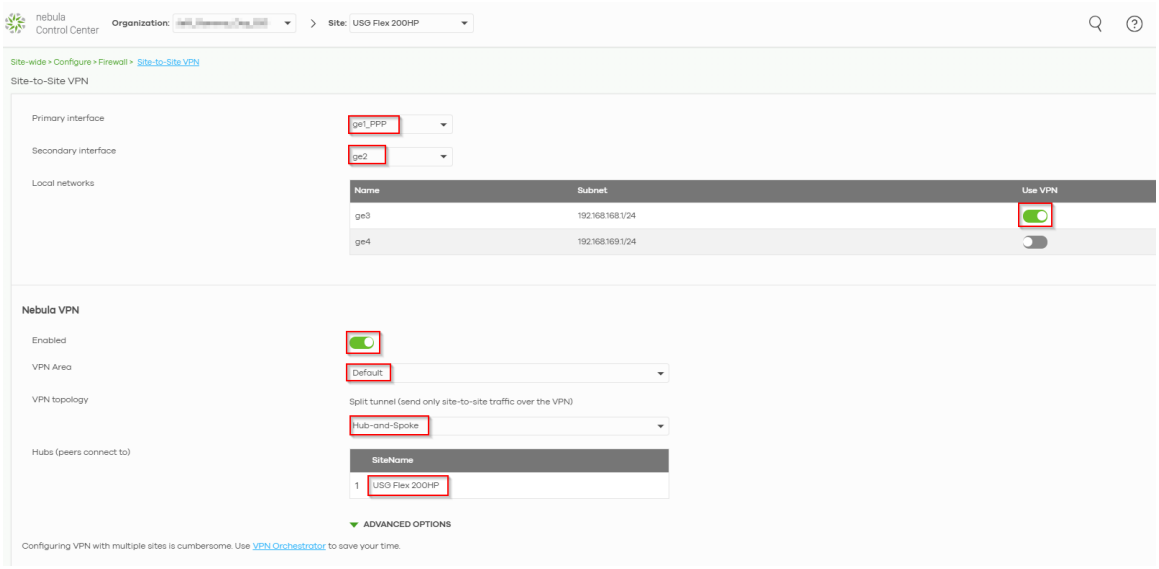
This example shows how to establish Hub-and-Spoke VPN tunnel between USG FLEX H and USG FLEX/ATP. The example instructs how to configure the Nebula Site-to-Site VPN using the Nebula Control Center. Once the Hub-and-Spoke VPN tunnel is established, LAN hosts can communicate with each other through the VPN tunnel seamlessly.

Note: Please ensure that Nebula firewalls are already connected to the Nebula Control Center. Additionally, ensure that all network IP addresses and subnet masks do not overlap, as show in the examples provided in this article. USG FLEX H series supported firmware version with uOS 1.31 and above.

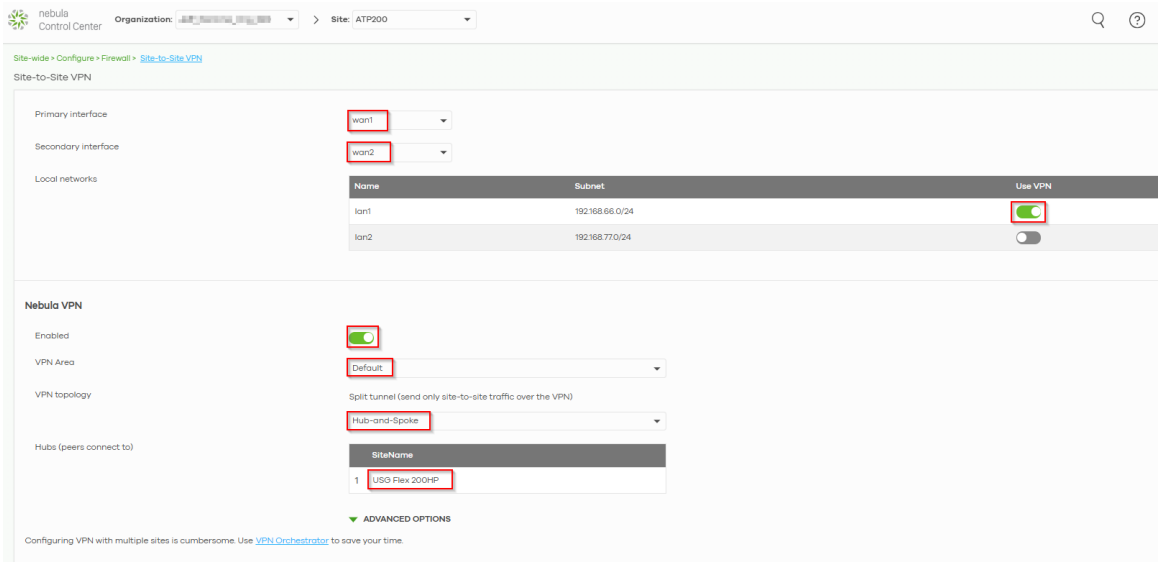
Set Up the Hub-and-Spoke VPN settings on the Nebula Firewall

On Nebula (https://nebula.zyxel.com/) Navigate to Side-wide > Configure > Firewall > Site-to-Site VPN > Configure the Primary interface, Secondary interface (backup interface), on the local networks, enabling the interface will require routing through the VPN. Enable the Nebula VPN and choose the Hub-and-Spoke VPN topology and ensure that the USG FLEX H is set as the Hub site.

USG FLEX H site

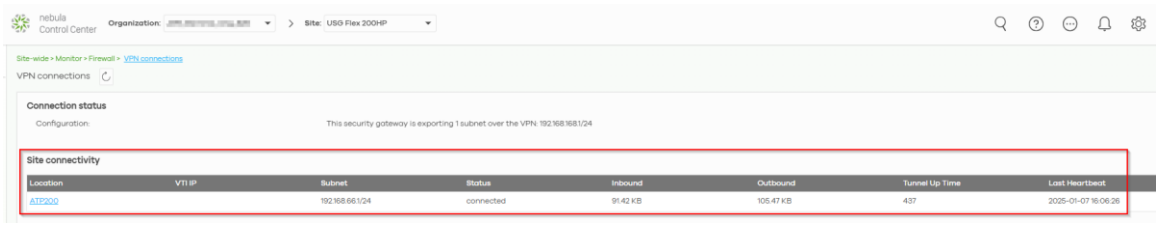


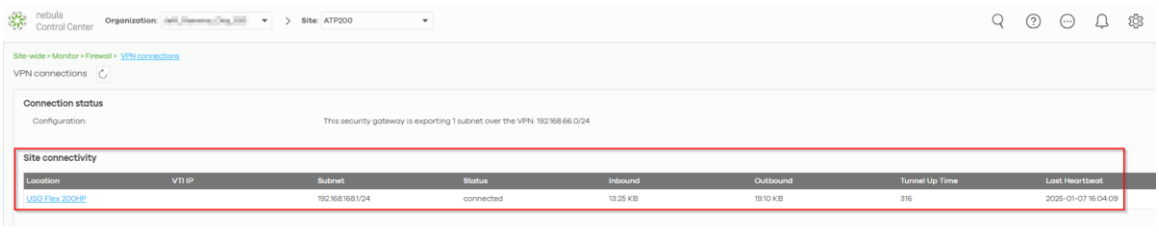
USG FLEX/ATP site



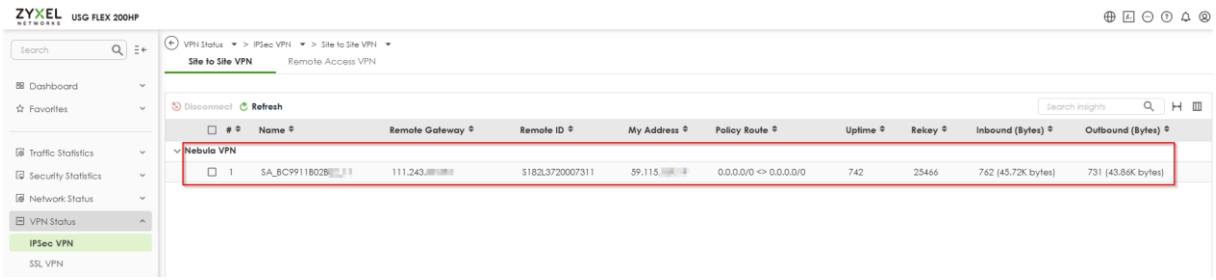
Verify The VPN Connection

Navigate to Side-wide > Firewall > VPN connections to check the site-to-site VPN connection was connected successfully on both sites.





Navigate to the Web-GUI path VPN Status > IPsec VPN > Site to Site VPN of the USG FLEX H to check the Nebula VPN connection was connected successfully.



How to Set Up Nebula Hub-and-Spoke VPN on USG FLEX H (Spoke site)?

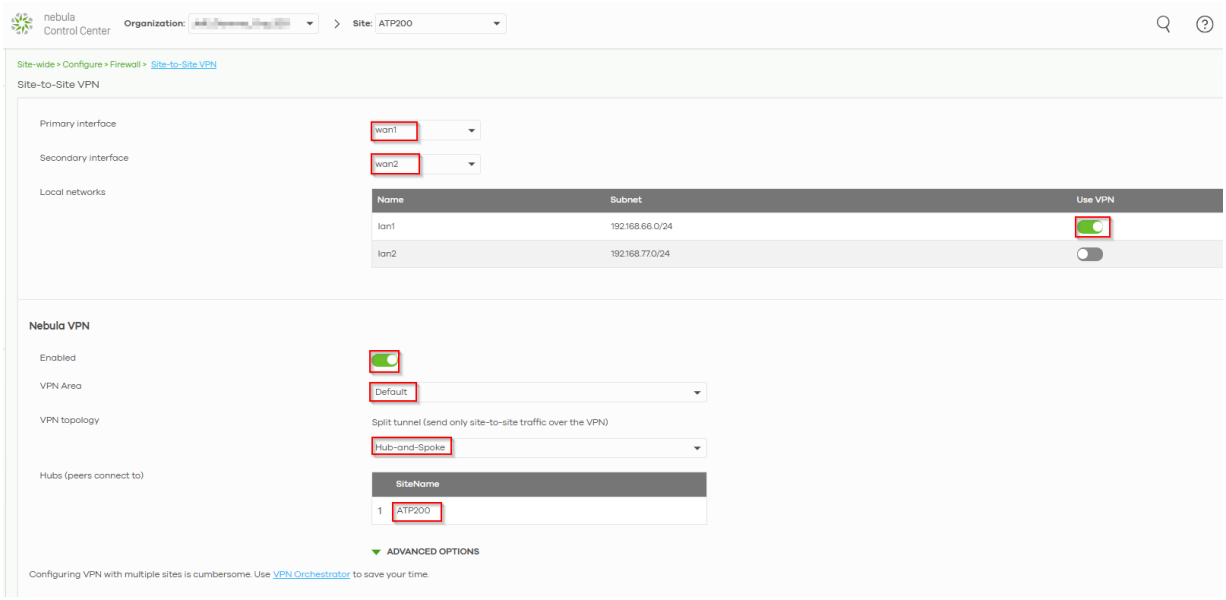
This example shows how to use Nebula VPN to establish Hub-and-Spoke VPN tunnel between USG FLEX/ATP and USG FLEX H. The example instructs how to configure the Nebula Site-to-Site VPN using the Nebula Control Center. Once the Hub-and-Spoke VPN tunnel is established, LAN hosts can communicate with each other through the VPN tunnel seamlessly.

Note: Please ensure that Nebula firewalls are already connected to the Nebula Control Center. Additionally, ensure that all network IP addresses and subnet masks do not overlap, as show in the examples provided in this article. USG FLEX H series supported firmware version with uOS 1.31 and above.

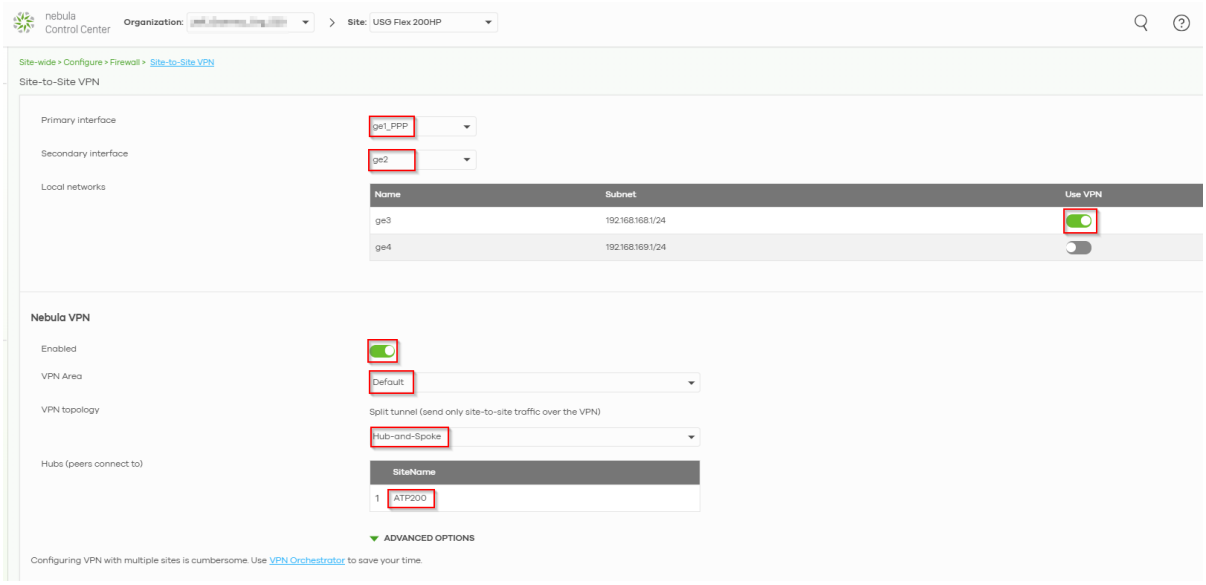
Set Up the Hub-and-Spoke VPN settings on the Nebula Firewall

On Nebula (https://nebula.zyxel.com/) Navigate to Side-wide > Configure > Firewall > Site-to-Site VPN > Configure the Primary interface, Secondary interface (backup interface), on the local networks, enabling the interface will require routing through the VPN. Enable the Nebula VPN and choose the Hub-and-Spoke VPN topology and ensure that the USG FLEX H series is set as the Spoke site.

USG FLEX/ATP site

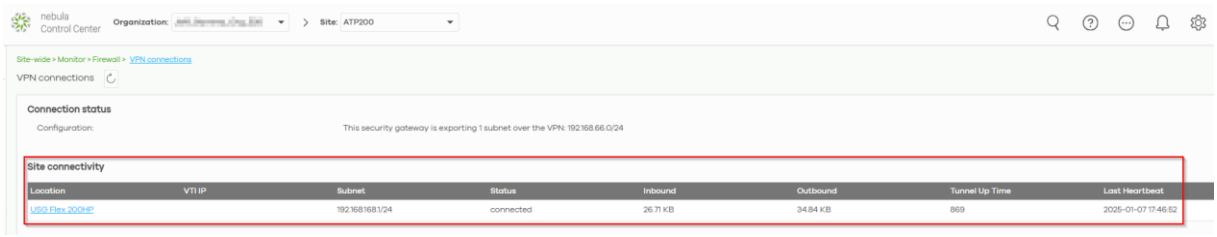


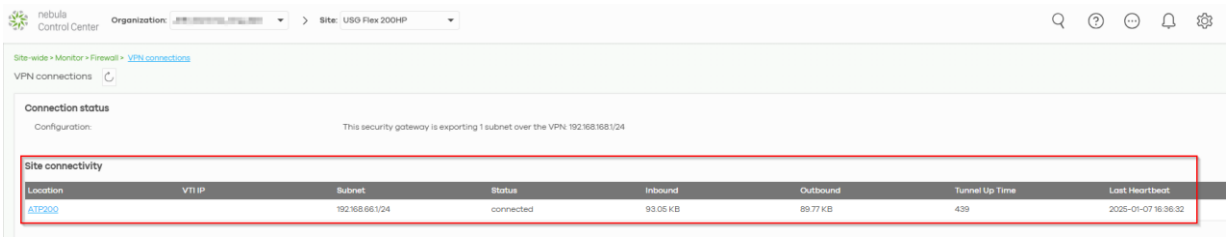
USG FLEX H site



Verify The VPN connection

Navigate to Side-wide > Firewall > VPN connections to check the site-to-site VPN connection was connected successfully on both sites.





Navigate to the Web-GUI path VPN Status > IPsec VPN > Site to Site VPN of the USG FLEX H to check the Nebula VPN connection was connected successfully.