

Huawei Security Certification Training

HCIA-Security

Lab Guide

Version: 4.0



HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.

Copyright © Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior written consent of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Trademarks and Permissions



and other Huawei trademarks are trademarks of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

All other trademarks and trade names mentioned in this document are the property of their respective holders.

Notice

The purchased products, services and features are stipulated by the contract made between Huawei and the customer. All or part of the products, services and features described in this document may not be within the purchase scope or the usage scope. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, all statements, information, and recommendations in this document are provided "AS IS" without warranties, guarantees or representations of any kind, either express or implied.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to ensure accuracy of the contents, but all statements, information, and recommendations in this document do not constitute a warranty of any kind, express or implied.

Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Address: Huawei Industrial Base Bantian, Longgang Shenzhen 518129
People's Republic of China

Website: <https://e.huawei.com>

Huawei Certification System

Huawei Certification is an integral part of the company's "Platform + Ecosystem" strategy, and it supports the ICT infrastructure featuring "Cloud-Pipe-Device". It evolves to reflect the latest trends of ICT development. Huawei Certification consists of two categories: ICT Infrastructure Certification, and Cloud Service & Platform Certification, making it the most extensive technical certification program in the industry.

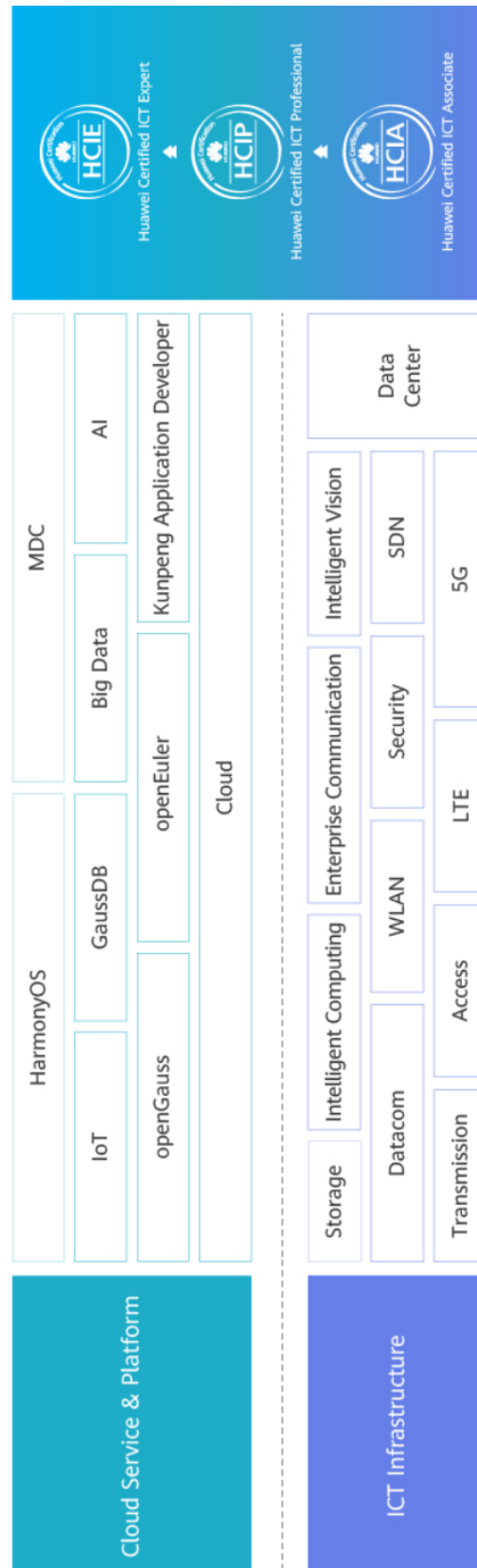
Huawei offers three levels of certification: Huawei Certified ICT Associate (HCIA), Huawei Certified ICT Professional (HCIP), and Huawei Certified ICT Expert (HCIE).

Huawei Certification covers all ICT fields and adapts to the industry trend of ICT convergence. With its leading talent development system and certification standards, it is committed to fostering new ICT talent in the digital era, and building a sound ICT talent ecosystem.

Huawei Certified ICT Associate-Security (HCIA-Security) is designed for Huawei's frontline engineers and anyone who wants to understand Huawei's security products and cyber security. The HCIA-Security certification covers the overview of information security, basis of cyber security, encryption and decryption principles, as well as related application.

Huawei Certification introduces you to the industry and market, helps you in innovation, and enables you to stand out among your industry peers.

Huawei Certification



About This Document

Introduction

This document is an HCIA-Security certification training course and is intended for trainees who are going to take the HCIA-Security exam or readers want to understand the information security concepts and specifications, common cyber security threats and prevention, basic knowledge of cyber security, firewall network security prevention technology, user management technology, encryption and decryption principles, as well as application of encryption technology.

Description

This document covers seven labs. Starting from basic device operation configuration, it describes the basic operations of logging in to the firewall, security policy, NAT, hot standby, user management, IPSec VPN, and SSL VPN.

- Lab 1: firewall login. By introducing the common methods of logging in to the firewall, this lab helps readers to master the firewall management mode and the basic debugging skills.
- Lab 2: firewall security policy. Through basic networking configurations, this lab helps readers to master the key technologies such as firewall security zones and interzone forwarding control logic.
- Lab 3: NAT Server and Source NAT. Focusing on the source NAT and destination NAT technologies, this lab helps readers to master the firewall debugging method in NAT scenarios and to get familiar with the application scenarios of firewalls functioning as egress devices.
- Lab 4: firewall hot standby. This lab helps readers to master technologies such as how to use firewalls to implement service redundancy and how to ensure stable service operation when a single firewall is faulty.
- Lab 5: user management. This lab helps readers to master the authentication of users who use the firewall to access the Internet.
- Lab 6: site-to-site IPSec VPN. This lab helps readers to master the basic methods of communication between different networks over the Internet.
- Lab 7: SSL VPN. This lab enables mobile office users to access the enterprise intranet at any time on the Internet, helping readers to understand the SSL VPN principle and configuration.

Background Knowledge Required

This course is for Huawei's basic certification. To better understand this course, familiarize yourself with the following requirements:

- Have basic understanding of cyber security, and be familiar with Huawei security devices and basic security knowledge.

Symbol Conventions



Firewall



Switch



Ethernet cable



PC



Server



Serial cable

Lab Environment

Network Description

This lab environment is intended for cyber security engineers who are preparing for the HClA-Security exam. Each lab environment consists of two firewalls, two switches, and four PCs. In the lab environment, 4 trainees can perform hands-on labs at the same time.

Device Requirements

To meet the HClA-Security lab requirements, it is recommended that each lab environment adopt the following configurations.

Mapping between device names, models, and versions

Device Name	Device Model	Software Version
Switch	S5735	V200R010C00SPC600
Firewall	USG6525E	V600R007C20SPC100

Note: The port information, output, and configuration information of all devices in this guide are provided based on the device models in the recommended topology. The actual information may vary according to the lab environment.

Preparing the Lab Environment

Checking Devices

Ensure that all items required in the labs are available. The following table lists the specific items.

Item	Quantity	Remarks
Switch (S5735)	2 for each group	
Firewall (USG6525E)	2 for each group	
Laptop or desktop	4 for each group	
Twisted pair	8 for each group	Length: at least 2 m
Console cable	1 for each group	

Clearing the Firewall Configuration

To avoid the residual configurations from impacting the lab, trainees are required to clear the configuration saved on the devices after the lab is complete and before the devices are shut down. Before starting the labs, ensure that the devices start from empty configurations. Otherwise, clear all configurations and restart the devices.

The user name and password for logging in to the firewall are **admin** and **Admin@123**, respectively. The operation methods on switches are the same. The following uses the firewall as an example:

```

Login authentication
Username:admin
Password:
<FW> reset saved-configuration
This will delete the configuration in the flash memory.
The device configurations will be erased to reconfigure.
Are you sure? (y/n)[n]:y
Clear the configuration in the device successfully.

```

To restart the firewall, run the following command:

```

<FW> reboot
Info: The system is comparing the configuration, please wait.
Warning: All the configuration will be saved to the next startup configuration.
Continue ? [y/n]:n
System will reboot! Continue ? [y/n]:y
Info: system is rebooting ,please wait...

```

Contents

1 Firewall Login.....	10
1.1 Logging In to a Device Through the Console Port (PuTTY)	10
1.1.1 Introduction	10
1.1.2 Lab Configuration	11
1.1.3 Verification	12
1.1.4 Quiz.....	13
1.2 Getting Familiar with Commands (PuTTY).....	13
1.2.1 Introduction	13
1.2.2 Lab Configuration	14
1.2.3 Quiz.....	17
1.3 Logging In to a Device Through Telnet	17
1.3.1 Introduction	17
1.3.2 Lab Configuration	18
1.3.3 Verification	23
1.3.4 Quiz.....	23
1.4 Logging In to the Device Through SSH.....	23
1.4.1 Introduction	23
1.4.2 Lab Configuration	24
1.4.3 Verification	26
1.4.4 Quiz.....	27
1.5 Logging In to the Device Through the Default Web UI.....	28
1.5.1 Introduction	28
1.5.2 Lab Configuration	28
1.5.3 Verification	29
1.5.4 Quiz.....	30
1.6 Logging In to the Device Through the Web UI	30
1.6.1 Introduction	30
1.6.2 Lab Configuration	31
1.6.3 Verification	35
1.6.4 Quiz.....	36
2 Firewall Security Policy.....	37
2.1 Introduction.....	37
2.1.1 About This Lab.....	37
2.1.2 Objectives	37

2.1.3 Networking Topology.....	37
2.1.4 Lab Planning.....	37
2.2 Lab Configuration	38
2.2.1 Configuration Roadmap	38
2.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI	38
2.2.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI.....	39
2.3 Verification.....	40
2.4 Quiz	41
3 Firewall NAT Server and Source NAT.....	42
3.1 Introduction.....	42
3.1.1 About This Lab.....	42
3.1.2 Objectives	42
3.1.3 Networking Topology.....	42
3.1.4 Lab Planning.....	42
3.2 Lab Configuration (Source NAT)	43
3.2.1 Configuration Roadmap	43
3.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI	43
3.2.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI.....	44
3.2.4 Verification	48
3.2.5 Quiz.....	49
3.3 Lab Configuration (NAT Server and Source NAT)	49
3.3.1 Configuration Roadmap	49
3.3.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI	49
3.3.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI.....	50
3.3.4 Verification	54
3.3.5 Quiz.....	55
4 Firewall Hot Standby	56
4.1 Introduction.....	56
4.1.1 About This Lab.....	56
4.1.2 Objectives	56
4.1.3 Networking Topology.....	56
4.1.4 Lab Planning.....	56
4.2 Lab Configuration	57
4.2.1 Configuration Roadmap	57
4.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI	57
4.2.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI.....	60
4.3 Verification.....	65
4.4 Configuration Reference	67
4.4.1 Configuration of FW1	67

4.4.2 Configuration of FW2.....	68
4.5 Quiz	69
5 User Management.....	71
5.1 Introduction.....	71
5.1.1 About This Lab.....	71
5.1.2 Objectives	71
5.1.3 Networking Topology.....	71
5.1.4 Lab Planning.....	71
5.2 Lab Configuration	72
5.2.1 Configuration Roadmap	72
5.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI.....	72
5.3 Verification.....	81
5.4 Quiz	82
6 Site-to-Site IPSec VPN	83
6.1 Introduction.....	83
6.1.1 About This Lab.....	83
6.1.2 Objectives	83
6.1.3 Networking Topology.....	83
6.1.4 Lab Planning.....	83
6.2 Lab Configuration	84
6.2.1 Configuration Roadmap	84
6.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI.....	84
6.3 Verification.....	89
6.4 Configuration Reference	89
6.4.1 Configuration of FW1	89
6.4.2 Configuration of FW2.....	91
6.5 Quiz	92
7 SSL VPN	94
7.1 Introduction.....	94
7.1.1 About This Lab.....	94
7.1.2 Objectives	94
7.1.3 Networking Topology.....	94
7.1.4 Lab Planning.....	94
7.2 Lab Configuration	95
7.2.1 Configuration Roadmap	95
7.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI.....	95
7.3 Verification.....	101
7.4 Configuration Reference.....	102

7.4.1 Firewall Configuration.....	102
7.5 Quiz	103

1 Firewall Login

1.1 Logging In to a Device Through the Console Port (PuTTY)

1.1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 About This Lab

In this lab, you will be familiar with the management and configuration of the device by logging in to an unconfigured firewall from a PC through the console port.

1.1.1.2 Objectives

- Learn how to log in to and manage a device from a PC through the console port.
- Learn common CLI-based configurations.
- Learn how to use the CLI online help.
- Learn how to undo a command.
- Learn how to use the CLI shortcut keys.

1.1.1.3 Networking Topology

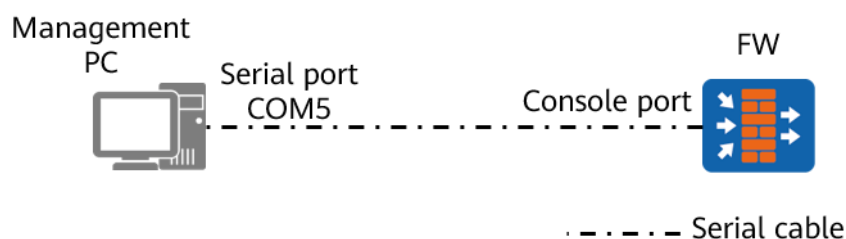


Figure 1-1 Topology for logging in to the device through the console port

1.1.1.4 Background

As shown in the networking diagram, the FW is a new firewall without any configurations. The PC is connected to the console port of the FW through a serial cable, so you need to perform initialization on the FW.

1.1.1.5 Lab Planning

The management PC uses a serial cable to connect to the console port of the device, and uses PuTTY to log in to the device.

Table 1-1 Device ports and parameters

Device	Port	Port Type	Description
Management PC	COM5	Serial port	The serial cable uses a USB port or serial port to connect to the management PC. You need to install a driver on the PC to check and use the corresponding port.
Firewall	Console	Console port	The console port on the device panel has a console port identifier.

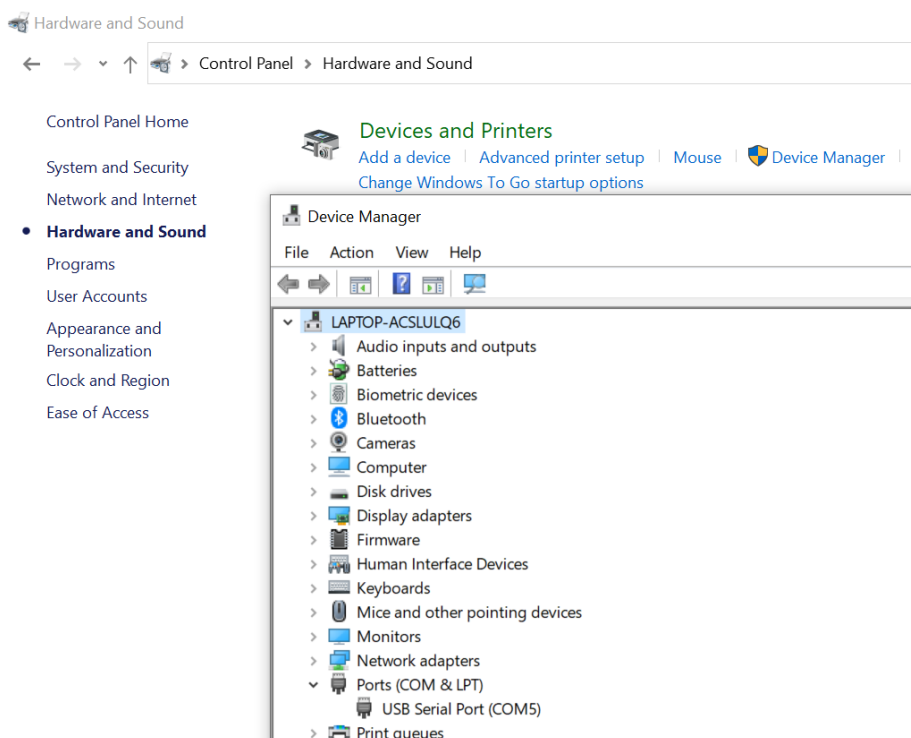
1.1.2 Lab Configuration

1.1.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Use a serial cable to connect the serial port (or USB port) on the management PC and the console port on the device.
2. Set connection parameters in PuTTY on the management PC and log in to the device.

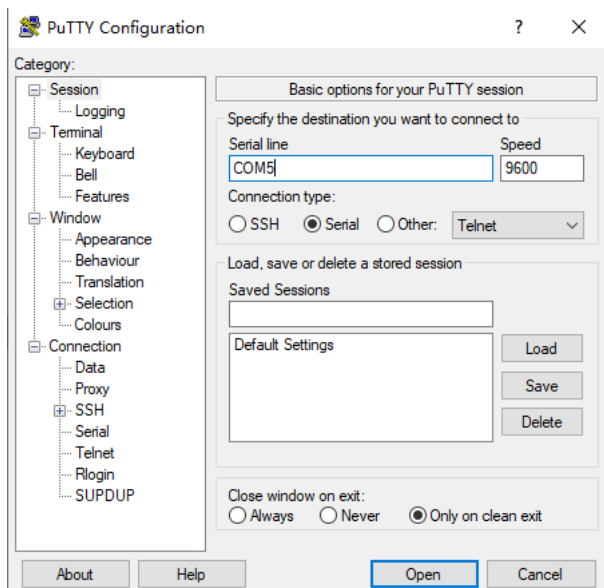
1.1.2.2 Configuration Procedure

- Step 1 Establish the connection, power on all devices, and ensure that they run properly.
- Step 2 Check the serial COM port number used by the management PC to connect to the device.
- # Choose **Control Panel > Hardware and Sound > Devices and Printers > Device Manager > Ports** and check the serial port number.



Step 3 Run PuTTY on the management PC and set parameters.

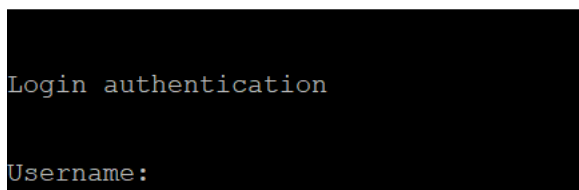
Click **Session**, set **Connection type** to **Serial**, set **Serial line** to **COM5** queried in the previous step, and set other parameters as shown in the following figure.



1.1.3 Verification

Press **Enter**. If the following information is displayed in PuTTY, the login to the device through the console port is successful.

COM5 - PuTTY



1.1.4 Quiz

After the console cable is connected to the management PC, the serial port number is not displayed on the management PC by choosing **Control Panel > Hardware and Sound > Devices and Printers > Device Manager > Ports**. What are the possible causes? What corresponding solutions are there?

Reference Answer:

1. The console cable driver is not installed on the management PC. Scan and install the driver. Note that the driver that needs to be installed may vary according to console cable. You are advised to rule out driver installation problems first.
2. The console cable is faulty. Replace the console cable with another functioning one.
3. The PC port is in poor contact. Remove and insert the cable again or replace the cable with a new one.

1.2 Getting Familiar with Commands (PuTTY)

1.2.1 Introduction

1.2.1.1 About This Lab

You can use a PC to log in to a device that uses factory default settings through the console port and perform basic operations on the CLI.

1.2.1.2 Objectives

- Through this lab, you will be familiar with the basic operations of the CLI.

1.2.1.3 Networking Topology

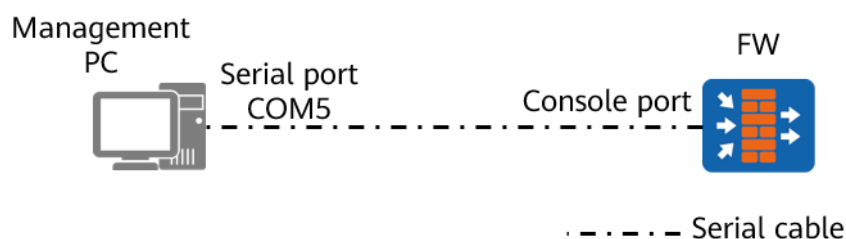


Figure 1-2 Topology for logging in to the device through the console port

1.2.1.4 Background

As shown in the networking diagram, the FW is a brand-new firewall without configuration. The network administrator needs to debug the firewall and learns the CLI operations of the firewall. Therefore, the network administrator needs to use a PC to connect to the console port of the firewall through a serial cable, then uses the PuTTY software to log in to the device, and performs initialization operations on the firewall.

1.2.1.5 Lab Planning

The management PC uses a serial cable to connect to the console port of the device, and uses PuTTY to log in to the device.

Table 1-2 Device ports and parameters

Device	Port	Port Type	Description
Management PC	COM5	Ethernet port	The serial cable uses a USB port or serial port to connect to the management PC. You need to install a driver on the PC to check and use the corresponding port.
Firewall	Console	Console port	The console port on the device panel has a console port identifier.

1.2.2 Lab Configuration

1.2.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Log in to the device through the console port.
2. Perform basic command line configurations on the device.

1.2.2.2 Configuration Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the device through the console port.

Step 2 Enter the system view.

The CLI is divided into multiple command views. Every command is registered with one or multiple views, so a command can be run only in the specified view (or views). After a connection to a firewall is set up, you need to enter the user name and the initial password, and change the initial password. Most commands need to be configured in the system view, so you need to enter the system view from the user view before configuration. The commands are as follows:

Press ENTER to get started.
Login authentication

```

Username:admin
Password:
The password needs to be changed. Change now? [Y/N]: Y
Please enter old password:
Please enter new password:
Please confirm new password:

Info: Your password has been changed. Save the change to survive a reboot.
*****
*          Copyright (C) 2014-2020 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.          *
*                                All rights reserved.                      *
*          Without the owner's prior written consent,                    *
*          no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed.        *
*****
<FW> system
[FW]

```

Step 3 Enter the interface view.

In the system view, you can run configuration commands to enter the views of protocols, interfaces, etc. To enter the view of an interface, run the following command:

```

[FW] interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]

```

Step 4 Get online help.

A question mark (?) is one of the online help methods provided by the VRP. If you enter a question mark (?) in the system view, the system will list the command parameters that can be configured in the system view. You can also type a space after a parameter and then enter a question mark (?) to obtain the list of parameters that can be used after this particular parameter. If you type a character string followed by a question mark (?), the system will list all the commands starting with this character string. For example:

```

[FW] interface ?
Cellular          Cellular interface
Dialer            Dialer interface
Eth-Trunk         Ethernet-Trunk interface
GigabitEthernet   GigabitEthernet interface
LoopBack          LoopBack interface
NULL              NULL interface
Nve               Nve interface
Tunnel            Tunnel interface
Vbdf              Vbdf interface
Virtual-Template  Virtual-Template interface

```

The **Tab** key is another online help method provided by the VRP. If you enter the first few letters of a command keyword and press **Tab**, the complete keyword is displayed. You can switch between all the commands that have this keyword.

```

[FW] inter //Press Tab.
[FW] interface

```

Step 5 Quit the current view (go back to the previous view).

To go back to the previous view, run the **quit** command. For example, to quit the current interface view, run the following command:

```
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
[FW]
```

Step 6 Return to the user view.

To return to the user view from another view, run the **return** command. For example:

```
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] return
<FW>
```

Step 7 Display the device version.

In any view, run the **display version** command to display the device version. For example:

```
<FW> display version
Huawei Versatile Routing Platform Software
VRP (R) Software, Version 5.170 (USG6500 V600R007C20)
Copyright (C) 2014-2020 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
```

Step 8 Save configurations.

To save all the configurations of the device, run the **save** command in the user view.

```
<FW> save
The current configuration will be written to hda1:/fw2.zip.
Are you sure to continue?[Y/N]Y
Now saving the current configuration to the slot 0..
Jan 19 2022 10:13:19 FW %%01CFM/4/SAVE(s)[0]:The user chose Y when deciding whether to save
the configuration to the device.....
Save the configuration successfully.
```

Step 9 Display configurations.

In the current view, run the **display this** command to display the configuration of the view. An interface view is used as an example:

```
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/0] display this
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
undo shutdown
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
#
Return
```

Run the following command in any view to display all the current configurations, including the configurations that have not been saved:

```
[FW] display current-configuration
```

Run the following command in any view to display the configurations that have been saved:

```
[FW] display saved-configuration
```

1.2.3 Quiz

After logging in to the device through PuTTY, garbled characters occasionally appear during the command configuration process. What should I do?

Reference Answer:

Check whether PuTTY uses UTF-8. If not, configure PuTTY to use UTF-8.

1.3 Logging In to a Device Through Telnet

1.3.1 Introduction

1.3.1.1 About This Lab

During network maintenance, network administrators often need to log in to multiple devices. It is difficult to log in to each device through the console port. The remote login function can be configured on the device to enable administrators to remotely log in to the device through Telnet. This facilitates device maintenance and commissioning.

1.3.1.2 Objectives

- Through this lab, you can get familiar with the basic method of configuring the Telnet-based remote login function.

1.3.1.3 Networking Topology



Figure 1-3 Topology for logging in to the device through Telnet

1.3.1.4 Lab Planning

The management PC uses a common Ethernet cable to connect to GE0/0/1 of the device, and uses PuTTY to remotely log in to the device.

Table 1-3 Device ports and parameters

Device	Port	Port Type	Address
Management PC	Ethernet port	Ethernet port	10.1.2.100/24
Firewall	GE0/0/1	Ethernet port	10.1.2.1/24

1.3.2 Lab Configuration

1.3.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Log in to the device, for example, through the console port.
2. Configure Telnet on the device.
3. Log in to the device from the management PC through Telnet.

1.3.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI

Step 1 Log in to the device through other methods. (For example, log in to the device through the console port. For details, see section 1.1 Logging In to a Device Through the Console Port (PuTTY).)

Step 2 Enable Telnet on the device.

```
<FW> system-view
[FW] telnet server enable
```

Step 3 Configure the port through which a Telnet user can log in to the device.

Configure the IP address of the port.

```
[FW] interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] ip address 10.1.2.1 24
```

Configure access control for the port.

```
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] service-manage enable
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] service-manage telnet permit
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
```

Add the port to a security zone.

```
[FW] firewall zone trust
[FW-zone-trust] add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
[FW-zone-trust] quit
```

Configure a security policy to allow the management PC to access GE0/0/1 of the firewall.

```
[FW] security-policy
[FW-policy-security] rule name trust-local
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] source-zone trust
```

```
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] destination-zone local
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] action permit
```

Note: If the MGMT port of the firewall is used for remote login, skip this step.

Step 4 Configure an administrator.

Set the VTY administrator authentication mode to AAA.

```
[FW] user-interface vty 0 4
[FW-ui-vty0-4] authentication-mode aaa
[FW-ui-vty0-4] protocol inbound telnet
[FW-ui-vty0-4] user privilege level 3
[FW-ui-vty0-4] quit
```

Configure a Telnet administrator.

```
[FW] aaa
[FW-aaa] manager-user telnetuser
[FW-aaa-manager-use-telnetuser] password cipher (Enter password)
[FW-aaa-manager-use-telnetuser] service-type telnet
[FW-aaa-manager-use-telnetuser] level 3
[FW-aaa-manager-use-telnetuser] quit
```

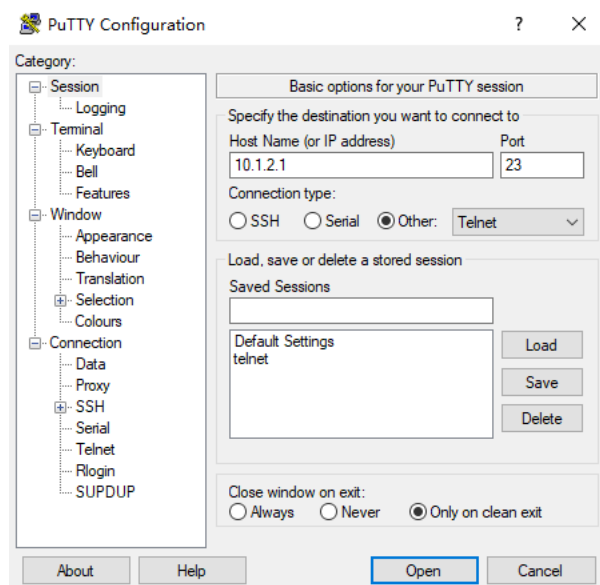
Bind a role to the administrator (optional, supported only by firewalls).

```
[FW-aaa] bind manager-user telnetuser role system-admin
```

Step 5 Log in to the device.

On the management PC, set the address to **10.1.2.100/24**, run PuTTY, set Telnet parameters, and log in to the device.

Click **Session**, set **Connection type** to **Telnet** and **Host Name (or IP address)** to **10.1.2.1**, and set other parameters as shown in the following figure.



Click **Open** to establish a connection. If the following information is displayed, you have successfully logged in to the device by using Telnet.

```
10.1.2.1 - PuTTY
Warning: Telnet is not a secure protocol, and it is recommended to use Stelnet.
Login authentication
Username:telnetuser
Password:
*****
*      Copyright (C) 2014-2020 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.      *
*                  All rights reserved.                          *
*      Without the owner's prior written consent,                *
*      no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed.    *
*****
Info: The max number of VTY users is 10, and the number
      of current VTY users on line is 1.
      The current login time is 2022-01-19 10:44:11+00:00.
<FW>
```

1.3.2.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI (Supported only by Firewalls)

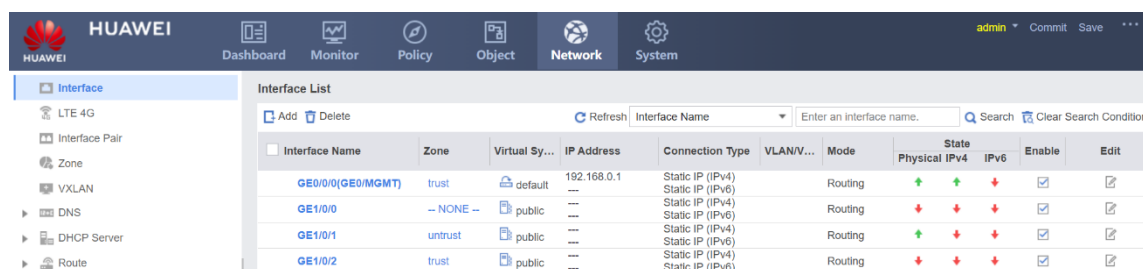
Step 1 Use the default web UI to log in to the device. For details, see section 1.5 "Logging In to the Device Through the Default Web UI."

Step 2 Enable the Telnet service.

Choose **System > Administrator > Service Settings** and select the **Enable** check box of **Telnet Service**.

Step 3 Configure the login port.

Configure the port through which a Telnet user logs in to the device. Choose **Network > Interface** and click the **Edit** button on the line of GE0/0/1.



Interface Name	Zone	Virtual Sy...	IP Address	Connection Type	VLAN/V...	Mode	Physical IPv4	IPv6	Enable	Edit
GE0/0/0(GE0/MGMT)	trust	default	192.168.0.1	Static IP (IPv4) Static IP (IPv6)		Routing	↑	↑	↓	ⓘ
GE1/0/0	-- NONE --	public	---	Static IP (IPv4) Static IP (IPv6)		Routing	↓	↓	↓	ⓘ
GE1/0/1	untrust	public	---	Static IP (IPv4) Static IP (IPv6)		Routing	↑	↓	↓	ⓘ
GE1/0/2	trust	public	---	Static IP (IPv4) Static IP (IPv6)		Routing	↓	↓	↓	ⓘ

Configure the IP address, security zone, and access control functions of the port.

Interface Name

GigabitEthernet1/0/1

Alias

Virtual System

public

Zone

untrust

Mode

Routing

Switching

Bypass

Interface Pair

IPv4

IPv6

Connection Type

Static IP

DHCP

PPPoE

IP Address

10.1.2.1/255.255.255.0

Enter each IP address on a separate line.

For example:

"1.1.1.1/255.255.255.0"

"1.1.1.1/24"

Default Gateway

Primary DNS Server

Secondary DNS Server

Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth

Ingress Bandwidth

kbps

<60-1000000>

Overload Protection Threshold

%

Egress Bandwidth

kbps

<60-1000000>

Overload Protection Threshold

%

Access Management

HTTP

HTTPS

Ping

SSH

Telnet

NETCONF

SNMP

Advanced

OK

Cancel

Note: If the MGMT port of the firewall is used for remote login, skip this step.

Step 4 Configure an administrator.

Choose **System > Administrator > Administrator** and click **Add**.

HUAWEI

Dashboard

Monitor

Policy

Object

Network

System

admin

Commit

Save

Setup

User Experience Plan

Administrator

Administrator

Administrator Role

Service Settings

Administrator List

Add

Delete

Refresh

Q Enter an administrator name.

Search

Name	Role	Online Administrators	Edit
audit-admin	audit-admin	0	
admin	system-admin	1	

Set the Telnet user name to **telnetuser**, password to **Admin@123**, administrator role to **system-admin**, and service type to **Telnet**.

Add Administrator

Name
telnetuser

Authentication Type

☒ Local authentication
☐ Server authentication
☐ Server authentication/Local authentication

Password

.....

*(8-64 characters)

The password must contain at least three of the following character types: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. The password cannot contain two or more consecutive identical characters. The password cannot be the same as the administrator name or its reverse form.

Confirm Password

.....

Role
system-admin

Trusted Host 1

+

Advanced Settings

Service Type

☐ Web
☒ Telnet
☐ SSH
☐ Console
☐ FTP
☐ API

OK
Cancel

Step 5 Log in to the device.

On the management PC, set the address to **10.1.2.100/24**, run PuTTY, set Telnet parameters, and log in to the device.

Click **Session**, set **Connection type** to **Telnet** and **Host Name (or IP address)** to **10.1.2.1**, and set other parameters as shown in the following figure.

PuTTY Configuration

Category:

- Session
- Logging
- Terminal
 - Keyboard
 - Bell
 - Features
- Window
 - Appearance
 - Behaviour
 - Translation
 - Selection
 - Colours
- Connection
 - Data
 - Proxy
 - SSH
 - Serial
 - Telnet
 - Rlogin
 - SUPDUP

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address)
10.1.2.1
Port
23

Connection type:

☐ SSH
☐ Serial
☒ Other:
Telnet

Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions

Default Settings
telnet

Load
Save
Delete

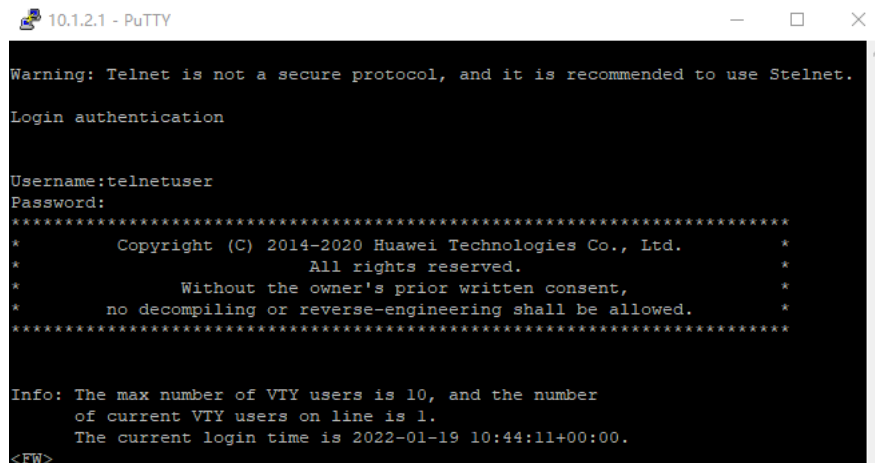
Close window on exit:

☐ Always
☐ Never
☒ Only on clean exit

About
Help
Open
Cancel

1.3.3 Verification

Click **Open** in Step 5, press **Enter**, and enter the user name **telnetuser** and the password **Admin@123**. If the following information is displayed in PuTTY, the Telnet login is successful.



```

Warning: Telnet is not a secure protocol, and it is recommended to use Stelnet.

Login authentication

Username:telnetuser
Password:
*****
*      Copyright (C) 2014-2020 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.      *
*                  All rights reserved.                          *
*      Without the owner's prior written consent,                *
*      no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed.    *
*****

Info: The max number of VTY users is 10, and the number
      of current VTY users on line is 1.
      The current login time is 2022-01-19 10:44:11+00:00.
<FW>

```

1.3.4 Quiz

TCP port 23 is used to log in to the device through Telnet. Can I change it to another port number? If so, what is the corresponding command? After the change, which command can I use to check the current port number for setting up a Telnet connection?

Reference Answer:

1. Run the **telnet server port *port-number*** command to set the listening port number of the Telnet server.
2. After the Telnet listening port number is changed, you can run the **display telnet server status** command to check the listening port number currently used by the Telnet server.

1.4 Logging In to the Device Through SSH

1.4.1 Introduction

1.4.1.1 About This Lab

During network maintenance, network administrators often need to log in to multiple devices. It is difficult to log in to each device through the console port. In addition, the Telnet remote login packets are in plain text. To enhance security, configure the SSH function on the device to enable administrators to remotely log in to the device through SSH for management.

1.4.1.2 Objectives

- Through this lab, you can get familiar with the basic method of configuring the SSH-based remote login function.

1.4.1.3 Networking Topology

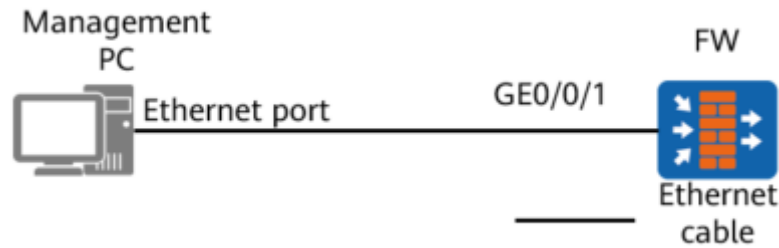


Figure 1-4 Topology for logging in to a device through SSH

1.4.1.4 Lab Planning

The management PC uses a common Ethernet cable to connect to GE0/0/1 of the device, and uses PuTTY to remotely log in to the device.

Table 1-4 Device ports and parameters

Device	Port	Port Type	Address
Management PC	Computer network port	Ethernet port	10.1.2.100/24
Firewall	GE0/0/1	Ethernet port	10.1.2.1/24

1.4.2 Lab Configuration

1.4.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Log in to the device, for example, through the console port.
2. Configure the SSH function on the device.
3. Log in to the device from the management PC through SSH.

1.4.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI

Step 1 Log in to the device through other methods. (For example, log in to the device through the console port. For details, see section 1.1 "Logging In to a Device Through the Console Port (PuTTY)".)

Step 2 Enable SSH on the device.

```
<FW> system-view
[FW] stelnet server enable
```

Step 3 Configure the login port.

Configure the IP address of the port for login.

```
[FW] interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] ip address 10.1.2.1 24
```

Configure access control for the port.

```
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] service-manage enable
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] service-manage ssh permit
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
```

Add the port to a security zone.

```
[FW] firewall zone trust
[FW-zone-trust] add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
[FW-zone-trust] quit
```

Configure a security policy to allow the management PC to access GE0/0/1 of the firewall.

```
[FW] security-policy
[FW-policy-security] rule name trust-local
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] source-zone trust
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] destination-zone local
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] action permit
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] quit
```

Note: If the MGMT port of the firewall is used for remote login, skip this step.

Step 4 Configure an administrator.

Set the VTY administrator authentication mode to AAA.

```
[FW] user-interface vty 0 4
[FW-ui-vty0-4] authentication-mode aaa
[FW-ui-vty0-4] protocol inbound ssh
[FW-ui-vty0-4] user privilege level 3
[FW-ui-vty0-4] quit
```

Create an SSH administrator account **sshuser**, and set the authentication method to **password**, password to **Admin@123**, and service mode to **SSH**.

```
[FW] aaa
[FW-aaa] manager-user sshuser
[FW-aaa-manager-use-sshuser] password cipher (Enter password)
[FW-aaa-manager-use-sshuser] service-type ssh
[FW-aaa-manager-use-sshuser] level 3
[FW-aaa-manager-use-sshuser] quit
```

Bind a role to the administrator (optional, supported only by firewalls).

```
[FW-aaa] bind manager-user sshuser role system-admin
```

Configure an SSH user.

```
[FW] ssh user sshuser
[FW] ssh user sshuser authentication-type password
[FW] ssh user sshuser service-type stelnet
```

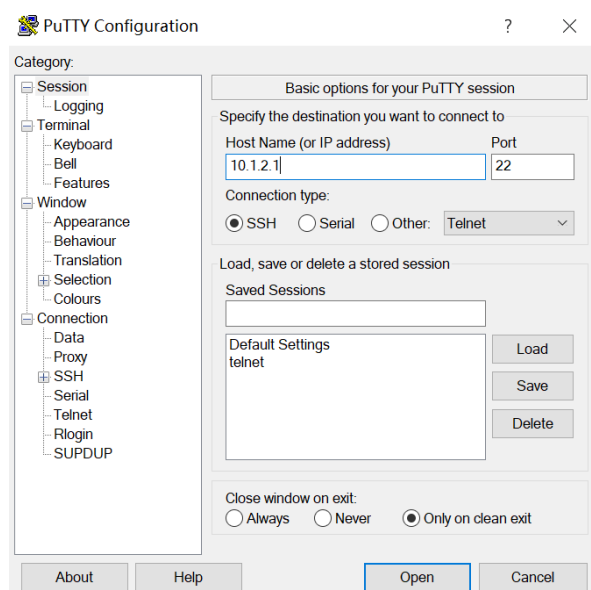
Step 5 Generate a local key pair.

```
[FW] rsa local-key-pair create
The key name will be: FW_Host
The range of public key size is (512 ~ 2048).
NOTES: A key shorter than 1024 bits may cause security risks.
        The generation of a key longer than 512 bits may take several minutes.
Input the bits in the modulus[default = 2048]:
Generating keys...
...+++++++
..+++++++
.....+++++++
.....+++++++
```

Step 6 Log in to the device.

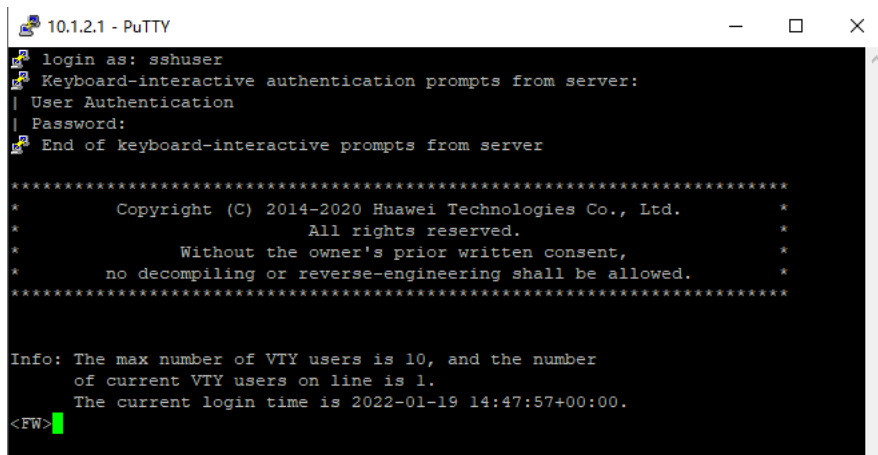
On the management PC, set the address to **10.1.2.100/24**, run PuTTY, set SSH parameters, and log in to the device.

Click **Session**, set **Connection type** to **SSH** and **Host Name (or IP address)** to **10.1.2.1**, and set other parameters as shown in the following figure.



1.4.3 Verification

Click **Open** in Step 6, press **Enter**, and enter the user name **sshuser** and the password **Admin@123**. If the following information is displayed in PuTTY, the SSH login is successful.



```

10.1.2.1 - PuTTY
login as: sshuser
Keyboard-interactive authentication prompts from server:
| User Authentication
| Password:
End of keyboard-interactive prompts from server

*****
*      Copyright (C) 2014-2020 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.      *
*                  All rights reserved.                          *
*      Without the owner's prior written consent,                *
*      no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed.    *
*****

Info: The max number of VTY users is 10, and the number
      of current VTY users on line is 1.
      The current login time is 2022-01-19 14:47:57+00:00.
<FW>

```

1.4.4 Quiz

What type of security verification mode does SSH login use in this lab? Is there any other SSH method for secure login? If so, please give examples and list the key verification steps for secure login.

Reference Answer:

1. This lab uses SSH password-based security verification.
2. SSH security verification falls into password-based security verification and key-based security verification.
3. Login procedure of password-based SSH security verification:
 - a. A user initiates a login request.
 - b. The remote host returns its public key to the requesting host.
 - c. The requesting host uses the public key to encrypt the password entered by the user.
 - d. The requesting host sends the encrypted password to the remote host.
 - e. The remote host decrypts the password using the private key.
 - f. The remote host checks whether the decrypted password is the same as the user password. If so, the login is successful.
4. Login procedure of key-based SSH security verification:
 - a. A user host generates a key pair and imports the public key to the remote host.
 - b. The user initiates a login request.
 - c. The remote host returns a random character string to the user.
 - d. The host where the user is located uses the private key to encrypt the random character string and returns the encrypted random string to the remote host.
 - e. The remote host uses the imported public key to decrypt the encrypted random string. If the decryption succeeds, the user's login information is correct and the login is allowed.

1.5 Logging In to the Device Through the Default Web UI

1.5.1 Introduction

1.5.1.1 About This Lab

Engineers can commission new firewalls on the web UI. In the factory default settings, a PC can log in to the device through the MGMT port of the firewall, implementing device management and configuration.

1.5.1.2 Objectives

- Through this lab, you will be able to use a PC to log in to the firewall through the default web UI.

1.5.1.3 Networking Topology

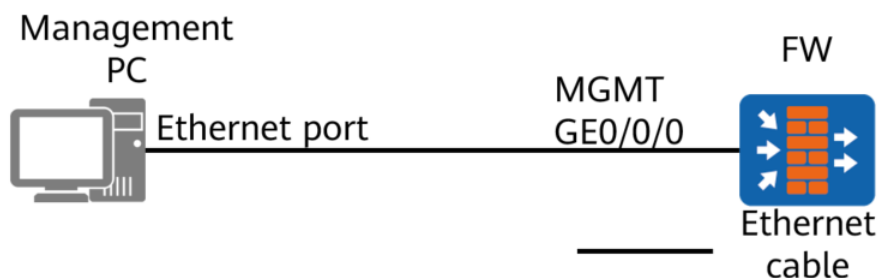


Figure 1-5 Topology for logging in to the device through the default web UI

1.5.1.4 Lab Planning

The PC uses an Ethernet cable to connect to the MGMT port of the device, and uses a web browser to log in to the device.

Table 1-5 Device ports and parameters

Device	Port	Port Type	IP Address
Management PC	Computer network port	Ethernet port	192.168.0.2/24
Firewall	GigabitEthernet0/0/0	Ethernet port	192.168.0.1/24

1.5.2 Lab Configuration

1.5.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

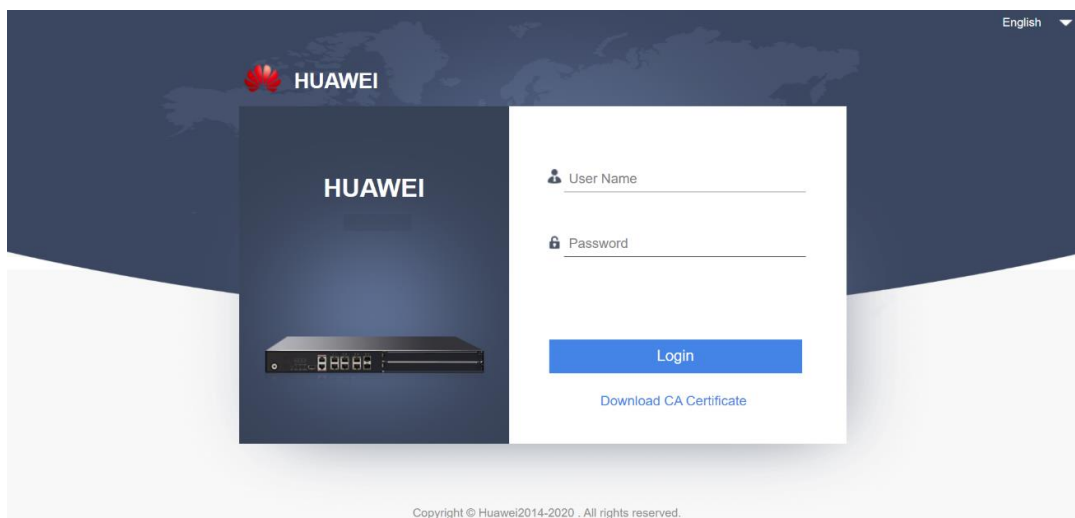
- Use twisted pairs to connect the Ethernet port on the management PC to the MGMT port on the device.
- Use a browser to access the firewall from the management PC.

1.5.2.2 Configuration Procedure

- Step 1 Establish the connection, power on all devices, and ensure that they run properly.
- Step 2 Set the IP address to 192.168.0.2/24 on the management PC.

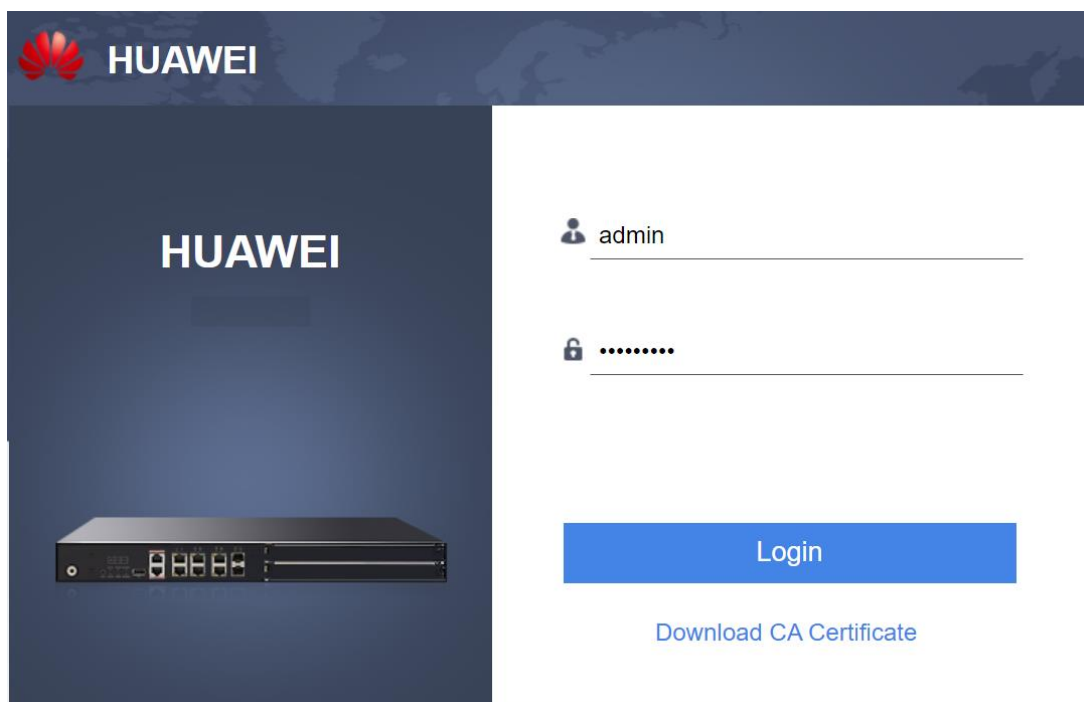
Step 3 Open a browser on the management PC and enter `https://192.168.0.1:8443` (or `http://192.168.0.1`) in the address box.

(Note: By default, the IP address of GE0/0/0 is 192.168.0.1 and HTTPS management is enabled. You can log in to the system using the user name **admin** and password **Admin@123**.)

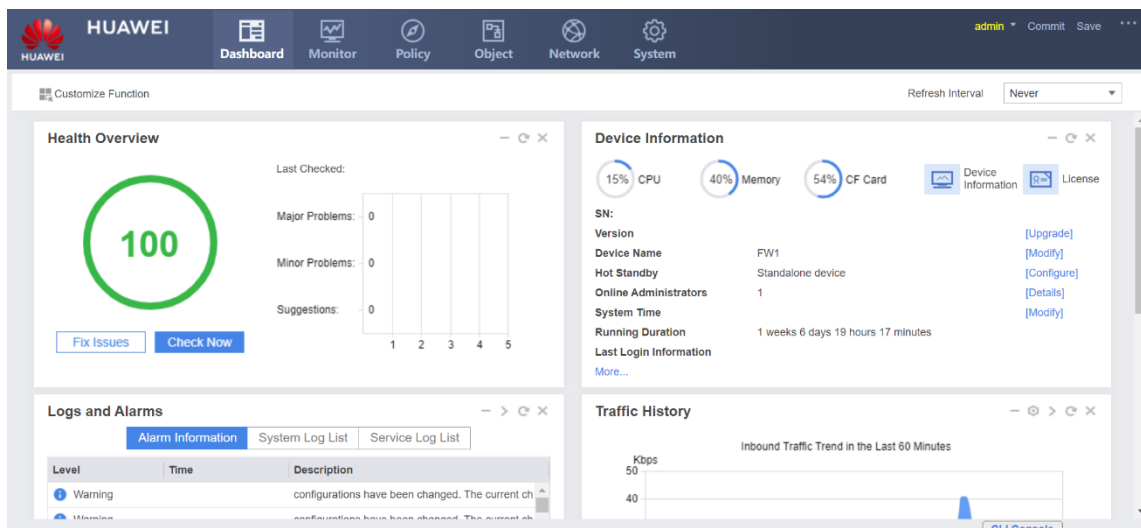


1.5.3 Verification

Enter the user name **admin** and its password **Admin@123**, and click **Login**.



If the following information is displayed in the browser, the login succeeds.



1.5.4 Quiz

By default, which interface is used for logging in to the device through the default web UI? Do you need to manually start the web service through the CLI?

Reference Answer:

By default, the interface for login through the web UI is GigabitEthernet0/0/0. You do not need to manually enable the web service or configure a security policy to allow traffic to pass through.

1.6 Logging In to the Device Through the Web UI

1.6.1 Introduction

1.6.1.1 About This Lab

After the firewall is added to the network, engineers want to log in to firewall management page through the management PC. In this case, the MGMT port is not connected to the network. The PC can log in to the device using the firewall service port through the web UI to manage and configure the device.

1.6.1.2 Objectives

- Through this lab, you will be able to use a PC to log in to the firewall through the web UI.

1.6.1.3 Networking Topology



Figure 1-6 Topology for logging in to a device through the web UI

1.6.1.4 Lab Planning

The PC uses an Ethernet cable to connect to GE0/0/1 of the device, and uses the web UI to log in to the device.

Table 1-6 Device ports and parameters

Device	Port	Port Type	IP Address	Description
Management PC	Network port	Ethernet port	10.1.2.100/24	
Firewall	GE0/0/1	Ethernet port	10.1.2.1/24	By default, the service port of the device does not support web login. Therefore, you need to enable the web function and configure the account and password for web login.

1.6.2 Lab Configuration

1.6.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Use twisted pairs to connect the Ethernet port on the management PC to the service port on the device.
2. Configure the web login function of the device.
3. Log in to the device from the management PC through the web UI.

1.6.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI

- Step 1** Establish the connection, power on all devices, and ensure that they run properly.
- Step 2** Log in to the device through other methods, for example, console, Telnet, and SSH. For details, see 1.1 Logging In to a Device Through the Console Port (PuTTY), 1.2 Getting Familiar with Commands (PuTTY), and 1.3 Logging In to a Device Through Telnet.

- Step 3 Check whether the web server function is enabled. If not, run the following command to enable it:

```
[FW] web-manager security enable
```

Note: The **web-manager security enable** command enables HTTPS device management. If the **web-manager enable** command is used, HTTP device management is enabled. Do not use the same port for HTTPS and HTTP device management. Otherwise, port conflicts may occur.

- Step 4 Configure the login port.

Configure an IP address and the access control function for the port.

```
[FW] interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] ip address 10.1.2.1 24
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] service-manage enable
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] service-manage https permit
[FW-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
```

Add the port to a security zone.

```
[FW] firewall zone trust
[FW-zone-trust] add interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[FW-zone-trust] quit
```

Configure a security policy to allow the management PC to access GE0/0/1 of the firewall.

```
[FW] security-policy
[FW-policy-security] rule name trust-local
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] source-zone trust
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] destination-zone local
[FW-policy-security-rule-trust-local] action permit
```

- Step 5 Configure an administrator.

```
[FW] aaa
[FW-aaa] manager-user webuser
[FW-aaa-manager-use-webuser] password cipher (Enter password)
[FW-aaa-manager-use-webuser] level 3
[FW-aaa-manager-use-webuser] service-type web
[FW-aaa-manager-use-webuser] quit
```

Bind a role to the administrator (optional, supported only by firewalls).

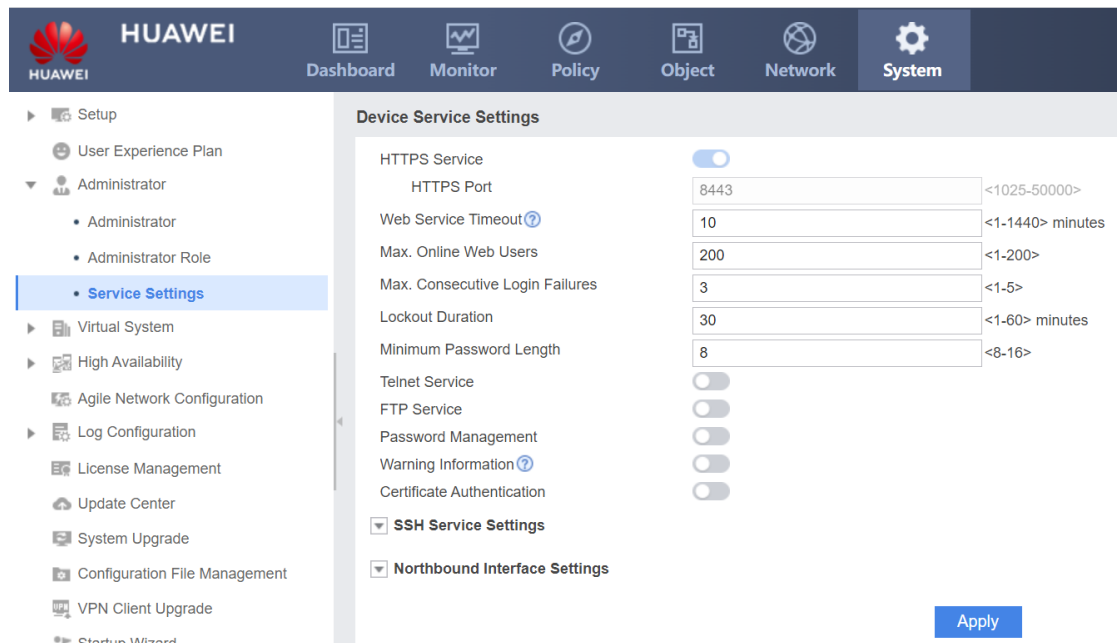
```
[FW-aaa] bind manager-user webuser role service-admin
```

- Step 6 Set the IP address of the PC to 10.1.2.100/24. Visit <https://10.1.2.1:8443> in the browser of the PC.

1.6.2.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI

- Step 1 Establish the connection, power on all devices, and ensure that they run properly.
- Step 2 Log in to the device in the default web mode. (For details, see 1.5 "Logging In to the Device Through the Default Web UI.")
- Step 3 Enable the HTTPS service.

Choose **System** > **Administrator** > **Settings** and check whether the check box of the HTTPS service is enabled.



Device Service Settings		
HTTPS Service	☒	
HTTPS Port	8443	<1025-50000>
Web Service Timeout	10	<1-1440> minutes
Max. Online Web Users	200	<1-200>
Max. Consecutive Login Failures	3	<1-5>
Lockout Duration	30	<1-60> minutes
Minimum Password Length	8	<8-16>
Telnet Service	☐	
FTP Service	☐	
Password Management	☐	
Warning Information	☐	
Certificate Authentication	☐	
SSH Service Settings		
Northbound Interface Settings		

Configure the port used for login. Choose **Network** > **Interface** and click **Edit** on the line of GE0/0/1 to configure the IP address, security zone, and access control for the port.

Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name

GigabitEthernet1/0/1

Alias

Virtual System

public

Zone

trust

Mode

☒ Routing
☐ Switching
☐ Bypass
☐ Interface Pair

IPv4

IPv6

Connection Type

☒ Static IP
☐ DHCP
☐ PPPoE

IP Address

10.1.2.1/255.255.255.0

Enter each IP address on a separate line.
For example:
"1.1.1.1/255.255.255.0"
"1.1.1.1/24".

Default Gateway

Primary DNS Server

Secondary DNS Server

☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth

Ingress Bandwidth

kbps

<60-1000000>

Overload Protection Threshold

%

Egress Bandwidth

kbps

<60-1000000>

Overload Protection Threshold

%

Access Management

☒ HTTP
☒ HTTPS
☐ Ping
☐ SSH
☐ Telnet
☐ NETCONF
☐ SNMP

☒ Advanced

OK

Cancel

Configure an administrator.

Choose **System** > **Administrator** > **Administrator** and click **Add**.

HUAWEI

Dashboard

Monitor

Policy

Object

Network

System

admin

Commit

Save

...

Setup

User Experience Plan

Administrator

Administrator

Administrator Role

Service Settings

Administrator List

Add

Delete

Refresh

Enter an administrator name.

Search

Name	Role	Online Administrators	Edit
audit-admin	audit-admin	0	
admin	system-admin	1	

Set the web user name to **webuser**, password to **Admin@123**, and role to **system-admin**.

Add Administrator

Name
webuser

Authentication Type
☒ Local authentication
☐ Server authentication
☐ Server authentication/Local authentication

Password
.....
(8-64 characters)

The password must contain at least three of the following character types: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. The password cannot contain two or more consecutive identical characters. The password cannot be the same as the administrator name or its reverse form.

Confirm Password
.....

Role

Trusted Host 1

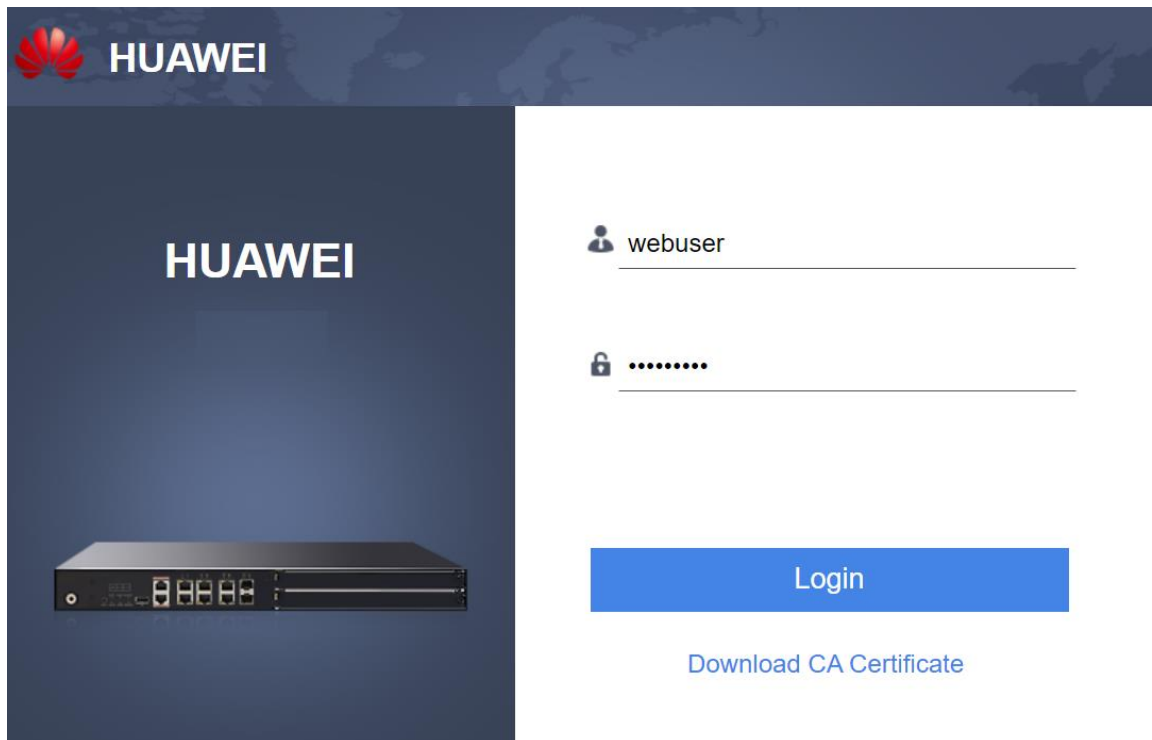
☐ Advanced Settings

OK

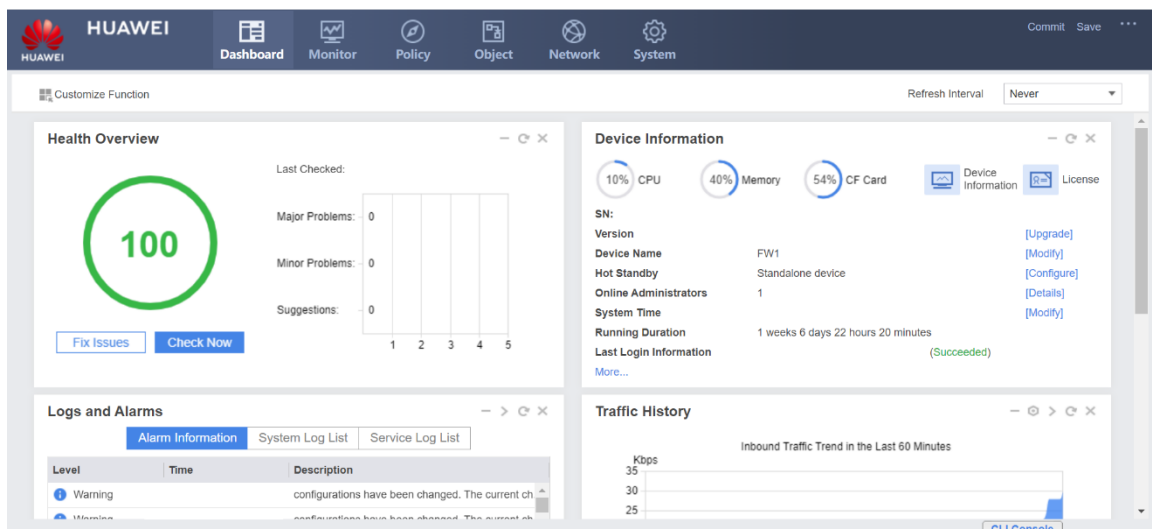
Cancel

1.6.3 Verification

Access <https://10.1.2.1> in the browser on the PC, enter the user name **webuser** and password **Admin@123**, and click **Login**.



If the following information is displayed in the browser, the login succeeds.



1.6.4 Quiz

Which of the following key configurations are required for logging in to the device's web page through a non-management port?

Reference Answer:

1. The HTTPS access service must be enabled for the port.
2. The traffic policy needs to permit traffic from the security zone to which the port belongs to the local zone.
3. The HTTPS service needs to be enabled globally.

2 Firewall Security Policy

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 About This Lab

During network deployment and maintenance, firewalls are required to protect the network. This lab introduces key concepts such as security zones and security policies. In this lab, security policies are deployed on firewalls to ensure that hosts in the trust zone can proactively access hosts in the untrust zone.

2.1.2 Objectives

- Understand the principles of security policies.
- Understand the relationship between different security zones.
- Configure firewall security policies using the CLI and web UI.

2.1.3 Networking Topology

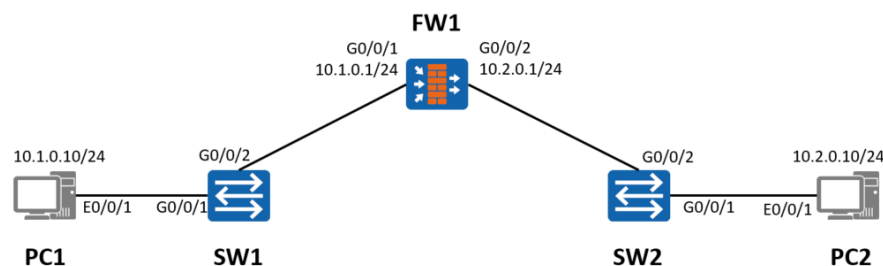


Figure 2-1 Topology for configuring firewall security policies

2.1.4 Lab Planning

FW1 is deployed between two networks. The upstream and downstream devices are switches, and the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1 work at Layer 3.

Table 2-1 Port address and zone planning

Device	Interface	IP Address	Security Zone
FW1	GigabitEthernet0/0/1	10.1.0.1/24	trust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2	10.2.0.1/24	untrust
PC1	Eth0/0/1	10.1.0.10/24	trust

Device	Interface	IP Address	Security Zone
PC2	Eth0/0/1	10.2.0.10/24	untrust

2.2 Lab Configuration

2.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Configure basic IP addresses and security zones.
2. Configure an interzone security policy.
3. Configure the gateways of PC1 and PC2 to use IP addresses that are on the same network segment as those of the corresponding interfaces on the firewall.

2.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI

- Step 1** Complete the configurations of the upstream and downstream interfaces of FW1. Configure the IP addresses for interfaces and add them to security zones.

```
[FW1] interface G0/0/1
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
[FW1] interface G0/0/2
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] ip address 10.2.0.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] quit
[FW1] firewall zone trust
[FW1-zone-trust] add interface G0/0/1
[FW1-zone-trust] quit
[FW1] firewall zone untrust
[FW1-zone-untrust] add interface G0/0/2
[FW1-zone-untrust] quit
```

- Step 2** Configure a forwarding policy between the Trust zone and the Untrust zone.

```
[FW1] security-policy
[FW1-policy-security] rule name policy_sec
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] source-zone trust
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] destination-zone untrust
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] action permit
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] quit
```

- Step 3** Configure the switch.

Add two interfaces of each switch to the default VLAN. For details, see the related switch document.

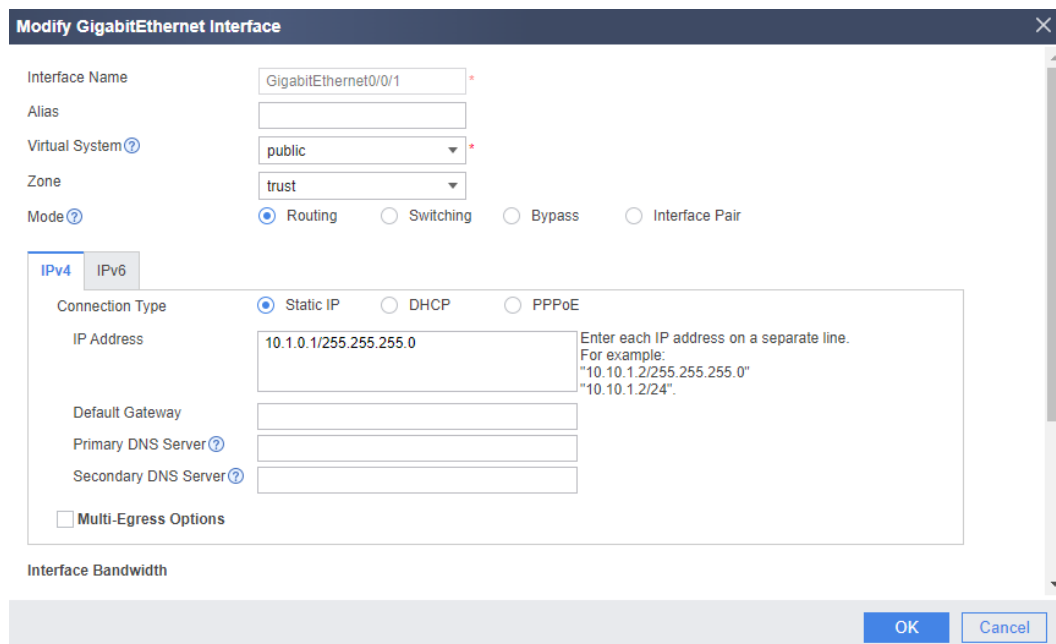
- Step 4** Configure the PC.

Set the IP address of PC1 to **10.1.0.10/24** and that of the gateway to **10.1.0.1**. Set the IP address of PC2 to **10.2.0.10/24** and that of the gateway to **10.2.0.1**.

2.2.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI

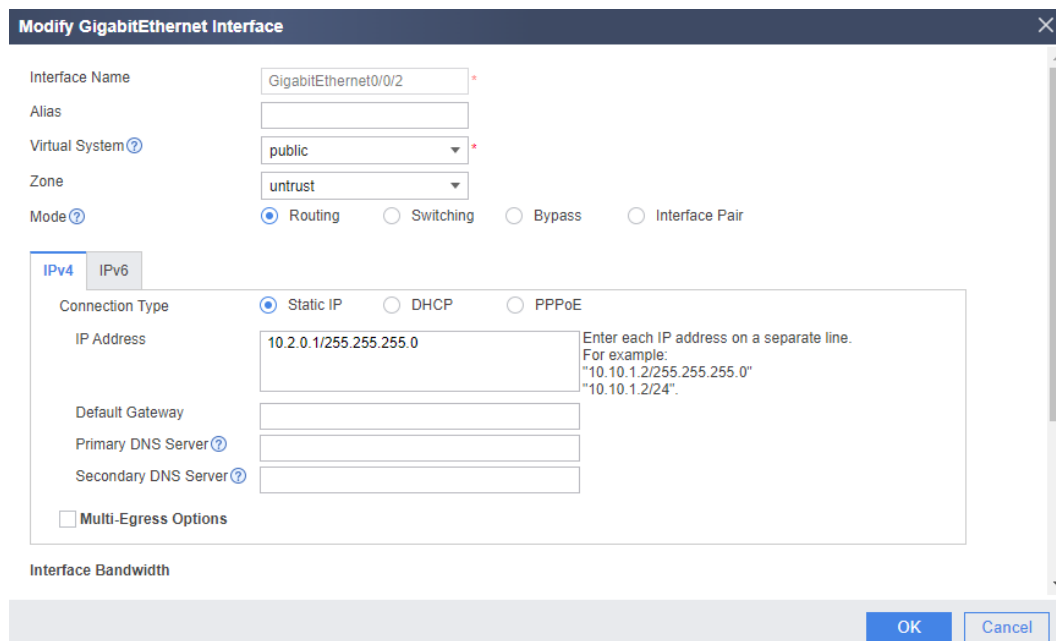
Step 1 Complete the interface configuration on FW1.

Choose **Network > Interface**, and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Select or set parameters and click **OK**. Configure the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, as shown in the following figure.



The screenshot shows the 'Modify GigabitEthernet Interface' dialog box for GigabitEthernet0/0/1. The 'Interface Name' field is set to 'GigabitEthernet0/0/1'. The 'Virtual System' is set to 'public' and the 'Zone' is set to 'trust'. The 'Mode' is set to 'Routing'. The 'IPv4' tab is selected, and the 'Connection Type' is set to 'Static IP'. The 'IP Address' field contains '10.1.0.1/255.255.255.0'. The 'Default Gateway', 'Primary DNS Server', and 'Secondary DNS Server' fields are empty. The 'Multi-Egress Options' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Interface Bandwidth' field is empty. The 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

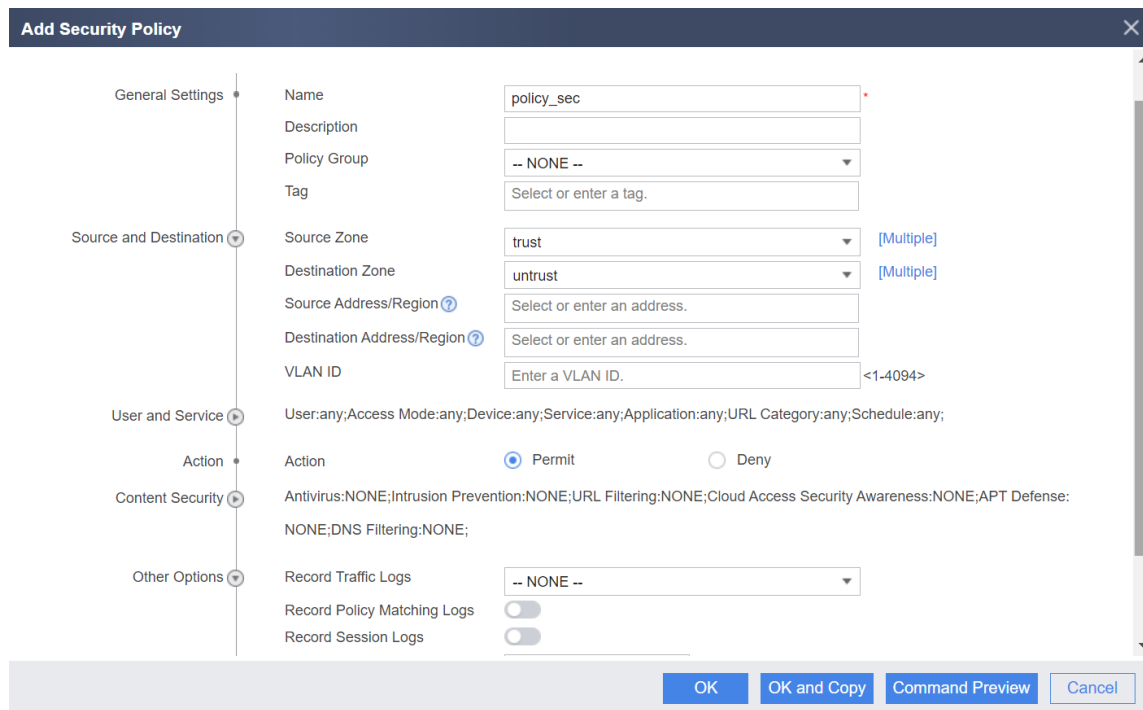
Choose **Network > Interface**, and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Select or set parameters and click **OK**. Configure the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2, as shown in the following figure.



The screenshot shows the 'Modify GigabitEthernet Interface' dialog box for GigabitEthernet0/0/2. The 'Interface Name' field is set to 'GigabitEthernet0/0/2'. The 'Virtual System' is set to 'public' and the 'Zone' is set to 'untrust'. The 'Mode' is set to 'Routing'. The 'IPv4' tab is selected, and the 'Connection Type' is set to 'Static IP'. The 'IP Address' field contains '10.2.0.1/255.255.255.0'. The 'Default Gateway', 'Primary DNS Server', and 'Secondary DNS Server' fields are empty. The 'Multi-Egress Options' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Interface Bandwidth' field is empty. The 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

Step 2 Configure an interzone forwarding policy on FW1.

Forwarding policy between **trust** and **untrust**: Choose **Policy > Security Policy > Security Policy**. In **Security Policy List**, click **Add**. Set or select each parameter in sequence. Click **OK**. The following figure shows the forwarding policy between the Trust and Untrust zones.



2.3 Verification

Ping **10.2.0.10** on the CLI from PC1 to check whether PC1 can ping PC2.

```
PC> ping 10.2.0.10
Ping 10.2.0.10: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
From 10.2.0.10: bytes=32 seq=1 ttl=127 time=16 ms
From 10.2.0.10: bytes=32 seq=2 ttl=127 time=16 ms
From 10.2.0.10: bytes=32 seq=3 ttl=127 time=15 ms
From 10.2.0.10: bytes=32 seq=4 ttl=127 time<1 ms
From 10.2.0.10: bytes=32 seq=5 ttl=127 time=16 ms
--- 10.2.0.10 ping statistics ---
 5 packet(s) transmitted
 5 packet(s) received
 0.00% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max = 0/12/16 ms
```

Run the **display firewall session table** command to view the session table of the firewall.

```
[FW1] display firewall session table
Current Total Sessions : 1
icmp VPN: public --> public 10.1.0.10:49569 --> 10.2.0.10:2048
```

2.4 Quiz

Based on the lab, ping PC1 from PC2, and explain why the ping operation fails.

Reference Answer:

The security policy in this lab only permits traffic from PC1 to PC2, but not from PC2 to PC1. Therefore, if PC2 initiates access to PC1, the packets will be discarded by the firewall's default security policy.

3 Firewall NAT Server and Source NAT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 About This Lab

An enterprise uses a firewall as the egress device. Employees in the enterprise need to access the Internet through the firewall, and one server in the enterprise network provides services for Internet users.

After NAT is configured on the egress firewall, multiple users on the intranet can access the Internet using a small number of public IP addresses, and extranet users can access the intranet server using specified IP addresses.

3.1.2 Objectives

- Understand the application scenarios and principles of Source NAT.
- Understand the application scenarios and principles of the NAT Server.
- Configure NAT Server and Source NAT commands through the CLI and web UI.

3.1.3 Networking Topology

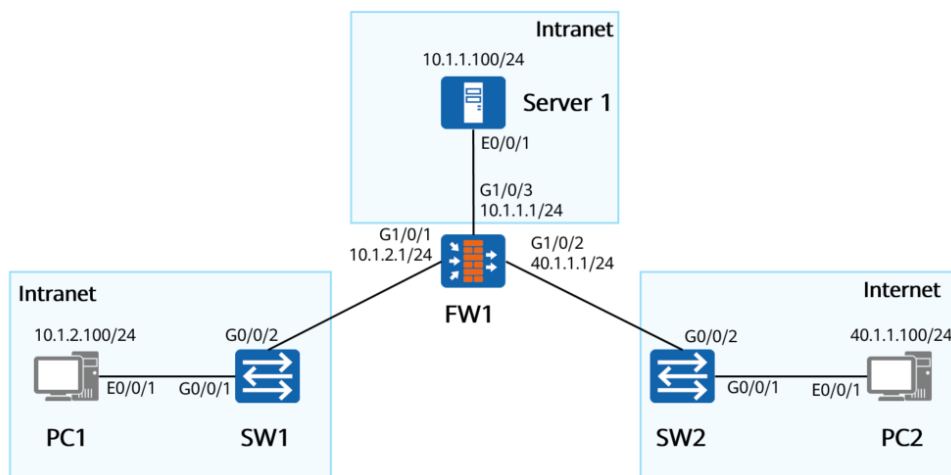


Figure 3-1 Topology for configuring the NAT Server and Source NAT for a firewall

3.1.4 Lab Planning

FW1 is deployed at the egress of the network. The upstream and downstream devices are switches.

Table 3-1 Port address and zone planning

Device	Interface	IP Address	Security Zone
FW1	GigabitEthernet0/0/1	10.1.2.1/24	trust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2	40.1.1.1/24	untrust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/3	10.1.1.1/24	dmz
PC1	Eth0/0/1	10.1.2.100/24	trust
PC2	Eth0/0/1	40.1.1.100/24	untrust
Server 1	Eth0/0/1	10.1.1.100/24	dmz

3.2 Lab Configuration (Source NAT)

3.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Configure basic IP addresses, security zones, and security policies.
2. Configure a NAT address pool.
3. Configure a NAT policy.

3.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI

Step 1 Configure the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1. Configure the IP addresses for interfaces and add them to security zones.

Configure IP addresses for the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1.

```
<FW1> system-view
[FW1] interface G0/0/1
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
[FW1] interface G0/0/2
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] ip address 40.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] quit
[FW1] interface G0/0/3
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3] ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3] quit
```

Add the interfaces of FW1 to the corresponding security zones.

```
[FW1] firewall zone trust
[FW1-zone-trust] add interface G0/0/1
[FW1-zone-trust] quit
[FW1] firewall zone untrust
[FW1-zone-untrust] add interface G0/0/2
[FW1-zone-untrust] quit
[FW1] firewall zone dmz
```

```
[FW1-zone-dmz] add interface G0/0/3
[FW1-zone-dmz] quit
```

Step 2 Configure a forwarding policy between the Trust and Untrust zones.

```
[FW1] security-policy
[FW1-policy-security] rule name policy_sec
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] source-zone trust
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] destination-zone untrust
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] action permit
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] quit
```

Step 3 Configure a NAT address pool and set the public IP address range from 2.2.2.2 to 2.2.2.5.

```
[FW1] nat address-group natpool
[FW1-address-group-natpool] section 2.2.2.2 2.2.2.5
```

Step 4 Configure a NAT policy.

```
[FW1] nat-policy
[FW1-policy-nat] rule name source_nat
[FW1-policy-nat-rule-source_nat] destination-zone untrust
[FW1-policy-nat-rule-source_nat] source-zone trust
[FW1-policy-nat-rule-source_nat] action source-nat address-group natpool
```

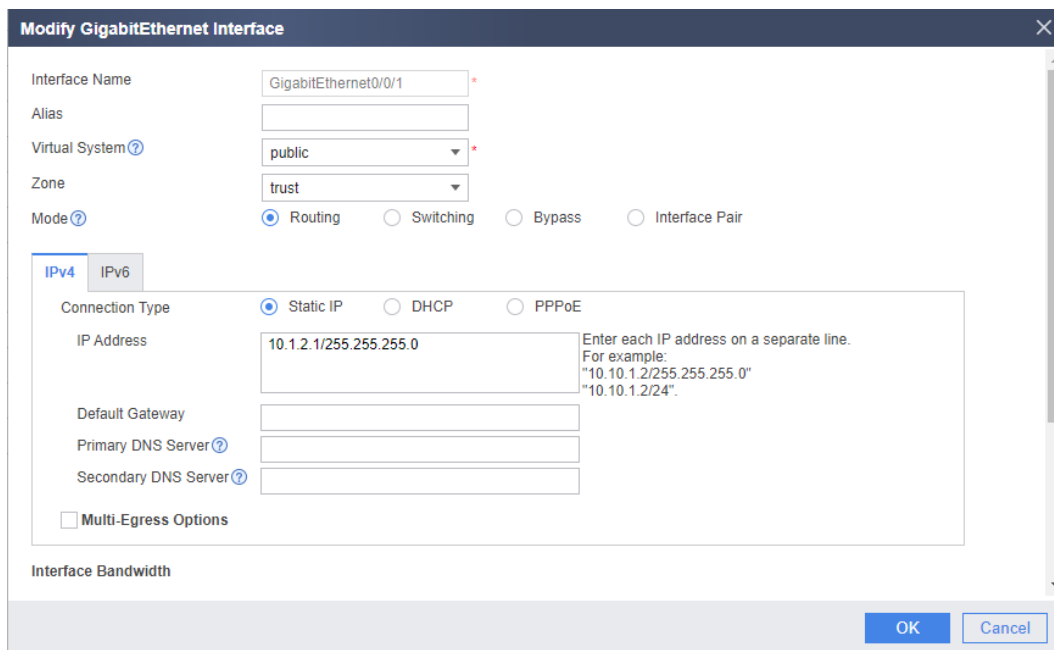
Step 5 Configure the switches.

Add two interfaces of each switch to the default VLAN. For details, see the related switch document.

3.2.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI

Step 1 Configure interfaces on FW1.

Choose **Network > Interface**, and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Select or set parameters and click **OK**. Configure the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, as shown in the following figure.



Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name: GigabitEthernet0/0/1 *

Alias:

Virtual System: public *

Zone: trust

Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Switching ☐ Bypass ☐ Interface Pair

IPv4 **IPv6**

Connection Type: ☒ Static IP ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP Address: 10.1.2.1/255.255.255.0 Enter each IP address on a separate line.
For example:
"10.10.1.2/255.255.255.0"
"10.10.1.2/24".

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS Server:

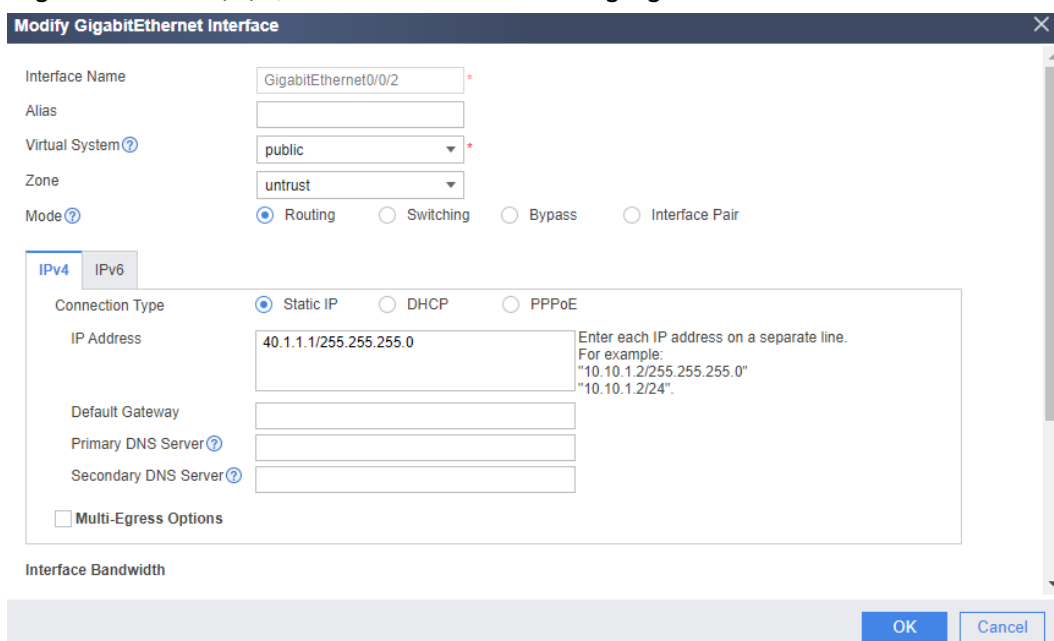
Secondary DNS Server:

☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth:

OK Cancel

Choose **Network > Interface**, and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Select or set parameters and click **OK**. Configure the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2, as shown in the following figure.



Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name: GigabitEthernet0/0/2 *

Alias:

Virtual System: public *

Zone: untrust

Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Switching ☐ Bypass ☐ Interface Pair

IPv4 **IPv6**

Connection Type: ☒ Static IP ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP Address: 40.1.1.1/255.255.255.0 Enter each IP address on a separate line.
For example:
"10.10.1.2/255.255.255.0"
"10.10.1.2/24".

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS Server:

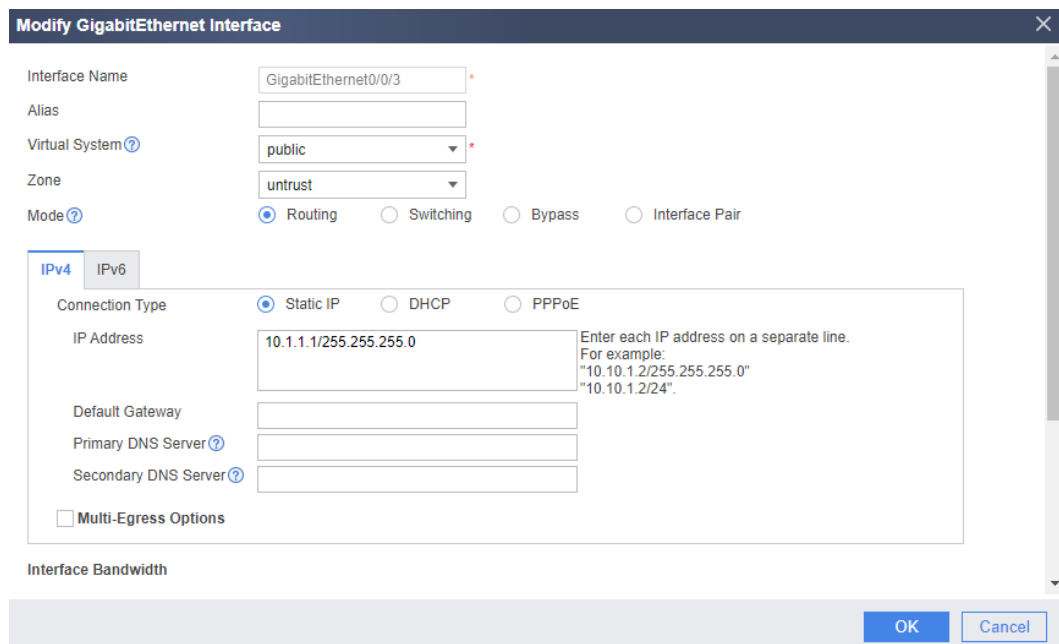
Secondary DNS Server:

☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth:

OK Cancel

Choose **Network > Interface**, and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Select or set parameters and click **OK**. Configure the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3, as shown in the following figure.



Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name: GigabitEthernet0/0/3 *

Alias:

Virtual System: public *

Zone: untrust

Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Switching ☐ Bypass ☐ Interface Pair

IPv4 **IPv6**

Connection Type: ☒ Static IP ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP Address: 10.1.1.1/255.255.255.0 Enter each IP address on a separate line. For example: "10.10.1.2/255.255.255.0" "10.10.1.2/24".

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS Server:

Secondary DNS Server:

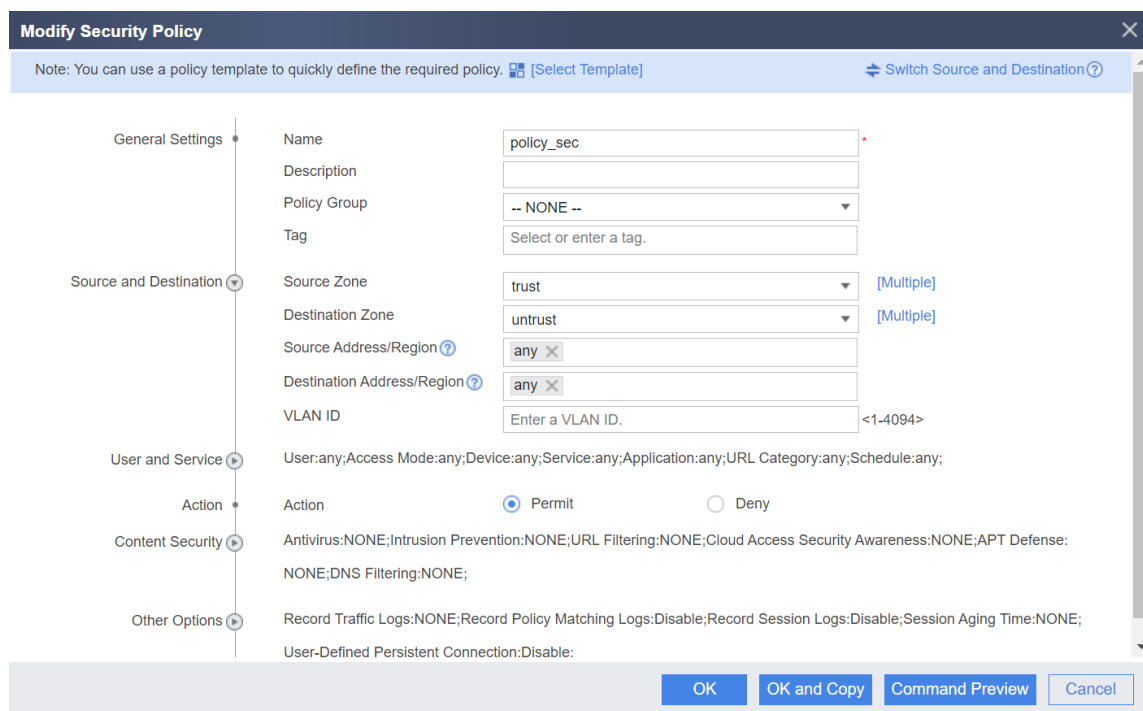
☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth:

OK **Cancel**

Step 2 Configure an interzone forwarding policy for FW1.

Choose **Policy > Security Policy > Security Policy**. In the **Security Policy List** area, click **Add**, set or select parameters, and click **OK**. Configure the interzone forwarding policy between the Trust and Untrust zones, as shown in the following figure.



Modify Security Policy

Note: You can use a policy template to quickly define the required policy. [\[Select Template\]](#) [Switch Source and Destination?](#)

General Settings

Name: policy_sec *

Description:

Policy Group: -- NONE --

Tag: Select or enter a tag.

Source and Destination

Source Zone: trust [Multiple]

Destination Zone: untrust [Multiple]

Source Address/Region: any

Destination Address/Region: any

VLAN ID: Enter a VLAN ID. <1-4094>

User and Service

User:any;Access Mode:any;Device:any;Service:any;Application:any;URL Category:any;Schedule:any;

Action

Action: ☒ Permit ☐ Deny

Content Security

Antivirus:NONE;Intrusion Prevention:NONE;URL Filtering:NONE;Cloud Access Security Awareness:NONE;APT Defense:NONE;DNS Filtering:NONE;

Other Options

Record Traffic Logs:NONE;Record Policy Matching Logs:Disable;Record Session Logs:Disable;Session Aging Time:NONE;User-Defined Persistent Connection:Disable;

OK **OK and Copy** **Command Preview** **Cancel**

Step 3 Configure a NAT address pool. The public IP addresses range from 2.2.2.2 to 2.2.2.5.

Choose **Policy > NAT Policy**. Click the **Source Translation Address Pool** tab. In **Source Translation Address Pool**, click  and create an address pool. Then, click **OK**. The following figure shows the detailed configurations.

Add Source Translation Address Pool

Name

natpool

IP Address Range

2.2.2.2-2.2.2.5

Enter each IP address or range on a separate line. For example:
192.168.10.10-192.168.10.20
192.168.10.30

Health Check

Select a health check item.

[Configure]

Configure Black-Hole Route

PAT

Advanced

OK

Cancel

Step 4 Configure a NAT policy.

Choose **Policy > NAT Policy**. Click the **NAT Policy** tab. In the **NAT Policy List** area, click  and create a NAT policy. Then, click **OK**. The following figure shows the detailed configurations.

Add NAT Policy
✕

[\[Show Overview\]](#)

Name

Description

Tag

NAT Type

NAT Mode

Schedule

source_nat

Select or enter a tag.

☒ NAT
☐ NAT64
☐ NAT66

Source address translation

Select a time range.

Original Data Packet

Source Zone

Destination Type

Source Address

Destination Address

Service

Translated Data Packet

Source Address Translated To

Source Translation Address Pool

Note: To ensure that the device can properly forward NAT service traffic, configure a security policy. [\[Add Security Policy\]](#)

OK

Cancel

3.2.4 Verification

Ping PC2 from PC1.

```
PC> ping 40.1.1.100

Ping 40.1.1.100: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
From 40.1.1.100: bytes=32 seq=1 ttl=127 time=16 ms
From 40.1.1.100: bytes=32 seq=2 ttl=127 time=16 ms
From 40.1.1.100: bytes=32 seq=3 ttl=127 time<1 ms
From 40.1.1.100: bytes=32 seq=4 ttl=127 time=15 ms
From 40.1.1.100: bytes=32 seq=5 ttl=127 time=16 ms

--- 40.1.1.100 ping statistics ---
 5 packet(s) transmitted
 5 packet(s) received
 0.00% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max = 0/12/16 ms
```

Run the **display firewall session table** command on FW1 to check the session table.

```
[FW1] display firewall session table
Current Total Sessions : 5
icmp VPN: public --> public 10.1.2.100:56279[2.2.2.5:2057] -->40.1.1.100:2048
icmp VPN: public --> public 10.1.2.100:55255[2.2.2.5:2053] -->40.1.1.100:2048
icmp VPN: public --> public 10.1.2.100:56023[2.2.2.5:2056] -->40.1.1.100:2048
icmp VPN: public --> public 10.1.2.100:55767[2.2.2.5:2055] -->40.1.1.100:2048
icmp VPN: public --> public 10.1.2.100:55511[2.2.2.5:2054] -->40.1.1.100:2048
```

You can see that the firewall translates the source address 10.1.2.100 into 2.2.2.5 in the NAT address pool to communicate with PC2.

3.2.5 Quiz

What are the differences between NAT and NAT No-PAT in Source NAT? Which scenarios are they applicable to?

Reference Answer:

NAPT translates both IP addresses and ports. It enables multiple private IP addresses to share one or more public IP addresses to access the public network resources. NAPT applies to scenarios where only a small number of public addresses are available for many private network users to access the Internet.

NAT No-PAT translates only IP addresses but not ports. It translates private IP addresses to public IP addresses in a one-to-one relationship. NAT No-PAT applies to scenarios where there are a small number of Internet access users and the number of public IP addresses is the same as the number of concurrent Internet access users.

3.3 Lab Configuration (NAT Server and Source NAT)

3.3.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Configure basic IP addresses, security zones, and security policies.
2. Configure a NAT server.
3. Configure a NAT address pool.
4. Configure a NAT policy.

3.3.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI

Step 1 Configure the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1. Configure the IP addresses for interfaces and add them to security zones.

Configure IP addresses for the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1.

```
<FW1> system-view
[FW1] interface G0/0/1
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
[FW1] interface G0/0/2
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] ip address 40.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] quit
[FW1] interface G0/0/3
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3] ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3] quit
```

Step 2 Configure a forwarding policy between the Untrust and DMZ zones.

```
[FW1] security-policy
```

```
[FW1-policy-security] rule name bidectinal_nat
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] source-zone untrust
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] destination-zone dmz
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] action permit
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] service ftp
[FW1-policy-security-rule-policy_sec] quit
```

Step 3 Configure a NAT server.

```
[FW1] nat server ftpserver protocol tcp global 40.1.1.2 ftp inside 10.1.1.100 ftp
```

Step 4 Configure a NAT address pool.

```
[FW1] nat address-group natpool2
[FW1-address-group-natpool] section 10.1.1.10 10.1.1.20
```

Step 5 Apply the NAT ALG function between the DMZ and Untrust zones, so that the server can provide the FTP service for external systems properly. By default, NAT ALG is enabled globally. You can skip this step.

```
[FW1] firewall interzone dmz untrust
[FW1-interzone-dmz-untrust] detect ftp
[FW1-interzone-dmz-untrust] quit
```

Step 6 Create the NAT policy between the DMZ and Untrust zones, define the range of source IP addresses for NAT, and bind the NAT policy to natpool2.

```
[FW1] nat-policy
[FW1-policy-nat] rule name source_nat
[FW1-policy-nat-rule-source_nat] destination-zone dmz
[FW1-policy-nat-rule-source_nat] source-zone untrust
[FW1-policy-nat-rule-source_nat] source-address 40.1.1.0 24
[FW1-policy-nat-rule-source_nat] action nat address-group natpool2
```

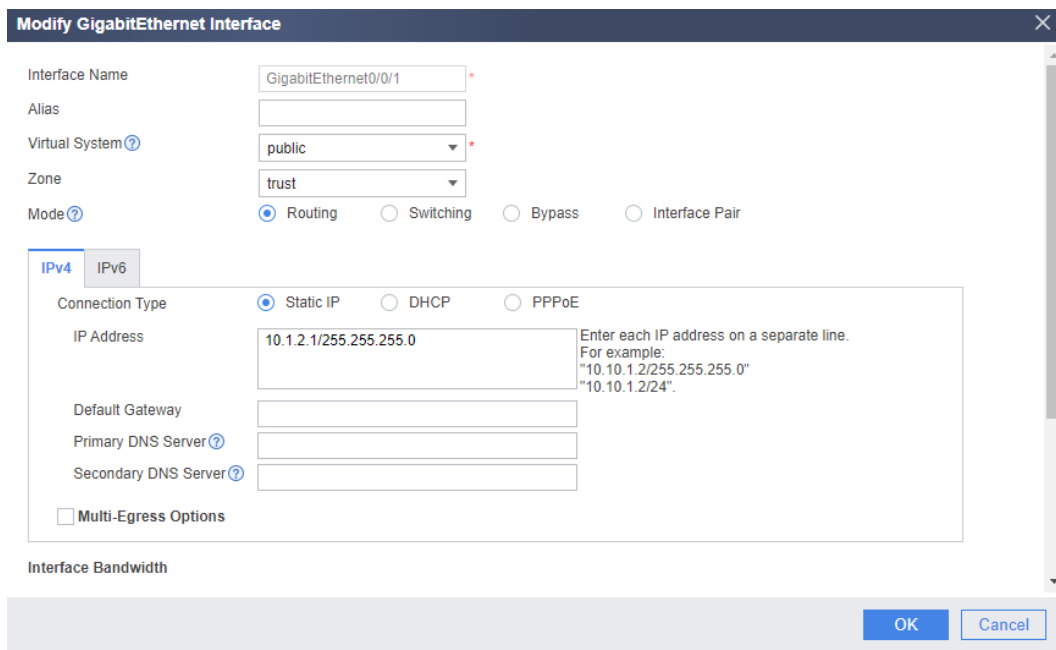
Step 7 Configure the switches.

Add two interfaces of each switch to the default VLAN. For details, see the related switch document.

3.3.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI

Step 1 Configure interfaces on FW1.

Choose **Network > Interface**, and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Select or set parameters and click **OK**. Configure the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, as shown in the following figure.



Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name: GigabitEthernet0/0/1 *

Alias:

Virtual System: public *

Zone: trust

Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Switching ☐ Bypass ☐ Interface Pair

IPv4 **IPv6**

Connection Type: ☒ Static IP ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP Address: 10.1.2.1/255.255.255.0 Enter each IP address on a separate line. For example: "10.10.1.2/255.255.255.0" "10.10.1.2/24".

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS Server:

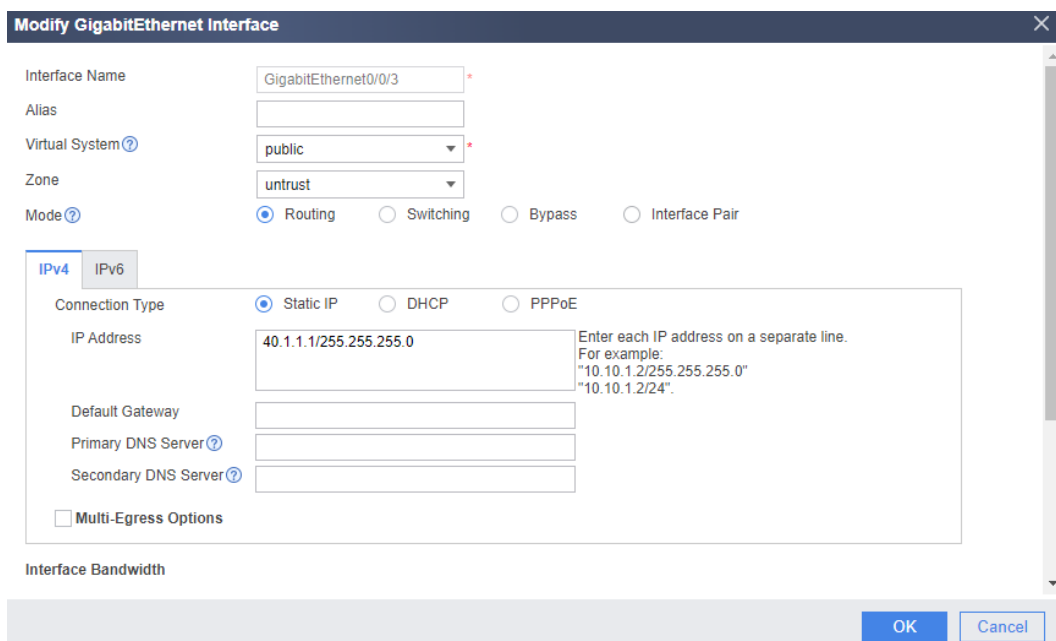
Secondary DNS Server:

☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth:

OK Cancel

Choose **Network > Interface**, and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Select or set parameters and click **OK**. Configure the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2, as shown in the following figure.



Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name: GigabitEthernet0/0/3 *

Alias:

Virtual System: public *

Zone: untrust

Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Switching ☐ Bypass ☐ Interface Pair

IPv4 **IPv6**

Connection Type: ☒ Static IP ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP Address: 40.1.1.1/255.255.255.0 Enter each IP address on a separate line. For example: "10.10.1.2/255.255.255.0" "10.10.1.2/24".

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS Server:

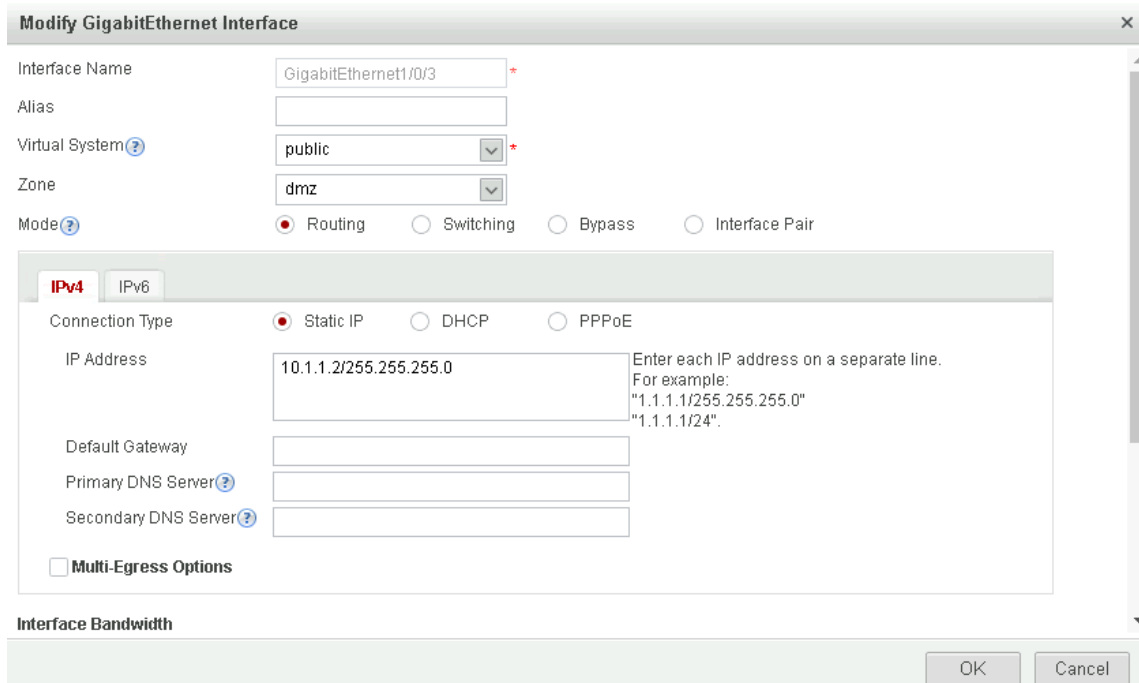
Secondary DNS Server:

☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth:

OK Cancel

Choose **Network > Interface**, and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Select or set parameters and click **OK**. Configure the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3, as shown in the following figure.



Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name: GigabitEthernet1/0/3 *

Alias:

Virtual System: public *

Zone: dmz

Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Switching ☐ Bypass ☐ Interface Pair

IPv4 **IPv6**

Connection Type: ☒ Static IP ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP Address: 10.1.1.2/255.255.255.0 Enter each IP address on a separate line. For example: "1.1.1.1/255.255.255.0" "1.1.1.1/24".

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS Server:

Secondary DNS Server:

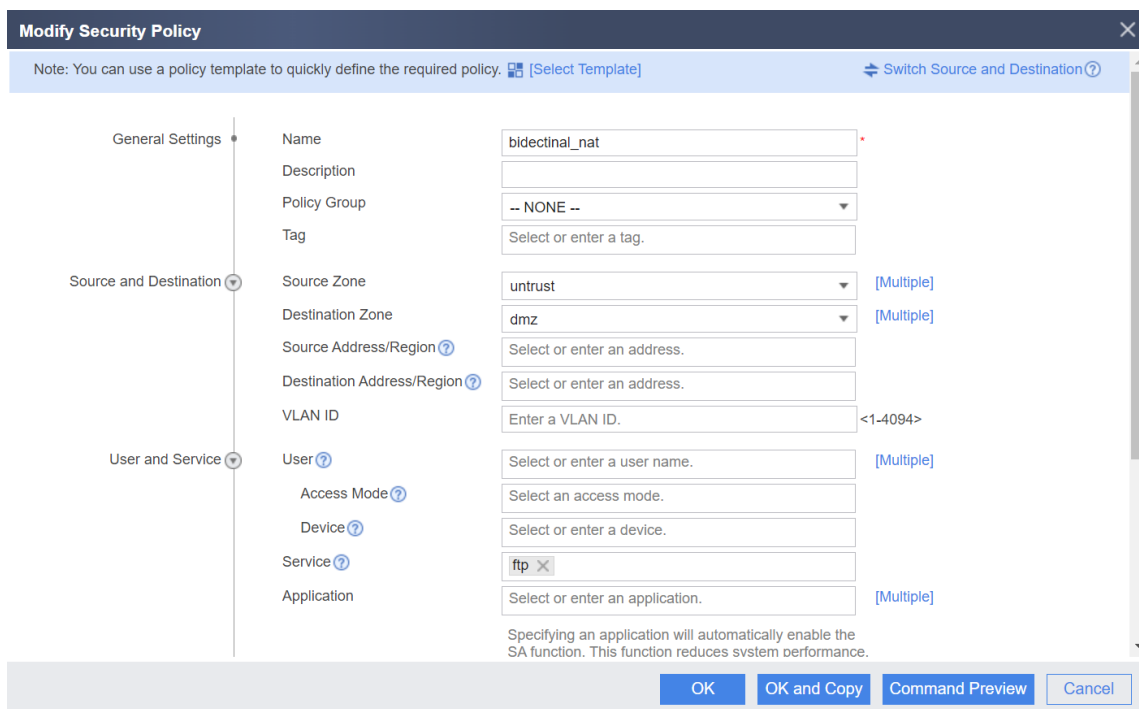
☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth

OK Cancel

Step 2 Configure an interzone forwarding policy of FW1.

Choose **Policy > Security Policy > Security Policy**. In **Security Policy List**, click **Add**. Set or select each parameter in sequence. Click **OK**. Configure the forwarding policy between the Untrust and DMZ zones, as shown in the following figure.



Modify Security Policy

Note: You can use a policy template to quickly define the required policy. [\[Select Template\]](#) [Switch Source and Destination?](#)

General Settings

Name: bidectinal_nat *

Description:

Policy Group: -- NONE --

Tag: Select or enter a tag.

Source and Destination

Source Zone: untrust [Multiple]

Destination Zone: dmz [Multiple]

Source Address/Region: Select or enter an address.

Destination Address/Region: Select or enter an address.

VLAN ID: Enter a VLAN ID. <1-4094>

User and Service

User: Select or enter a user name. [Multiple]

Access Mode: Select an access mode.

Device: Select or enter a device.

Service: ftp [Multiple]

Application: Select or enter an application. [Multiple]

Specifying an application will automatically enable the SA function. This function reduces system performance.

OK OK and Copy Command Preview Cancel

Step 3 Configure a NAT server.

Choose **Policy > NAT Policy > Server Mapping**. In **Server Mapping List**, click  and configure a NAT server. Then, click **OK**. The following figure shows the detailed configurations.

Modify Server Mapping

[\[Show Overview\]](#)

Name

ftpsrvr

Zone

any

Public IP Address

40.1.1.2

Private IP Address

10.1.1.100

-

☒ Specify protocol

Protocol

TCP

Public Port

21

Private Port

21

-

<1-65535>

☒ Allow server to use public IP address for Internet access

☐ Configure black hole route

Note: To ensure that the device can properly forward NAT service traffic, configure a security policy. [\[Add Security Policy\]](#)

OK

Cancel

Step 4 Configure a NAT address pool.

Choose **Policy > NAT Policy**. Click the **Source Translation Address Pool** tab. In **Source Translation Address Pool**, click  and create an address pool. Then, click **OK**. The following figure shows the detailed configurations.

Modify Source Translation Address Pool

Name

natpool2

IP Address Range

10.1.1.10-10.1.1.20

Enter each IP address or range on a separate line. For example:
192.168.10.10-192.168.10.20
192.168.10.30

Health Check

-- NONE --

[Configure]

Configure Black-Hole Route

☐

PAT

☒

☒ Advanced

OK

Cancel

Step 5 Configure a NAT policy.

Choose **Policy > NAT Policy**. Click the **NAT Policy** tab. In **NAT Policy List**, click  and create a NAT policy. Then, click **OK**. The following figure shows the detailed configurations.

Add NAT Policy

[\[Show Overview\]](#)

Name
Description
Tag
NAT Type
NAT Mode
Schedule

source_nat
Select or enter a tag.

☒ NAT
☐ NAT64

Source address translation
Select a time range.

Original Data Packet

Source Zone
Destination Type
Source Address
Destination Address
Service

untrust

☒ Destination Zone
☐ Outbound Interface

dmz
40.1.1.1/24
any
ftp

Translated Data Packet

Source Address Translated To
Source Translation Address Pool

☒ Address in the IP address pool
☐ Outbound interface
natpool2

Note: To ensure that the device can properly forward NAT service traffic, configure a security policy. [\[Add Security Policy\]](#)

3.3.4 Verification

Check related information on the firewall.

```
[FW1] display nat server
Server in private network information:
  Total    1 NAT server(s)
server name : ftpserver
id          : 0          zone          : ---
global-start-addr : 40.1.1.2      global-end-addr : 40.1.1.2
inside-start-addr  : 10.1.1.100   inside-end-addr  : 10.1.1.100
global-start-port  : 21(ftp)      global-end-port  : 21
inside-start-port  : 21(ftp)      inside-end-port  : 21
globalvpn : public      insiddevpn : public
vsys      : public      protocol   : tcp
vrrp      : ---         no-revers   : 0
interface : ---         vrrp-bind-interface: ---
unr-route : 1           description  : ---
nat-disable : 0
```

3.3.5 Quiz

When an external network user accesses the intranet server through a specific IP address, what are the processing steps for packets reaching the firewall?

Reference Answer:

1. The first packet arrives at the firewall.
2. The NAT server configuration is matched, and destination address translation is performed.
3. The routing table is searched.
4. The security policy is matched.
5. A session is created.

4 Firewall Hot Standby

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 About This Lab

An enterprise needs to provide uninterrupted services. To avoid line interruption caused by network devices or other external factors, the enterprise wants to implement redundancy at the network egress to increase network reliability.

In this lab, two firewalls are deployed as gateways at the network egress to ensure smooth communication between the internal network and the external network in the case of a single-node fault.

4.1.2 Objectives

- Understand the basic principles of hot standby.
- Understand the VGMP and HRP protocols.
- Master the configuration of firewall hot standby using the CLI and web UI.

4.1.3 Networking Topology

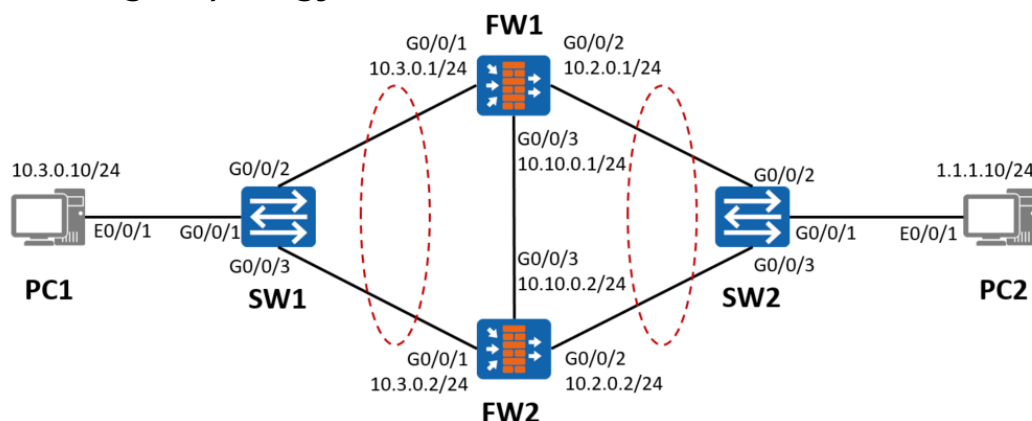


Figure 4-1 Networking topology for configuring firewall hot standby

4.1.4 Lab Planning

The firewalls are deployed as security devices at the network egress. The upstream and downstream devices are switches. FW1 and FW2 work in active/standby mode.

Table 4-1 Port address and zone planning

Device	Interface	IP Address	Security Zone
FW1	GigabitEthernet0/0/1	10.3.0.1/24	trust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2	10.2.0.1/24	untrust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/3	10.10.0.1/24	dmz
FW2	GigabitEthernet0/0/1	10.3.0.2/24	trust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2	10.2.0.2/24	untrust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/3	10.10.0.2/24	dmz
PC1	Eth0/0/1	10.3.0.10/24	trust
PC2	Eth0/0/1	1.1.1.10/24	untrust
SW1	GigabitEthernet0/0/1 GigabitEthernet0/0/2 GigabitEthernet0/0/3	Access	PVID: VLAN 10
SW2	GigabitEthernet0/0/1 GigabitEthernet0/0/2 GigabitEthernet0/0/3	Access	PVID: VLAN 10

4.2 Lab Configuration

4.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Configure the basic IP addresses and security zones on FW1 and FW2, and apply the relevant security policies.
2. Configure the hot standby. FW1 functions as the active node and FW2 functions as the standby node.

4.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the CLI

Step 1 Configure the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1 and FW2.
Configure the IP addresses for interfaces and add them to security zones.

Configure IP addresses for the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1.

```
<FW1> system-view
[FW1] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] ip address 10.3.0.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
[FW1] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] ip address 10.2.0.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] quit
```

Configure VRRP group 1 on GigabitEthernet0/0/1 of FW1 and add it to the VGMP group in the **Active** state.

```
[FW1] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] vrrp vrid 1 virtual-ip 10.3.0.3 255.255.255.0 active
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
```

Configure VRRP group 2 on GigabitEthernet0/0/2 of FW1 and add it to the VGMP group in the **Active** state.

```
[FW1] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] vrrp vrid 2 virtual-ip 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 active
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] quit
```

Add the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1 to security zones.

```
[FW1] firewall zone trust
[FW1-zone-trust] add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
[FW1-zone-trust] quit
[FW1] firewall zone untrust
[FW1-zone-untrust] add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
[FW1-zone-untrust] quit
```

Configure the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW2.

```
<FW2> system-view
[FW2] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] ip address 10.3.0.2 255.255.255.0
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
[FW2] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] ip address 10.2.0.2 255.255.255.0
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] quit
```

Configure VRRP group 1 on GigabitEthernet0/0/1 of FW2 and add it to the VGMP group in the **Standby** state.

```
[FW2] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] vrrp vrid 1 virtual-ip 10.3.0.3 255.255.255.0 standby
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/1] quit
```

Configure VRRP group 2 on GigabitEthernet0/0/2 of FW2 and add it to the VGMP group in the **Standby** state.

```
[FW2] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] vrrp vrid 2 virtual-ip 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 standby
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2] quit
```

Add the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW2 to security zones.

```
[FW2] firewall zone trust
```

```
[FW2-zone-trust] add interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[FW2-zone-trust] quit
[FW2] firewall zone untrust
[FW2-zone-untrust] add interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
[FW2-zone-untrust] quit
```

Step 2 Configure the heartbeat cables for FW1 and FW2.

Configure an IP address for the heartbeat interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 of FW1.

```
[FW1] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3] ip address 10.10.0.1 255.255.255.0
[FW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3] quit
```

Configure an IP address for the heartbeat interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 of FW2.

```
[FW2] interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/3] ip address 10.10.0.2 255.255.255.0
[FW2-GigabitEthernet0/0/3] quit
```

Add the heartbeat interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 of FW1 to the DMZ.

```
[FW1] firewall zone dmz
[FW1-zone-dmz] add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
[FW1-zone-dmz] quit
```

Add the heartbeat interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 of FW2 to the DMZ.

```
[FW2] firewall zone dmz
[FW2-zone-dmz] add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
[FW2-zone-dmz] quit
```

Configure the authentication key for the heartbeat interface of FW1 and enable the hot standby function.

```
[FW1] hrp interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 remote 10.10.0.2
[FW1] hrp authentication-key Admin@123
[FW1] hrp enable
```

Configure the authentication key for the heartbeat interface of FW2 and enable the hot standby function.

```
[FW2] hrp interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 remote 10.10.0.1
[FW2] hrp authentication-key Admin@123
[FW2] hrp enable
```

Step 3 Configure a security policy on FW1 to allow service packets to pass through. After hot standby is enabled, the security policy configured on FW1 will be automatically synchronized to FW2.

Configure a forwarding policy between the Trust and Untrust zones on FW1.

```
HRP_M[FW1] security-policy
HRP_M[FW1-policy-security] rule name trust_to_untrust
HRP_M[FW1-policy-security-rule-trust_to_untrust] source-zone trust
HRP_M[FW1-policy-security-rule-trust_to_untrust] destination-zone untrust
HRP_M[FW1-policy-security-rule-trust_to_untrust] source-address 10.3.0.0 24
HRP_M[FW1-policy-security-rule-trust_to_untrust] action permit
HRP_M[FW1-policy-security-rule-trust_to_untrust] quit
HRP_M[FW1-policy-security] quit
```

Step 4 Configure a NAT policy on FW1. After hot standby is enabled, the NAT policy configured on FW1 will be automatically synchronized to FW2.

Configure a NAT policy to translate source addresses on subnet 10.3.0.0/24 to IP addresses in the NAT address pool (1.1.1.2 to 1.1.1.5) when intranet users access the Internet.

```
HRP_M[FW1] nat address-group group1
HRP_M[FW1-address-group-group1] section 0 1.1.1.2 1.1.1.5
HRP_M[FW1-address-group-group1] quit
HRP_M[FW1] nat-policy
HRP_M[FW1-policy-nat] rule name policy_nat1
HRP_M[FW1-policy-nat-rule-policy_nat1] source-zone trust
HRP_M[FW1-policy-nat-rule-policy_nat1] destination-zone untrust
HRP_M[FW1-policy-nat-rule-policy_nat1] source-address 10.3.0.0 24
HRP_M[FW1-policy-nat-rule-policy_nat1] action source-nat address-group group1
```

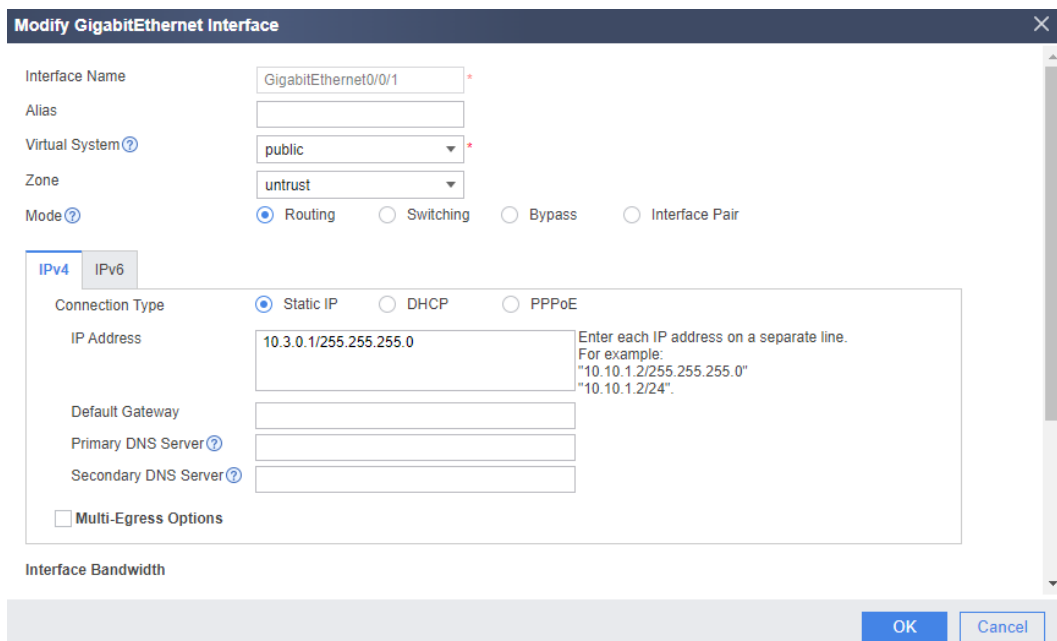
Step 5 Configure the switches.

Add the three interfaces of SW1 and SW2 to VLAN 10. For details, see the related switch document.

4.2.3 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI

Step 1 Configure the upstream and downstream service interfaces of FW1 and FW2. Configure the IP addresses for interfaces and add them to security zones.

Configure the interfaces on FW1. Choose **Network > Interface** and click the  button next to the interface to be configured. Set parameters, and then click **OK**. The following figure shows the configuration of the GigabitEthernet0/0/1 interface.



Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name: GigabitEthernet0/0/1 *

Alias:

Virtual System: public *

Zone: untrust

Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Switching ☐ Bypass ☐ Interface Pair

IPv4 **IPv6**

Connection Type: ☒ Static IP ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP Address: 10.3.0.1/255.255.255.0 Enter each IP address on a separate line. For example: "10.10.1.2/255.255.255.0" "10.10.1.2/24".

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS Server:

Secondary DNS Server:

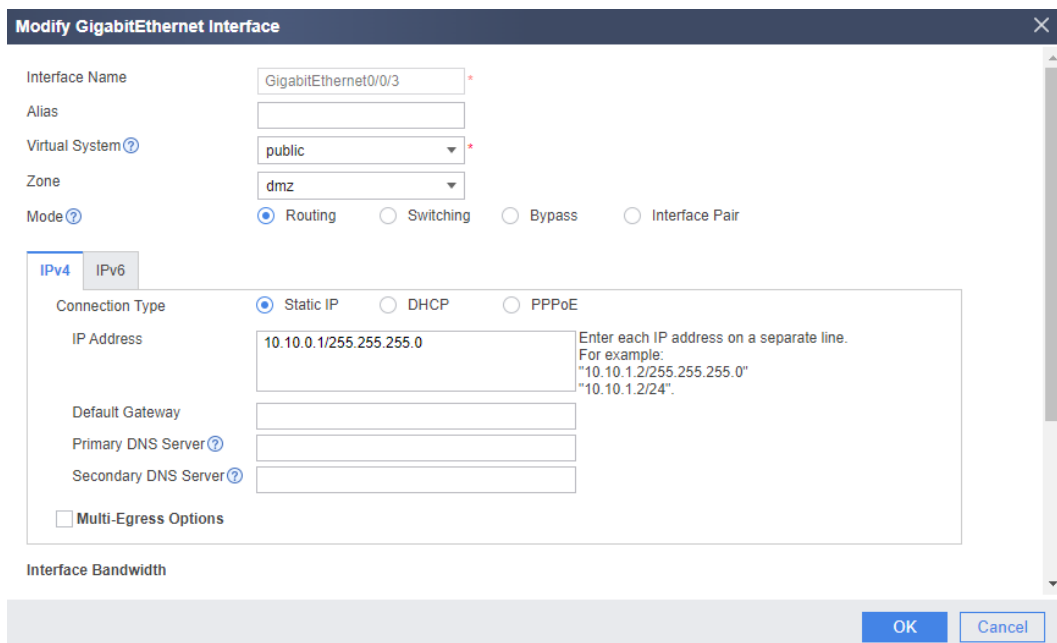
☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth:

OK Cancel

The configurations of GigabitEthernet0/0/2 and GigabitEthernet0/0/3 on FW1 and GigabitEthernet0/0/1, GigabitEthernet0/0/2, and GigabitEthernet0/0/3 on FW2 are similar.

Step 2 Configure the heartbeat cables for FW1 and FW2.



Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name: GigabitEthernet0/0/3 *

Alias:

Virtual System: public *

Zone: dmz

Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Switching ☐ Bypass ☐ Interface Pair

IPv4 **IPv6**

Connection Type: ☒ Static IP ☐ DHCP ☐ PPPoE

IP Address: 10.10.0.1/255.255.255.0 Enter each IP address on a separate line. For example: "10.10.1.2/255.255.255.0" "10.10.1.2/24".

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS Server:

Secondary DNS Server:

☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth:

OK Cancel

The configuration of GigabitEthernet0/0/3 on FW2 is similar.

Step 3 Configure hot standby on FW1 and FW2.

FW1:

Configure Dual-System Hot Standby

Dual-System Hot Standby ☒

Operating Mode ☒ Active/Standby Backup ☐ Load Balancing

Default Status ☒ Active ☐ Standby

Note: Protocol packets for hot standby are not controlled by security policies.

Heartbeat Interface * [\[Edit\]](#) IP Address * Peer IP Address *

Proactive Preemption ☒

Automatic Static Route Backup ☐

Automatic PBR Backup ☐

Hello Packet Interval <500-60000>ms

Configure Monitored Objects

Interface Monitoring
VRRP Monitoring
IP-Link Monitoring
BFD Monitoring
OSPF Monitoring
BGP Monitoring

Configure a VRRP group if the service interface works at Layer 3 and is connected to a switch.

[Add](#) [Delete](#) [Refresh](#)

VRID	Interface	Interface IP Address/Mask	Virtual IP Address/Mask	Virtual MAC	Edit
☐ 2	GE0/0/2	10.2.0.1/24	1.1.1.1/24	Disabled	Edit
☐ 1	GE0/0/1	10.3.0.1/24	10.3.0.3/24	Disabled	Edit

Displaying 2 Per page 50 1 1 60

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

FW2:

Configure Dual-System Hot Standby

Dual-System Hot Standby ☒

Operating Mode ☒ Active/Standby Backup ☐ Load Balancing

Default Status ☒ Active ☐ Standby

Note: Protocol packets for hot standby are not controlled by security policies.

Heartbeat Interface * [\[Edit\]](#) IP Address * Peer IP Address *

Proactive Preemption ☒

Automatic Static Route Backup ☐

Automatic PBR Backup ☐

Hello Packet Interval <500-60000>ms

Configure Monitored Objects

Interface Monitoring
VRRP Monitoring
IP-Link Monitoring
BFD Monitoring
OSPF Monitoring
BGP Monitoring

Configure a VRRP group if the service interface works at Layer 3 and is connected to a switch.

[Add](#) [Delete](#) [Refresh](#)

VRID	Interface	Interface IP Address/Mask	Virtual IP Address/Mask	Virtual MAC	Edit
☐ 2	GE0/0/2	10.2.0.2/24	1.1.1.1/24	Disabled	Edit
☐ 1	GE0/0/1	10.3.0.2/24	10.3.0.3/24	Disabled	Edit

Displaying 2 Per page 50 1 1 60

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

Step 4 On the **Dual-System Hot Standby** page, view the hot standby status.

Hot standby status of FW1:

Dual-System Hot Standby		
Edit		
Monitored Item	Current Status	Details
Current Running Mode	Active/Standby Backup	
Current Working Role	active (the stable running time: 0 days, 0 hours, 8 mins)	Details
Current HeartBeat Interface	GE0/0/3 (Backup channel usage: 0.00%)	
Proactive Preemption	Enabled	

Hot standby status of FW2:

Dual-System Hot Standby		
Edit		
Monitored Item	Current Status	Details
Current Running Mode	Active/Standby Backup	
Current Working Role	standby (the stable running time: 0 days, 0 hours, 12 mins)	
Current HeartBeat Interface	GE0/0/3 (Backup channel usage: 0.00%)	
Proactive Preemption	Enabled	

Step 5 Configure an interzone forwarding policy for FW1 and FW2.

Configure a security policy on FW1 to allow service packets to pass through. After hot standby is enabled, the security policy configured on FW1 will be automatically synchronized to FW2.

Choose **Policy > Security Policy > Security Policy**. Click **Add** in **Security Policy List**, set or select parameters, and click **OK**. Configure a forwarding policy between the Trust and Untrust zones, as shown in the following figure.

Add Security Policy

Note: You can use a policy template to quickly define the required policy. [\[Select Template\]](#) [Switch Source and Destination?](#)

General Settings

Name

trust_to_untrust

Description

Policy Group

-- NONE --

Tag

Select or enter a tag.

Source and Destination

Source Zone

trust

[Multiple]

Destination Zone

untrust

[Multiple]

Source Address/Region

10.3.0.0/255.255.255.0

Destination Address/Region

Select or enter an address.

VLAN ID

Enter a VLAN ID.

<1-4094>

User and Service

User:any;Access Mode:any;Device:any;Service:any;Application:any;URL Category:any;Schedule:any;

Action

Permit

Deny

Content Security

Antivirus:NONE;Intrusion Prevention:NONE;URL Filtering:NONE;Cloud Access Security Awareness:NONE;APT Defense:NONE;DNS Filtering:NONE;

Other Options

Record Traffic Logs:NONE;Record Policy Matching Logs:Disable;Record Session Logs:Disable;Session Aging Time:NONE;User-Defined Persistent Connection:Disable;

OK

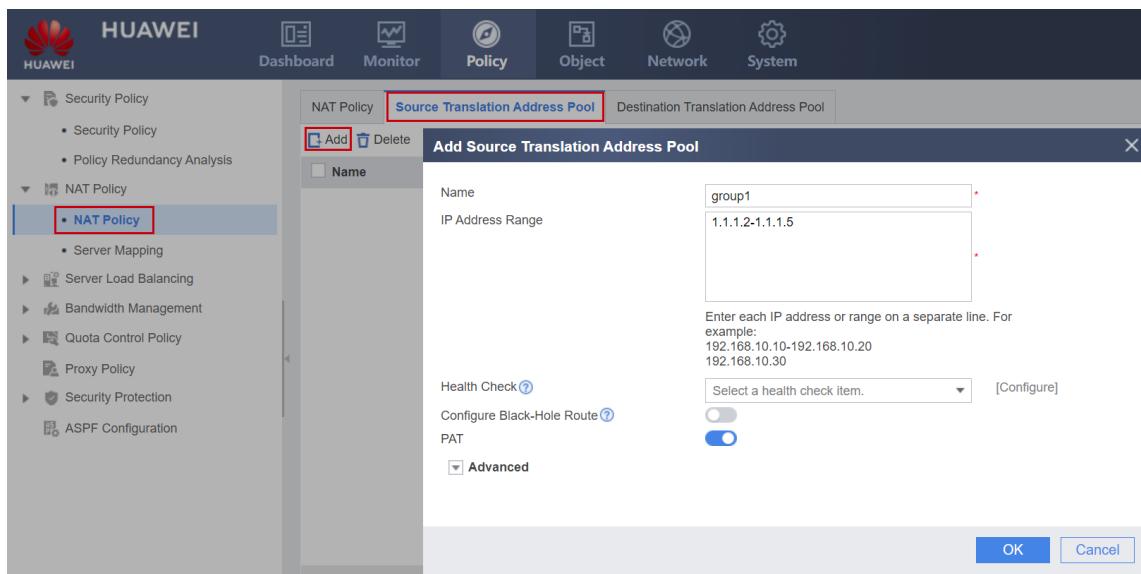
OK and Copy

Command Preview

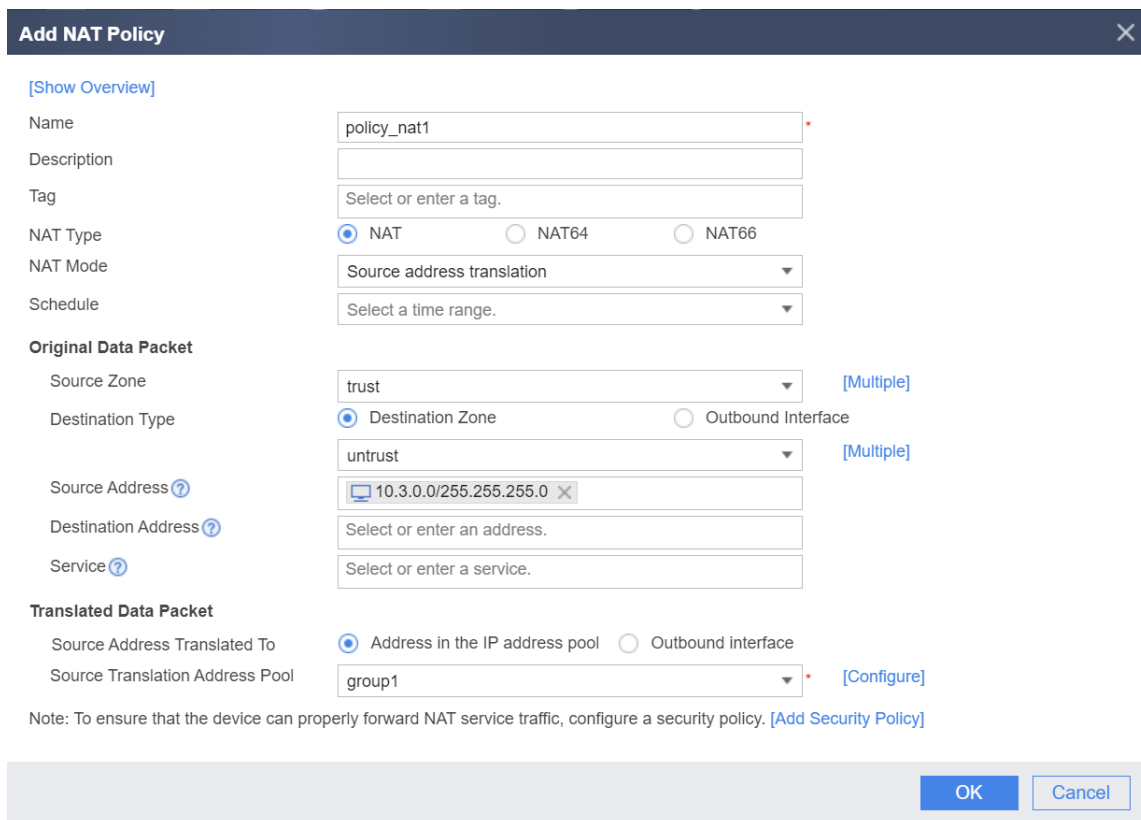
Cancel

Step 6 Configure a NAT policy on FW1. After hot standby is enabled, the NAT policy configured on FW1 will be automatically synchronized to FW2.

Choose **Policy > NAT Policy > NAT Policy > Source Translation Address Pool** and click **Add** to configure a NAT address pool.



Choose **Policy > NAT Policy > NAT Policy** and click **Add** to configure a NAT policy. When intranet users access the Internet, the source IP addresses on 10.3.0.0/24 will be translated into addresses in the address pool (1.1.1.2 to 1.1.1.5).



Step 7 Configure the switches.

Add the three interfaces of SW1 and SW2 to VLAN 10. For details, see the related switch document.

4.3 Verification

Run the **display vrrp** command on FW1 to check the status of interfaces in the VRRP group.

```
HRP_M<FW1> display vrrp
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 | Virtual Router 1
  State : Master
  Virtual IP : 10.3.0.3
  Master IP : 10.3.0.1
  PriorityRun : 120
  PriorityConfig : 100
  MasterPriority : 120
  Preempt : YES    Delay Time : 0 s
  TimerRun : 60 s
  TimerConfig : 60 s
  Auth type : NONE
  Virtual MAC : 0000-5e00-0101
  Check TTL : YES
  Config type : vgmpp-vrrp
  Backup-forward : disabled

GigabitEthernet0/0/2 | Virtual Router 2
  State : Master
  Virtual IP : 1.1.1.1
  Master IP : 10.2.0.1
  PriorityRun : 120
  PriorityConfig : 100
  MasterPriority : 120
  Preempt : YES    Delay Time : 0 s
  TimerRun : 60 s
  TimerConfig : 60 s
  Auth type : NONE
  Virtual MAC : 0000-5e00-0102
  Check TTL : YES
  Config type : vgmpp-vrrp
  Backup-forward : disabled
```

Run the **display vrrp** command on FW2 to check the status of interfaces in the VRRP group.

```
HRP_S<FW2> display vrrp
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 | Virtual Router 1
  State : Backup
  Virtual IP : 10.3.0.3
  Master IP : 10.3.0.1
  PriorityRun : 120
  PriorityConfig : 100
  MasterPriority : 120
  Preempt : YES    Delay Time : 0 s
  TimerRun : 60 s
  TimerConfig : 60 s
  Auth type : NONE
```

```

Virtual MAC : 0000-5e00-0101
Check TTL : YES
Config type : vgmpp-vrrp
Backup-forward : disabled

GigabitEthernet0/0/2 | Virtual Router 2
State : Backup
Virtual IP : 1.1.1.1
Master IP : 0.0.0.0
PriorityRun : 120
PriorityConfig : 100
MasterPriority : 0
Preempt : YES    Delay Time : 0 s
TimerRun : 60 s
TimerConfig : 60 s
Auth type : NONE
Virtual MAC : 0000-5e00-0102
Check TTL : YES
Config type : vgmpp-vrrp
Backup-forward : disabled

```

Run the **display hrp state verbose** command on FW1 to check the current status of the VGMP group.

```

HRP_M< FW1>display hrp state verbose
Role: active, peer: standby
Running priority: 45000, peer: 45000
Backup channel usage: 0.00%
Stable time: 0 days, 0 hours, 46 minutes
Last state change information: 17:18:08 HRP core state changed, old_state = abnormal(active),
new_state = normal, local_priority = 45000, peer_priority = 45000.

Configuration:
hello interval:          1000ms
preempt:                 60s
mirror configuration:    off
mirror session:          off
track trunk member:      on
auto-sync configuration: on
auto-sync connection-status: on
adjust ospf-cost:         on
adjust ospfv3-cost:       on
adjust bgp-cost:          on
nat resource:             off

Detail information:
    GigabitEthernet0/0/1 vrrp vrid 1: active
    GigabitEthernet0/0/2 vrrp vrid 2: active
                                ospf-cost: +0
                                ospfv3-cost: +0
                                bgp-cost: +0

```

Run the **display hrp state verbose** command on FW2 to check the current status of the VGMP group.

```
HRP_S<FW2>display hrp state verbose
Role: standby, peer: active
Running priority: 45000, peer: 45000
Backup channel usage: 0.00%
Stable time: 0 days, 0 hours, 41 minutes
Last state change information: 17:18:08 HRP core state changed, old_state = abnormal(standby),
new_state = normal, local_priority = 45000, peer_priority = 45000.

Configuration:
hello interval:          1000ms
preempt:                 60s
mirror configuration:    off
mirror session:          off
track trunk member:      on
auto-sync configuration: on
auto-sync connection-status: on
adjust ospf-cost:        on
adjust ospfv3-cost:      on
adjust bgp-cost:         on
nat resource:            off

Detail information:
    GigabitEthernet0/0/1 vrrp vrid 1: standby
    GigabitEthernet0/0/2 vrrp vrid 2: standby
                                ospf-cost: +65500
                                ospfv3-cost: +65500
                                bgp-cost: +100
```

Ping PC2 in the Untrust zone from PC1 in the Trust zone. Run the **display firewall session table** command on FW1 and FW2 to check sessions.

```
HRP_M<FW1> display firewall session table
Current Total Sessions : 1
icmp VPN: public --> public 10.3.0.10:53419[1.1.1.4:2049] --> 1.1.1.10:2048
```

```
HRP_S<FW2> display firewall session table
Current Total Sessions : 1
icmp VPN: public --> public 10.3.0.10:53419[1.1.1.4:2049] --> 1.1.1.10:2048
```

4.4 Configuration Reference

4.4.1 Configuration of FW1

```
#
sysname FW1
#
hrp enable
hrp interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 remote 10.10.0.2
hrp authentication-key Admin@123
```

```
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
ip address 10.3.0.1 255.255.255.0
vrrp vrid 1 virtual-ip 10.3.0.3 255.255.255.0 active
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
ip address 10.2.0.1 255.255.255.0
vrrp vrid 2 virtual-ip 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 active
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
ip address 10.10.0.1 255.255.255.0
#
firewall zone trust
set priority 85
add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
#
firewall zone untrust
set priority 5
add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
#
firewall zone dmz
set priority 50
add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
#
ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 1.1.1.10
#
nat address-group group1
section 0 1.1.1.2 1.1.1.5
#
security-policy
rule name trust_to_untrust
source-zone trust
destination-zone untrust
source-address 10.3.0.0 24
action permit
#
nat-policy
rule name policy_nat1
source-zone trust
destination-zone untrust
source-address 10.3.0.0 24
action source-nat address-group group1
#
```

4.4.2 Configuration of FW2

```
#
sysname FW2
#
hrp enable
hrp interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 remote 10.10.0.1
hrp authentication-key Admin@123
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
```

```
ip address 10.3.0.2 255.255.255.0
vrrp vrid 1 virtual-ip 10.3.0.3 255.255.255.0 standby
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
ip address 10.2.0.2 255.255.255.0
vrrp vrid 2 virtual-ip 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 standby
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
ip address 10.10.0.2 255.255.255.0
#
firewall zone trust
set priority 85
add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
#
firewall zone untrust
set priority 5
add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
#
firewall zone dmz
set priority 50
add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
#
ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 1.1.1.10
#
nat address-group group1
section 0 1.1.1.2 1.1.1.5
#
security-policy
rule name trust_to_untrust
source-zone trust
destination-zone untrust
source-address 10.3.0.0 24
action permit
#
nat-policy
rule name policy_nat1
source-zone trust
destination-zone untrust
source-address 10.3.0.0 24
action source-nat address-group group1
#
```

4.5 Quiz

Are HRP packets exchanged between the heartbeat interfaces controlled by security policies?

Reference Answer:

Whether HRP packets exchanged between heartbeat interfaces are controlled by security policies depends on the device model and version. In this lab environment, the HRP packets exchanged between heartbeat interfaces are not controlled by security policies.

In other versions, whether HRP packets are controlled by security policies depends on the configuration of the **firewall packet-filter basic-protocol enable** command. By default, the **firewall packet-filter basic-protocol enable** command is configured. That is, HRP packets are controlled by a security policy. In this case, you need to configure a security policy between the security zone where the heartbeat interface resides and the local zone to allow HRP packets to pass through.

5 User Management

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 About This Lab

A firewall functions as the egress of an enterprise, and the enterprise wants to authenticate internal users. Internal users need to be authenticated before they can access the Internet. No authentication is required for visitors.

In this lab, security devices are deployed at the network egress to implement local authentication or authentication exemption for users who attempt to access the Internet.

5.1.2 Objectives

- Understand the basic principles of user management.
- Master the method of configuring authentication exemption for users.
- Master the method of configuring password-based authentication for users.

5.1.3 Networking Topology

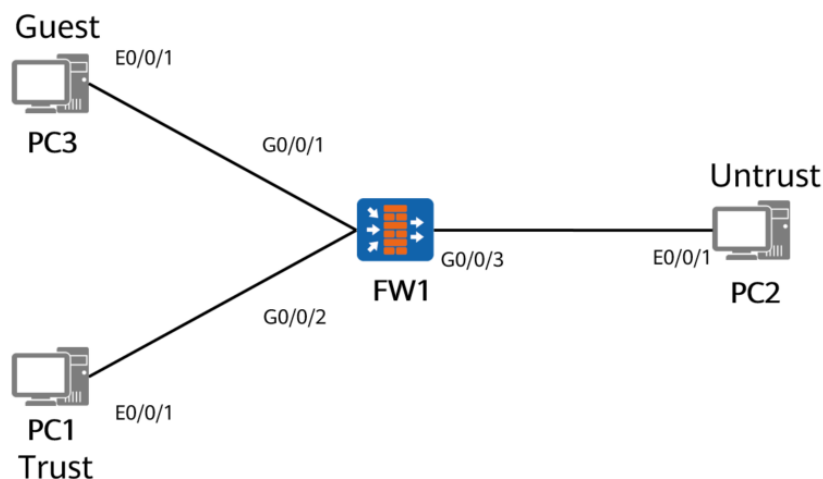


Figure 5-1 Networking topology for configuring user management

5.1.4 Lab Planning

FW1 is deployed at the gateway. PC3 and PC1 are used to simulate an authentication-free user and password-based authentication user, respectively, and access the Internet server (PC2).

Table 5-1 Port address and zone planning

Device	Interface	IP Address	Security Zone
FW1	GigabitEthernet0/0/1	10.1.1.1/24	Guest
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2	10.1.2.1/24	trust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/3	40.1.1.1/24	untrust
PC1	Eth0/0/1	10.1.2.10/24	trust
PC2	Eth0/0/1	40.1.1.10/24	untrust
PC3	Eth0/0/1	10.1.1.10/24	Guest

5.2 Lab Configuration

5.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Configure basic IP addresses and security zones.
2. Create a user group and formulate related user policies.

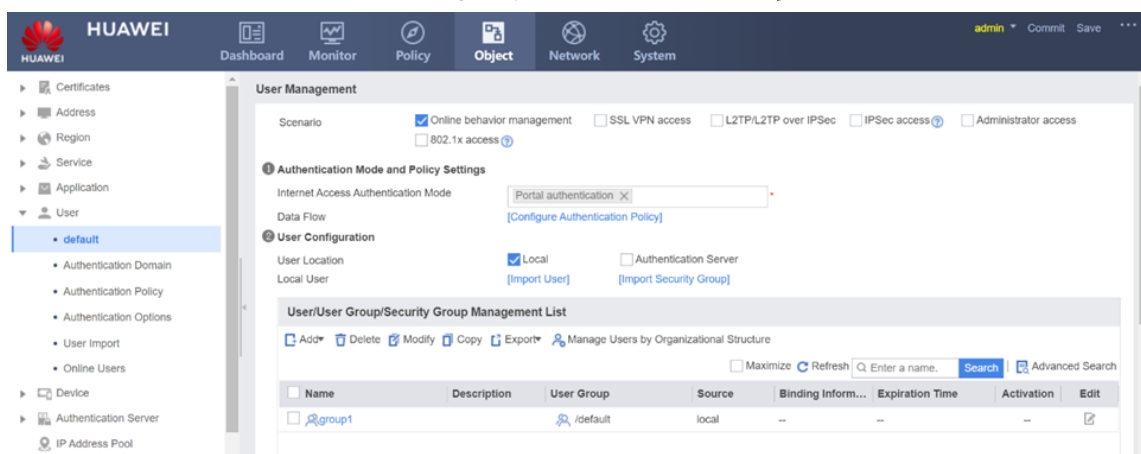
5.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI

Step 1 Configure basic parameters for the interfaces of FW1 and add the interfaces to the related security zones.

Add G0/0/1 to the Guest zone. (The Guest zone is a new security zone whose security level is 40.) Add G0/0/2 to the Trust zone and G0/0/3 to the Untrust zone. Details are not provided.

Step 2 Create an authentication-free user group.

Choose **Object > User > default**. In the **User/User Group/Security Group Management List** area, click **Add** and add a user group named **auth_exemption**.



✕

Modify Group

Name

auth_exemption*

Description

Parent Group

/default

[Select]

☒

Enable account sharing for this group

⚠

Warning: Disabling account sharing will force all account-sharing users offline.

Enable Configuration Inheritance

OK

Cancel

Step 3 Choose **Object > User > Authentication Policy**, click **Add**, and create a user authentication policy named **Guest** for network segment **10.1.1.0/24**.

✕

Add Authentication Policy

Name

Guest*

Description

Tag

Select or enter a tag.

Source Zone

Select a source zone.

[Multiple]

Destination Zone

Select a destination zone.

[Multiple]

Source Address/Region?

10.1.1.0/24 X

Destination Address/Region?

Select or enter an address.

Service?

Select or enter a service.

Action

☒ Portal authentication

☐ Authentication exemption?

☐ No authentication?

☐ Anonymous Authentication?

Portal Authentication Template

☐

OK

Cancel

Step 4 Create a password-based authentication user group and user.

Choose **Object > User > default**. In the **User/User Group/Security Group Management List** area, click **Add** and add a user group named **normal**.

Add User Group
✕

Name

Description

Parent Group

[Select]

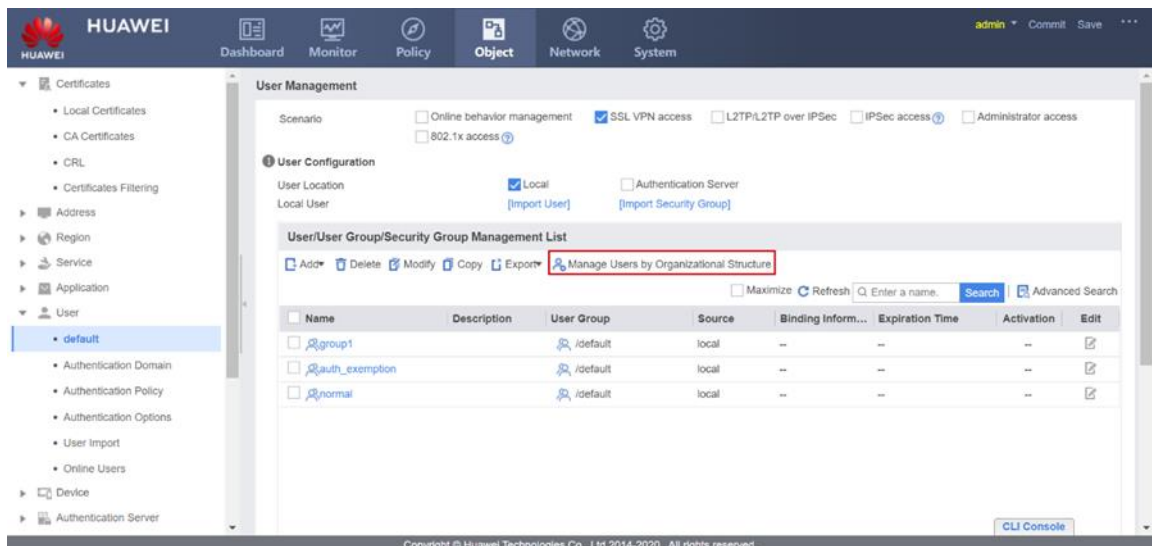
☒ Enable account sharing for this group

⚠ Warning: Disabling account sharing will force all account-sharing users offline.

OK

Cancel

Choose **Object > User > default**. In the **User/User Group/Security Group Management List** area, click **Manage Users Based by Organizational Structure**.



The screenshot shows the Huawei User Management interface. The left sidebar has a tree view with 'User' expanded and 'default' selected. The main content area is titled 'User Management' and shows 'User Configuration' with 'Local User' selected. Below this, there is a 'User/User Group/Security Group Management List' section. In this section, the 'Manage Users by Organizational Structure' button is highlighted with a red box. The table below shows a list of users, including 'group1', 'auth_exemption', and 'normal'.

Name	Description	User Group	Source	Binding Inform...	Expiration Time	Activation	Edit
group1		/default	local	--	--	--	
auth_exemption		/default	local	--	--	--	
normal		/default	local	--	--	--	

In the **Organizational Structure** area, click **normal**. In the **Member List** area, click **Add** and add the user whose user name is **user01** and password is **Admin@123**.

Manage Users by Organizational Structure

Organizational Structure

Enter a name. Search

default

group1

auth_exemption

normal

Group Information

Group Path: /default/normal [Edit]

Description:

Group Member: Subgroups 0 Direct Subordinate User Counts 0 Total Users (Including Subgroups)0

Member List

Add

Delete

Modify

Copy

Move

Export User

Refresh

Enter a name. Search

Advanced Search

Add User

Description

User Group

Source

Binding Inf...

Expiration Time

Activ...

Edit

Add Multiple Users

Add User Group

Add Security Group

No data

Per page: 50

1

1

Go

Close

Add User

User Name

user01

Display Name

Description

User Group

/default/normal

[Select]

Security Group

[Select]

Password

.....

The password must be a string of 6 to 16 characters containing at least three of the following character types: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. The password cannot be the same as the user name.

Confirm Password

.....

User Attributes

OK

Cancel

Step 5 Choose **Object > User > Authentication Policy**, click **Add**, and create a user authentication policy named **Normal** for network segment **10.1.2.0/24**.

Add Authentication Policy

Name

Normal

Description

Tag

Select or enter a tag.

Source Zone

Select a source zone.

[Multiple]

Destination Zone

Select a destination zone.

[Multiple]

Source Address/Region

10.1.1.0/24

Destination Address/Region

Select or enter an address.

Service

Select or enter a service.

Action

☒ Portal authentication
 ☐ Authentication exemption
 ☐ No authentication
 ☐ Anonymous Authentication

Portal Authentication Template

☐ Enable

OK

Cancel

- Step 6** Choose **Policy > Security Policy**, click **Add**, and create a forwarding policy for authentication-free users. Set the source security zone to Guest and destination security zone to Untrust, select the authentication-free user group **auth_exemption**, and set the action to Permit.

Add Security Policy

Note: You can use a policy template to quickly define the required policy. [Select Template]
Switch Source and Destination?

General Settings

Name
Guest

Description

Policy Group
-- NONE --

Tag
Select or enter a tag.

Source and Destination

Source Zone
Guest
[Multiple]

Destination Zone
untrust
[Multiple]

Source Address/Region
Select or enter an address.

Destination Address/Region
Select or enter an address.

VLAN ID
Enter a VLAN ID.
<1-4094>

User and Service

User
/default/auth_exemption
[Multiple]

Access Mode
Select an access mode.

Device
Select or enter a device.

Service
Select or enter a service.

Application
Select or enter an application.
[Multiple]

URL Category
Select or enter a url category.
[Multiple]

Schedule
Select a time range.

Action

Action
☒ Permit ☐ Deny

Content Security

Antivirus:NONE;Intrusion Prevention:NONE;URL Filtering:NONE;Cloud Access Security Awareness:NONE;APT Defense:NONE;DNS Filtering:NONE;

Other Options

Record Traffic Logs:NONE;Record Policy Matching Logs:Disable;Record Session Logs:Disable;Session Aging Time:NONE;User-Defined Persistent Connection:Disable;

OK OK and Copy Command Preview Cancel

Step 7 Choose **Policy > Security Policy**, click **Add**, and create a forwarding policy for password-based authentication users.

Set the source security zone to Trust and destination security zone to Untrust, and select the password-based authentication user group **normal**, and set the action to Permit.

Add Security Policy

Note: You can use a policy template to quickly define the required policy. [Select Template]
Switch Source and Destination?

General Settings

Name
normal

Description

Policy Group
-- NONE --

Tag
Select or enter a tag.

Source and Destination

Source Zone
trust
[Multiple]

Destination Zone
untrust
[Multiple]

Source Address/Region
Select or enter an address.

Destination Address/Region
Select or enter an address.

VLAN ID
Enter a VLAN ID.
<1-4094>

User and Service

User
/default/normal
[Multiple]

Access Mode
Select an access mode.

Device
Select or enter a device.

Service
Select or enter a service.

Application
Select or enter an application.
[Multiple]

URL Category
Select or enter a url category.
[Multiple]

Schedule
Select a time range.

Action

Action
☒ Permit ☐ Deny

Content Security

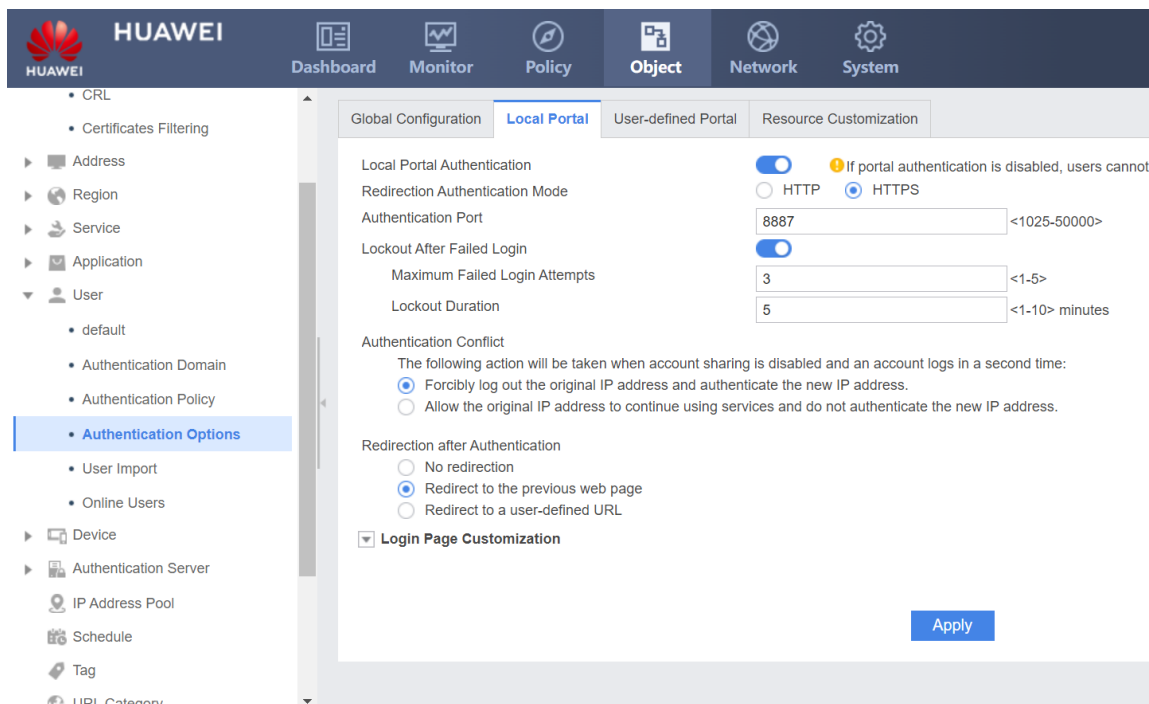
Antivirus:NONE;Intrusion Prevention:NONE;URL Filtering:NONE;Cloud Access Security Awareness:NONE;APT Defense:NONE;DNS Filtering:NONE;

Other Options

Record Traffic Logs:NONE;Record Policy Matching Logs:Disable;Record Session Logs:Disable;Session Aging Time:NONE;User-Defined Persistent Connection:Disable;

OK OK and Copy Command Preview Cancel

Step 8 Choose **Object > User > Authentication Options > Local Portal**, configure the page to be pushed upon Internet access authentication, and select **Redirect to the previous web page**.



HUAWEI

Dashboard Monitor Policy **Object** Network System

Global Configuration **Local Portal** User-defined Portal Resource Customization

Local Portal Authentication ☒ ! If portal authentication is disabled, users cannot

Redirection Authentication Mode ☐ HTTP ☒ HTTPS

Authentication Port <1025-50000>

Lockout After Failed Login ☒

Maximum Failed Login Attempts <1-5>

Lockout Duration <1-10> minutes

Authentication Conflict

The following action will be taken when account sharing is disabled and an account logs in a second time:

☒ Forcibly log out the original IP address and authenticate the new IP address.

☐ Allow the original IP address to continue using services and do not authenticate the new IP address.

Redirection after Authentication

☐ No redirection

☒ Redirect to the previous web page

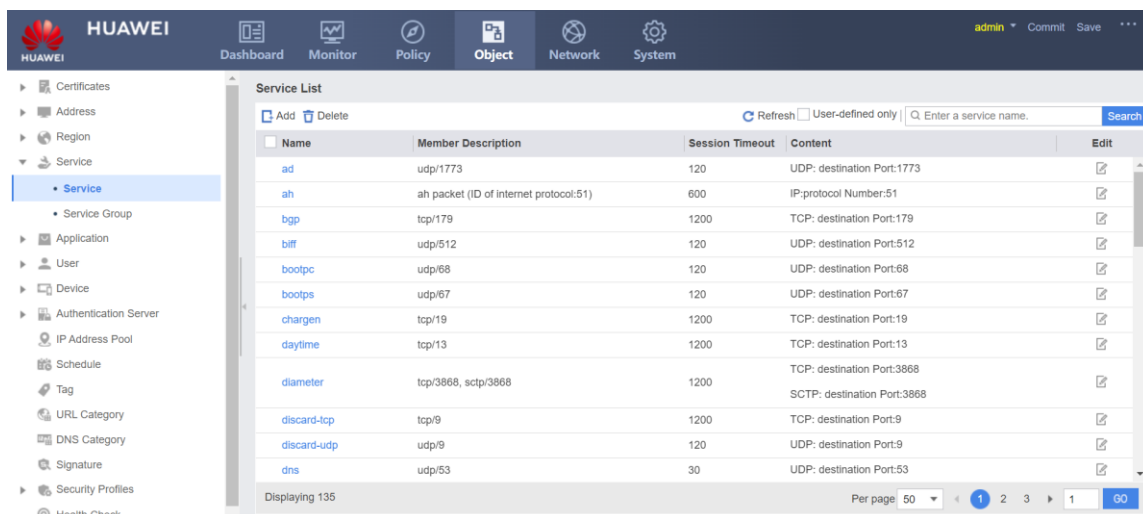
☐ Redirect to a user-defined URL

☒ **Login Page Customization**

Apply

When a user accesses the Internet through HTTP, the user is redirected to the authentication page.

Step 9 Choose **Object > Service > Service** and click **Add** to create a customized service named **Auth**.



HUAWEI

Dashboard Monitor Policy **Object** Network System

admin Commit Save

Service List

[Add](#) [Delete](#) ☒ Refresh ☐ User-defined only [Search](#)

Name	Member Description	Session Timeout	Content	Edit
ad	udp/1773	120	UDP: destination Port:1773	Edit
ah	ah packet (ID of Internet protocol:51)	600	IP:protocol Number:51	Edit
bgp	tcp/179	1200	TCP: destination Port:179	Edit
biff	udp/512	120	UDP: destination Port:512	Edit
bootpc	udp/68	120	UDP: destination Port:68	Edit
bootps	udp/67	120	UDP: destination Port:67	Edit
chargen	tcp/19	1200	TCP: destination Port:19	Edit
daytime	tcp/13	1200	TCP: destination Port:13	Edit
diameter	tcp/3868, sctp/3868	1200	TCP: destination Port:3868 SCTP: destination Port:3868	Edit
discard-tcp	tcp/9	1200	TCP: destination Port:9	Edit
discard-udp	udp/9	120	UDP: destination Port:9	Edit
dns	udp/53	30	UDP: destination Port:53	Edit

Displaying 135

Per page 50 1 2 3 1 60

Add User-Defined Service

Name
Auth

Description

Session Timeout
<1-65535>seconds

Protocol List

Add
Delete

☐ Protocol Number	TCP/UDP/SCTP Parameters		ICMP Parameters			Edit
	Source Port	Destination Port	ICMP	Type	Code	
Add Protocol Protocol TCP Protocol Number 6 Source Port 0-65535 Destination Port 8887 OK Cancel						

No data

OK

Cancel

- Step 10** Choose **Policy > Security Policy** and click **Add** to create a security policy that allows traffic from port 8887 in the Trust and Local zones to pass through the firewall. This ensures that the authentication page can be successfully pushed.

Modify Security Policy

Note: You can use a policy template to quickly define the required policy. [\[Select Template\]](#) [Switch Source and Destination?](#)

General Settings
Source and Destination
User and Service
Action
Content Security
Other Options

Name: Auth
Description:
Policy Group: -- NONE --
Tag: Select or enter a tag.

Source Zone: local,trust [Multiple]
Destination Zone: local,trust [Multiple]
Source Address/Region: any
Destination Address/Region: any
VLAN ID: Enter a VLAN ID. <1-4094>

User: any [Multiple]
Access Mode: any
Device: any
Service: Auth
Application: any [Multiple]
URL Category: any [Multiple]
Schedule: any

Action: ☒ Permit ☐ Deny

Antivirus:NONE;Intrusion Prevention:NONE;URL Filtering:NONE;Cloud Access Security Awareness:NONE;APT Defense:NONE;DNS Filtering:NONE;

Record Traffic Logs:NONE;Record Policy Matching Logs:Disable;Record Session Logs:Disable;Session Aging Time:NONE;
User-Defined Persistent Connection:Disable;

The following figure shows the configured security policies.

Security Policy List

[Add Security Policy](#)
[Add Security Policy Group](#)
[Delete](#)
[Copy](#)
[Move](#)
[Insert](#)
[Export](#)
[Reset All Statistics](#)
[Enable](#)
[Disable](#)
[Customize](#)
[Expand](#)

[Refresh](#)
[Match Query](#)
[Clear Match Query](#)

[Add Filter](#)

Current status: The packet-filter basic-protocol function has been enabled. [\[Configure\]](#)

Index	Name	Des...	Tag	VLA...	Sour...	Dest...	Sour...	Dest...	User	Serv...	Appl...	Sch...	Action	Cont...	Hits	Enable	Edit
☐ 1	Guest			any	Guest	untrust	any	any	/d...	any	any	any	Permit		0 R...	☒	
☐ 2	normal			any	trust	untrust	any	any	/d...	any	any	any	Permit		0 R...	☒	
☐ 3	Auth			any	local	trust	any	any	any	any	any	any	Permit		0 R...	☒	

5.3 Verification

Temporary users can access the Internet without entering the user name and password.

When an employee accesses the Internet through HTTP, FW1 will push the user authentication page, and then prompt the user to enter the user name and password. The employee can access network resources only after entering the correct user name and password.

5.4 Quiz

What are the user categories?

Reference Answer:

Users are classified into administrators, Internet access users, and access users. Different authentication methods are used for different users to determine user identities and implement user management.

6 Site-to-Site IPsec VPN

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 About This Lab

Enterprise A and enterprise B need to access services of each other over the Internet. The confidentiality of the enterprises' secrets needs to be guaranteed.

In this lab, network A and network B are used to simulate enterprise A and enterprise B. Network A and network B are connected to the Internet through FW1 and FW2, respectively. An IPsec tunnel in IKE mode is established between FW1 and FW2. Users on network A and network B can access each other through the IPsec tunnel. During the access, packets on the Internet are encrypted by the IPsec VPN to meet confidentiality requirements.

6.1.2 Objectives

- Understand the basic principles of IPsec VPN.
- Master the application scenario of the site-to-site IPsec VPN.

6.1.3 Networking Topology

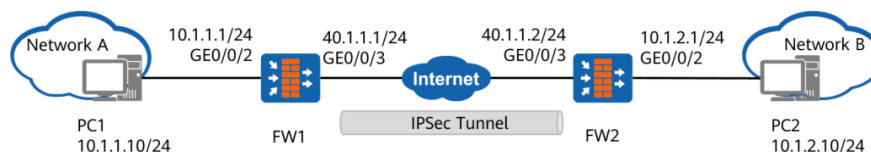


Figure 6-1 Networking topology for configuring site-to-site IPsec VPN

6.1.4 Lab Planning

Network A belongs to subnet **10.1.1.0/24**, PC1 is a host on network A, and FW1 is the gateway of network A.

Network B belongs to subnet **10.1.2.0/24**, PC2 is a host on network B, and FW2 is the gateway of network B.

FW1 and FW2 are connected to the Internet, have reachable routes to each other, and have established an IPsec tunnel between them.

Table 6-1 Port address and zone planning

Device	Interface	IP Address	Security Zone
--------	-----------	------------	---------------

FW1	GigabitEthernet0/0/3	40.1.1.1/24	untrust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2	10.1.1.1/24	trust
FW2	GigabitEthernet0/0/3	40.1.1.2/24	untrust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2	10.1.2.1/24	trust
PC1	Eth0/0/1	10.1.1.10/24	trust
PC2	Eth0/0/1	10.1.2.10/24	trust

6.2 Lab Configuration

6.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Configure IP addresses for interfaces.
2. Configure an interzone security policy.
3. Configure an IPsec/IKE proposal.
4. Configure and apply an IPsec policy.

6.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI

Step 1 Configure IP addresses for interfaces.

Configure IP addresses for interfaces on the firewalls, and add the interfaces to security zones. FW1 is used as an example. The configuration of FW2 is similar to that of FW1.

On FW1, choose **Network > Interface**, click  next to GigabitEthernet 0/0/2 and GigabitEthernet 0/0/3, and set the parameters.

OK

Cancel

Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name

GigabitEthernet0/0/3

*

Alias

Virtual System

public

*

Zone

untrust

Mode

☒ Routing

☐ Switching

☐ Bypass

☐ Interface Pair

IPv4

IPv6

Connection Type

☒ Static IP

☐ DHCP

☐ PPPoE

IP Address

40.1.1.1/255.255.255.0

Enter each IP address on a separate line.
For example:
"10.10.1.2/255.255.255.0"
"10.10.1.2/24".

Default Gateway

Primary DNS Server

Secondary DNS Server

☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth

OK

Cancel

Step 2 Configure security policies on FW1 and FW2.

Configure security policies **ipsec1** and **ipsec2** on the firewall to allow networks A and B to access each other. The configuration of FW1 is used as an example. The configuration of FW2 is similar to that of FW1.

On FW1, choose **Policy > Security Policy > Security Policy**, and click **Add** to add a security policy that allows traffic between network segments 10.1.1.0/24 and 10.1.2.0/24.

On FW1, choose **Network > IPSec > IPSec**, click **Add**, and set **Scenario** to **Site-to-site**. In the **Basic Configuration** area, set IPSec parameters, including the pre-shared key **Test!123** and the local and peer IP addresses.

Modify IPsec Policy

Scenario ☒ Site-to-site ☐ Site-to-multisite



- This mode is used when the peer device is a single gateway.
- The local device is a branch gateway in a star topology, or the gateway at either end of a tunnel.
- The peer device has a fixed IP address or domain name.

Option ☐ IPsec Intelligent Link Selection

1 Virtual System Configuration

Virtual System public

2 Basic Configuration

Policy Name 1 *

Local Interface GE0/0/3 * [\[Configure\]](#)

Local Address 10.3.0.1

Peer Address 40.1.1.2 ✓ A reachable route exists.

Note: To ensure that negotiation messages interoperate, enable the two-way security policy. [\[Add Security Policy\]](#)

Authentication Type ☒ Pre-shared key ☐ RSA signature ☐ RSA digital envelope ☐ SM2 digital envelope

Pre-shared key *

Local ID IP Address

Peer ID Any

On FW1, click **Add** in **Data Flow to Encrypt** to encrypt the interested traffic.

3 Data Flow to Encrypt

Address Type ☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

[Add](#) [Delete](#) [Insert](#) [Refresh](#) [Search](#)

☒	Source Address or Group	Destination Address or Group	Proto...	Source Port	Destin... Port	Action	Edit

Modify Data Flow ✕

Define packets on which to implement IPsec encryption. [\[Show Example\]](#)

Source Address or Group 10.1.1.0/255.255.255.0

Destination Address or Group 10.1.2.0/255.255.255.0

Protocol any

Action Encrypt

Note: To ensure data flow service interoperability, enable a two-way security policy. [\[Add Security Policy\]](#)

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

On FW2, choose **Network > IPsec > IPsec**, click **Add**, and set **Scenario** to **Site-to-site**. In the **Basic Configuration** area, set IPsec parameters, including the pre-shared key **Test!123** and the local and peer IP addresses.

Modify IPSec Policy

Scenario ☒ Site-to-site ☐ Site-to-multisite



- This mode is used when the peer device is a single gateway.
- The local device is a branch gateway in a star topology, or the gateway at either end of a tunnel.
- The peer device has a fixed IP address or domain name.

Option ☐ IPSec Intelligent Link Selection

1 Virtual System Configuration

Virtual System: public

2 Basic Configuration

Policy Name: 1 *

Local Interface: GE0/0/3 * [\[Configure\]](#)

Local Address: 40.1.1.2

Peer Address: 40.1.1.1 ✓ A reachable route exists.

Note: To ensure that negotiation messages interoperate, enable the two-way security policy. [\[Add Security Policy\]](#)

Authentication Type: ☒ Pre-shared key ☐ RSA signature ☐ RSA digital envelope ☐ SM2 digital envelope

Pre-shared key: *

Local ID: IP Address

Peer ID: Any

On FW2, click **Add** in **Data Flow to Encrypt** to encrypt the interested traffic.

3 Data Flow to Encrypt

Address Type: ☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

[Add](#) [Delete](#) [Insert](#) [Refresh](#) [Search](#)

Source Address or Group	Destination Address or Group	Proto...	Source Port	Destin... Port	Action	Edit

Modify Data Flow

Define packets on which to implement IPSec encryption. [\[Show Example\]](#)

Source Address or Group: 10.1.2.0/255.255.255.0

Destination Address or Group: 10.1.1.0/255.255.255.0

Protocol: any

Action: Encrypt

Note: To ensure data flow service interoperability, enable a two-way security policy. [\[Add Security Policy\]](#)

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

Step 4 Apply the IPSec policy.

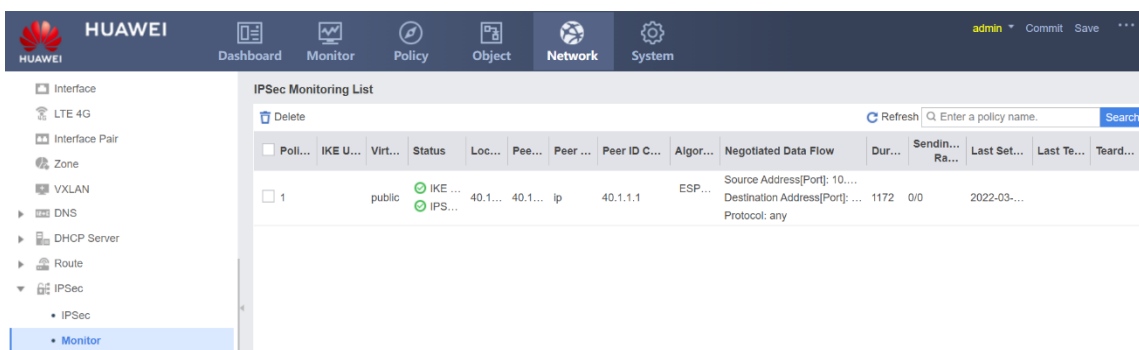
After the configuration is complete, click **Apply** to save and apply the IPSec policy.

6.3 Verification

Run the **ping** command on PC1 to test the connectivity of PC2.

```
C:\Users\admin>ping 10.1.1.10
Pinging 10.1.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.1.1.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 10.1.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 0ms
```

On FW1 and FW2, choose **Network > IPSec > Monitor** and check the monitoring list. You can see the IPSec tunnel is established properly.



6.4 Configuration Reference

6.4.1 Configuration of FW1

```
#
acl number 3000
 rule 5 permit ip source 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 destination 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
#
ipsec proposal prop16217151963
 encapsulation-mode auto
 esp authentication-algorithm sha2-256
 esp encryption-algorithm aes-256
#
ike proposal 1
 encryption-algorithm aes-256
 dh group14
 authentication-algorithm sha2-256
 authentication-method pre-share
 integrity-algorithm hmac-sha2-256
 prf hmac-sha2-256
#
ike peer ike162171519631
```

```

exchange-mode auto
pre-shared-key %^%#Tw^J,\TJzTtF8tRRu6K#DD"zU-1`OI*(Em%lTb['%^%#
ike-proposal 1
remote-id-type none
dpd type periodic
remote-address 40.1.1.2
rsa encryption-padding oaep
rsa signature-padding pss
local-id-preference certificate enable
ikev2 authentication sign-hash sha2-256
#
ipsec policy ipsec1621715194 1 isakmp
security acl 3000
ike-peer ike162171519631
proposal prop16217151963
tunnel local applied-interface
alias 1
sa trigger-mode auto
sa duration traffic-based 5242880
sa duration time-based 3600
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
undo shutdown
ip address 40.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ipsec policy ipsec1621715194
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
undo shutdown
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
firewall zone trust
set priority 85
add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
#
firewall zone untrust
set priority 5
add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
#
ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 40.1.1.2
#
ip address-set 10.1.1.0/24 type object
description Address segment of network A
address 0 10.1.1.0 mask 24
#
ip address-set 10.1.2.0/24 type object
description Address segment of network B
address 0 10.1.2.0 mask 24
#
security-policy
rule name ipsec1
description Network A-Network B
source-zone trust
destination-zone untrust
source-address address-set 10.1.1.0/24
destination-address address-set 10.1.2.0/24

```

```

action permit
rule name ipsec2
description Network B-Network A
source-zone untrust
destination-zone trust
source-address address-set 10.1.2.0/24
destination-address address-set 10.1.1.0/24
action permit
#

```

6.4.2 Configuration of FW2

```

#
acl number 3000
rule 5 permit ip source 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255 destination 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
#
ipsec proposal prop16217202185
encapsulation-mode auto
esp authentication-algorithm sha2-256
esp encryption-algorithm aes-256
#
ike proposal 1
encryption-algorithm aes-256
dh group14
authentication-algorithm sha2-256
authentication-method pre-share
integrity-algorithm hmac-sha2-256
prf hmac-sha2-256
#
ike peer ike162172021857
exchange-mode auto
pre-shared-key %^%#-"i1,QFGvWsErbOB@ph98G-PW*QI_1W-{Z~58>0.%^%#
ike-proposal 1
remote-id-type none
dpd type periodic
remote-address 40.1.1.1
rsa encryption-padding oaep
rsa signature-padding pss
local-id-preference certificate enable
ikev2 authentication sign-hash sha2-256
#
ipsec policy ipsec1621720216 1 isakmp
security acl 3000
ike-peer ike162172021857
proposal prop16217202185
tunnel local applied-interface
alias 1
sa trigger-mode auto
sa duration traffic-based 5242880
sa duration time-based 3600
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
undo shutdown
ip address 40.1.1.2 255.255.255.0

```

```
ipsec policy ipsec1621720216
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 undo shutdown
 ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
#
firewall zone trust
 set priority 85
 add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
#
firewall zone untrust
 set priority 5
 add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
#
ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 40.1.1.1
#
ip address-set 10.1.1.0/24 type object
 description Address segment of network A
 address 0 10.1.1.0 mask 24
#
ip address-set 10.1.2.0/24 type object
 description Address segment of network B
 address 0 10.1.2.0 mask 24
#
security-policy
 rule name ipsec1
  description Network A-Network B
  source-zone trust
  destination-zone untrust
  source-address address-set 10.1.1.0/24
  destination-address address-set 10.1.2.0/24
  action permit
 rule name ipsec2
  description Network B-Network A
  source-zone untrust
  destination-zone trust
  source-address address-set 10.1.2.0/24
  destination-address address-set 10.1.1.0/24
  action permit
#
```

6.5 Quiz

If the employees of enterprise A and enterprise B need to access the Internet, what precautions should be taken when configuring NAT on the firewall egress?

Reference Answer:

For traffic between enterprise A and enterprise B, the firewall searches for the route to determine the outbound interface. In this case, packets are matched against NAT first and then IPSec on the outbound interface. If NAT is configured on the WAN interfaces of firewalls, ensure that NAT is not performed on the traffic exchanged between enterprise A and enterprise B.

7 SSL VPN

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 About This Lab

An enterprise wants to use local authentication to authenticate all employees on the firewall. Employees who pass the authentication can access the enterprise intranet, while those who do not pass the authentication cannot access the enterprise intranet.

The enterprise wants mobile office users in a certain group (group1) to be able to obtain an intranet IP address when they are on business trip and can access various intranet resources as if they were on a LAN. To enhance security, local authentication on both the user name and password is required for mobile office users.

7.1.2 Objectives

- Master the method of configuring an SSL VPN virtual gateway.
- Understand the SSL VPN application scenarios and network planning.

7.1.3 Networking Topology

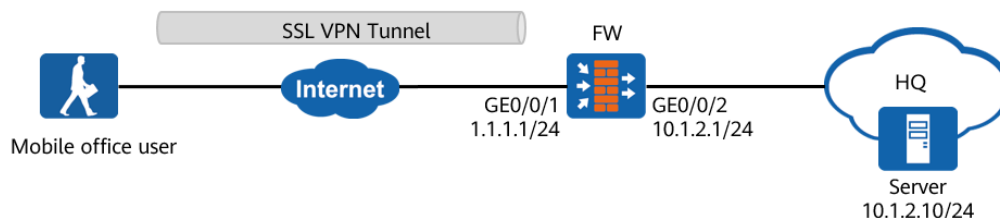


Figure 7-1 Networking topology for configuring SSL VPN

7.1.4 Lab Planning

Table 7-1 Port address and zone planning

Device	Interface	IP Address	Security Zone
FW	GigabitEthernet0/0/1	1.1.1.1/24	untrust
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2	10.1.2.1/24	trust
Server	Eth0/0/1	10.1.2.10/24	trust
Mobile office	Eth0/0/1	Addresses that can	untrust

Device	Interface	IP Address	Security Zone
users		be used to access the public network	

7.2 Lab Configuration

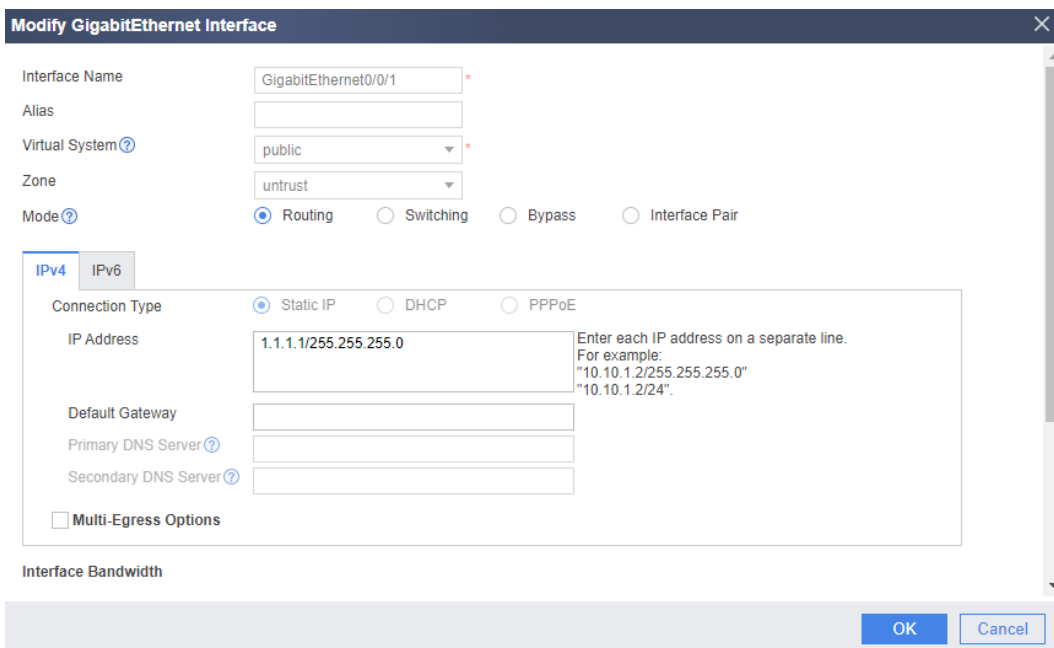
7.2.1 Configuration Roadmap

1. Configure IP addresses for interfaces and add the interfaces to security zones.
2. Configure users and authentication.
3. Configure the SSL VPN gateway.
4. Configure the SSL protocol and other parameters.
5. Configure the security policies.

7.2.2 Configuration Procedure on the Web UI

Step 1 Configure interfaces.

On the FW, choose **Network > Interface**, click  next to GigabitEthernet 0/0/1, and set the parameters as follows.



On the FW, choose **Network > Interface**, click  next to GigabitEthernet 0/0/2, and set the parameters as follows.

Modify GigabitEthernet Interface

Interface Name

GigabitEthernet1/0/2

Alias

Virtual System

public

Zone

untrust

Mode

☒ Routing
☐ Switching
☐ Bypass
☐ Interface Pair

IPv4

IPv6

Connection Type

☒ Static IP
☐ DHCP
☐ PPPoE

IP Address

10.1.2.1/255.255.255.0

Enter each IP address on a separate line.
For example:
"1.1.1.1/255.255.255.0"
"1.1.1.1/24".

Default Gateway

Primary DNS Server

Secondary DNS Server

☐ Multi-Egress Options

Interface Bandwidth

OK

Cancel

Step 2 Configure user objects and authentication.

Choose **Object > User > default** and set the parameters as follows:

Set **User Group** of user0001 to **/default/group1**, **Source** to **local**, and **Password** to **Password@123**. (Note: You need to create the user group **/default/group1** before creating the user **user0001**. In this way, you can select the created user group when creating the user.) Click **Apply**.

HUAWEI

Dashboard

Monitor

Policy

Object

Network

System

admin

Commit

Save

Certificates

Address

Region

Service

Application

User

default

Authentication Domain

Authentication Policy

Authentication Options

User Import

Online Users

Device

Authentication Server

IP Address Pool

Schedule

Tag

URL Category

User Management

Scenario

☐ Online behavior management
☒ SSL VPN access
☐ L2TP/L2TP over IPSec
☐ IPsec access
☐ Administrator access
☐ 802.1x access

User Configuration

User Location

☒ Local
☐ Authentication Server

Local User

User/User Group/Security Group Management List

☐ Maximize
☒ Refresh

Name	Description	User Group	Source	Binding Inform...	Expiration Time	Activation	Edit
group1		/default	local	--	--	--	
user0001		/default/group1	local	None	Never	☒	

Displaying 2

Per page 50

1

1

60

To configure the character sets of languages other than English and Chinese, choose "System -> Setup -> Charset Configuration" and switch device encoding to UTF-8.

Step 3 Configure an SSL VPN gateway.

Choose **Network > SSL VPN > SSL VPN**, click **Add**, set parameters as follows, and click **Next**.

Add SSL VPN
✕

- 1 Gateway Configuration
- 2 SSL Configuration
- 3 Select Services
- 4 Role Authorization/User

Gateway Name:

Type: ☒ Exclusive ☐ Shared

Gateway IP Address: Port:
<1024-50000> or 443

Note: Enable the security policy to ensure that users log in to the gateway.
[Add Security Policy]

Domain Name:

User Authentication

Client CA Certificate: [Multiple]

Certificate Authentication:

Authentication Domain:

DNS Server

Primary DNS Server:

Secondary DNS Server 1:

Rapid Channel Port: <1-49999>

Maximum Total Users: <1-990>

Maximum Concurrent Users: <1-100>

Maximum Resources: <1-1024> (Total 12800; Available 10752)

<Back
Next>
Cancel

Configure the SSL version, encryption suite, session timeout period, and lifecycle. You can use the default value and click **Next>**.

Select **Network Extension** and click **Next>**.

HUAWEI

Dashboard
Monitor
Policy
Object
Network
System

Add

Delete

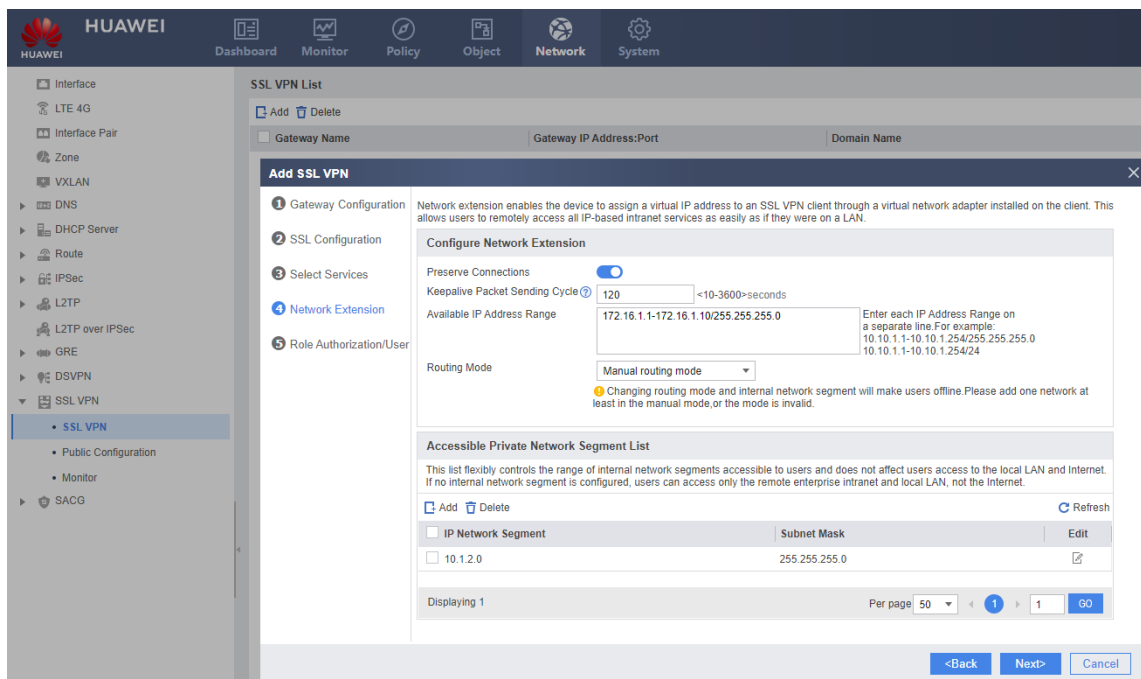
- Interface
- LTE 4G
- Interface Pair
- Zone
- VXLAN
- DNS
- DHCP Server
- Route
- IPSec
- L2TP
- L2TP over IPSec
- GRE
- DSVPN
- SSL VPN
 - Public Configuration
 - Monitor
- SACG

SSL VPN List

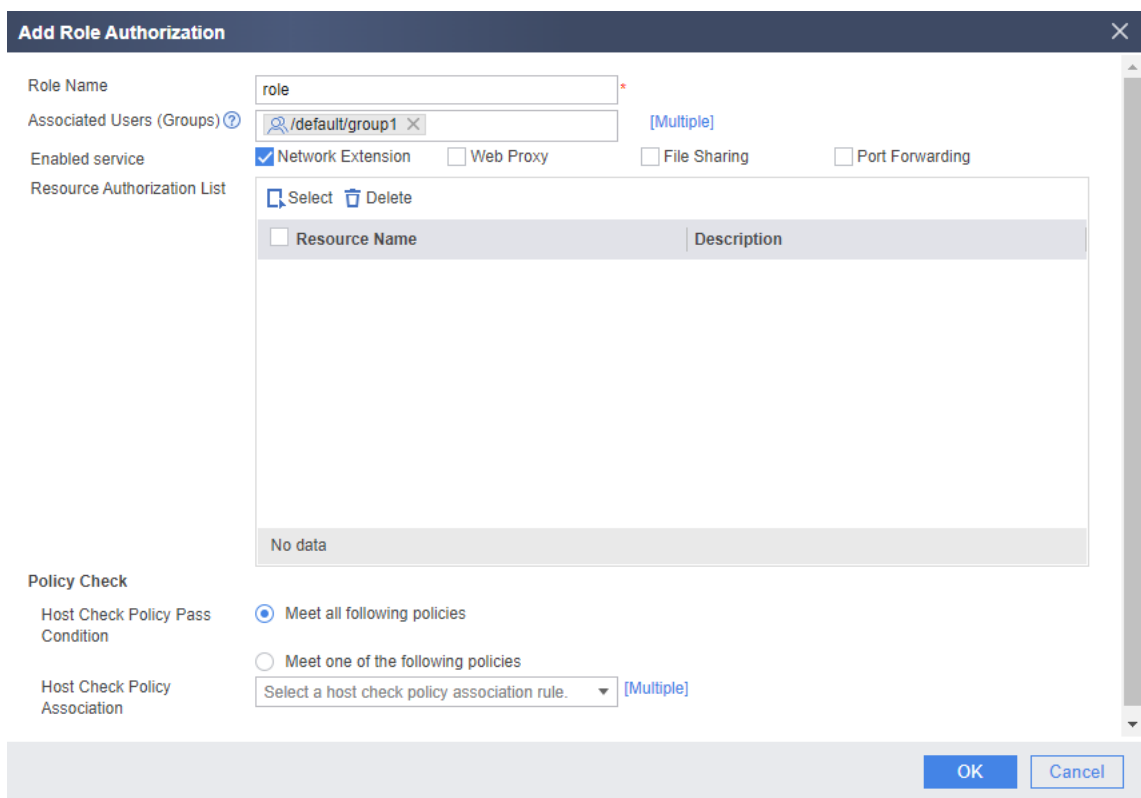
Gateway Name	Gateway IP Address:Port	Domain Name
Add SSL VPN 1 Gateway Configuration 2 SSL Configuration 3 Select Services 4 Network Extension 5 Role Authorization/User Select the service to be enabled. ☒ Network Extension Specifies the resources that extranet users can access through an SSL tunnel. ☐ Web Proxy Specifies the intranet web proxy resources that extranet users can access. ☐ File Sharing Specifies the shared resources on intranet servers that extranet users can access. ☐ Port Forwarding Specifies the resources made accessible to extranet users through TCP services such as SSH and Telnet. ☐ Host Check Ensures that the terminals that access intranet resources meet security requirement.		

<Back
Next>
Cancel

Set parameters on the **Network Extension** tab page and click **Next>**.



Configure SSL VPN role authorization/users. In **Role Authorization List**, click **Add**, and set the role authorization parameters as shown in the following figure. Click **OK**.



Return to the **Role Authorization/User** page, and click **Finish**.

Add SSL VPN

1 Gateway Configuration

2 SSL Configuration

3 Select Services

4 Network Extension

5 Role Authorization/User

List of Authorized Roles

Add

Delete

Refresh

Enter a role name.

Search

☐ Role Name	Authorized User	Enabled Service	Edit
default	/default		
☐ role	/default/group1	Network Extension	

Displaying 2

Per page 50

1

1

GO

User/User Group List

Add

Delete

Refresh

Enter a user or user group name

Search

☐ Name	SSL Virtual IP Address	Maximum Online Users	Edit
/default	---	---	
☐ /default/group1	---	---	

Displaying 2

Per page 50

1

1

GO

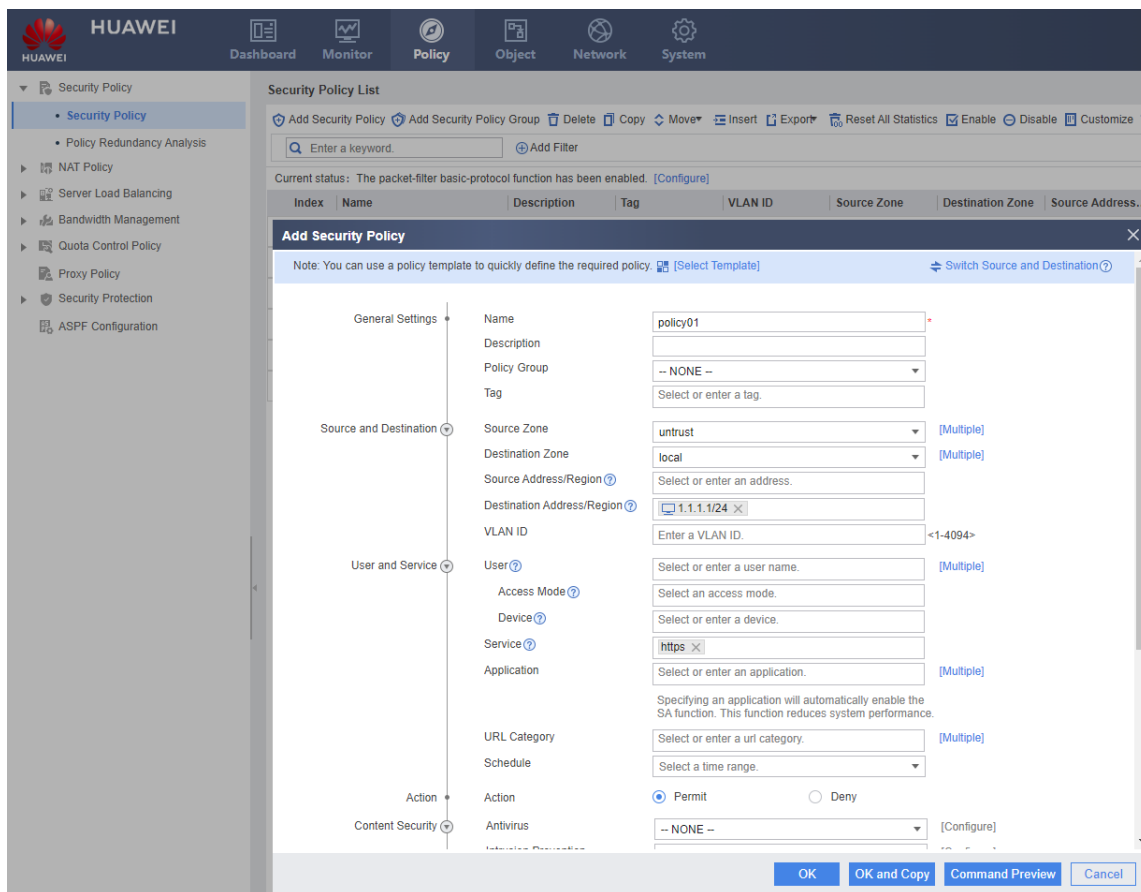
<Back

Finish

Cancel

Step 4 Configure security policies.

Configure a security policy for traffic from the Internet to the firewall to allow employees on business trips to log in to the SSL VPN gateway. Choose **Policy > Security Policy > Security Policy**. Click **Add Security Policy** and configure security policy **policy01**, as shown in the following figure.



Security Policy List

Current status: The packet-filter basic-protocol function has been enabled. [Configure]

Index	Name	Description	Tag	VLAN ID	Source Zone	Destination Zone	Source Address...
Add Security Policy							

Note: You can use a policy template to quickly define the required policy. [Select Template] Switch Source and Destination

General Settings

Name: policy01

Description:

Policy Group: -- NONE --

Tag: Select or enter a tag.

Source and Destination

Source Zone: untrust [Multiple]

Destination Zone: local [Multiple]

Source Address/Region: Select or enter an address.

Destination Address/Region: 1.1.1.1/24

VLAN ID: Enter a VLAN ID. <1-4094>

User and Service

User: Select or enter a user name. [Multiple]

Access Mode: Select an access mode.

Device: Select or enter a device.

Service: https [Multiple]

Application: Select or enter an application. [Multiple]

Specifying an application will automatically enable the SA function. This function reduces system performance.

URL Category: Select or enter a uri category. [Multiple]

Schedule: Select a time range.

Action

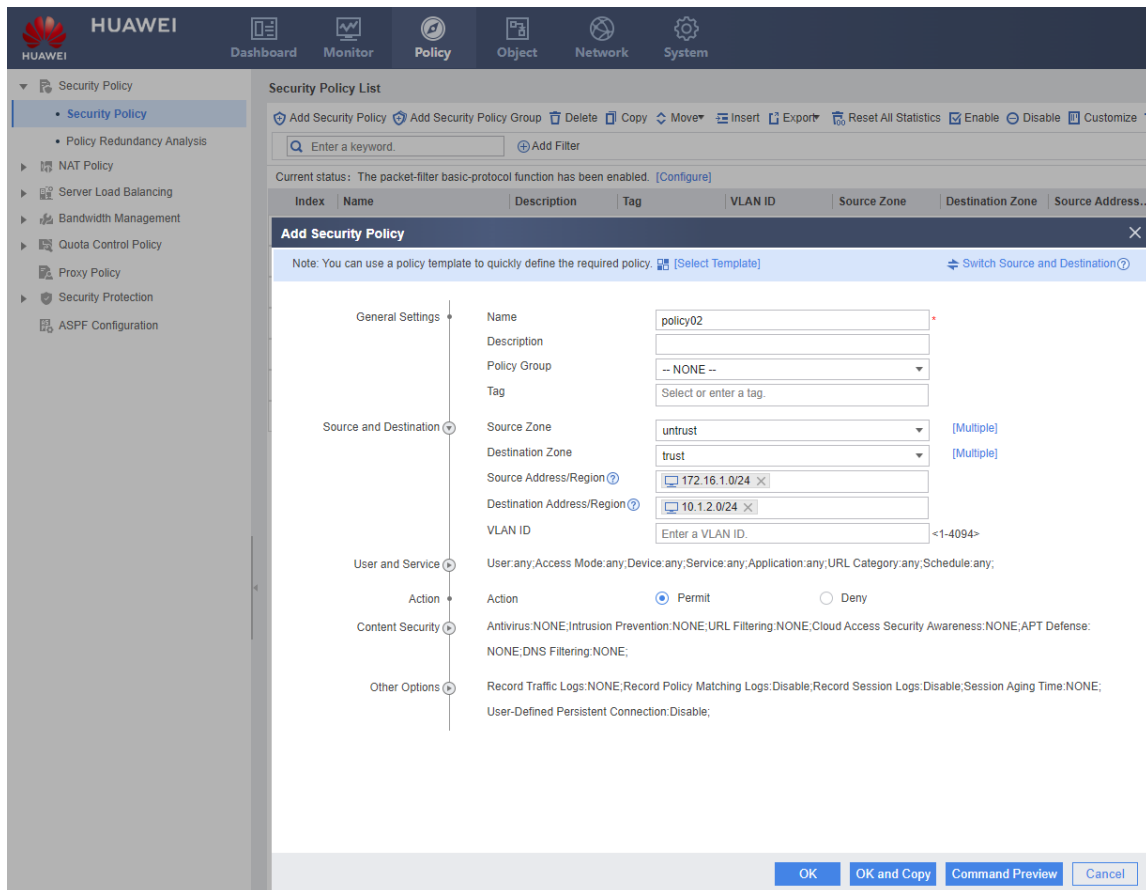
Action: ☒ Permit ☐ Deny

Content Security

Antivirus: -- NONE -- [Configure]

Buttons: OK OK and Copy Command Preview Cancel

Configure a security policy for traffic from the firewall to the intranet to allow employees on business trip to access resources of HQ. Choose **Policy > Security Policy > Security Policy**. Click **Add Security Policy** and configure security policy **policy02**, as shown in the following figure.



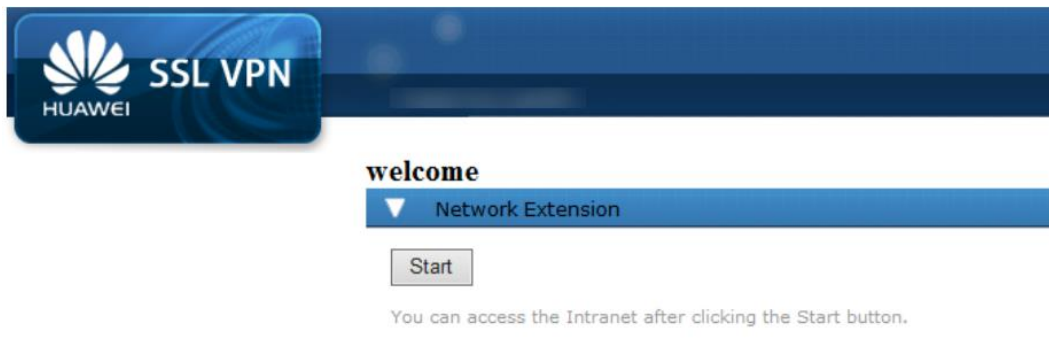
The IP address of the HQ server is 10.1.2.10/24 and that of the gateway is 10.1.2.1. Detailed configurations are not provided.

7.3 Verification

Access <https://1.1.1.1:443> in the browser to access the SSL VPN login interface as an employee on business trip.

Install the control as prompted upon the first login.

In the login window, enter the user name and password, and then click **Login**. After the login is successful, click **Start** under **Network Extension**. Then you can access the servers on the enterprise intranet.



7.4 Configuration Reference

7.4.1 Firewall Configuration

```
#
aaa
 authentication-scheme default
 authorization-scheme default
 accounting-scheme default
 domain default
  service-type ssl-vpn
 internet-access mode password
 reference user current-domain
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 undo shutdown
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 undo shutdown
 ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
#
firewall zone trust
 set priority 85
 add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
#
firewall zone untrust
 set priority 5
 add interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
#
v-gateway gateway interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 private
v-gateway gateway alias gateway
#
*****BEGIN***gateway**1****#
v-gateway gateway
 basic
  ssl version tlsv12
  ssl timeout 5
  ssl lifecycle 1440
  ssl public-key algorithm rsa
  ssl ciphersuit custom aes256-sha non-des-cbc3-sha aes128-sha
 service
  network-extension enable
  network-extension keep-alive enable
  network-extension keep-alive interval 120
  network-extension netpool 172.16.1.1 172.16.1.10 255.255.255.0
  netpool 172.16.1.1 default
  network-extension mode manual
  network-extension manual-route 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
 security
  policy-default-action permit vt-src-ip
  certification cert-anonymous cert-field user-filter subject cn group-filter subject cn
  certification cert-anonymous filter-policy permit-all
  certification cert-challenge cert-field user-filter subject cn
```

```

certification user-cert-filter key-usage any
undo public-user enable
hostchecker
cachedcleaner
vpndb
group /default
group /default/group1
role
role default
role default condition all
role role
role role condition all
role role network-extension enable
#****END****
#
ip address-set 10.1.1.0/24 type object
address 0 10.1.1.0 mask 24
#
ip address-set 10.1.2.0/24 type object
address 0 10.1.1.0 mask 24
#
ip address-set 1.1.1.1/24 type object
address 0 1.1.1.0 mask 24
#
ip address-set 172.16.1.0/24 type object
address 0 172.16.1.0 mask 24
#
security-policy
default action permit
rule name policy01
source-zone untrust
destination-zone local
destination-address address-set 1.1.1.1/24
service https
action permit
rule name policy02
source-zone untrust
destination-zone trust
source-address address-set 172.16.1.0/24
destination-address address-set 10.1.2.0/24
action permit
rule name pass
action permit
#

```

7.5 Quiz

During the verification, when you click **Start** under **Network Extension**, what will happen to the routing entries and IP address?

Reference Answer:

Run the **route print** command to view the IPv4 routing table. You can see the route destined to **10.1.2.0/24**.

Run the **ipconfig** command to view the information about the local NIC. You can see that the local NIC is assigned an IP address in the range from **172.16.1.1/24** to **172.16.1.10/24**.