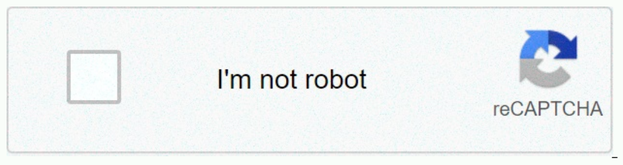

Continue

Pulse secure proxy server settings

If you are using Full Tunnel mode, please change the logarithm to Normal. Pulse Connect Secure Certified Expert Name Name to denote this policy. Description Policy description (optional). Assigning IPv4 addresses to a DHCP server Specify the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) server host name or IP address that is responsible for processing client-side IP address allocations. You can specify up to three DHCP servers by listing each of them in a separate row. When the list lists several DHCP servers, the system sends a DHCP to detect a message to all listed DHCP servers, and then waits five seconds for a response. If multiple DHCP servers respond, the system selects it while the longest lease period is used. The system sends the DHCP to release the package to the DHCP server at the end of the VPN tunneling session. DHCP provides a structure that applies to configuration information for hosts. Configuration parameters and other control information are tagged with data items that are stored in the DHCP message options field. You can specify Dhcp options by entering the option number, its value, and type, and then clicking Add. For a complete list of DHCP options, see RFC2132 - DHCP options and BOOTP vendor extensions available on the Internet. To delete an option, select the check box next to the option number, and then click the Delete button. The Go Useruid DHCP host name option is no longer supported. As an alternative to dhcp option, you can configure the following record in the table. For example: number =12, option value= , option type = String Can you<username><authMethod>pass the value by adding a record to the DHCP option table for the host name with any value you want. For example: option number = 12, option value = foo, option type = String IPv4 address pool Specify IP addresses or ip address range for system to assign to clients running VPN tunneling service. Use canonical format: ip_range. The last component of the IP address is the range bounded by the hyphen (-). Special characters are not allowed. You can ip_range the entry as shown in the following list: a.b.c.d . — specifies one IP address. (a.b.c.d-e.d.d.h — all IP addresses from the first address to the last address inclusive shall be provided. (a.b.c.d-f.g.h : a shortened shape specifying the range (a.b.c.d. to a.g.h.a.b.c.d-g.h. – a shortened shape specifying the range a.b.c.d. through a.b.g.h. a.b.c.d-h — a shortened shape indicating the range a.b.c.d. through a.b.c.h. a.b.c.d/mask — indicates all network addresses. For example, to assign all addresses in the range 172.20.0.0 through 172.20.3.255, specify 172.20.0.0-3.255. Or, to assign all addresses to C </authMethod></username> </authMethod></username> Note 10.20.30.0/24: Be sure to specify a sufficient number of addresses in the ip address pool for all endpoint deployments. When all pool addresses are assigned to endpoints, additional endpoints cannot get the virtual IP address and are blocked from accessing protected resources. The system logs a message in the event log when an IP address cannot be assigned to the endpoint. We recommend that you set up your network so that the client-side IP address pool or DHCP server specified in the VPN tunneling connection profile is on the same subnet as to connect to a secure connection. If the network topology determines that the system's internal IP interface and the IP address pool or DHCP server are located on different subnets, the intranet gateway router(s) must be added to static routes to ensure that company resources and Secure Connectivity can be seen on each other's internal network. If you are using a multi-unit cluster across the LAN, make sure that the IP address pool has addresses that are valid for each node in the cluster. Then, configure the IP filter for each node to apply this IP address pool. The system does not support a common IP address pool in a VPN tunneling active/active cluster. For A/A VPN tunneling deployments, we recommend that you split the IP pool node into specific substa classes. In addition, you are advised to perform a static route configuration in a backend router infrastructure in a coordinated manner, with static routes on each subsites pointing to the internal IP address of the hosting cluster node as the next jump gateway. The IP address pool also supports the replacement of attributes. For example, you can enter a RADIUS role mapping attribute in this field, such as <userAttr.Framed-IP-Address>. Assigning IPv6 addresses To Enable IPv6 address allocation to clients Select this option to enable IPv6 connections. Release 7.4 does not support the allocation of DHCPv6 servers. You configure a static IPv6 address pool. NOTE: IPv6 must enable the internal interface to assign IPv6 addresses to customers. IPv6 address pool Specify IPv6 address ranges for this profile one in each row. Like the IPv4 address pool, the configuration supports ip_range input. We recommend that you use the IPv6 network prefix/network mask style (for example, 2001:DB8::6:0/112). Transport connection settings Select one of the following transport, encryption, and compression settings: ESP — Use the UDP encapsulated ESP transfer method to securely transfer data between the client and Connect Secure. ESP uses the LZO compression algorithm. You can use the default settings or configure data transfer parameters by defining the UDP port, esp-to-ssl fallback time-out value, and ESP encryption key lifetime values. SSL – Use the standard SSL transport method. SSL uses the deflation compression method. - SSL </userAttr.Framed-IP-Address&gtcompression is controlled by the Enable GZIP compression option on the System Maintenance Options page. Note: To support IPv6 connections, be sure to set the MTU to greater than 1380. We recommend 1500. If the MTU value on the external interface is less than 1380, and IPv6 address allocation is enabled, the connection profile transport setting is ignored. To avoid IP fragmentation, the session gets back in SSL mode for both IPv6 and IPv4 traffic. If you choose ESP mode, configure the following transport and compression settings: UDP port - The port through which you plan to redirect UDP connection traffic. The default port number is 4500. Note: Specify a custom port number or choose to use the default port number (4500), it should also be ensured that other devices on an encrypted tunnel allow UDP traffic to go between connection-safe and clients. For example, if you're using an Edge router and a firewall between the Internet and your company's intranet, make sure port 4500 is enabled on the router and firewall and that port 4500 is configured to pass UDP traffic. IKEv2 uses only port 500. Do not configure port 500 in VPN tunneling profiles. ESP SSL fallback time-out - The time period (in seconds) to return to an SSL connection that is already created after a UDP connection failed. The default is 15 seconds. Note: Nonconfigurable idle timeout of 60 seconds also affects when the fallback occurs. After the tunnel is created using ESP, the client sends the keepalives after 60 seconds of inactivity to the ESP channel (idle timeout). Therefore, the total fallback time is idle timeout (60 seconds) plus the fallback timeout. For example, if the ESP SSL fallback timeout is set to 25 seconds, switching the VPN tunnel client takes approximately 60+25 or 85 seconds. Key lifetime (time-based) – The time period (in minutes) that the system continues to use for this connection profile with the same ESP encryption key. Both local and remote sides of the encrypted transmission tunnel use the same encryption key for only a limited period of time to help prevent unauthorized access. The default is 20 minutes. Key usage (transferred bytes) – The maximum amount of data transferred to the ESP encryption key in the tunnel. The default is 0 bytes, which means that there are no restrictions. Note: Once one of the main lifetime limits is reached, a new key is exchanged between Connect Secure and the customer. The reason for changing keys is to help prevent unauthorized access, but too often changing the encryption key can increase the CPU system. Replay protection - Enables replay playback. If this option is enabled, it protects against hostile repeat attacks from the network. When batches are received from a client, the system checks the IP header information to verify that the batches are with it information has not yet been received. If one is received, the batch is rejected. This option is enabled by default. If you enable enable TOS bit copying, IP packets with different TOS bits can be rearranged when you go through gateway routers on the network. To ensure that all batches that you receive from order aren't automatically dropped when they reach the system, you can disable Playback Protection. Note: It is recommended to leave memory protection enabled if you do not expect more than one source packet from the client (for example, if only one application transmits and receives traffic over the VPN tunnel). Compression – Use compression for a secure connection. Compression is useful for a slow link, but can cause problems in very large deployments because additional cycles are being spent compressing data. If you have selected ESP, select one of the following encryption settings: AES128/MD5 (maximize performance) – Uses advanced encryption standard (AES) 128-bit encryption in the data channel and the MD5 authentication method for VPN tunneling sessions. AES128/SHA1 - Vpn tunneling sessions use AES 128-bit encryption and sha1 authentication method. AES256/MD5 - Uses AES 256-bit encryption in a data channel and the MD5 authentication method for VPN tunneling sessions. AES256/SHA1 (maximize security)- Uses AES 256-bit encryption and SHA1 authentication method during VPN tunneling sessions. Note: The MD5 authentication algorithm creates digital signatures. The MD5 authentication method converts an input string (such as a user ID or sign-in password) to a fixed 128-bit fingerprint (also called a message thumbprint) before it is transferred to or from the system. DNS settings IVE DNS settings Under DNS settings, select the option that determines the settings sent to the client: IVE DNS settings — Send system DNS settings. Manual DNS settings — Override the standard DNS settings using the settings specified: Primary DNS — enter the IP address of the primary DNS. Secondary DNS – Enter the SECONDARY DNS IP address. DNS domain(s)– Enter the DNS domain(s), such as yourcompany.com, yourcompany.net. WINS — Enter the name or IP address of the WINS ats resolution. DHCP DNS Settings – Send the values that the DHCP server sends to the client to establish a secure connection. Dns settings do not fall back if the DHCP server does not send values. Automatically allow automatic allow IP DNS settings (split-tunnel-enabled mode only) if you want to create a permission rule for a DNS server, For example, if you have defined policies to allow requests from IP address 10.0.0.0, but your DNS server has an address 172.125.125.125, DNS server requests will be dropped. If you select this option, the system creates a rule that allows Requests. DNS search order Select the DNS server search order. Applicable only if distributed tunneling is enabled: First search for client DNS, first check the DNS servers of the device, then only the client search device DNS. Note: DNS search order does not work with iOS clients. The DNS name recall fields (located in the System > Network > Overview window) must be configured, otherwise all DNS queries will go to the client's DNS server. Pulse Secure client 5.0 and larger support all DNS search sequence options. Previous versions of the Pulse Secure client first support only the search client's DNS, first check the device and first search the device's DNS servers, then the client. To first search for client DNS, first the device and first search for the device's DNS servers, then the client options, the DNS configured in the system is added to the user's system, along with existing DNS, which is already available on the user's system. So either the device's DNS server or client DNS servers get priority off the user's systems. If the Search Device Only DNS option is selected, the DNS user's system is replaced by the device's DNS. This option is recommended to avoid hijacking your ISP's DNS. Note that this option applies only to Windows platforms; Non-Windows clients will first use the Search devices on DNS servers, then the client search order if this option is selected. With this option, you must ensure that the packet system DNS passes through the tunnel. To do this, add the necessary routes to the distributed tunnel network policy (users > Resource Policies > VPN Tunneling > Split Tunneling Network), or select automatically allow IP DNS/WINS settings. Only the search device's DNS option removes the DNS information from the adapters available on the client system after the tunnel is created. When the tunnel is created, the client does not monitor the presence of new adapters and does not monitor changes to the DNS settings of existing adapters. For this reason, the DNS option for the search device may not work correctly if one of the following occurs after the tunnel is created: A new interface is displayed with a DNS server that breaks out DNS. The third-party application adds a DNS adapter whose DNS was removed from the client as part of the tunnel setup process. For third-party applications, change the TCP/IP option from Use the following DNS servers to Get DNS servers automatically for adapters whose DNS was removed by client software during the tunnel setup process. End users allow interfaces that are in a disabled state during the tunnel setup process. Proxy settings Proxy settings Select one of the following options: No proxy server — Indicates that the new profile does not require a proxy server. Automatic (URL PAC file on another server) — Specify the URL of the server where the PAC file is located and the frequency (in minutes) with which the client polls the server for the updated version of the PAC file. You can configure VPN tunneling to check for updated PAC files as often as every 10 minutes. The default (and minimum) update period is 10 minutes. The PAC file must be on a Web server, not on a local computer. The PAC file update method works at an interval of 10 minutes. Specifying a frequency update period that divides by 10 will result in an exact result. If you specify an update frequency with a value other than multiple 10, it is rounded to the next interval. For example, if you specify an update frequency after 15 minutes, the system updates the PAC file every 20 minutes. Note: VPN tunneling limits the size of internal (server-side) PAC files. The logical maximum size is 256 KB. The actual maximum size that can be used in a deployment may be smaller, reduced to the size of other VPN tunneling settings used, such as the number of distributed tunnel networks and DNS suffix records. Manual configuration – Specify the server's IP address or host name and specify a port assignment. Save client-side proxy settings – By default, VPN tunneling can change proxy settings if necessary. For example, VPN tunneling can temporarily change your browser's proxy settings so that your VPN session uses temporary proxy settings. Select the Save client-side proxy settings option to prevent client-side proxy settings from being ignored by VPN tunneling. If you select this option, the HTTP and FTP traffic path may change after vpn tunneling is connected. Please analyze the proxy logic and the split tunnel and make sure it redirects traffic as expected. Disable client-side proxy settings – Disables client proxy settings after you create a VPN tunnel. In the case of use, if the client proxy configuration (proxy.pac) is hosted on the LAN server and users are out of the office network, proxy.pac is not available and users access the Internet directly. However, after the VPN tunnel is created, proxy.pac becomes available and causes the internet request to go through the tunnel proxy server. When you select Disable client proxy settings, client requests are sent through the Pulse server directly. When the tunnel is disconnected, the client proxy settings are restored. Roles Specify one of the following options: Policy applies to ALL roles — to apply this policy to all users. Policy applies to selected roles — to apply this policy only to users who are mapped to roles in the Selected roles list. Be sure to add roles to this list from the Available Roles list. applies to all roles that are not selected below to apply this policy to all users for those who map roles in the Selected roles list. Be sure to add roles to this list from the Available Roles list. List.

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