



**SANGFOR**

# Sangfor NGAF

## Bridge Mode Deployment Configuration Guide

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## About This Document

This document describes the configuration guide for bridge mode deployment of Sangfor Next Generation Application Firewall(NGAF).

## Intended Audience

This document is intended for:

- System Administrator
- Network Administrator

## Note Icons

English Icon	Description
	Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
	Indicates a hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.
	Indicates a hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in settings failing to take effect, equipment damage, or data loss. NOTICE addresses practices not related to personal injury.
	Calls attention to important information, best practices, and tips. NOTE addresses information not related to personal injury or equipment damage.

## Change Log

Date	Change Description
Sept. 07, 2022	This is the first release of this document.

## Contents

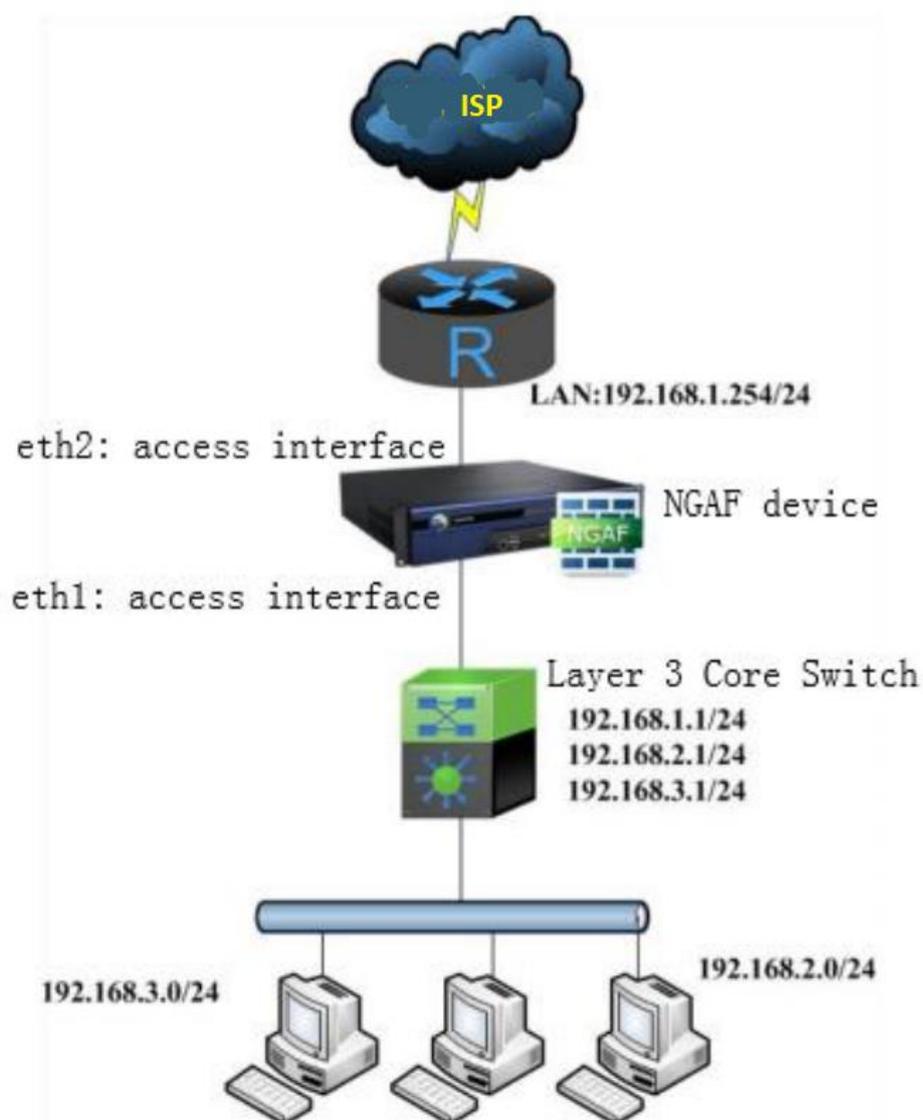
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# 1 Introduction

NGAF deploy in bridge mode belongs to a Layer 2 network device. Therefore, it can implement all the security functions of the firewall, such as Access control, bandwidth management, DNS mapping, etc. (except for the functions of the route interface).

## 2 Scenario

The firewall security feature needs to be implemented without changing the current network environment of the customer.



## 3 Preparation

1. A designated network topology environment.
2. An NGAF device.

## 4 Configuration

### 4.1 Interface/ Zone

1. Navigate to **Network > Zone > Add**, add LAN, WAN, and Management zone as the figure below:

**Add New Zone** ×

Name:

Type:  Layer 2  Layer 3  Virtual wire

**Interfaces**

Available (0)	Selected (0) <span style="float: right;">Clear</span>
<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>

**Edit Zone**

Name: wan

Type:  Layer 2  Layer 3  Virtual wire

**Interfaces**

Available (0)

Search

eth3

Selected (1) [Clear](#)

Search

eth3

[Save](#) [Cancel](#)



Management is Layer 3 ZONE.

2. Navigate to **Network > Interfaces > Physical Interface**, select the interface and configure the WAN interface as shown in the figure below:

**Edit Physical Interface**

**Basics**

Name: eth1

Status:  Enabled  Disabled

Description: Optional

Type: Layer 2

Zone: Wan

Basic Attributes:  WAN attribute

**IPv4/IPv6**

IP Assignment:  Access  Trunk

Access: 1

[Save](#) [Cancel](#)

**NOTE**

The connection type is **Access** or **Trunk**. Generally, the Access interface belongs to VLAN 1 and can be modified or set to other VLANs. However, the two interfaces of the device must be in the same VLAN. In Trunk mode, native 1-1000 does not need to modify. Users can set the VLAN range to the VLAN number that needs to be penetrated by the device.

3. Navigate to **Network > Interfaces > Physical Interface**, select the interface and configure as LAN interface as shown in the figure below:

**Edit Physical Interface**

**Basics**

Name: eth2

Status:  Enabled  Disabled

Description: Optional

Type: Layer 2

Zone: Lan

Basic Attributes:  WAN attribute

**IPv4/IPv6**

IP Assignment:  Access  Trunk

Access: 1

Save Cancel

**NOTE**

The connection type is **Access** or **Trunk**. Generally, the Access interface belongs to VLAN 1 and can be modified or set to other VLANs. However, the two interfaces of the device must be in the same VLAN. In Trunk mode, native 1-1000 does not need to modify. Users can set the VLAN range to the VLAN number that needs to be penetrated by the device.

4. Navigate to **Network > Interfaces > VLAN interface > Add**, add a VLAN interface as shown in the figure below:

### Add VLAN Interface ✕

**Basics**

VLAN ID:  ⓘ

Description:

Zone:  ▾

System Upgrade:  Temporarily use this interface for system upgrade ⓘ

IPv4   IPv6   Link State Detection

IP Assignment:  Static    DHCP

Static IP:  ⓘ

Next-Hop IP:

**Management Service**

Allow:  WEBUI    PING    SNMP    SSH



**Link State Detection** is used to detect the quality of the link. The link detection method includes ARP probe, DNS lookup, and PING. The user is recommended to use PING and fill in the PING detection IP address.

## 4.2 Routing

1. Navigate to **Network > Routes > Static Route > Add** to add a default route as shown in the figure below:

### Default Route:

**Add Static Route**
✕

Add:  One Route  Multiple Routes

Protocol:  IPv4  IPv6

**Basics**

Status:  Enabled  Disabled

Description:

**Details**

Dst IP/Netmask:  ⓘ

Next-Hop IP:  ⓘ

Interface:  ⓘ

**Advanced**

Link State Detection ⓘ:  Enable  Disable

Metric:

Save and Add

Save

Cancel

### Return Route:

**Add Static Route**
✕

Add:  One Route  Multiple Routes

Protocol:  IPv4  IPv6

**Basics**

Status:  Enabled  Disabled

Description:

**Details**

Dst IP/Netmask:  ⓘ

Next-Hop IP:  ⓘ

Interface:  ⓘ

**Advanced**

Link State Detection ⓘ:  Enable  Disable

Metric:

Save and Add

Save

Cancel



**Destination IP** is the intranet user network segment. **Next-Hop IP** is the device's gateway.

## 4.3 Access Control Policy

1. Navigate to **Policies > Application Control > Policies > Add**, add an **Allow All** policy as shown in the figure below:

- **Policy Group:** Choose the default group.
- **Source:**
  - ◆ **Src Zone:** Select **WAN** and **LAN** zone.
  - ◆ **Src Address:** Select **Network Object** and **ALL**.
  - ◆ **Port:** **All** is selected by default.

- **Destination:**
  - ◆ **Dst Zone:** Select **WAN** and **LAN** zone.
  - ◆ **Dst Address:** Select **ALL**.
  - ◆ **Service:** Select **Any**.
  - ◆ **Application:** Select **All**.
- **Others:**
  - ◆ **Action:** Select **Allow**.

