IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE FOR GLOBALSCAPE® ENHANCED FILE TRANSFER™ (EFT™) v7.1 AND F5 BIG-IP® LTM® v11.x INTEGRATION

PROVIDED BY GLOBALSCAPE, INC.

For other versions:

- *Globalscape help documentation can be accessed from http://help.globalscape.com/help/.*
- *F5 BIG-IP LTM documentation is available at https://support.f5.com/*

globalscape®
securely connected

GlobalSCAPE, Inc. (GSB)	
	Corporate Headquarters
Address:	4500 Lockhill-Selma Road, Suite 150, San Antonio, TX (USA) 78249
Sales:	(210) 308-8267
Sales (Toll Free):	(800) 290-5054
Technical Support:	(210) 366-3993
Web site	http://www.globalscape.com/

Last saved: January 26, 2017

Last saved by: Karla Marsh

Table of Contents

Introduction

Globalscape's Quality Assurance team has integrated and tested the F5 BIG-IP Local Traffic Manager™ (LTM) with Globalscape® Enhanced File Transfer™ (EFT™) and DMZ Gateway® in an active-active, high availability cluster. The purpose of the test was to define parameters for and to certify interoperation between the F5 and Globalscape devices to provide load balancing in an active-active, high availability cluster configuration.

This document describes the test setup and testing criteria, then describes specific settings in the F5 BIG-IP LTM and Globalscape Enhanced File Transfer (EFT) and DMZ Gateway devices necessary for successful interoperability.

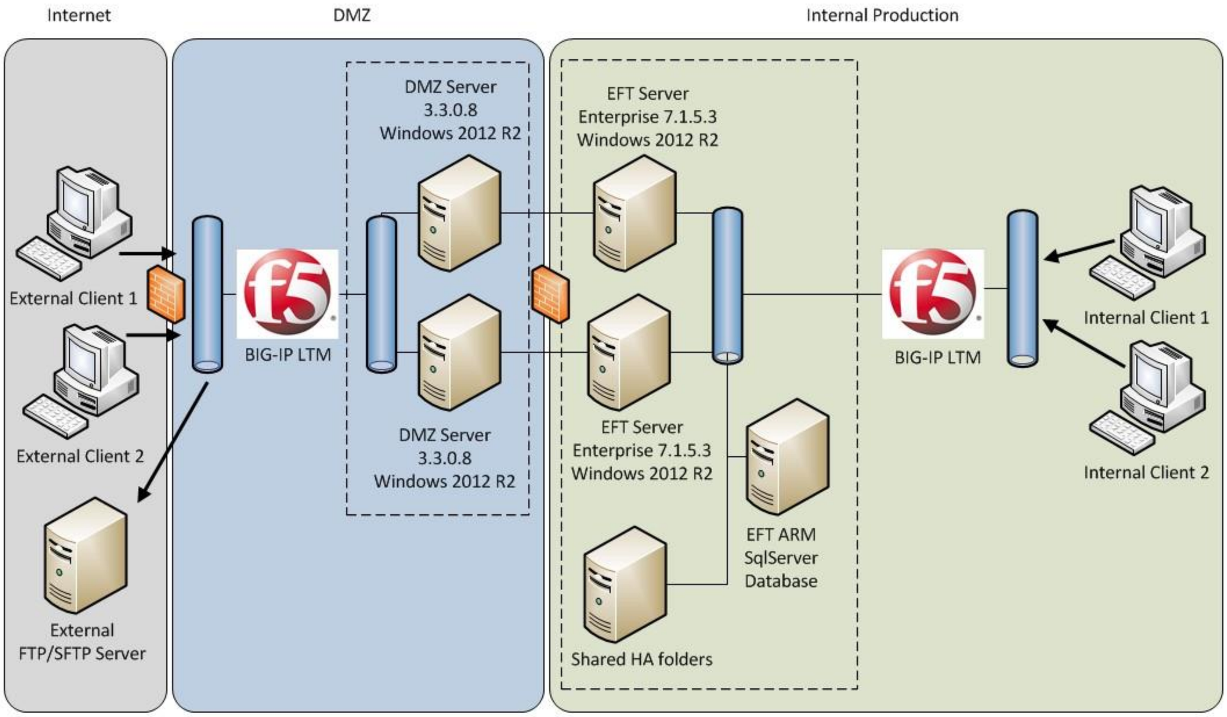
This document does not describe how to install the software for the F5 BIG-IP LTM, Globalscape EFT, or Globalscape DMZ Gateway. Please refer to the relevant help documentation for those procedures.

- Globalscape help documentation can be accessed from http://help.globalscape.com/help/.
- F5 BIG-IP LTM documentation is available at https://support.f5.com/

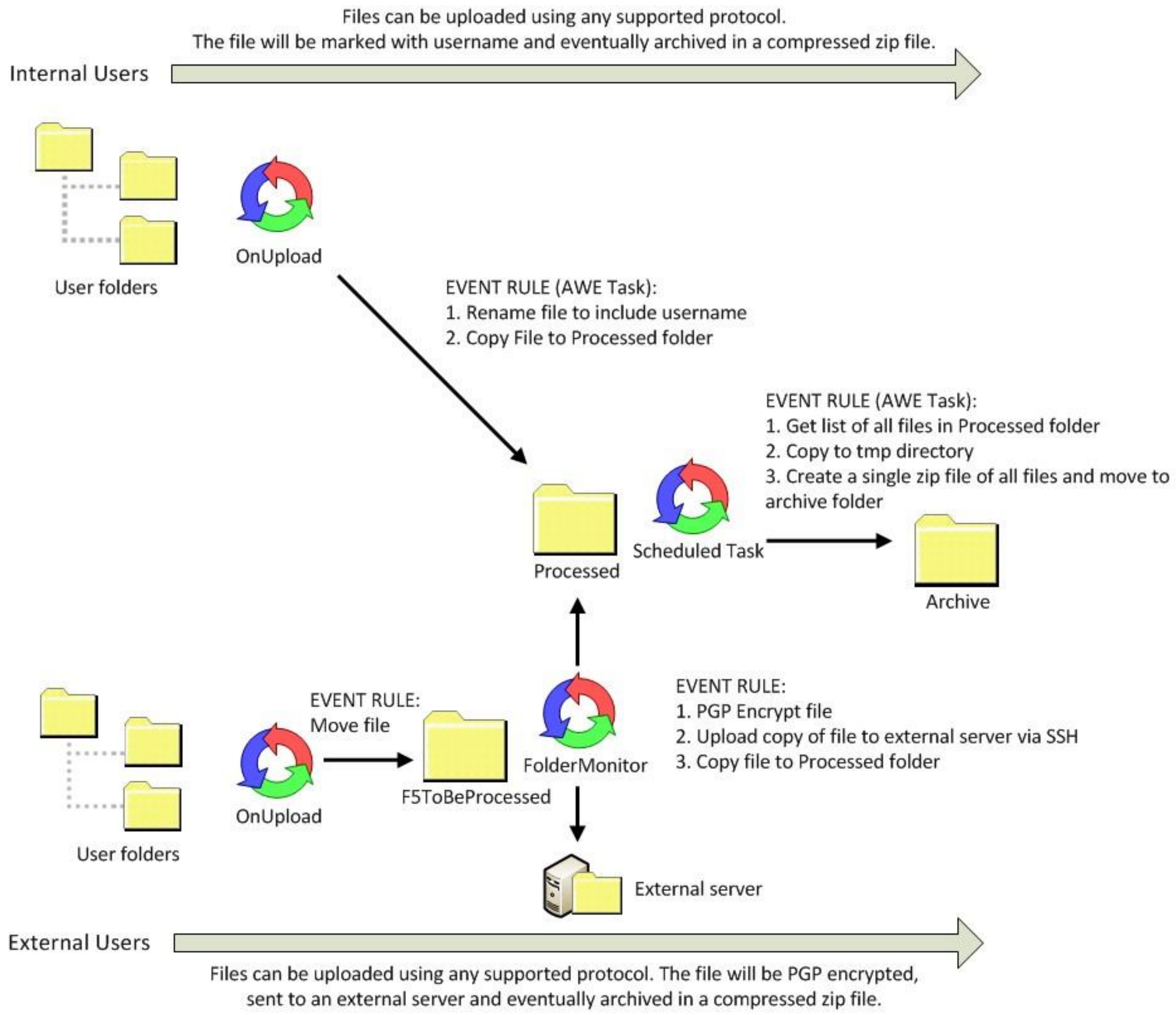
Test Setup

The test setup for the (virtual) devices illustrated below included:

- 12 virtual machine images
- 4 networks
- 2 F5 BIG-IP LTM instances
- 2 EFT servers in active-active HA configuration
- 2 DMZ Gateways, externally facing
- 2 internal clients
- 2 external clients
- 1 HA file server/database server
- 1 external FTP/SFTP server


Internet
DMZ
Internal Production
External Client 1
External Client 2
External FTP/SFTP Server
BIG-IP LTM
DMZ Server 3.3.0.8 Windows 2012 R2
DMZ Server 3.3.0.8 Windows 2012 R2
EFT Server Enterprise 7.1.5.3 Windows 2012 R2
EFT Server Enterprise 7.1.5.3 Windows 2012 R2
EFT ARM SqlServer Database
Shared HA folders
BIG-IP LTM
Internal Client 1
Internal Client 2

Once communication between networks was verified, the following tests were run using EFT automation rules:


Files can be uploaded using any supported protocol.
The file will be marked with username and eventually archived in a compressed zip file.
Internal Users
OnUpload
User folders
EVENT RULE (AWE Task):
1. Rename file to include username
2. Copy File to Processed folder
EVENT RULE (AWE Task):
1. Get list of all files in Processed folder
2. Copy to tmp directory
3. Create a single zip file of all files and move to archive folder
Processed
Scheduled Task
Archive
EVENT RULE:
Move file
F5ToBeProcessed
FolderMonitor
EVENT RULE:
1. PGP Encrypt file
2. Upload copy of file to external server via SSH
3. Copy file to Processed folder
OnUpload
User folders
External server
External Users
Files can be uploaded using any supported protocol. The file will be PGP encrypted, sent to an external server and eventually archived in a compressed zip file.

Testing Criteria

The table below describes the functions that were used to determine solution validation and how success was measured. All tests passed successfully.

Function	Success Measurement
2 nodes handle client connectivity, connected with the DMZ Gateways	With both EFT/DMZ Gateway nodes up, external clients can upload and download files using any supported EFT protocol. This was confirmed by logging into the EFT Admin UI on one of the nodes, clicking the Report tab and viewing an “Activity – All File Transfers” report, and verifying that the files appear in the transaction log. Additionally, when either EFT node is set to offline in the F5 BIG-IP LTM, the external client can continue to upload/download files just as before.
2 nodes handle the naturally distributed On File Upload Rules reacting to incoming data	With both nodes up, an internal user can to upload a file and see the file automatically renamed when it is uploaded to the user folder. The file is renamed to include the username prepended to the filename. (The client may need to refresh the directory listing to verify this.)
2 nodes handle Scheduled Tasks	A scheduled task is configured to create a compressed archive of all processed files. For testing, this is setup to run every minute. After files have been uploaded (by either internal or external clients), a zip file (with a timestamp name) appears in the Archive directory as configured in EFT. This task can always run as long as at least one EFT node is up.
2 nodes handle Folder Monitors	When an external user uploads a file, a Folder Monitor rule is configured to do OpenPGP encryption on the file and offload a copy of the file to an external SFTP server. This tests whether EFT is able to go out through the F5 BIG-IP LTM using DMZ Gateway as a proxy. This functionality is working; demonstrated by file (with .pgp extension) being successfully copied to the external server.
2 systems configured to handle AWE tasks	This test environment is setup with two AWE tasks: A Rename task for files sent by internal users. A Scheduled (Timer) task that creates the archive zip files. Successful completion of the Event Rules indicates use of the AWE engine.
2 systems configured to handle processing the more resource-intensive workflows	The Scheduled (Timer) task for creating the zip archive (see above) in particular is a very resource-intensive operation. When a large file (> 250 MB) is uploaded and compressed into the zip archive, this indicates that the devices can handle resource-intensive workflows.

F5 BIG-IP LTM – Required Configuration

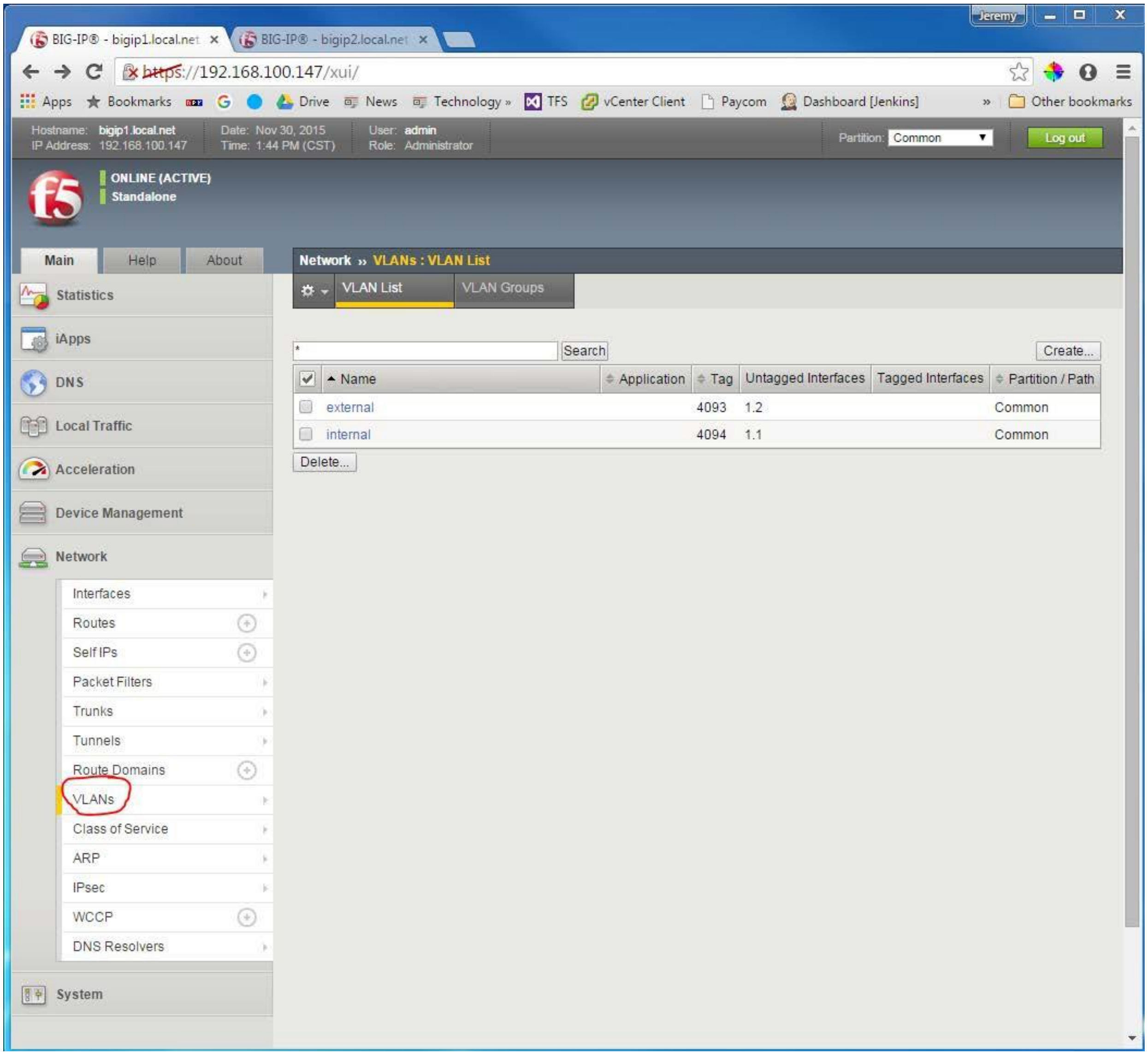
Described below are the necessary configuration steps to configure the F5 BIG-IP LTM to interoperate with Globalscape DMZ Gateway and Enhanced File Transfer (EFT) platform.

Obviously, for all configuration, use the addresses and ports that are used in your network. The following configuration is described:

1. Create VLANS
2. Create Self IPs
3. Create nodes for each DMZ Gateway
4. Define the Pools and virtual servers for the following protocols:
    - HTTP
    - HTTPS
    - SFTP
    - FTP (and not FTPS Explicit)
    - FTPS implicit
    - FTP and FTPS Explicit

Create VLANs

The F5 BIG-IP LTM has multiple physical (or virtual if using the virtual appliance) network adapters. At least one will point internally and one will point externally so that all traffic passing between the two networks goes through the F5 BIG-IP LTM. If VLANs do not already exist for the internal network (EFT/DMZ) and external (e.g. internet) traffic create them by going to Network > VLANs.

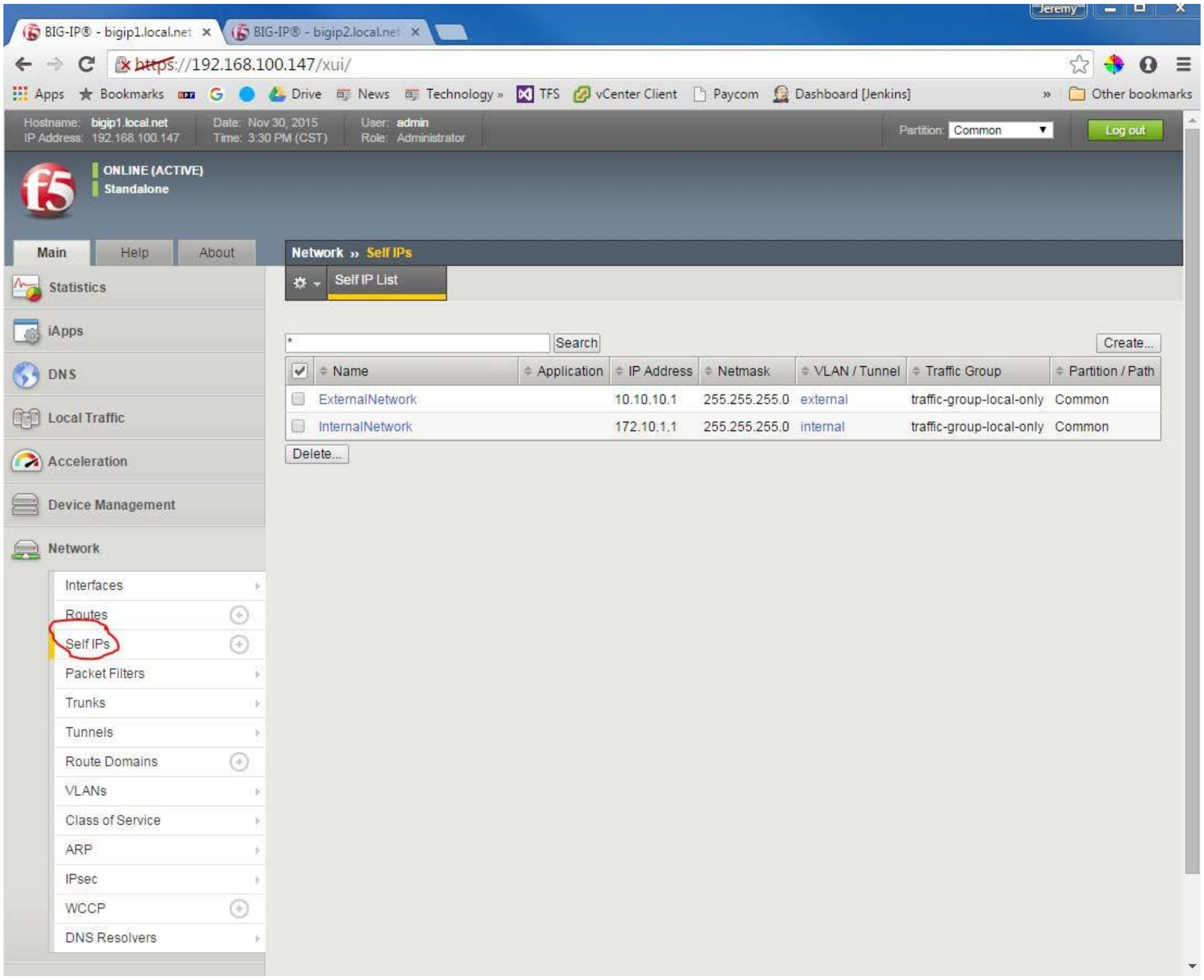


Hostname: bigip1.local.net
IP Address: 192.168.100.147
Date: Nov 30, 2015
Time: 1:44 PM (CST)
User: admin
Role: Administrator
Partition: Common

☑	▲ Name	Application	Tag	Untagged Interfaces	Tagged Interfaces	Partition / Path
□	external		4093	1.2		Common
□	internal		4094	1.1		Common

Create Self IPs

Next, you can specify the network for each VLAN by creating a Self IP. A Self IP associates an IP Address/mask combination with a VLAN. In our example, our internal VLAN is associated with 172.10.1.1 and mask 255.255.255.0 and our external VLAN is associated with 10.10.10.1 and mask 255.255.255.0.



Hostname: bigip1.local.net
IP Address: 192.168.100.147
Date: Nov 30, 2015
Time: 3:30 PM (CST)
User: admin
Role: Administrator
Partition: Common

ONLINE (ACTIVE)
Standalone

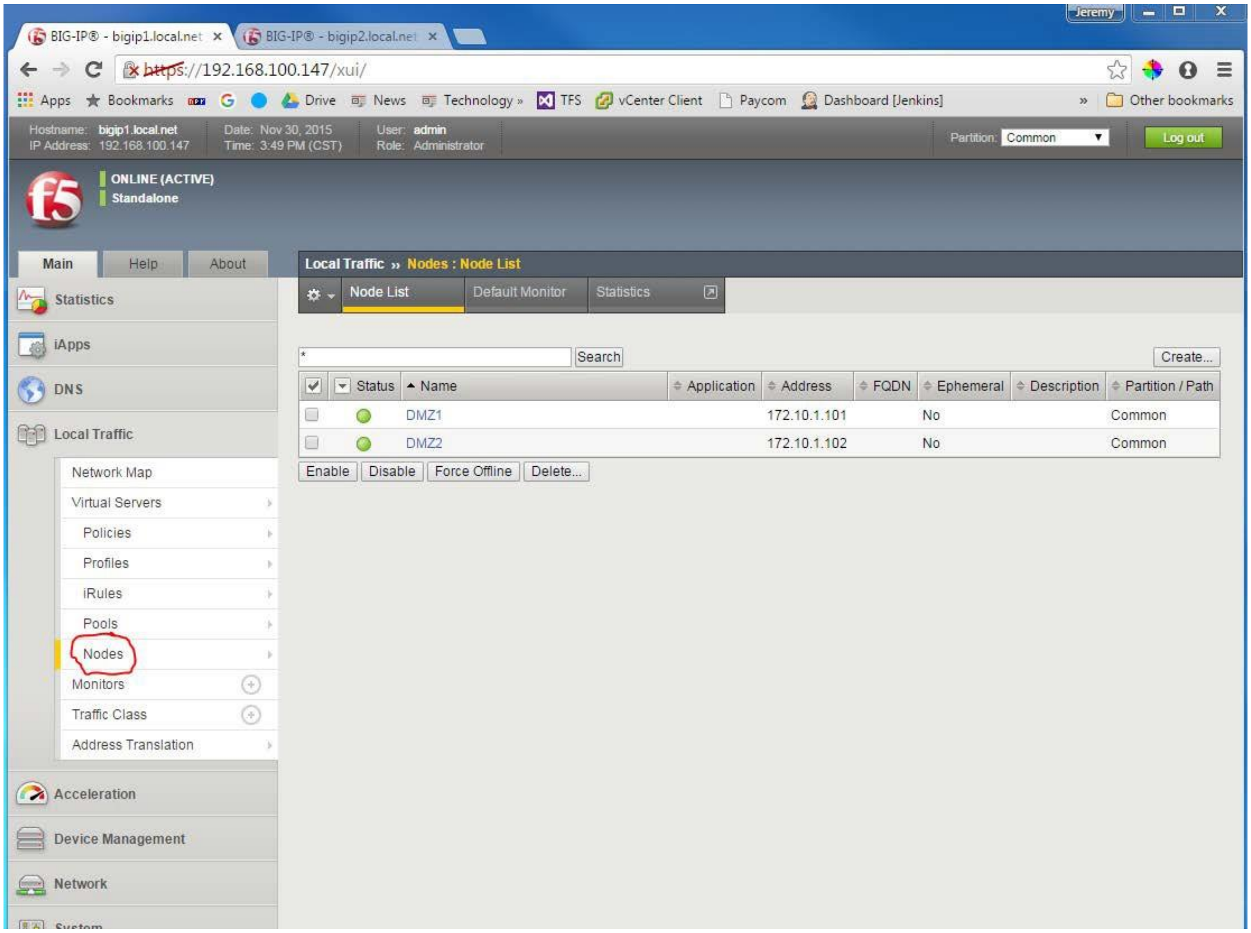
Network » Self IPs

*

☑	Name	Application	IP Address	Netmask	VLAN / Tunnel	Traffic Group	Partition / Path
□	ExternalNetwork		10.10.10.1	255.255.255.0	external	traffic-group-local-only	Common
□	InternalNetwork		172.10.1.1	255.255.255.0	internal	traffic-group-local-only	Common

Create Nodes for each DMZ Gateway box

You can now define nodes for the DMZ Gateway box by going to Local Traffic > Nodes. In our example we have defined two DMZ Gateway nodes named “DMZ1” and “DMZ2” with IP Addresses 172.10.1.101 and 172.10.1.102 respectively.



Hostname: bigip1.local.net
IP Address: 192.168.100.147
Date: Nov 30, 2015
Time: 3:49 PM (CST)
User: admin
Role: Administrator
Partition: Common

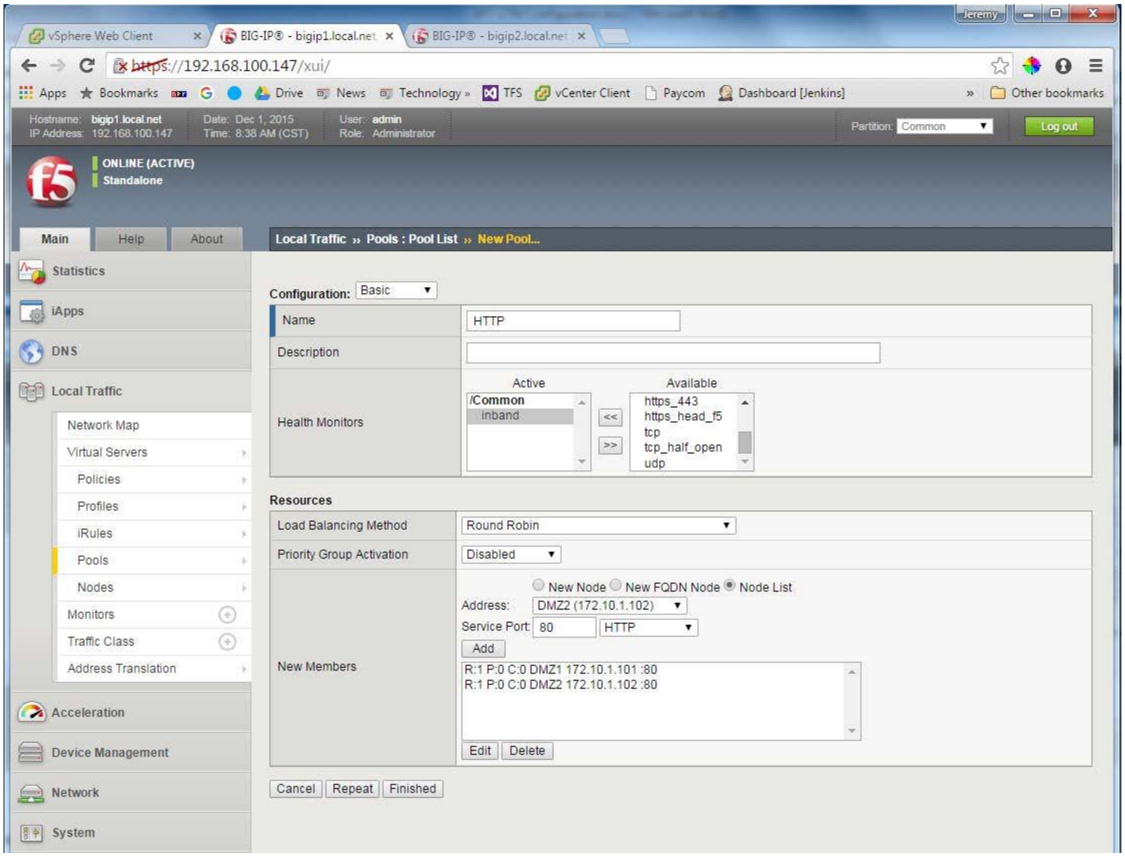
☑	Status	▲ Name	Application	Address	FQDN	Ephemeral	Description	Partition / Path
□	●	DMZ1		172.10.1.101		No		Common
□	●	DMZ2		172.10.1.102		No		Common

The last steps in F5 BIG-IP LTM configuration are creating Pools and Virtual Servers for the protocols. Be aware that there are some subtle differences between each protocol.

HTTP

To add configuration for handling HTTP traffic:

1. Create a pool named HTTP.
2. Add the two DMZ Gateway nodes and service port **80**.
3. Add a health monitor (if you do not know which to select you may use “inband”. See F5 BIG-IP LTM documentation for more information).
4. Create a virtual server named HTTP. A virtual server creates a listening socket on the F5 BIG-IP LTM for a specific port. For this server use port **80**.
5. For the Destination Address of the virtual server enter an external IP address the F5 BIG-IP LTM will listen on. This is the IP address that clients will connect to from outside the organization. In our example we have selected 10.10.10.11.
6. For the HTTP Profile select “http” and set the FTP Profile to “None”.
7. For Source Address Translation select “Auto Map”.
8. For the Default Pool select “HTTP”.
9. For the Persistence profile select **source_addr**.
10. All other default settings are OK.



Local Traffic » Pools : Pool List » New Pool...

Configuration: Basic

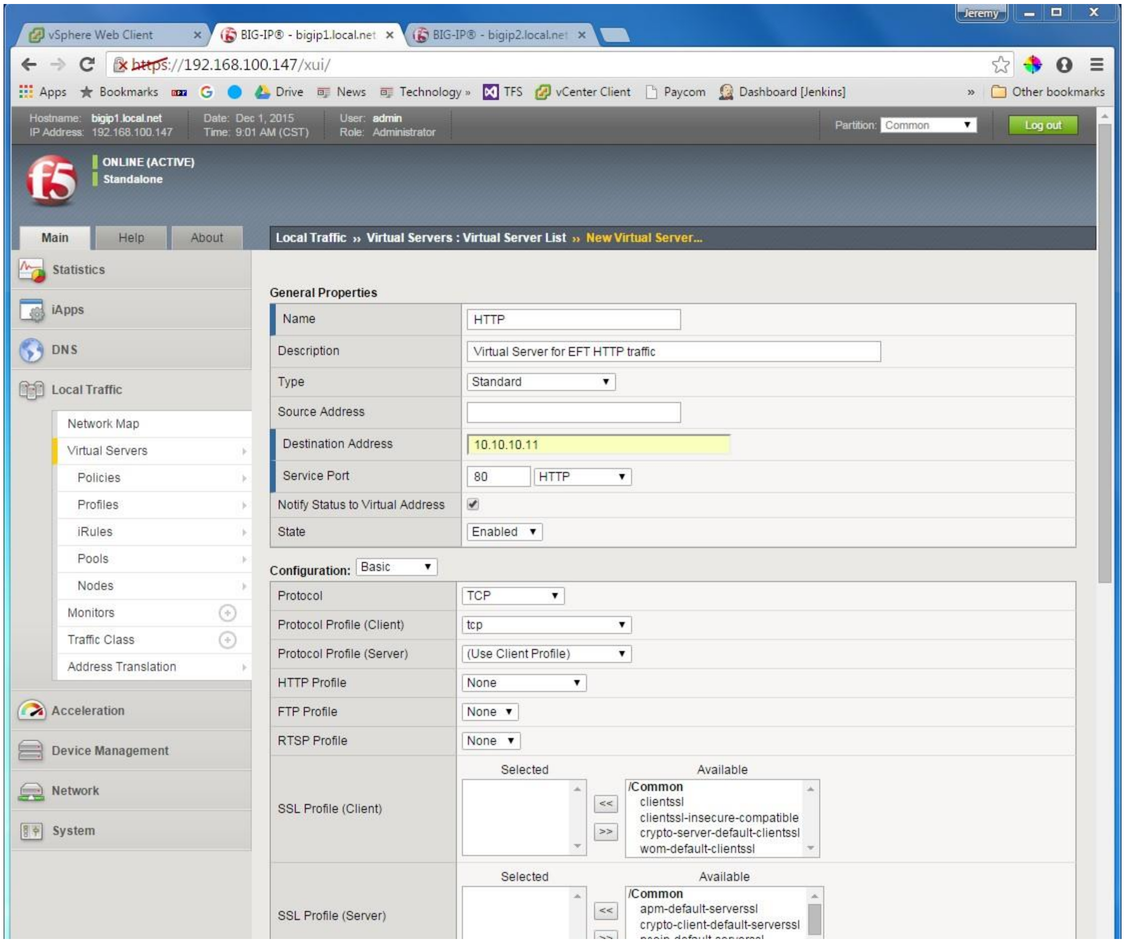
Name	HTTP
Description	
Health Monitors	Active: /Common inband Available: https_443, https_head_f5, tcp, tcp_half_open, udp

Resources

Load Balancing Method	Round Robin
Priority Group Activation	Disabled
New Members	○ New Node ○ New FQDN Node ● Node List Address: DMZ2 (172.10.1.102) Service Port: 80 HTTP Add R:1 P:0 C:0 DMZ1 172.10.1.101 :80 R:1 P:0 C:0 DMZ2 172.10.1.102 :80 Edit Delete

Cancel Repeat Finished

HTTP Pool



Hostname: bigip1.local.net
IP Address: 192.168.100.147
Date: Dec 1, 2015
Time: 9:01 AM (CST)
User: admin
Role: Administrator

Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » New Virtual Server...

General Properties

Name	HTTP
Description	Virtual Server for EFT HTTP traffic
Type	Standard
Source Address	
Destination Address	10.10.10.11
Service Port	80 HTTP
Notify Status to Virtual Address	☑
State	Enabled

Configuration: Basic

Protocol	TCP
Protocol Profile (Client)	tcp
Protocol Profile (Server)	(Use Client Profile)
HTTP Profile	None
FTP Profile	None
RTSP Profile	None
SSL Profile (Client)	Selected: Available: /Common clientssl clientssl-insecure-compatible crypto-server-default-clientssl wom-default-clientssl
SSL Profile (Server)	Selected: Available: /Common apm-default-serverssl crypto-client-default-serverssl

HTTP Virtual Server

HTTPS

To add configuration for handling HTTPS traffic:

1. Create a pool named HTTPS.
2. Add the two DMZ Gateway nodes and service port **443**.
3. Add a health monitor (if you do not know which to select you may use “inband”. See F5 BIG-IP LTM documentation for more information).
4. Create a virtual server named HTTPS.
5. For the Destination Address of the virtual server enter an external IP address the F5 BIG-IP LTM will listen on. This is the IP address that clients will connect to from outside the organization. In our example we have selected 10.10.10.11. For this server use port **443**.
6. Make sure the HTTP and FTP profiles are set to “None”.
7. For Source Address Translation select “Auto Map”.
8. For the Default Pool select “HTTPS”.
9. For the Persistence profile select **source_addr**.
10. All other default settings are OK as is.

SFTP

To add configuration for handling SFTP traffic:

1. Create a pool named SFTP.
2. Add the two DMZ Gateway nodes and service port **22**.
3. Add a health monitor (if you do not know which to select you may use “inband”. See F5 BIG-IP LTM documentation for more information).
4. Create a virtual server named SFTP.
5. For the Destination Address of the virtual server enter an external IP address the F5 BIG-IP LTM will listen on. This is the IP address that clients will connect to from outside the organization. In our example we have selected 10.10.10.11. For this server use port **22**.
6. Make sure the HTTP and FTP profiles are set to “None”.
7. For Source Address Translation select “Auto Map”.
8. For the Default Pool select “SFTP”.
9. For the Persistence profile select “**None**”.
10. All other default settings are OK.

FTP (and not FTPS Explicit)

If the F5 BIG-IP LTM will only handle FTP and not FTPS Explicit traffic then you can use the built-in FTP profile for the Virtual Server. If you need to handle both FTP AND FTPS traffic, see below.

1. Create a pool named FTP.
2. Add the two DMZ Gateway nodes and service port **21**.
3. Add a health monitor (if you do not know which to select you may use “inband”. See F5 BIG-IP LTM documentation for more information).
4. Create a virtual server named FTP.
5. For the Destination Address of the virtual server enter an external IP address the F5 BIG-IP LTM will listen on. This is the IP address that clients will connect to from outside the organization. In our example we have selected 10.10.10.11. For this server use port **21**.
6. Set the FTP profile to “ftp” and the HTTP profile to “None”.
7. For Source Address Translation select “Auto Map”.
8. For the Default Pool select “FTP”.
9. For the Persistence profile select “**None**”.
10. All other default settings are OK.

FTPS Implicit

FTPS Implicit typically runs on port 990 rather than the standard FTP port 21.

1. Create a pool named FTPS-IMPLICIT.
2. Add the two DMZ Gateway nodes and service port **990**.
3. Add a health monitor (if you do not know which to select you may use “inband”. See F5 BIG-IP LTM documentation for more information).
4. Create a virtual server named FTPS-IMPLICIT.
5. For the Destination Address of the virtual server enter an external IP address the F5 BIG-IP LTM will listen on. This is the IP address that clients will connect to from outside the organization. In our example we have selected 10.10.10.11. For this server use port **990**.
6. Make sure the HTTP and FTP profiles are set to “None”.
7. For Source Address Translation select “None”.
8. For the Default Pool select “**FTP-IMPLICIT**”.
9. For the Persistence profile select “**None**”.
10. All other default settings are OK.

FTP and FTPS Explicit

If the F5 BIG-IP LTM will handle FTP and FTPS Explicit traffic then you cannot use the built-in FTP profile for the Virtual Server. FTP and FTPS Explicit use the same port (21 by default) and if you use the built-in FTP profile the F5 BIG-IP LTM cannot inspect the FTPS traffic because it is encrypted and it will be blocked. To make this work requires another way of handling both types of traffic.

1. Create a pool named FTP.
2. Add the two DMZ Gateway nodes and service port **21**.
3. Add a health monitor (if you do not know which to select you may use “inband”. See F5 BIG-IP LTM documentation for more information).
4. Create another pool named FTPS_EXPLICIT.
5. Add the two DMZ Gateway nodes but with a service port of **0**. This creates a “wildcard” pool that can service traffic on whatever data port FTP needs.

iRules®

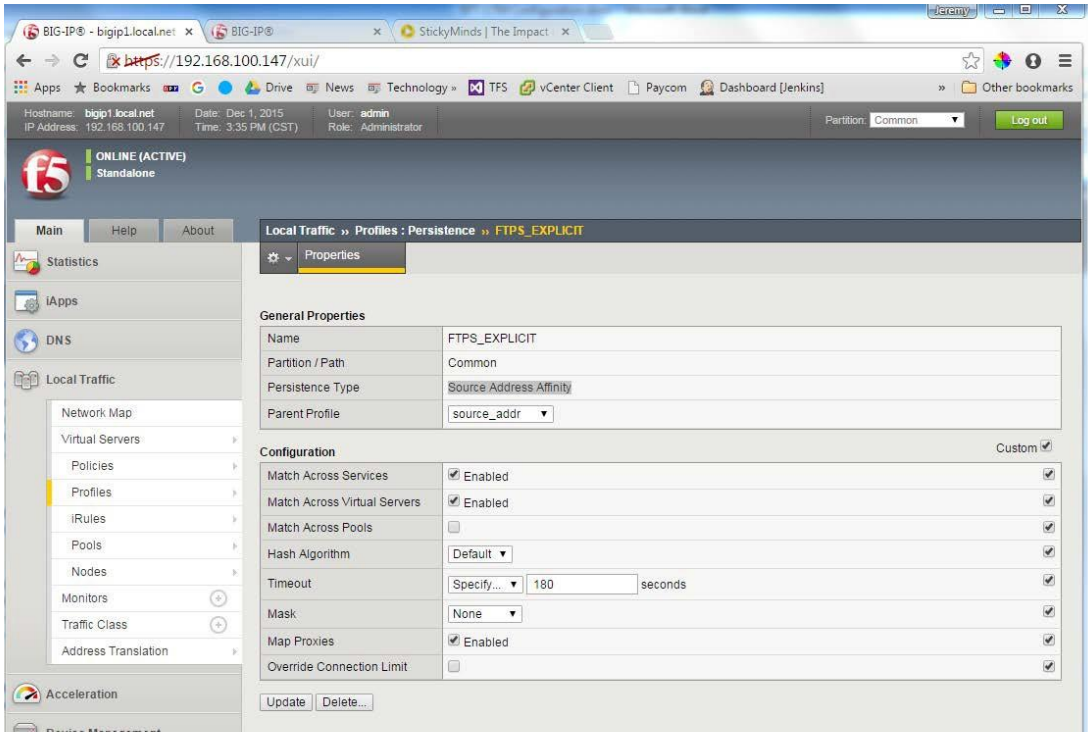
Create a new iRule (Local Traffic > iRules > iRule List) named “WILDCARD_PROTECT” with the following script:

```
when CLIENT_ACCEPTED {

   if {([TCP::local_port] >= 28005)

   && ([TCP::local_port] <=
    28010) } { pool FTPS-
    EXPLICIT
```

In the iRule 28005 and 28010 represent the port range configured for PASV connections in EFT. This rule will be attached to the Virtual Server will we create.

Persistence profile

1. Create a new persistence profile (Local Traffic > Profiles > Persistence) named “FTPS_EXPLICIT”.
2. Create it as type “Source Address Affinity” with a parent profile“source_addr”.
3. Select a custom configuration and enable “Match Across Services” and “Match Across Virtual Servers.”



Hostname: bigip1.local.net
IP Address: 192.168.100.147
Date: Dec 1, 2015
Time: 3:35 PM (CST)
User: admin
Role: Administrator

Local Traffic » Profiles : Persistence » FTPS_EXPLICIT

General Properties

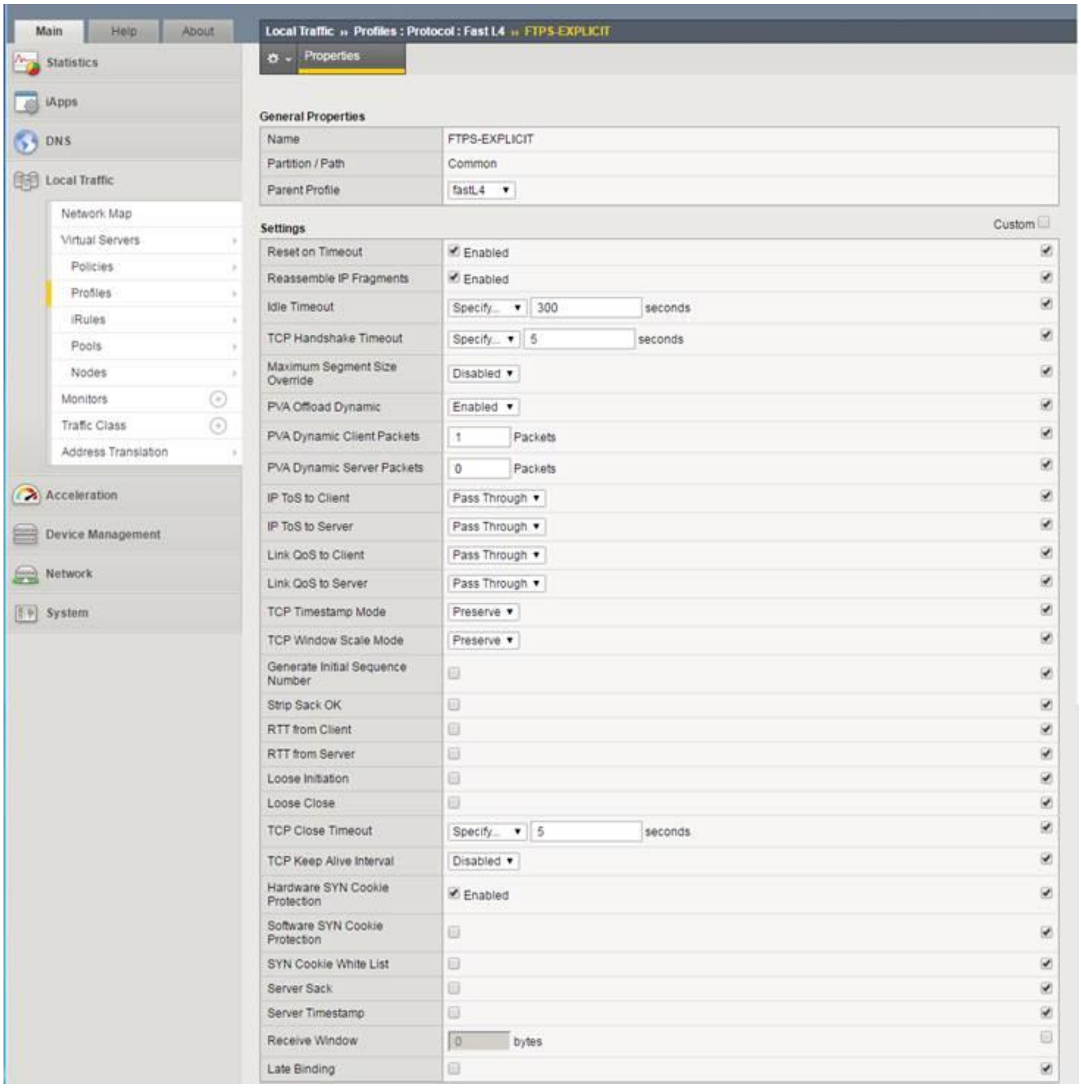
Name	FTPS_EXPLICIT
Partition / Path	Common
Persistence Type	Source Address Affinity
Parent Profile	source_addr

Configuration — Custom ☑

Match Across Services	☑ Enabled	☑
Match Across Virtual Servers	☑ Enabled	☑
Match Across Pools	☐	☑
Hash Algorithm	Default	☑
Timeout	Specify... 180 seconds	☑
Mask	None	☑
Map Proxies	☑ Enabled	☑
Override Connection Limit	☐	☑

Protocol profile

1. Create a new protocol profile (Local Traffic > Profiles > Protocol > FastL4) named “FTPS_EXPLICIT”.
2. Select fastL4 as the parent profile.



General Properties

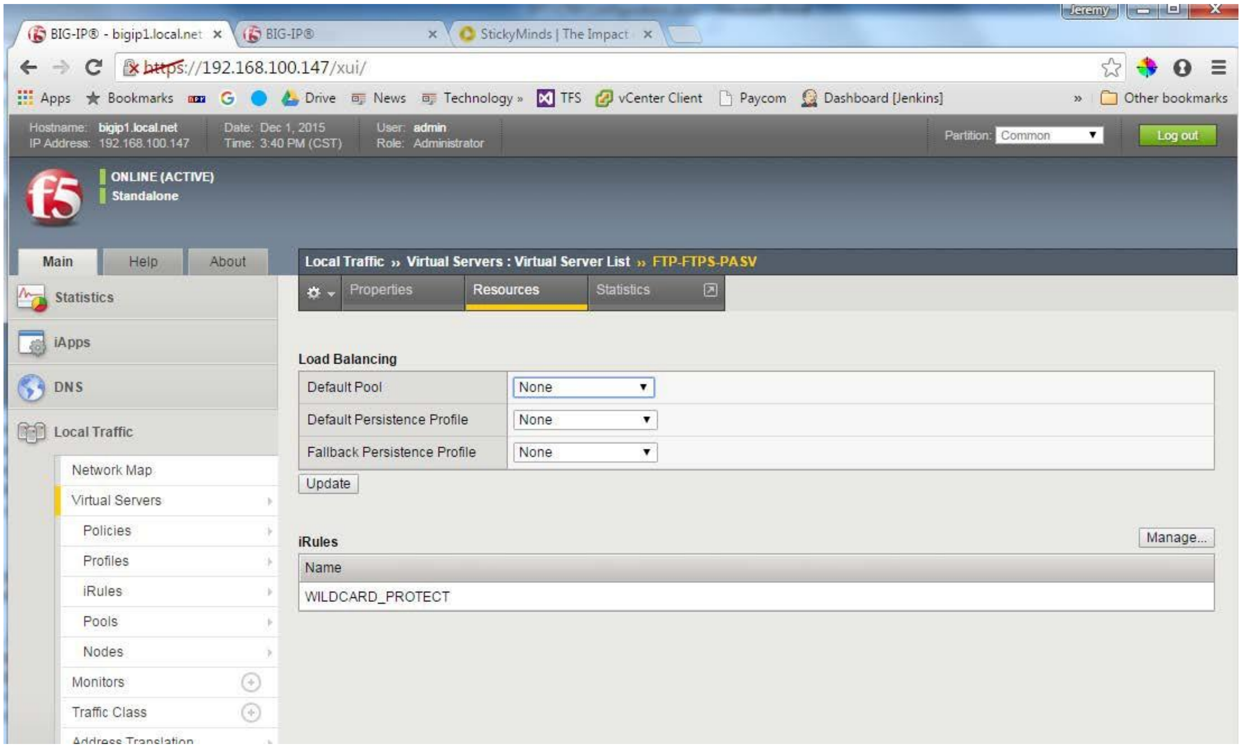
Name	FTPS-EXPLICIT
Partition / Path	Common
Parent Profile	fastL4 ▾

Settings

		Custom ☐
Reset on Timeout	☑ Enabled	☑
Reassemble IP Fragments	☑ Enabled	☑
Idle Timeout	Specify... ▾ 300 seconds	☑
TCP Handshake Timeout	Specify... ▾ 5 seconds	☑
Maximum Segment Size Override	Disabled ▾	☑
PVA Offload Dynamic	Enabled ▾	☑
PVA Dynamic Client Packets	1 Packets	☑
PVA Dynamic Server Packets	0 Packets	☑
IP ToS to Client	Pass Through ▾	☑
IP ToS to Server	Pass Through ▾	☑
Link QoS to Client	Pass Through ▾	☑
Link QoS to Server	Pass Through ▾	☑
TCP Timestamp Mode	Preserve ▾	☑
TCP Window Scale Mode	Preserve ▾	☑
Generate Initial Sequence Number	☐	☑
Strip Sack OK	☐	☑
RTT from Client	☐	☑
RTT from Server	☐	☑
Loose Initiation	☐	☑
Loose Close	☐	☑
TCP Close Timeout	Specify... ▾ 5 seconds	☑
TCP Keep Alive Interval	Disabled ▾	☑
Hardware SYN Cookie Protection	☑ Enabled	☑
Software SYN Cookie Protection	☐	☑
SYN Cookie White List	☐	☑
Server Sack	☐	☑
Server Timestamp	☐	☑
Receive Window	0 bytes	☐
Late Binding	☐	☑

Virtual servers

1. Create a virtual server named “FTP-FTPS_EXPLICIT”.
2. For the **Destination Address** of the virtual server enter an external IP address the F5 BIG-IP LTM will listen on. This is the IP address that clients will connect to from outside the organization. In our example, we have selected 10.10.10.11. For this server use port 21.
3. Make sure the HTTP and FTP profiles are set to “None”.
4. For **Source Address Translation** select “None”.
5. For the **Default Pool** select “FTP”.
6. For the **Persistence Profile**, select “FTPS_EXPLICIT”.
7. All other default settings are OK.
8. Create another virtual server named “FTP-FTPS-PASV”
9. Make the type “Performance (Layer 4)”
10. Again, make the **Destination address** 10.10.10.11 (same as previous virtual server) and make the port 0 (for all ports).
11. For the **Protocol Profile** (Client) select the FTPS_EXPLICIT Protocol profile previous created.
12. For **Source Address Translation** select “None”.
13. For the **Default Pool** select “None”.
14. For the **Persistence Profile**, select “FTPS_EXPLICIT.”
15. Add the “WILDCARD_PROTECT” iRule (see image).
16. All other default settings are OK as is.



Hostname: bigip1.local.net
IP Address: 192.168.100.147
Date: Dec 1, 2015
Time: 3:40 PM (CST)
User: admin
Role: Administrator

Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » FTP-FTPS-PASV

Load Balancing

Default Pool	None
Default Persistence Profile	None
Fallback Persistence Profile	None

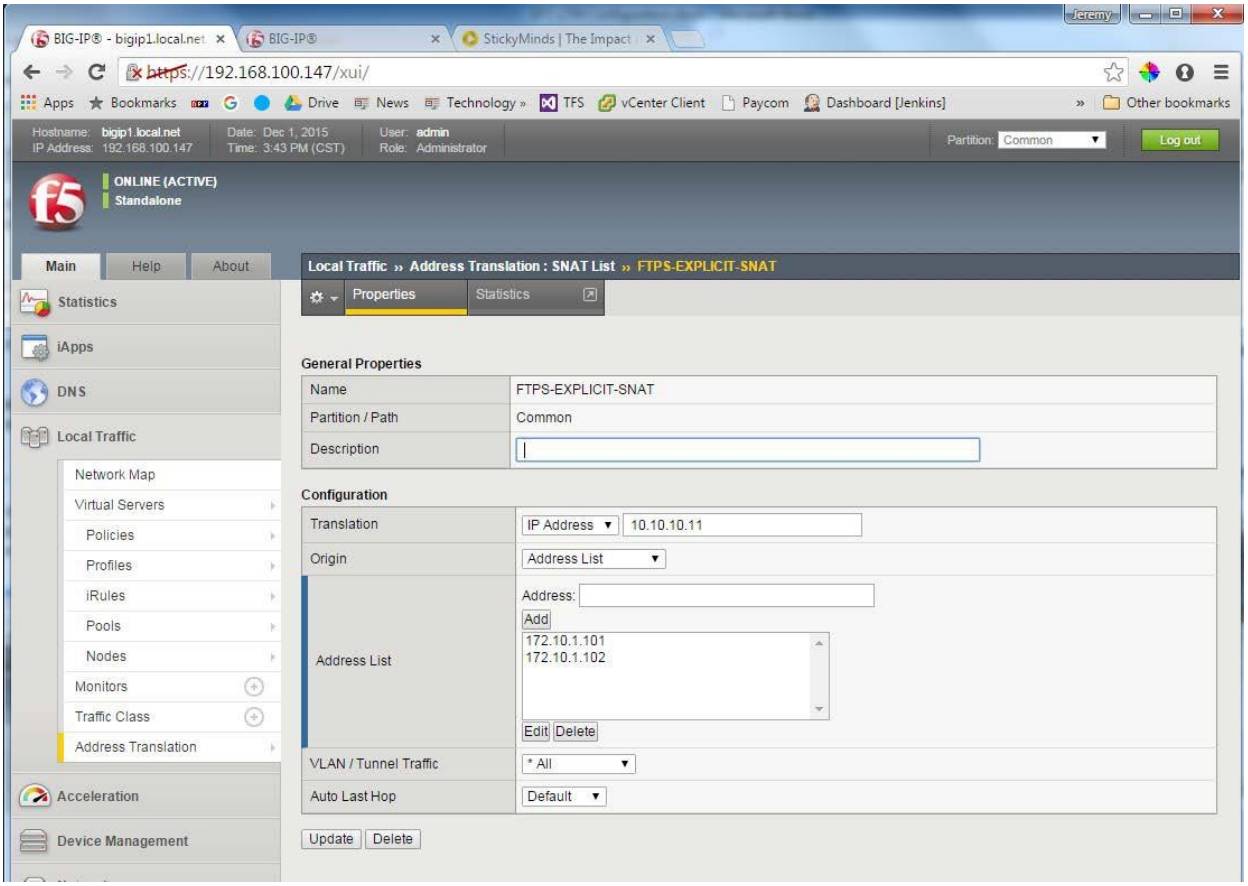
iRules

Name
WILDCARD_PROTECT

Address Translation SNAT

1. Create a SNAT List entry (Local Traffic > Address Translation > SNAT List) for the IP Address of the Virtual Server (10.10.10.11 in our example).

2. Add the IP addresses of the DMZ Gateway nodes to and address list of the SNAT entry.



Local Traffic » Address Translation : SNAT List » FTPS-EXPLICIT-SNAT

General Properties

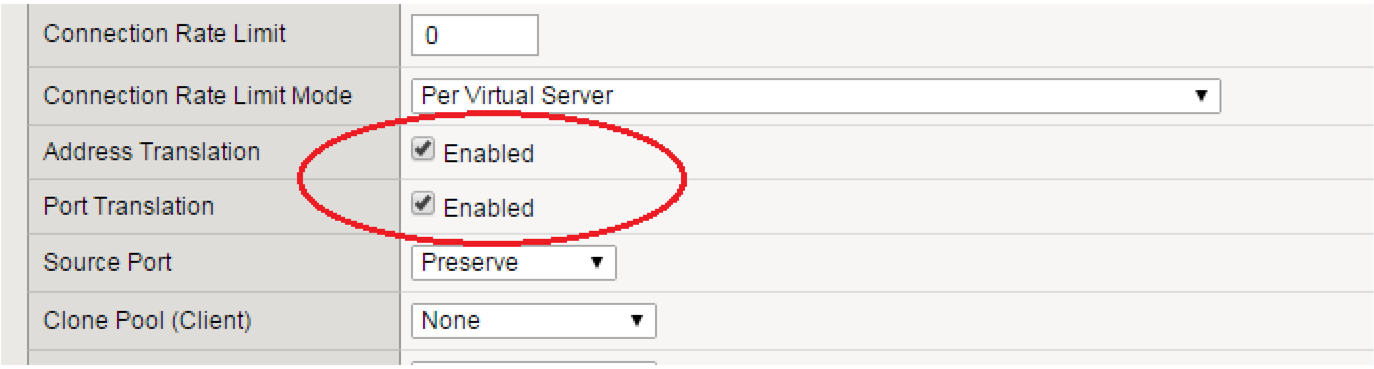
Name	FTPS-EXPLICIT-SNAT
Partition / Path	Common
Description	

Configuration

Translation	IP Address ▾ 10.10.10.11
Origin	Address List ▾
Address List	Address: Add 172.10.1.101 172.10.1.102 Edit Delete
VLAN / Tunnel Traffic	* All ▾
Auto Last Hop	Default ▾

Update Delete

Ensure that **Address Translation** and **Port Translation** are enabled on every virtual server.

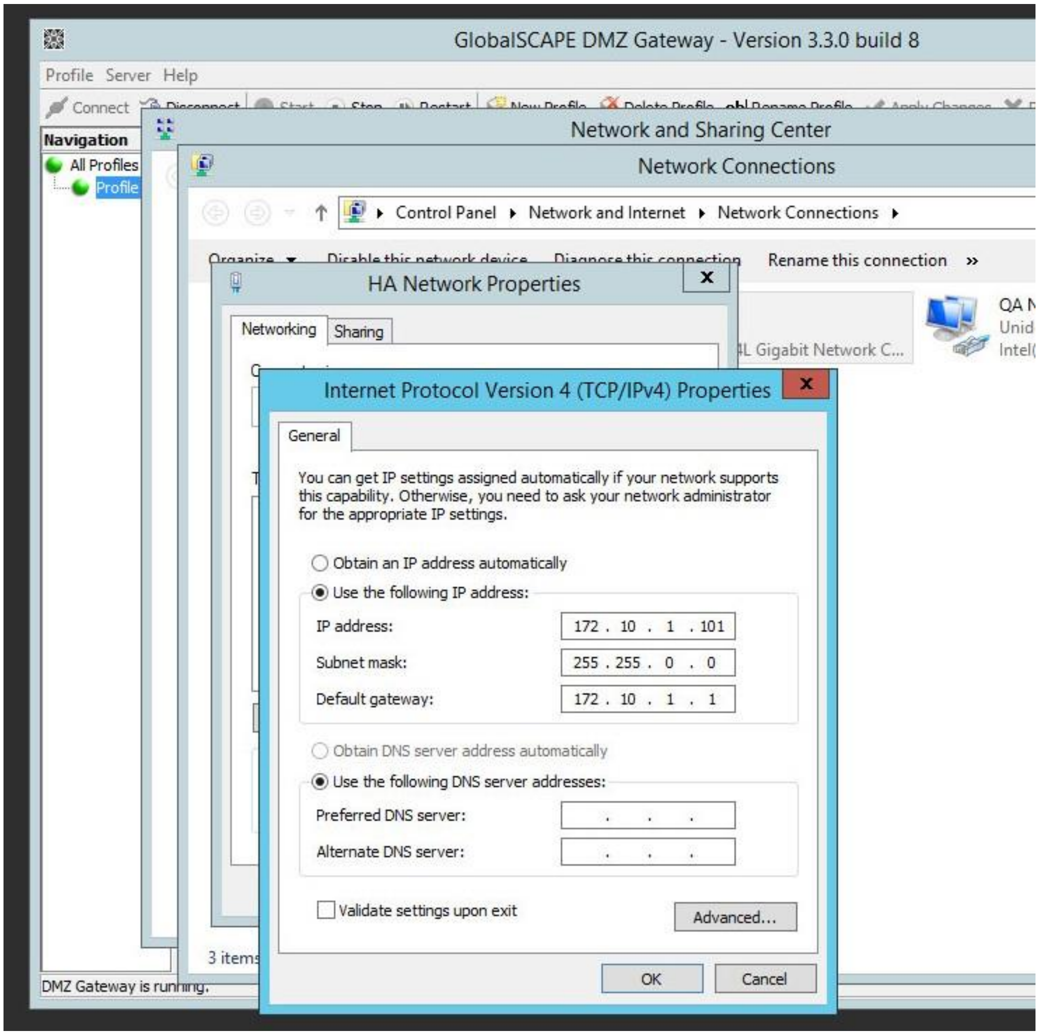


Connection Rate Limit	0
Connection Rate Limit Mode	Per Virtual Server ▾
Address Translation	☑ Enabled
Port Translation	☑ Enabled
Source Port	Preserve ▾
Clone Pool (Client)	None ▾

DMZ Gateway – Required Configuration

In order for EFT to use DMZ Gateway as a proxy (useful when using Event Rules to copy/move files), DMZ Gateway must have the F5 BIG-IP LTM configured as its default gateway. This is also required if you want to use FTP/FTPS in Active mode. When EFT needs to get out to the Internet, it goes through DMZ Gateway, which then must go through the F5 BIG-IP LTM.

In our example, the default gateway of our DMZ Gateway box is set to the Internal Network Self IP that [we previously created]on our F5 BIG-IP LTM.



GlobalSCAPE DMZ Gateway - Version 3.3.0 build 8
Profile Server Help
Connect Disconnect Start Stop Restart New Profile Delete Profile Rename Profile Apply Changes
Navigation
All Profiles
Profile
Network and Sharing Center
Network Connections
Control Panel ▸ Network and Internet ▸ Network Connections ▸
Organize ▾ Disable this network device Diagnose this connection Rename this connection »
HA Network Properties
Networking Sharing
L Gigabit Network C...
QA N
Unid
Intel(
3 items
DMZ Gateway is running.
Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties
General
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

○ Obtain an IP address automatically

● Use the following IP address:

IP address:	172 . 10 . 1 . 101
Subnet mask:	255 . 255 . 0 . 0
Default gateway:	172 . 10 . 1 . 1

○ Obtain DNS server address automatically

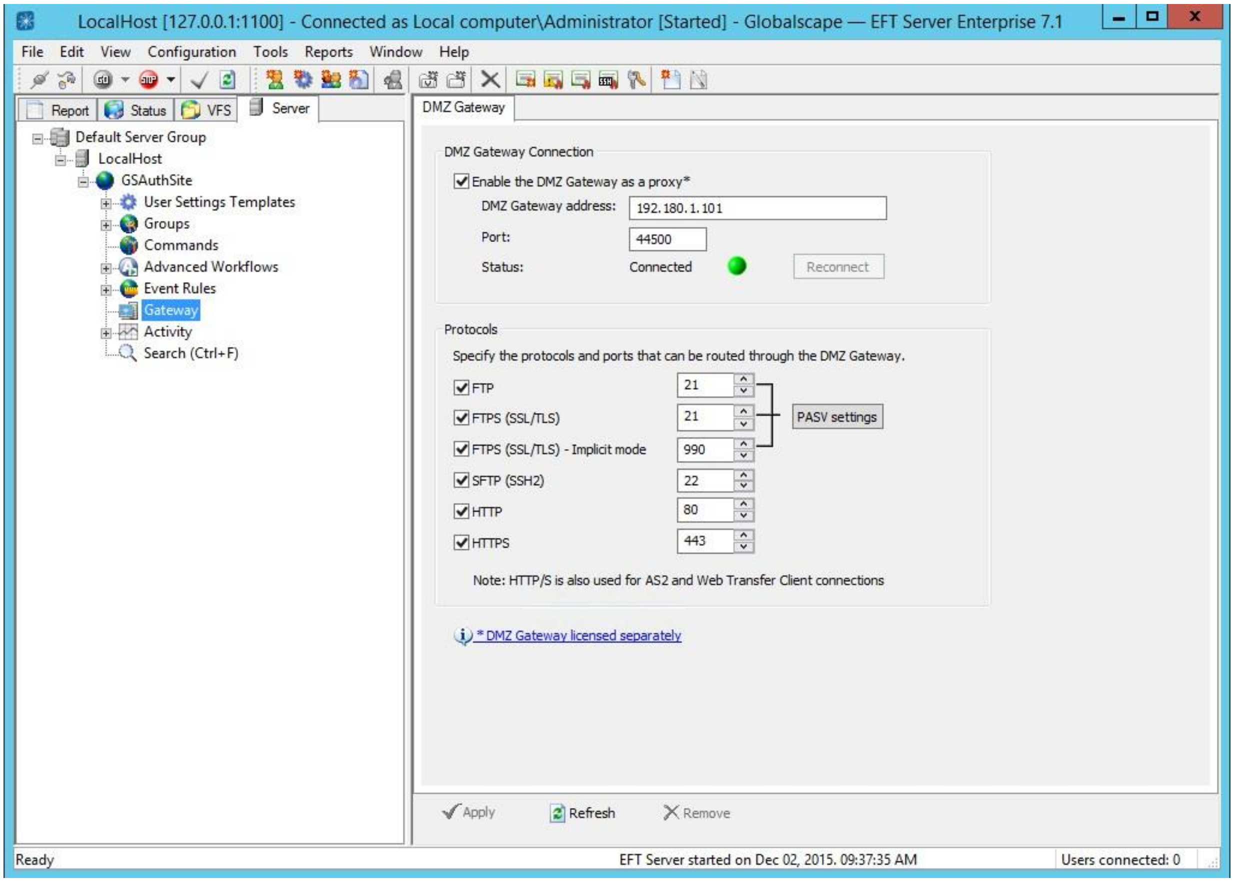
● Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server:	. . .
Alternate DNS server:	. . .

☐ Validate settings upon exit

EFT – Required Configuration (for external F5 BIG-IP LTM)

You must configure EFT to use the DMZ Gateway. Obviously, for all configuration, use the addresses and ports that are used in your network.



DMZ Gateway Connection

☑ Enable the DMZ Gateway as a proxy*

DMZ Gateway address: 192.180.1.101

Port: 44500

Status: Connected ●

Protocols

Specify the protocols and ports that can be routed through the DMZ Gateway.

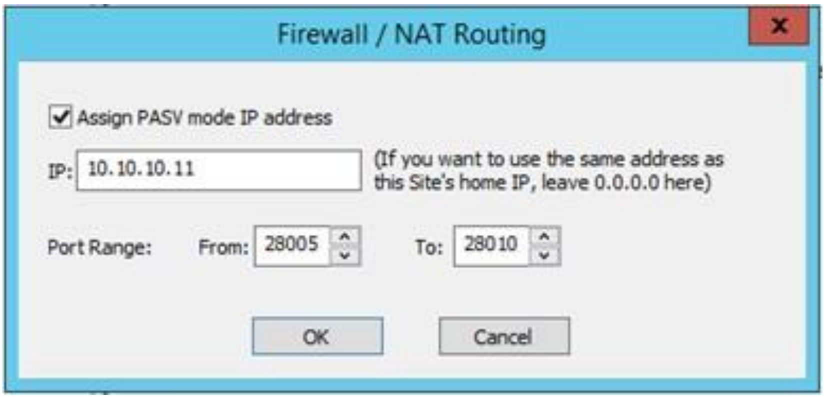
☑ FTP	21
☑ FTPS (SSL/TLS)	21
☑ FTPS (SSL/TLS) - Implicit mode	990
☑ SFTP (SSH2)	22
☑ HTTP	80
☑ HTTPS	443

Note: HTTP/S is also used for AS2 and Web Transfer Client connections

* DMZ Gateway licensed separately

If you want to support FTP PASV you must configure the PASV settings for DMZ Gateway and enter the Destination IP Address for the Virtual Server previously created in the F5 BIG-IP LTM for FTP.

Also, the port range previously used in the "WILDCARD_PROTECT" iRule must be the same port range used here:



☑ Assign PASV mode IP address

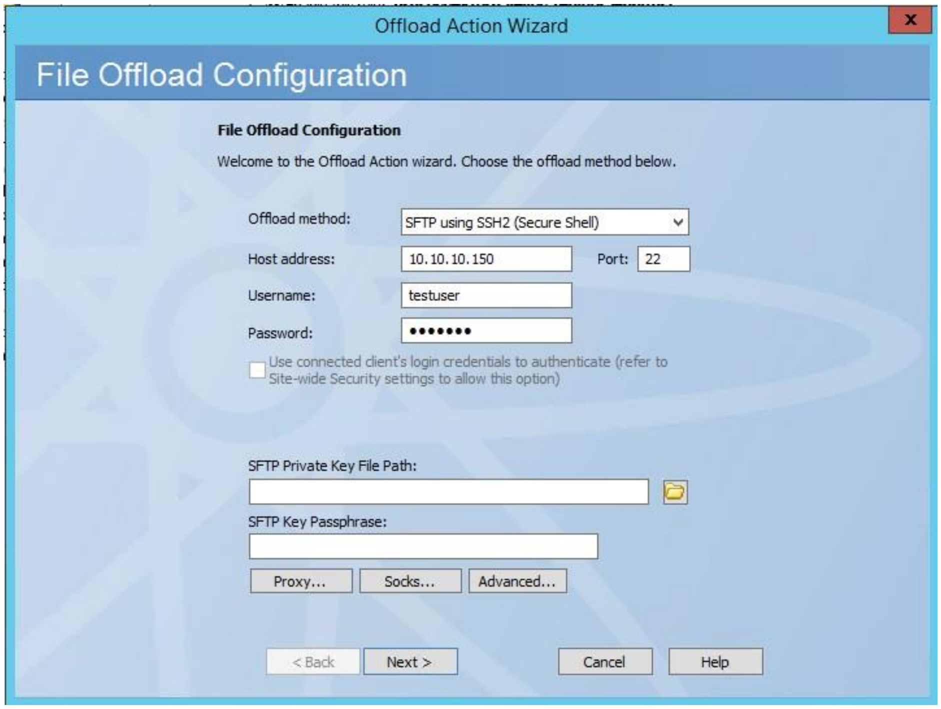
IP: 10.10.10.11 (If you want to use the same address as this Site's home IP, leave 0.0.0.0 here)

Port Range: From: 28005 To: 28010

EFT Event Rules Going through DMZ Gateway and F5 BIG-IP LTM

If your Event Rule has a copy/move offload action and the destination is a server external to your organization, you must configure DMZ Gateway to be used as a proxy. This will ensure that it goes through DMZ Gateway and the F5 BIG-IP LTM.

Configure DMZ Gateway as a proxy in the Event Rule's Offload Action Wizard (copy/move action).



Offload Action Wizard

File Offload Configuration

File Offload Configuration

Welcome to the Offload Action wizard. Choose the offload method below.

Offload method: SFTP using SSH2 (Secure Shell)

Host address: 10.10.10.150 Port: 22

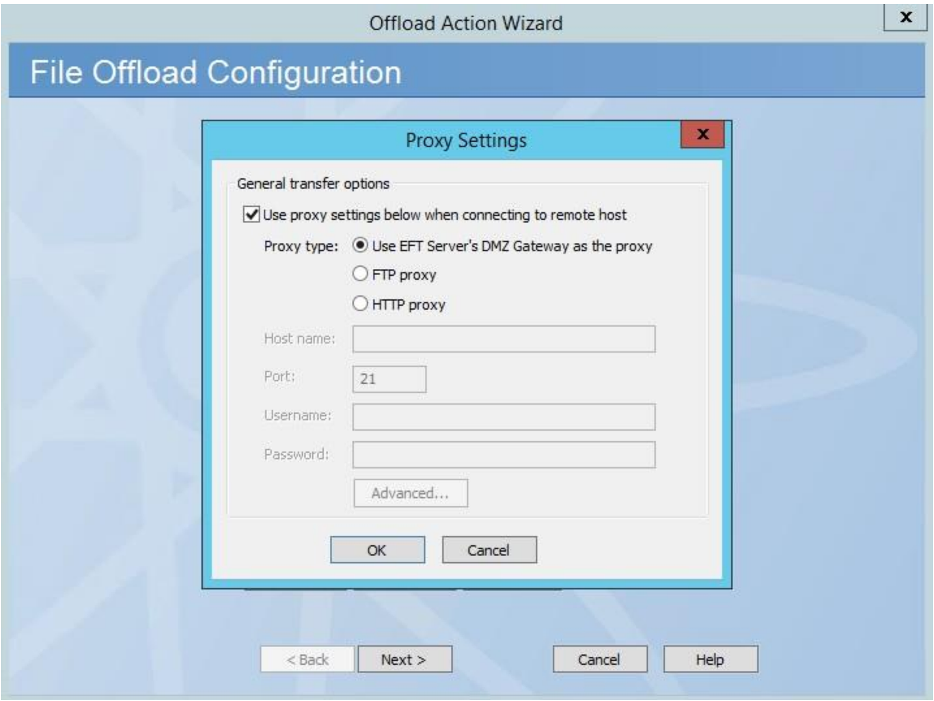
Username: testuser

Password: •••••••

□ Use connected client's login credentials to authenticate (refer to Site-wide Security settings to allow this option)

SFTP Private Key File Path:

SFTP Key Passphrase:



Offload Action Wizard

File Offload Configuration

Proxy Settings

General transfer options

☑ Use proxy settings below when connecting to remote host

Proxy type: ● Use EFT Server's DMZ Gateway as the proxy

○ FTP proxy

○ HTTP proxy

Host name:

Port: 21

Username:

Password:

EFT Support for External F5 BIG-IP LTM and Internal F5 BIG-IP LTM

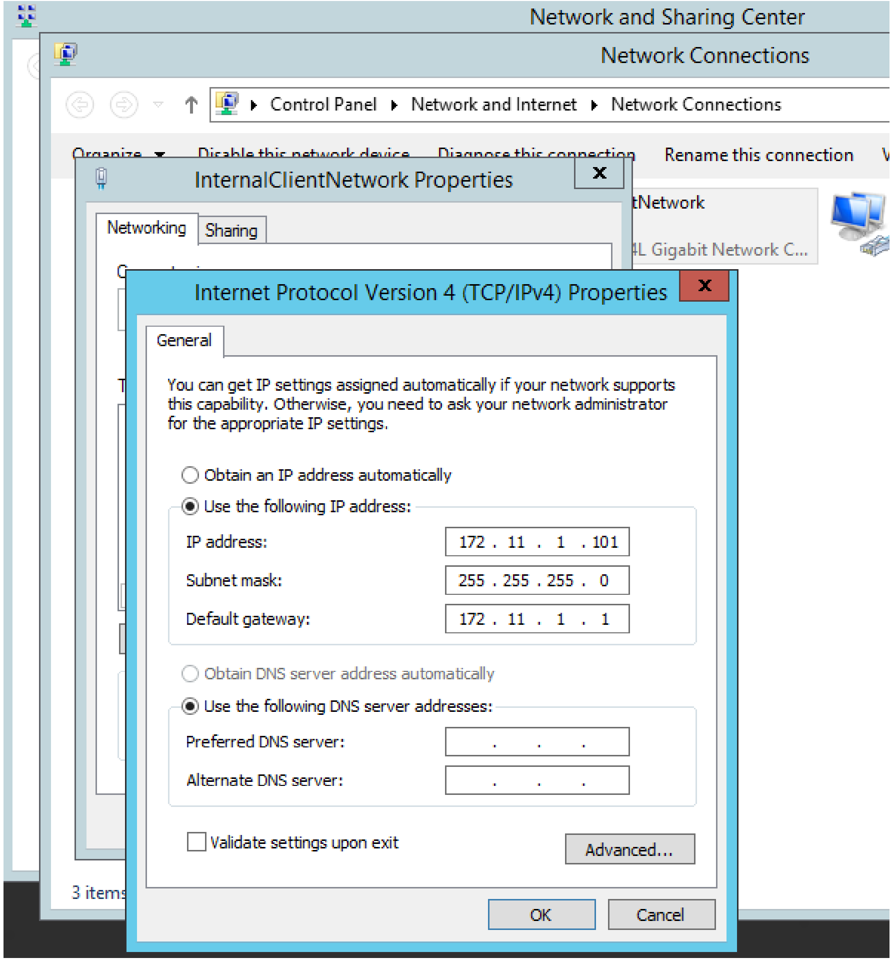
A single EFT site is able to operate connected to two F5 BIG-IP LTMs on two different networks. This setup may be necessary when one network handles external traffic and another handles internal traffic. For this to work correctly for all protocols, the external traffic must go through DMZ Gateway as shown in the previous section, and the internal traffic cannot go through DMZ Gateway. If you require internal traffic to also go through DMZ Gateway, it will require a separate site.

To use a single site with 2 F5 BIG-IP LTMs, you must configure the internal F5 BIG-IP LTM exactly as the external one. Since this second one exists on an internal network it should be on a different subnet than the external F5 BIG-IP LTM. This means the IP addresses used for the internal F5 BIG-IP LTM (e.g., for nodes, Self IPs, Virtual Servers, etc.) will be different; however, the basic configuration of the internal F5 BIG-IP LTM will be the same as the external F5 BIG-IP LTM.

Another small difference is that the internal F5 BIG-IP LTM nodes will point to the EFT machines themselves rather than DMZ Gateway machines.

Assuming you have a second F5 BIG-IP LTM configured for the internal network:

1. To use FTP/FTPS in Active mode set the default gateway of the EFT machine to point to the internal F5 BIG-IP LTM.



Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties

General

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

○ Obtain an IP address automatically

● Use the following IP address:

IP address: 172 . 11 . 1 . 101

Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0

Default gateway: 172 . 11 . 1 . 1

○ Obtain DNS server address automatically

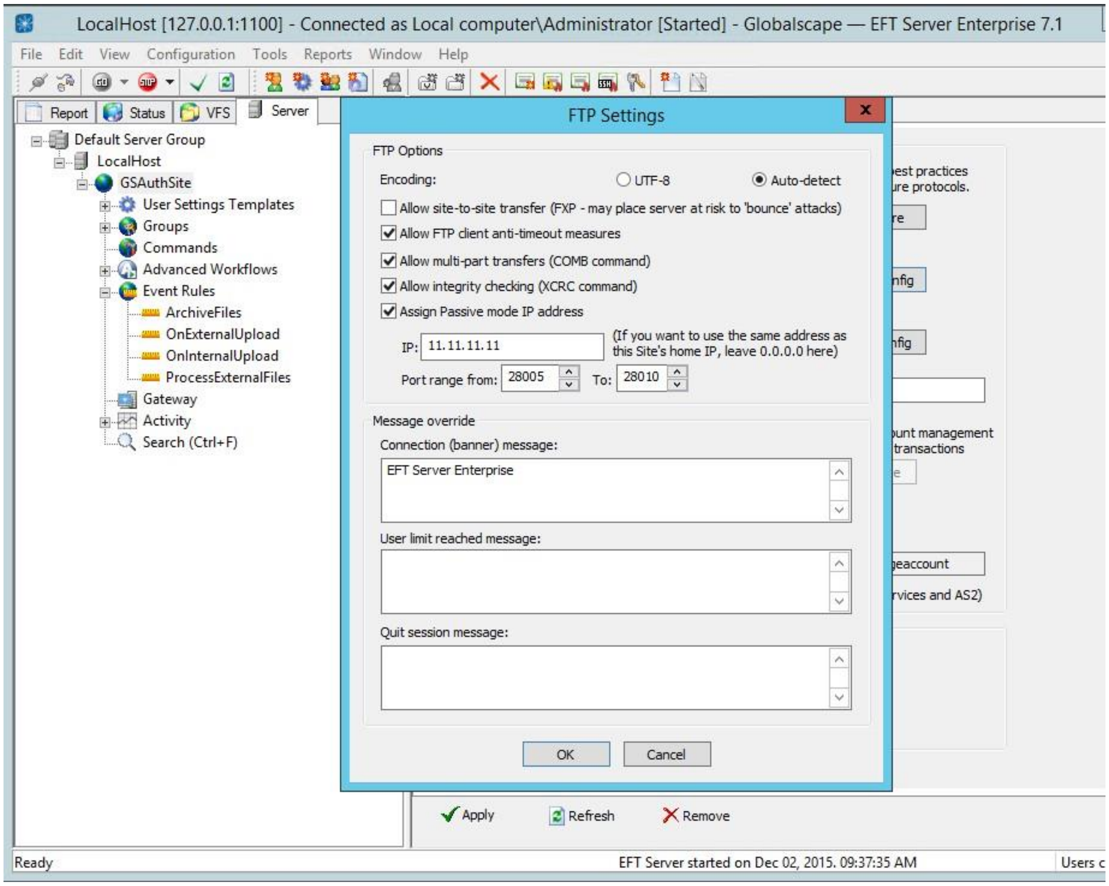
● Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: . . .

Alternate DNS server: . . .

□ Validate settings upon exit

2. In the main site configuration (not the gateway configuration for the site) you must configure the FTP PASV setting. Here you will use the Destination IP Address you configured for your FTP Virtual Server and you must also have the same port range as configured in your internal F5 BIG-IP LTM iRule.



FTP Settings

FTP Options

Encoding: ○ UTF-8 ● Auto-detect

□ Allow site-to-site transfer (FXP - may place server at risk to 'bounce' attacks)

☑ Allow FTP client anti-timeout measures

☑ Allow multi-part transfers (COMB command)

☑ Allow integrity checking (XCRC command)

☑ Assign Passive mode IP address

IP: 11.11.11.11 (If you want to use the same address as this Site's home IP, leave 0.0.0.0 here)

Port range from: 28005 To: 28010

Message override

Connection (banner) message: EFT Server Enterprise

User limit reached message:

Quit session message:

OK Cancel

Ready

EFT Server started on Dec 02, 2015, 09:37:35 AM

Conclusion

If you have configured the F5 BIG-IP LTM, EFT, and DMZ Gateway as described in this document, your system should be able to pass the same testing criteria as used in our testing.

If you need assistance with this configuration, please contact your Globalscape account manager or Globalscape Support at https://www.globalscape.com/support.