



Web Security On-prem

v8.5.x

Administrator Help

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Chapter 1

Getting Started

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- Overview on page 9
- Working in the Forcepoint Security Manager on page 10
- Your subscription on page 14
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Introduction

Get the most from Forcepoint™ Web Security by using the instructions, troubleshooting tips, and overviews in this guide. Unless otherwise indicated, the topics in this guide also apply to Forcepoint URL Filtering.

To get started, you can browse the guide or select a topic from the table below:

- **First steps**
 - *Working in the Forcepoint Security Manager*
 - *Your subscription*
 - *The Status Dashboards*
- **Policy enforcement**
 - *Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps*
 - *Adding a client*
 - *Working with policies*
 - *Assigning a policy to clients*
 - *Configuring Content Gateway analysis*
- **Using reports**
 - *Presentation reports*
 - *Investigative reports*
 - *Report Center*
 - *Application reporting*
 - *Real-Time Monitor*
 - *Reporting on advanced real-time analysis*
 - *Using the Toolbox to verify policy enforcement behavior*
- **Advanced tools**
 - *Exceptions to Web Protection Policies*
 - *Reclassifying specific URLs*

- *Delegated Administration and Reporting*
- **Troubleshooting**
 - *Web protection installation and subscription issues*
 - *Web protection database issues*
 - *Filtering Service alert messages*
 - *User configuration and identification issues*
 - *Health alerts and Usage Monitor issues*
 - *Log Server and Log Database issues*
 - *Investigative report and presentation report issues*
 - *Forcepoint Web Security interoperability issues*

Related concepts

[Working in the Forcepoint Security Manager](#) on page 10

[Your subscription](#) on page 14

[Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps](#) on page 36

[Working with policies](#) on page 76

[Configuring Content Gateway analysis](#) on page 91

[Presentation reports](#) on page 115

[Report Center](#) on page 157

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[Real-Time Monitor](#) on page 199

[Reporting on advanced real-time analysis](#) on page 106

[Using the Toolbox to verify policy enforcement behavior](#) on page 300

[Reclassifying specific URLs](#) on page 279

[Web protection database issues](#) on page 446

[Filtering Service alert messages](#) on page 451

[Health alerts and Usage Monitor issues](#) on page 468

[Log Server and Log Database issues](#) on page 474

[Investigative report and presentation report issues](#) on page 485

[Forcepoint Web Security interoperability issues](#) on page 497

Related tasks

[Adding a client](#) on page 68

[Assigning a policy to clients](#) on page 79

Related reference

[Investigative reports](#) on page 134

Related information

[The Status Dashboards](#) on page 23

[Exceptions to Web Protection Policies](#) on page 203

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

[Web protection installation and subscription issues](#) on page 445

[User configuration and identification issues](#) on page 460

Overview

Use your web protection solution to develop and enforce policies to protect your network. Together, a series of web protection components (described in *Web protection components*) provide security for web-based transactions, as well as management, user identification, alerting, reporting, and troubleshooting capabilities.

Initially, your software uses its **Default** policy to monitor Internet use without blocking requests. (See *The Default policy* for more information.)

- The Default policy governs Internet access for all clients in the network until you define your own policies and assign them to clients.
- You are encouraged to edit the Default policy so that it can be used for enforcement, rather than just monitoring.
- After you have created custom policies, the Default policy is applied to any request not governed by another policy.

To get started with policy enforcement, see:

- 1) *Internet Usage Filters*
- 2) *Web Protection Clients*
- 3) *Web Protection Policies*

A single, browser-based tool—the Forcepoint Security Manager—provides a central, graphical interface to the general configuration, policy management, and reporting functions of all Forcepoint on-premises security solutions. See *Working in the Forcepoint Security Manager* for more information.

You can define levels of access to the Security Manager to allow specified administrators to manage one or more products. Within the Web module of the Security Manager, you can further refine access permissions to allow administrators to manage policies, perform reporting tasks, and more. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

Related concepts

[Web protection components](#) on page 364

[The Default policy](#) on page 76

[Working in the Forcepoint Security Manager](#) on page 10

Related information

[Internet Usage Filters](#) on page 35

[Web Protection Clients](#) on page 59

[Web Protection Policies](#) on page 75

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Working in the Forcepoint Security Manager

The Forcepoint Security Manager is the central configuration interface used to manage Forcepoint Web, Email, and Data solutions. Use its Web module to customize policies, generate reports, monitor the system, and manage configuration and settings.

At installation, the Security Manager is set up to give full access to all modules to a single administrator account: **admin**. The password for this account is set during installation.

Until a subscription key has been entered, when a Super Administrator logs on and selects the Web module, an **Initial Setup Checklist** is displayed. Use the checklist to enter your subscription key and perform basic initial configuration tasks.

Once a key has been entered and validated, administrators connecting to the Web module are taken to the **Status > Dashboard** page.

- A quick tutorial is available for new Forcepoint Web Security administrators. Click the **Help** icon, then **Getting Started**, and select **New Admin Tutorial**.
- On first logon, when an administrator navigates away from the dashboard, the **Save and Deploy** button activates. This allows initial default dashboard settings to be saved for that administrator account.
- If you are using an account with permissions to access multiple modules within the Security Manager, use the Security Manager toolbar to switch between them. See *Navigating the Forcepoint Security Manager*.
- If you are using delegated administration, and have created administrative roles, you may be prompted to select a role to manage. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting*.

When you log on to the Security Manager, the Web module connects to the default (base) Policy Server specified during installation. To manage another Policy Server, select its IP address from the Policy Server drop-down list in the Web Security toolbar.

A Security Manager session ends 22 minutes after the last action taken in the user interface (clicking from page to page, entering information, caching changes, or saving changes). A warning message is displayed 2 minutes before the session ends.

- If there are uncached changes on the page or cached changes pending, the changes are lost when the session ends. Remember to click **OK** to cache changes, and **Save and Deploy** to record and implement those changes.
- If the Security Manager is open in multiple tabs of the same browser window, all instances share the same session. If the session times out in one tab, it times out in all tabs.
- If the Security Manager is open in multiple browser windows on the same computer, the instances share the same session **unless** you:
 - Launch multiple Internet Explorer windows independently of one another.
 - Use the **File > New Session** command to open a new Internet Explorer window.
 - Use Internet Explorer to open one connection to the Security Manager, and then use Firefox or Chrome to open another connection.

If you close the browser without logging off of the Security Manager, or if the remote machine from which you are accessing the Security Manager shuts down unexpectedly, you may be temporarily locked out. The management components typically detect this issue within about 2 minutes and end the interrupted session, allowing you to log on again.

Related concepts

[Navigating the Forcepoint Security Manager](#) on page 11

Related information

Delegated Administration and Reporting on page 335

Navigating the Forcepoint Security Manager

The Web Security module of the Security Manager can be divided into 4 main areas:

The screenshot shows the Forcepoint Security Manager interface. At the top, there is a toolbar (callout 1) with options like 'Switch', 'Policy Server: 10.203.49.210', 'Role: Super Administrator', and 'Save and Deploy'. On the left, there is a navigation pane (callout 2) with icons for Main, Status, Reporting, Report Center, Policy Management, Settings, General, Scanning, Hybrid Configuration, and Alerts. On the right, there is a 'Find Answers' pane (callout 3) with links for Top Picks, Dashboard Reports, Health Alerts, Configure Dashboard, and No Charts Appeared. The main content area (callout 4) displays 'Suspicious Network Activity' with a world map, a bar chart titled 'Security Events by Type', and a 'Suspicious Event Summary' table.

User	Device	Category	Last Attempt	CC	Incidents
10.203.106.6		Information Technology: Hacking	2017-06-23 10:52:00	GB	3

- 1) Web Security toolbar
- 2) Left navigation pane
- 3) Right shortcut pane
- 4) Content pane

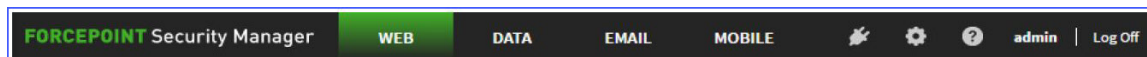
This guide describes the options available to the **admin** account. Delegated administrators may see a subset of the features described. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

Related information

Delegated Administration and Reporting on page 335

The Security Manager toolbar (banner)

Located at the top of the page, above the Web Security toolbar, is the Forcepoint Security Manager toolbar. Use options on this toolbar to manage software configuration and settings for all Forcepoint software modules.



The Forcepoint Security Manager toolbar shows:

- The **user name** associated with your administrative logon account
- A **Log Off** button, for when you're ready to end your administrative session

It also allows you to:

- Move between Security Manager modules.
- View a list of **Appliances** deployed in your network.
- Configure **Global Settings** that affect all installed modules.
- Access **Help**, tutorials, product information, and Technical Support resources.



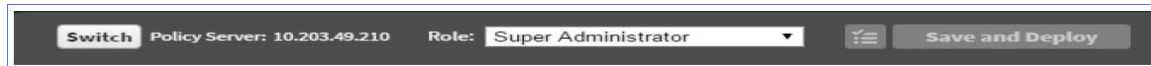
The Forcepoint Security Manager toolbar shows:

- A module drop-down menu that allows you to move between Security Manager modules.
- A User Details option that provides:
 - The **user name** associated with your administrative logon account
 - A **Log Off** button, for when you're ready to end your administrative session

It also allows you to:

- View a list of **Appliances** deployed in your network.
- Configure **Global Settings** that affect all installed modules.
- Access **Help**, tutorials, product information, and Technical Support resources.

The Web Security toolbar



The Web Security toolbar, located under the Security Manager toolbar, is used to:

- See which Policy Server you are currently connected to, and switch between Policy Server instances, if applicable (see *Working with Policy Server*).
- View your administrative **Role**, switch between roles, or release policy permissions for the current role.



Tip

If you have policy management and reporting permissions, but only reporting features are displayed, another administrator may be logged on to the role. Only one administrator at a time can access policy management features for each role.

- **View Pending Changes** (via the small icon) and **Save and Deploy** pending changes. If there are no cached changes waiting to be saved, these buttons are disabled.

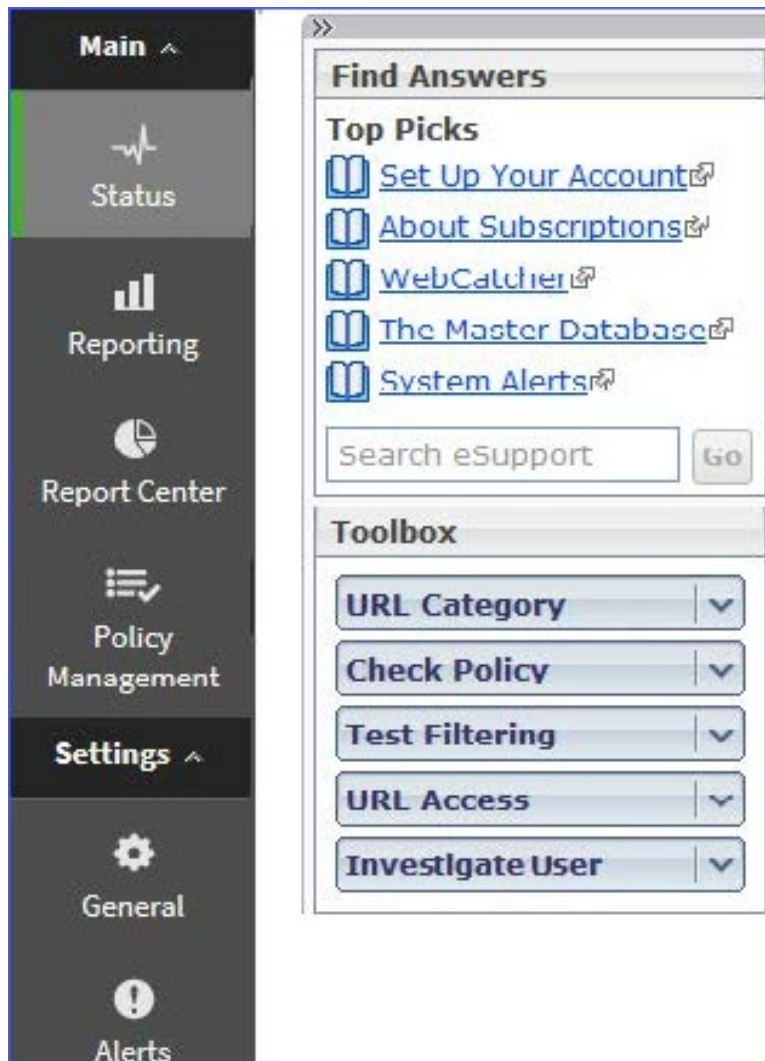
See *Reviewing, saving, and discarding changes* for more information.

Related concepts

[Reviewing, saving, and discarding changes](#) on page 14

[Working with Policy Server](#) on page 374

The left and right navigation panes



The left navigation pane has two groupings: **Main** and **Settings**. Use the **Main** option to access status, reporting, and policy management features and functions. Use the **Settings** option to manage your Forcepoint account and perform global system administration tasks. (Note that Settings displays different options depending on your subscription level.)

The right shortcut pane contains links to useful tools and information.

- **Find Answers** provides links to articles, webinars, videos, worksheets, and tutorials to help you complete your tasks. Use the Search box to find more information in the Forcepoint eSupport Knowledge Base.
- The **Toolbox** contains quick lookup tools that you can use to verify your configuration. See *Using the Toolbox to verify policy enforcement behavior* for more information.

Both the right navigation pane can be minimized by clicking the double arrow (>>) icon at the top of the pane. Click the reverse icon (<<) to view the pane.

Mouse over an icon or option in the left navigation pane to display a menu of features in that group.

Related concepts

[Using the Toolbox to verify policy enforcement behavior on page 300](#)

Reviewing, saving, and discarding changes

When you make a change in the Forcepoint Security Manager, you must typically click **OK** at the bottom of the page to cache the change, then click **Save and Deploy** to save the change to the Policy Database, which causes the change to take effect.

- Some fields or sections in the Security Manager have their own **Save** or **Save Now** buttons. Changes to these features are saved and implemented immediately, rather than first being cached and later saved.
- Some types of changes require you to click OK on both a subordinate page and a main page to cache changes.

Use the **View Pending Changes** page to review cached changes. Changes to a single area of functionality are typically grouped into a single entry in the cache list. For example, if you add 6 clients and delete 2 clients, the cache list indicates only that changes were made to Clients. Changes to a single Settings page, on the other hand, may result in multiple entries in the cache list. This occurs when a single Settings page is used to configure multiple functions.

- To save all of the cached changes, click **Save All Changes**.
- To abandon all of the cached changes, click **Cancel All Changes**.

After choosing Save All Changes or Cancel All Changes, you are returned to the last page you selected. There is no undo for either option.

Use the Audit Log to review the details of changes made in the Web module of the Security Manager. See *Viewing and exporting the audit log* for more information.

Related concepts

[Viewing and exporting the audit log](#) on page 392

Your subscription

Forcepoint subscriptions are issued on a per-client (IP address) basis.

To activate your software, enter a valid subscription key (see *Configuring your account information*). This lets you:

- Download the Forcepoint URL Database (see *The Forcepoint URL Database*), enabling policy enforcement.
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) Download the analytic databases to support real-time analysis of web content.

After the first successful database download, the **Web > Settings > General > Account** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager displays the number of clients your subscription includes and your subscription type (Forcepoint Web Security or Forcepoint URL Filtering).

A component called Filtering Service maintains a subscription table of clients generating Internet requests each day.

- In Forcepoint Web Security deployments, there is no change in policy enforcement when the number of subscribed clients is exceeded, but if the subscription is consistently exceeded, you may be asked to increase your subscription limit.
- In Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments, when the number of subscribed clients is exceeded, requests from users who exceed the subscription count are permitted or blocked based on the **Block users when subscription expires** setting, found on the **Settings > General > Account** page.

In all deployments, when a subscription expires, all requests are permitted or blocked, depending on the same configurable setting. When the expiration date approaches, administrators are notified through a combination of email alerts and health alerts displayed in the Security Manager.

- To configure how Internet requests are handled when a subscription expires, see *Configuring your account information*.
- To have an alert message sent when the subscription approaches or exceeds its limit, see *Configuring system alerts*.

Related concepts

[Configuring your account information](#) on page 15

[The Forcepoint URL Database](#) on page 18

[Configuring system alerts](#) on page 402

Managing your account through the My Account Portal

Forcepoint LLC maintains a customer portal that you can use to access product updates, patches and hotfixes, product news, evaluations, and technical support resources. Select **My Account** from the **Support** page at support.forcepoint.com.

When you create an account, the account is associated with your Forcepoint subscription key or keys. This helps to ensure your access to information, alerts, hotfixes, and upgrades for your product and version.

Multiple members of your organization can create accounts associated with the same subscription key.

Configuring your account information

Use the **Web > Settings > General > Account** page to enter or review subscription information, and to determine how your product responds when the subscription expires or, for Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments, when the subscription count is exceeded.

Also use the page to direct web protection components to send category and protocol usage data to Forcepoint Security Labs anonymously. This information may be used to help optimize the Forcepoint URL Database (see *The Forcepoint URL Database*) and contribute to Forcepoint ThreatSeeker Intelligence (see [this site](#) for additional information).

After installation, or any time you receive a new subscription key, you can use the **Subscription key** field to enter the key, and then click **Apply**. A check is done to verify the key syntax, and then Filtering Service attempts to download the Forcepoint URL Database.

- If a key is displayed, but the Subscription key field is disabled, you are connected to a secondary Policy Server. This means that the Policy Server instance gets its key information from the primary Policy Server whose IP address appears below the number of subscribed users.
- Use the **Settings > General > Policy Servers** page to manage subscription keys in multiple Policy Server environments (see *Working in a multiple Policy Server environment*).
- If the key syntax is correct, but the Forcepoint URL Database download fails because the key is invalid or expired, a health alert message is displayed on the **Status > Alerts** page. By default, the message also appears on the System dashboard.

After the first successful Forcepoint URL Database download, the Account page displays the following information:

Key expires	End date for your current subscription. After this date, you must renew the subscription to continue analyzing traffic and enforcing policies.
Subscribed users	<i>When you add the Hybrid Module to Forcepoint Web Security</i> , this shows the sum of users managed by on-premises components and the hybrid service.
Subscribed network users	Number of in-network users whose Internet requests may be managed.
Subscribed remote users	<i>When you add the Remote Filter Module to Forcepoint URL Filtering</i> , this shows the number of users whose requests may be handled when they are outside the network.
Primary Policy Server	IP address of the Policy Server instance from which this Policy Server receives subscription key information. Appears only when viewing information for a secondary Policy Server.

Related concepts

[The Forcepoint URL Database](#) on page 18

[Working in a multiple Policy Server environment](#) on page 377

Configuration procedure

Steps

- 1) Select **Block users when subscription expires** to block all Internet access for all users when the subscription expires. In Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments, selecting this option will also block all requests from users who exceed the subscription count.
Leave the option unselected to give users unrestricted Internet access when the subscription expires.
- 2) Mark **Send category and protocol data to Forcepoint LLC** to have web protection components collect usage data about pre-defined categories and protocols, and submit it anonymously to Forcepoint LLC.
This usage data helps web protection software to continually enhance its security capabilities.
- 3) (*Hybrid Module for Forcepoint Web Security*) To activate or update the connection between the on-premises and hybrid portions of your software:
 - Enter the **Contact email address** for your Forcepoint Web Security administrators. This is typically a group email alias that is monitored frequently. Alerts about hybrid service issues are sent to this address. Failing to respond appropriately to an alert could lead to temporary disconnection of your hybrid service.
 - Enter the **Country** in which the administrators are located.

User requests are not managed by the hybrid service until this information has been provided and validated. For more information, see *Configure the Hybrid Service*.

- 4) Under WebCatcher, mark **Send URL information** to Forcepoint to help improve URL categorization and security effectiveness. See *What is WebCatcher?* for more information about this tool.
 - To submit uncategorized URLs to be evaluated for categorization, mark **Send uncategorized URLs to improve URL categorization**.
 - To send in security-related URLs to help track malicious website activity, mark **Send security URLs to improve security effectiveness**.
 - To keep a local copy of the information that is sent, mark **Save a copy of the data being sent to Security Labs**.

When this option is enabled, WebCatcher saves the data as unencrypted XML files in the `websense\WebSecurity\bin\` directory on the Log Server machine. These files are date and time stamped.

- Select the **Country of origin** for your organization. This should be the country where the majority of Internet activity is being logged.
 - Specify a **Maximum upload file size**. When the maximum size is reached, collected WebCatcher data is sent automatically and a new file is started.
 - Use the **Daily start time** field to indicate a time each day when WebCatcher should send the data it has collected if the maximum file size has not been reached.
- 5) When you are finished making changes, click **OK**. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[What is WebCatcher?](#) on page 21

Related information

[Configure the Hybrid Service](#) on page 225

Configuring Management API account

If you use the Management API to create and update API-managed categories, you must define a basic authentication account that will be used to send data to the API. Only one account may be defined per deployment. The account must include a password.

Steps

- 1) Click **Advanced Options**.

Note that this option is available only to Super Administrators and is not displayed if the API is not installed.
- 2) Enter a **User name** for the account.

Use only alphanumeric characters.

A default user name, **apiadmin**, is provided but will not be saved until a valid password is entered and confirmed.

3) Enter and confirm a **Password** for the account.

Passwords must be a minimum of 8 characters and include at least one:

- Uppercase character
- Lowercase character
- Number
- Special character

Supported characters include:

! # % & ' () * + , - . / ; < = > ? @ [] ^ _ { | } ~

The following special characters are not supported:

Space \$: ` \ "

4) Click **OK**. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Use this information to authenticate each connection to the Policy API Server.

See the [Management API Guide](#) for details on using the Management API.

The Forcepoint URL Database

The Forcepoint URL Database houses the category and protocol definitions that provide the first step in enhancing your Internet security (see *Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps*).

- **Categories** are used to group websites (identified by URL and IP address) with similar content.
- **Protocol** definitions group Internet communications protocols used for similar purposes, like transferring files, or sending instant messages.

With Forcepoint Web Security, the Forcepoint URL Database provides an initial sorting mechanism to help prioritize real-time analysis, as well as many of the names and descriptions that appear in reports on analyzed content.

A limited version of the URL database is installed with Filtering Service, but it is a good idea to download the full Forcepoint URL Database as soon as possible to enable comprehensive policy management and reporting.

To download the Forcepoint URL Database for the first time, enter your subscription key in the **Initial Setup Checklist** that appears when you first open the Web module of the Security Manager. (If Filtering Service must go through a proxy to perform the download, also configure proxy settings in the checklist.)

The process of downloading the full database may take a few minutes or more than 60 minutes, depending on factors such as Internet connection speed, bandwidth, available memory, and free disk space.

After the initial download, Filtering Service downloads database changes on a schedule that you establish (see *Configuring database downloads*). Because the Forcepoint URL Database is updated frequently, by default, database downloads are scheduled to happen daily.

If the Forcepoint URL Database is more than 14 days old, your web protection software stops policy enforcement.

To initiate a database download at any time, or to view the status of the last database download, the date of the last download, or the current database version number, go to the **Status > Dashboard** and click **Database Download** in the toolbar at the top of the content pane.

Related concepts

[Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps](#) on page 36

Related tasks

[Configuring database downloads](#) on page 19

Real-time updates

In addition to scheduled downloads of the full database, 2 types of smaller, partial updates occur when needed.

- Real-time database updates
- Real-Time Security Updates™

Real-time database updates

A real-time database update might be used, for example, to recategorize a site that was temporarily miscategorized. These updates ensure that sites and protocols are managed appropriately.

Filtering Service checks for database updates every hour. The most recent updates are listed on the **Status > Alerts** page (see *Reviewing current system status*).

Related concepts

[Reviewing current system status](#) on page 407

Real-Time Security Updates

Real-Time Security Updates provide an added layer of protection against Internet- based security threats. Installing these updates as soon as they are published reduces vulnerability to new phishing (identify fraud) scams, rogue applications, and malicious code infecting mainstream websites or applications.

With Forcepoint Web Security, these updates allow malicious sites to be blocked based on Forcepoint URL Database categorization, rather than real-time analysis, reducing load on the analytic components and potentially improving performance.

Filtering Service checks for security updates every 5 minutes. Because the updates tend to be small, they do not disrupt normal network activity.

Use the **Settings > General > Database Download** page to enable Real-Time Security Updates (see *Configuring database downloads*).

Related tasks

[Configuring database downloads](#) on page 19

Configuring database downloads

Use the **Settings > General > Database Download** page to establish the schedule for automatic Forcepoint URL Database downloads. If you did not already enter the information in the Initial Setup Checklist, you can use this page to configure any proxy server or firewall settings that Filtering Service must use to download the database.

Steps

- 1) Select **Enable real-time security updates** (default) to have Filtering Service check for security updates to the Forcepoint URL Database every 5 minutes. When a security update is detected, it is downloaded immediately.
Real-time security updates help reduce vulnerability to threats like new phishing (identity fraud) scams, rogue applications, and malicious code infecting a mainstream website or application while lightening the load on real-time analysis.
- 2) Select the **Download days** for automatic downloads.
 - All download days are selected when Real-Time Security Updates are enabled. Downloads are automatically performed every day to assure that the most up-to-date standard database is available for the security updates.
 - You must download the Forcepoint URL Database at least once every 14 days for policy enforcement to continue without interruption.
 - If you deselect all download days, Filtering Service automatically attempts a download when the database is 7 days old.
- 3) Next to **Download between**, select a start time and end time between which Filtering Service attempts to download Forcepoint URL Database updates. By default, download occurs between 21:00 (9 p.m.) and 06:00 (6 a.m.), according to the time on the Filtering Service machine.
 - Filtering Service selects a random time during this period to contact the Forcepoint URL Database server. To configure alerts for download failures, see *Configuring system alerts*.
 - Any time Filtering Service is restarted, it checks for available Forcepoint URL Database updates. The update may begin immediately, rather than waiting for the defined period.



Note

After downloading the Forcepoint URL Database, or updates to it, CPU usage can reach 90% while the database is loaded into local memory.

- 4) Select **Use proxy server or firewall** if Filtering Service must access the Internet through a proxy server or a proxying firewall to download the Forcepoint URL Database. Then provide:
 - The **IPv4 address or hostname** of the proxy server or firewall.
 - The **Port** through which the database download must pass (8080, by default).
- 5) If the proxy server or firewall configured above requires authentication to reach the Internet, select **Use authentication**, and then enter the **User name** and **Password** that Filtering Service should use to gain Internet access.



Note

If Use authentication is selected, the proxy server or firewall must be configured to accept clear text or basic authentication to enable Forcepoint URL Database downloads.

Next steps

By default, the user name and password are encoded to match the character set for the Policy Server machine's locale. This encoding can be configured manually via the **Settings > General > Directory Services** page (see *Advanced directory settings*).

Related concepts

[Configuring system alerts](#) on page 402

[Advanced directory settings](#) on page 66

Cloud Apps database

To support the ability to do policy enforcement and report on cloud applications, a Cloud Apps database is downloaded on a regular basis, using the schedule defined for the Forcepoint URL Database download.

A Cloud Apps database is included with your web protection software on each Cloud App Agent machine and each Cloud App Service machine. This cloud application database is used to enable basic functionality from the time you enter your subscription key.

- Database updates on the Cloud App Service machine are downloaded using the Forcepoint URL Database download schedule.

The database on the Cloud App Service machine is used for log data and reporting.

- Database updates on the Cloud App Agent machine occur each time the Forcepoint URL Database is downloaded. This includes both the scheduled Forcepoint URL Database downloads and, when Cloud App Agent is associated with Filtering Service, when a download is initiated using the **Update** option on the **Dashboard > Database Download** page.

The Cloud Apps database is also downloaded each time the Forcepoint Security Manager service (Websense TRITON - Web Security) starts. The exception to this is when Filtering Service is on-box with Security manager. If Filtering Service is on the same machine as Security Manager, database downloads are prompted by Filtering Service restarts only.

When Cloud App Agent starts, the latest database is loaded into memory for use with Filtering Service (for policy enforcement) or Security Manager (to provide cloud app information on the various pages).

What is WebCatcher?

WebCatcher is an optional feature that collects unrecognized and security-related URLs, and submits them to Security Labs. Uncategorized URLs are reviewed for categorization, and security-related URLs are analyzed for what they can reveal about active Internet threats. (Full URL logging is not required for WebCatcher processing.) The results of the analysis are used to update the Forcepoint URL Database, resulting in improved performance.



Note

If you have multiple Log Server instances, enable WebCatcher only once, on the **Web > Settings > General > Accounts** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

The information sent to Security Labs contains only URLs and does not include user information. For example:

```
<URL HREF="http://www.ack.com/uncategorized/" CATEGORY="153" IP_ADDR="200.102.53.105" NUM_HITS="1" />
```

The IP address in the example reflects the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the machine hosting the URL, not the requester's IP address.



Note

Intranet sites are not sent by WebCatcher. This includes all sites with IP addresses in the 10.xxx.xxx.xxx, 172.16.xxx.xxx, and 192.168.xxx.xxx ranges.

WebCatcher data is sent to Forcepoint servers via HTTP post. You may need to create roles or make other changes on your proxy server or firewall to permit the outgoing HTTP traffic.

Forcepoint Technical Support

Technical information about web protection software and services is available 24 hours a day at support.forcepoint.com, including:

- the searchable Knowledge Base
- Webinars and show-me videos
- product documents and in-depth technical papers
- answers to frequently asked questions

For additional questions, click the **Contact Support** tab at the top of the page.

The contact page includes information for finding solutions, opening an online support case, and calling Technical Support.

For faster phone response, please use your **Support Account ID**, which you can find in the Profile section of the My Account page at support.forcepoint.com.

For telephone requests, please have ready:

- Forcepoint subscription key
- Access to the management console or consoles for your solutions (for example, the Forcepoint Security Manager and Content Gateway manager)
- Access to the machine running reporting tools and the database server (Microsoft SQL Server or SQL Server Express)
- Familiarity with your network's architecture, or access to a specialist

The Status Dashboards

Contents

- Introduction on page 23
- Threats dashboard on page 24
- Risks dashboard on page 31
- Usage dashboard on page 31
- System dashboard on page 32
- Adding elements to a dashboard on page 33
- Status Monitor mode on page 34

Introduction

The **Threats** tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page appears first when you log on to the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager. It shows information about suspicious activity that may be related to malware threats in your network (see *Threats dashboard*).

All dashboard elements are visible to Super Administrators. Most other elements are available to delegated administrators with permission to view reports on the **Status > Dashboard** page (see *Editing roles*).

- Delegated administrator access to the Risks, Usage, and System dashboards is configured separately from Threats dashboard access.
- With Forcepoint™ Web Security, delegated administrators with Threats dashboard access can also be granted permission to view forensics details associated with advanced malware threats (see *Reviewing threat-related forensic data*).

The first time an administrator logs on to the Security Manager and navigates away from the **Status > Dashboard** page, the **Save and Deploy** button activates. This happens regardless of whether any changes were made, in order to save default dashboard settings for each administrator account.

After the initial defaults are saved, navigating away from the dashboard activates the **Save and Deploy** button only when charts are added, removed, or edited.

In addition to Threats, the dashboard includes 3 other tabs:

- **Risks** shows information about blocked and permitted requests for URLs that fall into the Security Risk class. See *Risks dashboard*.
- **Usage** shows information about traffic patterns in your network, including bandwidth information and summaries of blocked and permitted requests. See *Usage dashboard*.
- **System** shows alert messages, status information, and graphical charts that show the current state of your deployment, focusing on Internet activity in your network. See *System dashboard*.

The Risks, Usage, and System dashboards can each display up to 12 elements (charts, status summaries, or counters) at a time. Most dashboard charts can be customized to change their time period (today, last 7 days, last 30 days, and so on) and their display format (stacked column, stacked area, multi-series line, and so on). You can include multiple versions of the same chart on a tab (for example, showing different time periods).

- Dashboard elements are updated every 3 minutes.
All elements on a tab are also updated when any element on the tab is modified. For example, if the time period for one chart is changed, data is refreshed in all of the elements on the page.
- The available set of dashboard elements depends on your subscription type. Charts related to the hybrid service, for example, require Forcepoint Web Security and the Hybrid Module.
- To add an element to the tab, click **Add Charts**, then see *Adding elements to a dashboard*, for instructions.
- To remove an element from the tab, click the Options icon () in the element title bar, then select **Remove**.
- To access all editing options for an element, click the Options icon in the element title bar, then select **Edit**.
- Clicking a pie, bar, or line chart typically opens an investigative report with more details. Some security-related charts link instead to the Threats dashboard.

Up to 4 buttons appear in the dashboard toolbar:

- **Database Download**, available to Super Administrators only, shows Forcepoint URL Database download status and provides the option to initiate or interrupt a download. See *Review Forcepoint URL Database download status*.
- **Status Monitor** releases the current administrator's policy permissions and enters a monitoring mode that allows access to the following pages without timing out:
 - **Status > Dashboard**
 - **Status > Alerts**
 - **Reporting > Real-Time Monitor**See *Status Monitor mode*.
- **Add Charts** allows administrators to customize their view of the selected dashboard tab by adding elements to the page. See *Adding elements to a dashboard*.
- **Print** opens a secondary window with a printer-friendly version of the charts displayed on the page. Use browser options to print the page.

Related concepts

[Threats dashboard](#) on page 24
[Risks dashboard](#) on page 31
[Usage dashboard](#) on page 31
[System dashboard](#) on page 32
[Adding elements to a dashboard](#) on page 33
[Status Monitor mode](#) on page 34
[Review Forcepoint URL Database download status](#) on page 381

Related reference

[Editing roles](#) on page 347
[Reviewing threat-related forensic data](#) on page 30

Threats dashboard

Use the **Threats** tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page to monitor and investigate suspicious activity in your network.

- Forcepoint Web Security is required to display information about outbound threats and to provide detailed forensic data about the threats.
- You cannot add elements to, nor remove elements from, the Threats dashboard.

The initial view of the Threats dashboard shows:

- **Top Security Destinations** shows the top countries to which suspicious traffic is being sent, or in which sites associated with suspicious activity are hosted.
- **Security Events by Type** shows the number of blocked requests, permitted requests, or both for sites (destinations) in the top security categories associated with malware threats.
- **Suspicious Event Summary** lists information about threat-related events in your network.

A **Status** control in the top, right corner of the tab indicates whether Threats data is being updated automatically.

- If the status is **Running**, click **Pause** to prevent data from being updated while you examine current results.
- If the status is **Paused**, click **Start** to update the dashboard with any new data collected while updates were halted.

Additional controls at the top of the tab let you restrict the information in the charts and summary table to the specified:

- Time period (Today, 7 days, 30 days, and so on)
 - Date details under the drop-down list shows the start date and time used to calculate the selected period.
 - Configure the maximum time period available on the **Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page (see *Configuring Dashboard reporting data*).
With Microsoft SQL Server Express, the maximum time period is 30 days, and cannot be changed.
- Severities (Critical, High, Medium, or Low)
Click the **Severity Mapping** link for more information about the categories associated with each severity level.
- Action (All, Permitted, or Blocked)
- Direction (All, Inbound, or Outbound)

For Super Administrators, the number of **Advanced File Analysis requests** made in the selected time period is also listed (see *Advanced File Analysis report*). Click the link to open the **Reporting > Advanced File Analysis** page and view the details.

Administrators can also use the Top Event Destinations map and Security Events by Type chart to further refine the information that appears in the summary table at the bottom of the page.

- Click a dot on the map to display only traffic associated with that country in the Suspicious Event Summary table.
The size of the dot reflects the number of incidents associated with that country. Hover over a dot to see a tooltip showing the country name. (Hovering over a blue area without a dot displays the name of the continent.)
- Click a category in the chart to display only traffic associated with that category in the table.
Each category is represented by a different color in the chart; hover over a bar or segment in the chart to see a tooltip showing the category name.

By default:

- The Top Event Destinations map shows the top 20 countries from which suspicious activity originates, or to which suspicious traffic is being sent.
- The Security Events By Type chart shows the top 5 categories associated with suspicious activity in the network, displayed in stacked column format.

To modify the information in the map or the chart:

- Click the **Options** icon, then select **Edit**.

- Use the **Top** list (both elements) or **Chart type** list (Security Events by Category chart) to update the display. Changing the “top” value or chart type does not affect the information displayed in the summary table.

The Suspicious Event Summary table offers a variety of options to help you identify specific events to investigate.

- Use the Search box to find events for a user name, IP address, or hostname (if available; requires Content Gateway).
To stop filtering the table based on the term in the Search box, click **Clear**.
- Each of the filters (time, severity, action, direction, country, category) currently applied to the summary table is listed. Clear the check box next to a filter to remove it and expand the information shown in the table.
- Click a user name, IP address or hostname (if available) to see a detailed report. See *Investigate threat event details*.

The Suspicious Event Summary can be customized to show or hide any of the following columns. The columns displayed by default are marked with an asterisk (*).

Column	Description
Severity*	Indicated by an “S” icon with a blue background (). Shows the severity (Critical, High, Medium, or Low) assigned to the event.
Forensics*	(<i>Forcepoint Web Security only</i>) Indicated by a magnifying glass icon (). Indicates whether the event included an attempt to send files.
User*	The user name (if any) associated with the activity.
IP address	The IP address of the machine on which the activity occurred.
Device*	(<i>Forcepoint Web Security only</i>) The name of the machine on which the activity occurred.
Category*	The Forcepoint URL Database category assigned to the activity.
Last Attempt*	The timestamp of the most recent event sharing all of the characteristics displayed in the row.
Country*	Indicated by the abbreviation “CC” (for country code). Shows the 2-letter country code for the event destination (target). If more than one destination is associated with an event, “Multiple” is displayed.
Direction	Whether the suspicious activity involved inbound or outbound traffic. Outbound threat detection requires Forcepoint Web Security.
Incidents*	The number of incidents sharing all of the characteristics displayed in the row except for “Last Attempt.”

To add columns to the chart, or to remove columns, click the **Customize** link above the table. Mark or clear the check box next to a column name to add or remove the column from the table.

To export the contents of the table to a CSV file, click **Export to CSV**. Select the time period for which to export event data, then click **Export**.

Related concepts

[Configuring Dashboard reporting data](#) on page 430

[Advanced File Analysis report](#) on page 197

[Investigate threat event details](#) on page 27

Investigate threat event details

Use the **Dashboard > Threats > Event Details** page to research suspicious activity incidents. The page can show incidents related to:

- A specific user name, IP address, or device, selected from the Suspicious Event Summary table on the Threats dashboard. (Device names are provided by Content Gateway, and are not available in Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments.)
- A specific severity level, selected by clicking the link in a suspicious activity alert email notification (see *Configuring suspicious activity alerts*).

At the top of the page, a table lists each incident associated with the selected user, IP address, hostname, or severity level. The table shows 10 rows of data per page.

- Use the Search field to narrow results to a specific incident or group of related incidents. Click **Clear** to remove the search filter.
- Refer to the information on the top, right portion of the page to see the time period covered in the table, and when the table was last updated.
- Click **Customize** in the toolbar at the top of the content pane to change the columns shown in the table. The detail table has the same column options as the summary table on the Threats dashboard.
- Click a row in the table to update the bottom portion of the page with additional details about the selected incident, its associated threats, and the detection methods used (see *Reviewing threat incident details*). The incident details section includes a link to ACEInsight. Use this link to view current information about the URL and threats associated with the incident.
- If there are more than 10 incidents, use the paging controls at the bottom of the table to navigate through the data.

With Forcepoint Web Security, files associated with attempts to either infect your network or send sensitive data out of your network may be captured. File-related data is referred to collectively as **forensic data**, and it is stored in a special database, called the **forensics repository**.

- Forensics capture and storage is enabled by default.
- Configure forensics capture and storage on the **Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page (see *Configuring Dashboard reporting data*).

When forensics capture is enabled and there are files (like spreadsheets, documents, or compressed files) associated with an incident, an icon appears in the Forensics column of the Event Details table. When you select an incident that includes forensics data, information about any files associated with the incident is displayed in the Forensic Data section of the page (see *Reviewing threat-related forensic data*).



Warning

Use caution when opening a file associated with a threat incident. If the file is infected with malware, it could infect the machine you use to investigate the incident.

Captured files may also contain sensitive data.

If a user agent header was captured for the incident, the User Agent String field includes a link that you can use to **Search for other instances** of the user agent. Click the link to see results on the Search tab of the **Reporting > Applications** page. See *Application reporting*, for more information about application reports and user agents.

To export event information to a CSV file, click **Export** in the toolbar at the top of the content pane. All threat-related events logged in the selected **time period** are exported; not just those for the user, IP address, hostname, or severity level currently displayed on the page.

Related concepts

[Configuring suspicious activity alerts](#) on page 406

[Configuring Dashboard reporting data](#) on page 430

[Application reporting](#) on page 189

Related reference

[Reviewing threat incident details](#) on page 28

[Reviewing threat-related forensic data](#) on page 30

How severity is assigned to suspicious activity

The Forcepoint URL Database assigns a severity level to threat-related events based on the category assigned to the request.

- Severity levels are mapped to categories in the Forcepoint URL Database, and may change when the database is updated.
- Forcepoint URL Filtering subscriptions do not include all categories with High and Critical severity levels. These categories may appear on the Threats dashboard, but cannot be managed in category filters.

Click the **Severity Mapping** link near the top of the Threats dashboard for a current list of the categories that have an associated severity ranking. The list indicates any categories that are not available for policy enforcement with your subscription.

Reviewing threat incident details

When an administrator selects an incident in the table at the top of the **Threats > Event Details** page, the area below the table is populated with all available details about the incident. The available details may vary based on:

- What type of incident occurred. For example:
 - An outbound request for a URL that is blocked by its Forcepoint URL Database category is unlikely to include a threat name, intent, or type, because the request is blocked before Content Gateway analysis occurs.
 - A request that does not include a file transfer does not include forensic data.
- Your subscription level. For example:
 - Only Content Gateway (a component of Forcepoint Web Security) passes hostname, threat name, threat intent, threat type, and scanning category information.
 - Not all Forcepoint URL Filtering integrations pass protocol, method, or content type information.
- Whether any file transfer attempts were associated with the incident. (Only Content Gateway provides this type of forensic data.) See *Reviewing threat-related forensic data*.

The following incident details may be displayed on the page:

Field	Description
Severity	Critical, High, Medium, or Low. <i>See How severity is assigned to suspicious activity.</i>
Category	The Forcepoint URL Database or custom category assigned to the destination URL.
Threat Name	The name associated with the malicious software, bot traffic, or other threat activity (if applicable).
Threat Intent	What the threat would attempt to do (log keystrokes, open a back door into the network, and so on).
Platform	The operating system targeted by the threat (Windows, Android, and so on).
Threat Type	The classification of the malicious software (Trojan, worm, advanced persistent threat, and so on).
Action	The action assigned to the request (Permit or Block).
Reason	The reason the permit or block action was applied (for example, the category assigned to the URL).
Incident Time	The date and time the incident occurred.
ACEInsight Link	A link to ACEInsight.com to enable further research on the URL or threat.
User	The user requesting the URL (if a user is identified).
Source IP Address	The IP address from which the request originated.
Device	<i>(Forcepoint Web Security only)</i> The name of the machine from which the request originated. (When a hostname is not available, the source IP address is repeated).
Destination IP Address	The IP address of the requested URL.
Port	The port used to communicate with the requested URL.
Protocol	The protocol used to request the URL.
Direction	Whether the incident involved an inbound or outbound connection.
Method	Whether the request was a GET or a POST.
Content Type	The value reported in the "Content-Type" field of the HTTP header associated with the request (for example, text/html, image/gif, or application/javascript).
Bytes Sent	The number of bytes sent out from the source machine.
Bytes Received	The number of bytes returned by the target (destination) URL. If the request was blocked, this is 0.

Field	Description
Country	The country hosting the destination URL.
Full URL	The full URL (domain, path, CGI string, and file) of the target site.
Active Policy	The policy used to manage the request.
Database Category	The category assigned to the request by the Forcepoint URL Database.
Scanning Category	The category assigned to the request by Content Gateway analysis (may match the Forcepoint URL Database category).
Role	The delegated administration role responsible for the policy used to manage the request.

Related concepts


How severity is assigned to suspicious activity on page 28

Related reference

Reviewing threat-related forensic data on page 30

Reviewing threat-related forensic data

When an administrator selects an incident on the **Threats > Event Details** page that includes forensic data, the Forensic Data area below the table is populated with details about the attempted file transfer. Forensic details include:

Field	Description
Source	The user or IP address making the request.
Destination	The IP address of the target machine.
Incident ID	The Forcepoint DLP ID number associated with the incident. Can be used to further investigate the incident in the Data module of the Security Manager. This feature requires either the DLP Module or Forcepoint DLP.
Files	The name and size of the file or files associated with the incident. The file name is a link that can be used to open the actual file. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; background-color: #f9f9f9; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>Warning</p> <p>Use caution when opening a captured file. The file might contain malware that could infect the machine used for investigation. The file could also contain sensitive data.</p> </div>

Field	Description
Parameters and Body	Shows CGI parameters and HTML body details for the request used to send or retrieve the file. The number of parameters and the details included in the body of the request may vary widely from incident to incident.

Risks dashboard

Use the **Risks** tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page to monitor permitted and blocked requests for URLs in the Security Risk class. By default, the following charts are displayed:

- **30-Day Risk Trends** shows blocked request trends for specific security and legal liability categories over a 30-day period that includes today. When you click a spark line:
 - For security-related categories (like Malicious), the Threats dashboard is displayed to allow further investigation.
 - For other categories (like Adult), an investigative report with more detailed information is displayed.
- **Clients with Security Risks** shows which computers have accessed Security Risk sites. You may want to check these machines to make sure they are not infected with any viruses or spyware.
- **Top Security Risk Categories** shows which Security Risk categories have received the most requests to help you determine whether your current policies are providing the right protection for your network.
- **Risk Classes** shows how many requests to each risk class have been permitted and blocked (see *Risk classes*) to help you evaluate whether the current policies are effective.
- **Top Uncategorized** shows which URLs not categorized by the Forcepoint URL Database have been accessed most. Go to **Filter Components > Edit Categories** to assign a URL to a category.
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) **Analytics: Security Risks** shows how many requests were assigned to new categories by Content Gateway analysis because the content had been changed or the site was compromised.

Click any chart on the page to open an investigative report with more detailed information.

Related concepts

[Risk classes](#) on page 40

Usage dashboard

Use the **Usage** tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page to monitor general Internet activity trends for your organization. By default, the following charts are displayed:

- **Top Blocked Users** shows which users have requested the most blocked sites.
- **Top Requested Categories** shows the categories that are being accessed most to provide a high-level overview of potential security, bandwidth, or productivity concerns. Click the chart to see an investigative report with more detailed information.

- **Enforcement Summary** provides an overview of recently permitted requests, blocked requests for sites in the Security Risk class, and other blocked requests.
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) **Web 2.0 Categories** shows the top categories assigned to requested Web 2.0 URLs, measured by requests.
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) **Web 2.0 URL Bandwidth** shows the Web 2.0 URLs using the most bandwidth.
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) **Analytics: Top Categories** shows the top categories to which requested URLs were assigned after real-time analysis determined that they no longer fit their original category.

Click any chart or element except the 30-Day Activity Summary to open an investigative report with more detailed information.

System dashboard

Use the **System** tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page to monitor the status of your deployment. By default, the following dashboard elements are displayed:

- **Health Alert Summary** shows component alert and status messages. If an error or warning appears in the summary, click the alert message to open the Alerts page, where more detailed information is available (see *Reviewing current system status*).
Information in the Health Alert Summary is updated every 30 seconds.
- **User Activity: Zoom Trend** shows the volume of Internet requests processed into the Log Database in the selected time period.
 - Click and drag the cursor to select a section of the chart for closer examination. This can be done multiple times to select increasingly narrower time periods for review.
 - At maximum zoom, a data point is shown for each 10 minute period (for example, 12:00:00, 12:10:00, 12:20:00).
In the chart default (macro) view is shown, each data point may be based on sampling of multiple 10-minute interval data points within the selected area of the chart. As a result, the numbers shown in the macro view may not correlate exactly to the numbers shown when the chart is zoomed in.
 - Click **Zoom Out** to return to the previous level of focus.
 - Click **Reset Chart** to return to the default level of detail.
- **Protocol Bandwidth Use** shows which protocols are using the most bandwidth in your network.
- **Filtering Service Status** shows the status of each Filtering Service associated with the current Policy Server. Click the Filtering Service IP address to see more information about that Filtering Service instance, including its Network Agent and Content Gateway connections. See *Review Filtering Service details*.
- (*Requires the Hybrid Module*) **Hybrid Bandwidth Summary** shows the bandwidth consumed by Internet requests managed by the hybrid service.
- (*Requires the Hybrid Module*) **Hybrid Requests** shows how many requests by users from your organization were permitted and blocked by the hybrid service.

Related concepts

[Reviewing current system status](#) on page 407

[Review Filtering Service details](#) on page 380

Adding elements to a dashboard

Use the **Status > Dashboard > Add Chart** page to add elements to the Risk, Usage, or System dashboard.

Note that you can neither add elements to nor remove elements from the Threats dashboard.

To start, use the **Add elements to tab** drop-down list to select a tab, then select the element that you want to add from the **Dashboard Elements** list.

- You can add an element to any configurable tab.
- Each tab can show a maximum of 12 elements.
- Elements currently displayed on the selected tab are marked by a blue circle icon.
- You can add multiple copies of the same element to a tab (for example, each might show a different time period).

When you select an element in the list, a sample is displayed in the **Preview** pane. You can use the preview pane to make changes to the chart **Name** and, if applicable, **Chart type**, **Time period**, and **Top** value (for example, top 1-5 categories, or top 16-20 users).

- **Chart type:** Many charts can be displayed as a multi-series bar, column, or line chart, or as a stacked area or column chart. Some can be displayed as bar, line, or pie charts. Which types are available depends on the data being displayed.
- **Time period:** Most charts can display a variable time period: Today (the period since midnight of the current day), the last 7 days, or last 30 days. If the maximum time period for dashboard charts is extended, charts may also be able to show the last 180 or 365 days.
 - With Microsoft SQL Server Express, the maximum time period for dashboard charts is 30 days, and cannot be changed.
 - Using the default maximum time period (30 days) may improve dashboard performance.

See *Configuring Dashboard reporting data*, for information about extending the time period for dashboard charts.

- **Top:** Charts displaying information about the top users, categories, URLs, and so on can display up to 5 values. Select whether to show the top 5 values, 6-10 values, 11-15 values, or 16-20 values.

When you are finished making changes, click **Add**. The dashboard tab is updated immediately.

If you have been editing a chart and would like to start over, click **Restore Defaults** to reset the chart to its default time period, type, and top value (if any).

Two dashboard elements do not appear on any tab by default, but are available to be added:

- **Activity Today** provides examples of how your software has protected your network today. The information varies based on your subscription. With Forcepoint Web Security, it includes information about sites analyzed by Content Gateway.
This element also shows the total number of Internet requests handled so far today, the total number of requests blocked, and the number of real-time database updates processed.
- **30-Day Value Estimates** provide a way to estimate time and bandwidth savings afforded by your software over a 30-day period that includes today.
Mouse over the **Time** or **Bandwidth** item (under Saved) for an explanation of how the estimate was calculated. The calculation can be customized on the Add Charts page.

Related concepts

[Configuring Dashboard reporting data](#) on page 430

Status Monitor mode

For security purposes, a Forcepoint Security Manager session ends after 22 minutes of inactivity. You can, however, enter a Status Monitor mode that lets you monitor Internet activity and alerting data without timing out.

- You must log off of other modules of the Security Manager to enter Status Monitor mode in the Web module.
- In Status Monitor mode, information on the **Status > Dashboard**, **Status > Alerts**, **Status > Deployment**, and **Reporting > Real-Time Monitor** pages continues to update normally until you close the browser or log off.

To initiate Status Monitor mode, first save or discard any pending changes, then:

- Select **Status Monitor** mode from the **Role** drop-down list in the Web module toolbar.
- Click the **Status Monitor** button in the toolbar at the top of the **Status > Dashboard** or **Status > Alerts** page.

To exit Status Monitor mode, log off of the Security Manager or close the browser.

Internet Usage Filters

Contents

- Introduction on page 35
- Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps on page 36
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- Working with filters on page 45
- Configuring filtering settings on page 55

Introduction

Policies govern user Internet access. A policy is a schedule that determines how and when clients are able to access websites and Internet applications. At their simplest, policies consist of:

- **Category filters**, used to apply actions (permit, block) to website categories
- **Protocol filters**, used to apply actions to Internet applications and non-HTTP protocols



Note

If you have the Hybrid Module, note that the hybrid service does not enforce protocol filters.

- **Cloud App filters**, used to apply actions to cloud applications.
- A schedule that determines when each filter is enforced

Policies let you assign varying levels of Internet access to clients (for example, users, groups, or IP addresses in your network). First, create filters to define precise Internet access restrictions, and then use the filters to construct a policy.

In a first-time installation, the **Default** policy is used to monitor Internet requests as soon as a subscription key is entered (see *The Default policy*). Initially, the Default policy permits all requests.

To apply different levels of access to different clients, start by defining category filters. You might define:

- One category filter that blocks access to all websites except those in the Business and Economy, Education, and News and Media categories
- A second category filter that permits all websites except those that represent a security risk and those containing adult material
- A third category filter that monitors access to websites without blocking them (see *Creating a category filter*)

To accompany these category filters, you might define:

- One protocol filter that blocks access to Instant Messaging and Chat, P2P File Sharing, Proxy Avoidance, and Streaming Media protocol groups.
- A second protocol filter that permits all non-HTTP protocols except those associated with security risks and proxy avoidance

- A third protocol filter that permits all non-HTTP protocols (see *Creating a protocol filter*)

You might also define:

- One cloud app filter that blocks access to all cloud apps that are considered high risk.
- A second cloud app filter that permits access to a specific list of cloud applications.

Once you have defined a set of filters that correspond to your organization's Internet access regulations, you can add them to policies and apply them to clients (see *Web Protection Policies*).

Related concepts

The Default policy on page 76

Related tasks

Creating a category filter on page 46

Creating a protocol filter on page 49

Related information

Web Protection Policies on page 75

Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps

The Forcepoint URL Database organizes similar websites (identified by URLs and IP addresses) into **categories**. Each category has a descriptive name, like Adult Material, Peer-to-Peer File Sharing, or Spyware. You can also create your own, custom categories to group sites of particular interest to your organization (see *Creating a custom category*). Together, the Forcepoint URL Database categories and user-defined categories form the basis for policy enforcement.

Forcepoint LLC does not make value judgments about categories or sites in the Forcepoint URL Database. Categories are designed to create useful groupings of the sites of concern to subscribing customers. They are not intended to characterize any site or group of sites or the persons or interests who publish them, and they should not be construed as such. Likewise, the labels attached to categories are convenient shorthand and are not intended to convey, nor should they be construed as conveying, any opinion or attitude, approving or otherwise, toward the subject matter or the sites so classified.

The up-to-date list of Forcepoint URL Database categories is available [here](#).

To suggest that a site be added to the Forcepoint URL Database, or that a site be moved from one category to another, go to csi.forcepoint.com.

When you create a **category filter**, you choose which categories to block and which to permit.

In addition to housing URL categories, the Forcepoint URL Database includes protocol groups used to manage non-HTTP Internet traffic. Each protocol group defines similar types of Internet protocols (like FTP or IRC) and applications (like MSN Messenger or BitTorrent). The definitions are verified and updated as frequently as nightly.

As with categories, you can define custom protocols for use in policies. The up-to-date list of Forcepoint URL Database protocols is available [here](#).

When you create a **protocol filter**, you choose which protocols to block and which to permit.

**Note**

With Forcepoint Web Security, it is possible to filter non- HTTP protocols that tunnel over HTTP ports using Content Gateway (see *Configuring tunneled protocol detection*). You can also use Network Agent to enable policy enforcement for additional protocols.

In Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments, Network Agent must be installed to enable protocol-based policy enforcement.

The hybrid service does not enforce protocol filters.

Some pre-defined protocols allow blocking of outbound Internet traffic destined for an external server—for example, a specific instant messaging server. Only pre-defined protocols with dynamically-assigned port numbers can be blocked as outbound traffic.

A Cloud Apps database that includes a list of cloud applications is included with your web protection software for use in managing access to cloud applications. When you create a cloud app filter, you determine which cloud apps to block and which to permit.

**Note**

Cloud App filters are not applied when users are off-site.

Related tasks

[Creating a custom category on page 276](#)

[Configuring tunneled protocol detection on page 93](#)

When a request is blocked

When a user requests a URL in a blocked category or a blocked cloud application, the browser displays a **block page**, rather than displaying the requested site or application. The block page is a customizable HTML page with a brief explanation of why the request has been blocked.

See *Block Page Management*, for a detailed description of the block page, along with information about customizing block pages.

When a user attempts to use an application that relies on a blocked protocol (for example, a chat or torrent program), no blocking message is displayed. The application may display an error message, or it may simply appear to hang.

To minimize error reports from users who are attempting to access blocked protocols, make sure that users understand which applications they are and are not allowed to use on your organization's equipment.

Related information

[Block Page Management on page 217](#)

New Forcepoint URL Database categories and protocols

When new categories and protocols are added to the Forcepoint URL Database, each is assigned a default action, like **Permit** or **Block** (see *Actions*).

- The default action is applied in all active category and protocol filters (see *Working with filters*). To change the way the category or protocol is filtered, you can:
 - Edit each active filter individually. Use this option if you want to give different groups of clients different levels of access to the category or protocol.
 - Edit the attributes of the category or protocol to apply the same action in all filters. See *Making global category changes* and *Making global protocol changes*.
- The default action is based on feedback regarding whether or not the sites or protocols in question are generally considered business-appropriate.

You can have a system alert generated whenever new categories or protocols are added to the Forcepoint URL Database. See *Alerting*, for more information.

Related concepts

[Actions](#) on page 42

[Working with filters](#) on page 45

[Alerting](#) on page 399

Related tasks

[Making global category changes](#) on page 275

[Making global protocol changes](#) on page 286

Special categories

The Forcepoint URL Database contains special categories to help you manage specific types of Internet usage.

- The **Special Events** category is used to classify bandwidth-oriented content related to hot topics to help you manage event-related surges in Internet traffic. For example, the video pages offering live stream of the World Cup might generally appear in the Internet Radio and TV category, but be moved to the Special Events category during the World Cup Finals.
Updates to the Special Events category are added to the Forcepoint URL Database during scheduled downloads. Sites are added to this category for a short period of time, after which they are either moved to another category or deleted from the Forcepoint URL Database.
- The **Security** category focuses on Internet sites containing malicious code, which can bypass virus-detection software programs.
 - Advanced Malware Command and Control (*Forcepoint Web Security only*)
 - Advanced Malware Payloads (*Forcepoint Web Security only*)
 - Bot Networks
 - Compromised Websites
 - Custom-Encrypted Uploads (*Forcepoint Web Security only*)
 - Files Containing Passwords (*Forcepoint Web Security only*)

- Keyloggers
- Malicious Embedded iFrame
- Malicious Embedded Link
- Malicious Websites
- Mobile Malware
- Phishing and Other Frauds
- Potentially Exploited Documents (*Forcepoint Web Security only*)
- Potentially Unwanted Software
- Spyware
- Suspicious Embedded Link
- The **Productivity** category focuses on preventing time-wasting behavior.
 - Advertisements
 - Application and Software Download
 - Instant Messaging
 - Message Boards and Forums
 - Online Brokerage and Trading
 - Pay-to-Surf
- The **Bandwidth** category focuses on saving network bandwidth.
 - Educational Video
 - Entertainment Video
 - Internet Radio and TV
 - Internet Telephony
 - Peer-to-Peer File Sharing
 - Personal Network Storage and Backup
 - Streaming Media
 - Surveillance
 - Viral Video
- The **Extended Protection** category focuses on potentially malicious websites.
 - **Dynamic DNS** includes sites that mask their identity using Dynamic DNS services, often associated with advanced persistent threats.
 - **Elevated Exposure** contains sites that camouflage their true nature or identity, or that include elements suggesting latent malign intent.
 - **Emerging Exploits** holds sites found to be hosting known and potential exploit code.
 - **Newly Registered Websites**
 - **Suspicious Content** includes sites likely to contain little or no useful content.

The Extended Protection group filters potentially malicious websites based on *reputation*. Site reputation is based on early signs of potential malicious activity. An attacker might target a URL containing a common misspelling, for example, or otherwise similar to a legitimate URL. Such a site could be used to distribute malware to users before traditional filters can be updated to reflect these sites as malicious.

When Security Labs researchers detect that a site includes a potential threat, the site is added to the Extended Protection category until researchers are 100% confident of the site's final categorization.

Risk classes

The Forcepoint URL Database groups categories into **risk classes**. Risk classes suggest possible types or levels of vulnerability posed by sites in the group of categories.

Risk classes are used primarily in reporting. The dashboards include graphs where Internet activity is displayed by risk class, and you can generate presentation or investigative reports organized by risk class.

Risk classes may also be helpful in creating category filters. Initially, for example, the Basic Security category filter blocks all of the default categories in the Security Risk class. You might use the risk class groupings as a guideline when you create your own category filters, to help decide whether a category should be permitted, blocked, or restricted in some way.

There are 5 risk classes. By default, each risk class contains the categories listed below.

- A category can appear in multiple risk classes, or not be assigned to any risk class.
- The groupings may be changed periodically in the Forcepoint URL Database. When you receive notice that a new category has been added to the Forcepoint URL Database, it is a good idea to check its default risk class assignment.

Legal Liability

Adult Material (includes Adult Content, Lingerie and Swimsuit, Nudity, Sex)

Bandwidth > Peer-to-Peer File Sharing

Gambling

Illegal or Questionable

Information Technology > Hacking, Proxy Avoidance

Intolerance

Militancy and Extremist

Tasteless

Violence

Weapons

Network Bandwidth Loss

Bandwidth (includes Educational Video, Entertainment Video, Internet Radio and TV, Internet Telephony, Peer-to-Peer File Sharing, Personal Network Storage and Backup, Streaming Media, Surveillance, Viral Video)

Entertainment > Media File Download

Productivity > Advertisements, Application, and Software Download

Social Web - Facebook > Facebook Video Upload

Social Web - YouTube > YouTube Video Upload

Business Usage

Bandwidth > Educational Video

Business and Economy (includes Financial Data and Services, Hosted Business Applications)

Collaboration - Office (includes Office - Apps, Office - Documents, Office - Drive, Office - Mail)

Education > Educational Materials, Reference Materials

Government (includes Military)

Information Technology (includes Computer Security, Search Engines and Portals, Web Analytics, Web and Email Marketing, Web Collaboration, Website Translation)

Social Web - LinkedIn (includes LinkedIn Connections, LinkedIn Jobs, LinkedIn Mail, LinkedIn Updates)

Travel

Vehicles

Security Risk

Bandwidth > Peer-to-Peer File Sharing

Extended Protection (includes Dynamic DNS, Elevated Exposure, Emerging Exploits, Newly Registered Websites, Suspicious Content)

Information Technology > Hacking, Proxy Avoidance, Unauthorized Mobile Marketplaces, Web and Email Spam

Parked Domain

Productivity > Application and Software Download

Security (includes Bot Networks, Compromised Websites, Keyloggers, Malicious Embedded iFrame, Malicious Embedded Link, Malicious Web Sites, Mobile Malware, Phishing and Other Frauds, Potentially Unwanted Software, Spyware, Suspicious Embedded Link)

(Forcepoint Web Security only) Also includes Advanced Malware Command and Control, Advanced Malware Payloads, Custom-Encrypted Uploads, Files Containing Passwords, Potentially Exploited Documents.

Productivity Loss

Abortion (includes Pro-Choice, Pro-Life)

Adult Material > Sex Education

Advocacy Groups

Bandwidth > Entertainment Video, Internet Radio and TV, Peer-to-Peer File Sharing, Streaming Media, Surveillance, Viral Video

Collaboration - Office (includes Office - Apps, Office - Documents, Office - Drive, Office - Mail)

Drugs (includes Abused Drugs, Marijuana, Nutrition, Prescribed Medications)

Education (includes Cultural Institutions, Educational Institutions)

Entertainment (includes Media File Download)

Gambling

Games

Government > Political Organizations

Health

Information Technology > Web and Email Marketing, Web and Email Spam, Web Hosting

Internet Communication (includes General Email, Organizational Email, Text and Media Messaging, Web Chat)

Job Search

News and Media (includes Alternative Journals)

Parked Domain

Productivity (includes Application and Software Download, Instant Messaging, Message Boards and Forums, Online Brokerage and Trading, Pay-to-Surf)

Religion (includes Non-Traditional Religions, Traditional Religions)

Shopping (includes Internet Auctions, Real Estate)

Social Organizations (includes Professional and Worker Organizations, Service and Philanthropic Organizations, Social and Affiliation Organizations)

Social Web - Facebook (includes Facebook Apps, Facebook Chat, Facebook Commenting, Facebook Events, Facebook Friends, Facebook Games, Facebook Groups, Facebook Mail, Facebook Photo Upload, Facebook Posting, Facebook Questions, Facebook Video Upload)

Social Web - LinkedIn (includes LinkedIn Connections, LinkedIn Jobs, LinkedIn Mail, LinkedIn Updates)

Social Web - Twitter (includes Twitter Follow, Twitter Mail, Twitter Posting)

Social Web - Various (includes Blog Commenting, Blog Posting, Classifieds Posting)

Social Web - YouTube (includes YouTube Commenting, YouTube Sharing, YouTube Video Upload)

Society and Lifestyles (includes Alcohol and Tobacco, Blogs and Personal Sites, Gay or Lesbian or Bisexual Interest, Hobbies, Personals and Dating, Restaurants and Dining, Social Networking)

Special Events

Sports (includes Sport Hunting and Gun Clubs)

Travel

Vehicles

Super Administrators can change the categories assigned to each risk class on the **Settings > General > Risk Class** page (see *Assigning categories to risk classes*).

Related tasks

[Assigning categories to risk classes](#) on page 410

Security protocol groups

In addition to the Security and Extended Protection categories, there are 2 protocol groups intended to help detect and protect against spyware and malicious code or content transmitted over the Internet.

- The **Malicious Traffic** protocol group includes the **Bot Networks** protocol, aimed at blocking command-and-control traffic generated by a bot attempting to connect with a botnet for malicious purposes.
- The **Malicious Traffic (Cannot block)** protocol group is used to identify traffic that may be associated with malicious software.
 - **Email-Borne Worms** tracks outbound SMTP traffic that may be generated by an email-based worm attack.
 - **Other** tracks inbound and outbound traffic suspected of connection with malicious applications.

The Malicious Traffic protocol group is blocked by default, and can be configured within your protocol filters (see *Editing a protocol filter*). The Malicious Traffic (Cannot block) protocols can be logged for reporting, but no other action can be applied.

Related tasks

[Editing a protocol filter](#) on page 50

Actions

Category and protocol filters assign an **action** to each category or protocol. Cloud App filters assign an action to cloud applications that are specified in the filter. This is the action that web protection components take in response to a client's Internet request.

The actions that apply to categories, protocols, and cloud applications are:

- **Block** the request. Users receive a block page or block message, and are not able to view the site or use the Internet application.
- **Permit** the request. Users can view the site or use the Internet application.

The actions that apply to both categories and protocols are:

- Evaluate current **Bandwidth** usage before blocking or permitting the request. When this action is enabled, and bandwidth usage reaches a specified threshold, further Internet requests for a specific category or protocol are blocked. See *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth*.

Additional actions can be applied only to categories.

- **Confirm**—Users receive a block page, asking them to confirm that the site is being accessed for business purposes. If a user clicks **Continue**, she can view the site. Clicking Continue starts a timer. During the configured time period (60 seconds by default), the user can visit other sites in Confirm categories without receiving another block page. Once the time period ends, browsing to any other Confirm site results in another block page.

The default time can be changed on the **Settings > General > Filtering** page.

- **Quota**—Users receive a block page, asking them whether to use quota time to view the site. If a user clicks **Use Quota Time**, he can view the site. Clicking Use Quota Time starts two timers: a quota session timer and a total quota allocation timer.
- If the user requests additional quota sites during a default **session** period (10 minutes by default), he can visit those sites without receiving another block page.
- **Total** quota time is allocated on a daily basis. Once it is used up, each client must wait until the next day to access sites in quota categories. The default daily quota allocation (60 minutes by default) is set on the **Settings > General > Filtering** page. Daily quota allocations can also be granted to clients on an individual basis. See *Using quota time to limit Internet access*, for more information.



Important

In multiple Filtering Service deployments, State Server is required for correct application of the Confirm and Quota actions. See *Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server*, for more information.

- **Block Keywords:** When you define keywords and enable keyword blocking, users requesting a site whose URL contains a blocked keyword are not allowed to access the site. See *Keyword-based policy enforcement*.
- **Block File Types:** When file type blocking is enabled, users attempting to download a file whose type is blocked receive a block page, and the file is not downloaded. See *Managing traffic based on file type*.
- **Permit when user of off-site:** Forcepoint Web Security Hybrid Module customers have the option to exclude roaming users from certain policy restrictions, giving them wider Internet access when not in the office. When **Permit when user is off-site** is enabled for a specific category, users who would ordinarily be denied access to sites within that category are permitted access when their browsing is done off-site.

For customers with multiple Policy Servers and mixed subscription keys, the **Permit when user is off-site option** is available only when connected to a Policy Server whose key enables the hybrid service. However, changes made when connected to a Policy Server whose key does not enable the hybrid service impacts the settings for the other Policy Server's categories. For example, if PS1 has a subscription key that enables the hybrid service, but PS2 has a key that does not:

- When connected to PS2, if the action applied to a category is changed from permitted to blocked, the same category will appear with the **Permit when user is off-site** option enabled but unchecked when connected to PS1.
- When connected to PS2, if the action applied to a category is changed from blocked to permitted, the same category will appear with the option checked and disabled when connected to PS1.

Related concepts

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth](#) on page 289

[Using quota time to limit Internet access](#) on page 44

[Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server](#) on page 382

[Keyword-based policy enforcement](#) on page 278

[Managing traffic based on file type](#) on page 291

Using quota time to limit Internet access

When a user clicks Use Quota Time, she can view sites in any quota category until the quota session ends. The default quota session time (configured via the **Settings > General > Filtering** page) is 10 minutes.

Once the quota session ends, a request for a quota site results in another quota block message. Users who have not depleted their daily quota allocation can start a new quota session.

Once quota time is configured, Filtering Service uses a priority list to determine how to respond when a user requests a site in a quota category. It looks for quota time configured for:

- 1) The user
- 2) The computer or network client
- 3) Groups to which the user belongs
If a user is a member of multiple groups, quota time is allotted according to the **Use most restrictive group policy** setting on the **Settings > General > Filtering** page (see *Configuring filtering settings*).
- 4) Default quota time

Internet applets, such as Java or Flash applets, may not respond as expected to quota time restrictions. Even if it is accessed from a quota-restricted site, an applet that runs within the browser can continue running beyond the configured quota session time.

This is because such applets are downloaded completely to a client machine and run just like applications, without communicating back to the original host server. If the user clicks the browser's Refresh button, however, Filtering Service sees the communication, then blocks the request according to applicable quota restrictions.

Related tasks

[Configuring filtering settings](#) on page 55

Search filtering

Search filtering is a feature offered by some search engines that helps to limit the number of inappropriate search results displayed to users.

Ordinarily, Internet search engine results may include thumbnail images associated with sites matching the search criteria. If those thumbnails are associated with blocked sites, your web protection software prevents users from accessing the full site, but does not prevent the search engine from displaying the image.

When you enable search filtering, search engine feature stops thumbnail images associated with blocked sites from being displayed in search results.

Forcepoint Security Labs maintains a database of search engines with search filtering capabilities. When a search engine is added to or removed from the database, an alert is generated (see *Alerting*).

Search filtering is activated via the **Web > Settings > General > Filtering** page in the Security Manager. See *Configuring filtering settings*, for more information.

Related concepts

[Alerting on page 399](#)

Related tasks

[Configuring filtering settings on page 55](#)

Working with filters

Use the **Policy Management > Filters** page to view, create, and modify category, protocol, cloud app, and limited access filters.

The Filters page is divided into 4 main sections:

- **Category Filters** determine which categories to block and permit.
- **Protocol Filters** determine which non-HTTP protocols to block and permit.
Although Network Agent must be installed to enable full protocol-based policy enforcement, with Forcepoint Web Security, Content Gateway can manage non-HTTP protocols that tunnel over HTTP ports. See *Configuring tunneled protocol detection*, for more information.

The hybrid service does not provide protocol-based policy enforcement.
- **Cloud App Filters** determine which cloud applications to block and permit. Cloud app filters are not used when a request is made by an off-site user.
- **Limited Access Filters** define a restrictive list of permitted websites (see *Restricting users to a defined list of URLs*).

Filters form the building blocks of **policies**. Each policy is made up of at least one category or limited access filter, one protocol filter, and one cloud app filter, applied to selected clients on a specific schedule.

- To review or edit an existing category, protocol, cloud app, or limited access filter, click the filter name. For more information, see:
 - *Editing a category filter*
 - *Editing a protocol filter*
 - *Editing a cloud app filter*
 - *Editing a limited access filter*
- To create a new category, protocol, cloud app, or limited access filter, click **Add**. For more information, see:
 - *Creating a category filter*
 - *Creating a protocol filter*
 - *Creating a cloud app filter*
 - *Creating a limited access filter*

To duplicate an existing filter, mark the check box next to the filter name, and then click **Copy**. The copy is given the name of the original filter with a number appended for uniqueness, and then added to the list of filters. Edit the copy just as you would any other filter.

If you have created delegated administration roles (see *Delegated Administration and Reporting*), Super Administrators can copy filters that they have created to other roles for use by delegated administrators.

To copy filters to another role, first mark the check box next to the filter name, and then click **Copy to Role**. See *Copying filters and policies to roles*, for more information.

Related concepts

[Restricting users to a defined list of URLs on page 268](#)

Related tasks

[Configuring tunneled protocol detection on page 93](#)

[Creating a category filter on page 46](#)

[Editing a category filter on page 47](#)

[Creating a protocol filter on page 49](#)

[Editing a protocol filter on page 50](#)

[Creating a cloud app filter on page 51](#)

[Editing a cloud app filter on page 52](#)

[Editing a limited access filter on page 270](#)

[Creating a limited access filter on page 269](#)

[Copying filters and policies to roles on page 271](#)

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting on page 335](#)

Creating a category filter

Use the **Policy Management > Filters > Add Category Filter** page to create a new category filter. You can work from a predefined template, or make a copy of an existing category filter to use as the basis for the new filter.

Steps

- 1) Enter a unique **Filter name**. The name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, and cannot include any of the following characters:
`* < > ` ' { } ~ ! $ % & @ # " [] | \ ^ + = ? / ; : . ,`
Filter names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.
- 2) Enter a short **Description** of the filter. This description appears next to the filter name in the Category Filters section of the Filters page, and should explain the filter's purpose.
The character restrictions that apply to filter names also apply to descriptions, with 4 exceptions; periods (.), commas (,), and brackets ([]) can be included in descriptions.
- 3) Select an entry from the drop-down list to determine whether to use a template or make a copy of an existing filter. For more information about templates, see *Category and protocol filter templates*.

- 4) To see and edit the new filter, click **OK**. The filter is added to **Category Filters** list on the Filters page.

Next steps

To customize the filter, click the filter name, and then continue with *Editing a category filter*.

Related concepts

[Category and protocol filter templates](#) on page 54

Related tasks

[Editing a category filter](#) on page 47

Editing a category filter

Use the **Policy Management > Filters > Edit Category Filter** page to make changes to existing category filters.



Important

When you edit a category filter, the changes affect every policy that enforces the filter.

Policies that enforce a category filter with the same name in another delegated administration role are not affected.

The filter name and description appear at the top of the page.

- Click **Rename** to change the filter name.
- Simply type in the **Description** field to change the filter description.

The number next to **Policies using this filter** shows how many policies currently use the selected filter. If the category filter is active, click **View Policies** for a list of policies that enforce the filter.

The bottom portion of the page shows a list of categories and the actions currently applied to each.

Steps

- 1) Select an entry in the **Categories** list to view category information or to change the action associated with the selected category.

Categories with “(Restricted)” next to the name were created using the Management API. See the [Management API Guide](#) for details.
- 2) Before making changes to the action applied to a category, use the details section (to the right of the Categories list) to review any special attributes associated with the category.
 - To list reclassified URLs assigned to the category, if any, click **See custom URLs in this category**. See *Reclassifying specific URLs*.
 - To list keywords assigned to the category, click **See keywords in this category**. See *Keyword-based policy enforcement*.
 - To list regular expressions used to define custom URLs or keywords for the category, click **See regular expressions in this category**.

- 3) Use the buttons to the right of the category list to change the action applied to the selected category. For more information about the available actions, see *Actions*.
Delegated administrators cannot change the action assigned to categories that have been locked by a Super Administrator.

- 4) Use the check boxes to the right of the Categories list to apply advanced actions to the selected category:
- To change the way that keywords are used for assigning requests to the selected category, mark or clear **Block keywords**. *Keyword-based policy enforcement*.
This option is disabled when you select a category created by the Management API.
 - To determine whether users can access certain types of files from sites in the selected category, mark or clear **Block file types**. See *Managing traffic based on file type*.
If you have chosen to block file types, select one or more file types to block.

To apply the selected file type settings to all permitted categories in the filter, click **Apply to All Categories**.



Warning

With Forcepoint Web Security, applying file type blocking to all categories may have a serious performance impact.

All files with an extension that does not match the blocked type are scanned to find their true file type, including text files, like HTML and CSS files.

- To specify whether access to sites in the category is limited based on certain bandwidth thresholds, mark or clear **Block with Bandwidth Optimizer**. See *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth*.
If you have chosen to block based on bandwidth, specify which threshold limits to use.
To apply the selected bandwidth settings to all permitted categories in the filter, click **Apply to All Categories**.
- To specify whether access to sites in the category should be allowed when a user is off-site, mark or clear **Permit when user is off-site**. This option is available only to Web Hybrid Module customers.
If the selected category is permitted, **Permit when user is off-site** is selected by default and disabled. If the selected category is blocked, the option is enabled.



Note

This option is disabled and unchecked for categories added using the Management API.

For additional details, see *Actions*.

- 5) Repeat steps 1 through 4 to make changes to the actions applied to other categories.
- 6) After editing the filter, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Filters page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

To activate a new category filter, add it to a policy and assign the policy to clients. See *Web Protection Policies*.

Related concepts

[Reclassifying specific URLs on page 279](#)

[Keyword-based policy enforcement on page 278](#)

[Actions on page 42](#)

[Managing traffic based on file type on page 291](#)

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth on page 289](#)

Related information

[Web Protection Policies on page 75](#)

Creating a protocol filter

Use the **Policy Management > Filters > Add Protocol Filter** page to define a new protocol filter. You can work from a predefined template or make a copy of an existing protocol filter to use as the basis for the new filter.

Steps

- 1) Enter a unique **Filter name**. The name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, and cannot include any of the following characters:
`* < > ` ' { } ~ ! $ % & @ # " [] | \ ^ + = ? / ; : . ,` Filter names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.
- 2) Enter a short **Description** of the filter. This description appears next to the filter name in the Protocol Filters section of the Filters page, and should explain the filter's purpose.
The character restrictions that apply to filter names also apply to descriptions, with 4 exceptions; periods (.), commas (,), and brackets ([]) can be included in descriptions.
- 3) Select an entry from the drop-down list to determine whether to use a template (see *Category and protocol filter templates*) or make a copy of an existing filter as a basis for the new filter.
- 4) To see and edit the new filter, click **OK**. The filter is added to **Protocol Filters** list on the Filters page.

Next steps

To finish customizing the new filter, continue with *Editing a protocol filter*.

Related concepts

[Category and protocol filter templates on page 54](#)

[Delegated administration roles on page 336](#)

Related tasks

[Editing a protocol filter on page 50](#)

Editing a protocol filter

Use the **Policy Management > Filters > Edit Protocol Filter** page to make changes to existing protocol filters.



Important

Changes that you make here affect all policies that enforce this filter.

Policies that enforce a protocol filter with the same name in another delegated administration role are not affected.

The filter name and description appear at the top of the page.

- Click **Rename** to change the filter name.
- Simply type in the **Description** field to change the filter description.

The number next to **Policies using this filter** shows how many policies currently use the selected filter. If the protocol filter is active, click **View Policies** for a list of policies that enforce the filter.

The bottom portion of the page shows a list of protocols and the actions currently applied to each.

To change the way that protocols are filtered and logged:

Steps

- 1) Select a protocol in the **Protocols** list. Advanced actions for the selected protocol appear to the right of the list.
- 2) Use the **Permit** and **Block** buttons at the bottom of the Protocols list to change the action applied to the selected protocol.



Note

Web protection software can block TCP-based protocol requests, but not UDP-based protocol requests.

Some applications use both TCP- and UDP-based messages. If an application's original network request is made via TCP, and then subsequent data is sent using UDP, web protection software blocks the initial TCP request and thus blocks subsequent UDP traffic.

UDP requests may be logged as blocked, even when they are permitted.

To apply the same action to the other protocols in the selected protocol group, click **Apply to Group**.

- 3) If you want information about use of the selected protocol available for alerting or reporting, mark the **Log protocol data** check box.
- 4) To impose bandwidth limits on the use of this protocol, click **Block with Bandwidth Optimizer**, and then supply the bandwidth thresholds to use. See *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth*, for more information.
- 5) After editing the filter, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Filters page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

To activate a new protocol filter, add it to a policy and apply the policy to clients (see *Web Protection Policies*).

**Note**

You can create policies that start enforcing a protocol filter at a specific time. If users initiate a protocol session before that filter goes into effect, they can continue to access the protocol, even if the filter blocks it, for as long as the session continues. Once a user terminates the session, additional requests for the protocol are blocked.

Related concepts

Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth on page 289

Related information

Web Protection Policies on page 75

Creating a cloud app filter

Use the **Policy Management > Filters > Add Cloud App Filter** page to define a new cloud app filter. You can make a copy of an existing cloud app filter to use as the basis for the new filter.

Steps

- 1) Enter a unique **Filter name**. The name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, and cannot include any of the following characters:
* < > ` ' { } ~ ! \$ % & @ # " [] | \ ^ + = ? / ; : . , Filter name can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.
- 2) Enter a short **Description** of the filter. This appears next to the filter name in the Cloud App Filters section of the Filters page, and should explain the filter's purpose.
The character restrictions that apply to filter names also apply to descriptions, with 4 exceptions; periods (.), commas (,), and brackets ([]) can be included in descriptions.
- 3) Select an entry from the **Base filter on** drop-down to use to begin creating a new Cloud App Filter.
 - a) Select an existing filter to make a copy of it as the basis for the new filter.
 - b) Select **Blank** under **Cloud App Filter Templates** to create a completely new filter, with no pre-defined settings.
- 4) Click **OK** to see and edit the new filter. The filter is added to the Cloud App Filters list on the Filters page. Click **Cancel** to return to the Filters page without adding a new filter.

Next steps

To finish customizing the new filter, continue with *Editing a cloud app filter*.

Related tasks

Editing a cloud app filter on page 52

Editing a cloud app filter

Use the **Policy Management > Filters > Edit Cloud App Filter** page to make changes to existing cloud app filters.



Important

Edits to a cloud application filter affect every policy that enforces the filter.

Policies that enforce a cloud application filter with the same name in another delegated administration role are not affected.

The filter name and description appear at the top of the page.

- Click **Rename** to change the filter name.
Note that the rename option is not available for the Monitor Only filter.
- Type in the **Description** field to change the filter description.

The number next to **Policies using this filter** shows how many policies currently use the selected filter. If the cloud app filter is active, click **View Policies** for a list of policies that enforce the filter.

The bottom portion of the page shows the details of the filter you selected.

To change the way clouds apps are filtered and logged:

Steps

- 1) Enable **Block all high risk apps** to block access to any cloud app that is considered high risk.
- 2) In the **Blocked apps** list, add specific cloud apps that should always be blocked, regardless of their risk level.
 - a) Enter all or part of a cloud app name in the **Search** box.
 - b) A drop-down list appears, containing cloud app names that qualify for the search. As text is entered, the list of qualifying apps changes to match the search criteria. Each entry includes the risk level assigned to it.
Search results are listed alphabetically within each risk level.
 - c) Select the app you wish to add to the blocked list from the list provided and click **Add**.
The cloud app is added to the blocked list.
 - d) Remove an app by selecting it from the list and clicking **Delete**.
The number of apps included in the list is provided above the list box. Cloud apps in the list are sorted alphabetically within each risk level.

- 3) In the **Permitted apps** list, add cloud apps that should always be permitted.
 - a) Enter all or part of a cloud app name in the **Search** box.
 - b) A drop-down list appears, containing cloud app names that qualify for the search. As text is entered, the list of qualifying apps changes to match the search criteria. Each entry includes the risk level assigned to it.
Search results are listed alphabetically within each risk level.
 - c) Select the app you wish to add to the permitted list from the list provided and click **Add**.
The cloud app is added to the permitted list.
 - d) Remove an app by selecting it from the list and clicking **Delete**.

The number of apps included in the list is provided above the list box. Cloud apps in the list are sorted alphabetically within each risk level.



Note

The **Permitted apps** list takes precedence over the **Block all high risk apps** option. Access to a high risk app that is on the permitted list is allowed even if **Block all high risk apps** is enabled.

- 4) If an app is selected that is already included in the list, a message appears to indicate that the app is already listed.
Click **OK** to close the message window. No further action is taken.
- 5) If an app is selected for inclusion in the blocked or permitted list but is already in the other list, a message displays confirming that it should be removed from the original list and added to the new list.
Click **OK** to remove it from the original list and add it as requested. Click **Cancel** to leave both lists unchanged.
- 6) After editing the filter, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Filters page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.



Note

When the Edit Cloud App Filters page displays, specific information from the cloud apps database is included. If communication with Cloud App Agent is lost, an error appears on the page. When this happens:

- New apps cannot be added to the blocked or permitted lists.
- Some of the details for existing filters is included, but details that are specifically pulled from the database (such as risk level) will be missing.
- Although minimal changes can be made, it is advised that you wait until Cloud App Agent can communicate with Forcepoint Security Manager.

Next steps

To activate a new cloud app filter, add it to a policy and apply the policy to clients (see *Web Protection Policies*).

Delete a filter by selecting it in the list on the Filters page and clicking **Delete**. Filters that are used in a policy cannot be deleted. The Monitor Only filter cannot be deleted since it is used as the default cloud apps filter when a new policy is added.

Related information[Web Protection Policies](#) on page 75

Pre-defined filters

Your software includes several sample category, protocol, and cloud app filters. You can use these filters as they are, or modify them. If you do not need the predefined filters, many of them can also be deleted. Delete a filter by selecting it in the list on the Filters page and clicking **Delete**.

The predefined category filters are:

- Basic
- Basic Security
- Block All
- Default
- Monitor Only
- Permit All
- Strict Security

The Block All and Permit All category filters are not listed on the Filters page, though they can be added to policies. These filters are handled differently than the others, and cannot be deleted or edited. When Filtering Service receives an Internet request, it first checks to see if the Block All or Permit All filter applies, before performing any additional checks (see *Responding to a URL request*). The predefined protocol filters are:

- Basic Security
- Default
- Monitor Only
- Permit All

The Permit All protocol filter, like its equivalent category filter, is not listed on the Filters page and cannot be edited or deleted. It is also prioritized during the policy enforcement process.

The predefined cloud app filters are:

- Basic Security
- Monitor Only (used as the default filter)

The Default filters can be edited, but cannot be deleted. In upgrade environments, if there are gaps in the Default policy, the Default filters are used to filter requests during periods when no other filter applies.

Related concepts[Responding to a URL request](#) on page 82

Category and protocol filter templates

When you create a new category or protocol filter, you can begin by making a copy of an existing filter on the Filters page, selecting an existing filter as a model on the Add Filter page, or using a filter **template**.

Your software includes 7 category filter templates:

- **Monitor Only** and **Permit All** permit all categories.
- **Block All** blocks all categories.
- **Basic** blocks the most frequently blocked categories and permits the rest.
- **Default** applies the Block, Permit, Continue, and Quota actions to categories.
- **Strict Security** extends the Default template by blocking 2 additional security categories, and adding file-type blocking for executables to a third category.
- **Basic Security** blocks only the default categories in the Security Risk class (see *Risk classes*).

Your software also includes 4 protocol filter templates:

- **Monitor Only** and **Permit All** permit all protocols.
- **Basic Security** blocks the P2P File Sharing and Proxy Avoidance protocols, as well as Instant Messaging File Attachments and Malicious Traffic.
- **Default** blocks the Instant Messaging / Chat protocols, as well as the P2P File Sharing, Proxy Avoidance, Instant Messaging File Attachments, and Malicious Traffic.

Although you can modify or delete most pre-defined category and protocol filters, you cannot edit or remove templates. Likewise, although you can create as many custom filters as necessary, you cannot create new templates.

Because templates cannot be modified, they provide a constant method of referring back to the original actions applied by pre-defined filters. For example, the Default category and protocol filter templates apply the same actions as the original Default category and protocol filters. This means that you can always restore the original policy configuration by creating filters that use the template defaults.

For instructions on using a template to create a new filter, see *Creating a category filter* or *Creating a protocol filter*.

Related concepts

[Risk classes](#) on page 40

Related tasks

[Creating a category filter](#) on page 46

[Creating a protocol filter](#) on page 49

Configuring filtering settings

Use the **Settings > General > Filtering** page to establish basic settings for how Internet requests are handled.

Use the **General Filtering** section to determine how policies are applied to users when multiple group policies could apply; specify keyword search options; and set password override, account override, continue, and quota session behavior.

Steps

- 1) To determine how user requests are handled when multiple group policies apply, mark or clear **Use most restrictive group policy** (see *Enforcement order*).
 - When the option is selected, the policy that applies the most restrictive action is used. In other words, if one applicable group policy blocks access to a category and another permits access, the user's request for a site in that category is blocked.
 - When the option is not selected, the most permissive setting is used.
- 2) Select one of the following **Keyword search options** (see *Keyword-based policy enforcement*).

CGI only	Blocks sites when keywords appear in CGI query strings (after the "?" in a Web address). Example: search.yahoo.com/search?p=test Filtering Service does not search for keywords before the "?" when this is selected.
URL only	Blocks sites when keywords appear in the URL. If the requested address contains a CGI query string, Filtering Service searches for keywords up to the "?".
URL and CGI	Blocks sites when keywords appear anywhere in the address. If a CGI query string is present, Filtering Service searches for keywords both before and after the "?".
Disable keyword blocking	Use with caution. Disable keyword blocking turns off all keyword blocking, even if Block keywords is selected in a category filter.

- 3) In the **Password override timeout** field, enter the maximum number of seconds (up to 3600, default 60) that a user can access sites in all categories after selecting password override (see *Password override*).
- 4) In the **Continue timeout** field, enter the maximum time in seconds (up to 3600, default 60) that a user who clicks Continue can access sites in categories governed by the Confirm action (see *Actions*).
- 5) In the **Account override timeout** field, enter the maximum time in minutes (up to 3600, default 5) that a user is filtered by the policy assigned to the override account (see *Account override*).
- 6) In the **Quota session length** field, enter the interval (up to 60 minutes, default 10) during which users can visit sites in quota-limited categories (see *Using quota time to limit Internet access*).
A session begins when the user clicks the Use Quota Time button.

- 7) Enter the **Default quota time per day** (up to 1440 minutes, default 60) for all users. To change the quota time for individual users, go to the **Policies > Clients** page.

As you make changes to the quota session length and the default quota time per day, the **Default quota sessions per day** is calculated and displayed.



Note

The Password Override and Account Override options assigned to clients and available for category block pages are not available for cloud apps block pages.

Related concepts

[Enforcement order](#) on page 80

[Keyword-based policy enforcement](#) on page 278

[Actions](#) on page 42

[Using quota time to limit Internet access](#) on page 44

[Password override](#) on page 71

[Account override](#) on page 72

Procedure for configuring filtering settings

Under **State Server**, provide **IPv4 address or hostname** and **Port** information if:

- Your environment includes multiple Filtering Service instances, and
- You use the Quota or Confirm actions, password override, or account override.

State Server tracks clients' quota, confirm, password override, and account override sessions to ensure that session time is allocated correctly across multiple Filtering Service instances (see *Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server*).

After entering State Server connection details, click **Check Status** to verify the connection. Configure State Server connection information for each Policy Server instance in your deployment.

Under **Bandwidth Optimizer**, enter the information needed to filter Internet usage based on available bandwidth. For more information about enforcing bandwidth-based Internet access, see *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth*.



Note

No bandwidth-based restrictions are enforced on requests passing through the hybrid service.

- 1) To specify an **Internet connection speed**, do one of the following:
 - Select a standard speed from the drop-down list.
 - Enter the network speed in kilobits per second in the text field.
- 2) Enter the default thresholds to use when bandwidth-based actions are enforced. Note that when the thresholds are set, but no category or protocol filters include bandwidth-based actions, no bandwidth usage restriction occurs.
 - **Network:** When total network traffic reaches this percentage of total available bandwidth, start limiting access based on bandwidth, as configured in active filters.

- **Protocol:** When traffic for a specific protocol (like HTTP or MSN Messenger) reaches this percentage of total available bandwidth, start restricting access to that protocol, as configured in active filters.
- 3) (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) Content Gateway can collect information about bandwidth consumed by HTTP traffic and protocols that tunnel over HTTP for use in reporting. To enable this option, mark **Include bandwidth data collected by Content Gateway**.

Use the **Block Messages** section to enter the URL or path to the alternative HTML block page you created for the top frame of browser-based block messages (see *Creating alternate block messages*), or to configure Forcepoint Web Security to include a link to ACEInsight on block pages.

- Separate pages can be used for the different protocols: **FTP**, **HTTP** (including **HTTPS**), and **Gopher**. Leave these fields blank to use the default block message.

If you have created custom block pages, and want to use those block pages for all protocols, you can also use the fields in this section blank (see *Creating Custom Block Pages*).

- With the Hybrid Module for Forcepoint Web Security, custom block messages specified in the fields above are not applied to requests handled by the hybrid service. Instead, use the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > User Access** page to customize the hybrid block page (see *Customizing hybrid block pages*).
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) When a user clicks the ACEInsight link, the URL the user attempted to access is sent to ACEInsight and a web page is displayed showing ACEInsight analysis. The URL sent to ACEInsight is truncated, to omit the CGI string (which could include a user name or password). As a result, ACEInsight does not analyze password-protected content, and may return different results than Content Gateway.

The ACEInsight link does not appear on hybrid block pages.

Under **Search Filtering**, select **Enable search filtering** to activate a setting built into certain search engines so thumbnail images and other explicit content associated with blocked sites are not displayed in search results (see *Search filtering*).

The search engines for which this feature is supported are displayed below the check box.

When you have finished configuring settings on this page, click **OK** to cache the changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server](#) on page 382

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth](#) on page 289

[Creating alternate block messages](#) on page 221

[Customizing hybrid block pages](#) on page 231

[Search filtering](#) on page 44

Web Protection Clients

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Introduction

You can customize how your software manages requests from specific users or machines by adding them as **clients** in the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager. Clients can be:

- **Computers:** Individual machines in your network, defined by IP address.
- **Networks:** Groups of machines, defined collectively as an IP address range.
- **Directory** clients: User, group, or domain (OU) accounts in a supported directory service.



Note

The hybrid service can apply policies to users or groups, and to filtered locations, but not to individual clients or networks. See *Working with hybrid service clients*.

Initially, all client requests are managed by the **Default** policy (see *The Default policy*). Once you add a client to the Clients page, you can assign that client a specific policy.

When multiple policies could apply, such as when one policy is assigned to the user and another is assigned to the machine, by default, Filtering Service uses the following enforcement order:

- 1) Apply the policy assigned to the **user** making the request. If that policy has no filters scheduled at the time of the request, use the next applicable policy.
- 2) If there is no user-specific policy, or the policy has no active filters at the time of the request, look for a policy assigned to the **computer** (first) or **network** (second) from which the request was made.
- 3) If there is no computer or network-specific policy, or the policy has no active filters at the time of the request, look for a policy assigned to any **group** to which the user belongs. If the user belongs to multiple groups, Filtering Service considers all group policies that apply (see *Enforcement order*).

- 4) If there is no group policy, look for a policy assigned to the user's **domain** (OU).
- 5) If no applicable policy is found, or the policy does not enforce a category filter at the time of the request, enforce the **Default** policy for the role to which the client has been assigned.

For more detailed information about how Filtering Service processes requests, see *Responding to a URL request*.

For information about configuring Filtering Service to prioritize group and domain policies over IP address-based (computer and network) policies, see *Prioritizing group and domain policies*.

For information about how the hybrid service applies policies to clients, see *Enforcement order*.

Related concepts

[Working with hybrid service clients](#) on page 74

[The Default policy](#) on page 76

[Enforcement order](#) on page 80

[Responding to a URL request](#) on page 82

Related tasks

[Prioritizing group and domain policies](#) on page 81

Working with clients

Use the **Policy Management > Clients** page to view information about existing clients, add, edit, or delete clients, or move clients to a delegated administration role.

If you are a delegated administrator, add clients to the Clients page from your managed clients list. This allows you to apply policies to the clients. See *Adding a client*, for instructions.

Clients are divided into 3 groups:

- **Directory**, which includes users, groups, and domains (OUs) from your directory service (see *Working with users and groups*).
- **Networks**, IPv4 or IPv6 address ranges within the network that can be governed by a single policy (see *Working with computers and networks*).
- **Computers**, individual machines in the network, identified by IPv4 or IPv6 address (see *Working with computers and networks*).

Click the plus sign (+) next to the client type to see a list of existing clients of the selected type. Each client listing includes:

- The client name, IP address, or IP address range.
- The **policy** currently assigned to the client. The **Default** policy is used until you assign another policy (see *Web Protection Policies*).
- Whether or not the client can use a **password override** (see *Password override*) or **account override** (see *Account override*) option to view or attempt to view blocked sites.
- Whether the client has a custom amount of **quota time** allotted (see *Using quota time to limit Internet access*).

To find a specific client, browse the appropriate node in the tree.

To edit client policy, password override, quota time, and authentication settings, select one or more clients in the list, and then click **Edit**. See *Changing client settings*, for more information.

To add a client, or to apply a policy to a managed client who does not currently appear on the Clients page, click **Add**, and then go to *Adding a client*, for more information.

If you have created delegated administration roles (see *Delegated Administration and Reporting*), Super Administrators can move their clients to other roles. First mark the check box next to the client entry, and then click **Move to Role**. When a client is moved to a delegated administration role, the policy and filters applied to the client are copied to the role. See *Moving clients to roles*, for more information.

If you have configured User Service to communicate with an LDAP-based directory service, the **Manage Custom LDAP Groups** button appears in the toolbar at the top of the page. Click this button to add or edit groups based on an LDAP attribute (see *Working with custom LDAP groups*).

To remove a client from the Clients page, select the client and click **Delete**.

Related concepts

[Working with users and groups](#) on page 62

[Working with computers and networks](#) on page 61

[Password override](#) on page 71

[Account override](#) on page 72

[Using quota time to limit Internet access](#) on page 44

[Moving clients to roles](#) on page 73

[Introduction](#) on page 335

[Working with custom LDAP groups](#) on page 67

Related tasks

[Adding a client](#) on page 68

[Changing client settings](#) on page 70

Related information

[Web Protection Policies](#) on page 75

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Working with computers and networks

In the Forcepoint Security Manager, a **computer** is the IP address (for example, 10.201.3.1 or fd3a:918a:71a1:bcaa::0011) associated with an end user's machine. A **network** is the IP address range (for example, 10.201.3.2 - 10.201.3.44 or fd3a:918a:71a1:bcaa::1111 - fd3a:918a:71a1:bcaa::1211) that corresponds to a group of machines.

- If you have the Hybrid Module, note that the hybrid service does not apply policies to individual computer and network clients. See *Working with hybrid service clients*, for information about applying policies to filtered locations.
- Before applying policies to IPv6 computer and network clients, disable temporary IPv6 addresses on the affected machines. See support.forcepoint.com for details.

You can assign policies to computer and network clients just as you would to user, group, or domain clients.

- Assign a policy to a **computer**, for example, that does not require users to log on, or that can be accessed by users with guest accounts.
- Assign a policy to a **network** to apply the same policy to several machines at once.

When you assign a policy to a computer or network, that policy is enforced regardless of who is logged on to the client machine, **unless** you have assigned a policy to the logged-on user. When on-premises components enforce policy, the computer or network policy takes precedence over any group policies that may apply to the user. (The hybrid service applies the group policy before applying a computer or network policy. See *Working with hybrid service clients*.)

Related concepts

[Working with hybrid service clients](#) on page 74

Working with users and groups

In order to apply policies to individual users and groups in your network, configure User Service to access your directory service to obtain directory object (user, group, and OU) information.

User Service can communicate with Windows Active Directory in native mode, and with Novell eDirectory or Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server Enterprise Edition accessed via Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

- When you use an LDAP-based directory service, duplicate user names are not supported. Ensure that the same user name does not appear in multiple domains.
- If you are using Active Directory or Oracle Directory Server, user names with blank passwords are not supported. Assign passwords to all users.

User Service conveys information from the directory service to Filtering Service for use in applying policies. As a best practice, install User Service on a Windows machine (though it can reside on Linux).

To configure directory service communication, see *Connecting web protection software to a directory service*.

Related concepts

[Connecting web protection software to a directory service](#) on page 62

Connecting web protection software to a directory service

A directory service stores information about a network's users and resources. Before you can add directory clients (users, groups, or OUs) in the Forcepoint Security Manager, you must configure User Service to retrieve information from your directory service.

Use the **Settings > General > Directory Services** page to identify the directory service used in your network. You can configure settings for only one type of directory service per Policy Server.

**Note**

If you have the Hybrid Module, information from the Directory Services page is also used to populate the **Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** page. This allows the hybrid service to apply user and group-based policies. See *Send user and group data to the hybrid service*.

First select a directory service from the Directories list. The selection that you make determines which settings appear on the page.

**Important**

The same directory service should be used by Content Gateway when proxy authentication is enabled.

See the appropriate section for configuration instructions:

- [Connecting to Windows Active Directory \(Native Mode\)](#)
- [Connecting to Novell eDirectory or Oracle Directory Server](#)

**Important**

If you have the Hybrid Module, the hybrid service supports Windows Active Directory (Native Mode), Oracle Directory Server, and Novell eDirectory.

Once configuration is complete, User Service communicates with the directory service so that users, groups, and OUs can be added as clients and assigned policies.

User Service caches the user and group information that it collects for up to 3 hours. If you make changes to user, group, or OU entries in the directory service, use the **Clear Cache** button under User Service Cache to force User Service to refresh its user and group mappings immediately. Note that user-based policy enforcement may slow down for a brief period while the cache is being recreated.

**Note**

The Clear Cache option applies only to user service cache and does not impact cache used by Filtering Service

If you plan to allow administrators to use their network accounts to log on to the Security Manager, you must also configure directory service communication on the **Global Settings > User Directory** page. The same directory must be used to authenticate all administrative users. See the Global Settings Help for details.

Related concepts

[Send user and group data to the hybrid service](#) on page 235

[Connecting to Windows Active Directory \(Native Mode\)](#) on page 64

Related tasks

[Connecting to Novell eDirectory or Oracle Directory Server](#) on page 65

Connecting to Windows Active Directory (Native Mode)



Note

If User Service resides on an appliance or Linux server, and you are using Logon Agent to identify users, use a text editor to edit `authserver.ini` (in `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default) and add the following to the `[ServerMap]` section.

```
USER DOMAIN=pdc hostname=pdc ip address
```

where `USER DOMAIN` is the primary domain name, `hostname` is the hostname of the primary domain controller, and `ip address` is the IP address of the primary domain controller.

Windows Active Directory stores user information in one or more global catalogs. The global catalog lets individuals and applications find objects (users, groups, and so on) in an Active Directory domain.

In order for User Service to communicate with Active Directory in Native Mode, you must provide information about the global catalog servers in your network.

- 1) Click **Add**, next to the Global catalog servers list. The Add Global Catalog Server page appears.
- 2) Provide the **IPv4 address or hostname** of the global catalog server:
 - If you have multiple global catalog servers configured for failover, enter the DNS domain name.
 - If your global catalog servers are not configured for failover, enter the IPv4 address or hostname (if name resolution is enabled in your network) of the server to add.
- 3) Enter the **Port** that User Service should use to communicate with the global catalog (by default, **3268**).
- 4) Optionally, enter the **Root context** for User Service to use when associating user and group information with Internet requests. Note that this context is used for policy enforcement, but not for adding clients in the Forcepoint Security Manager.
 - If you supply a value, it must be a valid context in your domain.
 - If you have specified a communications port of 3268 or 3269, you do not need to supply a root context. If there is no root context, User Service begins searching at the top level of the directory service.
 - If the specified port is 389 or 636, you must provide a root context.



Note

Avoid having the same user name in multiple domains. If User Service finds duplicate account names for a user, the user cannot be identified transparently.

- 5) Specify which administrative account User Service should use to retrieve user name and path information from the directory service. This account must be able to query and read from the directory service, but does not need to be able to make changes to the directory service, or be a domain administrator. Select **Distinguished name by components** or **Full distinguished name** to specify how you prefer to enter the account information.
 - If you selected Distinguished name by components, enter the **Display name**, account **Password**, **Account folder**, and **DNS domain name** for the administrative account. Use the common name (cn) form of the administrative user name, and not the user ID (uid) form.

**Note**

The **Account folder** field does not support values with the organizational unit (ou) tag (for example, *ou=Finance*). If your administrative account name contains an ou tag, enter the full distinguished name for the administrative account.

- If you selected Full distinguished name, enter the distinguished name as a single string in the **User distinguished name** field (for example, *cn=Admin, cn=Users, ou=InfoSystems, dc=company, dc=net*), and then supply the **Password** for that account.
- 6) Click **Test Connection** to verify that User Service can connect to the directory using the account information provided.
 - 7) Click **OK** to return to the Directory Services page.
 - 8) Repeat the process above for each global catalog server.
 - 9) Click **Advanced Directory Settings**, and then go to *Advanced directory settings*.

Related concepts

[Advanced directory settings](#) on page 66

Connecting to Novell eDirectory or Oracle Directory Server

To retrieve information from the directory, User Service needs the distinguished name, root context, and password for a user account with administrative privileges.

Steps

- 1) Enter the **IPv4 address or hostname** of the directory server.
- 2) Enter the **Port** number that User Service will use to communicate with the directory. The default is 389.
- 3) If your directory requires administrator privileges for read-only access, enter the **Administrator distinguished name**.

- 4) Enter the **Root Context** that User Service should use when searching for user information. For example, `o=domain.com`.
 - Providing a root context is mandatory for Oracle Directory Server, but optional for Novell eDirectory.
 - Narrowing the context increases speed and efficiency in retrieving user information.
 - User Service uses the context when searching for user and group information to aid in policy enforcement. It is not used for adding clients to the Forcepoint Security Manager.



Note

Avoid having the same user name in multiple domains. If User Service finds duplicate account names for a user, the user cannot be identified transparently.

- 5) Provide a **Password** for the administrator account entered above.
- 6) Click **Test Connection** to verify that User Service can connect to the directory server using the information provided.
- 7) Click **Advanced Directory Settings**, and then go to *Advanced directory settings*.

Related concepts

[Advanced directory settings](#) on page 66

Advanced directory settings

These settings can be used to define:

- How User Service searches the directory service to find user, group, and domain information
- Whether User Service uses an encrypted connection to communicate with the directory service
- Which character set User Service uses to encode LDAP information

Configure these settings as needed for any LDAP-based directory service.

- 1) If you use custom object class types (attribute names) in your directory service, mark **Use custom filters**. The default filter strings are listed below the check box.
- 2) Edit the existing filter strings, substituting object class types specific to your directory. For example, if your directory uses an object class type such as **dept** instead of **ou**, insert a new value in the Domain search filter field.

Attributes are always strings used in searching the directory service contents. Custom filters provide the functionality described here.

Attribute	Description
User logon ID attribute	Identifies user logon names
First name attribute	Identifies the user's given name
Last name attribute	Identifies the user's surname
Group attribute	Identifies the group's name

Attribute	Description
MemberOf attribute	Specifies that the user or group is a member of another group. If you are using Novell eDirectory, this corresponds to the groupMembership attribute.
User search filter	Determines how User Service searches for users
Group search filter	Determines how User Service searches for groups
Domain search filter	Determines how User Service searches for domains and organizational units
User's group search filter	Determines how User Service associates users with groups

- 3) To secure communications between User Service and your directory service, check **Use SSL**.
- 4) To determine which character set User Service uses to encode LDAP information, select **UTF-8** or **MBCS**. MBCS, or multibyte character set, is commonly used for encoding East Asian languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.
- 5) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Working with custom LDAP groups

Use the **Manage Custom LDAP Groups** page to manage custom groups based on attributes defined in your directory service. This option is available only if you have configured User Service to communicate with an LDAP-based directory service.



Important

When you add custom LDAP groups, the group definitions are stored by the active Policy Server, and do not affect other Policy Server instances. To add custom LDAP groups to multiple Policy Servers, connect to each Policy Server in turn and enter the information.

If you add custom LDAP groups, and then either change directory services or change the location of the directory server, the existing groups become invalid. You must add the groups again, and then define each as a client.

- To add a group, click **Add** (see *Adding or editing a custom LDAP group*).
- To change an entry in the list, click on its group name (see *Adding or editing a custom LDAP group*).
- To remove an entry, first select it, and then click **Delete**.

When you are finished making changes to custom LDAP groups, click **OK** to cache the changes and return to the previous page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Adding or editing a custom LDAP group on page 68](#)

Adding or editing a custom LDAP group

Use the **Add Custom LDAP Group** page to define a group based on any attribute you have defined in your directory service. Use the **Edit Custom LDAP Group** page to make changes to an existing definition.



Important

If you add custom LDAP groups, and then either change directory services or change the location of the directory server, the existing groups become invalid. You must add the groups again, and then define each as a client.

Steps

- 1) Enter or change the **Group name**. Use a descriptive name that clearly indicates the purpose of the LDAP group.
Group names are case-insensitive, and must be unique.
- 2) Enter or change the description that defines this group in your directory service. For example:
`(WorkStatus=parttime)`
In this example, **WorkStatus** is a user attribute that indicates employment status, and **parttime** is a value indicating that the user is a part-time employee.
- 3) Click **OK** to return to the Manage Custom LDAP Groups page. The new or revised entry appears in the list.
- 4) Add or edit another entry, or click **OK** to cache changes and return to the previous page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Adding a client

Use this page to add user, group, computer, and network clients to:

- Your Clients page, so that you can assign them a policy (**Clients > Add Clients**)
- A policy exception that blocks or permits specific URLs (**Exceptions > Add Other Clients to Exception**)

If you are logged on to a delegated administration role, you can only add clients that appear in your managed clients list to the Clients page or exception.

In policy management and reporting roles, the process of adding managed clients to the Clients page requires assigning them a policy. (Investigative reporting roles do not have this requirement.)

Steps

- 1) Identify one or more clients:
 - To add a user, group, or domain (OU) client, browse the **Directory** tree to find entries in your directory service. If you are using an LDAP-based directory service, you can also click **Search** to enable a directory search tool (see *Searching the directory service from the Security Manager*).
 - To add a computer or network client, enter an **IP address** or **IP address range** in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.
No two network definitions can overlap, but a network client can include an IP address identified separately as a computer client. In the case of such an overlap, the policy assigned to the computer takes precedence over the policy assigned to the network.
- 2) Click an arrow button (>) to add each client to the **Selected Clients** list.
To remove an entry from the Selected Clients list, select the client, and then click **Remove**.
- 3) If you are adding clients to the Clients page, select a **Policy** to assign to all clients in the Selected Clients list.
- 4) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.
The clients you selected are displayed either on the Clients page or in your exception.

Next steps

After adding clients to the Clients page, you can select one or more client entries and click **Edit** to change policy assignments and other client configuration settings. See *Changing client settings*, for more information.

Related tasks

[Searching the directory service from the Security Manager](#) on page 69

[Changing client settings](#) on page 70

Searching the directory service from the Security Manager

If you have configured User Service to communicate with an LDAP-based directory service, you can use a search function to find the directory clients you want to identify for policy or exception assignment.

To search a directory service to retrieve user, group, and OU information:

Steps

- 1) Click **Search**.
- 2) Enter all or part of the user, group, or OU **Name**.
- 3) Use the **Type** list to indicate the type of directory entry (user, group, OU, or all) that you want to find.
In a large directory service, selecting **All** may cause the search to take a very long time.

- 4) Use the **Search for** list to specify how to perform the search:
 - Select **Entries containing search string** to find all directory entries that contain the search term you entered.
 - Select **Exact search string only** to find only the directory entry that precisely matches the search term.
- 5) Browse the **Search Context** tree to specify which portion of the directory to search. A more precise context helps to speed the search.
- 6) Click **Go**.
A list of search results is displayed.

**Note**

If directories contain common root context names, a search will not return all expected results.

- 7) Select one or more entries in search results, and then click the right arrow (>) to add each selection as a client or administrator.
 - Click **New Search** to enter another set of search criteria.
 - Click **Browse** to stop using search and instead navigate through the directory tree to identify users.
- 8) When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Changing client settings

Use the **Policy Management > Clients > Edit Client** page to change policy and authentication settings for one or more clients. If you select multiple clients before clicking Edit, the configuration changes that you make on the Edit Client page are applied to all of the selected clients.

Steps

- 1) Select a **Policy** to apply to the selected clients. The Default policy governs clients until another policy is assigned.

2) Under **Block Page Override Options**, indicate whether this client has the option to override (or attempt to override) a block page to view a requested site.

- (*Super Administrators only*) Mark **Enable password override** to enable the selected clients to enter a password that you specify to access any blocked site for the time period configured on the **Settings > General > Filtering** (60 seconds, by default). See *Password override*.

Also enter and confirm the password. Each password must:

- Be between 8 and 255 characters.
- Contain upper case characters.
- Contain lower case characters.
- Contain numbers.
- Contain non-alphanumeric characters.

You might enable this option for specific users who sometimes need access to sites not generally permitted by your organization's acceptable use policy.

To remove a client's password override privileges, click **Off**.

- Mark **Enable account override** to enable the selected clients to enter a network logon name and password to attempt to access a blocked site by having a different policy applied to the request. If the request is permitted by the new policy, the user can access the site for the time period configured on the **Settings > General > Filtering** page (5 minutes, by default). See *Account override*.

You might enable this option for shared machines (like kiosk machines) typically governed by an IP-address-based policy that allows users to log on via a guest account. Users then have the option to enter their network credentials on the block page to see if their usual policy permits access to a site blocked on the shared machine.

If the user's policy also blocks the site, the user receives a second block page.

3) To allocate a custom amount of **Quota Time** to the selected clients, click **Custom**, and then enter the number of minutes of quota time to assign.

To revert to the default quota settings, click **Default**.

4) Click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Clients page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

The new client settings appear as part of the client listing on the **Policy Management > Clients** page.

Related concepts

[Password override](#) on page 71

[Account override](#) on page 72

Password override

Password override lets clients in the Super Administrator role that have valid passwords access sites in blocked categories. Password override can be granted to individual users, groups, computers, or networks, but not OUs.

When a Super Administrator enables the password override option, he or she also creates a password. When clients with password override privileges request a blocked site, the block page includes a password field. The clients can then enter the password to access blocked sites for a limited amount of time.

This option is not available to delegated administrators, because it would effectively provide a method for overriding the Filter Lock (see *Creating a Filter Lock*).

**Important**

In multiple Filtering Service deployments, State Server is required for correct allocation of password override time. See *Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server*, for more information.

Configure how long clients with password override privileges can access blocked sites per password entry on the **Settings > General > Filtering** page (see *Configuring filtering settings*).

Grant password override privileges to specific clients via the **Policy Management > Clients** page (see *Adding a client* or *Changing client settings*).

Related concepts

[Creating a Filter Lock on page 343](#)

[Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server on page 382](#)

Related tasks

[Configuring filtering settings on page 55](#)

[Adding a client on page 68](#)

[Changing client settings on page 70](#)

Account override

Account override allows users to change the credentials used to apply a policy to a request.

If, for example, users access the Internet from a kiosk machine, or from a machine where they log on using a local account, rather than a network account, administrators can associate account override permissions with the computer or network (IP-address- based) client.

Account override permissions can also be given to directory clients (users, groups, and OUs).

When user requests are blocked by the current policy, and account override permissions are assigned to the client being filtered (whether that is an IP address or a directory client), the block page includes an **Enter New Credentials** button. The user can then provide a user name and password.

Switch Credentials

Enter the user name and password for an account with a more permissive filtering policy to attempt to access this site.

If access is permitted, the new policy will be applied to Internet requests for 5 minutes.

User name:

Password:

Once the user clicks **Switch Credentials**, Filtering Service identifies the policy assigned to the new account, then applies that policy to the request.

- If the new policy permits the request, the user can access the site.
- If the new policy blocks the request, the user sees another block page.

In other words, unlike password override, using the account override option does not guarantee access to a blocked site. Instead, it changes the policy used to filter the request.

The new policy is applied to additional requests on that machine for the time period specified on the **Settings > General > Filtering** page (5 minutes, by default). See *Configuring filtering settings*.



Important

In multiple Filtering Service deployments, State Server is required for correct allocation of account override time. See *Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server*, for more information.

If, after successfully switching credentials, the user wants to leave the machine before the account override period has ended, the override session can be ended manually by entering the following URL:

`http://<Filtering_Service_IP_address>:15871/cgi-bin/cancel_useraccount_overrider.cgi`

You may want to configure this URL as a browser bookmark on machines where the account override option is used.

Related concepts

[Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server](#) on page 382

Related tasks

[Configuring filtering settings](#) on page 55

Moving clients to roles

Super Administrators can use the **Move Client To Role** page to move one or more clients to a delegated administration role. Once a client has been moved, that client appears in the Managed Clients list and on the Clients page in the target role.

- The policy applied to the client in the Super Administrators role and the filters that it enforces are copied to the delegated administration role.
- Delegated administrators can change the policies applied to their managed clients.
- Filter Lock restrictions do not affect clients managed by Super Administrators, but do affect managed clients in delegated administration roles.
- If a group or OU is added to a role as a managed client, delegated administrators in that role can assign policies to individual users in the group or OU.
- If a network (IP address range) is added to a role as a managed client, delegated administrators in that role can assign policies to individual computers in that network.
- The same client cannot be moved to multiple roles.

To move the selected clients to a delegated administration role:

- 1) Use the **Select role** drop-down list to select a destination role.
- 2) Click **OK**
A popup message indicates that the selected clients are being moved. The move process may take a while.
- 3) Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

If delegated administrators in the selected role are logged on with policy access during the move process, they will have to log out of the Forcepoint Security Manager and log on again to see the new clients in their Managed Clients list.

Working with hybrid service clients

If you have the Hybrid Module, the hybrid service can manage Internet requests originating from external IP addresses (locations) that you configure, and for requests from users in unrecognized locations (off-site users, for example) that log on to the hybrid service.

The hybrid service can apply policies (created in the Security Manager) to:

- Users, groups, and domains (OUs) defined in a supported, LDAP-based directory service
This requires that Directory Agent be installed and configured (see *Identification and authentication of hybrid users*).
- Filtered locations, identified on the **Settings > General > Filtered Locations** page. A location is identified by the external IP address, IP address range, or subnet of one or more firewall or gateway machines.

The hybrid service does **not** apply policies to individual client machines in your network

Directory clients (users, groups, and OUs) managed by the hybrid service are identified on the **Policy Management > Clients** page, just like those whose requests are managed by on-premises components.

Applying a policy to a filtered location is similar to applying a policy to a computer or network client:

- 1) Add the location to the **Settings > General > Filtered Locations** page (see *Filtered locations*).
- 2) Add the IP address or range that appears on the Filtered Locations page as a computer or network client on the **Policy Management > Clients** page (see *Working with computers and networks*).
- 3) Apply a policy to the IP address or range.

Any time no user, group, or location policy applies, the Default policy is used.

Related concepts

[Working with computers and networks](#) on page 61

[Identification and authentication of hybrid users](#) on page 325

[Filtered locations](#) on page 385

Contents

- Introduction on page 75
- The Default policy on page 76
- Working with policies on page 76
- Enforcement order on page 80

Introduction

Policies govern user Internet access. A policy is made up of:

- Category filters, used to apply actions (permit, block) to URL categories (see *Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps*)
- Limited access filters, used to permit access to only a restricted list of URLs (see *Restricting users to a defined list of URLs*)
- Protocol filters, used to apply actions to Internet protocols (see *Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps*)
- Cloud app filters, used to apply actions to cloud applications (see *Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps*)
- A schedule that determines when each category or limited access filter and protocol filter is enforced

Your software includes 3 predefined policies:

- **Default** filters Internet access for all clients not governed by another policy. This policy becomes active as soon as you enter a subscription key (see *The Default policy*).
- **Unrestricted** provides unlimited access to the Internet. This policy is not applied to any clients by default.
- **Example - Standard User** shows how multiple filters can be applied in a policy to provide different degrees of Internet access at different times. This policy is used in the New Admin Quick Start tutorial to demonstrate the process of editing a policy and applying it to clients.

Use any of these policies as is, edit them to suit your organization, or create your own policies.

Related concepts

[Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps on page 36](#)

[Restricting users to a defined list of URLs on page 268](#)

[The Default policy on page 76](#)

The Default policy

After installation, when you enter a valid subscription key, the **Default** policy begins monitoring Internet activity. Initially, the Default policy permits all requests.

As you create and apply additional policies, the Default policy continues to govern Internet access for any clients not assigned another policy.

The Default policy must provide coverage (enforce a combination of category or limited access filters and protocol filters) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Edit the Default policy as needed to suit the needs of your organization. The Default policy cannot be deleted.

Working with policies

Use the **Policy Management > Policies** page to review existing policy information. This page also serves as a launch point for adding, editing, and deleting policies, copying policies to delegated administration roles (Super Administrators only), and printing detailed information about your policy configuration.

The Policies page includes a list of existing policies. The list includes a name and description for each policy, as well as the number of user, network, and computer clients to whom that policy has been assigned.

- To add a policy, click **Add**, and then see *Creating a policy*, for more information.
- To edit a policy, click the policy name in the list, and then see *Editing a policy*, for more information.
- To delete a policy, mark the check box next to the policy name, and then click **Delete**.
- To see which clients are filtered by the policy, click a number in the Users, Networks, or Computers column. The client information appears in a popup window.

To print a list of all of your policies and their components, including filters, custom categories and protocols, exceptions, keywords, custom URLs, and regular expressions, click **Print Policies To File**. This feature creates a detailed spreadsheet of policy information in Microsoft Excel format. It is intended to provide a convenient way for human resources specialists, managers, and others with supervisory authority to review policy information.

If you have created delegated administration roles (see *Delegated Administration and Reporting*), Super Administrators can copy policies that they have created to other roles for use by delegated administrators. The filters enforced by the policy are also copied.



Note

Because delegated administrators are governed by the Filter Lock, when the Permit All filters are copied, the copy is given a new name, and Filter Lock restrictions are applied. Unlike the original filter, the copied filter can be edited.

To copy policies to another role, first mark the check box next to the policy name, and then click **Copy to Role**. This process may take up to several minutes. See *Copying filters and policies to roles*, for more information.

Related tasks

[Creating a policy on page 77](#)

[Editing a policy on page 77](#)

[Copying filters and policies to roles on page 271](#)

Related information[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Creating a policy

Use the **Policy Management > Policies > Add Policy** page to create a new, custom policy.

Steps

- 1) Enter a unique **Policy name**. The policy name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, and cannot include any of the following characters:
* < > ` ' { } ~ ! \$ % & @ # " [] | \ ^ + = ? / ; : . ,
Policy names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.
- 2) Enter a **Description** for the policy. The description should be clear and detailed to help with policy management in the long term.
The character restrictions that apply to filter names also apply to descriptions, with 4 exceptions; periods (.), commas (,), and brackets ([]) can be included in descriptions.
- 3) To use an existing policy as the foundation for the new policy, mark the **Base on existing policy** check box, and then select a policy from the drop-down list.
To start with an empty policy, leave the check box unmarked.
- 4) Click **OK** to cache your changes and go to the Edit Policy page.
Use the Edit Policy page to finish defining the new policy. See *Editing a policy*.

Related tasks[Editing a policy](#) on page 77

Editing a policy

Use the **Policy Management > Policies > Edit Policy** page to make changes to an existing policy, or to finish defining a new policy.

Use the top portion of the page to edit the policy name and description:

- Click **Rename** to change the policy name.
- Simply type in the **Description** field to change the filter description.

Under the policy description, the **Clients** field lists how many clients of each type (directory, computer, and network) are currently filtered by this policy. To see which clients are governed by the policy, click the link corresponding to the appropriate client type.

To assign this policy to additional clients, click **Apply to Clients** in the toolbar at the top of the page, and then see *Assigning a policy to clients*.

Use the **Policy Definition** area to define which filters this policy applies at different times:

Steps

- 1) To add a time block to the schedule, click **Add**.
- 2) Use the **Start** and **End** columns in the Schedule table to define the time period that this time block covers. To define filters for a period that spans midnight (for example, 5 p.m. to 8 a.m.), add two time blocks to the schedule: one that covers the period from the start time until midnight, and one that covers the period from midnight to the end time.
The **Example - Standard User** policy demonstrates how to define a time period that spans midnight.
- 3) Use the **Days** column to define which days of the week are included in this time block. To select days from a list, click the down arrow in the right portion of the column. When you are finished selecting days, click the up arrow.
- 4) Use the **Category / Limited Access Filter** column to select a filter to enforce during this time block. To add a new filter to enforce in this policy, select **Add Category Filter** or **Add Limited Access Filter**. See *Creating a category filter* or *Creating a limited access filter*, for instructions.
- 5) Use the **Protocol Filter** column to select a protocol filter to enforce during this time block. To add a new filter to enforce in this policy, select **Add Protocol Filter**. See *Creating a protocol filter*, for instructions.
- 6) Use the **Cloud App Filter** column to select a cloud app filter to enforce during this time block. To add a new filter to enforce in this policy, select **Add Cloud App Filter**. See *Creating a cloud app filter*, for instructions.
- 7) Repeat steps 1 through 6 to add additional time blocks to the schedule.

Related tasks

- [Assigning a policy to clients on page 79](#)
- [Creating a category filter on page 46](#)
- [Creating a limited access filter on page 269](#)
- [Creating a protocol filter on page 49](#)
- [Creating a cloud app filter on page 51](#)

Filter details

When any time block in the schedule is selected, the details provided in the tabs in the bottom portion of the Edit Policies page shows the filters enforced during that time block. The tabs are designed to match the edit filter pages available from **Main > Policy Management > Filters**.

Filter details include:

- The filter type (category filter, limited access filter, protocol filter, or cloud app filter) in the tab heading.
- The filter name and description.
- The filter contents.
 - Category filter:
 - The filter description.

- The filter contents (category names with actions to be applied).
Use the search option provided to find a specific category in the list. Note, however, that the search option is not available if either the Permit All or Block All filter is selected.
- The number of policies that enforce the same filter.
- A section to the right to edit the category filter by changing the action assigned to a category, or adding advanced filtering options to selected categories.
- Limited access filter:
 - The filter description.
 - A list box containing the sites previously added to the filter.
Use the **Add Sites** and **Add Expressions** button to add permitted URLs, IP addresses, or regular expressions to the filter.
 - To remove a site from the filter, mark the check box next to the URL, IP address, or expression, and then click **Delete**.
 - The number of policies that use the same filter.
- Protocol filter:
 - The filter description.
 - The filter contents (protocol names with actions to be applied).
Use the search option provided to find a specific protocol in the list. Note, however, that the search option is not available if either the Permit All or Block All filter is selected.
 - The number of policies that enforce the same filter.
 - A section to the right to edit the filter by changing the action assigned to a protocol, or adding advanced filtering options to selected protocols.
- Cloud app filter:
 - The filter description.
 - The filter contents (**Block all high risk apps** checkbox and blocked and permitted apps lists).
Enable or disable the checkbox and use the search options provided to find a specific cloud app for inclusion in either list.
 - The number of policies that enforce the same filter.

When you edit a filter on this page, the changes affect every policy that enforces the filter. Before editing a filter that is enforced by multiple policies, click the **This filter is active in** link to see exactly which policies will be affected.

Note that the filter names and descriptions cannot be changed from the Edit Policies page. Those options are available only by accessing the filter directly from the **Main > Policy Management > Filters** page.

When you finish editing a policy, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Assigning a policy to clients

Use the **Policies > Edit Policy > Apply Policy to Clients** page to assign the selected policy to clients.

The Clients list shows all of the available directory, computer, and network clients, as well as the policy currently assigned to each client.

Steps

- 1) Mark the check box next to each client that you want to assign to the selected policy.

- 2) Click **OK** to return to the Edit Policy page.
- 3) Click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Enforcement order

Multiple criteria, applied in a specific order, are used to determine whether to permit, block, or limit requested Internet data.

For each request, web protection components:

- 1) Verify subscription compliance, making sure that the subscription is current.
- 2) Determine which exception or policy applies, searching in this order:
 - On-premises software (Filtering Service):
 - a) Policy or exceptions assigned to the **user**
 - b) Policy or exceptions assigned to the **IP address** (computer or network) of the machine being used
 - c) Policies or exceptions assigned to **groups** the user belongs to
 - d) Policies or exceptions assigned to the user's **domain (OU)**
 - e) The **Default** policy



Note

You can configure Filtering Service to prioritize group and domain-based policies over IP address-based policies, if needed. See *Prioritizing group and domain policies*.

- For users whose requests are managed by the hybrid service:
 - a) Policy or exceptions assigned to the **user**
 - b) Policy or exceptions assigned to **groups** the user belongs to
 - c) Policy or exceptions assigned to the user's **domain (OU)**
 - d) Policy or exceptions assigned to the external **IP address** (filtered location) from which the request originates
 - e) The **Default** policy

The first applicable exception or policy found is used.

- 3) Filter the request according to the exception or policy's restrictions.

In some cases, a user belongs to more than one group or domain, and no higher- priority policy applies. In these cases, web protection components check the policies assigned to each of the user's groups.

- If all the groups have the same policy, web protection software enforces that policy.
- If one of the groups has a different policy, web protection software uses the **Use most restrictive group policy** selection on the **Settings > General > Filtering** page to determine which policy to enforce.
 - If **Use most restrictive group policy** is checked, and any of the applicable policies blocks access to the requested category, the site is blocked.
 - If the option is not checked, and any of the applicable policies permits access to the requested category, the site is permitted.

If one of the applicable policies enforces a limited access filter, the **Use most restrictive group policy** option can have different effects than expected. See *Limited access filters and enforcement order*.

- If one of the groups has a different policy, and any of the potentially applicable policies enforces file type blocking, the file type blocking settings are not considered.

Related tasks

[Prioritizing group and domain policies](#) on page 81

Related reference

[Limited access filters and enforcement order](#) on page 268

Prioritizing group and domain policies

In some cases, organizations may prefer that policies applied to users, groups, and OUs take precedence over policies applied to IP addresses (computers and networks).

This might occur, for example, if both of the following are true:

- 1) Group-based policies are used widely in the organization.
- 2) The Account Override option (see *Account override*) is applied to IP addresses in the network.

When the default enforcement order is used, the IP address-based policy overrides any group-based policies, which could cause account override to fail frequently. When group and domain policies take precedence, the problem is avoided.

You can configure Filtering Service to prioritize directory policies (in other words, use the search order **User > Group > Domain > Computer > Network** to identify the policy to apply to a request).

When Filtering Service is installed on a Windows or Linux server:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the **bin** directory on the Filtering Service machine (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default).
- 2) Open the **eimserver.ini** file in a text editor.
- 3) Locate the **[FilteringManager]** section of the file, and add the following parameter:
`UserGroupIpPrecedence=true`
- 4) Save and close the file.

5) Restart Filtering Service.

- **Windows:** Use the Windows Services tool to restart **Filtering Service**.
- **Linux:** Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to restart **Filtering Service**.

Next steps

When Filtering Service is on an appliance, follow the instructions in this article [Configuring Filtering Service via the Appliance API](#).

Related concepts

[Account override](#) on page 72

Responding to a URL request

When a user requests a site, Filtering Service is responsible for determining whether to block or permit the request.

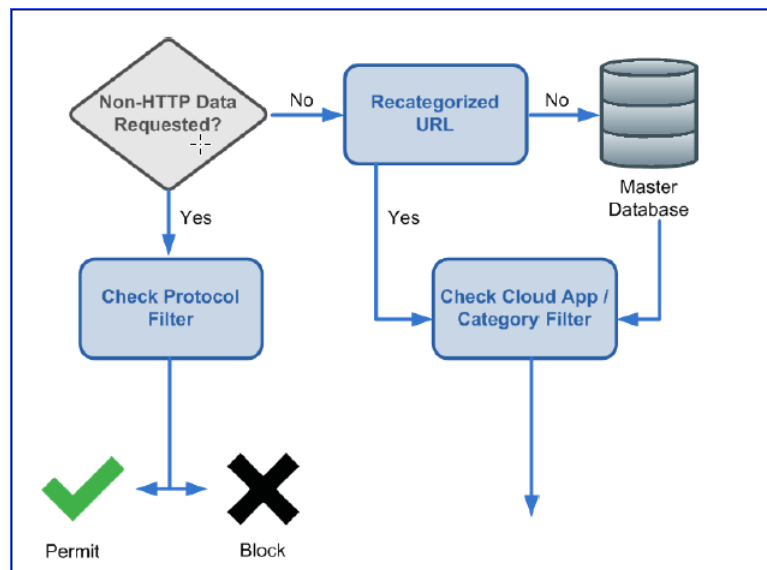


Important

With the Web Hybrid module, requests from users outside the network are managed by the hybrid service, which has its own rules for determining whether to block or permit a request.

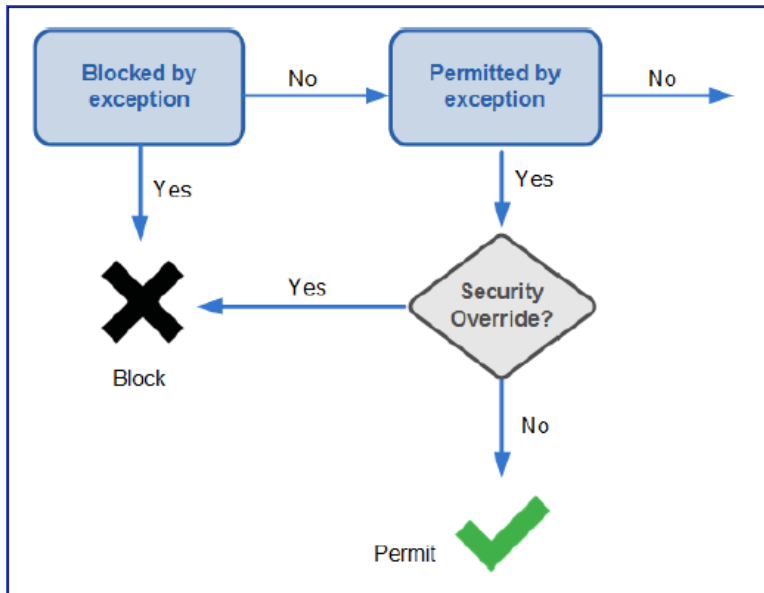
If a request triggers Content Gateway analysis, Filtering Service uses the category returned as a result of the analysis to determine whether to block or permit the request.

Filtering Service determines which action to take as follows. At each step, the order of enforcement based on the user making the request is re-confirmed.



- 1) Checks the active **protocol filter** and determines whether any non-HTTP protocols are associated with the request.
 - If so, apply the appropriate action, as defined in the protocol filter.
 - If not, continue to the next step.

- 2) Attempt to match the site to an entry in the **Recategorized URLs** list for use later in the policy enforcement process. (See *Reclassifying specific URLs*, for details on recategorized URLs.)
- If a match is made, identify the category.
 - If a match is not made, use the category from the **Forcepoint URL Database**.

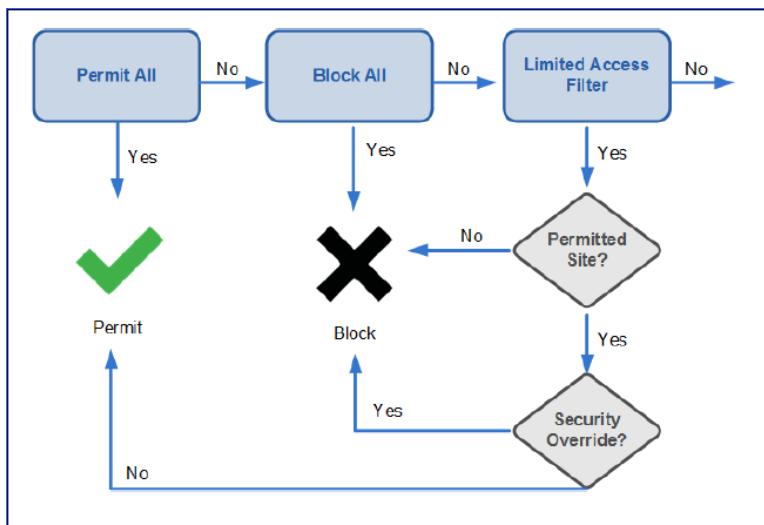


- 3) Check to see whether the site is listed in an **exception**.
- If there is a **block exception**, block the site.
 - If there is a **permit exception**, permit the site.
Note that if the URL is permitted by exception, but classified as a security risk, the default action is to block it via security override. Administrators can disable the security override, but this is not recommended.
 - If there is no exception for the site, continue to the next step.
- 4) Check to see if the request is to a cloud application and, if so, determine which cloud app filter the policy enforces for the current day and time.
- If the cloud app is explicitly blocked either by the cloud app filter applied, security override, or a policy exception, the request is blocked.
 - If the cloud app is explicitly permitted in the cloud app filter, not included in the cloud app filter, or explicitly permitted in a policy exception, the list of managed cloud applications on the **Settings > CASB Configuration > Protected Cloud Apps** page is read.
 - If the policy being applied is configured to **Forward traffic to Forcepoint CASB** (added with v8.5.5) on the **Protected Cloud Apps** page and if the app has been selected as an app to be managed by CASB Enforcement, the request is forwarded to CASB Enforcement. Policies that have been added in the CASB portal determine whether the request is permitted or blocked. No further policy enforcement action is taken by Filtering Service. A log record is created and the action "Protected cloud app forwarded" is applied to the request.
 - If the policy being applied is configured to **Forward traffic to Forcepoint CASB** on the **Protected Cloud Apps** page and if the cloud app is permitted but is not a selected managed cloud app, Filtering Service handles the request.
 - If the policy being applied is not configured to **Forward traffic to Forcepoint CASB** on the **Protected Cloud Apps** page, Filtering Service handles the request.
 - If the cloud app is explicitly blocked or permitted, the request is blocked or permitted based on the cloud app filter.

If a cloud app is explicitly permitted or blocked and is not a managed cloud app, additional lookup against the URL category is done to confirm the URL is not considered a security risk.

Note that if a URL is classified as a security risk, the default action is to block it via security override. Administrators can disable the security override, but this is not recommended.

- If the cloud app is explicitly permitted or blocked but the URL is considered a security risk, the request is blocked as a security risk.
- If the URL is not considered a security risk, and the cloud app is explicitly permitted, the request is permitted even if the category is blocked.
- If the URL is not considered a security risk, and the cloud app is explicitly blocked, the request is blocked even if the category is permitted.
- If **Block all high risk apps** is enabled and the cloud app is considered high risk, the request is blocked unless the cloud app is explicitly permitted.
If a cloud app is considered high risk, additional lookup against the URL category is done determine if it is considered a security risk.
 - If the cloud app risk level is high, but the URL is considered a security risk, the request is blocked as a security risk.
 - If the cloud app risk level is high, but the URL is not considered a security risk, the request is blocked based on the cloud app filter.
- If the cloud app filter does not list the cloud app as specifically blocked or permitted, and **Block all high risk apps** is not enabled, continue to the next step.



- 5) Determines which **category filter** or **limited access filter** the policy enforces for the current day and time.
- If the active category filter is **Permit All**, permit the site.
 - If the active category filter is **Block All**, block the site.
 - If the filter is a **limited access filter**, check whether the filter contains the URL or IP address. If so, permit the site. If not, block the site.
Note that if the URL is permitted by the limited access filter, but classified as a security risk, the default action is to block it via security override.
Administrators can disable the security override, but this is not recommended.
 - If any other category filter applies, continue to Step 3.

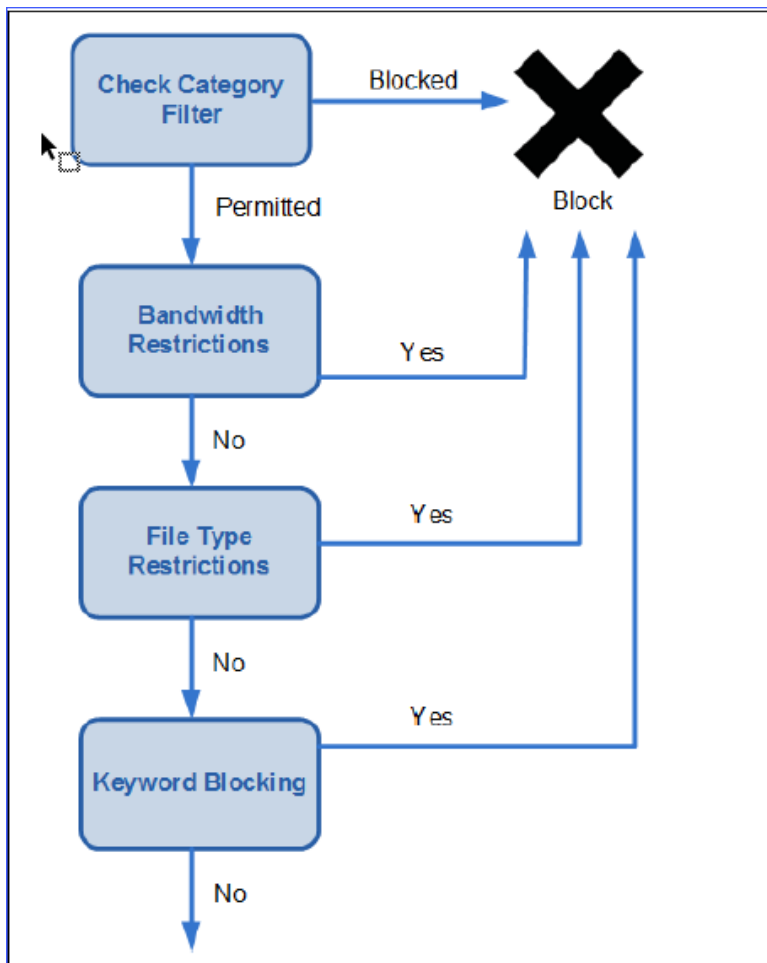


Note

Filtering Service handles URLs accessed from search engine's cache like any other URL. They are blocked or permitted according to the applicable policies. Log records for cached URLs show the entire cached URL, including any search engine parameters.

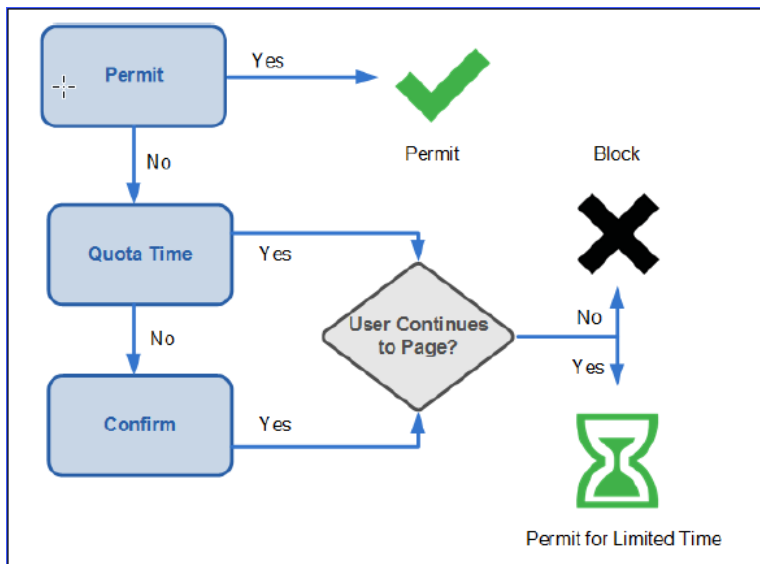
- 6) Uses the category determined in step 1.
- If the URL was re-categorized, use the re-assigned category.
 - If the URL appears in the Forcepoint URL Database, use the category assigned to the site.
 - If a match is not made, categorize the site as Miscellaneous/Uncategorized and continue to the next step.

With Forcepoint Web Security, sites not categorized by the Forcepoint URL Database are analyzed by Content Gateway. If this returns a new category for the site, Filtering Service applies an action based on the new category (rather than continuing to classify the site as Uncategorized).



- 7) Checks the active category filter and identifies the action applied to the category containing the requested site.
- If the action is **Block**, block the site.
 - If any other action is applied, continue to Step 7.
- 8) Checks for **Bandwidth Optimizer** settings in the active category filter (see *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth*).

- If current bandwidth usage exceeds any configured limits, block the site.
 - If current bandwidth usage does not exceed the specified limits, or no bandwidth-based action applies, proceed to Step 8.
- 9) Checks for **file type** restrictions applied to the active category (see *Managing traffic based on file type*).
- If the site contains files whose extensions are blocked, block access to those files. If the site itself is comprised of a blocked file type, block access to the site.
 - If the site does not contain files whose extensions are blocked, go to Step 9.
- 10) Checks for blocked **keywords** in the URL and CGI path, if keyword blocking is enabled (see *Keyword-based policy enforcement*).
- If a blocked keyword is found, block the site.
 - If a blocked keyword is not found, continue to Step 10.



- 11) Handles the site according to the action applied to the category.
- **Permit:** Permit the site.
 - **Limit by Quota:** Display the block message with an option to view the site using quota time or go back to the previous page.
 - **Confirm:** Display the block message with the option to view the site for work purposes.

Filtering Service proceeds until the requested site is either blocked or explicitly permitted. At that point, no further investigation is attempted. For example, if a requested site belongs to a blocked category and contains a blocked keyword, Filtering Service blocks the site at the category level without checking the keyword. Log Server then logs the request as blocked because of a blocked category, not because of a keyword.



Note

Users with password override privileges can access websites regardless of why the site was blocked.

Related concepts

[Reclassifying specific URLs on page 279](#)

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth on page 289](#)

[Managing traffic based on file type on page 291](#)

[Keyword-based policy enforcement on page 278](#)

Content Gateway Analysis

Contents

- Introduction on page 89
- Configuring Content Gateway analysis on page 91
- Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis on page 103
- Data files used with Content Gateway analysis on page 105
- Reporting on advanced real-time analysis on page 106
- Bypass options on page 109

Introduction

Advanced analysis and bypass features, including SSL decryption bypass, are available with Forcepoint™ Web Security. These features are not available with Forcepoint URL Filtering.

Content Gateway performs advanced analysis of web traffic as it flows through the on-premises proxy. Only sites that are not already blocked, based on the active policy, are analyzed.

- *Configuring content categorization*, categorizes content from URLs that are not in the Forcepoint URL Database and from sites with dynamic content, as identified by Forcepoint Security Labs. Analysis returns a category for use in policy enforcement.
- *Configuring tunneled protocol detection*, analyzes traffic to discover protocols tunneled over **HTTP** and **HTTPS**. Such traffic is reported to Filtering Service for protocol policy enforcement. Analysis is performed on both inbound and outbound traffic.
- *Configuring content security*, analyzes inbound content to find security threats such as malware, viruses, phishing, URL redirection, web exploits, proxy avoidance, and others.
- *Configuring file analysis*, can apply to as many as 2 methods of inspection to detect security threats.
 - **Traditional antivirus (AV) definition files** to find virus-infected files.
 - **Advanced File Analysis** sends suspicious files for analysis and can be configured to send alerts via email, SNMP, or both when a file is found to contain malicious content.

The **File Type Options** settings determine which types of files are analyzed for malicious content, including executable and unrecognized files. Individual file extensions may also be specified. This setting does not apply to Advanced File Analysis.

- *Content Gateway outbound security analysis*, provides 2 types of outbound analysis. The first performs outbound content analysis that mirrors your inbound Security Threats content analysis and file analysis configuration. The second performs data theft analysis, looking for and blocking outbound custom encrypted files, password files, and other sensitive data.
- The **Content Categorization and Scanning Sensitivity** control allows you to tune the Content Categorization and Content Analysis sensitivity thresholds (*Content Gateway advanced analysis options*).
- For large, streaming, or slow transactions, the **Content Delay Handling** option provides some control over how long to wait before releasing a portion of buffered content to the client (*Content Gateway advanced analysis options*).

- The **Scanning Timeout**, **File Size Limit** and **Content Stripping** Advanced Options apply to all traffic transiting the proxy (*Content Gateway advanced analysis options*).

Several presentation reports can provide details about how advanced analysis features protect your network from attempts to access sites containing threats. See *Reporting on advanced real-time analysis*.

Scanning exceptions are lists of hostnames or URLs that are always analyzed or never analyzed. The type of analysis to always or never perform is specified per hostname/URL or group of hostnames/URLs. A list of client IP addresses whose content is never analyzed can also be specified. See *Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis*.

Bypass settings include options for:

- **SSL decryption bypass** options support the specification of clients, websites, and website categories that are **not** subject to decryption and analysis as they flow through the proxy. These options apply only if SSL support is enabled in Content Gateway. See *SSL decryption bypass*.
- **Authentication bypass** supports the ability to bypass Content Gateway user authentication for requests to selected cloud applications. See *Authentication bypass*



Note

Authentication bypass for Office 365 is supported with explicit proxy deployments. Transparent proxy deployments are supported only if Content Gateway bypass for Office 365 and SSL decryption bypass for “Office - Collaboration” categories are not enabled.

- **Content Gateway bypass** is used to bypass the proxy server for requests to selected cloud applications. See *Content Gateway bypass*.



Note

Content Gateway bypass is supported for transparent proxy deployments only.

Related concepts

- [Configuring file analysis](#) on page 95
- [Content Gateway outbound security analysis](#) on page 100
- [Content Gateway advanced analysis options](#) on page 101
- [Reporting on advanced real-time analysis](#) on page 106
- [Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis](#) on page 103
- [SSL decryption bypass](#) on page 109
- [Authentication bypass](#) on page 111
- [Content Gateway bypass](#) on page 111

Related tasks

- [Configuring content categorization](#) on page 92
- [Configuring tunneled protocol detection](#) on page 93
- [Configuring content security](#) on page 94

Enabling analysis and bypass features

To enable the advanced analysis and bypass features that are available with Forcepoint Web Security, an appropriate subscription key must be entered in the Forcepoint Security Manager. You can enter the key:

- In the Initial Setup Checklist.

- On the **Settings > General > Account** page.
- On the **Settings > General > Policy Servers** page, after selecting a Policy Server instance to edit.

Review current key information on the Account or Policy Servers page.

The key is automatically passed to all Content Gateway instances associated with the current Policy Server. See *Reviewing Policy Server connections* and *Managing Content Gateway connections* for more information.

For information about configuring advanced analysis options, see *Configuring Content Gateway analysis*. For information about SSL decryption bypass options, see *Bypass options*.

Related concepts

[Reviewing Policy Server connections](#) on page 375

[Managing Content Gateway connections](#) on page 392

[Configuring Content Gateway analysis](#) on page 91

[Bypass options](#) on page 109

Configuring Content Gateway analysis

The analysis options available with Forcepoint Web Security control the types of advanced analysis performed on web traffic as it transits the Content Gateway module (the on-premises proxy).

For an introduction to advanced analysis options and other options related to Content Gateway, see *Content Gateway Analysis*.

Use the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Options** page to configure the following:

- *Configuring content categorization*
- *Configuring tunneled protocol detection*
- *Configuring content security*
- *Configuring file analysis*
- *Content Gateway outbound security analysis*
- Analytic sensitivity, analysis timeout, size limits, content delay handling, and content stripping (*Content Gateway advanced analysis options*)

Basic settings are:

- **Off** – No analysis.
- **On** (default) – Analyze content or files with elevated risk profiles, as determined by Forcepoint Security Labs.
- **Aggressive analysis** – Analyze content and files with elevated risk profiles and content and files with lower risk profiles. Aggressive analysis consumes more resources. For best results, monitor system performance and scale system resources to meet demand.

In addition to the On/Off/Aggressive analysis settings, analysis is performed or not performed, based on the Always Scan, Never Scan, and client IP exception lists.

These lists are maintained on the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Exceptions** page. See *Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis*.



Warning

Sites on the Never Scan list are not analyzed under any circumstances. If a site on the Never Scan list is compromised, the malicious code is not analyzed and detected.

When you have completed configuration on the current page, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

- [Configuring file analysis](#) on page 95
- [Content Gateway outbound security analysis](#) on page 100
- [Content Gateway advanced analysis options](#) on page 101
- [Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis](#) on page 103

Related tasks

- [Configuring content categorization](#) on page 92
- [Configuring tunneled protocol detection](#) on page 93
- [Configuring content security](#) on page 94

Related information

- [Content Gateway Analysis](#) on page 89

Configuring content categorization

When a web page is requested, content categorization is performed if:

- The URL has not already been blocked by the active policy
- The URL is not in the Forcepoint URL Database
- The URL has an elevated risk profile, as identified by Forcepoint Security Labs

The category that is determined by content categorization is forwarded to Filtering Service for policy enforcement.

Content categorization can, optionally, include **analysis of URL links embedded in the content**. Such analysis can provide more accurate categorization of certain types of content. For example, a page that otherwise has little or no undesirable content, but that links to sites known to have undesirable content, can itself be more accurately categorized. Link analysis is particularly good at finding malicious links embedded in hidden parts of a page, and in detecting pages returned by image servers that link thumbnails to undesirable sites. For more information about how analysis of link neighborhoods can improve coverage, read the Forcepoint Security Labs blog post [In Bad Company](#).

The effectiveness of content categorization and link analysis is quantified in several presentation reports. See *Presentation reports*, for more information.



Important

If you plan to generate reports of advanced analysis activity, enable full URL logging (see *Configuring how URLs are logged*). Otherwise, log records include only the domain (www.domain.com) of the site categorized, and individual pages within a site may fit into different categories.

If your site uses WebCatcher to report uncategorized URLs to Forcepoint LLC (see *What is WebCatcher?*), URLs categorized through content categorization are forwarded for inclusion in the Forcepoint URL Database.

To configure content categorization:

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Options** page.
- 2) Select **Off** to disable content categorization.
- 3) Select **On** (default) to enable content categorization.
- 4) Select **Analyze links embedded in Web content** to include embedded link analysis in content analysis. Requests that are blocked as a result of link analysis are logged and can be viewed in Scanning Activity presentation reports.
- 5) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

The algorithms used to perform content categorization are tuned by Forcepoint Security Labs to provide the best results for most organizations. However, if the Optimized setting does not produce the results you expect, you can adjust the sensitivity level to influence more restrictive or more permissive results. See the *Content Gateway advanced analysis options* section of this screen.

Related concepts

[Presentation reports](#) on page 115

[What is WebCatcher?](#) on page 21

[Content Gateway advanced analysis options](#) on page 101

Related tasks

[Configuring how URLs are logged](#) on page 425

Configuring tunneled protocol detection

Tunneled protocol detection analyzes traffic to discover protocols that are tunneled over HTTP and HTTPS. Traffic that is allowed to tunnel over specific ports is also analyzed. Such traffic is reported to Filtering Service for protocol-based policy enforcement. When tunneled protocol detection is enabled, analysis is performed on both inbound and outbound traffic, regardless of other settings.

HTTP tunneling occurs when applications that use custom protocols for communication are wrapped in HTTP (meaning that standard HTTP request/response formatting is present) in order to use the ports designated for HTTP/HTTPS traffic. These ports are open to allow traffic to and from the Web. HTTP tunneling allows these applications to bypass firewalls and proxies, leaving a system vulnerable.

The tunneled protocol detection feature analyzes HTTP and HTTPS traffic and, when it detects a protocol, forwards it to Filtering Service for policy enforcement. At this point, a protocol is blocked or allowed based on policy definitions. This feature can be used to block protocols used for instant messaging, peer-to-peer applications, and proxy avoidance. Note that some applications running over HTTP (for example, Google Video) may not display the protocol block page. See *Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps*, for information about protocol-based policy enforcement.

**Note**

Tunneled protocol detection is performed before content categorization. As a result, when a tunneled protocol is identified, protocol policy is enforced and content categorization is not performed.

Use the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Options** page to enable and configure tunneled protocol detection:

Steps

- 1) Select **Off** to disable tunneled protocol detection.
- 2) Select **On** (default) to analyze all traffic to detect protocols tunneling over HTTP or HTTPS. Such traffic is reported to Filtering Service for policy enforcement.
- 3) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.
Use the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Exceptions** page to specify trusted sites that are never analyzed (*Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis*).

Related concepts

[Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps](#) on page 36

[Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis](#) on page 103

Configuring content security

Content Security performs web page content analysis to discover security threats and malicious code in HTTP and HTTPS content (HTTPS when Content Gateway SSL support is enabled).

Use the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Options** page to enable and configure content security.

Steps

- 1) Select **Off** to disable content analysis.
- 2) Select **On** (default) to enable content analysis for uncategorized sites and sites with elevated risk profiles, as identified by Forcepoint Security Labs.
- 3) Select **Aggressive analysis** to analyze content from sites with elevated risk profiles and also sites with lower risk profiles. This option consumes additional system resources.
- 4) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

Use the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Exceptions** page to specify untrusted or trusted sites that are always analyzed or never analyzed (*Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis*).

Content analysis sensitivity is tuned by Forcepoint Security Labs to provide the best results for most organizations. However, if the Optimized setting does not produce the results you expect, you can adjust the sensitivity in the *Content Gateway advanced analysis options* section.

Related concepts

[Content Gateway advanced analysis options](#) on page 101

[Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis](#) on page 103

Configuring file analysis

File analysis inspects files that users attempt to download or open remotely for viruses and other malicious content. File analysis returns a category to Filtering Service for policy enforcement.

There are 4 types of file analysis. They can be used together. Three types of analysis are done by Content Gateway.

- *Antivirus Scanning* uses antivirus definition files to identify virus-infected files.
- *Rich Internet application scanning* examines Flash files for malicious content.
- *FTP file scanning* examines inbound FTP files for malicious content.

You can configure the specific types of files to analyze by clicking **File Type Options**.



Note

If file analysis is configured to include multimedia files, sometimes when the streaming media is buffered and analyzed, the connection to the server times out. In such cases, the best remedy is to create an exception for that site. See *Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis*.

Use the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Exceptions** page to specify untrusted or trusted sites that are always analyzed or never analyzed (*Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis*).

Use the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Options** page to enable and configure file analysis.

The fourth type of file analysis is *Advanced File Analysis*, which sends files that fit a profile defined by Forcepoint Security Labs to a configurable destination for activation and observation. If analysis finds a file to be malicious, an email alert is sent to the configured administrator that contains a description of the threat, a link to a detailed report, and a link to an investigative report built from your Log Database.

Advanced file analysis requires a Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection solution. A full description is included in the step-by-step configuration section, below.

Related concepts

[Rich Internet application scanning](#) on page 96

[FTP file scanning](#) on page 96

[Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis](#) on page 103

Related tasks

[Antivirus Scanning](#) on page 96

[Advanced File Analysis](#) on page 97

Antivirus Scanning

Steps

- 1) Select **Off** to disable antivirus analysis.
- 2) Select **On** (default) to enable antivirus analysis of files from uncategorized sites and files from sites with elevated risk profiles, as identified by Forcepoint Security Labs.
- 3) Select **Aggressive analysis** to apply antivirus analysis to inbound files from sites with elevated risk profiles and from sites with lower risk profiles. This option is enabled by default.

Rich Internet application scanning

Select **Scan rich Internet applications** to analyze Flash files for malicious content.

FTP file scanning

Select **Scan FTP files** to analyze files that are downloaded with the FTP protocol. (FTP over HTTP file downloads and uploads are subject to the HTTP/HTTPS file scanning settings.) To be meaningful, this option requires that Content Gateway be configured to proxy FTP traffic. See the Content Gateway Manager Help.

File Type Options

Steps

- 1) To specify the types of files Content Gateway is to analyze, click **File Type Options**. As a best practice, analyze all suspicious files, as identified by Forcepoint Security Labs, and all executable and unrecognized files.
- 2) To always analyze files having a specific extension, select **Files with the following extensions**, enter the extension in the entry field and click **Add**.
To remove an extension from the list, click on the extension to select it, and click **Delete**.

Next steps

When you are done configuring file analysis options, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Several presentation reports provide details about attempts to download files containing security risks. These reports are listed in the Report Catalog only after analysis activity has detected sites whose activity has changed since it was assigned a Forcepoint URL Database category. See *Presentation reports*, for more information.

See *Managing traffic based on file type*, for information about blocking files based on type and URL category.

Related concepts

Presentation reports on page 115

Managing traffic based on file type on page 291

Advanced File Analysis

**Note**

At least one of the Content Gateway analysis options must be enabled for files to be sent for advanced file analysis.

Steps

- 1) Check the box next to **Enable Advanced File Analysis**.
- 2) Open the **Advanced File Analysis platform** drop-down.
- 3) If you have purchased Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection for Web, you can select **Cloud Service**.
 - a) Control the types of files sent to the cloud-based service. Check the box next to the general file types listed to keep those file types from being sent to the file sandbox. By default, none of the boxes are checked; all suspicious files are sent.

Note that analysis is performed to determine a file's true type.

When a file type is selected for "Do not submit", both the true file type and the file extension are used to determine that the file will not be sent to the cloud.

Caution: Electing not to send file types to the service may expose the network to unknown risk. Select the file types based on proper risk assessment.

Balance the privacy risks involved in sending files to the service against the security risks involved in not sending them.
 - b) To not send files having a specific extension, check **Files with the following extensions**, enter file extensions in the input box provided, and click **Add**. Multiple file extensions can be added in a comma separated list.

To remove an entry from the list, highlight a file extension and click **Delete**.

**Note**

With the Hybrid Module, the File Sandboxing option available with Forcepoint Web Security Cloud is enabled if **Advanced File Analysis** is enabled and **Cloud Service** is selected.

- 4) If you have purchased Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection, you can select **On Premises** from the drop-down.
By default, images and txt files are not sent to the appliance.
 - a) Enter the IP address of the Controller (prod1 [P] interface) in the **Controller IP address** entry field.
 - b) Click **Check Status** to confirm that the appliance is installed at that IP address. This check does not ensure connection to Content Gateway.
- 5) When you are done configuring advance file analysis options, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Advanced file analysis qualified file

A file that qualifies for advanced file analysis:

- Is **not** classified as “malicious” in the Forcepoint URL Database.
- Passes all selected **Security Threats: File Analysis** analytics.
- Fits the Forcepoint Security Labs profile for suspicious files.
- Is a supported file type. Executable files are always supported. See this [knowledge base article](#) for a list of supported file types.



Note

Because the file was **not** detected as malicious, it was **not blocked** and has been delivered to the requester. To receive advanced file analysis alerts, which is the mechanism used to send information about files found to be malicious by analysis, **you must enable and configure email or SNMP alerts.**

- 1) Go to Settings > Alerts > Enable Alerts.
- 2) Select **Enable email alerts** and specify an Administrator email address.
- 3) Confirm that your SMTP settings are correct.
- 4) Select **Enable SNMP alerts** and provide information about your SNMP Trap system.
- 5) Enable Advanced File Analysis Alerts on the Settings > Alerts > Suspicious Activity Alerts page.



Important

The Content Gateway web proxy manages traffic sent to Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection for Web.

Traffic is sent to:

- *.websense.net
- *.blackspider.com

The User-Agent is **ssbc**.

Traffic sent to the cloud-based service must not be subject to man-in-the-middle decryption, and cannot be challenged for authentication by any device in the network.

Filter.config rules are configured, by default, in Content Gateway. If Content Gateway is in a proxy chain or behind a firewall, those devices may have to be configured to meet the requirements described above.

To verify that Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection for Web is properly configured, use the **Real-time Analysis Test Pages** section of the following website:

<http://testdatabasewebsense.com/>

Advanced file analysis transaction

What does an advanced file analysis transaction look like?

- 1) An end user browses to a website and explicitly or implicitly downloads a file.
- 2) The URL is **not** categorized as “malicious” and **Security Threats: File Analysis** does **not** find the file to be malicious.
- 3) The file is delivered to the requester.
- 4) However, the file fits the Forcepoint Security Labs profile for suspicious files and is sent to the selected location for analysis.
- 5) The file is analyzed.
- 6) If the file is found to be malicious, a malicious file detection message is sent to the configured alert recipient. The alert email includes links to provide additional detail and to an investigative report created from your log records (examples below).
- 7) Upon receipt of the message, administrators should:
 - a) Access and evaluate the Advanced File Analysis report. See *Advanced File Analysis report* for information about using that report.
 - b) Examine the investigative report for the incident.
 - c) Assess the impact of the intrusion in their network.
 - d) Plan and begin remediation.

- 8) If the File Sandbox option was selected:
- a) Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection for Web updates Forcepoint ThreatSeeker Intelligence with information about the file, the source URL, and the command and control targets.
 - b) Forcepoint ThreatSeeker Intelligence updates the Forcepoint URL Database, ACE analytic databases, and other security components, which are then pulled by web protection deployments.
 - c) The next time someone tries to browse the site, they and the organization are protected by their Forcepoint Web Security deployment.

Related concepts

[Advanced File Analysis report](#) on page 197

Advanced file analysis alert messages and reports

When a malicious file has been detected, a plain-text alert email is sent to the configured administrator.



Important

To receive alerts about files found to be malicious by advanced file analysis, **you must enable and configure email or SNMP alerts.**

In the body, the **User** field includes the user name only if user authentication was used to identify the client. Otherwise, the client IP address appears in the field.

Two links are included.

- The first links to either a detailed report on the file and its malicious contents, either in the cloud or on the appliance. (You may first be prompted for logon credentials.)



Note

If the Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection was installed using a hostname, the link will work only if the hostname is resolvable on the network.

- The second launches an investigative report, using your log records, for the time period in which the file download occurred.
 - Depending on your browser, you may have to enable popups to allow the report to be displayed.
 - You may receive the advance file analysis alert message before Forcepoint Web Security has written all of the transaction records in the Log Database. Periodically refresh the report to include pending records.

Content Gateway outbound security analysis

Outbound security:

- Provides outbound analysis that mirrors your inbound Security Threats configuration. This option also supports social web controls.
- Performs specialized data theft protection, analyzing for and blocking outbound custom encrypted files, password files, and other forms of sensitive data (see number 2, below).

- 1) Enable **Analyze for and block outbound security threats** (default) to analyze outbound content for threats like bot and spyware phone home traffic. This option performs outbound analysis that mirrors your inbound Security Threats configuration.

**Important**

This option must be enabled to support social web controls.

- 2) Enable **Data theft protection** (default) to analyze and block:
 - a) Outbound custom encrypted files that are posted to **uncategorized** sites and suspicious destinations, as defined by Forcepoint Security Labs.
 - b) Password files and files containing sensitive or suspicious data, regardless of the destination.

The results of analysis are reported to the Threats dashboard, and are included in transaction logs and reports.

Content Gateway advanced analysis options

Use these options to:

- Set the sensitivity level of Content Categorization and Content Security analysis.
- Set the analysis time limit for all incoming traffic.
- Set the analysis size limit for all incoming traffic.
- Enable stripping of specific types of code from HTML content for all incoming traffic.

Content categorization and scanning sensitivity level

The algorithms used to perform content categorization and analysis are tuned by Forcepoint Security Labs to provide optimal results for most organizations. If the Optimized setting does not produce the results you expect, however, you can adjust the sensitivity level of the analytics.

The sensitivity levels affect how strictly real-time analysis applies its criteria to determine whether analyzed content contains a threat, or needs to be re-categorized.

- When **more strict** criteria are used, fewer sites are found to be threats, and fewer sites are re-categorized in real time.
This may increase the number of false negatives, where risky sites are treated as safe.
- When **less strict** criteria are used, more sites meet the criteria for threats or re-categorization.
This may increase the number of false positives, where innocuous sites are treated as risky.

If you are receiving too many false positives, adjust the sensitivity level to the right (**more strict**). This means that a site will have to meet a higher threshold (match more criteria) to be considered malicious or require re-categorization.

If you believe that sites that should have been blocked are being permitted, adjust the sensitivity level to the left (**less strict**). This means a site won't have to reach so high a threshold (match fewer criteria) to be considered malicious or require re-categorization.

If you make an adjustment, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Scanning timeout

Each content or file analysis consumes a variable amount of time that cannot be determined before analysis begins. By default, to ensure a good user experience, analysis is limited to 1.5 seconds (1500 milliseconds). To adjust the timeout, select **Custom** and enter a value within the range 500 - 10000 (milliseconds).

Scan size limit

The scan size limit is the threshold to which analysis is performed. Analysis stops when the threshold is reached. The default is 10 MB. To change the value, select **Custom** and enter a size in megabytes.

Content delay handling

Depending on the Content Gateway configuration and load conditions, very large files, streamed transactions, and slow origin servers can leave clients waiting for content.

The options in this section provide a tool for delivering a portion of buffered content to the client **before analysis is performed**. Analysis begins when all data is received or the scan size limit is exceeded.

Use **Begin returning data to the client after** to specify a time period after which a percentage of buffered data is released to the client. The default is 30 seconds. Select **Custom** to enter another value.

Use **Specify how much data to return to the client** to specify the percentage of buffered data to release to the client. The default is 80 percent. Select **Custom** to enter a different value, up to 90 percent.

Content stripping

Threats to your system can be hiding in **active content** sent via web pages. Active content is content that is embedded in the HTML page that performs actions, such as running an animation or a program.

The content stripping options make it possible to specify that content in particular scripting languages (ActiveX, JavaScript, or VB Script) be stripped from incoming web pages. If content stripping is enabled, all content in the specified scripting languages is removed from sites flagged as containing dynamic content or appearing on the Always Scan list (see *Configuring Content Gateway analysis*).

Content is removed only after the advanced analysis options have categorized the site and Filtering Service has determined which policy applies.



Warning

Web pages that rely on active content that has been stripped do not function as expected. To permit full access to sites that require active content, disable content stripping or add the sites to the Never Scan list.

The user requesting a page with active content does not receive any notification that content has been removed.

Use the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Options > Advanced Options** area to set content stripping options.

Steps

- 1) In the **Advanced Options > Content Stripping** area, select the types of scripting languages to be removed from incoming web pages.
To disable content stripping for a selected language, clear the associated check box.
- 2) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.



Warning

Content stripping can result in some content being garbled and unreadable. You can reduce the number of such occurrences by making a small change to the Content Gateway configuration.

- a) Open the Content Gateway manager and go to the **Configure > Protocols > HTTP > Privacy** tab.
- b) In the **Remove Headers > Remove Others** field, add: Accept-Encoding
- c) Click **Apply** and restart Content Gateway.

Related concepts

[Configuring Content Gateway analysis on page 91](#)

Configuring exceptions to Content Gateway analysis

Scanning exceptions are lists of trusted or untrusted sites (hostnames and URLs) that are **never analyzed** or **always analyzed**. The type of analysis to never or always perform is specified per hostname or URL, or group of hostnames and URLs.

You can also create a list of trusted client IP addresses whose content is never analyzed.

For an introduction to scanning options, see *Content Gateway Analysis*.

Use the **Always Scan** and **Never Scan** lists to refine the behavior of content categorization, tunneled protocol detection, security threats (content analysis and file analysis), and content stripping.

- When Content Categorization, Content Security, or File Analysis options are **On**, sites on the **Always Scan** list are always analyzed, and sites on the **Never Scan** list are never analyzed (see *Configuring Content Gateway analysis*).
- When the Tunneled Protocol Detection option is **On** or **Aggressive analysis** is selected, sites on the **Never Scan** list are never analyzed.

Use the Never Scan list with caution. If a site on the list is compromised, Forcepoint Web Security does not analyze the site and cannot detect the security problem.

Related concepts

[Configuring Content Gateway analysis on page 91](#)

Related information[Content Gateway Analysis](#) on page 89

Hostname/URL Exceptions

To add sites to the Always Scan or Never Scan lists:

Steps

- 1) Click the **Add Hostname/URL** button.
You can specify a site in several ways, and you can specify more than one hostname or URL at a time.
 - You can enter a simple hostname, for example, **thissite.com**. Be sure to enter both the hostname and the extension (**thissite.com** and **thissite.net** are distinct hosts).
 - Sites with multiple labels are supported. For example: www.bbc.co.uk
 - You can use the wild card "*" to match leading subdomains only. For example: ***.yahoo.com**.
 - You can enter a complete or partial hostname or URL. The leading scheme "HTTPS://" is not required. An exact match is performed on the specified string.
For example: www.example.com/media/
Or: www.youtube.com/watch?v=
- 2) After entering a single or group of hostnames/URLs, select the scanning options that apply to all of the sites you have entered. You can select one or more options.
To apply different options to different sites, enter the names separately.
A site can appear in only 1 of the 2 lists. You cannot, for example, specify that the same site should never be analyzed for tunneled protocols and always analyzed for content categorization.
Click **OK** to add the entry.
- 3) To delete a site from a list, select the site and click **Delete**.
- 4) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

To change the scanning options associated with a site:

- 1) Select the site in the list and adjust the options.
- 2) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Client Exceptions

Use the Client Exceptions list to identify trusted users (client IP addresses) whose content is never analyzed.

To add an IP address to the list:

Steps

- 1) Click in the **Enter clients** box.
- 2) Enter an IP address or IP address range. For example, 10.201.67.245, or 10.201.67.245 - 10.201.67.250.
- 3) Click the right arrow (>) to move the address to the list.

Next steps

To edit an entry, select it and click **Edit**.

To delete an entry, select it in the list and click **Delete**.

When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Data files used with Content Gateway analysis

Analysis uses a set of data files to support its work. These files are updated regularly by Forcepoint Security Labs and made available on the Forcepoint download server. Content Gateway checks for updated analytic data files at regular intervals. The name and version of each file is displayed in the Content Gateway manager on the **Monitor > MyProxy > Summary** page.

Data file updates occur independent of Forcepoint URL Database updates (including real-time database updates and Real-Time Security Updates).

Every time the **.WCGAdmin start** command is run, a data file check and download is performed. If the download fails, a new download is attempted every 15 minutes until a successful download results.

The default interval for database update checks is 15 minutes. This is the recommended setting. Longer intervals increase the window of vulnerability to emerging, *zero day* exploits.

You can change the polling interval by editing the **PollInterval** value in the **/opt/bin/ downloadservice.ini** file on the Content Gateway machine. After editing the **downloadservice.ini** file, you must stop and restart Content Gateway from the command line:

```
/opt/WCG/WCGAdmin restart
```

Reporting on advanced real-time analysis

After you install Content Gateway and enter a key that enables the advanced analysis features, you can see and analyze the effects of these features on the dashboard, and with presentation and investigative reports.

On the Usage dashboard, by default, 2 charts tally requests to Web 2.0 sites over the past 30 days:

- Web 2.0 Categories
- Web 2.0 URL Bandwidth

See *The Status Dashboards*, for information about customizing the charts or moving them to a different dashboard tab.

On the **Presentation Reports** page, the **Scanning Activity** group contains reports that focus on Web 2.0 browsing and analysis activity, including recategorization that results from content categorization. There is also a report that tracks page blocks that result from link analysis.



Important

Enable full URL logging (see *Configuring how URLs are logged*) to ensure that reports of analysis activity are meaningful. Otherwise, reports can display only the domain (www.domain.com) of the site categorized, even though individual pages within the site may fall into different categories, or be recategorized for different reasons.

- You can copy a security or analysis report template to create a custom report. You can then edit the report filter to refine the information included when you generate that custom report.
- Some security threat reports include a **Threat ID** column. Click a individual threat ID to open a Forcepoint Security Labs web page that describes the type of threat.
- Other presentation reports can contain information on analysis activities, as well as general policy enforcement. For example, the Detail of Full URLs by Category report, found in the Internet Activity group of the Report Catalog, provides a detailed listing of each URL accessed within each category.

Related concepts

[Configuring how requests are logged](#) on page 412

Related information

[The Status Dashboards](#) on page 23

Creating Custom Reports for Advanced Analysis

Steps

- 1) Copy the **Detail of Full URLs by Category** report, and edit the report filter for the new custom report.

- 2) On the **Actions** tab, select only permitted and blocked actions that relate to analysis.
- 3) On the **Options** tab, change the report catalog name and report title to identify this as an advanced analysis report.
- 4) For example, you might change the name and title to “Advanced Analysis: Full URL Detail by Category.

Procedure for using Investigative Reports for Advanced Analysis

Steps

- 1) In the **Internet use by** drop-down list, select **Action**.
- 2) In the resulting report, click an action such as **Category blocked real time**, to show a list of drill-down options.
- 3) Click the desired drill-down option, such as **Category** or **User**.
- 4) Click the **Hits value** or the bar on any row to see related detail.
- 5) Click **Modify Report**, at the top of the page, to add the **Full URL** column to the report. See *Investigative reports*, for details on using all the investigative reports features.

Related reference

[Investigative reports](#) on page 134

How analysis activity is logged

There are important differences in the way that general Internet activity and advanced analysis activity are logged.

For general Internet activity, you have several options to reduce the size of the Log Database.

- Enable **visits** to log only one record for each website requested. See *Configuring Log Server*.
- Enable **consolidation** to combine into a single log record multiple requests with certain common elements. See *Configuring Log Server*.
- Disable **full URL logging** to log only the domain name (www.domain.com) for each request, and not the path to the specific page in the domain (/products/productA). See *Configuring how URLs are logged*.

**Note**

If your organization needs reports that include the full URL of each site visited, you should leave full UR logging enabled. Otherwise, reports will include only the domain (www.domain.com) of the site categorized, even though individual pages within the site may fall into different categories, or be recategorized for different reasons.

- Configure **selective category logging** to limit logging to only those categories that are required for your organization. See *Configuring how requests are logged*.

**Note**

Enabling **visits**, **consolidation**, or **selective category logging**, will impact the accuracy of Internet Browse Time.

Advanced analysis features, however, are bound only partially by these settings. When a site is analyzed, 2 separate log records are created.

- **Standard log records** take advantage of any size reduction settings that have been implemented, and are available for all reporting tools.
- **Advanced analysis records** ignore most size reduction settings. Every separate hit is logged, requests to all categories are logged, and no records are consolidated. These records are generated regardless of whether the site is blocked or permitted as a result of analysis. Only the setting for full URL logging is honored for advanced analysis records. Advanced analysis records are used to populate the Threats dashboard and presentation reports that focus on the results of Content Gateway analysis (like those described in *Reporting on advanced real-time analysis*).

If you have enabled any Log Database size reduction options, the numbers that appear on the Threats dashboard and in presentation reports on Content Gateway analysis may **not** match those that appear in standard investigative and presentation reports, even when the reports are configured for the same users, time periods, and categories. For example, if you have chosen to log visits, and a user requests a site analyzed by scanning features, that user request appears as one visit in standard reports, but may show as multiple hits in advanced analysis reports.

To see comparable data for standard activity and advanced analysis **disable** the Log Database size reduction settings. Because this may result in a very large and fast-growing database, make sure that the Log Database machine has adequate hard disk, processing, and memory capacity.

See *Reporting Administration* for more information about configuring size reduction settings. See *Presentation reports* and *Investigative reports* for information about generating reports.

Related concepts

[Configuring Log Server](#) on page 413

[Configuring how requests are logged](#) on page 412

[Reporting on advanced real-time analysis](#) on page 106

[Presentation reports](#) on page 115

Related tasks

[Configuring how URLs are logged](#) on page 425

Related reference

[Investigative reports](#) on page 134

Related information

Reporting Administration on page 409

Bypass options

The bypass options available with Forcepoint Web Security are used to configure settings that force site requests to bypass specific Content Gateway functionality.

SSL decryption bypass

When SSL support is enabled in Content Gateway to manage encrypted traffic:

- Category settings can be used to specify categories of websites for which decryption and inspection are bypassed.
- A list of client IP addresses and IP address ranges can be created to specify trusted clients for which decryption and inspection are bypassed.
- A list of destination hostnames, IP addresses, and IP address ranges can be created to specify trusted destination servers for which decryption and inspection are bypassed.

**Note**

There is a known limitation with Internet Explorer version 8 (IE8) that prevents some sites from being bypassed as expected. IE8 does not send a Server Name Indicator (SNI) and when the hostname in the origin server certificate includes a wildcard (*), the common name and the hostname don't match. As a result, the category lookup is performed on the destination IP address.

Category settings

For Category settings, a predefined **Privacy Category** group includes categories that may be subject to regulatory requirements. These predefined privacy categories are marked with an icon in the category list.

Traffic that involves websites in these categories may include personal identification information that should not be decrypted. In order to avoid liability for inspecting this type of information, you may want to specify some or all of these categories for decryption bypass. End users can determine that the website they are viewing is not decrypted by verifying that the certificate is the original for that site.

Use the **Settings > Scanning > SSL Decryption Bypass** page to select the default privacy categories for SSL decryption bypass:

Steps

- 1) Click the **Select Privacy Categories** button. Check boxes for the website categories that constitute the default group are selected in the Category box.
- 2) Click the arrow to the right of the category tree to add the privacy categories to the Categories selected for SSL decryption bypass box.

Next steps

You can create your own set of categories for SSL decryption bypass. On the **SSL Decryption Bypass** page, specify individual website categories for which decryption is not performed:

- 1) Click a check box to select a category or subcategory for bypass.
- 2) Click the arrow to right of the category tree to enter the selected category into the Categories selected for SSL decryption bypass box.

To clear your selections from the category tree, click the **Clear All** button.

To remove a category or subcategory from the list, select the category and click the **Remove** button.

Client list

To identify a client IP address or IP address range for SSL decryption bypass:

Steps

- 1) Click **Add** and enter the client IP address or IP address range in the **Add Client Entry** box, one entry per line.
When specifying an IP address range, use a hyphen (-) to separate the first address from the last.
- 2) To facilitate maintenance of the list, add a description that identifies the entry.
- 3) Click **OK** to add the entries to the list.

Next steps

To modify an entry, click on the IP address and make changes in the **Edit Client Entry** box. Click **OK** to save your changes or **Cancel** to close the dialog box without saving.

To remove an entry from the list, select the check box adjacent to the entry and click **Delete**. Confirm the action.

When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Destination list

To specify a destination hostname, IP address, or IP address range for SSL decryption bypass:

Steps

- 1) Click **Add** and enter the hostname, IP address, or IP address range in the **Add Destination Entry** box, one entry per line. For example: **thissite.com**.
 - Be sure to enter both the hostname and the TLD (top level domain). For example, **thissite.com** and **thissite.net** are distinct hosts.
 - Hosts with subdomains are supported. For example: **media.example.com**.
 - Include the wild card "*" to match leading subdomains. For example: ***.example.com**.
 - The protocol (HTTPS://) is not needed.
 - Use a "-" (hyphen) to separate the first and last address in an IP address range.
- 2) To facilitate maintenance of the list, add a description that clearly identifies the entry.
- 3) Click **OK** to add the entries to the list.

Next steps

To modify an entry, click on the hostname or IP address and modify the entry in the **Edit Destination Entry** dialog box. Click **OK** to save your changes or **Cancel** to close the dialog box without saving your changes.

To remove an entry, select the check box adjacent to the entry and click **Delete**. Confirm the action.

When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Authentication bypass

Use the **Authentication Bypass** tab of the **Settings > Scanning > Bypass Settings** page to select cloud applications. Requests to selected applications will bypass the authentication process configured in Content Gateway manager. See [Content Gateway user authentication](#) for more information.

Check the box next to **Office 365 and related applications** to bypass authentication for all requests to any Office 365 product.



Important

Authentication bypass for Office 365 is supported with explicit proxy deployments.

Transparent proxy deployments are supported only if Content Gateway bypass for Office 365 and SSL decryption bypass for "Office - Collaboration" categories are not enabled.

Content Gateway bypass

Use the **Content Gateway Bypass** tab of the **Settings > Scanning > Bypass Settings** page to select cloud applications. Requests to selected applications will completely bypass the Content Gateway server.

Check the box next to **Office 365 and related applications** to bypass Content Gateway for all requests to any Office 365 product.



Important

This option is supported for transparent proxy deployments only.

Chapter 7

Use Reports to Evaluate Internet Activity

Contents

- Introduction on page 113
- What is Internet browse time? on page 114
- Presentation reports on page 115
- Investigative reports on page 134
- Accessing self-reporting on page 156
- Report Center on page 157
- Application reporting on page 189
- Advanced File Analysis report on page 197
- Real-Time Monitor on page 199

Introduction

Your product includes several reporting tools, accessed via the Forcepoint Security Manager, that can help you evaluate the effectiveness of your web policies. (Log Server, a Windows-only component, must be installed to enable all reporting features except Real-Time Monitor.)

- **Dashboard charts** provide threat, risk, usage, and system information to help you review Internet activity in your network at a glance. For most charts, the time period, chart style, and set of results shown can be customized. See *The Status Dashboards*.
- **Presentation reports** include a list of predefined reports and report templates. Reports are available in bar chart, trend chart, and tabular formats. Copy any predefined report to apply your own filters to create a custom report, or use a report template to create your report from scratch. See *Presentation reports* for complete details.
- **Investigative reports** let you browse through log data interactively. The main page shows a summary-level bar chart of activity by risk class. Click the different elements on the page to update the chart or get a different view of the data. See *Investigative reports* for details on the many ways you can view Internet use data.
- The **Report Center** provides access to tools that allow you to create your own high-level and detailed reports that can be used to analyze logging data, including cloud apps data. See *Report Center* to learn how to use each of the tools.
- **Application reports** provide:
 - Information about the browsers and platforms from which Internet requests are originating
 - Details about cloud app use in your network

- A search option to investigate activity associated with specific user agents. See *Application reporting* for more information.
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) The **Advanced File Analysis Report** provides information about suspicious files sent to a Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection tool for analysis, including a link to the full report generated by the advanced file analysis tool. See *Advanced File Analysis report* for more information.
- **Real-Time Monitor** shows current Internet activity in your network, including the URLs being requested and the action applied to each request. With Forcepoint Web Security, the monitor also shows which sites were analyzed by Content Gateway. If a site is dynamically recategorized based on real-time analysis, both the original category and current category are shown. See *Real-Time Monitor* for more information.



Note

In organizations that use delegated administration, reporting features may not be available to all administrators. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting*.

Related concepts

[Presentation reports](#) on page 115

[Report Center](#) on page 157

[Application reporting](#) on page 189

[Advanced File Analysis report](#) on page 197

[Real-Time Monitor](#) on page 199

Related reference

[Investigative reports](#) on page 134

Related information

[The Status Dashboards](#) on page 23

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

What is Internet browse time?

You can generate both presentation and investigative reports showing **Internet browse time**, the estimated amount of time a user spent accessing websites. No software program can tell the exact amount of time that someone spends viewing a site once it is open. One person might open a site, view it for a few seconds, and then take a business call before requesting another site. Someone else might spend several minutes reading a site in detail before moving to the next one.

A Log Database job (see *Web protection reporting database jobs*) calculates browse time based on configurable parameters. This job runs once a day, so browse time information can lag the actual log data.

For browse time calculations:

- An Internet session begins when a user opens a browser and continues as long as that user requests additional websites at least every 3 minutes (by default).
If you want to change the read time threshold, see *Configuring Internet browse time options*.
- The Internet session ends when more than 3 minutes pass before the user requests another site.

- A new session begins if the user makes additional requests after more than 3 minutes. Commonly, a user's browse time consists of multiple sessions each day.

The database job calculates the total time of each session, starting with the time of the first request and ending 3 minutes after the last request.

Related concepts

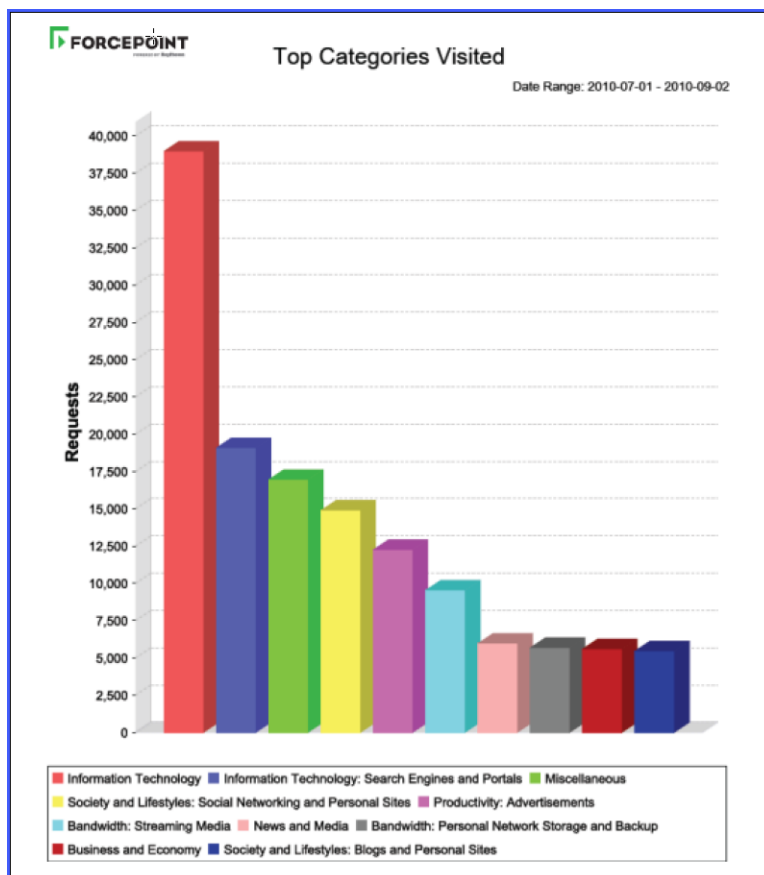
[Web protection reporting database jobs](#) on page 419

Related tasks

[Configuring Internet browse time options](#) on page 426

Presentation reports

Use the **Reporting > Presentation Reports** page to generate bar charts, trend charts, and tabular reports in HTML, PDF, or Microsoft Excel (XLS) format.



Available reports and templates are found in the Report Catalog, which organizes them into related **report categories**. Your subscription determines which report categories and predefined reports appear in the catalog. For example, report categories like Real Time Security Threats and Scanning Activity require Forcepoint Web Security.

- Expand a category to see the reports or templates that it includes.
- Click a report title to see a brief description of the information included in the report.

Procedure to run a presentation report

Steps

- 1) Select the report in the catalog, and then click **Run**. The Run Report page appears.
- 2) Specify report details as explained in *Running a presentation report*.
 - If you run the report in the foreground (do not schedule the report to run), the report is not automatically saved when you close the application used to view the report (a web browser, Adobe Reader, or Microsoft Excel, for example). You must save the report manually.
 - If you run the report in the background (schedule the report to run immediately), when the report completes, a copy is saved, and a link to the report appears on the Review Reports page.

Related tasks

[Running a presentation report on page 126](#)

Creating and customizing reports using the report catalog

To use any template, predefined report, or custom report in the Report Catalog as the basis for a new report:

Steps

- 1) Select a report or template name in the catalog. If you select a report template:
 - A **New Trend Report** shows Internet activity trends over time.
 - A **New Top N Report** shows top levels of Internet activity with the characteristics you specify.
- 2) Click **Save As**.
- 3) Provide a name, title, and report category for the new file.
If you are using a report template, also define the report dimensions (i.e., what is measured and the unit of measurement).
For instructions, see *Creating a new presentation report*.
- 4) To refine the report, edit the report filter. The report filter controls elements such as which users, categories, protocols, and actions are to be included in your report.
For instructions, see *Defining the presentation report filter*.

Next steps

To make changes to the report filter for any custom report, select the report, and then click **Edit**. You cannot modify or delete predefined reports or report templates.

To delete a custom report, select the report, and then click **Delete**. If a deleted report appears in any scheduled jobs, it will continue to be generated with that job. See *Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list* for information about editing and deleting scheduled jobs.

Reports that are used frequently can be marked as Favorites to help you find them more quickly. Just select the report, and then click **Favorite** (see *Working with presentation report Favorites*). Mark **Show Favorites only** to display only templates that you have marked as favorites in the Report Catalog.

Use the buttons at the top of the page to schedule reports to run later, view scheduled report jobs, and view and manage reports created by the scheduler.

- Click **Scheduler** to define a job containing one or more reports to be run at a specific time or on a repeating schedule. See *Scheduling presentation reports*.
- Click **Job Queue** to see and manage a list of existing scheduled jobs, along with the status of each job. See *Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list*.
- Click **Review Reports** to see and manage a list of reports that were successfully scheduled and run. See *Reviewing scheduled presentation reports*.

Related concepts

[Creating a new presentation report](#) on page 117

[Defining the presentation report filter](#) on page 119

[Scheduling presentation reports](#) on page 127

[Reviewing scheduled presentation reports](#) on page 133

Related tasks

[Working with presentation report Favorites](#) on page 125

Related reference

[Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list](#) on page 132

Creating a new presentation report

Use the **Save As New Report** page to create:

- An editable version of any predefined report.
- A copy of an existing custom report, in order to apply different report filters.
- A new report, based on a report template.

The options available on the page depend on which option you have selected.

Scenario 1 for creating a report

If you are making a copy of a predefined or custom report:

Steps

- 1) Replace the **Report name** with a name that will make it easy to identify the new report. (The default name is the name of the original report template, with a number appended to indicate that this is a copy.)
The name must be from 1 to 85 characters, and cannot duplicate another report name.
- 2) Enter a **Report title**. This is the title that will appear on at the top of the page when the report is generated.
- 3) Select a **Report category**. This determines how the report is grouped in the Report Catalog. The default is User-Defined Reports.
- 4) Do one of the following:
 - Click **Save** to save the new version of the report and return to the Report Catalog.
 - Click **Save and Edit** to edit the report filter for the new report (see *Defining the presentation report filter*).
 - Click **Cancel** to abandon your changes and return to the Report Catalog.

Related concepts

[Defining the presentation report filter](#) on page 119

Scenario 2 for creating a report

If you are using a report template to create a new report:

Steps

- 1) Enter a unique **Report name**. This is the name that will appear in the Report Catalog.
The name must be from 1 to 85 characters, and cannot duplicate another report name.
- 2) Enter a **Report title**. This is the title that will appear on at the top of the page when the report is generated.
- 3) Select a **Report category**. This determines how the report is grouped in the Report Catalog. The default is User-Defined Reports.
- 4) If you are creating a top N report, continue with step 5.
If you are creating a trend report, indicate the **Time unit** for the trend report's X- axis. You can create a report showing trends by day (default), week, month, or year.
 - To ensure that the data you want appears in a trend report, make sure the **first day** of the first week, month, or year that you want to include is set as the first date in the range. (By default, the first day of the week is Sunday, but this may vary based on your Microsoft SQL Server configuration and locale.)
 - When user information is updated in the directory service, user group information may also change. This can affect weekly, monthly, and yearly group trend reports, because to be included in a group report, the user must be in the group at least one day before the start of the selected period.
For example, for a user's activity to be included in a monthly group trend report for August 2012, the user must be in the group as of July 31, 2012. A user joining the group on August 23, 2012 (a Wednesday) would be included in daily trend reports starting on the following day, in weekly trend reports starting the following Saturday, Sunday, or Monday (depending on your Microsoft SQL Server configuration), and in monthly trend reports starting September 01, 2012.

- 5) Use the **Internet activity per** drop-down list to select the focal area of the report. You can show Internet activity per category (default), protocol, risk class, action (like permit or block), user, or group.
- 6) Use the **Measure by** drop-down list to select how the focal area is measured. You can measure by requests (default), bandwidth, or browse time.
- 7) Do one of the following:
 - Click **Save** to save the report and return to the Report Catalog. The new report is now listed in the report category that you selected in step 5.
 - Click **Save and Edit** to edit the report filter for the new report. The process of editing the report filter is the same as for any custom report (see *Defining the presentation report filter*).
 - Click **Cancel** to abandon your changes and return to the Report Catalog.

Related concepts

[Defining the presentation report filter](#) on page 119

Defining the presentation report filter

Report filters let you control what information is included in a presentation report. For example, you might choose to limit a report to selected clients, categories, risk classes, or protocols, or even selected actions (like permit or block). You also can give the report a new name and description, change the report title, select a custom logo, and set other general options through the report filter.



Note

To use a custom logo, you must create the image in a supported format and place the file in the appropriate location before updating the report filter. See *Customizing the presentation report logo*.

The options available in the filter vary:

- If you are editing a predefined report or a custom report based on a predefined report, the options available in the filter depend on the report selected.
For instance, if you selected a report of group information, such as Top Blocked Groups by Requests, you can control which groups appear in the report but you cannot choose individual users.
- If you are editing a report created using a the New Top N Report or New Trend Report template, **all** options are shown in the filter, even if they are not applicable in the custom report.
Be careful to select only options relevant to your report.

The filter for predefined reports cannot be changed. You can edit the filter for a custom report when you create it by choosing **Save and Edit** on the Save As New Report page, or select the report in the Report Catalog at any time and click **Edit**.

On the **Confirm** tab, choose whether to run or schedule the report, and save the report filter. See *Confirming presentation report filter definitions*.

The Edit Report Filter page opens, with separate tabs for managing different elements of the report. Select the items you want on each tab, then click **Next** to move to the next tab. For detailed instructions, see the following topics:

Related tasks

- [Customizing the presentation report logo on page 123](#)
- [Selecting clients for a presentation report on page 120](#)
- [Selecting categories for a presentation report on page 121](#)
- [Selecting protocols for a presentation report on page 121](#)
- [Selecting actions for a report on page 122](#)
- [Setting presentation report options on page 122](#)
- [Confirming presentation report filter definitions on page 124](#)

Selecting clients for a presentation report

The **Clients** tab of the Presentation Reports > Edit Report Filter page lets you control which clients are included in the report. You can select only one type of client for each report. For example, you cannot select a combination of users and IP addresses for the same report.

**Note**

If you select the IP address client type, you can identify clients by IPv4 or IPv6 address.

When the report definition specifies a particular client type, you can choose clients of that type or clients that represent a larger grouping. For example, if you are defining a filter for a report based on Top Blocked Groups by Requests, you can select groups or OUs for the report, but you cannot select individual users.

No selections are required on this tab if you want to report on all relevant clients.

Steps

- 1) Select a client type from the drop-down list.
- 2) Set the maximum number of search results from the **Limit search** list.
Depending on the traffic in your organization, there may be large numbers of users, groups, or domains (OUs) in the Log Database. This option manages the length of the results list, and the time required to display the search results.
- 3) Enter one or more characters for searching, and then click **Search**.
Use asterisk (*) as a wildcard to signify missing characters. For example, J*n might return Jackson, Jan, Jason, Jon, John, and so forth.
Define your search string carefully, to assure that all desired results are included within the number selected for limiting the search.
- 4) Highlight one or more entries in the results list, and click the right arrow button (>) to move them to the **Selected** list.
- 5) Repeat steps 2-4 as needed to conduct additional searches and add more clients to the Selected list.
- 6) After you are finished making selections, click **Next** to open the Categories tab. See *Selecting categories for a presentation report*.

Related tasks

Selecting categories for a presentation report on page 121

Selecting categories for a presentation report

The **Categories** tab of the Presentation Reports > Edit Report Filter page lets you control the information included in the report on the basis of categories or risk classes. See *Risk classes*.

No selections are required on this tab if you want to report on all relevant categories or risk classes.

Steps

- 1) Select a classification: **Category or Risk Class**.

Expand a parent category to display its subcategories. Expand a risk class to see a list of the categories currently assigned to that risk class.

If the associated report is for a specific risk class, only the relevant risk class and the categories it represents are available for selection.

**Note**

If you select a subset of categories for the risk class named in the report, consider modifying the report title to reflect your selections.

- 2) Mark the check box for each category or risk class to be reported.
Use the **Select All** and **Clear All** buttons below the list to minimize the number of individual selections required.
- 3) Click the right arrow button (>) to move your selections to the **Selected** list.
When you mark a risk class, clicking the right arrow places all the associated categories into the Selected list.
- 4) After all selections are complete, click **Next** to open the Protocols tab. See *Selecting protocols for a presentation report*.

Related concepts

Risk classes on page 40

Related tasks

Selecting protocols for a presentation report on page 121

Selecting protocols for a presentation report

The **Protocols** tab of the Presentation Reports > Report Filter lets you control which protocols are included in the report.

No selections are required on this tab if you want to report on all relevant protocols.

Steps

- 1) Expand and collapse the protocol groups with the icon beside the group name.
- 2) Mark the check box for each protocol to be reported.
Use the **Select All** and **Clear All** buttons below the list to minimize the number of individual selections required.
- 3) Click the right arrow button (>) to move your selections to the **Selected** list.
- 4) After all selections are complete, click **Next** to open the Actions tab. See *Selecting actions for a report*.

Related tasks

[Selecting actions for a report](#) on page 122

Selecting actions for a report

The **Actions** tab of the Presentation Reports > Edit Report Filter page lets you control which precise actions (for example, permitted by limited access filter or blocked by quota) are included in the report. If the report specifies that it applies only to blocked requests, you can select only block-related actions (blocked by file type, blocked by keyword, and so on).

No selections are required on this tab if you want to report on all relevant actions.

Steps

- 1) Expand and collapse the action groups with the icon beside the group name.
- 2) Mark the check box for each action to be reported.
Use the **Select All** and **Clear All** buttons below the list to minimize the number of individual selections required.
- 3) Click the right arrow button (>) to move your selections to the **Selected** list.
- 4) After all selections are complete, click **Next** to open the Options tab. See *Setting presentation report options*.

Related tasks

[Setting presentation report options](#) on page 122

Setting presentation report options

Use the **Options** tab of the Presentation Reports > Edit Report Filter page to configure several aspects of the report.

Steps

- 1) Optionally modify the **Report catalog name**. The name must contain from 1 to 85 characters.
This name does not appear on the report itself; it is used only for identifying the unique combination of report format and filter in the Report Catalog.
- 2) Modify the **Report title** that appears on the report. The title can have up to 85 characters.
- 3) Modify the **Description** to appear in the Report Catalog. The description can have up to 336 characters.
The description should help you identify this unique combination of report format and filter in the Report Catalog.
- 4) Select a logo to appear on the report.
All supported image files in the appropriate directory are listed. See *Customizing the presentation report logo*.
- 5) Mark the **Save as Favorite** check box to have the report listed as a Favorite.
The Report Catalog shows a star symbol beside Favorite reports. You can select **Show only Favorites** on the **Report Catalog** page to reduce the number of reports listed, which enables you to move more quickly to a particular report.
- 6) Mark the **Show only top** check box and then enter a number from 1 to 20 to limit the number of items reported.
This option appears only if the selected report is formatted as a Top N report, designed to show a limited number of items. The item that is limited depends on the report. For example, for a Top Categories Visited report, this entry determines how many categories are reported.
- 7) After all entries and selections are complete, click **Next** to open the Confirm tab. See *Confirming presentation report filter definitions*.

Related tasks

[Customizing the presentation report logo](#) on page 123

[Confirming presentation report filter definitions](#) on page 124

Customizing the presentation report logo

By default, presentation reports display the Forcepoint logo in the upper left corner. When you create a custom report and edit its report filter, you can choose a different logo.

Steps

- 1) Create an image file in one of the following formats:
 - .bmp
 - .jpg
 - .gif
 - .jpeg
 - .jiff
 - .png
 - .jpe
 - .tiff
- 2) Use a maximum of 25 characters for the image file name, including extension.
- 3) Copy the image file to the `ReportTemplates\images\` directory. The default path is: `C:\Program Files (x86)\ Websense\Web Security\Manager\ ReportTemplates\images`

Next steps

All supported image files in this directory automatically appear in the drop-down list on the Options tab of the Edit Report Filter page. The image is automatically scaled to fit within the space allocated for the logo. (See *Setting presentation report options*.)



Note

Do not delete or move images that are active in report filters. If a logo file is missing, the report cannot be generated.

Related tasks

[Setting presentation report options](#) on page 122

Confirming presentation report filter definitions

The **Confirm** tab of the Presentation Reports > Edit Report Filter page displays the name and description that will appear in the Report Catalog, and lets you choose how to proceed.

Steps

- 1) Review the **Name** and **Description**.
If any changes are needed, click **Back** to return to the Options tab, where you can make those changes. (See *Setting presentation report options*.)

- 2) Indicate how you want to proceed:

Option	Description
Save	Saves the report filter and returns to the Report Catalog. See <i>Presentation reports</i> .
Save and Run	Saves the report filter and opens the Run Report page. See <i>Running a presentation report</i> .
Save and Schedule	Saves the report filter and opens the Schedule Report page. See <i>Scheduling presentation reports</i> .

- 3) Click **Finish** to implement the selection made in step 2.

Related concepts

[Presentation reports](#) on page 115

[Scheduling presentation reports](#) on page 127

Related tasks

[Setting presentation report options](#) on page 122

[Running a presentation report](#) on page 126

Working with presentation report Favorites

You can mark presentation reports as Favorites to identify the reports you generate most frequently and want to be able to locate quickly.

Steps

- 1) On the **Presentation Reports** page, highlight a report that you generate frequently, or want to be able to locate quickly.
- 2) Click **Favorite**.
A star symbol appears beside Favorite report names in the list, letting you quickly identify them when all reports are shown.
- 3) Mark the **Show only Favorites** check box above the Report Catalog to limit the list to those marked as Favorites. Clear this check box to restore the full list of reports.
If your needs change and a Favorite report is no longer being used as frequently, simply select the report again and click **Favorite** to remove the star symbol.

Running a presentation report

Use the **Presentation Reports > Run Report** page to generate a single report immediately. You can also create jobs with one or more reports and schedule them to run once or on a repeating cycle (see *Scheduling presentation reports*, page 137).

To run a report:

Steps

- 1) Select the **Start date** and **End date** to define the time period covered in the report.
- 2) Select an **Output format** for the report.

Format	Description
PDF	Portable Document Format. PDF files are formatted for viewing, and can be opened in Adobe Reader. Viewing requires Adobe Reader 7.0 or later.
HTML	HyperText Markup Language. HTML files are formatted for viewing, and can be opened in a browser.
XLS	Excel spreadsheet. XLS files are formatted for reuse, and can be opened in Microsoft Excel. Viewing requires Microsoft Excel 2003 or later.

- 3) If you selected a **Top N** report, choose the number of items to be reported.
- 4) Specify how you want the report to be generated:
 - Select **Schedule the report to run in the background** (default) to have the report run immediately as a scheduled job. Optionally provide an email address to be notified when the report is complete. You can also provide an email address to be notified if the report cannot be generated. (You can also monitor the job queue to see the status of the report.)
 - Deselect **Schedule the report to run in the background** to have the report run in the foreground. In this case, the report is not scheduled, and does not appear on the Review Reports page.
- 5) Click **Run**.
 - If you scheduled the report to run immediately, the completed report is saved automatically and added to the Review Reports list. To view, save, or delete the report, click **Review Reports** at the top of the Presentation Reports page.
 - If you ran the report in the foreground, the report will be displayed. HTML reports appear in the browser window when complete; with PDF or XLS formats, you have a choice of whether to open the report or save it to disk.

If you selected HTML, click **Presentation Reports** to return to the Report Catalog. If you selected PDF or XLS, you can use the Run Reports window again to generate the same report.

With this option, presentation reports does not automatically store a copy of the report. Use the save functionality built into the application used to open the report if you want to save a copy to view later.

- 6) To print a report, use the print option offered by the application used to display the report. For best results, generate PDF output and use the print options in Adobe Reader.

Related concepts

[Scheduling presentation reports](#) on page 127

Scheduling presentation reports

You can run presentation reports as they are needed, or you can use the **Presentation Reports > Scheduler** page to create jobs that define a schedule for running one or more reports.

Reports generated by scheduled jobs are distributed to one or more recipients via email. As you create scheduled jobs, consider whether your email server will be able to handle the size and quantity of the attached report files.

The completed reports are also added to the **Presentation Reports > Review Reports** page (see *Reviewing scheduled presentation reports*).

To access the Scheduler:

- Click the **Scheduler** button at the top of the Presentation Reports page (above the Report Catalog).
- When editing a report filter, choose **Save and schedule** in the Confirm tab, and then click **Finish** (see *Defining the presentation report filter*).
- Click the job name link on the Job Queue page to edit a job.
- Click **Add** on the Job Queue page to create a new job.

The Scheduler page contains several tabs for selecting the reports to run and the schedule for running them. For detailed instructions, see:

- *Setting the presentation reports schedule*
- *Selecting presentation reports to schedule*
- *Setting the date range for a scheduled presentation report*
- *Selecting output options for scheduled presentation reports*

After creating jobs, use the Job Queue to review job status and find other helpful information (see *Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list*).

When a scheduled presentation report has run, the report file is sent to recipients as an email attachment called **presentationreport_0**. The number increments, according to the number of reports attached.

Scheduled reports are also automatically saved to the **ReportingOutput** directory on the management server machine (C:\Program Files (x86)\Websense\Web Security\ReportingOutput, by default). Note that the name of the attachment sent via email does not match the name of the file stored in the ReportingOutput directory. The best way to find a specific report is to use the Review Reports page, which can be searched by date or job name, as well as report name.

Reports are automatically deleted from the Review Reports page and the ReportingOutput directory after the period specified on the Settings > Reporting > Preferences page (5 days, by default). If you want to retain the reports for a longer time, include them in your backup routine or save them in a location that permits long term storage.

An alert is displayed on the Review Reports page for a period of time before the report is deleted (3 days, by default). Use the **Settings > Reporting > Preferences** page to change this warning period.

Depending on the number of reports you generate daily, report files can occupy considerable amounts of disk space. Be sure there is adequate disk space available on the management server machine. If the ReportingOutput directory grows too large before the files are automatically deleted, you can delete the files manually.

The report is generated in the format you choose: PDF (Adobe Reader 7.0 or later), XLS (Microsoft Excel 2003 or later), or HTML. If you choose HTML format, the report may display in the content pane of the Forcepoint Security Manager. Reports displayed in the content pane cannot be printed or saved to a file. To print or save a report to file, choose the PDF or XLS output format.

Related concepts

[Reviewing scheduled presentation reports](#) on page 133

[Defining the presentation report filter](#) on page 119

Related tasks

[Setting the presentation reports schedule](#) on page 128

[Selecting presentation reports to schedule](#) on page 130

[Selecting output options for scheduled presentation reports](#) on page 131

Related reference

[Setting the date range for a scheduled presentation report](#) on page 130

[Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list](#) on page 132

Setting the presentation reports schedule

Define a reporting job to occur once or on a repeating cycle on the **Schedule** tab of the **Presentation Reports > Scheduler** page.



Note

It is advisable to schedule report jobs on different days or at different times, to avoid overloading the Log Database and slowing performance for logging and interactive reporting.

Steps

- 1) Enter a **Job name** that uniquely identifies this scheduled job.

- 2) Select a **Recurrence Pattern** and **Recurrence Options** for the job. The specific options available depend on the pattern selected.

Pattern	Options
Once	Enter the exact date on which to run the job, or click the icon to select from a calendar.
Daily	No additional recurrence options are available.
Weekly	Mark the check box for each day of the week the job is to run.
Monthly	Enter the dates during the month for running the job. Dates must be a number between 1 and 31, and must be separated by commas (1,10,20). To run the job on consecutive dates each month, enter a start and end date separated by a hyphen (3-5).

- 3) Under **Schedule Time**, set the start time for running the job. The job begins according to the time on the management server.



Note

To start generating the scheduled reports today, select a time late enough that you can complete the job definition before the start time.

- 4) Under **Schedule Period**, select a date for starting the job, and an option for ending the job.

Option	Description
No end date	The job continues to run according to the established schedule, indefinitely. To discontinue the job at some time in the future, either edit or delete the job. See <i>Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list</i> .
End after	Select the number of times to run the job. After that number of occurrences, the job does not run again, but it stays in the Job Queue until you delete it. See <i>Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list</i> .
End by	Set the date when the job stops running. It does not run on or after this date.

- 5) Click **Next** to open the Reports tab. See *Selecting presentation reports to schedule*.

Related tasks

Selecting presentation reports to schedule on page 130

Related reference

Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list on page 132

Selecting presentation reports to schedule

Use the **Select Report** tab of the **Presentation Reports > Scheduler** page to choose reports for the job.

Steps

- 1) Highlight a report for this job in the Report Catalog tree.
- 2) Click the right arrow (>) button to move that report to the **Selected** list.
- 3) Repeat steps 1 and 2 until all reports for this job appear in the **Selected** list.
- 4) Click **Next** to open the Date Range tab. See *Setting the date range for a scheduled presentation report*.

Related reference

[Setting the date range for a scheduled presentation report](#) on page 130

Setting the date range for a scheduled presentation report

Use the **Date Range** tab of the **Presentation Reports > Scheduler** page to set the date range for the job. The options available depend on your selection for **Date range**.

Date range	Description
All Dates	<p>Reports include all dates available in the Log Database. No additional entries are required.</p> <p>When this option is used for repeating jobs, there may be duplicate information on reports in separate runs.</p>
Specific Dates	<p>Choose the exact start (From) and end (To) dates for the reports in this job.</p> <p>This option is ideal for jobs that run only one time. Choosing this option for a repeating schedule results in duplicate reports.</p>

Date range	Description
Relative Dates	<p>Use the drop-down lists to choose the number of periods to report (This, Last, Last 2, and so forth), and the type of period (Days, Weeks, or Months). For example, the job might cover the Last 2 Weeks or This Month.</p> <p>Week represents a calendar week, Sunday through Saturday. Month represents a calendar month. For example, This Week produces a report from Sunday through today; This Month produces a report from the first of the month through today; Last Week produces a report for the preceding Sunday through Saturday; and so forth.</p> <p>This option is ideal for jobs that run on a repeating schedule. It lets you manage how much data appears on each report, and minimize duplication of data on reports in separate runs.</p>

After setting the date range for the job, click **Next** to display the Output tab. See *Selecting output options for scheduled presentation reports*.

Related tasks

Selecting output options for scheduled presentation reports on page 131

Selecting output options for scheduled presentation reports

After you select the reports for a job, use the **Output** tab to select the output format and distribution options.

Steps

- 1) Select the file format for the finished report.

Format	Description
PDF	Portable Document Format. Recipients must have Adobe Reader v7.0 or later to view the PDF reports.
XLS	Excel Spreadsheet. Recipients must have Microsoft Excel 2003 or later to view the XLS reports.

- 2) Enter email addresses for distributing the report. Enter each address on a separate line.
- 3) Mark the **Customize subject and body of email** check box, if desired. Then, enter the custom **Subject** and **Body** text for this job's distribution email.
- 4) Click **Save Job** to save and implement the job definition, and display the Job Queue page.
- 5) Review this job and any other scheduled jobs. See *Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list*.

Related reference

Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list on page 132

Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list

The **Presentation Reports > Job Queue** page lists the scheduled jobs created for presentation reports. The list gives status for each job, as well as basic information about the job, such as how frequently it runs. From this page, you can add and delete scheduled jobs, temporarily suspend a job, and more.

(To review scheduled jobs for investigative reports, see *Managing scheduled investigative reports jobs*.)

The list provides the following information for each job.

Column	Description
Job Name	The name assigned when the job was created.
Status	Indicates whether the job is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ running ■ scheduled (waiting for the next scheduled run time) ■ completed successfully ■ failed ■ misfired (did not run at the last scheduled time due to a problem such as low memory or server shutdown)
State	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ENABLED indicates a job that runs according to the established recurrence pattern. ■ DISABLED indicates a job that is inactive, and does not run.
Recurrence	The recurrence pattern (Once, Daily, Weekly, Monthly) set for this job.
History	Click the Details link to open the Job History page for the selected job. See <i>Viewing the presentation reports scheduled job history</i> .
Next Scheduled	Date and time for the next run.
Owner	The user name of the administrator who scheduled the job.

Use the options on the page to manage the jobs. Some of the buttons require that you first mark the check box beside the name of each job to be included.

Option	Description
Job name link	Opens the Scheduler page, where you can edit the job definition. See <i>Scheduling presentation reports</i> .
Add Job	Opens the Scheduler page where you can define a new job. See <i>Scheduling presentation reports</i> .

Option	Description
Delete	Deletes from the Job Queue all jobs that have been checked in the list. After a job has been deleted, it cannot be restored. To temporarily stop running a particular job, use the Disable button.
Run Now	Starts running the jobs that have been checked in the list immediately. This is in addition to the regularly scheduled runs.
Enable	Reactivates disabled jobs that have been checked in the list. The job begins running according to the established schedule.
Disable	Discontinues running of enabled jobs that are checked in the list. Use this to temporarily suspend the job that you may want to restore in the future.

Related concepts

[Scheduling presentation reports](#) on page 127

Related reference

[Managing scheduled investigative reports jobs](#) on page 154

[Viewing the presentation reports scheduled job history](#) on page 133

Viewing the presentation reports scheduled job history

Use the **Presentation Reports > Job Queue > Job History** page to view information about recent attempts to run the selected job. The page lists each report separately, providing the following information.

Column	Description
Report Name	Title printed on the report.
Start Date	Date and time the report started running.
End Date	Date and time the report was complete.
Status	Indicator of whether the report succeeded or failed.
Message	Relevant information about the job, such as whether the report was emailed successfully.

Reviewing scheduled presentation reports

Use the **Presentation Reports** Review Reports page to find, access, and delete scheduled reports. By default, reports are listed from oldest to newest.

To view any report in the list, click the report name.

- If the report is a single PDF or XLS file, you may be given the option to save or open the report. This depends on your browser security settings and the plug-ins installed on your machine.

- If the report is very large, it may have been saved as multiple PDF or XLS files and stored in a ZIP file. The file is compressed using ZIP format regardless of whether the report was created on a Windows or Linux machine. Save the ZIP file, then extract the PDF or XLS files it contains to view the report content.
- Hover the mouse pointer over the report icon next to the report name to see if the report is one or multiple files.

To limit the list to reports that will be deleted soon, mark the **Show only reports due to be purged** check box. The length of time that reports are stored is configured on the **Settings > Reporting > Preferences** page (see *Configuring reporting preferences*).

To search the report list, first select an entry from the **Filter by** drop-down list, and then enter all or part of a name or date. You can search by:

- The report or job name
- The name of the administrator that scheduled the report (Requestor)
- The date the report was created (Creation Date)
- The date the report is due to be deleted (Purge Date)

Enter your search term, and then click **Go**. The search is case-sensitive.

Click **Clear** to remove the current search term, and then either perform a different search or click **Refresh** to display the complete list of reports.

If a recently completed report does not appear on the Review Reports page, you can also click **Refresh** to update the page with the latest data.

To delete a report, click the X to the right of the report file size.

To see the status of a scheduled report job, click **Job Queue** at the top of the page. See *Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list*, for more information about using the job queue.

To schedule a new report job, click **Scheduler** (see *Scheduling presentation reports*).

Related concepts

[Scheduling presentation reports on page 127](#)

Related tasks

[Configuring reporting preferences on page 411](#)

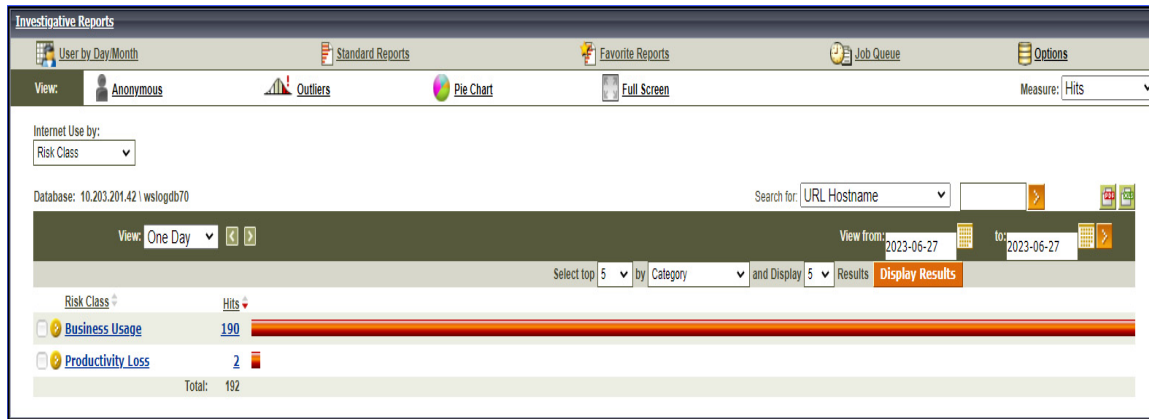
Related reference

[Viewing the presentation reports scheduled jobs list on page 132](#)

Investigative reports

Use the **Reporting > Investigative Reports** page to analyze Internet activity in an interactive way.


Initially, the main Investigative Reports page shows a summary report of activity by risk class (see *Risk classes*).




Work in the summary report view by clicking the available links and elements to explore areas of interest and gain general insight into your organization's Internet usage (see *Summary investigative reports*).

Multi-level summary reports (see *Multi-level summary investigative reports*) and flexible detail reports (see *Flexible detail investigative reports*) let you analyze the information from different perspectives.

Other report views and investigative reports features can be accessed from links at the top of the page. See the table below for a list of links and the features they access. (Not all links are available on all pages.)

Option	Action
User by Day/Month	Displays a dialog box that lets you define a report of a specific user's activity, covering either a day or a month. For more information, see <i>User Activity Detail investigative reports</i> .
Standard Reports	Displays a list of predefined reports so you can quickly see a specific combination of data. See <i>Standard investigative reports</i> .
Favorite Reports	Lets you save the current report as a Favorite, and displays a list of existing Favorites that you can generate or schedule. See <i>Favorite investigative reports</i> .
Job Queue	Displays the list of scheduled investigative reports jobs. See <i>Scheduling investigative reports</i> .
Outliers	Displays reports showing Internet usage that is significantly different from average. See <i>Outliers investigative reports</i> .
Options	Displays the page for selecting a different Log Database for reporting. The Options page also lets you customize certain reporting features, such as the time period initially shown on summary reports and the default columns for detail reports. See <i>Database connection and report defaults</i> .
	Click this button, at the right of the Search fields, to export the current report to a spreadsheet file compatible with Microsoft Excel 2003 or later. You are prompted to either open or save the file. See <i>Output options for investigative reports</i> .

Option	Action
	<p>Click this button, at the right of the Search fields, to export the current report to a PDF file compatible with Adobe Reader v7.0 or later.</p> <p>You are prompted to either open or save the file. See <i>Output options for investigative reports</i>.</p>

Investigative reports support IPv6 for source and destination IP addresses. Also, anywhere an IP address can be entered in an investigative reports feature, both IPv4 and IPv6 formats are accepted.

Keep in mind that reporting is limited to the information that has been recorded in the Log Database.

- If you disable logging for user names, IP addresses, or selected categories (see *Configuring how requests are logged*), that information cannot be included.
- Similarly, if you disable logging for certain protocols (see *Editing a protocol filter*), requests for those protocols are not available.
- If you want reports to show both the domain name (www.domain.com) and the path to a particular page in the domain (/products/productA) you must log full URLs (see *Configuring how URLs are logged*).
- If your directory service does not include the first and last name of the user, reports cannot display user name information.

Investigative reports are limited by the processor and available memory of the management server, as well as some network resources. Some large reports may take a very long time to generate. The progress message includes an option to save the report as a Favorite so you can schedule it to run at another time. See *Scheduling investigative reports*.

Related concepts

[Risk classes on page 40](#)

[Favorite investigative reports on page 150](#)

[Output options for investigative reports on page 155](#)

[Configuring how requests are logged on page 412](#)

Related tasks

[Multi-level summary investigative reports on page 142](#)

[Flexible detail investigative reports on page 142](#)

[User Activity Detail investigative reports on page 147](#)

[Standard investigative reports on page 149](#)

[Scheduling investigative reports on page 151](#)

[Outliers investigative reports on page 154](#)

[Database connection and report defaults on page 432](#)

[Configuring how URLs are logged on page 425](#)

[Editing a protocol filter on page 50](#)

Related reference

[Summary investigative reports on page 137](#)

Summary investigative reports

Initially, the investigative reports page gives a summary report of usage for all users by risk class, showing the current day's activity from the Log Database. The measurement for this initial bar chart is Hits (number of times the site was requested). To configure the time period for this initial summary report, see *Database connection and report defaults*.

Use the links and options on the page to quickly change the information reported, or drill down into the report details.

- 1) Customize the way that results are quantified by selecting one of the following options from the **Measure** list.

Option	Description
Hits	The number of times the URL was requested. Depending on how Log Server is configured, this may be true hits, which logs a separate record for each separate element of a requested site, or it may be visits, which combines the different elements of the site into a single log record.
Bandwidth [KB]	The amount of data, in kilobytes, contained in both the initial request from the user and the response from the website. This is the combined total of the Sent and Received values.
Sent [KB]	The number of kilobytes sent as the Internet request. This represents the amount of data transmitted, which may be a simple request for a URL, or may be more significant (for example, if the user is registering for a website.)
Received [KB]	The number of kilobytes of data received in response to the request, including all text, graphics, and scripts on the page. For sites that are blocked, the number of kilobytes varies according to the software creating the log record. When Network Agent logs the records, the number of bytes received for a blocked site represents the size of the block page. If the log record is created by Content Gateway, as a result of analysis, the kilobytes received represents the size of the page analyzed. See <i>Content Gateway Analysis</i> . If a third-party integration product creates the log records, the kilobytes received for a blocked site may be zero (0), may represent the size of the block page, or may be a value obtained from the requested site.
Browse Time	An estimate of the amount of time spent viewing the site. See <i>What is Internet browse time?</i>

- 2) Change the primary grouping of the report by selecting an option from the **Internet Use by** list above the report.

Options vary according to the contents of the Log Database and certain network considerations. For example, if there is only one group or domain in the Log Database, Groups and Domains do not appear in this list. Similarly, if there are too many users (more than 5,000) or groups (more than 3,000), those options do not appear. (Some of these limits can be configured. See *Display and output options*.)

- 3) Click a name in the left column (or the arrow beside the name) to display a list of options, such as by user, by domain, or by action.

The options listed are similar to those listed under Internet Use by, customized to be a meaningful subset of the content currently displayed.



Note

Sometimes an option, such as User or Group, appears in red lettering. In this case, selecting that option may produce a very large report that may be slow to generate. Consider drilling down further into the details before selecting that option.

- 4) Select one of those options to generate a new summary report showing the selected information for the associated entry.
For example, on a Risk Class summary report, clicking by User under the Legal Liability risk class generates a report of each user's activity in the Legal Liability risk class.
- 5) Click a new entry in the left column, and then select an option to see more detail about that particular item.
- 6) Use the arrows beside a column heading to change the report's sort order.
- 7) Control the summary report with the following options above the chart. Then, delve into related details by clicking the elements of the new report.

Option	Action
Report path (User > Day)	Beside the Internet use by list is a path showing the selections that created the current report. Click any link in the path to return to that view of the data.
View	<p>Select a period for the report: One Day, One Week, One Month, or All. The report updates to show data for the selected period.</p> <p>Use the adjacent arrow buttons to move through the available data, one period (day, week, month) at a time.</p> <p>As you change this selection, the View from fields update to reflect the time period being viewed.</p> <p>The View field displays Custom, instead of a time period, if you choose specific date in the View from fields or through the Favorites dialog box.</p>

Option	Action
View from... to...	<p>The dates in these fields update automatically to reflect the time period being viewed when you make changes in the View field.</p> <p>Alternatively, enter exact start and end dates for the reports, or click the calendar icon to select the desired dates.</p> <p>Click the adjacent right arrow button to update the report after selecting dates.</p>
Pie Chart / Bar Chart	<p>When the bar chart is active, click Pie Chart to display the current summary report as a pie chart. Click the slice label to display the same options that are available when you click an entry in the left column of the bar chart.</p> <p>When the pie chart is active, click Bar Chart to display the current summary report as a bar chart.</p>
Full Screen	<p>Select this option to display the current investigative report in a separate window, without the left and right navigation panes.</p>
Anonymous / Names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Click Anonymous to have reports display an internally- assigned user identification number wherever a user name would have appeared. ■ When names are hidden, click Names to return to showing user names. <p>Under some circumstances, user names cannot be displayed. For more information, see <i>Configuring how requests are logged</i>.</p> <p>For more information about hiding user-identifying information, see <i>Anonymizing investigative reports</i>.</p>
Search for	<p>Select a report element from the list, then enter all or part of a value for the search in the adjacent text box. Click the adjacent arrow button to start the search and display results.</p> <p>Entering a partial IP address, such as 10.5., searches for all subnets, 10.5.0.0 through 10.5.255.255 in this example.</p> <p>See <i>Using search to generate a summary investigative report</i> for more details.</p>

- 8) Add a subset of information for all or selected entries in the left column by creating a multi-level summary report. See *Multi-level summary investigative reports*.
- 9) Create a tabular report for a specific item in the left column by clicking the adjacent number or measurement bar. This detailed report can be modified to meet your specific needs. See *Flexible detail investigative reports*.

Related concepts

[What is Internet browse time?](#) on page 114

[Anonymizing investigative reports](#) on page 141

[Using search to generate a summary investigative report](#) on page 140

[Configuring how requests are logged](#) on page 412

Related tasks

[Database connection and report defaults](#) on page 432

[Multi-level summary investigative reports](#) on page 142

[Flexible detail investigative reports](#) on page 142

Related reference

[Display and output options](#) on page 433

Related information

[Content Gateway Analysis](#) on page 89

Using search to generate a summary investigative report

Use the **Search for** box on the main Investigative Reports page to quickly find information about Internet traffic or client activity of interest.

First, select a report element from the list, then enter all or part of the string that you want to report on.

The elements available for search are:

- The **URL Hostname** of the requested website
- A **Group** defined in your directory service
- A **User** defined in your directory service
If you select User, but enter an IP address, you will get results only for requests from the selected IP address for which no user was identified.
- The **Source IP** address of the computer from which a request originated
- The **Destination IP** address of the requested website
- The **Port** used for the request
- A **Source IP Range** from which requests originated
- **Multiple Source IP Ranges** from which requests originated, in a comma- separated list

When you enter multiple IP address ranges, you can also specify individual IP addresses or sub-ranges to exclude from the search, by preceding the IP address or range with an exclamation point (bang) character. For example:

```
10.21.1.1-10.21.1.10,10.22.55.1-10.22.55.50,!10.22.55.5
```

Anonymizing investigative reports

If you want to prevent identifying information from appearing in investigative reports, you have several options.

- The most absolute method is to prevent the logging of user names, source IP addresses, and hostnames. In this case, no user-identifying information is recorded in the Log Database, making it impossible for investigative or presentation reports to include the information. See *Configuring how requests are logged*, for instructions.
- If some administrators need access to reports that include user information, but other administrators should never see user information, use delegated administration roles to control reporting access. You can configure roles to grant access to investigative reports, but hide user names in reports. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting*, for details.
- If you sometimes need to generate reports that contain user information, but sometimes need to generate anonymous reports, use the **Anonymous** option at the top of the Investigative Reports page to hide user names and, optionally, source IP addresses temporarily, as described below.

Related concepts

[Configuring how requests are logged](#) on page 412

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

The Anonymous option

By default, clicking **Anonymous** hides only user names, continuing to show source IP addresses in reports. You can configure investigative reports to instead hide both user names and source IP addresses when Anonymous is selected:

Steps

- 1) On the management server, open the **wse.ini** file in a text editor. (By default, this file is located in `C:\Program Files (x86)\ Websense\Web Security\webroot\ Explorer.`)
- 2) Add the following line under the **[explorer]** heading:
`encryptIP=1`
- 3) Save and close the file.

Next steps

Now, any time you click Anonymous, all user-identifying information is hidden.

When you click **Anonymous**, and then move to a different view of the data, such as detail view or outliers, user names remain hidden in the new report. However, to return to the summary view with the names hidden, you must use the links at the top of the report, not the breadcrumbs in the banner.

Multi-level summary investigative reports

Multi-level summary reports show a second level of information to supplement the primary information displayed. For example, if the primary display shows risk classes, you can define a second level to learn which categories have been requested most within each risk class. As another example, if the primary report shows requests for each category, you might show the top 5 categories and the 10 users who made the most requests to each.

Use the settings immediately above the summary report to create a multi-level summary report.

The image shows a configuration bar for a report. It contains the following elements from left to right: a label 'Select top', a text input field containing the number '5', a dropdown arrow, a label 'by', a dropdown menu showing 'User', a label 'and Display', a text input field containing the number '10', a dropdown arrow, the word 'Results', and an orange button labeled 'Display Results'.

Steps

- 1) In the **Select top** list, choose a number to designate how many primary entries (left column) to report. The resulting report includes the primary entries with the largest values. (This shows the earliest dates if Day is the primary entry.)
Alternatively, mark the check box beside the desired individual entries in the left column to report only those entries. The **Select top** field displays **Custom**.
- 2) From the **by** list, choose the secondary information to report.
- 3) In the **Display** field, choose the number of secondary results to report for each primary entry
- 4) Click **Display Results** to generate the multi-level summary report.
The summary report updates to show only the selected number of primary entries. Below the bar for each primary entry, a list of secondary entries appears.
- 5) Use the arrows beside a column heading to change the report's sort order.

Next steps

To return to a single-level summary report, select a different option under **Internet Use by**. Alternatively, click one of the primary or secondary entries, and select an option to generate a new investigative report of that information.

Flexible detail investigative reports

Detail reports give you a tabular view of the information in the Log Database. Access the detail report view from the main page after viewing a summary report for which you want more detail.

You can request a detail view from any row. However, when requesting a detail report based on hits, it is best to start from a row that shows fewer than 100,000 hits. If there are more than 100,000 hits for a particular row, the hits value displays in red to alert you that a detail report may be slow to generate.

Detail report view is considered flexible because it lets you design your own report. You can add or delete columns of information, and change the order of the columns displayed. The information is sorted according to order of the columns. You can even reverse the sort order within any column from ascending to descending, or vice versa.

Investigative reports are limited by the processor and available memory of the management server, as well as some network resources. Requests for large reports may time out. When you request a large report, you are given options for generating the report without timeouts.



Important

In any drop-down or values list, some options may appear in red. The red lettering indicates that selecting this option may result in a very large report. It is generally more effective to drill down further into the details before selecting that option.

Steps

- 1) Generate a summary report or multi-level report on the investigative reports main page. (See *Summary investigative reports*, or *Multi-level summary investigative reports*.)
- 2) Drill down into the results to focus on the information of immediate interest.
When generating a report on hits, it is best to drill down to an entry that shows fewer than 100,000 hits before opening the detail report view.
- 3) Click the number or the bar on the row that you want to explore in more detail. To include multiple rows in one report, mark the check box for each row before clicking the number or bar on one row.
A popup message shows progress while the detail report loads.



Note

If the report takes a long time to generate, consider saving it as a Favorite report by clicking the link in the Loading message, and scheduling it to run later. See *Favorite investigative reports*.

- 4) Review the information in the initial report.
The default columns vary, depending on whether you are reporting on hits, bandwidth, or browse time, and on the selections made on the Options page. (See *Database connection and report defaults*.)
- 5) Click **Modify Report** at the top of the page.
The **Current Report** list in the Modify Report dialog box shows which columns appear in the current detail report.
- 6) Select a column name in the **Available Columns** or **Current Report** list, and click the right arrow (>) or left arrow (<) buttons to move that column to the other list.
Choose a maximum of 7 columns for the report. The column showing the measure (hits, bandwidth, browse time) from the initial summary report always appears as the right-most column. It does not appear as a choice when modifying the report.
See *Columns for flexible detail investigative reports*, for a list of the columns available, and a description of each.
- 7) Select a column name in the **Current Report** list and use the up and down arrow buttons to change the order of the columns.
The column at the top of the Current Report list becomes the left column in the report.

- 8) Click the **Summary** or **Detail** link above the report to toggle between the two displays.

Option	Description
Summary	You must remove the Time column to display a summary report. Summary reports group into a single entry all records that share a common element. The specific element varies, according to the information reported. Typically, the right-most column before the measure shows the summarized element.
Detail	The Detail option displays every record as a separate row. The Time column can be displayed.

- 9) Click **Submit** to generate the report you defined.
- 10) Use the following options to modify the displayed report.
- Use the **View** options above the report to change the time period reported.
 - Click the up or down arrow in a column heading to reverse the sort order for that column, and the associated data.
 - Use the **Next** and **Prev** links above and below the report to display additional pages of the report, if any. By default, each page contains 100 rows, which can be adjusted to fit your needs. See *Display and output options*.
 - Click the URL to open the requested website in a new window.
- 11) Click **Favorite Reports** if you want to save the report so that you can generate it again quickly or on a recurring basis (see *Working with presentation report Favorites*).

Related concepts

[Favorite investigative reports](#) on page 150

Related tasks

[Multi-level summary investigative reports](#) on page 142

[Database connection and report defaults](#) on page 432

[Working with presentation report Favorites](#) on page 125

Related reference

[Summary investigative reports](#) on page 137

[Columns for flexible detail investigative reports](#) on page 144

[Display and output options](#) on page 433

Columns for flexible detail investigative reports

The table below describes the columns available for detail reports (see *Flexible detail investigative reports*).

Not all columns are available at all times. For example, if the User column is displayed, Group is not available; if Category is displayed, Risk Class is not available.

Column Name	Description
User	Name of the user who made the request. User information must be available in the Log Database to include it on reports. Group information is not available in user-based reports.
Day	Date the Internet request was made.
URL Hostname	Domain name (also called hostname) of the requested site.
Domain	Directory service domain for the directory-based client (user or group, domain, or organizational unit) that made the request.
Group	Name of the group to which the requestor belongs. Individual user names are not given on group-based reports. If the user who requested the site belongs to more than one group in the directory service, the report lists multiple groups in this column.
Risk Class	Risk class associated with the category to which the requested site belongs. If the category is in multiple risk classes, all relevant risk classes are listed. See <i>Assigning categories to risk classes</i> .
Directory Object	Directory path for the user who made the request, excluding the user name. Typically, this results in multiple rows for the same traffic, because each user belongs in multiple paths. If you are using a non-LDAP directory service, this column is not available.
Action	Action taken as a result of the request (for example, category permitted or category blocked).
Source Server	IP address of the machine sending requests to Filtering Service. In standalone deployments, this is the Network Agent IP address. In integrated deployments, this is the gateway, firewall, or cache IP address. With the Hybrid Module, use this option to identify requests filtered by the hybrid service from both on-site (filtered location) and off-site users.
Protocol	Protocol of the request (for example, HTTP or FTP).
Protocol Group	Forcepoint URL Database group in which the requested protocol falls (for example, Remote Access or Streaming Media).
Source IP	IP address of the machine from which the request was made. With the Hybrid Module, you can use this option to review requests coming from a specific hybrid filtered location. See <i>Filtered locations</i> .
Destination IP	IP address of the requested site.

Column Name	Description
Full URL	Domain name and path for the requested site (example: http://www.mydomain.com/products/itemone/) If you are not logging full URLs, this column is blank. See <i>Configuring how URLs are logged</i> .
Month	Calendar month the request was made.
Port	TCP/IP port over which the user communicated with the site.
Bandwidth	The amount of data, in kilobytes, contained in both the initial request from the user and the response from the website. This is the combined total of the Sent and Received values.
Bytes Sent	Number of bytes sent as the Internet request. This represents the amount of data transmitted, which may be a simple request for a URL, or may be a more significant submission if the user is registering for a website, for example.
Bytes Received	Number of bytes received from the Internet in response to the request. This includes all text, graphics, and scripts that make up the site. For sites that are blocked, the number of bytes varies according to the software creating the log record. When Network Agent logs the records, the number of bytes received for a blocked site represents the size of the block page. If the log record is created by Content Gateway, as a result of analysis, the bytes received represents the size of the page analyzed. See <i>Content Gateway Analysis</i> . If a third-party integration product creates the log records, the bytes received for a blocked site may be zero (0), may represent the size of the block page, or may be a value obtained from the requested site.
Browse Time	An estimate of the amount of time spent viewing the site. See <i>What is Internet browse time?</i> .
Time	Time of day the site was requested, shown in the HH:MM:SS format, using a 24-hour clock.
Category	Category to which the request was assigned. This may be a category from the Forcepoint URL Database or a custom category.
Disposition Type	Whether the request was permitted or blocked.

Related concepts

[Filtered locations](#) on page 385

[What is Internet browse time?](#) on page 114

Related tasks

[Flexible detail investigative reports](#) on page 142
[Assigning categories to risk classes](#) on page 410
[Configuring how URLs are logged](#) on page 425

Related information

[Content Gateway Analysis](#) on page 89

User Activity Detail investigative reports

Click the **User by Day/Month** link to generate a User Activity Detail report for one user. This report gives a graphical interpretation of the user's Internet activity for a single day or a full month.

First, generate a report for a specific user for a selected day, as described below. From that report, you can generate a report of the same user's activity for a full month.

Steps

- 1) Select **User by Day/Month** at the top of the main page. The User Detail by Day dialog box appears.
- 2) Enter a user's name, or a portion of the name, in the **Search for user** field, and then click **Search**. The search displays a scrolling list of up to 100 matching user names from the Log Database.
- 3) Make a selection from the **Select user** list.
- 4) In the **Select day** field, either accept the last activity date that appears by default, or choose a different date. You can type the new date or click the calendar icon to select a date. The calendar selection box indicates the date range covered by the active Log Database.

- 5) Click **Go to User by Day** to see a detailed report of activity for that user on the requested date.

The initial report shows a timeline of the user's activity in 5-minute increments. Each request appears as an icon, which corresponds to a Forcepoint URL Database category. A single icon represents all custom categories. (The color of the icons corresponds to the risk grouping shown on the User Activity by Month reports.)

Rest the mouse over an icon to show the exact time, category, and action for the associated request.

Use the controls listed below to modify the report display or to see a legend.

Option	Description
Previous Day / Next Day	Display this user's Internet activity for the previous or next calendar day.
Table View	Displays a list of each requested URL, giving the date and time of the request, the category, and the action taken (blocked, permitted, or other).
Detail View	Displays the initial, graphical view of the report.
Group Similar Hits / View All Hits	<p>Combines into a single row all requests that occurred within 10 seconds of each other and have the same domain, category, and action. This results in a shorter, summarized view of information.</p> <p>The standard time threshold is 10 seconds. If you need to change this value, see <i>Display and output options</i>.</p> <p>After you click the link, it becomes View All Hits, which restores the original list of each request.</p>
Category View Control	<p>Displays a list of each category in the current report, showing both the category name and the icon representing that category.</p> <p>Control which categories appear in the report by marking the check boxes for the categories to be included. Then, click Accept to update the report according to your selections.</p>

- 6) Click **User Activity Detail by Month**, above the report, to view the same user's activity for the full month. The new report displays a calendar image, with each day's area showing small colored blocks representing the user's Internet activity for that day. Requests to sites in custom categories are shown as gray blocks.
- 7) Click **Database Category Legend** at the top left to see how the colors represent low to high potential risk for the requested site. The category assignments are fixed, and cannot be changed.
- 8) Click **Prev** or **Next** to display this user's Internet activity for the previous or the next month.

Related reference

[Display and output options](#) on page 433

Standard investigative reports

Standard reports let you display a particular set of information quickly without using the drill-down process.

Steps

- 1) Click the **Standard Reports** link on the main Investigative Reports page.
- 2) Choose the report containing the desired information. The following reports are available.

Highest Activity Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Which users have the most hits? ■ Top 10 users for top 10 visited URLs ■ Top 5 users activity in Shopping, Entertainment, and Sports ■ Top 5 URLs for the top 5 visited categories
Highest Bandwidth Consumption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Which groups are consuming the most bandwidth ■ Groups consuming most bandwidth in Streaming Media ■ Detail URL report on users by Network Bandwidth Loss ■ Top 10 groups for Bandwidth categories
Most Time Online
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Which users spent the most time online ■ Which users spent the most time on sites in Productivity categories
Most Blocked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Which users were blocked most? ■ Which sites were blocked most? ■ Detail URL report on users who were blocked ■ Top 10 blocked categories
Highest Security Risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Top categories posing a security risk ■ Top users of P2P protocol ■ Top users of sites in Security categories ■ URLs for top 10 machines with spyware activity
Legal Liability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Legal Liability Risk by Category ■ Top users in Adult categories

- 3) View the report that appears.

- 4) Save the report as a Favorite if you want to run it on a recurring basis. See *Favorite investigative reports*.

Related concepts

[Favorite investigative reports](#) on page 150

Favorite investigative reports

You can save most investigative reports as **Favorites**. This includes reports you generate by drilling down to specific information, standard report, and detail reports that you have modified to meet your specific needs. Then, run the Favorite report at any time, or schedule it to run on specific days and times.

In organizations that use delegated administration, permission to save and schedule Favorites is set by the Super Administrator. Administrators who are granted this permission can run and schedule only the Favorites they saved; they do not have access to Favorites saved by other administrators.

Saving a report as a Favorite

Steps

- 1) Generate an investigative report with the desired format and information.
- 2) Click **Favorite Reports**.
- 3) Accept or modify the default name.
The name may contain letters, numbers and underscore characters (_). No blanks or other special characters can be used.
- 4) Click **Add**.
The report name is added to the Favorite Reports list.
- 5)

Managing favorite reports

From the Favorite Reports list, you can generate a Favorite report at any time, or delete one that has become obsolete.

Steps

- 1) Click **Favorite Reports** to display a list of reports saved as favorites.
- 2) Select a report from the list.

- 3) Do one of the following:
 - Click **Run Now** to generate and display the selected report immediately.
 - Click **Schedule** to schedule a report to run later or on a recurring basis. See *Scheduling investigative reports*, for more information.
 - Click **Delete** to remove the report from the Favorites list.

Related tasks

[Scheduling investigative reports](#) on page 151

Creating new favorite reports based on existing ones

From the Favorite Reports page, you can also create a new Favorite report that is similar to an existing one.

Steps

- 1) Click **Favorite Reports** to display a list of reports saved as favorites.
- 2) Select and run the existing Favorite report that most closely resembles the new report you want to create.
- 3) Modify the displayed report as desired.
- 4) Click **Favorite Reports** to save the revised display as a Favorite report with a new name.

Scheduling investigative reports

You must save an investigative report as a Favorite before it can be scheduled to run at a later time or on a repeating cycle. When the scheduled report job runs, the resulting reports are compressed into zip files and sent via email to the recipients you designate. As you create scheduled jobs, consider whether your email server will be able to handle the size and quantity of the attached report files.

Scheduled report files are stored in the following directory:

```
<install_path>\webroot\Explorer\Other\
```

The default installation path is `C:\Program Files (x86)\Websense\Web Security`.



Note

The reports saved from a repeating job use the same file name each time. If you want to save files for longer than a single cycle, be sure to change the file name or copy the file to another location.

Depending on the size and number of reports scheduled, this directory could become very large. Be sure to clear the directory periodically, eliminating unneeded report files.

For the best performance when running scheduled jobs, a minimum of 4G of RAM is recommended. Companies with large amounts of data should consider increasing to 8G or more.

Steps

- 1) Save one or more reports as Favorites. (See *Favorite investigative reports*).
- 2) Click **Favorite Reports** to display a list of reports saved as favorites.




Note

If your organization uses delegated administration roles, this list does not include favorite reports saved by other administrators.

- 3) Highlight up to 5 reports to run as part of the job.

- 4) Click **Schedule** to create a scheduled report job, and then provide the information requested on the Schedule Report page.

It is advisable to schedule report jobs on different days or at different times, to avoid overloading the Log Database and slowing performance for logging and interactive reporting.

Field	Description
Recurrence	Select the frequency (Once, Daily, Weekly, Monthly) for running the report job.
Start date	Choose the day of the week or calendar date for running the job the first (or only) time.
Run time	Set the time of day for running the job.
Email to	<p>Use the Additional email address field to add the appropriate addresses to this list.</p> <p>Highlight one or more email addresses to receive the reports in the job. (Be sure to deselect any that should not receive the reports.)</p> <p>Highlight an email address and click Delete to remove it from the list.</p>
Additional email address	<p>Enter an email address, and then click Add to put it on the Email to list.</p> <p>The new email address is automatically highlighted with the other selected email addresses.</p>
Customize email subject and body text	<p>Mark this check box to customize your email notification subject line and body text.</p> <p>If this box is not checked, the default subject and body text are used.</p>
Email subject	<p>Enter the text to appear as the email subject line when scheduled reports are distributed.</p> <p>The default email subject reads: Investigative Reports scheduled job</p>
Email text	<p>Enter text to be added to the email message for distributing scheduled reports.</p> <p>The email reads as shown below, with your text in place of <i><CUSTOM TEXT></i>.</p> <p>Report scheduler generated the attached file or files on <i><date time></i>.</p> <p><i><CUSTOM TEXT></i></p> <p>To view the generated report(s), click on the following link(s).</p> <div data-bbox="873 1755 932 1810" style="float: left; margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <div data-bbox="971 1766 1040 1795" style="float: left; margin-right: 10px;"> Note </div> <div data-bbox="971 1812 1461 1908" style="float: left; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; background-color: #f9f9f9;"> <p>The link will not work if the recipient does not have access to the web server from which the job was sent.</p> </div>
Scheduled job name	Assign a unique name for the scheduled job. The name identifies this job in the Job Queue. See Using Scheduled Investigative report Activity .

- 5) Click **Next** to display the Schedule Confirmation page.
- 6) Click **Save** to save your selections and go to the Job Queue page (see *Managing scheduled investigative reports jobs*).

Related concepts

Favorite investigative reports on page 150

Related reference

Managing scheduled investigative reports jobs on page 154

Managing scheduled investigative reports jobs

When you create a scheduled job for investigative reports, the **Job Queue** page appears, showing the new job and a list of existing scheduled jobs. You can also access the page by clicking the **Job Queue** link on the main investigative reports page.



Note

If your organization uses delegated administration, this page does not show jobs scheduled by other administrators.

The **Schedule Report Detail** section lists each scheduled job in the order it was created showing an overview of the defined schedule and the job status. In addition, the following options are available.

Option	Description
Edit	Displays the schedule defined for this job, and allows you to modify it, as needed.
Delete	Deletes the job and adds an entry to the Status Log section showing the job as Deleted.

The **Status Log** section lists each job that has changed in some way, showing the scheduled start time for the job, the actual end time, and the status.

Click **Clear Status Log** to remove all entries in the Status Log section.

Outliers investigative reports

An Outliers report shows which users have the most unusual Internet activity in the database. A report query calculates the average activity for all users per category, per day, per action (disposition), and per protocol. It then displays the user activity that has the most statistically significant variance from the average. Variance is calculated as the standard deviation from the mean.

Steps

- 1) On the main Investigative Reports page, generate a summary report that displays the information for which you want to see outliers. The report selections underlined and shown in blue beside the Internet Use by field are reflected in the Outliers report.

For example, to view outliers by hits for a particular category, select **Category** in the **Internet Use by** list, and select **Hits** as the **Measure**.



Note

Outliers reports cannot be generated for browse time. If you start from a summary report showing browse time, the Outliers report is based on hits.

- 2) Click **Outliers**.

The rows are sorted in descending order with the highest variance shown first. Each row shows:


- Total (hits or bandwidth) for the user, category, protocol, day, and action.
- Average (hits or bandwidth) for all users, for that category, protocol, day, and action.
- Variance from the average for the user.


- 3) To see an individual user's activity in this category over time, click the user name.

For example, if one user's activity is noticeably high for a certain day, click that user's name to see a report that gives a more in-depth understanding of the user's overall activity.

Output options for investigative reports

After generating an investigative report, you can use the buttons above the report to save it to a file. The button you click determines the format of the file.

Option	Description
	<p>Saves the report in XLS format.</p> <p>If Microsoft Excel 2003 or later is installed on the machine from which you are accessing the Forcepoint Security Manager, you are prompted to view or save the report.</p> <p>Otherwise, you are prompted to select a directory and file name for the saved report.</p> <p>Use the options in Microsoft Excel to print, save, or email the report.</p>

Option	Description
	<p>Generates a report in PDF format.</p> <p>If Adobe Reader v7.0 or later is installed on the machine from which you are accessing the Forcepoint Security Manager, you are prompted to view or save the report.</p> <p>Otherwise, you are prompted to select a directory and file name for the saved report.</p> <p>Use the options in Adobe Reader to print, save, or email the report.</p>

You can also print investigative reports, as follows:

- 1) Use the browser print function while the report is displayed.
- 2) Create a PDF or XLS file, as described above, and then use the print function in Adobe Reader or Microsoft Excel.

Although reports have been set up to print successfully from the browser, you may want to test printing to check the result.

User Activity Detail by Month reports are configured to print in landscape mode. All other reports are configured for portrait mode.

When you design your own report (see *Flexible detail investigative reports*), the column widths differ according to the information included. The page orientation changes to landscape if the report is wider than 8 1/2 inches.

The content of the page is either 7 1/2 inches or 10 inches wide. In the case of A4, the margins are slightly narrower but still within the print range. (The default paper size is Letter, or 8.5 x 11 inches. If you are working with A4 paper, be sure to change this setting in the `wse.ini` file. See *Display and output options*.)

Reports that exceed 1,000,000 records should be saved as a Favorite and added to a scheduled job.

Related tasks

[Flexible detail investigative reports](#) on page 142

Related reference

[Display and output options](#) on page 433

Accessing self-reporting

Self-reporting allows you to evaluate your own Internet browsing activities and adjust them, as needed, to meet organizational guidelines. It also accommodates government regulations that require organizations to let users see the type of information being collected.

If self-reporting is enabled in your organization, access it from your browser:

Steps

- 1) Enter the URL supplied by your administrator to access the self-reporting logon page.

- 2) If **Policy Server** shows a drop-down list, choose the IP address for the Policy Server that logs information on your Internet activity.
Contact your administrator for assistance.
- 3) Enter the **User name** and **Password** you use to log on to the network.
- 4) Click **Log On**.

Next steps

The Forcepoint Security Manager displays an investigative report showing your Internet activity by risk class. Click the various links and elements on the page to access other options for alternative views of the information stored on your activity. Use the **Help** system for assistance when working with the reports.

Report Center

Use the **Main > Report Center** page to access tools that allow you to create multi-level, flexible reports that can be used for analysis of logging data, including suspicious activity data and cloud apps data.

- The **Report Catalog** offers a set of pre-defined reports for common scenarios, a list of all reports that have been marked as frequently used (favorites), as well as the list of saved custom reports.
See *Report Center Report Catalog*, for details.
- Use the **Report Builder** to create high-level reports from scratch. See *Report Builder* for instructions.
- Use the **Transaction Viewer** to create reports that offer more detailed information. See *Using the Transaction Viewer* for additional information.
- The **Scheduler** allows you to add, maintain, and monitor jobs that will generate specified reports at defined times. See *Report Center Scheduler* for details.



Note

In organizations that use the delegated administration, access to Report Center and its tools is defined for each administrator role. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting*.

For delegated administrators assigned to multiple roles, the most restrictive role is used.

Related concepts

[Report Center Report Catalog](#) on page 158

[Report Builder](#) on page 169

[Using the Transaction Viewer](#) on page 175

[Report Center Scheduler](#) on page 179

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Report Center Report Catalog

Use the **Report Center > Report Catalog** page to access predefined reports. Reports created using either the report builder or the transaction viewer are listed. A set of pre-defined Standard Reports, organized into report folders, is also provided.

- Use the toolbar at the top to:
 - Create a **New Report**.
Select from the drop down to navigate to the Report Builder or the Transaction Viewer to create the new report.
 - Create a new folder by clicking **Add Folder**.
Use this option to create a new folder as a subfolder of the selected folder.
 - **Copy** a report or folder.
Select the report or folder to copy by checking the box next to the name.
 - **Schedule** a report.
Check the box next to the report name to include the report in a scheduled job.
 - Check the box next to a report or folder and click **Share** to make it available to others.



Note

Shared reports that contain user information are not available for viewing or use by delegated administrators who do not have permission to **View user names and hostnames in reports**. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

- Delete a report or folder by checking the box next to the name and clicking **Delete**.
- Search for a report.
Use the **Search catalog** field at the top right to search for specific words or phrases in a report title. The search results include the report name, the folder in which it is located, the report owner, and the last modified date. Reports can be managed directly from the results list. That is, you can select and run or edit a report from the list.



Note

Reports that were created by a delegated administrator with permissions to **View user names and hostnames in reports** can no longer be viewed, edited, or run if that option is later disabled for that delegated administrator. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

- The left pane contains a list of folders.
 - **Favorites** is selected by default.
Use Favorites to identify the reports that are most frequently used. Add a report or a report folder to the favorites list by:
 - Clicking the star to the left of the report or folder name in the Report Catalog.
 - Clicking the star to the right of the report name in the Report Builder or Transaction Viewer.
 The star turns yellow and the report is copied to **Favorites**.
Select a report and choose **View in folder** from the drop-down menu to locate the report in its original folder. Editing or copying a report can be done only from the original folder.
Click the star again to remove the report or folder from **Favorites**.
 - Select **Standard Reports** to display a list of predefined reports. Use these reports as they have been defined or use them as templates for new reports. Change the assigned columns or filters and **Save** the new report.
See *Predefined reports* for details on each report in the folder.

- **My Reports** contains the folders and reports created and saved by the currently logged on administrator.
- Reports and folders that have been **Shared by Others** are included in that folder.

Select a folder name to display the list of reports in that folder. The number of reports in the selected folder displays in the upper right of the pane. Use the breadcrumb displayed at the top of the report list to navigate back to the My Reports list.

Move folders and reports by dragging and dropping them to another My Reports folder.

- The reports pane is populated with a list of the contents of the folder selected in the left pane, including:
 - The **Name** of the report or subfolder.
Hover over a report name to see a description of the report.
 - The **Type** of entry in the Name column.
For reports, this indicates whether the report was created using the Report Builder (Grouped) or Transaction Viewer (Transaction).
 - The **Date Range** assigned to a report when it was created.
 - The date that the report was last **Modified**.

By default, the table is sorted alphabetically by **Name**, with folders listed first. Select one of the other columns to sort by the values in that column. Select the column again to sort in reverse order.

Click on a report to drill down into the Report Builder or Transaction Viewer.

Related reference

[Predefined reports](#) on page 167

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Managing reports

Use the Report Catalog options to:

Related tasks

[Run a report](#) on page 159
[Add a new report](#) on page 160
[Copy a report](#) on page 160
[Edit an existing report](#) on page 161
[Rename a report](#) on page 162
[Share a report](#) on page 162
[Schedule a report](#) on page 162
[Delete a report](#) on page 163

Run a report

To run a report from the Report Catalog:

Steps

- 1) In the folders list, select the folder or subfolder that contains the report you want to run. A list of reports appears in the reports pane.
- 2) Locate the report you want to run and:
 - Click the report name to run it immediately.
 - Click the down arrow next to the report name and select **Run now** from the menu that appears.

Results are displayed in the Report Builder or Transaction Viewer, depending on which was used to create the report. See *Using the Report Builder to view a report* or *Using the Transaction Viewer* for additional information.

Related concepts

[Using the Report Builder to view a report](#) on page 173

[Using the Transaction Viewer](#) on page 175

Add a new report

Use Report Catalog options to add a new report.

Steps

- 1) Click the **New Report** button in the toolbar and select whether you want to use **Report Builder** or **Transaction Viewer** to create your report
- 2) Create the report using the instructions for *Using the Report Builder to create a report* or *Using the Transaction Viewer*.

Related concepts

[Using the Transaction Viewer](#) on page 175

Related tasks

[Using the Report Builder to create a report](#) on page 171

Copy a report

Make a copy of an existing report.

Steps

- 1) In the folders list, select the folder or subfolder that contains the report you want to copy. A list of reports appears in the reports pane.

- 2) Locate the report you want to copy.
 - a) Click the down arrow next to the report name and select **Copy** from the menu provided.
or
 - b) Check the box to the left of the report name and click the **Copy** button in the toolbar.



Note

To copy multiple reports, check the box next to the each report and click the **Copy** button in the toolbar.

- c) If you are copying a standard report, the Copy To pane opens. Select the **Folder** where you want the report to be stored.
Click **Copy** to save the report to the selected location.

Reports copied from My Reports folders are automatically copied to the same folder as the original. See *Move reports and folders* to move it to a different preferred location.

When a report is copied, “Copy” is appended to the report name. Rename the report by clicking the down arrow next to the report name and selecting **Rename**. Enter a new **Name** and optionally **Description** for the copy.

Related tasks

[Move reports and folders](#) on page 165

Edit an existing report

To edit an existing report from the Report Catalog:

Steps

- 1) In the folders list, select the folder or subfolder that contains the report you want to edit. A list of reports appears in the reports pane.
- 2) Locate the report you want to edit.
 - a) Click the down arrow next to the report name and select **Edit before running** from the menu provided. The Report Builder or Transaction Viewer opens, depending on whether the reporting is a grouped or transaction report.
 - b) Change the report as needed, then click the **Update Report** button.
 - c) When you are satisfied with the edits, click **Save to overwrite the existing report** or **Save As** to create a new report.
 - i) Enter a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description** for the report.
 - ii) Select a **Folder** in which the report should be stored.
 - iii) Click **Save Report** to save the report in the selected folder.

Rename a report

Change the name of an existing report.

Steps

- 1) In the folders list, select the folder or subfolder that contains the report you want to copy. A list of reports appears in the reports pane.
- 2) Locate the report you want to copy.
 - a) Click the down arrow next to the report name and select **Rename** from the menu provided.
 - b) Enter a new **Name** and optionally a new **Description** for the report.
 - c) Click **Save Report** to save the report in the same folder

Share a report

Reports can be shared with other administrators. From the My Reports folder:

Steps

- 1) Click the down arrow next to a report name and select **Sharing** from the menu.
or
Check the box next to one or more reports and click **Share**.
- 2) From the Sharing pane, select:
 - **Not shared** to remove sharing from the selection.
 - **View only** to allow others to run but not make changes to the report.
 - **Allow editing** to allow others to both run and makes changes to the report.

Shared reports are added to a **Shared by Others** folder. Each report is marked with a sharing icon. Hover over the icon to view the assigned sharing permissions. Icons that include a lock indicate editing is not allowed.



Note

Shared reports that contain user information are not available for viewing or use by delegated administrators who do not have permission to **View user names and hostnames in reports**. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Schedule a report

To add a report to a scheduled job from the Report Catalog

Steps

- 1) In the folders list, select the My Reports folder or subfolder that contains the report you want to add to a scheduled job. A list of reports appears in the reports pane.
- 2) Locate the report or reports you want to schedule.
 - a) Click the down arrow next to the report name and select **Schedule** from the menu provided.
or
 - b) Check the box to the left of one or more the report names and click the **Schedule** button in the toolbar. A maximum of 6 reports can be added to a job.
 - c) The **Add Job** page opens with the selected reports listed. See *Report Center Scheduler* for instructions on adding a job.

The **Schedule** option is not available if the your delegated administrator role does not have the appropriate permission.

Related concepts

[Report Center Scheduler](#) on page 179

Delete a report

To remove a report from the Report Catalog:

Steps

- 1) In the folders list, select the My Reports folder or subfolder that contains the report you want to delete. A list of reports appears in the reports pane.
- 2) Locate the report you want to delete.
 - a) Click the down arrow next to the report name and select **Delete** from the menu provided.
or
 - b) Check the box to the left of one or more report names and click the **Delete** button in the toolbar.
 - c) Click **Delete** in the popup window to confirm and delete the selected reports.



Note

Note that deleting a report will not update any scheduled job that may include the report. Edit scheduled jobs as needed to remove reports that have been deleted from the catalog.

Managing folders



Note

Reports and folders can be added to the Favorites folder only by marking the report or folder as a favorite.

Use the Report Catalog options to:

Related tasks

[Create a new folder](#) on page 164

[Copy a folder](#) on page 164

[Rename a folder](#) on page 165

[Move reports and folders](#) on page 165

[Share a folder](#) on page 166

[Delete a folder](#) on page 166

Create a new folder

A maximum of 4 levels of folders can be created within the My Reports folder.

To create a new folder:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the location in My Reports where you want the new folder.
- 2) Click the **Add Folder** button in the toolbar.
- 3) In the Add Folder popup, add a **Folder name**.
A maximum of 200 characters can be used for the folder name.
- 4) Click **Add** to add the folder or **Cancel** to return to the Report Catalog without adding it.
Rename a folder by clicking the down arrow next to the folder name and selecting **Rename** from the menu provided. Enter the new **Folder name** in the Rename Folder popup.

Copy a folder

When a folder is copied, all of the folder contents, including subfolders and reports, are also copied to the new folder.

To copy a folder:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the folder you want to copy.
My Reports or Standard Reports folders can be selected to copy.

- 2) Click the down arrow next to the folder name and select **Copy** from the menu provided.
or
Check the box to the left of one or more the folder names and click the **Copy** button in the toolbar.
- 3) If you are copying a Standard Reports folder, the **Copy To** pane opens. Select the **Folder** where you want the copied folder to be stored. My Reports is selected by default. Use the drop-down to select a different location.
Folders copied from My Reports folders are automatically copied to the same location as the original. See *Move reports and folders* to move it to a different preferred location.

Next steps

When a folder you own is copied, “Copy” is appended to the folder name. Rename the folder by clicking the down arrow next to the folder name and selecting **Rename**.

Enter a new **Folder Name** for the copy.

Related tasks

[Move reports and folders](#) on page 165

Rename a folder

To rename a folder in the Report Catalog:

Steps

- 1) In the folders list, select the My Reports folder or subfolder that you want to rename.
Standard Reports folders cannot be renamed.
- 2) Click the down arrow next to the folder name and select **Rename** from the menu provided.
- 3) Enter a new **Folder name** and click **Save**.

Move reports and folders

If you have multiple folders under My Reports, reports, and folders can easily be moved.

Steps

- 1) Select the items that you want to move.
- 2) Drag them to the destination folder, in either the folder list or the reports list.
Note that a **Move items** popup appears as you start the drag. This turns green when hovering over a valid location, or red when over a folder where you cannot drop the items. For example, you cannot drop reports in a Standard Reports folder.
- 3) A success message appears once you have moved the items to a valid location.

Share a folder

Folders can be shared with other administrators. When you share a folder, you also share the reports in that folder with the same permissions. You can then edit the sharing permissions for individual reports within the folder, but changes to report sharing permissions remove the sharing permission from the folder. See *Share a report* for more information.

From the My Reports folder:

Steps

- 1) Click the down arrow next to a folder name and select **Sharing** from the menu.

or

Check the box next to one or more folders and click **Share**.

- 2) From the Sharing pane, select:

- **Not shared** to remove sharing from the selection.
- **View only** to allow others to run but not make changes to the report.
- **Allow editing** to allow others to both run and make changes to the report.

Shared folders are added to a **Shared by Others** folder. Each folder is marked with a sharing icon and renamed using the name of the user who shared the folder. Hover over the icon to view the assigned sharing permissions.

Related tasks

[Share a report](#) on page 162

Delete a folder

When a folder is deleted, all of the folder contents, including sub-folders and reports, are also deleted.

To delete a folder:

Steps

- 1) In the folders list, select the My Reports folder or subfolder that you want to delete.
- 2) Click the down arrow next to the folder name and select **Delete** from the menu provided.
or
Check the box to the left of one or more folder names and click the **Delete** button in the toolbar.
- 3) Click **Delete** in the pop-up window to confirm and delete the selected folders.



Note

Standard Reports folders cannot be deleted.

Note that deleting a report will not update any scheduled job that may include the report. Edit scheduled jobs as needed to remove reports that have been deleted when a folder is deleted from the catalog.

Predefined reports

The Standard Reports folder contains a set of predefined reports that can be used as they are currently defined or as templates for new reports.

Standard Reports are organized in specific folders for usability.

Folder	Report Name	Description
Cloud App	Top 10 Cloud App Categories by Requests	The top 10 most-used application categories over the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Categories and Top 10 Cloud Apps by Requests	The top 10 most-used cloud applications in each of the top 10 most-used cloud app categories over the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Cloud Apps by Bandwidth	The top 10 cloud applications consuming the most bandwidth over the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Cloud Apps by Risk Level	The top 10 most-used cloud apps in each risk level over the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Users of High Risk Cloud Apps by Requests	The top 10 users of high risk cloud apps over the last 7 days.
Productivity	Blocked Request Details	Full details of all blocked requests in the last 3 days.
	Top 10 Blocked Sites by Requests	Which blocked sites were requested most in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Blocked Users by Requests	Which users requested the most blocked sites in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Blocked Categories by Requests	Which blocked categories were requested most in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Blocked Groups by Requests	Which user groups requested the most blocked sites in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Blocked Protocols by Requests	Which protocols were most frequently blocked in the last 7 days.
Risk Activity	Risk Class Trend by Bandwidth	The bandwidth used by requests to sites in all risk classes in the 7 days.
	Risk Class Trend by Requests	Statistics for requests to sites in all risk classes in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Users of Risk Class Sites by Requests	The top 10 users who requested sites in risk classes in the last 7 days.
Security	Phishing Sites by Date	Requests to phishing and other fraud sites in the last 7 days.

Folder	Report Name	Description
	Security Category Trend by Requests	Daily trends in blocked and permitted requests for security risk categories in the last 7 days.
	Security Threat Sites	Sites containing security threats that have been requested and blocked in the last 7 days.
	Security Threats by Date	Requests to sites in the security risk class in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Phishing Sites by Requests	The top 10 phishing sites requested in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Security Threat Categories by Requests	Top 10 categories in the Security Risk class accessed most in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Spyware Sites by Requests	The top 10 spyware sites requested in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Users of Spyware Sites by Requests	Top 10 users who have accessed sites that may pose a spyware risk in the last 7 days.
Social Media	Detailed Social Media Site Report	A detailed report of all social media transactions in the last 3 days.
	Top 10 Social Networking Sites by Bandwidth	Bandwidth used for the top 10 sites in the Social Networking category in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Social Media Users by Requests	The top 10 users requesting sites in social media categories in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Social Networking Users by Bandwidth	Bandwidth used by the top 10 social networking users in the last 7 days.
Web Activity	Category Trend by Browse Time	Browse times for the top 10 categories over the last 7 days.
	Category Trend by Requests	Requests made to the top 10 categories accessed in the last 7 days.
	Detailed User Request Report	Detailed information about sites users accessed, and when, in the last 3 days.
	Top 10 Filtering Actions by Requests	The top 10 filtering actions applied in the last 7 days.
	Filtering Actions Report	Actions taken on all site requests in the last 7 days.
	Requested Sites by Date	Details of all sites accessed in the last 7 days, grouped by date.

Folder	Report Name	Description
	Top 10 Categories by Requests	Top 10 categories requested in the last 7 days. Bandwidth and browse times are included.
	Top 10 Categories by Bandwidth	The top 10 categories that have used the most bandwidth in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Categories and Sites by Requests	Frequently-requested sites in the top 10 categories for the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Sites by Requests	Which sites were accessed most often in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Groups by Requests	Which groups accessed the Internet most in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Policies by Requests	Which policies were applied most in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Users by Requests	Which users accessed the Internet most in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Users and Categories by Requests	Categories accessed most by the top 10 users in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 Users and Sites by Requests	Sites requested most by the top 10 users in the last 7 days.
	Top 10 User Agents by Requests	The top 10 user agents that have made web requests in the last 7 days.
	Web Requests by Date	The number of web requests from your organization in the last 7 days.

Report Builder

Use the **Report Center > Report Builder** to create high-level reports. Multi-level, flexible reports allow you to analyze data. Drill down to find details for any areas of concern.

- Use the toolbar at the top to:
 - Clear the page and create a **New** report.
 - **Save** a report.
 - Save a report to a different name.
 - **Schedule** a saved report.
The **Report Center Scheduler > Add Job > Report Selections** window opens and the new report is automatically included in the Scheduled Reports list.

The availability of the **Schedule** icon is based on the delegated administrator permissions to use the Report Center Scheduler. The **Schedule reports** option must be selected in order to navigate to the Report Center Scheduler.
 - **Share** a saved report. See *Share a report*.

- Export a report.
- The **Attributes** list, in the left pane, contains the data types that you can use to create reports. Use the search box above the list to further filter the list of attributes. See *What are attributes?* for more information.



Note

Delegated administrator access to user information is defined on the **Delegated Administrator > Edit Roles** page and determines what is viewed if User is a report column. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for additional information.

- Select the data elements for the report from the list of **Attributes**. Select an attribute and drag and drop it into the:
 - **Grouping** field to group the report results by the selected attributes.
 - **Filters** to limit the data reported.

Note that attributes are not added as columns on the report. They are used only for groupings and filters.



Important

Using any of the IP address attributes as a Grouping or Filter may impact performance and the report may take a long time to generate.

- **Metrics** can be added to each report by dragging and dropping selected metrics to the list of headers.
 - Requests is part of each report, by default.
 - Bandwidth (bytes received plus bytes sent), Browse Time, Bytes Received, and Bytes Sent, can also be added to a report.

In the Report Builder, bandwidth values are reported in megabytes.
- Add up to two attributes to the **Grouping** field to define the data grouping to be used in the report. For example, drag Category to the field to create a summary report on requests by category. Add Action to the Grouping field to display the data broken down by the action within each reported category.



Important

Two-level groupings that use an attribute that is included in another attribute (for example, Category and Risk Class or User and Group) will report the same transaction detail multiple times.

- Filter the report contents by dragging attributes to the **Filters** field. See *Using the Report Builder to create a report* for details on defining filters.
- The **Date range** defines the time period covered by the report. This can be a standard period (between Today and the Last 3 months) or a specific date and time range.
- Display options allow you to select the number of rows for each report, page through longer reports, or display the results in a chart rather than the default columnar format.

Related tasks

[Share a report](#) on page 162

[Using the Report Builder to create a report](#) on page 171

Related reference

[What are attributes?](#) on page 187

Related information[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Using the Report Builder to create a report

If necessary, click the **New** button to clear the report pane.

To create a report:

Steps

- 1) Drag and drop up to 2 attributes from the **Attributes** list to the **Grouping** field.
 - No more than 2 attributes can be added and no attribute can be included more than once.
 - By default, each report shows the top 10 matches by requests. Change the grouping data by clicking an attribute in the **Grouping** field.
 - Select a different number of results for the report.
 - Select **Top** results, **Bottom** results, or **All** results.

**Note**

A report may take a long time to generate if **All** is selected.

- Remove an attribute from the **Grouping** list by clicking the "x" icon on the attribute box.

- 2) Add filters to the report by dragging attributes in to the **Filters** field. When the popup window appears:
 - a) Select an entry from the drop-down list and configure the filter to return the exact information you need. The drop-down options depend on the selected attribute. For example, you may be able to include, exclude, or start with specified values.
 - b) Enter or select the search terms or values that you want to filter on. Depending on the filter, you can:
 - Select one or more check boxes.
 - Start typing text that will auto-complete based on data in the system. As you type, a list of potential matches is provided. Select the option you want to use. Multiple values can be added to the filter by typing more text and selecting from the new list of potential matches.
 - Enter the exact text that you want to use. Multiple terms can be added as a list of items, one item per line.



Note

User cannot be used as a filter by any delegated administrator who does not have permission to **View user names and hostnames in reports**. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

- c) Click **OK** to close the window and apply the new filter or **Cancel** to abandon your changes. Edit a filter by clicking the entry in the **Filters** field. Delete a filter by clicking the "x" icon on the attribute box.



Important

When an attribute that includes another attribute (such as Group, which includes users, or Risk Class, which includes categories) is used as a filter, the same transaction may appear multiple times in the report.

- 3) Select a **Date range** for the report.
 - **Last 7 days** is used by default. Selection of a specific number of days will include that many full days plus through the current date and time.
 - Clicking the entry field opens the **Date Range** pop-up.
 - Specify a set period by selecting an option from the drop-down list provided.
 - Specify a date range by using the calendars to select a **From** and **To** date.
 - Click **Done** to close the window and apply the new dates. Otherwise, click Cancel.
- 4) Add Metrics to the report by dragging and dropping selections to the report results area. Requests is included in each report, by default. The metrics selections change depending on the selected attributes.
- 5) When you have finished adding groupings, filters, and metrics and selected a date range, click **Update Report** to generate the report. The Update Report button turns yellow when you add or change report content to indicate that an update is needed to apply the changes.

- 6) Sort the report data by clicking a column heading.
Note that sorting on reports defined in the Report Builder is limited to the metrics columns
 - A down arrow appears, indicating that the data will be sorted in descending order, by that column.
 - Click the arrow to change the sort order to ascending.The sort options can also be changed after the report has been generated.
- 7) Save the report by clicking **Save** in the toolbar.
 - a) Enter a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description** for the report.
A maximum of 200 characters can be used for the report name. The description can be a maximum of 400 characters.
 - b) Select a **Folder** in which the report should be stored.
 - c) Click **Save Report** to save the report in the selected folder.Use **Save As** if you have edited a report and wish to keep the original in tact.

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Using the Report Builder to view a report

Report results are initially displayed in a columnar format, with columns for the grouping and metrics selections. Use the arrows next to each first-level attribute to expand or collapse the second-level attribute content below it. Use the toolbar options to display the results in different formats.

- Select one of the chart options provided to display the results in chart format. Click the selection again to return to the original table format.
Hover over chart items to see more information. Deselect the chart to return to the report in table format.
All chart options are available for single-grouping reports, but chart options are limited for reports with 2 grouping attributes.
Trend charts are not available for Time attributes and cannot be used if the selected Date range is less than 2 days.
- Select the number of **Rows** to include on each page of the report. The default value of 100 can be changed to 50, 150, or 200.
- Use the arrows keys to page through or jump to specific pages of multi-page reports.

Each line in the report has a check box. Select one or more check boxes to open a popup window that includes additional options. Select:

- **Drill Into by** to drill down and get additional details. See *Viewing report details* for more information.
- **Show Only** to re-run the report and display only the selected items.
- **Filter Out** to re-run the report and exclude the selected items.
- **View Transactions** to be taken to the Transaction viewer and view the individual transactions for the selected items. See *Using the Transaction Viewer* for more information.
Optionally, click the bar or value displayed on a specific line to open Transaction Viewer for that transaction.

- **Cancel Selections** to cancel the selections and return to the report.



Note

When viewing a Report Builder report that was created with **User** in the **Grouping** field, the options to **Show Only**, **Filter Out**, or **View Transactions** are disabled for any delegated administrator who does not have permission to **View user names and hostnames in reports**. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

Related concepts

[Using the Transaction Viewer](#) on page 175

Related tasks

[Viewing report details](#) on page 174

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Viewing report details

Grouping reports can be used as a starting point for accessing more detailed information by drilling down into a selected record.

Steps

- 1) Select one or more report rows to open a pop-up window.
Your selections can be changed even after the pop-up window opens.
- 2) Select an available attribute from the **Drill into by** drop-down.
A new report displays and contains an additional level of detail. Also, the items you had selected have been added to the **Filters** field and the selected report attribute has been included in the **Grouping** field.
- 3) Make additional selections and **Drill Into by** additional attributes to drill down further.



Note

Details provided for a selected transaction display a user ID in the **User Name** field and the hash of the Hostname for any delegated administrator who does not have permission to **View user names and hostnames in reports**. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Exporting report contents

Reports contents can be exported to either a PDF or CSV file.

- Click **Export to CSV** in the toolbar to generate a file in CSV format.
 - A message displays indicating that the export was successful.
 - Use the browser options provided to:
 - **Open** an Excel spreadsheet.
 - **Save** the spreadsheet to your Downloads folder.

A maximum of 20,000 table rows can be export to a CSV file.

- Click **Export to PDF** to generate a PDF file.
 - In the **Export Options** window, enter a **Name** for the report and optionally a **Description**.
 - Select the **Page size** and **Orientation**.
 - Click **Export** to create the PDF file or **Cancel** to return to the Report Builder.
 - Use the browser options provided to:
 - **Open** the PDF.
 - **Save** the file to your Downloads folder.

If a chart is displayed when the export is done, the PDF will contain the chart as well as the details.

A maximum of 10,000 table rows can be exported to a PDF file. Note that **Export to PDF** does not support all languages.

Using the Transaction Viewer

Use the **Report Center > Transaction Viewer** to create detail reports. The Transaction Viewer provides granular information for each record. The data can be manipulated by adding filters and columns to the report.

Access the Transaction Viewer:

- Directly from the Report Center menu.
- From the Report Builder by:
 - Selecting one or more rows of data and selecting **View Transactions** in the pop-up window.
 - Clicking an entry in any metrics column.
Clicking an entry in a bandwidth related metrics column adds the corresponding metric to the Transaction Viewer report.

When accessed from the Report Builder page, the Transaction Viewer opens using the same filters and dates, and adding your selections to the **Filters** field.

Within the Transaction Viewer, toolbar options allow you to:

- Create a new report.
Select the **New** button to clear the report pane and start creating a new report.
- **Save** a report.
- **Schedule** a saved report.
The **Report Center Scheduler > Add Job > Report Selections** window opens and the new report is automatically included in the Scheduled Reports list.

The availability of the **Schedule** icon is based on the delegated administrator permissions to use the Report Center Scheduler. The **Schedule reports** option must be selected in order to navigate to the Report Center Scheduler.
- Use **Save As** to save the report to a different name.
- **Share** a saved report. See *Share a report*.
- Export a report.

Related tasks

Share a report on page 162

Create a new report with Transaction Viewer

If necessary, click the **New** button to clear the report pane.

The **Attributes** list, in the left pane, contains the data types that you can use to filter report data. The **Metrics** list includes the metrics that are available for the report.

Steps

- 1) Add filters to a report by dragging attributes or metrics to the **Filters** field. Use the search box above the list to further filter the list of attributes.

When the pop-up window appears after selecting from the **Attributes** list:

- Select an entry from the drop-down list to configure the filter to return the exact information you need. The drop-down options depend on the selected attribute. For example, you may be able to include, exclude, or start with specified values.

**Note**

User cannot be used as a filter by any delegated administrator who does not have permission to **View user names and hostnames in reports**. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for more information.

- Enter or select the terms or values that you want to filter on. Depending on the filter, you can:
 - Select one or more check boxes.
 - Start typing text that will autocomplete based on data in the system. As you type, a list of potential matches is provided. Select the option you want. Multiple values can be added to the filter by typing more text and selecting from the new list of potential matches.
 - Enter the exact text that you want to use. Multiple terms can be added as a list of items, one item per line.

**Note**

Delegated administrator access to user information is defined on the **Delegated Administrator > Edit Roles** page and determines what is viewed if User is a report column. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting* for additional information.

When the pop-up window appears after selecting from the **Metrics** list:

- a) Select an equality option from the drop-down.
- b) Enter a number to apply to the equation that will become part of the filter.

**Important**

Using any of the IP address attributes as a Filter or Column may impact performance and the report may take a long time to generate.

- 2) Select a **Date range** to define the time period covered by the report. This can be a standard period (between Today and the Last 3 months) or a specific date and time range.
 - **Last 7 days** is used by default for new reports.
 - Clicking the entry field opens the **Date Range** popup.
 - Specify a set period by selecting an option from the drop-down list provided.
 - Specify a date range by using the calendars to select a **From** and **To** date.
 - Check **Specify start and end time** to add specific times for the report.
If this selection is not used, the full 24-hour period is applied to each date in the date range.
 - Click **Done** to close the window and apply the new dates. Otherwise, click **Cancel**.
- 3) Select the data elements for the report from the Columns drop-down list. Click Close after making your selections.

**Important**

Using any of the IP address attributes as a Filter or Column may impact performance and the report may take a long time to generate.

- Columns can also be added by dragging and dropping from the **Attributes** list.
Note, however, that Group and Risk Class are available as attributes but not as options in the drop-down. Those attributes cannot be added as columns.
 - Date & Time and URL are included in each new report, by default.
Delete columns by clicking the "x" icon in the column heading.
The current active column cannot be deleted.
- 4) Add **Metrics** to each report by dragging and dropping selections to the report results area or by selecting them from the **Columns** drop-down.
Bandwidth (bytes received plus bytes sent), Browse Time, Bytes Received, Bytes Sent, and Requests can be added to a report.
In the Transaction Viewer, bandwidth values are reported in bytes.
The list of metrics changes depending on the selected attributes.
 - 5) When you have finished adding filters and metrics and selected a date range, click **Update Report** to generate the report.
The Update Report button turns yellow when you add or change report content to indicate that an update is needed to apply the changes.
 - 6) Sort the report data by clicking a column heading.
 - A down arrow appears, indicating that the data will be sorted in descending order, by that column.
 - Click the arrow to change the sort order to ascending.The sort options can also be changed after the report has been generated.
Use the Date column, not the Time column, to sort by time. Sorting by Date will order the transactions by both date and time.

- 7) When you have finished creating the report, click **Save** in the toolbar.
 - a) Enter a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description** for the report.
A maximum of 200 characters can be used for the report name. The description can be a maximum of 400 characters.
 - b) Select a **Folder** in which the report should be stored.
 - c) Click **Save Report** to save the report in the selected folder.

Use **Save As** if you have edited a report and wish to keep the original in tact.

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Transaction Viewer display options

Transaction Viewer display options allow you to:

- Enable **Detail view** after highlighting a record in the report. Alternatively, double-click a record in the report.
 - A **Transaction Details** section is added at the bottom of the page.
 - Select **General** to view details such as user and group information, policy information, and category information.
If a user is a member of multiple groups, the first 10 groups are listed. Click **View all groups** to display the full list.
 - Select **Request Details** to view details such as source and destination IP addresses, full URL, or port and protocol information.
 - Select **Cloud Apps** to view information about a cloud app that was requested.
This tab will not display for transactions that do not include cloud app data.
Note that "none" will display on this tab if the Monitor Only cloud apps filter was applied to the request.
 - Select **Threat Details** to view details about any threat that may be associated with the request. The tab displays only if there is threat related data in the selected transaction.
By default, 30 days of threat data is maintained in the Log Database. This value can be configured on the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page of Forcepoint Security Manager.
Access to this tab is based on the delegated administrator role and the Reporting Permissions assigned to it. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting*.
 - Select **Forensics Data** to view information about files associated with threat activity and attempts to access them. The tab displays only if forensics data is available in the selected transaction.
Forensic data is available only if **Store forensic data about Threat incidents for further investigation** is selected on the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page of Forcepoint Security Manager. The type of data collected and length of time to store the data is also configured on that page.
When available, forensics data is included in the output when one of the export options is used.
Access to this tab is based on the delegated administrator role and the Reporting Permissions assigned to it. See *Delegated Administration and Reporting*.
 - Select **Advanced** to view request information such as total bandwidth used and browser and operating system information.

Disable **Detail View** to return to the table format.

- Select the number of rows for each report.
- Page through longer reports.

Related information

[Delegated Administration and Reporting](#) on page 335

Export Transaction Viewer data

Export the report details using the export icons at the top of the page.

- Click **Export to CSV** to generate a file in CSV format.
 - A message displays indicating that the export was successful.
 - Use the browser options provided to **Open** an Excel spreadsheet or **Save** the spreadsheet to your Downloads folder.
- Click **Export to PDF** to generate a PDF file.
 - In the **Export Options** window, enter a **Name** for the report and optionally a Description.
 - Select the **Page size** and **Orientation**.
 - Click **Export** to create the PDF file or **Cancel** to return to the Transaction Viewer.
 - Use the browser options provided to **Open** the PDF or **Save** the file to your Downloads folder.

Note that **Export to PDF** does not support all languages.

- Use the boxes next to each record to select one or more transactions. Then select **Export to PDF** or **Export to CSV**. Select **Cancel Selections** to close the pop-up. When **Export to PDF** is selected, a new **Export Options** pop-up displays.
 - Enter a report **Name** and **Description**.
 - Select **Table view** to export the data for the selected transactions.
 - Select **Details view** to include the details for each selected transaction.
 - Indicate whether the paper size should be **Letter** or **A4**.
 - Select either **Portrait** or **Landscape** orientation.
 - Click **Export** to create the PDF file or **Cancel** to return to the Transaction Viewer.
 - Use the browser options provided to **Open** the PDF or **Save** the file to your Downloads folder.

Note that **Export to PDF** does not support all languages.

When **Export to CSV** is selected, use the browser options provided to **Open** an Excel spreadsheet or **Save** the spreadsheet to your Downloads folder

A maximum of 10,000 table rows can be exported to a PDF file, a maximum of 20,000 table rows to CSV. Data exported using **Details view** can include a maximum of 20 transactions.

Report Center Scheduler

Reports can be run as needed or you can use the **Report Center > Scheduler** page to add, maintain, and monitor jobs that will generate specified reports at defined times.

Reports generated by scheduled jobs are distributed to recipients by email. As you create jobs, consider whether your email server will be able to handle the size and quantity of the attached files.

Complete reports are also added to the **Reporting > Schedule > Review Reports** page. (See *Reviewing Report Center scheduled reports*.)

Access the Scheduler page by:

- Selecting **Scheduler** from the Reports Center menu.
- Selecting the **Schedule** option from the Report Builder or Transaction Viewer after saving a new report.
- Selecting an existing report in the Report Catalog and selecting the **Schedule** option after navigating to the Report Builder or Transaction Viewer.

Define delegated administrator access to Report Center Scheduler on the **Delegated Administration > Edit Roles** page. Look for **Schedule reports** under **Access the Report Center**.

The Scheduler page lists previously created scheduled jobs and provides basic information about each.

Column	Description
Job Name	The name assigned when the job was created.
State	Indicates whether a job is Enabled (runs according to the defined recurrence pattern) or Disabled (inactive and does not run).
Recurrence	The recurrence pattern (Daily, Weekly, Monthly) set for this job.
Next Scheduled	The date and time for the next run of the job. If the job is not rescheduled to run again, the column is empty.
Ending	The ending option selected when the job was created.
Owner	The name of the administrator who created the job.
Status	Indicates whether the job status is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Running ■ Scheduled (waiting for the next scheduled run time) ■ Completed ■ Completed (Rescheduled) (the previous job run completed and the job has been rescheduled) ■ Report generation failed ■ Email failed (email failure due to email configuration issues) ■ Failed (unexpected general error) ■ Failed (Rescheduled) (the previous job run failed but the job has been rescheduled)
History	A link to the Job History page. See <i>Scheduled job history</i> for details.

Use the options on the page to manage scheduled jobs.

- Click **Add Job** to define a new job. See *Adding or editing Report Center scheduled jobs*.
- Click the job name to edit the job. See *Adding or editing Report Center scheduled jobs*.
- Select a job and click **Delete** to delete a job. Note that, once deleted, a job cannot be restored. Deleting a job deletes the job history but will not also delete the reports that were generated by that job. The reports remain available for review using *Reviewing Report Center scheduled reports*.
- Select a job and click **More** to:

- **Run Now** to run the selected job immediately. This run will be in addition to the regularly scheduled runs.
- **Enable** a job so that it will be rescheduled as appropriate.
- **Disable** a job and keep it from being rescheduled but leave it in the job list.
- Click the **Refresh** button to refresh the information on the page.
- Select **Review Reports** to view a list of all of the reports that were created each time a scheduled job ran successfully. See *Reviewing Report Center scheduled reports* for details.
- Use the sort options with each heading to change the way the page is sorted. Select the option again to reverse the sort. By default, the page sorts alphabetically by job name. Note that the **Recurrence** column does not provide the sort option.
- Use the paging options to navigate through the list of jobs.
- Change the column width to make the page easier to view.
- Super Administrators can use the **View only my jobs** option to view only their jobs. By default, the toggle is off when a Super Administrator opens the page and all jobs are listed. Toggle the switch to **On** to display jobs owned by the Super Administrator.

The My Jobs values in the upper right of the page indicate the number of jobs you have defined. A maximum of 30 jobs can be added by each administrator.



Note

Super Administrators can view all defined jobs, but can only own 30.

Related concepts

[Reviewing Report Center scheduled reports](#) on page 186

[Scheduled job history](#) on page 185

[Adding or editing Report Center scheduled jobs](#) on page 181

Adding or editing Report Center scheduled jobs

Access the **Add Job** page by:

- Select a report in the Report Catalog and click the **Schedule** button.
- Navigate to **Report Center > Scheduler** and click **Add Job**. Note that each user is limited to 30 jobs. If the limit has been met, **Add Job** is disabled.

Access the **Edit Job** page by clicking the Job Name link on the Scheduler page.

When adding or editing a job, tabs are provided for:

- *Selecting reports*
- *Setting the schedule*
- *Adding recipients*
- *Selecting delivery options*

Select **Cancel** at any time to exit the add or edit process. When adding a job, entries on each tab are required.

When editing a job, navigate to the page containing the items to be changed. Navigation can be done by clicking the tab name or using the navigation buttons at the bottom of the page. Click **Save** when you have made your changes. Changes on each tab are not required.

Related concepts

[Adding recipients](#) on page 184

Related tasks

[Selecting reports](#) on page 182

[Setting the schedule](#) on page 182

[Selecting delivery options](#) on page 184

Selecting reports

On the Report Selections tab:

Steps

- 1) Enter a **Job name** that uniquely identifies this scheduled job. The name can be a maximum of 100 characters.
- 2) Drill down through the list of report in the **Report catalog** tree and select a report. Use the **Search** option above the report list to find a specific report.
- 3) Click the right arrow (>) to move the report to the **Selected reports** list.

**Note**

Reports saved with a static date range (for example, 2018/ 09/01 - 2018/09/30) cannot be scheduled. If you move a report with a static date range to the Selected reports list, a warning appears.

Continue to select and move reports to the **Selected reports** list until all reports for the job are listed. A maximum of 6 reports can be added.

The date range applied to the report when it was created is used when the report is generated by the job.

- 4) Click **Next** to open the Scheduling Options. Optionally, click **Scheduling Options**.

Setting the schedule

Use Scheduling Options to define a job to occur on a repeating cycle, start on a specified date, and end at a specified time or never.

Steps

- 1) Select a **Frequency** for the job. Subsequent options are determined by selected frequently.

Frequency	Options
Daily	The job will run each day of the week.
Weekly (default)	Click each day of the week the job is to run.
Monthly	<p>Either:</p> <p>Select how frequently the job should run, in a range of every month to every 12 months, then click each day of the month the job is to run.</p> <p>Or:</p> <p>Select how frequently the job should run, in a range of every month to every 12 months, then select a frequency and a day of the week. For example, you could run the report every 2 months on the 2nd Tuesday of the month.</p>

- 2) Select a **Starting date** for the job from the calendar that displays when the file is accessed. The current date is provided by default.
- 3) Select a **Start Time** that will be used when the job is schedule. The job begins according to the time on the management server.



Note

To start generating the scheduled reports today, select a time late enough that you can finish creating or editing the job before the start time.

Note that if multiple jobs are scheduled to run at the same time, one or more may fail. In this case, use the **Run Now** option to run the failed job and view the report on the Review Reports page. Also, consider changing the **Start Time** for that job.

- 4) Select the **Ending** option for the job.

Option	Description
Never (default)	<p>The job continues to run indefinitely, according to the established schedule.</p> <p>To discontinue the job at a future time, either edit or delete the job.</p>
On	Set the date when the job stops running. The job will not be rescheduled to run after this date.
After	<p>Select the number of times to run the job. After that number of occurrences, the job does not run again, but it stays on the Scheduler page until you delete it.</p>

- Click **Next** or **Recipients** to navigate to the next tab.

Adding recipients

Add an email address (a maximum of 20) for each person who should receive the report output from this job.

Each time the schedule job completes, an email that includes a copy of each report selected on the Report Selections tab is sent to each of the listed recipients.



Note

An SMTP server must be configured on the **Settings > Reporting > Preferences** page in order for emails to be sent.

Select recipients carefully. Reports can contain user information.

Use the **Specify the recipients of failure notification** section to add email addresses (a maximum of 20) for anyone who should be notified if the job fails to run.

At least one email address is required for each recipient list.

Click **Next** or **Delivery Options** to navigate to the next tab.

Selecting delivery options

Use the delivery options to select the report format and customize the email that will be sent.

Steps

- Select the **File format** for the generated reports.

Format	Description
PDF	Portable Document Format. Recipients must have Adobe Reader v7.0 or later to view the PDF reports.
CSV	Comma Separated Variable file. Recipients can open the report output in Microsoft Excel or another spreadsheet program.

- 2) If desired, customize the email that will be sent.
 - a) Enter a custom **Subject**.
 - b) Enter custom **Body** text.
Click **Reset Email** to revert to the default text.
 - c) By default, the list of reports that are executed by the job is included in the email. If you have removed the list from the Body of the email, click **Insert Report List**, after accessing the input for the Body, to add the list of reports back into the contents of the email.
 - The details provided in the email reflect both the reports that ran successfully and those that failed to generate.
 - Smaller reports that ran successfully are attached to the email. If a total size of all report files exceeds 5MB, a link to the report is provided.
 - Reports that exceed a predefined maximum number of rows (by default, 100,000 for PDF files, or 300,000 for CSV files) are attached, but truncated.
 - If an email is sent with files attached, but the email fails, it is assumed that the mail server was not able to handle the attachments. A second email is sent that includes links to the reports.
 - If report generation fails for one report assigned to a job, the job continues to generate the remaining reports.
If at least one report fails, but others are successful, the job status is set to **Failed**. A failure email is also sent, but includes the reports (or links to the reports) that completed successfully.
- 3) You must select **I understand and accept that scheduled reports may contain sensitive data and be transmitted via unsecured channels** in order to add a new job.
- 4) Click **Finish** to save the job and add it to the Scheduler page.

Scheduled job history

On the **Scheduler** page, for a specific job, click the **Details** link in the History column to open a page that includes:

Column	Description
Report Name	The title of each report created each time the job ran.
Start Date	The date and time the report started running.
End Date	The date and time the report was complete.
Status	Indicates whether the report succeeded or failed.
Message	Provides relevant information about the job. Reports that fail to generate due to insufficient disk space show "Low disk space" in this column.

When a job is deleted, the history is deleted as well.

To manage the way the reports display:

- Change the column width to make the page easier to view.

- Use the **Refresh** button to update the history info with more recent job information
- Use the paging options to navigate to other history pages.
- Select any column heading to change the sort to that column. Select a column again to reverse the sort. By default, the records are ordered by Start Date, with the most recent activity listed first.
- Use the **Back** button provided on the details page to return to the Scheduler page. Breadcrumbs at the top of the page are also available to use to navigate back to the Scheduler page.

Reviewing Report Center scheduled reports

Click **Review Reports** on the Scheduler page to open Review Reports and view a list of all of the reports that were created each time a scheduled job ran successfully.

Details include:

Column	Description
Report Name	The name of the generated report. This is typically the name of the report that is displayed in the Report Catalog.
Job Name	The name of the job that generated the report.
Creation Date	The date the report was generated.
Requestor	The name of the administrator who scheduled the report.
Purge Date	The date the report will be deleted from the disk. This date is calculated based on the length of time configured on Settings > Reporting > Preferences .
File Size	The size of the report file stored on the disk. File size is converted and reported in an appropriate measurement (bytes, KB, MB, etc.). Each reported value includes two decimal places.

The list provided contains the reports created by scheduled jobs owned by the user accessing the page. This is also true for the Super Administrator. Unlike the list of scheduled jobs, the Review Reports page will include only the reports generated by the jobs owned by “admin”.

- To view any report, click the report name.
The report is downloaded to the local downloads folder. Open or save the file to view it.
- Use the paging options to navigate to other report pages.
- Change the column width to make the page easier to view.
- Limit the list to reports that will be deleted soon by enabling **Show only reports due to be purged**. Reports are stored on the management server machine for a length of time configured on the **Setting > Reporting > Preferences** page of Forcepoint Security Manager. Use the **Store report for** drop-down list to indicate how long reports are stored (5 days, by default). Also, define how long a warning is displayed on the Review Reports page before a report is deleted (3 days, by default).
- If a recently created report does not display, click **Refresh** to update the page. Configured sorts are maintained when using **Refresh**.
- The page sorts by **Creation Date**, by default, with the most recent report listed first. Select any column heading to change the sort to that column. Select a column again to reverse the sort.

- Reports are saved to the `C:\Program Files (x86)\ Websense\Web Security\ ReportingOutput \ReportCenterOutput` folder of the management server. A record is also added to the Log Database for each report.
 Report files are saved as zip files in order to use the least amount of disk space. Reports that fail to generate due to insufficient disk space report “Low disk space” in the message column of the job history page.
 If a report record fails to be added to the Log Database, the file is not saved to disk.
- Delete a report by selecting it and click **Delete**. The report is removed from the management server and from the Log Database.
 Reports that are stored for the length of time configured on the **Setting > Reporting > Preferences** page are then automatically deleted from the disk and the corresponding record is deleted from the Log Database. If you want to retain reports for a longer period of time, include them in your backup routine or save them to a location that permits long term storage.
 If the job associated with a report is deleted, the report remains on the disk.
- Click **Back** or use the breadcrumb at the top of the page to return to the Scheduler page.

What are attributes?

Report attributes are data elements that are included in log records and stored in the Log Database.

The following table lists the attributes and metrics available for selection for Report Center reports.

Name	Description	Filter Options
ATTRIBUTES		
General		
Action	The action taken as a result of a request.	Text
Category	Category to which a request is assigned. This may be a category from the Forcepoint URL Database or a custom category.	Text
Group	Name of the group to which the requester belongs.	Text
User Access **	With the Hybrid Module, this value indicates whether the user was off-site or on-site.	Check boxes
Parent Category	Parent category, if applicable, of the category assigned to the request. Selecting a Parent Category will include its subcategories.	Text
Policy	Policy applied to a request.	Text
Result	Whether the request was permitted or blocked.	Check boxes

Name	Description	Filter Options
Risk Class	Risk class associated with the category assigned to a request. If the category is in multiple risk classes, one request may be associated with multiple risk classes.	Check boxes
User	User making a request.	Text
URL		
Protocol	Protocol used to make a request.	Text
URL	URL of a requested site.	Text
Full URL **	Domain name and path for the requested site. If you are not logging full URLs, this field will show "not logged".	Text
Cloud Apps		
Cloud App	Cloud application requested.	Text
Cloud App Category	Category to which a requested cloud application is assigned.	Check boxes
Cloud App Risk Level	Risk level associated with a requested cloud application.	Check boxes
IP Address		
Destination IP	IP address of a requested site.	Text
Port	TCP/IP port over which a request was made.	Text
Source IP	IP address of the machine from which a request was made.	Text
Source Server IP	IP address of the machine sending requests to Filtering Service. In standalone deployments, this is the Network Agent IP address. In integrated deployments, this is the gateway, firewall, or cache IP address. With the Hybrid Module, this option can be used to identify requests filtered by the hybrid service from both on-site (filtered location) and off-site users.	Text
Time		
Date	Date a request was made.	Selected

Name	Description	Filter Options
Day of Week	Day of the week a request was made.	Check boxes
Month	Month a request was made.	Check boxes
Time **	Time of day a request was made.	Selected
User Agent		
Client App	Name of the client app with which a request was made.	
Client App Version	Version number of the client app from which a request was made.	
OS	Operating system installed on the machine used to make a request.	
OS Version	Version of the operating system on the machine used to make a request.	
User Agent	The HTTP header that web browsers and other web applications use to identify themselves and their capabilities.	
METRICS		
Bandwidth	Total bandwidth (bytes received plus bytes sent) used for a request.	
Bytes Received	Bytes received in response to a request.	
Bytes Sent	Bytes sent by a request.	
Browse Time	Estimated amount of time spent viewing a requested site.	
Requests	Number of requests made to a site.	

** Available in the Transaction Viewer only

Application reporting

With Forcepoint Web Security or standalone Forcepoint URL Filtering, you can use the **Reporting > Applications** page to review the client apps, operating systems, and cloud applications used in your network. You can also use the User Agents tab to investigate activity based on user agent strings. (The user agent string is an HTTP header that identifies the client software from which a request originates.)

- Find instances of older client apps that may present a security vulnerability.
- Identify which machines in your network may be vulnerable when a zero-day exploit is discovered.
- Track adoption of new client apps and operating systems.

- Investigate which cloud apps are being used from within your network, and find out who is using them.
- Use the user agent string associated with an application to identify the machines in your network on which that application is running.
- Search for user agent strings associated with malware or suspicious activity to identify machines that may be at risk.

When Forcepoint URL Filtering is integrated with a third-party proxy, cache, firewall, or other device, the integration product does not send application data to Filtering Service. As a result, no browser or platform data is available on the Applications page.

See *How is user agent data collected?* for more information about how user agent data is logged, processed, and made available for use in reports.

The Applications page is made up of 4 tabs:

- Reports on the **Cloud Apps** tab show which cloud applications are being used by users within your network. The Cloud Apps tab is selected by default when you navigate to the Applications page.
- Reports on the **Client Apps** tab show which supported client apps (including browsers, social media apps, and productivity tools like Outlook) and versions are being used to access the Internet from your network.
- Reports on the **Operating Systems** tab show which supported operating systems (including Windows, Linux, UNIX, OS X, iOS, Android, BlackBerry, Symbian, and Java ME) the browsers accessing the Internet are running on.
- The **User Agents** tab lets you search for specific strings in user agent headers detected in your network. The search results show the top qualifying user agents by requests or bandwidth.

Related concepts

[How is user agent data collected?](#) on page 195

Cloud app use

Use the data on the **Cloud Apps** tab to gain visibility into the use of cloud applications and the potential risks associated with their use. Data is provided for both on-site requests and, with the Forcepoint Web Security Hybrid Module, off-site requests.

Use the **Filters** to change the data that is displayed. If no filters are specifically selected, all data will display.

- The **Time period** for the report.
Select Today, 2 days, 7 days (default), 14 days, 30 days, 60 days, or 90 days from the drop down.
If you are using Microsoft SQL Express, the maximum time period is 30 days. The calculated “from date” is provided below the selection.
- The **App risk levels** to be reported.
Check the box next to **High**, **Medium**, or **Low** to include data for applications that have been assigned the selected risk level.
- The types of **Requests** for the report.
Select **Blocked**, **Permitted**, or both to report on a specific set of requests.
- The type of **User Access** to include. (Available with the Forcepoint Web Security Hybrid Module.)
Select **On-site** to report on user requests that are managed in network or **Off-site** to report on requests made by roaming users. Select both to report on all requests, regardless of where they are managed.

Click **Update** to display a new report that uses your selected filters or to include more recent data in the report.

Data above the table shows:

- The number of **Cloud apps** used
- The number of **Users** accessing cloud apps
- The total **Traffic volume** associated with cloud app usage. The results that match your filter are included in a columnar table.

The linked pages (User Summary Report and Cloud App Summary) automatically use the Time period, Requests, and User access filters selected on the main Cloud Apps page.

Reviewing cloud app data

A **View by** option is provided to change the report contents. Select **Cloud app** to produce a report on use of the applications. Select **Cloud app user** to generate a report about users of cloud applications.

When **Cloud app** is selected, the following columns are included in the table:

- **Risk Level:** an assessment of the level of threat (High, Medium, or Low) associated with each cloud application.
By default, the table is sorted by Risk Level, using the risk value assigned to each threat level. The values are 1, 2, and 3 for High, Medium, and Low, respectively.
Click the link provided in this column to open a window with information about the application and the associated risk.
- **Cloud App:** the application name.
Click a link in this column to open a *User Summary Report* for the selected application.
- **Type:** the type of application being accessed.
- **Users:** the number of users who have accessed the application.
- **Requests:** the total number of requests made to the application.
- **Bytes Sent:** the total number of bytes sent by requests to the application.
- **Bytes Received:** the total number of bytes received from the responses to requests for an application.
- **Last Accessed:** the date and time the application was last accessed.

When the **View by** selection is **Cloud app user**, the following columns are included:

- **User:** the user or IP address of the user accessing cloud applications.
Click a link in this column to open a summary of cloud application use by the user. See *Cloud App Summary*.
- **Apps:** the total number of cloud applications accessed by the user.
- **Requests:** the total number of requests made to cloud applications.
- **Bytes Sent:** the total number of bytes sent by requests to cloud applications.
- **Bytes Received:** the total number of bytes received from the responses to requests for the applications.
- **Last Accessed:** the date and time a cloud application was last accessed by the user.
By default, the table is sorted on the last accessed date.

Related concepts

[User Summary Report](#) on page 193

[Cloud App Summary](#) on page 193

Using cloud app reports

Controls are provided with each table, including the *User Summary Report* and the *Cloud App Summary*.

- Use the **Find** feature to restrict the information in the table. Enter up to 50 characters (special characters are not supported) and click **Search** (or **Enter** on the Cloud App and Cloud App User reports) to filter on:
 - **Cloud App**: application name or type
 - **Cloud App User**: user information
 - **User Summary Report**: user information
 - **Cloud App Summary**: application name, application type, or risk level

Click Clear to remove your entry.

Hint text is provided to explain which columns the search will consider.

- Click **Export to CSV** to generate a comma-separated table (maximum of 10,000 rows) of the data. The Time Period and Find values become part of the query used by the export, even if the filters were not used to update the table. Exports include the app information provided by the **Risk Level** link.

When you export from a table, the name of the export file depends on which view you are using.

- When viewing by cloud app, the file is called **cloudapps.csv**.
- When viewing by cloud app user, the file is called **cloudappusers.csv**.

From the summary pages, the export file names are:

- **cloudapps_<app_name>.csv** (User Summary)
- **cloudappusers_<user_name>.csv** (Cloud App Summary).

The date and time of the export is appended to the file name.

The default time for the export to complete is 30 seconds. If the export times out, consider updating the filters to report on less data.

- Use the paging options below the table to navigate to other report pages.
- Use the arrows next to column headings to change the sort order of each report.
- Click the icon in the upper right of each chart to expand it and display it on its own page.
- Click and drag the edge of table column headers to manually adjust the default column width.

Define delegated administrator access to cloud app reports on the **Delegated Administration > Edit Roles** page. Look for Access application reports under Reporting Permissions. This option gives administrators access to all tabs of the Application Reports page.

To support the ability to report on cloud applications, a Cloud Apps database is downloaded on a regular basis. The schedule defined for the Forcepoint URL Database download on the **Settings > General > Database Download** page is also used for the Cloud Apps database.

Related concepts

[User Summary Report](#) on page 193

[Cloud App Summary](#) on page 193

User Summary Report

When you click an app name on the Cloud Apps report, a **User Summary Report** is displayed, with information about the use of the app.

- The **Time period, Requests, and User access** selections on the Cloud Apps report is provided, with the option to select a filters for the summary report.
- A **Top 10 Users** chart displays the number of requests made by each user. A stacked column chart is shown by default, but you can optionally select a different **Chart type**.
- The **Usage Trend** chart shows the bandwidth used by the application. A multi-series line chart is shown by default, but you can optionally select a different **Chart type**.
- Information about **Users Accessing** the application is provided at the bottom of the page. This columnar report includes:
 - **User**: each user that has accessed the application.
Click a link in this column to open an Investigative Report with more details for the browsing being done by the selected user on the date in the **Last Accessed** column.

The link is available only to delegated administrators with permission to “access investigative reports”.
 - **User Access**: whether the request as made when the user was on-site, off-site, or both.
 - **Permitted Requests** and **Blocked requests**: the number of times the application request was permitted or blocked.
One or both of these columns display. based on the report filters.
 - **Bytes Sent**: the total number of bytes sent by the user’s requests to the application.
 - **Bytes Received**: the total number of bytes received from the responses to the user’s requests.
 - **Last Accessed**: the date and time the user last used the application. This date is used as the default sort option for the report.

Hover over any data point or bar on a chart to view details of the value being charted.

Click **Close** to close the page and return to the Cloud Apps report.

Cloud App Summary

When you click a user name on the Cloud App Users report, a **Cloud App Summary** report is displayed, with information about that user’s cloud application use.

- The **Time period, Requests, and User access** selections on the Cloud App Users report is provided, with the option to select a filters for the summary report..
- A **Top 10 Cloud Apps** chart displays the number of requests made to each application. A stacked column chart is shown by default, but you can optionally select a different **Chart type**.
- The **Usage Trend** chart shows the bandwidth used by the user when accessing cloud applications. A multi-series line chart is shown by default, but you can optionally select a different **Chart type**.
- Information about **Cloud Apps Accessed by** the user is provided at the bottom of the page. This columnar report includes:
 - **Risk Level**: an assessment of the level of threat (High, Medium, or Low) associated with cloud application.
Click the link in this column to open a window with information about the application and its associated risk.
 - **Cloud App**: the application name.
 - **Type**: the type of application being accessed.
 - **User Access**: whether the request as made when the user was on-site, off-site, or both.

- **Permitted Requests** and **Blocked requests**: the number of times the application request was permitted or blocked.
One or both of these columns display, based on the report filters.
- **Bytes Sent**: the total number of bytes sent by requests to the application.
- **Bytes Received**: the total number of bytes received from the responses to requests for an application.
- **Last Accessed**: the date and time the application was last used. By default, the report sorts on this date.

Hover over any data point or bar on a chart to view details of the value being charted.

Click **Close** to close the page and return to the Cloud App User report.

Client app and operating system summary data

On either tab, you can select an alternate **Time period** from the drop-down list at the top of the tab. By default, 7 days worth of information (if available) is shown in the charts and tables.

Different time periods are available depending on whether you use a standard or enterprise version of Microsoft SQL Server, or Microsoft SQL Server Express.

Both tabs include a table that lists client apps or platforms and versions.

- The **Client Apps** or **Platform** column gives the name of the client app or platform and can be sorted alphabetically using the arrows in the table.
- The **Lowest Version** and **Highest Version** values give the range of versions being used in your network during the selected period.
If the version number is not identifiable, a blank is displayed in the version column.
- **Number** of client apps of the specified type actively being used to make requests, or of platforms from which requests are originating. The count is made based on the number of unique client IP addresses associated with the client app or platform, and can be sorted numerically using the arrows in the table.

Click a link in the table to open a detail report with more information about the selected client app or platform. See *Client app use details* or *Operating system use details* for more information.

Use the **Top 5 Client Browsers** or **Client Platforms** chart to view the top browsers or platforms used in your network, and the **Usage Trend for Top 5 Browsers** or **Platforms** chart to track use of the most used browsers or platforms over time.

For any chart, select a different **Chart type** to change the way the information is displayed.

The **User Agents** tab initially displays the top 10 user agents, based on number of requests. To search the database for specific user agents, enter a string in the **User agent** field and click **Search**. The string can be all or part of a user agent header, up to a maximum of 128 characters.

The top (up to 200) results that match your search string are displayed in the **User Agent Search Results** table, which includes:

- The actual **User Agent** that matches the search criteria. If the string is truncated, mouse over it to see the full string.
- The last column header shows whether results are sorted by **Requests** or **Bandwidth**. (Use the **Sort by** list to choose a measurement.)

After performing a search, click **Clear** to return to showing the default Top 10 User Agents table.

Click a user agent in the Top 10 or Results table to display a **User Agent Detail** table at the bottom of the page. The details table shows:

- The **User** whose browsing included the user agent.
- The **Client IP Address** from which the request originated.

- The **Source Server IP Address** for the component (Content Gateway or Network Agent) processing the requests.
- The number of **Requests** that included the selected user agent.
- The volume of **Bandwidth** for all requests that include the user agent from the specified user and client machine.

Click **Export to CSV** to export the report detail information to a CSV file that can be manipulated using spreadsheet software like Microsoft Excel.



Note

If there are more records than your system can handle, the output file will not contain actual CSV-format data. If this occurs, select a shorter time frame to reduce the data set and export the data again.

Related concepts

[Client app use details](#) on page 195

[Operating system use details](#) on page 196

How is user agent data collected?

The user agent is an HTTP header that web browsers and other web applications use to identify themselves and their capabilities. Your web protection software captures and logs user agent data when users browse the Internet. If the user agent data includes client app and operating system information, that information is parsed and displayed in application reports.

- If a client app or operating system is installed in your network, but is **not** used for Internet access, it does not appear in application reports.
- Because there are no widely-adopted standards for user agent headers, your software is not able to identify all Internet-accessing applications.
Some applications, in fact, deliberately disguise their identity in the user agent header in an attempt to avoid detection.

The application browsing data that Log Server receives includes the user agent header, user name, and source IP address. If Log Server is configured to perform data reduction tasks (like recording visits, or consolidating records), the appropriate algorithms are applied and the data is forwarded to the Log Database.

User agent strings are available for search as soon as they are recorded in the Log Database. This includes both the strings associated with client apps and operating systems, and strings used by other types of web apps.

Client app use details

When you click a client app or version on the Client Apps tab of the Applications page, a detail report page is displayed.

The **Inventory** gives a visual overview of the top versions of a selected client app in use, and usage trends for those versions.

You can position your mouse over different chart elements to see additional details, and use the **Chart type** options under each chart to change the way the data is displayed.

Below the charts, a **Users Sending Requests** table lists up to the top 200 active users of the selected cloud app or version. The table includes:

- The name of the **User** making the Internet requests.
- The **Client Hostname**, if available, and **Client IP Address** of the machine used to browse the Internet.
- The **Source Server IP Address** corresponding to the component (Content Gateway or Network Agent) that processes HTTP requests.
- The **Client App** name and version.
- The volume of requests made through the browser by **Count** and **Bandwidth**.
- The **User Agent** associated with this browser and version. Click the icon to see the full user agent.

Click **Export to CSV** to export the available data to a CSV file for manipulation in a spreadsheet program like Microsoft Excel.



Note

If there are more records than your system can handle, the output file will not contain actual CSV-format data. If this occurs, select a shorter timeframe to reduce the data set and export the data again.

Use the paging options at the bottom of the table to navigate through the data. Each page can display up to 20 lines of information.

Click **Close** to close the window.

Operating system use details

When you click a platform or version on the Operating Systems tab of the Applications page, a detail report page is displayed.

The **Inventory** gives a visual overview of the top versions of a selected platform in use, and usage trends for those versions.

You can position your mouse over different chart elements to see additional details, and use the **Chart type** options under each chart to change the way the data is displayed.

Below the charts, a **Users Sending Requests** table lists up to the top 200 active users of the selected operating system or version. The table includes:

- The name of the **User** making the Internet requests.
- The **Client Hostname**, if available, and **Client IP Address** of the machine used to browse the Internet.
- The **Source Server IP Address** corresponding to the component (Content Gateway or Network Agent) that processes HTTP requests.
- The **Platform** name and version.
- The volume of requests made through the browser by **Count** and **Bandwidth**.
- The **User Agent** associated with this operating system and version. Click the icon to see the full user agent.

Click **Export to CSV** to export the available data to a CSV file for manipulation in a spreadsheet program like Microsoft Excel.

**Note**

If there are more records than your system can handle, the output file will not contain actual CSV-format data. If this occurs, select a shorter time frame to reduce the data set and export the data again.

Use the paging options at the bottom of the table to navigate through the data. Each page can display up to 20 lines of information.

Click **Close** to close the window.

Advanced File Analysis report

With Forcepoint Web Security, when Advanced File Analysis is enabled on the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Options** page, you can use the **Reporting > Advanced File Analysis** report page to view specific information about the results of advanced file analysis.

The report provides visibility into suspicious files accessed through your network and sent to Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection for further analysis.

Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection is available as either a cloud-based service or an on premises service.

Use the options above the table to filter the data that is displayed.

- The **Time period** for the report.
 - Select Today, 2 days, 7 days (the default), 14 days, 30 days, 60 days, or 90 days from the drop down. If you are using Microsoft SQL Express, the maximum time period is 30 days.
 - The **Total number of incidents** reported for that time period is provided.
- The threat levels to be reported. Check the box next to:
 - **Malicious** to include files that analysis has found to be malicious.
 - **Suspicious** to include files found to have suspicious characteristics.
 - **No threat detected** to report on files in which analysis did not find any malicious or suspicious characteristics.
 - **No analysis available** to include files for which no results have been returned. Either these files are an unsupported file type, or an error occurred during the analysis. The total number of files recorded for each threat level is provided. If filters are in use, some of these records may not be included in the report.

The top (up to 200) results that match your filter are displayed in a table. By default, the following columns are included:

- **Threat Level:** an assessment of the level of threat (malicious, suspicious, or none) associated with a file. Depending on which Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection platform you are using, you can click a link in this column to either:
 - Open a cloud-based report detailing the information provided in that row.
 - Access the appliance and view a detailed report. You may first be prompted for logon credentials.

**Note**

If the appliance was installed using a hostname, the link will work only if the hostname is resolvable on the network.

- **Incident time:** the date and time the file was sent for analysis.

- **User:** the user name (or IP address) associated with the activity that prompted the file analysis.
- **Source:** the IP address of the client machine in your network that sent or received the file.
Click an IP address to open an investigative report that will provide more details for the browsing being done from that source on the day the file was analyzed.

The **Source IP** link will not be available to delegated administrators whose role does not have both the **Access investigative reports** and **Report on all clients** options enabled.

- **Destination:** the IP address of the recipient of the HTTP request.
- **URL:** the URL from which the file is being downloaded or to which the file is being posted.
In some cases the URL may be truncated. Hover over the entry to view the complete URL.
- **Analyzed by:** the IP address of the Forcepoint Advanced Malware Detection data center (cloud-based) or cluster (on premises).

Use the **Customize** option to add or remove columns from the table. In the window provided, check the box next to the column headings you want to include. Clear the box next to any column heading you want to remove.

- **Platform:** The platform that provided the file analysis (Cloud Service or On Premises).
- **Severity:** the level of severity of the threat, on a scale of 1 to 10.
- **Result Type:** indicates whether there was a **Hash match** or this was considered **New analysis**.
Hash match means that the file hash (not the file) was actually sent for analysis and was found in the records of the analysis platform. The file is recognized and the Threat Level is known.
New analysis means we have don't have a record of having seen the file before so the entire file was sent for analysis. Analysis shows whether or not the file contains a threat.
- **Protocol:** the protocol used to transfer the file.
- **File Name:** the name of the file sent for analysis.
- **File Hash:** a SHA1 hash of the file sent for analysis.
- **File Size (KB):** the total file size, in kilobytes.
- **File Type:** the type of file sent for analysis. Types include PDF, Image, Executable, Document, and Web Page as well as others.
- **Content Gateway:** the IP address of the Content Gateway machine that sent the file for analysis

Customized column selections are stored and do not reset each time you navigate away from the page. The columns reset to the default selections with each log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager.

Use the other links and options to:

- Change the sort order. (Default sort is by Threat Type).
Use the arrows beside a column heading to change the report's sort order.
- Export the contents of the report to a CSV file.
Click **Export to CSV** to add the data to a file named excel.csv, by default. If the displayed data has been filtered, the same filter is used. All columns are included in the exported data, even if not previously selected for the report.

A maximum of 10,000 rows can be included in the exported data. Any data that exceeds the limit will not be included in the spreadsheet.
- Navigate between report pages.
Use the paging options below the table to display other report pages.
- Refresh the data.
Click **Refresh** to update the displayed data to include information that was added to the log database files since the report was initially displayed.

Configure delegated administrator access to the Advanced File Analysis report using the **Report on all clients** options in the Reporting Permissions section of the **Delegated Administration > Edit Roles** page. The menu

option Advanced File Analysis report is not available to administrators whose role does not have that option selected.

Real-Time Monitor

Use the **Reporting > Real-Time Monitor** page to review current Internet activity in your network.



Important

If Real-Time Monitor does not display correctly in Internet Explorer, make sure that Compatibility View button (between the URL and the Refresh button in the browser address bar) is not selected.

Click **Start** to populate the page with data. The page shows recent Internet requests, including:

- The **IP** address or name of the **user** who made the request.
 - If user-based policies are used in your network, and the user name is shown, mouse over an entry to see the IP address.
 - If a user name is longer than 30 characters, a hyphen ("-") and the last 30 characters of the name are displayed. If you right-click to add a long user name to the search filter, delete the hyphen character from the filter field and click **Show Results** to display matching entries.
- The **URL** requested.

By default, if the URL is too long to display in the space provided, the field shows the first 30 characters of the URL, a space, a hyphen ("-"), and a space, and then last 20 characters of the URL. Right-click the truncated URL to see the entire string.

Click **Customize** in the toolbar at the top of the page, then select **Show the full URL** to change this behavior.

- Whether or not the requested site was recategorized as a result of Content Gateway scanning.
 - The presence of an icon indicates that the site was dynamically recategorized based on the results of scanning. Mouse over the icon to see the original category.
 - No icon indicates that the Forcepoint URL Database category or custom URL category was used. (This includes sites that were scanned by Content Gateway, but not recategorized.)
- The **Category** assigned to the site.

The actual category used to filter the request is shown, whether that is the Forcepoint URL Database category, the custom URL category, or the category dynamically assigned as a result of scanning.
- The **Action** (permitted or blocked) applied to the request.

Hover the mouse over an entry to see the policy or policies used to determine the action. Multiple policies may be listed if, for example:

 - Multiple group policies could be applied to the same user.
 - A policy is assigned to both the IP address and the user or group.

When multiple policies are listed, you can use the Test Filtering tool to see which policy takes precedence for a request from the user or IP address shown in Real-Time Monitor.

- The **Time** the request was passed to Real-Time Monitor.

Because Real-Time Monitor receives request information from Usage Monitor in real time, rather than reading the request from the Log Database, the request time shown here may not match the request time that appears in investigative and presentation reports.

**Note**

Filtering Service does not forward the log records created for advanced file analysis data to Usage Monitor for inclusion in the Real-Time Monitor display

To review current data, click **Pause** to prevent the page from continuing to refresh. When you are ready to start monitoring new information, click **Start** again.

- By default, data is refreshed every 15 seconds. To change the update rate, click **Customize** in the toolbar at the top of the page, then select a new **Data refresh rate** value.

Depending on your current settings, Real-Time Monitor holds a set number of records (250, 500, or 1000), and always displays the latest set of available records. When you pause display of new records to review current data, this can mean that the hundreds or thousands of requests that occur while the display is paused are not available for display in the monitor. (The requests are, however, stored in the Log Database, and appear in investigative and presentation reports.)

To change how many records are displayed, click **Customize** in the toolbar at the top of the page, then select a new **Number of records shown** value.

Using filters to show specific Real-Time Monitor data

To filter the data displayed on the screen:

Steps

- 1) Enter all or part of a user name or IP address, URL, category, or action in the **Filter results by** fields. You can also select a time filter to show the past 5, 10, or 15 minutes worth of applicable results.
- 2) Click **Show Results**.
- 3) To return to viewing all results, click **Clear Search Filters**.

Next steps

You can also right-click any entry in the User, URL, Category, or Action fields and select the **Filter by** or **Add...to search filter** option to immediately filter results based on the selected string.

Understanding timeout behavior

By default, Forcepoint Security Manager sessions time out after 22 minutes. To run Real-Time Monitor without timing out, click **Full Screen** to open the monitor in a new window. The IP address of the monitored Policy Server appears in the Real-Time Monitor title bar. If you want to monitor multiple Policy Server instances, see *Real-Time Monitor in multiple Policy Server deployments* for considerations and instructions.

Related concepts

[Real-Time Monitor in multiple Policy Server deployments](#) on page 201

Real-Time Monitor in multiple Policy Server deployments

When you go to the **Reporting > Real-Time Monitor** page, Real-Time Monitor shows information for the Policy Server instance to which the Forcepoint Security Manager is currently connected. This means that if you have multiple Policy Servers, when you connect the Security Manager to a new Policy Server instance, Real-Time Monitor starts to display information for a different set of clients.

If you want Real-Time Monitor to continue monitoring traffic for a specific Policy Server, regardless of which Policy Server instance the Security Manager is connected to, click **Full Screen** to open the monitor in a new window. The IP address of the monitored Policy Server is displayed at the top of the screen.

- Real-Time Monitor receives Internet activity information from Usage Monitor. Each Policy Server must have a Usage Monitor instance associated with it for Real-Time Monitor to show its Internet activity.
- You can have multiple Real-Time Monitor instances running in full-screen mode, each showing data for a different Policy Server:
 - 1) Log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager and select the Web module. It connects to the central (default) Policy Server.
 - 2) Go to the Reporting > Real-Time Monitor page and click Full Screen. The IP address of the central Policy Server appears in the title bar.
 - 3) Return to the Security Manager and use the Policy Server Connection button in the toolbar to connect to a different Policy Server instance.
 - 4) Repeat step 2.
 - 5) Repeat for each additional Policy Server instance in your network.
- In full screen mode, Real-Time Monitor does not time out.

Chapter 8

Exceptions to Web Protection Policies

Contents

- [Introduction](#) on page 203
- [Managing exceptions](#) on page 204
- [Exception shortcuts](#) on page 211
- [What is a referer?](#) on page 215

Introduction

Exceptions give administrators a way to quickly permit URLs and IP addresses in blocked categories, or block URLs and IP addresses in permitted categories.

Creating an exception does not require changing the category of a URL, nor does it change the policy assigned to affected clients. It simply allows a flexible and rapid response to user requests, changes in company policies, spikes in Internet activity, or other changes in circumstance.

For example:

- Permit access to an approved vendor's website for all employees, even though the Default policy blocks access to the Shopping category.
- Block all clients in the Students role from accessing an uncategorized URL that is experiencing a suspicious spike in traffic while the website is investigated.
- Permit access to a design blog for 3 members of the Web Marketing team, while continuing to block general access to the Blogs and Personal Sites category.
- Block a specific user from accessing a list of URLs at the request of the Human Resources department.
- Permit access to URLs only when accessed from specific sites (referers). See *What is a referer?* for additional information.

For streamlined instructions for common tasks, see *Exception shortcuts*.

Related concepts

[What is a referer?](#) on page 215

[Exception shortcuts](#) on page 211




Managing exceptions

Use the **Policy Management > Exceptions** page to review, edit, or delete existing exceptions, or to add new exceptions.

Super Administrators see all exceptions, regardless of the role in which they were created. Delegated administrators see all exceptions that affect their current role. For more information about how exceptions are ordered in the list, see *How are exceptions organized?*

- If a single URL or regular expression is blocked or permitted by the exception, the URL or expression is listed. Otherwise, click the link in the URLs column to see a complete list of affected URLs.
If the exception is defined with referer information and no URLs or regular expressions were specified in the exception, text in this column explains that access to all URLs is permitted if accessed from a referer site.
- If one or more approved referers is included in the exception, the Referer column contains:
 - The URL of the approved referer when only one is listed.
 - A link to a list of the referer URLs assigned to the exception.
- If the exception affects:
 - A single client, the client's IP address, address range, or display name is listed.
 - A single role, the role name is displayed in the format "Role [Role_Name]"
 - All clients in all roles, the word "Global" is shown.
Global exceptions that can be overridden by delegated administrators are marked with an icon in the Clients column (see *Overriding an exception*).
 - Multiple, specific clients, the number of clients is shown. Click the link to see a complete list of affected clients.

The exceptions list also shows:

Column	Description
Type	Displays an icon to indicate whether URLs in the exception are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Blocked () ■ Permitted () (Hover over for "Permitted by Referer".) ■ Permitted with security override disabled () (Hover over for "Permitted by referer, even when security risks are found".)
Expires	Indicates whether or not the exception has an expiration date, and if so, displays the date.
Active	Shows whether the exception is currently being enforced (Active) or not (Inactive).
Last Modified	Shows the date that the exception was last edited.

Use the **Filter** drop-down list to display only exceptions with specified characteristics. The following filters are available:

Filter	Description
Permitted	Exceptions that permit URLs.
Blocked	Exceptions that block URLs.
Active	Exceptions currently being enforced.
Inactive	Exceptions not currently used.
Will Expire	Exceptions for which an expiration date is specified.
Expired	Exceptions that are inactive because their expiration date has passed.
Never Expires	Exceptions set to remain active indefinitely.
Global	Exceptions that apply to all clients in all roles.
All Clients in a Role	Exceptions that apply to all clients in a specific delegated administration role (including the Super Administrator role).
Specific Clients	Exceptions that apply to one or more specific clients.

You can also use the **Search** fields to limit which exceptions are displayed:

- 1) Use the drop-down list to indicate which table columns you want to search.
- 2) Enter all or part of the string you want to identify.
- 3) Click **Search**.
- 4) To return to your previous view, click **Clear Search Results**.

To create a new exception, click **Add**. See *Adding or editing an exception* for instructions.

To edit an existing exception, click the exception name, or mark the check box next to one or more exceptions, and then click **Edit**. See *Adding or editing an exception* or *Editing multiple exceptions at the same time* for instructions.

To remove an exception, mark the check box next to the exception name, and then click **Delete**.

Related concepts

[How are exceptions organized?](#) on page 206

[Overriding an exception](#) on page 209

Related tasks

[Adding or editing an exception](#) on page 206

[Editing multiple exceptions at the same time](#) on page 210

How are exceptions organized?

The order in which exceptions are displayed on the **Policy Management > Exceptions** page depends on the administrator's role.

For Super Administrators, exceptions are grouped as follows:

- 1) Global exceptions (affecting all clients in all roles)
- 2) Exceptions that affect specific clients from the Clients page in the Super Administrator role
- 3) Exceptions that include one or more clients that are not explicitly assigned to a role (do not appear on any Clients page or in any Managed Clients list)
- 4) Exceptions applied to the entire Super Administrator role
- 5) Exceptions applied to specific clients in another delegated administration role
- 6) Exceptions applied to an entire delegated administration role

For delegated administrators in other roles, exceptions are grouped as follows:

- 1) Exceptions that affect specific clients in the role
- 2) Exceptions that affect the entire role (including global exceptions) Within each grouping, exceptions are shown in alphanumeric order.

Adding or editing an exception

Use the **Policy Management > Exceptions > Add Exception** or **Edit Exception** page to create or update an exception that overrides standard policy enforcement to block or permit specific websites for specific clients.

Steps

- 1) Enter or update the unique, descriptive **Name** for the exception. The name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, and cannot include any of the following characters:
`* < > ` ' { } ~ ! $ % & @ # " [] | \ ^ + = ? / ; : . ,`

- 2) In the **URLs** field, list the URLs or IP addresses to be permitted or blocked by the exception.
- If you enter a URL in the format **domain.com**, both the domain and its subdomains (*www.domain.com, subdomain.domain.com*) are matched.
 - If you enter a URL in the format **www.domain.com**:
 - <http://www.domain.com> **is** matched
 - <http://domain.com> is **not** matched
 - <http://subdomain.domain.com> is **not** matched
 - If access to the URLs listed is expected to be from an approved referer URL:
 - The list should include all sites linked on the referer page.
 - Enter the hostname of a URL if multiple links are to the same hostname.
 - Leave the URL list blank to permit access to all links on the referer site. When you click OK to save the exception, if both the URL list and regular expression list (see below) is empty, a message window will display to confirm that you want to permit access to all sites if accessed from the approved referer URLs list.
 - If a URL redirects to a second URL, include both in the list.

Enter one URL or IP address per line.

- 3) If you want to permit access to the list of URLs only from a specific set of sites:
- a) Check **Permit only when accessed via a specific site**.
 - b) Under **Approved Referer URLs**, enter the sites from which access should be granted.

Access to the sites in the URLs list will be permitted only if they are accessed from an approved referer URL.



Note

If the security settings on the client's browsers have referer headers turned off, this feature will not work as expected. Access to the URL can be permitted only if the referer can be confirmed.

When Network Agent is being used (Forcepoint URL Filtering standalone) or if SSL decryption is not enabled (Forcepoint Web Security), sites may not be permitted when accessed by an HTTPS referer site.

Note that access to the referer URLs must be permitted by an existing policy or exception. This exception does not imply permitted access to the referer URLs.

HTTP and HTTPS are the only protocols supported for referer URLs.

4) Specify which **Clients** are affected by this exception.

Super Administrators can create:

- **Global** exceptions that apply to all clients in all roles.
If you select this option, also specify whether or not to **Allow delegated administrators to create exceptions that override this exception** (see *Overriding an exception*).
- Exceptions that apply to **All clients in a role**.
After selecting this option, select a role from the drop-down list.
- Exceptions that apply to **Specific clients in any role**.
After selecting this option, you are offered 2 lists. One (on the left) shows all clients that have been **Defined**: added as managed clients in a delegated administration role, added to the Clients page in any role, or added to an exception. The other (on the right) shows clients **Selected** for this exception.

Search boxes appear above each list to help you quickly find clients to add or remove.

To add a client to the exception that does not appear in the list on the left, click **Add Other Clients**, then add user, group, computer (IPv4 or v6 address), or network (IPv4 or v6 address range) clients.



Important

If you select specific clients that belong to multiple roles, when the exception is created, it is automatically split so that a new exception is created for each affected role.

For example, if you define an exception called "Permit Craigslist" that applies to clients in the Super Administrator, HR, and Facilities roles, when you click OK, 3 exceptions are created.

- The exceptions for the HR role and Facilities role are marked with an icon. Move the mouse over the icon to see which role is affected by the exception.
- The exception for the Super Administrator role is not annotated.

- Delegated administrators can create exceptions that apply to **All managed clients in this role** or **Specific clients in this role**.
If you select the latter option, you are offered 2 lists. One (on the left) shows all clients **Defined** in your Managed Clients list and Clients page. The other (on the right) shows the clients **Selected** for this exception.
 - Search boxes appear above each list to help you quickly find the clients that you want to add.
 - If a client does not appear in the **Defined clients** list, that individual is likely a member of a group, OU, or network (IP address range) defined as a managed client in your role. To add such a client, click **Add Other Clients**, then specify the user, group, or IPv4 or v6 address that you want to add.

5) Specify the exception **Type**. This determines whether to **Block** or **Permit** the listed URLs for the specified clients.

If **Permit only when accessed via a specific site** was selected, **Type** was automatically set to **Permit** and cannot be changed.

6) Indicate when the exception **Expires**.

- If you select **Never**, the exception is used until you delete it, or edit it to add an expiration date.
- If you select **After**, enter an expiration date in the format mm/dd/yyyy, or click the calendar icon to select a date. The exception expires at midnight (based on the time set on the Filtering Service machine), when the selected day ends.

- 7) Determine the exception **State**. By default, the exception is **Active**, and is immediately enforced after you cache and save your changes. If you do not want the exception to be used at this time, clear the check box.
- 8) By default, if a URL is associated with a Security Risk category (like Malicious Web Sites or Spyware), any permitted exception is ignored, and the URL is filtered based on the active policy (see *Prioritizing Security Risk categorization*):
 - If a category filter blocks the category, the request is blocked.
 - If a category filter permits the category, the request is permitted.
 - If a limited access filter is being used, the request is blocked.To override this security feature, click **Advanced**, then clear the **Block URLs that become a security risk, even if they are permitted by exception** check box.

Making this change is not recommended.
- 9) To use regular expressions to define URLs that are permitted or blocked by exception, click **Advanced**, then enter one expression per line in the **Regular expressions** box.

Regular expressions can be used with exceptions that have **Permit only when accessed via a specific site** enabled.

To validate the expressions that you create, click **Test Regular Expression**. Expressions that are not supported cannot be used. See *Using regular expressions* for details.

Note that using large numbers of regular expressions, or using poorly-formed or overly-broad expressions, can lead to a significant decrease in performance.
- 10) When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Exceptions page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Overriding an exception](#) on page 209

[Prioritizing security risk categorization](#) on page 280

[Using regular expressions](#) on page 299

Overriding an exception

By default, when a Super Administrator creates an exception, the exception takes precedence over any exceptions that a delegated administrator might create.

For example:


- A Super Administrator global exception blocks **mysite.com** and a delegated administrator exception for some managed clients permits **mysite.com**.
The URL is blocked by default.
- A Super Administrator global exception permits **anotherstie.com** and a delegated administrator exception blocks the same site.
The URL is permitted by default.

When creating an exception, however, Super Administrators have the option to **Allow delegated administrators to create exceptions that override this exception**. If this option is selected, delegated administrator exceptions take precedence over the Super Administrator exception.

For example:

- A Super Administrator global exception permits **samplesite.com**, and a delegated administrator exception blocks **samplesite.com** for the delegated administration role.
The URL is blocked for clients in the delegated administration role.
- A Super Administrator global exception blocks **example.com**, and a delegated administrator exception permits **example.com** for a managed client.
The URL is permitted for the specified managed client.



Super Administrator exceptions that can be overridden are marked by an icon () in the Clients column on the **Policy Management > Exceptions** page.

If multiple exceptions could apply, which takes precedence?

By default, Super Administrator exceptions take precedence over exceptions created by delegated administrators. So if a Super Administrator exception blocks a URL, and a delegated administrator exception permits the same URL, the request is **blocked**.

If, however, the Super Administrator configures an exception to allow delegated administrator overrides (see *Overriding an exception*), then the delegated administrator exception takes precedence. So if a Super Administrator exception blocks a URL, and a delegated administrator exception permits the same URL, the request is **permitted**.

If multiple equivalent exceptions could apply to a request (for example, if multiple Super Administrator exceptions include the same URL):

- Filtering Service checks for blocked exceptions first, so if there is a blocked exception and a permitted exception, the request is **blocked**.
- If there are multiple blocked exceptions, the first one found is applied.
- If there are no blocked exceptions and multiple permitted exceptions, the first permitted exception is applied.
- If there are multiple referer exceptions and no blocked exception, and one of the referer exceptions includes no specific URLs or regular expressions, the referer exception that lists the URL is applied.

After creating an exception, use the Test Filtering tool (see *Test Filtering*) to verify that client requests are filtered as expected.

Related concepts

[Overriding an exception](#) on page 209

Related tasks

[Test Filtering](#) on page 301

Editing multiple exceptions at the same time

Use the **Policy Management > Exceptions > Edit Exceptions** page to edit multiple exceptions at the same time.

When you edit multiple exceptions, you can edit only the exception type (permitted or blocked), expiration setting (never expires or expiration date), state (active or inactive), or security override setting (whether URLs in a permitted exception are permitted or blocked if web protection software finds a security risk).

When editing multiple exceptions, if one of the selected exceptions contains referer information and you change the exception type to Block, the change will not be applied to the referer exception. Referer exceptions can only be defined with a **Type** of Permit. Any other changes will be carried to all selected exceptions

Click the **View details of each selected exception** link near the top of the page for more information about the exceptions you are editing.

Steps

- 1) Verify the exception **Type** (Block or Permit). To make a change, click **Change**, then make a new selection.
- 2) To update the **Expires** setting for the exception, click **Change**, then
 - If you select **Never**, the exception is used until you delete it, or edit it to add an expiration date.
 - If you select **After**, enter an expiration date in the format mm/dd/yyyy, or click the calendar icon to select a date.
- 3) To update the exception **State**, click **Change**, then mark or clear the **Active** check box. Inactive exceptions are not used.
- 4) By default, if web protection components determine that a URL is a security risk (hosts malicious software or spyware, for example), the URL is blocked, even if it has been permitted by exception.
To update the current security settings for a permitted exception, click **Advanced**, then click **Change**. Mark or clear the **Block URLs that become a security risk, even if they are permitted by exception** check box.
Disabling the default security override protection is not recommended.
- 5) When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Exceptions page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Exception shortcuts

Use these shortcuts to find the fastest way to perform common tasks.

For Super Administrators:

- *How do I block or permit a URL for everyone?*
- *How do I block or permit a URL for one person?*

For delegated administrators:

- *How do I block or permit a URL for my entire role?*
- *How do I block or permit a URL for one of my managed clients?*

Related tasks

[How do I block or permit a URL for everyone?](#) on page 212

[How do I block or permit a URL for one person?](#) on page 212

[How do I block or permit a URL for my entire role?](#) on page 213

[How do I block or permit a URL for one of my managed clients?](#) on page 214

How do I block or permit a URL for everyone?

Super Administrators can use the following steps to block or permit a URL for everyone in the network:

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Policy Management > Exceptions** page and click **Add**.
- 2) Enter a unique **Name** for the exception.
- 3) Enter the **URL** that you want to permit or block.
- 4) By default, the exception is set to apply to all clients (**Global** is selected).
- 5) By default, the exception is set to **Block** the URL. To change this, set the **Type** to **Permit**.
- 6) Set an expiration date, if applicable.
- 7) Click **OK** to cache the change, then click **Save and Deploy** to implement it.

How do I block or permit a URL for one person?

Super Administrators can use the following steps to block or permit a URL for a single client in the network, regardless of the client's role.

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Policy Management > Exceptions** page and click **Add**.
- 2) Enter a unique **Name** for the exception.
- 3) Enter the **URL** that you want to permit or block.
- 4) To specify the client affected by this exception, select **Specific clients in any role**.

- 5) Enter all or part of the user name or IP address in the search box above the **Defined clients** list, then press **Enter**.
 - If the client appears in the search results, select the client and click the right arrow (>) button to place the client in the **Selected** list.
 - If the client does not appear in the search results, click **Add Other Clients**, then:
 - Select a user or group name from the list, or click **Search** to find a user or group in your user directory.
 - Enter an IP address or range in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

When you have identified the client that you want to add, use the appropriate right arrow (>) button to move the client to the Selected list, then click **OK**.

- 6) By default, the exception is set to **Block** the URL. To change this, set the **Type** to **Permit**.
- 7) Set an expiration date, if applicable.
- 8) Click **OK** to cache the change, then click **Save and Deploy** to implement it.

How do I block or permit a URL for my entire role?

Delegated administrators can use the following steps to block or permit a URL for all managed clients in the role they manage:



Important

Exceptions created by a Super Administrator may take precedence over exceptions created by a delegated administrator.

If you create an exception that does not seem to be applied to your managed clients, use the **Test Filtering** tool to see if another exception is overriding the one that you created (see *Test Filtering*).

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Policy Management > Exceptions** page and click **Add**.
- 2) Enter a unique **Name** for the exception.
- 3) Enter the **URL** that you want to permit or block.
- 4) By default, the exception is set to apply to **All managed clients in this role**.
- 5) By default, the exception is set to **Block** the URL. To change this, set the **Type** to **Permit**.
- 6) Set an expiration date, if applicable.
- 7) Click **OK** to cache the change, then click **Save and Deploy** to implement it.

Related tasks[Test Filtering](#) on page 301

How do I block or permit a URL for one of my managed clients?

Delegated administrators can use the following steps to block or permit a URL for one of their managed clients.

**Important**

Exceptions created by a Super Administrator may take precedence over exceptions created by a delegated administrator.

If you create an exception that does not seem to be applied to your managed clients, use the **Test Filtering** tool to see if another exception is overriding the one that you created (see *Test Filtering*).

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Policy Management > Exceptions** page and click **Add**.
- 2) Enter a unique **Name** for the exception.
- 3) Enter the **URL** that you want to permit or block.
- 4) To specify the client affected by this exception, select **Specific clients in this role**.
- 5) Enter all or part of the user name or IP address in the search box above the **Defined clients** list, then press **Enter**.
 - If the client appears in the search results, select the client and click the right arrow (>) button to place the client in the **Selected** list.
 - If the client is a member of a group, OU, or network (IP address range) defined as a managed client in your role, but does not explicitly appear in your Managed Clients list or on your Clients page, that client will not appear in your search results.
In this case, cancel creation of the exception, add the client to your Clients page, then create the exception. This time, the client will appear in your search results on the Add Exceptions page.
- 6) By default, the exception is set to **Block** the URL. To change this, set the **Type** to **Permit**.
- 7) Set an expiration date, if applicable.
- 8) Click **OK** to cache the change, then click **Save and Deploy** to implement it.

Related tasks[Test Filtering](#) on page 301

What is a referer?

When one website links users to another website, the first website refers the user to the second. Typically, this information is captured in the HTTP referer field in an HTTP header. (The term “HTTP referer” was originally a misspelling, but it has since been adopted into the HTTP specification.)

For secondary elements on a website, like images or advertisements, the referer is typically the HTML page that calls those secondary elements.

When you create exceptions that permit one or more sites, you can either permit those sites regardless of how they are accessed, or permit them only when they are linked from a site that you specify (the referer).

If, for example, you permit example.com only when referred by mycompany.com, users can click the example.com link on the mycompany.com website and get to the page. Secondary elements on the page, however, like images and advertisements, will not appear, because the referer for those elements is example.com.



Note

If the security settings on the client's browsers have referer headers turned off, this feature will not work as expected. Access to the URL can be permitted only if the referer can be confirmed.

Exceptions defined with referer sites are not used by the hybrid service.

Block Page Management

Contents

- Introduction on page 217
- Secure block pages on page 218
- Blocking graphical advertisements on page 220
- Blocking embedded pages on page 220
- Creating alternate block messages on page 221
- Using an alternate block page on another machine on page 221
- Determining why a request was blocked on page 222

Introduction

When users request a website that they are not permitted to access, a block page appears in the browser.



Note

The block page does not display correctly for IPv6-only clients. The request is blocked, but the user receives a browser error rather than a block page. Dual-stack (IPv6 and IPv4) clients receive the block page as expected.

Block pages are constructed from HTML files, by default, made up of 3 main sections.

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a blocked page. The page has a header with a red 'x' icon and the text 'Content blocked by your organization.' (1). Below the header, there is a 'Reason' section with the text 'This category is blocked: Gambling.' (2) and a 'URL' section with the text 'https://www.777.com/home/'. Below the URL, there is an 'Options' section with a 'More Information' button and the text 'Learn more about why this site is blocked.' (3). At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Go Back' button and the text 'Click Go Back or use the browser's Back button to return to the previous page.' The Forcepoint logo is visible at the bottom of the page.

- 1) The **header** explains that the site is blocked.
- 2) The **top frame** contains a block message showing the requested URL and the reason the URL was blocked.

- 3) The **bottom frame** presents any options available to the user, such as the option to go back to the previous page, or to click a Continue or Use Quota Time button to view the site.

If the site is blocked because it belongs to a category in the Security Risk class (see *Risk classes*), the block page has a special security banner.



With Forcepoint Web Security, Super Administrators can enable an enhanced version of the block page that includes a link to Forcepoint ACEInsight.

- Enable the link on the **Settings > General > Filtering** page.
- Users can click the link find more information about URLs blocked for security reasons.

Default block page files are included with your web protection software. You can use these default files or create your own custom versions.



Note

With the Hybrid Module, changes to the on-premises block pages do not affect hybrid block pages. See *Customizing hybrid block pages*.

- Customize the default files to change the block message (see [Creating Custom Block Pages](#)).
- Configure web protection software to use block messages (default or custom) hosted on a remote web server (see *Using an alternate block page on another machine*).

Related concepts

[Risk classes](#) on page 40

[Customizing hybrid block pages](#) on page 231

Related tasks

[Using an alternate block page on another machine](#) on page 221

Secure block pages

Filtering Service can be configured to serve block pages using the HTTPS protocol so that sensitive information is protected.



Important

TLS v1.2 is required to successfully serve an HTTPS block page, but some browsers disable TLS v1.2 by default. To use this feature, TLS v1.2 must be enabled on the client browsers.

Steps

- 1) Generate a TLS certificate and key for each instance of Filtering Service that is serving HTTPS block pages. See *Generating keys and certificates* for instructions on how to generate the certificate and key, and how to accept the certificate in the client browser.



Note

Using a self-signed certificate is not advisable, because some of the latest browsers do not allow you to easily override certificate verification. Create a Certificate Authority (CA) first, and then use that to sign the block page certificate.

The CA certificate can be installed as a trusted root CA on Windows for IE and Chrome browsers, but needs to be installed separately on Firefox. This process is similar to the process used for proxy SSL decryption certificates.

- 2) Stop Filtering Service.
- 3) Use a text editor to edit the file `eimserver.ini` (by default, in `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`).
Under the `[WebSenseServer]` section, add the following values:

```
SSLBlockPage=on
```

```
SSLCertFileLoc=<path to SSL certificate>
```

```
SSLKeyFileLoc=<path to SSL key>
```

- 4) Save `eimserver.ini`.
- 5) Restart Filtering Service.



Important

If `SSLBlockPage` is enabled, then Manual Authentication will also use HTTPS, even if Secure Manual Authentication is not enabled.

If secure block pages are enabled and client browsers are set to proxy through Content Gateway, port 15871 must be included in the **Tunnel Port** or **HTTPS** ports list on the **Configure > Protocols > HTTP** page of Content Gateway manager.

Next steps

See *Secure manual authentication* for additional details.

Related tasks

[Generating keys and certificates](#) on page 312

[Secure manual authentication](#) on page 311

Blocking graphical advertisements

In some cases, web protection software displays a very small, blank image file (BlockImage.gif) instead of a standard or security block page. This occurs when:

- The Advertisements category is blocked, and
- A site tries to display an image (like a GIF or JPG file) hosted at a URL in the Advertisements category.

Advertisements are often displayed in frames or iframes on a page that also displays non-advertisement information. In this case, graphical advertisements typically appear as white (empty) boxes on the page. The rest of the site content displays normally.

In some cases, an entire site may be made up of advertisement images. In this case, the user will see a blank web page in the browser instead of a standard block message. Users can tell that the site has been blocked because of the URL, which is something like this:

```
http://<Filtering_Service_IP_address>:15871/cgi-bin/blockpage.cgi?ws-session=<session number>
```

If you would prefer to show an image other than the default, 1-pixel block image, simply replace the default file:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the block page directory on the Filtering Service machine (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\BlockPages\Images` or `/opt/WebSense/BlockPages/Images`, by default).
- 2) Make a backup copy of the original **blockImage.gif** file.
- 3) Name your image **blockImage.gif** and copy it to the Images directory (overwriting the original file).

Blocking embedded pages

Most web pages contain content from multiple sources (ad servers, streaming video sites, social networking applications, image hosting services, and so on). Some sites aggregate content, pulling pieces from multiple sites into a single presentation.

In these instances, users may request sites that contain a mix of permitted and blocked content.

When a frame or iframe within a larger page contains blocked content, web protection software displays a standard or security block page within that frame. When the frame is small, however, the end user might be able to see only a tiny portion of the page (perhaps not even the full block icon), and not understand why the content is blocked.

To address this issue, users can mouse over whatever portion of the block page is visible to see a tooltip-style popup with a brief block message. Clicking the message causes the full block page to appear in a separate window.

To return to browsing the permitted content of the original page, users should close the window showing the block page. Due to browser restrictions, clicking the Back button on a block page opened from within a frame does not have any effect.

If, when the block page is displayed in a new window, it offers a Use Quota Time or Continue option, clicking the button:

- 1) Closes the new (popup) window.

- 2) Displays the previously blocked content (and only that content) in the original browser window.

To see the original page, including the previously blocked content, do either of the following:

- Re-enter the site URL.
- Use the browser Back button to return to the site, then refresh the page.

Creating alternate block messages

You can create your own HTML files to supply the text that appears in the top frame of the block page. Use existing HTML files, create alternate files from scratch, or make copies of **block.html** to use as a template.

- Create different block messages for each of 3 protocols: HTTP, FTP, and Gopher.
- Host the files on the web protection machine, or on your internal web server (see *Using an alternate block page on another machine*).

After creating alternate block message files, you must configure web protection software to display the new messages (see *Configuring filtering settings*). During this process, you can specify which message is used for each of the configurable protocols.

Related tasks

[Using an alternate block page on another machine](#) on page 221

[Configuring filtering settings](#) on page 55

Using an alternate block page on another machine

Instead of using the default block pages and customizing just the message in the top frame, you can create your own HTML block pages and host them on an internal web server.



Note

It is possible to store block pages on an external web server. If, however, that server hosts a site listed in the Forcepoint URL Database, and that site is in a blocked category, the block page itself is blocked.

Some organizations use alternate, remote block pages to hide the identity of the web protection server machine.

The remote block page can be any HTML file; it does not need to follow the format of the default block pages. Using this method to create block pages, however, does prevent you from using the Continue, Use Quota Time, and Password Override functions available with the pre-defined block pages (default or custom).

When the files are in place, edit the **eimserver.ini** file to point to the new block page.

When the services have started, users receive the block page hosted on the alternate machine.

Steps

- 1) Stop the Filtering Service and Policy Server services, in that order (see *Stopping and starting web protection services*).
- 2) On the Filtering Service machine, navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\ Websense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/Websense/bin/`, by default).
- 3) Create a backup copy of the **eimserver.ini** file and store it in another directory.
- 4) Open **eimserver.ini** file in a text editor, and locate the **[WebsenseServer]** section (at the top of the file).
- 5) Enter either the hostname or the IP address of the server hosting the block page in the following format:
`UserDefinedBlockPage=http://<hostname or IP address>`
The protocol portion of the URL (`http://`) is required.
- 6) Save the file and close the text editor.
- 7) Restart the Policy Server and Filtering Service, in that order.

Related concepts

[Stopping and starting web protection services](#) on page 394

Determining why a request was blocked

If you want to investigate why a request was blocked, information is available in the block page source code.

- If the block page was sent by Filtering Service (for requests handled by the appliance or on-premises software), click **More information**. Next, right-click anywhere in the message text and select **View Source**. See *Request blocked by Filtering Service*.



Note

With Internet Explorer 10, the View Source option is not always available. If the View Source option does not appear, click **Page Tools** and select **View on the desktop**.

- If the block page was sent by the hybrid service, right-click anywhere in the block message and select **View Source**. See *Request blocked by the hybrid service*.

Related concepts

[Request blocked by Filtering Service](#) on page 223

[Request blocked by the hybrid service](#) on page 223

Request blocked by Filtering Service

The HTML source for the more information block page shows information about who requested the site, and what criteria were used to manage the request. Specifically, it shows:

- The user name and source IP address of the request (if available), and the time (in the format HH:MM) that the request was made.
- Which policy is being applied to the request, and whether the policy is assigned to the user, group, domain, computer (individual IP address), or network (IP address range).
If more than one group policy could apply, the message also states whether the **Use most restrictive group policy** setting is in use. See *Configuring filtering settings*.
- What aspect of the policy caused the request to be blocked (for example, category, limited access filter, or cloud app filter, file type, keyword, bandwidth usage).
- The name of the role in which the policy was assigned.
- What resource was used to categorize the site (Forcepoint URL Database, real-time database update, a regular expression included in a real-time database update, custom URL, keyword, Content Gateway analysis, and so on).

For example:

```
User Name: LDAP://subdomain.company.com
OU=Users,OU=HQ,DC=company,DC=copy/Lastname\,
First Source IP Address: 10.12.132.17 Current Time: 15:30
This network (10.12.132.0 to 10.12.132.255) is filtered by
policy: role-8**Default. The policy includes a category or
limited access filter for the current time.
This policy is associated with role: Super Administrator.
The request was categorized by: Forcepoint URL database.
```

Here, the block action is based on the Default policy because no policy is assigned to the user or IP address. The policy assignment was performed in the Super Administrator role, and the requested site was categorized by the Forcepoint URL Database.

Related tasks

[Configuring filtering settings](#) on page 55

Request blocked by the hybrid service

The HTML source for the block page sent by the hybrid service shows information about how the requested site was categorized, and how a policy was applied to the request. Specifically, it shows:

- The name of the role in which the policy was assigned. See *Delegated administration roles*.
- The category assigned to the site
- The policy or policies assigned to the request
- If file type blocking was used, which file type applies
- The protocol (HTTP, HTTPS, or FTP over HTTP) used to make the request
- What resource was used to categorize the site
- If a problem occurred that prevented the hybrid service from reporting why a request was blocked, or if the hybrid service experienced an error when the block page was being displayed, the **Exception reason** field displays an explanation and numeric error code. If the problem recurs, Technical Support can use the error code in troubleshooting the issue.

For example:

```
Role: Super Administrator
Category: Peer-to-Peer File Sharing
Policy: Default
Domain:
Group:
FileType:
Network:
Protocol: http
Category Reason String: Forcepoint URL database
Exception reason:
```

Here, the request was assigned a policy (Default) in the Super Administrator role that blocks the Peer-to-Peer File Sharing category. The requested HTTP site was categorized by the Forcepoint URL Database.

Related concepts

[Delegated administration roles on page 336](#)

Configure the Hybrid Service

Contents

- Introduction on page 225
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Introduction

Adding the Hybrid Module to Forcepoint Web Security gives you a flexible, comprehensive security solution that combines on-premises and cloud-based policy enforcement, and lets you configure most of the hybrid features in your on-premises Forcepoint Security Manager.

An organization might use the robust on-premises software to protect a main office or campus, while smaller regional offices or satellite locations send their Internet requests through the hybrid service in the cloud. The hybrid service is also useful for users who are off-site, such as telecommuters, those who travel for business, and so on (see *Hybrid service management of off-site users*).

After installation, complete the following steps to enable hybrid policy enforcement:

- 1) *Activate your hybrid service account*
- 2) *Filtered locations*
- 3) *Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service (if any)*
- 4) *Configure user access to the hybrid service*
- 5) *Identification and authentication of hybrid users*
- 6) *Send user and group data to the hybrid service*

In order to ensure that the hybrid service has current policy, user, and group information, and that the on-premises reporting software has reporting data from users managed by the hybrid service, see *Schedule communication with the hybrid service*.

Related concepts

- [Hybrid service management of off-site users](#) on page 257
- [Activate your hybrid service account](#) on page 226
- [Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service](#) on page 227
- [Configure user access to the hybrid service](#) on page 228
- [Send user and group data to the hybrid service](#) on page 235
- [Schedule communication with the hybrid service](#) on page 242
- [Identification and authentication of hybrid users](#) on page 325
- [Filtered locations](#) on page 385

Activate your hybrid service account

Before you can configure the hybrid service to start managing Internet requests for your organization, you must activate your hybrid account by submitting a contact email address. This creates a connection between the on-premises components of Forcepoint Web Security and the hybrid service in the cloud.

Use the Hybrid Service section of the **Settings > General > Account** page to provide the contact email address and country for your Forcepoint Web Security administrators.

The email address is typically an alias monitored by the group responsible for managing web protection for your organization. It is very important that email sent to this account be received and acted upon promptly.

- Technical Support uses this address to send out notifications about urgent issues affecting the hybrid service.
- If there is a configuration problem with your account, failure to respond to an email message from Technical Support in a timely fashion could lead to service interruptions.
- Should certain rare problems occur, the email address is used to send the information needed to allow Sync Service to resume contact with the hybrid service.
- This email address is **not** used to send marketing, sales, or other, general information.

The country you enter provides the system with time zone information.

Once you have activated the hybrid service for your account, you can specify which locations (identified by IP address, IP address range, or subnet) are managed by the hybrid service (see *Filtered locations*), how information is exchanged between on-premises and cloud components, how users managed by the hybrid service are authenticated, and more.

Related concepts

- [Filtered locations](#) on page 385

Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service

Use the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Unfiltered Destinations** page to review, add, or edit information about target sites to which you want to grant clients unrestricted access. Clients can access these sites directly, without sending the request to either the hybrid service or an on-premises explicit proxy in a filtered location, if used. Typical unfiltered destinations include organizational web-mail sites, internal IP addresses, and Microsoft update sites.



Tip

As a best practice, add your organization's web-mail address as an unfiltered destination. This ensures that:

- You can access messages from Technical Support in situations that cause your proxy or the hybrid service to block all requests.
- Off-site users who have forgotten (or not created) their hybrid service password can retrieve it via email.

Destinations listed here are added to the Proxy Auto-Configuration (PAC) file that defines how users' browsers connect to the hybrid service (see *Configure user access to the hybrid service*). By default, the PAC file excludes all non-routable and multicast IP address ranges from policy enforcement. Therefore, if you are using private IP address ranges defined in RFC 1918 or RFC 3330, you need not enter them here.

Each unfiltered destination that you define appears in a table that combines a name and description with technical configuration details, including how the destination is defined (as an IP address, domain, or subnet), and the actual IP address, domain, or subnet that users can access directly.

- To edit an existing entry, click the location **Name**, and then see *Adding or editing hybrid service unfiltered destinations*.
- To define a new location, click **Add**, and then see *Adding or editing hybrid service unfiltered destinations*.
- To remove an unfiltered destination, mark the check box next to the destination name, and then click **Delete**.

If you have added or edited an unfiltered destination entry, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Configure user access to the hybrid service on page 228](#)

Related tasks

[Adding or editing hybrid service unfiltered destinations on page 228](#)

Adding or editing hybrid service unfiltered destinations

Use the **Unfiltered Destinations > Add Unfiltered Destination** or **Edit Unfiltered Destination** page to define or change the URL or URLs that users can access directly, without sending a request to the hybrid service or an on-premises explicit proxy.

Steps

- 1) Enter, verify, or update the destination **Name**. The name must be unique, and have between 1 and 50 characters. It cannot include any of the following characters:
`* < > { } ~ ! $ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,`
Names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.
- 2) Enter, verify, or update the short **Description** of the destination. This appears next to the unfiltered destination name on the Unfiltered Destinations page, and should clearly identify the target site or sites to any administrator.
The character restrictions that apply to names also apply to descriptions, with 2 exceptions: descriptions can include periods (.) and commas (,).
- 3) In the **Type** field, indicate, verify, or update how you want to define this destination: as an **IP address**, **Domain**, or **Subnet**.
If you are providing a subnet, specify whether you are identifying it by **By bit range (CIDR)** or **By subnet mask**, and then select a bit range or mask.
- 4) Enter, verify, or update the IP address, domain, or subnet that you want users to be able to access without sending the request to the hybrid service or an on-premises explicit proxy.
- 5) Select or verify the **Proxy** type that this unfiltered destination applies to.
 - Select **Hybrid** to enable all hybrid users to access the destination directly without sending a request to the hybrid service.
 - Select **Explicit** to enable all users in filtered locations using an on-premises explicit proxy to access the destination directly.
 - Select **Hybrid and Explicit** to enable all users managed by the hybrid service and an on-premises explicit proxy from a filtered location to access the destination directly.
- 6) Click **OK** to return to the Unfiltered Destinations page, and then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configure user access to the hybrid service

To use the hybrid service for policy enforcement, you must configure how users connect to and are managed by the hybrid service. To do so, select **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > User Access**.

The **Proxy Auto-Configuration (PAC) File** section shows the URL from which users' browsers retrieve the PAC file (see *What is the hybrid PAC file?*).

The PAC file defines which requests the browsers send to the hybrid service, and which are sent directly to the target site (see *Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service*). The PAC file also contains information about filtered locations, and the proxy configuration for any locations that manage Internet access for their users through an explicit or transparent proxy when on-premises, so that traffic can be routed properly at all locations.



Note

The exact mechanism for configuring a user's browser to use the PAC file depends on the browser and your network environment. For example, if you are using Microsoft Active Directory and Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox, you might want to automate the process by using group policies.

The default PAC file is retrieved over port 8082. If users request this PAC file from a location where port 8082 is locked down, they cannot access it. In this case, use the second PAC file address in this section, which enables the user to access the PAC file and hybrid service over port 80. Remote users should also use the PAC file address for port 80 if requesting access from a network that has port 8081 locked down. Even if they can access the PAC file on port 8082, port 8081 is the standard port required to be able to use the hybrid service.



Important

If you are using an identity provider for single sign-on, the PAC file defined for port 8082 is the only PAC file that can be used.

Use the **Availability** section to specify whether all Internet requests should be permitted or blocked when the hybrid service is unable to access policy information for your organization.

Under **Time Zone**, use the drop-down list to select a default time zone to use when applying policies in the following situations:

- For users connecting to the hybrid service from an IP address that is not part of an existing filtered location (see *Filtered locations*)
The default time zone is used, for example, by off-site users, or for other users that self-register with the hybrid service.
- Whenever time zone information is not available for a filtered location

Use the **Custom End User Block Page** section to define a customized logo and text for block pages displayed by the hybrid service (see *Customizing hybrid block pages*).

Use the **Certificate Verification Bypass for HTTPS Sites** section to choose whether or not to use certificate verification and, when enabled, whether and how end users can bypass certificate verification failures (see *Configuring certificate verification bypass*).

Use the **HTTPS Notification Pages** section to enable users making HTTPS requests to view the appropriate notification pages (see *Enabling hybrid HTTPS notification pages*).

If the hybrid service uses directory data collected by Directory Agent to identify users, you can configure hybrid passwords for user accounts on the **Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** page (see *Send user and group data to the hybrid service*). If your organization does not use directory data collected by Directory Agent to identify users connecting to the hybrid service from outside filtered locations, you can let users **self-register** for the service. This allows users with email accounts associated with domains that you specify under **Registered Domains** to identify themselves to the hybrid service.

Users requesting Internet access from an unrecognized IP address are prompted to self-register. The domain portion of the user's email address is used to associate the user with your organization so that the proper Default policy is applied.

Users who cannot be associated with an organization receive the hybrid service Default policy.

- Click **Add** to add a domain (see *Adding domains for hybrid self-registration*).

- Click a domain entry to edit the domain or its attributes (see *Editing domains for hybrid self-registration*).

You can also apply hybrid policy enforcement to off-site users connecting from unknown IP addresses, regardless of how those users are filtered when they are in- network or connecting from a filtered location. Under Off-site Users, mark **Enable the hybrid service for off-site users**.

If you clear this check box, any user connecting from an unknown IP address will not be filtered.

See *Hybrid service management of off-site users* for more information.

By default, end user web traffic is routed to the nearest cloud data center based on the egress IP address of your Domain Name Server (DNS). This may mean that traffic for users in a geographic location different from the DNS is not optimally routed, causing some latency issues. Select **Route traffic based on end users' egress IP** on the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > User Access** to re-route your web traffic to data centers based on the location of the end user, rather than your DNS.

Related concepts

[What is the hybrid PAC file?](#) on page 234

[Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service](#) on page 227

[Filtered locations](#) on page 385

[Customizing hybrid block pages](#) on page 231

[Send user and group data to the hybrid service](#) on page 235

[Hybrid service management of off-site users](#) on page 257

Related tasks

[Configuring certificate verification bypass](#) on page 232

[Enabling hybrid HTTPS notification pages](#) on page 233

[Adding domains for hybrid self-registration](#) on page 230

[Editing domains for hybrid self-registration](#) on page 231

Adding domains for hybrid self-registration

Use the **User Access > Add Domain** page to identify the domains and subdomains (if any) belonging to your organization. This makes it possible for users with email addresses in the specified domains to self-register (authenticate themselves) to the hybrid service. This is typically enabled only in organizations that do not use Directory Agent to send user information to the hybrid service.

The hybrid service is unable to provide user name information about self-registered users to the on-premises components for use in reporting. Only the IP address from which the request originated is logged.

Steps

- 1) Enter a **Domain** name (in the format **sampledomain.org**) belonging to your organization.
- 2) Enter a clear **Description** of the domain as a point of reference to simplify hybrid service administration.
- 3) If you want users with email addresses in both the domain and its sub-domains (like **university.edu** and **humanities.university.edu**) to be able to self-register, mark **Include subdomains**.
- 4) Click **OK** to return to the User Access page.

- 5) Click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Editing domains for hybrid self-registration

Use the **User Access > Edit Domain** page to make changes to the domain entries that allow users to self-register for the hybrid service.

Steps

- 1) Verify the domain **Name** and make changes, if necessary.
- 2) Update the **Description** as needed.
- 3) To change whether or not email addresses in subdomains are considered valid, mark or clear **Include subdomains**.
- 4) Click **OK** to return to the User Access page.
- 5) Click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Customizing hybrid block pages

When the hybrid service denies access to a resource, it serves a default block page. You can either use the default page, or modify the page text to suit your needs. For example, you could:

- Add information about your organization's Internet use policies.
- Provide a method for contacting Human Resources or a Forcepoint Web Security administrator about Internet use policies.
- Add your organization's logo.

Customizing the logo

If you want to customize the logo that appears on a hybrid block page, create a directory named **logo** in the **ssdata** directory (by default, `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\ssdata\` on Windows, or `/opt/websense/bin/ssdata/` on Linux). Then place your logo file in that directory.

The logo must be a JPEG, GIF, or PNG file. If a file with one of these extensions exists in the **logo** directory, Sync Service detects it and sends the data to the hybrid service. The file must be greater than 0 KB and smaller than 50 KB for Sync Service to send it. Sync Service also detects when there is a newer version of the file and updates the version on the hybrid service. If there are multiple valid files in this directory, Sync Service uses the most recent file.

The **Hybrid Service** page displays the date and time that Sync Service sent a customized block page logo to the hybrid service (see *Monitor communication with the hybrid service*).

To stop using a customized logo file, delete the file from the **logo** directory.

**Note**

Clearing **Use a custom block page title and message** on the **Hybrid Configuration > User Access** page does not automatically remove the customized logo from your block pages. The logo file must be deleted from the logo directory for Sync Service to stop pushing the file to the hybrid service.

Related concepts

[Monitor communication with the hybrid service](#) on page 249

Customizing the text

Steps

- 1) On the **Hybrid Configuration > User Access** page, mark **Use a custom block page title and message**.
- 2) Enter the page **Title** and **Message**. This must be in plain text, with no HTML tags.
- 3) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configuring certificate verification bypass

The hybrid service verifies certificates for HTTPS sites that it has decrypted and analyzed. Certificate verification checks apply to all certificates in the trust chain. Use of certificate verification is recommended in order to avoid security risks from malicious sites with certificates that misrepresent their identity.

If certificate verification fails, a notification page displays indicating that a certificate error has been detected. End users can be given the option to bypass certificate errors for specified sites. They can proceed to the site or go back.

You can create a list of sites that do not return a notification page for certificate errors. Instead the user is given access to the site. This option is useful, for example, for sites that you trust even if the certificate is expired, is not yet valid, or is self-signed.

Steps

- 1) Click **On** under **Perform certificate verification** to enable the feature. Click **Off** to disable it.
- 2) Select **Provide end users an option to bypass all certificate errors** to provide all users with the notification page that includes an option to bypass a certificate error and proceed to the site.

- 3) If you have selected **Perform certificate verification**, you can maintain a list of domains or IP addresses for which certificate verification errors are automatically bypassed. The end user receives no notification page and is given access to the site.

Enter the domains and IP addresses in the entry field provided.

A comma-separated list can be used, but IP address ranges are not supported. Click **Add** to populate the list.

Select an item on the list and click **Delete** to remove it.

- 4) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Enabling hybrid HTTPS notification pages

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is the industry standard for transmitting secure data over the Internet. It is based on a system of trusted certificates issued by certificate authorities and recognized by servers.

If you install the Forcepoint SSL certificate for the hybrid service, the hybrid proxy can establish SSL channels with most browsers in order to serve notification pages to the user – for example, a block page if the SSL site is in a category that requires a notification, or the appropriate page if authentication is required.

To preserve performance, only HTTPS traffic is diverted in this manner; HTTP traffic goes through the proxy to the requested site.

To ensure hybrid users can see the notification pages when browsing with HTTPS, you need a root certificate on each client machine that can act as a Certificate Authority for SSL requests to the hybrid proxy.



Note

With single-sign on, end users require this root certificate to ensure seamless authentication to HTTPS sites. If the certificate is not installed for single sign-on users, they must authenticate using NTLM identification or manual authentication, depending on the settings on the Hybrid User Identification page. See *Integrating the hybrid service with a single sign-on identity provider*.

To install the hybrid root certificate on all clients using the hybrid service:

Steps

- 1) On the **Hybrid Configuration > User Access** page, click **View Hybrid SSL Certificate**.
- 2) Save the certificate file to a location of your choice.
- 3) Deploy the SSL certificate to your hybrid users with your preferred administration or deployment method, for example Microsoft Group Policy Object (GPO) or a third-party deployment tool.

Next steps

Once you have distributed the certificate, mark **Use the hybrid SSL certificate to display a notification page for HTTPS requests when required**, then click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy** and they are then pushed to all locations in cloud (another 15 to 30 minutes).

Related tasks

[Integrating the hybrid service with a single sign-on identity provider](#) on page 330

What is the hybrid PAC file?

A Proxy Auto-Configuration file is a JavaScript function definition that a browser calls to determine how to handle requests. The PAC file used to enable hybrid policy enforcement contains a number of global settings and allows you to configure sites (for example, intranet sites or organizational webmail) that users can access directly, without sending the request to the hybrid service (see *Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service*).

If you want to use the hybrid service on client machines, you must configure browser settings on each of the clients to point to the URL hosting the PAC file. This URL is displayed on the **Hybrid Configuration > User Access** page (see *Configure user access to the hybrid service*).

The exact mechanism for configuring a browser to use the PAC file depends on the browser and network environment. For example, if you are using Microsoft Active Directory and Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox, you have the option to automate the process via group policies. Users can also be instructed to set up their browsers manually.

- For Microsoft Internet Explorer, go to **Tools > Internet Options** and click the **Connections** tab. Click **LAN Settings**, and then mark **Use automatic configuration script**. Enter the PAC file URL in the **Address** field.
- For Mozilla Firefox, go to **Tools > Options**, click the **Advanced** icon, and then select the **Network** tab. Under Connection, click **Settings**, and then select **Automatic proxy configuration URL**. Enter the PAC file URL in the blank field.

The default PAC file is supplied by the hybrid service, and comprises default settings and any changes you make on the Hybrid Configuration pages. If you want to customize the PAC file, create a directory named **pac** in the **ssdata** directory (by default, `\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\ssdata\pac` on Windows, or `/opt/webSense/bin/ssdata/pac` on Linux). Then you have the following options:

- To use your own PAC file, create a file named **websense.pac** and place it in the **pac** directory.
- To add a customized fragment to the default PAC file, place the JavaScript fragment in a file named **customfinal.pac**, and put it in the **pac** directory. This fragment is appended to the default PAC file, replacing the token `_CUSTOMFINALPAC_`.



Important

The customized **websense.pac** file must contain the following function:

```
function FindProxyForURL(url, host) {}
```

If this function is not in the file, it will be rejected by the hybrid service.

If either of these files exists in the **pac** directory, Sync Service detects it and sends the data to the hybrid service. The file must be greater than 0KB and smaller than 256KB (50 KB for versions prior to v8.5.5) for Sync Service to send it. Sync Service also detects when there is a newer version of the PAC file or fragment and updates the version on the hybrid service.

The recommended state for custom PAC files is to set up a custom file or a custom fragment, not both. If both files exist in the **pac** directory, we recommend you decide whether a full customized PAC file or a customized fragment suits your needs better, and delete the other file from the directory.

To stop using a customized PAC file or fragment, delete the file or fragment from the **pac** directory.

The **Hybrid Service** page displays the type of PAC file you are using, and lists the date and time that Sync Service last sent a customized file or fragment to the hybrid service (see *Monitor communication with the hybrid service*).

If you are unfamiliar with PAC files, Wikipedia has a good introductory article, and a good website for more information and several example PAC files is <https://www.manageengine.com/cloud-log-management/help/cloud-protection/setting-up/about-pac-files.htm>.

Related concepts

[Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service](#) on page 227

[Configure user access to the hybrid service](#) on page 228

[Monitor communication with the hybrid service](#) on page 249

Send user and group data to the hybrid service

If your organization uses a supported, LDAP-based directory service—Windows Active Directory (Native Mode), Oracle (Sun Java) Directory Server, or Novell eDirectory—you can collect user and group data and send it to the hybrid service. This is accomplished using 2 components:

- **Directory Agent** collects user and group information from Directory Server and collates it for the hybrid service.
- **Sync Service** transports policy, reporting, custom PAC file information, and user/ group data between the on-premises and hybrid systems.

When the hybrid service is configured properly, the information from Directory Agent can be used to apply user- and group-based policies.

If the hybrid service uses directory data collected by Directory Agent to identify users, you have 2 options:

- Configure the hybrid service to automatically create a hybrid logon password for all user accounts sent by Directory Agent. Passwords are sent to each user's email address in staggered intervals to avoid a sudden influx of email messages.
- Have users request their own password the first time they connect to the hybrid service from outside a filtered location. In order for the process to succeed, users must provide an email address that matches an account sent by Directory Agent. The password is then sent to that email address.

For this reason, be sure that your organization's webmail address has been added as an unfiltered destination. See *Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service*.

Related concepts

[Specify sites not managed by the hybrid service](#) on page 227

Configure Directory Agent settings for the hybrid service

Select **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** to review and edit your current Directory Agent configuration, and to configure Directory Agent to communicate with Sync Service.

The table near the top of the page lists the Active Directory global catalogs identified on the **Settings > General > Directory Services** page. Add or remove global catalog servers, or change the directory service used by web protection software, on that page.

**Note**

If you remove an Active Directory server from the Directory Services page, also do the following manual step to ensure that the server is fully removed from Directory Agent settings:

- **Software deployments:** Delete all files in the `Websense/Web Security/bin/snapshots` directory. Then go to **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Scheduling**, and click **Send** under Send Update Now.
- **Appliance deployments:** Contact Technical Support for assistance.

To refine the way that Directory Agent searches the directory and packages results for the hybrid service, click an IP address or hostname in the table. See *Configure how data is gathered for the hybrid service*.

To view the global catalog directory contexts defined for identifying hybrid users, click **View Context** under Contexts in the table. See *Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service*.

To have the hybrid service generate passwords for all user accounts that it sees, scroll down to the **Generate User Passwords** section and mark **Automatically generate and email passwords**.

In order for Directory Agent data to be sent to the hybrid service:

Steps

- 1) Scroll to the **Synchronize User Data** section.
- 2) Verify the **Name or IP address** of the Sync Service machine and the **Port** used for Sync Service communication (by default, 55832).
In most configurations, these fields are populated automatically, but can be updated manually, if needed.
- 3) Click **Test Connection** to verify that Directory Agent can send data to Sync Service. The test may take a minute or more.
 - If the connection is made, a success message is displayed.
 - If the connection cannot be made, verify the IP address or hostname of the Sync Service machine and the communication port. Also verify that the Sync Service machine is on, that Sync Service is running, and that your network firewall permits connections on the Sync Service port.
- 4) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Configure how data is gathered for the hybrid service on page 236](#)

Related tasks

[Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service on page 239](#)

Configure how data is gathered for the hybrid service

Use the **Shared User Data > Active Directory (Native Mode)** page to refine the way that Directory Agent searches the selected directory server and packages user and group information for the hybrid service.

Under Root Context for Hybrid Service Users, click **Add** to provide a **Root Context** to use when gathering user and group data from the directory. Narrow the context to increase speed and efficiency. See *Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service*.



Warning

There is a limit to how many groups the hybrid service can support. The limit is affected by a number of factors, but if it is exceeded, the service fails open, permitting all requests.

If your organization has a large directory forest with thousands of groups, be sure to configure Directory Agent to upload only the information required to manage the users whose requests are sent to the hybrid service. You might select only specific groups to upload, or set a specific and narrowed root context.

It is best to provide contexts that include only users managed by the hybrid service.

If you are using Active Directory and have multiple Directory Agent instances, make sure that each has a unique, non-overlapping root context. Especially watch out for this if:

- Multiple Directory Agent instances are configured to connect to domain controllers that all manage the same Active Directory server.
- One Directory Agent instance is configured to communicate with an Active Directory parent domain and another instance is configured to communicate with an Active Directory child domain (a separate global catalog server).

You can further refine the data that is sent to the hybrid service by defining patterns, or search filters, used to remove duplicate or otherwise unwanted entries from the directory search results. See *Optimizing directory search results for the hybrid service* for more information.

Related concepts

[Optimizing directory search results for the hybrid service](#) on page 242

Related tasks

[Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service](#) on page 239

Oracle (Sun Java) Directory Server and the hybrid service

If your organization uses Oracle (Sun Java) Directory Server, select **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** to refine the way that Directory Agent searches the directory and packages user and group information for the hybrid service.



Important

To use any version of Sun Java System Directory or Oracle Directory Server to send user and group information to the hybrid service, a Directory Agent configuration change is required.

Open the **das.ini** file (located in the **bin** directory on the Directory Agent machine) and locate the following section:

```
# Enable next two parameters if your DS is Sun Java
```

```
# GroupMembershipAttribute=uniqueMember
```

```
# MemberOfAttribute=memberOf
```

Remove the comment symbol (#) from the GroupMembershipAttribute and MemberOfAttribute parameters, then save the file and restart Directory Agent.

Steps

- 1) Under Root Context for Hybrid Service Users, click **Add** to provide a **Root Context** to use when gathering user and group data from the directory. Narrow the context to increase speed and efficiency. See *Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service*.
Provide a context that includes only users managed by the hybrid service.
- 2) Under Synchronize User Data, verify the **Name or IP address** of the Sync Service machine and the **Port** used for Sync Service communication (by default, 55832).
These fields are populated automatically, but can be updated manually, if needed.
- 3) Click **Test Connection** to verify that Directory Agent can send data to Sync Service. The test may take a minute or more.
 - If the connection is made, a success message is displayed.
 - If the connection cannot be made, verify the IPv4 address or hostname of the Sync Service machine and the communication port. Also verify that the Sync Service machine is on, that Sync Service is running, and that your network firewall permits connections on the Sync Service port.

Next steps

You can further refine the data that is sent to the hybrid service by defining patterns, or search filters, used to remove duplicate or otherwise unwanted entries from the directory search results. See *Optimizing directory search results for the hybrid service* for more information.

Related concepts

[Optimizing directory search results for the hybrid service](#) on page 242

Related tasks

[Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service](#) on page 239

Novell eDirectory and the hybrid service

If your organization uses Novell eDirectory, select **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** to refine the way that Directory Agent searches the directory and packages user and group information for the hybrid service.

Steps

- 1) Under Root Context for Hybrid Service Users, click **Add** to provide a **Root Context** to use when gathering user and group data from the directory. Narrow the context to increase speed and efficiency. See *Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service*.
Provide a context that includes only users managed by the hybrid service.
- 2) Under Synchronize User Data, verify the **Name or IP address** of the Sync Service machine and the **Port** used for Sync Service communication (by default, 55832).
When Sync Service and Directory Agent connect to the same Policy Server, these fields are populated automatically. In other cases, update the fields manually.
- 3) Click **Test Connection** to verify that Directory Agent can send data to Sync Service. The test may take a minute or more.
 - If the connection is made, a success message is displayed.
 - If the connection cannot be made, verify the IPv4 address or hostname of the Sync Service machine and the communication port. Also verify that the Sync Service machine is on, that Sync Service is running, and that your network firewall permits connections on the Sync Service port.

Next steps

You can further refine the data that is sent to the hybrid service by defining patterns, or search filters, used to remove duplicate or otherwise unwanted entries from the directory search results. See *Optimizing directory search results for the hybrid service* for more information.

Related concepts

[Optimizing directory search results for the hybrid service](#) on page 242

Related tasks

[Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service](#) on page 239

Adding and editing directory contexts for the hybrid service

Use the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data > Add Context** page to refine the way that Directory Agent searches your user directory and packages user and group information for the hybrid service.



Warning

There is a limit to how many groups the hybrid service can support. The limit is affected by a number of factors, but if it is exceeded, user requests are not handled properly.

If your organization has a large directory forest with thousands of groups, be sure to configure Directory Agent to upload only the users whose requests are sent to the hybrid service.

You can select multiple contexts within the directory. It is best to include contexts that include only users managed by the hybrid service: for example, you might have hybrid users in multiple OUs. Alternatively, if you want to synchronize all users in a number of specific groups, then you can select a context for each group where each context is the fully qualified group name.

By default, Directory Agent uses the user and group filters defined under *Advanced directory settings* on the **Settings > General > Directory Services** page. If required, you can customize these filters for each hybrid service context, for example to include only users that are members of a group managed by the hybrid service.

You can also choose to exclude certain contexts from the Directory Agent search. You might want to do this if you have a particular context that is not required or could cause problems with the hybrid service, such as an administrator group with multiple email addresses in a record. You can only set a context as an exclude context if it is within an included directory context.

Steps

- 1) Expand the Directory Entries tree to locate the context you want to use when gathering user and group data from the directory. Narrow the context to increase speed and efficiency.
Use the search field to locate the context name if required. You can search on OUs, groups, users, or all directory entries. If multiple contexts appear in the search results, select a context and click **Show in Tree** to see the context's location in the Directory Entries tree.
- 2) Mark the context, then click **Set as Include Context**.
- 3) In the popup window that appears, indicate how far below the root context Directory Agent looks for users and groups.
 - Select **Context Only** to limit searches to the root context only.
 - Select **One Level** to limit searches to the root context and one level below.
 - Select **All Levels** to expand searches to the root context and all levels below.
- 4) If you selected groups or OUs to **Set as Include Context**, and then selected One Level or All Levels for group searches, the **Include all users in selected groups, regardless of context** option is enabled. Check the box if you want to ensure that all users are included from the groups found in the directory search, even if some of those users are in a different context.
If you are using Windows Active directory, users can be synchronized inside nested groups and then identified for consistent policy enforcement if the nested groups feature is enabled. To enable the feature:
 - a) Use a text editor to edit the file `das.ini` (in `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/webSense/bin/`, by default, on the Directory Agent machine).
Locate the section labeled "DAS" and set the `EnableNestedGroup` value to 1 (on).
 - b) Restart the Directory Agent service to reload the settings to use the new settings in `das.ini`.
`EnableNestedGroup` works with any context configuration (Context Only, One Level, All Levels, Include all users).

- 5) To fine-tune the search filters that Directory Agent uses for this context, click **Customize Search Filters**.
- 6) Mark **Customize search filters**, and edit the user and group search filters as required.
- 7) Click **OK** to save the directory context.
- 8) When you specify that a context is included, by default any contexts below that context in the tree are also included. To exclude a context within an included context, mark the context that should not be sent to the hybrid service, and click **Set/Edit/Remove Exclude Context**. You can select multiple contexts if required.
- 9) In the popup window that appears, note that **Set as exclude context** is selected. The **Remove exclude context** option is available only when you select an existing excluded context and click **Set/Edit/Remove Exclude Context** to edit it.
- 10) Indicate how far below the excluded context Directory Agent looks for users and groups.
 - Select **Context Only** to limit searches to the specified context only.
 - Select **One Level** to limit searches to the specified context and one level below.
 - Select **All Levels** to expand searches to the specified context and all levels below.

Note that the user and group levels for an excluded context cannot be greater than the defined levels for its root context. For example, if the root context's Directory Search level for either users or groups is set to Context Only, the corresponding users or groups search level for the excluded context are also set to Context Only and cannot be changed.

If you select All Levels for both users and groups, everything below the selected context is excluded and you cannot browse further levels of the Directory Entries tree.
- 11) If only groups are specified as **exclude** contexts, and **One** or **All** levels have been selected for exclusion, use the **Exclude all users in selected groups, regardless of context** option to determine whether:
 - (Check box marked) Users in exclude contexts are always excluded, regardless of whether they are also defined in other (included) contexts.
 - (Check box cleared) Users in exclude contexts are not excluded when they are also defined in other (included) contexts.
- 12) Click **OK** to save the excluded context.

Next steps

When you are finished, click **OK** to close the Add Context page and update the Root Context for Hybrid Service Users table. You must also click **OK** on the Shared User Data page to cache the change.

Click a link on the Root Context for Hybrid Service Users table to access the **Edit Context** page for the selected context.

Related concepts

[Advanced directory settings](#) on page 66

Optimizing directory search results for the hybrid service

Optimizing search results further refines the data that is sent to the hybrid service by defining patterns, or search filters, used to remove duplicate or otherwise unwanted entries from the directory search results. It also provides a way to modify the **mail** attribute for directory entries collected by Directory Agent before they are sent to the hybrid service.

If, for example, the **mail** attribute in your directory service has a partial or internal email address reference, you could use a search filter to replace that partial or internal information with external information, usable by the hybrid service. This would be useful for those who configure the hybrid service to automatically create passwords for users so that they can connect to the hybrid service when they are off site (see *Configuring the hybrid service for off-site users*).

The search filters that you create are applied to the directory data collected by Directory Agent before that data is sent to the hybrid service.

Click **Optimize Search Results** to see the current search filters, or to create new search filters using wildcards or regular expressions. There are 2 types of search filters: one to filter user entries and one to filter group entries.

- To create a new search filter, click **Add** under the appropriate table.
- To edit an existing search filter, click the associated **Find String**.

A popup dialog box prompts you to edit or enter:

- **Find string**: The text to search for in the original directory data collected by Directory Agent.
- **Replace string**: The new text that you want to substitute for the original text in data sent to the hybrid service.

When you are finished, click **OK** to close the dialog box and update the Filter User Results or Filter Group Results table. You must also click **OK** on the Shared User Data page to cache the change.

At this time, Directory Agent applies the search filters that you create only to the **mail** attribute.

Related concepts

[Configuring the hybrid service for off-site users](#) on page 258

Schedule communication with the hybrid service

Select **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Scheduling** to specify how frequently directory data collected by Directory Agent is sent to the hybrid service, and how often reporting data is retrieved.



Note

Policy data is collected whenever you click **Save and Deploy** in the Forcepoint Security Manager, and sent to the hybrid service at 15 minute intervals by default. If you have made an important update to your policy data, and want to send user and group information right away, click **Send** under Send Policy Data Now.

Configuring directory information update frequency for the hybrid Service

To configure how often directory information is sent to the hybrid service:

Steps

- 1) Under **Send User Data**, select one or more days of the week to send user and group information to the hybrid service. If you are using directory information to identify users, you must send Directory Agent data at least once a week.
Note that changing these default settings may result in a loss of log data.
- 2) Enter start and end times to define the time period during which Sync Service attempts to send directory data to the hybrid service. Typically, directory data is sent at a period of low traffic in your network.
- 3) If you have made an important update to your directory service data, and want to send user and group information right away, click **Send** under Send Update Now.
A success message indicates that Sync Service will send the data, not that the data has been received by the hybrid service.

Configuring data collection and sync frequency for the hybrid service



Important

In order for Sync Service to pass hybrid reporting data to Log Server, a hybrid communication port must be configured on the **Settings > General > Logging** page. See *Configuring how requests are logged* for details.

To configure whether the hybrid service collects reporting data, and how often Sync Service retrieves the data:

Steps

- 1) Under Collect and Retrieve Reporting Data, mark **Have the hybrid service collect reporting data for the clients it filters**.
If you clear this check box, log data is not saved for hybrid users. No information about these users' Internet activity will appear in reports.
- 2) Select one or more days of the week for Sync Service to request reporting data from the hybrid service. You must retrieve data at least once a week.
- 3) Enter start and end times to define the time period during which Sync Service retrieves data from the hybrid service. You may want to retrieve data at a period of low traffic in your network.

- 4) Select how often you want Sync Service to request reporting data from the hybrid service within the specified start and end times.

Sync Service cannot download reporting data any more frequently than every 5 minutes. This means that there is a time delay between when the hybrid service makes Internet requests and when those requests appear in reports.

Related concepts

Configuring how requests are logged on page 412

Routing sync service traffic through a proxy server or firewall

If you need to route Sync Service traffic to and from the hybrid service through a proxy server or firewall:

Steps

- 1) Under Route Sync Service Traffic, mark **Route Sync Service traffic through a proxy server or firewall**.
- 2) Enter the IP address or hostname of the proxy server or firewall, and specify the port that is to be used.
- 3) If the specified server requires authentication, enter the user name and password for Sync Service to access it.

When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Define custom authentication settings for the hybrid service

Use the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Custom Authentication** page to add and edit custom rules to change the default authentication behavior for specific applications or sites. These rules only apply to users browsing from a filtered location.

Occasionally, some Internet applications and websites cannot authenticate with the hybrid service. This might occur with, for example, instant messaging programs, antivirus updates, or software update services.

To allow particular applications that do not properly handle authentication challenges to bypass authentication, you can specify user agents, domains, or URLs, or a combination of these options.

A user agent is a string sent from your browser or Internet application to the server hosting the site that you are visiting. This string indicates which browser or application you are using, its version number, and details about your system, such as the operating system and version. The destination server then uses this information to provide content suitable for your specific browser or application.

For example, this is a user agent for Firefox:

Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:27.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/27.0)

In this example, Windows NT 6.1 indicates that the operating system is Windows 7.

To get the user agent string for your browser, enter the following in the browser's address bar:

```
javascript:alert(navigator.userAgent)
```

You can view the user agents that have made authentication requests via the hybrid service in the User Agents by Volume report, available from the Custom Authentication page and also on the **Main > Status > Hybrid Service** page. If a user agent in this report has a high number of authentication requests, it may be experiencing authentication problems. You can select a user agent in the report and click **Create Rule** to add a new custom authentication rule for that agent. See *View the hybrid service User Agent Volume report*.

To define a custom authentication rule, click **Add**, and then see *Adding custom authentication rules for the hybrid service*.

To edit an existing rule, click the rule **Name**, and then see *Editing custom authentication rules for the hybrid service*.

To remove a custom authentication rule, mark the check box next to the rule name, and then click **Delete**.

If you have added or edited a custom authentication rule, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[View the hybrid service User Agent Volume report on page 251](#)

Related tasks

[Adding custom authentication rules for the hybrid service on page 245](#)

[Editing custom authentication rules for the hybrid service on page 247](#)

Adding custom authentication rules for the hybrid service

Use the **Custom Authentication > Add Custom Authentication Rule** page to define one or more user agents, domains, or URLs that are failing to authenticate with the hybrid service.

Steps

- 1) Enter a **Name** for the rule. The name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, and cannot include any of the following characters:

```
* < > { } ~ ! $ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,
```

Names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.

2) Define the **User agents**, if any, for the rule:

- To match against all user agent strings, select **All user agents**. You might do this to set up a custom rule that applies to all browsers on all operating systems in your organization.
- If the application does not send a user agent string to the Internet, select **No user agent header sent**. This option matches against all applications that do not send a user agent. In this case, refine the rule by entering one or more URLs or domains in the **Destinations** field.
- To apply the custom authentication to one or more user agents, select **Custom user agents**. Enter each user agent on a separate line. Use the asterisk wildcard to match one line to multiple user agent strings, for example Mozilla/5.0*.



Note

If you are creating a new rule directly from the User Agents by Volume report, the user agents you selected in the report are already entered in this field.

3) Define the URLs or domains (if any) for the rule in the **Destinations** field:

- To match against all URLs and domains, select **All destinations**. You might want to do this if you are setting up a custom rule that applies to a specific user agent that accesses multiple sites.
- To apply the custom authentication to one or more specific domains or URLs, select **Custom destinations**. Enter each URL or domain on a separate line. URLs must include the protocol portion (<http://>) at the beginning and a forward slash (/) at the end (for example, <http://www.google.com/>). If these elements are not present, the string is treated as a domain. Domains cannot include a forward slash at the end (for example, mydomain.com).

Use the asterisk wildcard to match one line to multiple destinations: for example, entering *.mydomain.com would match against all domains ending in "mydomain.com."

4) Select the **Authentication method** for the custom rule.



Note

The authentication method you select must be enabled on the Hybrid User Identification page.

- **Default:** Uses your default authentication method.
- **NTLM:** Uses NTLM identification for the specified user agents and destinations. If an application is not NTLM-capable, basic authentication is used instead.
- **Secure form authentication:** Uses secure form authentication to display a secure logon form to the end user. For more information, see *Identification and authentication of hybrid users*.
- **Basic authentication:** Uses the basic authentication mechanism supported by many Web browsers. No welcome page is displayed. For more information about basic authentication, see *Identification and authentication of hybrid users*.
- **Welcome page:** Displays a welcome page to users before they use basic authentication to proceed.
- **None:** Bypasses all authentication and identification methods in the hybrid service. Select this option for Internet applications that are incapable of authentication.

- 5) Optionally, select **Bypass content scanning** to bypass all filtering for the specified user agents and destinations.



Important

Select this option **only** for applications and sites that for some reason do not work well with the hybrid service, and that you trust implicitly. Selecting this option could allow viruses and other malware into your network.

- 6) Click **OK** to return to the Custom Authentication page, and then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Identification and authentication of hybrid users](#) on page 325

Editing custom authentication rules for the hybrid service

Use the **Custom Authentication > Edit Custom Authentication Rule** page to edit user agents, domains, or URLs that are failing to authenticate with the hybrid service.

Steps

- 1) If you make changes to the rule **Name**, ensure it is between 1 and 50 characters long, and does not include any of the following characters:
`* < > { } ~ ! $ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,`
 Names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.
- 2) Define or update the **User agents**, if any, for the rule:
 - To match against all user agent strings, select **All user agents**. You might want to do this if you are setting up a custom rule that applies to all browsers on all operating systems in your organization.
 - If the application does not send a user agent string to the Internet, select **No user agent header sent**. This option will match against all applications that do not send a user agent. In this case, we recommend you refine the rule by entering one or more URLs or domains in the **Destinations** field.
 - To apply the custom authentication to one or more user agents, select **Custom user agents**. Enter each user agent on a separate line. Use the asterisk wildcard to match one line to multiple user agent strings, for example `Mozilla/5.0*`.

- 3) Define or update the URLs or domains (if any) for the rule in the **Destinations** field:
- To match against all URLs and domains, select **All destinations**. You might want to do this if you are setting up a custom rule that applies to a specific user agent that accesses multiple sites.
 - To apply the custom authentication to one or more specific domains or URLs, select **Custom destinations**. Enter each URL or domain on a separate line.
URLs must include the protocol portion (http://) at the beginning and a forward slash (/) at the end (for example, <http://www.google.com/>). If these elements are not present, the string is treated as a domain. Domains cannot include a forward slash at the end (for example, mydomain.com).

Use the asterisk wildcard to match one line to multiple destinations: for example, entering *.mydomain.com would match against all domains ending in 'mydomain.com.'

- 4) Verify or update the **Authentication Method** for the custom rule.
- **Default:** Uses your default authentication method.
 - **NTLM:** Uses NTLM identification for the specified user agents and destinations. If an application is not NTLM-capable, basic authentication is used instead.



Note

You must have NTLM identification enabled for your account to use this option.

- **Form Authentication:** Uses secure form authentication to display a secure logon form to the end user. For more information, see *Identification and authentication of hybrid users*.
 - **Basic Authentication:** Uses the basic authentication mechanism supported by many Web browsers. No welcome page is displayed. For more information about basic authentication, see *Identification and authentication of hybrid users*.
 - **Welcome Page:** Displays a welcome page to users before they use basic authentication to proceed.
 - **None:** Bypasses all authentication and identification methods in the hybrid service. Select this option for Internet applications that are incapable of authentication.
- 5) Optionally, select **Bypass content scanning** to bypass all filtering for the specified user agents and destinations.



Important

Select this option **only** for applications and sites that for some reason do not work well with the hybrid service, and that you trust implicitly. Selecting this option could allow viruses and other malware into your network.

- 6) Click **OK** to return to the Custom Authentication page, and then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Identification and authentication of hybrid users](#) on page 325

Monitor communication with the hybrid service

You can view the status of the hybrid service on the **Web > Status > Dashboard > Hybrid Service** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager. This page displays when data was most recently sent to or received from the hybrid service. If an attempt to send or receive data failed, find out when the failure occurred, and which components were involved.

Under Sync Service Communication Results, the page lists the date and time that Sync Service last:

- Connected or attempted to connect to the hybrid service for any reason
- Sent or attempted to send directory information to the hybrid service
- Retrieved or attempted to retrieve log (reporting) data from the hybrid service
- Sent or attempted to send log data to Log Server
- Sent or attempted to send account information to the hybrid service
- Sent or attempted to send policy information to the hybrid service

If you have not yet set up the connection between on-premises and hybrid components, a message explains that “No communication has occurred.”

Under Last Directory Agent Sync Results, the page lists:

- The date and time that Directory Agent last sent data to the hybrid service
- The total number of users and groups processed by Directory Agent
- The number of users and groups that were updated in the hybrid service
- The number of groups filtered out because they contained invalid values
- The number of users filtered out because they included invalid email addresses
- The number of new users and groups synchronized with the hybrid service
- The number of obsolete users and groups removed from the hybrid service

This page also allows you to access authentication method and user agent reports from the hybrid service (see *View hybrid service authentication reports* and *View the hybrid service User Agent Volume report*), and displays the type of PAC file you are using:

- The default PAC file from the hybrid service
- A customized PAC file uploaded from the **pac** directory (see *What is the hybrid PAC file?*)
- The default PAC file with an uploaded customized fragment

If you are using a custom file or fragment, the page shows how long the file or fragment has been in use.

If a **Secondary date stamp** is shown for the PAC file, this means that Sync Service has uploaded both a custom PAC file and a custom fragment from the **pac** directory.

The recommended state for custom PAC files is to set up a custom file or a custom fragment, not both. To rectify this, go to the **pac** directory (by default, `\Program Files \WebSense\Web Security\bin\data\pac` on Windows, or `/opt/websense/bin/data/pac` on Linux) and delete either `websense.pac` or `customfinal.pac`.

If you are using a customized block page logo, this page displays the date and time the logo file was uploaded to the hybrid service.

Related concepts

[View hybrid service authentication reports on page 250](#)

[View the hybrid service User Agent Volume report on page 251](#)

[What is the hybrid PAC file? on page 234](#)

View hybrid service authentication reports

Select **View Report** under Authentication Report on the **Main > Status > Hybrid Service** page to download reporting data from the hybrid service and see a breakdown of how hybrid users are identified or authenticated with the service.

The report output consists of a pie chart and a table, showing the number of clients using each available authentication method over the last 7 days. Configure web endpoint, single sign-on, NTLM identification, and form or manual authentication for clients on the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Hybrid User Identification** page (see *Identification and authentication of hybrid users*).

X-Authenticated-User authentication is available if you have deployed one of the following as a downstream chained proxy server:

- Microsoft™ Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server or Forefront™ Threat Management Gateway (TMG) server
- BlueCoat Proxy SG

The downstream proxy server performs user authentication and forwards requests to the hybrid proxy using the X-Authenticated-User header.

Click an authentication method in the table to see a list of users who have most recently authenticated with that method. You cannot click an authentication method that you have not deployed or that is currently not in use.

Each authentication method report can contain up to 1000 users. The users are listed by user name, email address, and the last authenticated browsing time. Click the arrow buttons at the bottom of the report to view previous or subsequent pages.

Reports displayed in the content pane cannot be printed or saved to a file. To print or save a report to file, click **Export to PDF** or **Export to XLS** to view the report in the appropriate output format.

**Important**

To display authentication reports in PDF format, Adobe Reader v7.0 or later must be installed on the machine from which you are accessing the Forcepoint Security Manager.

To display authentication reports in XLS format, Microsoft Excel 2003 or later must be installed on the machine from which you are accessing the Security Manager.

Each report includes the data and time it was last updated. Updates are not automatic: to download the latest report data from the hybrid service, click **Update**.

Related concepts

[Identification and authentication of hybrid users on page 325](#)

View the hybrid service User Agent Volume report

Select **View Report** under User Agent Volume Report on the **Main > Status > Hybrid Service** page to view user agents that have made authentication requests via the hybrid service.

The report output consists of a table, showing the number of authentication requests and total requests made by each user agent. If a user agent already has a custom authentication rule associated with it, you can hover over the **Rule** column to see details of the custom rule.

You can filter the report results as follows:

- Enter a search term and click **Search**
- Select a **Time range** from the drop-down list. If you select Custom date range, select a time period between 1 and 14 days.
- Mark **View only user agents with rules** to see only the user agents that have custom authentication rules associated with them.

If there is more than one page of results, click the arrow buttons at the bottom of the report to view previous or subsequent pages.

If a user agent in this report has a high number of authentication requests, it may be experiencing authentication problems. To add a new custom authentication rule for one or more user agents in the report, mark the check box for each agent and click **Create Rule**. The user agents you select are automatically entered in the **Custom user agents** field on the Add Custom Authentication Rule page. See *Adding custom authentication rules for the hybrid service*.

Reports displayed in the content pane cannot be printed or saved to a file. To print or save a report to file, click **Export to PDF** or **Export to XLS** to view the report in the appropriate output format.



Important

To display authentication reports in PDF format, Adobe Reader v7.0 or later must be installed on the machine from which you are accessing the Forcepoint Security Manager.

To display authentication reports in XLS format, Microsoft Excel 2003 or later must be installed on the machine from which you are accessing the Security Manager.

Each report includes the data and time it was last updated. Updates are not automatic: to download the latest report data from the hybrid service, click **Update**.

Related tasks

[Adding custom authentication rules for the hybrid service](#) on page 245

Configuring Hybrid Settings in the Cloud Portal

Forcepoint Web Security customers who use the Hybrid Module use the Cloud Security Gateway Portal, also referred to as the Security Portal or the cloud portal, to configure some of their features.

File Sandboxing for Hybrid

Accessing this page is required only to configure the options rather than use the default File Sandboxing settings otherwise used by the cloud service. See [Configure File Sandboxing settings](#) in Forcepoint Web Security Cloud Help. By default, **Submit additional document types** and **Block access to files that have previously been detected as potentially malicious** are both enabled for cloud users.

Use the **Web > Settings > File Sandboxing** page of the Cloud Security Gateway Portal to upload suspicious files to a cloud-hosted sandbox for analysis. The sandbox activates the file, observes the behavior, and compiles a report. If the file is malicious, an email alert is sent to the administrators that you specify, containing summary information and a link to the report.

A file that qualifies for sandboxing:

- Has been downloaded by an end user.
- Is **not** classified as “malicious” in the Forcepoint URL Database
- Passes all **File Type Analysis** checks
- Fits the Security Labs profile for suspicious files
- Is a supported file type. Executable files are always supported. See [this article](#) for a list of supported file types.

For file sandboxing to be most effective, you should enable all of the advanced analysis options in your policies. For more information, see [Configuring file analysis](#).



Note

Because the file was **not** detected as malicious, it was **not blocked** and has been delivered to the requester.

Steps

- 1) File analysis is disabled by default and is automatically set to **On** if **Cloud Service** has been selected as the **Advanced File Analysis platform** on the **Settings > Scanning > Scanning Options** page of Forcepoint Security Manager. This option is used to send qualified executable files to the cloud-hosted sandbox for analysis.
- 2) Select **Submit additional document types** to send additional supported file types to the sandbox for analysis.



Note

For clients using Direct Connect Endpoint, the specified file types are uploaded to the File Sandboxing service for traffic only from sites with elevated risk profiles.

- 3) Select **Block access to files that have previously been detected as potentially malicious** to block requests made to files that were previously found to be malicious.

- 4) The email feature is used only if Advanced File Analysis Alerts are enabled on the **Settings > Alert > Suspicious Activity Alerts** page of Forcepoint Security Manager. Entries for **Define who receives notification messages when a malicious file is identified** are automatically added based on the configuration of email or SNMP alerts on the **Settings > Alerts > Enable Alerts**.
If email alerts are configured, the list is copied from that configuration information. If only SNMP is enabled, the contact email address included in the Hybrid Service section of the **Settings > General > Account** page is used.
See *Configuring general alert options*.
- 5) Filename encoding can be used so that filenames display properly in Report Center reports. Enable **Filename encoding** and select the appropriate character set from the drop-down provided.
- 6) Click **Save**.

Related concepts

[Configuring file analysis](#) on page 95

Related tasks

[Configuring general alert options](#) on page 400

Neo Endpoint for Hybrid

Use the **Web > Settings > Endpoint** page of the Cloud Security Gateway Portal to configure the settings that apply to all web endpoint clients deployed in your network.

To manage the Neo endpoint, click the **Forcepoint Neo management portal** link to open that portal in a new tab. Access to this option requires Modify Configuration permissions.

On the Neo management portal you can access the endpoint dashboard, endpoint management, and advanced settings. Use the advanced settings to control the auto- update mode and generate a release code to allow end users to uninstall the Neo endpoint.

Select *Dashboards*, *Endpoint management*, or *Settings* in the [Forcepoint Dynamic User Protection Help](#) for additional information.

Downloading the endpoint client software

Steps

- 1) Select the operating system **Platform** on which the client software will be deployed.
See the System Requirements page of the [Forcepoint Dynamic User Protection Help](#).
- 2) Select the **Available version** to download the installation package.
- 3) Repeat for each type of endpoint client and operating system platform that you intend to deploy.

Configuring the Neo settings

Steps

- 1) Use this section to select your connection mode. Select:
 - **Intelligent auto-switching** to automatically switch between proxy connect and direct connect modes based on performance and network conditions. This is the recommended option. Neo uses the appropriate endpoint mode, based on network conditions. When proxy connect mode is in use but can't connect to the proxy or if performance becomes an issue, Neo will switch to the direct connect mode.
 - **Proxy Connect** to use only the Proxy Connect endpoint mode. This Neo mode corresponds to the functionality available in the standalone classic Proxy Connect agent.
 - **Direct Connect** to use only the Direct Connect endpoint mode. This Neo mode corresponds to the functionality available in the standalone classic Direct Connect agent.



Note

The Direct Connect endpoint is not suitable where data security features are required, as this requires all traffic to be directed to the cloud service.

- 2) From the **Fallback mode** drop-down, select the fallback behavior that should be applied to a user request if the network connection to Neo is interrupted. Select:
 - **Safe** (not available with Proxy Connect) uses local cache to apply policy.
 - **Open** to allow the user request.
 - **Closed** to block the user request.
- 3) Click **Save**.
- 4) Deploy Neo using the instructions provided in the [Forcepoint Dynamic User Protection Help](#).

Installing and uninstalling Neo

For more information about installing and uninstalling Neo, see the [Forcepoint Dynamic User Protection Help](#).

Data Protection Service for Hybrid

When integrated with Data Protection Service, part of Forcepoint, enterprise data security, including blocking or monitoring data loss, is handled while roaming by the Data Protection Service, rather than the cloud proxies or relays. The cloud proxies and relays continue to handle all other aspects of processing web and email traffic.

Use the **Account > Data Protection Settings** page in the Cloud Security Gateway portal to enable and configure the integration with Data Protection Service.

**Note**

Before enabling Data Protection Service in the Forcepoint Cloud Security Gateway portal, ensure you have one or more Forcepoint Web DLP policies configured in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

To monitor and prevent data loss using the Data Protection Service:

- 1) Navigate to the **Account > Data Protection Settings** page.
- 2) Upload the **Configuration file** provided by Forcepoint in the fulfillment email you received. This file provides the information needed to connect the cloud service to Data Protection Service and is the same file used when configuring Data Protection Services in the Data module of the on-premises Forcepoint Security Manager.
 - a) Click **Browse**, then locate and select the file.
The filename appears in the configuration file entry.
 - b) Click **Upload**.
When the upload is successful, the remaining fields are automatically populated.

The **Browse** and **Upload** buttons are not available for users with **View Configuration** permissions.

- 3) In the **Defaults** section for **Data Protection Services Enabled**, select **True** to enable Data Protection Service.
- 4) Set a **DPS timeout** between 0 and 60. The default value is 10.
This value determines the length of time, in seconds, that the cloud service waits for a response from DPS after sending an inspection request.
- 5) For **DPS fallback behavior**, select **Block** or **Allow** to determine the behavior if the Data Protection Service does not respond within the allotted timeout.

Next, you will need to upload the configuration file to the Forcepoint Security Manager.

- 1) Sign in to the Forcepoint Security Manager console.
- 2) Navigate to **DATA > Settings > General > Services > Data Protection Service**.
- 3) In the **Connection** section, click **Select File**, then click **Choose File**.
- 4) Navigate to your configuration file and click **OK** to import the file.
- 5) Click **Connect** to connect to the Data Protection service and click **OK** at the bottom of the screen to complete the connection.
- 6) Verify the status in the **Data Protection Service Status** section.
When the connection to Data Protection Service is complete, the status shows **Connected Successfully**.

Manage Off-site Users

Contents

- [Introduction](#) on page 257
- [Hybrid service management of off-site users](#) on page 257
- [Using remote filtering software](#) on page 259

Introduction

Both Forcepoint Web Security and Forcepoint™ URL Filtering offer a means of enforcing policy when users access the Internet from outside your network.

- Forcepoint Web Security customers can use the Hybrid Module to manage Internet activity for users outside the network, regardless of how their requests are handled when they are in the network. See *Hybrid service management of off-site users*.
- Forcepoint URL Filtering customers can use the Remote Filter Module to manage Internet activity for users outside the network. See *Using remote filtering software*.

These methods can be used, for example, to provide policy enforcement for users who work from home, users who travel using company laptops, or students who use institutional laptops on and off campus.

Related concepts

- [Hybrid service management of off-site users](#) on page 257
- [Using remote filtering software](#) on page 259

Hybrid service management of off-site users

With the Hybrid Module for Forcepoint Web Security, the hybrid service in the cloud can be configured to manage off-site users, regardless of how those users requests' are handled when they are in-network.

- For users whose requests are handled by on-premises components (Filtering Service) when they are inside the network, you can configure the browser PAC file to determine whether the user is in-network or off-site before forwarding an Internet request.
If you are using the PAC file generated by the hybrid service, this configuration occurs automatically based on the settings that you provide in the Forcepoint Security Manager.
- For users managed by the hybrid service both in and outside the network, no PAC file changes are required. When off-site users make an Internet request, they are prompted to log on to the hybrid service so that the appropriate user or group- based policy can be applied.

- A **Permit when user is off-site** option can be enabled to exclude roaming users from certain policy restrictions, giving them wider Internet access when not in the office.

Configuring the hybrid service for off-site users

To configure the hybrid service to manage users outside a filtered location:

- If the hybrid service uses directory data collected by Directory Agent to identify users, you can either configure the hybrid service to automatically create a hybrid logon password for all user accounts sent by Directory Agent (see *Send user and group data to the hybrid service*), or you can have users request their own password the first time they connect to the hybrid service from outside a filtered location (see *Off-site user self-registration*).
- If your organization does not use directory data collected by Directory Agent to identify users connecting to the hybrid service, you can let users **self-register** for the service. See *Configure user access to the hybrid service*.
- Once you have established an identification policy for off-site users, mark **Enable the hybrid service off-site users** on the **Web > Settings > Hybrid Configuration > User Access** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager. See *Configure user access to the hybrid service*.
- Select **Route traffic based on end users' egress IP** on the **Web > Settings > Hybrid Configuration > User Access** to re-route your web traffic to data centers based on the location of the end user, rather than your DNS. See *Configure user access to the hybrid service*.

Related concepts

[Send user and group data to the hybrid service](#) on page 235

[Off-site user self-registration](#) on page 258

[Configure user access to the hybrid service](#) on page 228

Off-site user self-registration

If you are not sending directory service data to the hybrid service (in other words, if you have not enabled Directory Agent), users must self-register in order for their requests to be handled correctly when they are off site (outside a filtered location).

In order for users to be allowed to self-register, you must first identify the domains associated with your organization on the **Web > Settings > Hybrid Configuration > User Access** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager (see *Configure user access to the hybrid service*).

Users connecting to the hybrid service from outside a filtered location are prompted to enter a user name and password, or to register. To register with the hybrid service:

- 1) The user provides a name and email address.
- 2) The hybrid service then sends a password to the user via email, along with a link that can be used to change the password.
- 3) The user clicks the link, and is prompted to enter the password.

4) Registration is complete.

When registered users connect to the hybrid service from outside a filtered location, they enter their email address and password. The hybrid service then applies your organization's Default policy to their Internet requests.

Related concepts

Configure user access to the hybrid service on page 228

Using remote filtering software

When you add the Remote Filter Module to Forcepoint URL Filtering, your remote filtering software components are configured to monitor HTTP, SSL, and FTP traffic by default, and to apply a user-based policy or the Default policy. Remote filtering software does not apply policies to IP addresses (computers or network ranges).

- Bandwidth restrictions are not applied to remote filtering clients, and bandwidth generated by remote filtering traffic is not included in bandwidth measurements and reports.
- Remote filtering software can only block or permit FTP and SSL (HTTPS) requests. FTP and HTTPS sites in categories assigned the quota or confirm action are blocked when the user is outside the network.
- While remote filtering software always monitors HTTP traffic, you can configure it to ignore FTP traffic, HTTPS traffic, or both. See *Configure remote filtering to ignore FTP or HTTPS traffic*.

Remote filtering software includes the following components:

- **Remote Filtering Server** is installed inside your network's outermost firewall, and configured so that filtered machines outside the network can communicate with it.
- **Remote Filtering Client** is installed on supported client machines that are used outside the network.

All communication between Remote Filtering Client and Remote Filtering Server is authenticated and encrypted.

By default, when an HTTP, SSL, or FTP request is made from a machine with Remote Filtering Client installed:

- 1) The client first determines whether or not it is inside the network by sending a **heartbeat** to the Remote Filtering Server in the DMZ.
- 2) If the machine is **inside** the network, Remote Filtering Client takes no action. The request is passed to Network Agent or an integration product, and handled like other in-network Internet activity.
- 3) If the machine is **outside** the network, Remote Filtering Client communicates with Remote Filtering Server over the configured port (80, by default).
- 4) Remote Filtering Server then contacts Filtering Service (installed inside the network) to ask what action to apply to the request.
- 5) Filtering Service evaluates the request and sends a response to Remote Filtering Server.
- 6) Finally, Remote Filtering Server responds to Remote Filtering Client, either permitting the site or sending the appropriate block message.

Complete information about planning for, deploying, and configuring remote filtering software is available in the [Remote Filtering Software](#) technical paper, available from support.forcepoint.com.

Related tasks

[Configure remote filtering to ignore FTP or HTTPS traffic on page 260](#)

Configuring Remote Filtering settings

Use the **Settings > General > Remote Filtering** page to configure what happens if any Remote Filtering Client instance cannot communicate with Remote Filtering Server.

- By default, Remote Filtering Client permits all HTTP, SSL, and FTP requests while it continues attempting to contact Remote Filtering Server (fails open). When the communication is successful, the appropriate filtering policy is enforced.
- Select the **Block all requests...** check box to prevent users from accessing the Internet when Remote Filtering Client cannot communicate with Remote Filtering Server (fail closed).
When Remote Filtering Client is configured to fail closed, a timeout value is applied (default 15 minutes). The clock begins running when the remote computer is started. Remote Filtering Client attempts to connect to Remote Filtering Server immediately and continues cycling through available Remote Filtering Servers until it is successful.

If the user has Internet access at startup, during the timeout period, all requests are permitted until Remote Filtering Client connects to the Remote Filtering Server.

If Remote Filtering Client cannot connect within the configured timeout period, all Internet access is blocked (fail closed) until connection to Remote Filtering Server can be established.

**Note**

If Remote Filtering Server cannot connect to Filtering Service for any reason, an error is returned to the Remote Filtering Client, and all requests are permitted (fail open).

This timeout period allows users who pay for Internet access when traveling to start the computer and arrange for connection without being locked out. If the user does not establish Web access before the 15 minute timeout period expires, the user must restart the computer to begin the timeout interval again.

For detailed information about how remote filtering works, which components are involved, and how to deploy components, see the [Remote Filtering Software](#) technical paper.

Configure remote filtering to ignore FTP or HTTPS traffic

You can configure remote filtering software to ignore FTP traffic, HTTPS traffic, or both. HTTP traffic is always monitored.

If you have multiple Remote Filtering Servers, repeat these steps for each instance.

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default) on the Remote Filtering Server machine.
- 2) Open the **securewisproxy.ini** file in a text editor.

- 3) To have this Remote Filtering Server instance ignore FTP traffic, add the following line to the file:
FilterFTP=0
If you want to later turn FTP management back on, change the parameter value from “0” to “1”.
- 4) To have this Remote Filtering Server instance ignore HTTPS traffic, add the following line to the file:
FilterHTTPS=0
If you want to later turn HTTPS management back on, change the parameter value from “0” to “1”.
- 5) Save and close the file.
- 6) Restart the Remote Filtering Server service or daemon.

Configure the Remote Filtering Client heartbeat interval

In order to determine whether it is inside or outside of the network, Remote Filtering Client sends a heartbeat to Remote Filtering Server. If the heartbeat connection succeeds, Remote Filtering Client knows that it is inside the network. By default, Remote Filtering Client continues to send the heartbeat every 15 minutes to ensure that its status has not changed.

If you would prefer that Remote Filtering Client send the heartbeat less frequently once it has determined that it is inside the network, you can increase the heartbeat interval. In this case, Remote Filtering Client will only send a more frequent heartbeat if it registers a change in network.

To change the heartbeat interval:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default) on the Remote Filtering Server machine.
- 2) Open the **securewispproxy.ini** file in a text editor.
- 3) Find the **HeartbeatRetryInterval** parameter and change its value. For example:
HeartbeatRetryInterval=360
In this example, the heartbeat will be sent every 360 minutes, or 6 hours.
 - The value can be any number of minutes between 0 and 1440 (24 hours).
 - The default is 15 minutes.
- 4) Save and close the file.
- 5) Restart the Remote Filtering Server service or daemon.

Chapter 12

Combine Web, Data, and Mobile Protection

Contents

- [Introduction](#) on page 263
- [Protecting against data loss](#) on page 263
- [Protecting end users' devices](#) on page 264
- [Integrating web and mobile protection solutions](#) on page 264

Introduction

Forcepoint Web Security secures your enterprise from web-based threats, liability issues, and productivity loss. But what if you want—or are required—to protect sensitive data, such as social security numbers or credit card numbers, from leakage over the Web? To protect against such data loss, deploy the DLP Module. You can also help protect your end users' mobile devices from potential data loss, the possible theft of intellectual property, and from mobile malware and other threats by combining Forcepoint Web Security with Forcepoint Mobile Security integrated with AirWatch™ Mobile Device Management.

Protecting against data loss

With the DLP Module, not only can you protect sensitive data from leakage over the Web, but you can also monitor removable media devices, printers, instant messages, copy/paste operations, or email for the such data. To protect against data loss over other channels, in addition to the Web, you can purchase Forcepoint DLP to integrate with Forcepoint Web Security.

Web and data protection interoperate in fundamental ways, giving the data protection software access to user information (collected by User Service) and URL categorization information (from the Forcepoint URL Database).

By combining web and data protection, you can create data loss prevention (DLP) policies that base rules on URL categories. For example, you can define a rule that credit card numbers cannot be posted to known fraud sites. You can also define rules based on users and computers rather than IP addresses. For example, Jane Doe cannot post financial information to FTP sites.

For an end-to-end description of setting up data loss protection over the Web, see the [Deployment and Installation Center](#).

For instructions on creating data security policies, see [Help](#) for the Data module of Forcepoint Security Manager.

Protecting end users' devices

Forcepoint Mobile Security protects your end users' devices from potential data loss and the possible theft of intellectual property, plus from mobile malware, web threats, phishing attacks, spoofing, and more—all of which helps them safely access corporate resources.

When integrated with AirWatch Mobile Device Management (MDM), you can provision iOS and Android mobile devices to send traffic to the cloud service for analysis and policy enforcement. You can also enroll devices in your enterprise environment quickly, configure and update device settings over the air, create different policies for corporate versus personal devices, and secure mobile devices through actions such as locking and wiping them.

Integrating web and mobile protection solutions

If you have Forcepoint Web Security and Forcepoint Mobile Security, set up this account to integrate with AirWatch Mobile Device Management (MDM) in the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager, as follows:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Mobile Integration > Mobile Device Management Account Setup** page.
- 2) Select **Integrate with MDM provider**.
To disable integration with AirWatch MDM, deselect the box and click **Save Now**.
- 3) Enter the API URL and API key. You need to obtain these from the AirWatch Console. See Step 4, Log on to the AirWatch Console in the [Getting Started Guide](#).
For the API URL, remove the “/API” from the end of the URL. For example, change:
`https://orgname.airwlab.com/API`
to
`https://orgname.airwlab.com`
- 4) Enter the user name and password that you use to log on to your AirWatch administrator account.



Important

If the password for the **AirWatch administrator** account changes or expires, you must enter the new password on the **Mobile Device Management Account Setup** page to maintain the integration of AirWatch MDM with the cloud service.

An alternative to using the administrator account is to create a service account in Active Directory with the password set to never expire. Use the logon name and password for this account instead of the AirWatch administrator account logon credentials.

- 5) Click **Save Now**.

- 6) After clicking Save Now and the settings are confirmed and saved successfully, this page then displays a user name and password that have been automatically generated for your hybrid account, along with a connection URL.

Copy and paste these three items into the VPN connection information section of the AirWatch Console.

Next steps

Should you need to change the credentials for your hybrid account, for example, if they've been compromised, you can generate a new user name and password by clicking **Advanced Options** and then **Generate New User Name and Password**.



Important

After clicking Generate New User Name and Password but before clicking Save Now, you **must re-enter the password that you use to log on to the AirWatch Console**.

You **must also enter the new user name and password** generated for your *hybrid account* into the **VPN connection information section of the AirWatch Console** to maintain the integration of AirWatch MDM with the hybrid solution.

For an overview of the mobile integration process, see the [Getting Started Guide](#).

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- Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth on page 289
- Managing traffic based on file type on page 291
- Using regular expressions on page 299
- Using the Toolbox to verify policy enforcement behavior on page 300

Introduction

At its simplest, web protection software requires a single policy that applies one category filter, one protocol, and one cloud app filter 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Your software includes tools, however, for going far beyond this basic safety net, to achieve precisely the level of granularity you need to manage Internet usage. You can:

- Create **limited access filters** to block access to all but a specified list of sites for certain users (see *Restricting users to a defined list of URLs*).
- Create **custom categories** to redefine how selected sites are treated (see *Working with categories*).
- **Recategorize URLs** to move specific sites from their default, Forcepoint URL Database category to another pre-defined or custom category (see *Reclassifying specific URLs*).
- Implement **bandwidth** restrictions, blocking users from accessing otherwise permitted categories and protocols when bandwidth usage reaches a specified threshold (see *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth*).
With the Hybrid Module, bandwidth-based restrictions are not enforced for requests managed by the hybrid service.
- Define **keywords** used to block sites in otherwise permitted categories when keyword blocking is enabled and activated (see *Keyword-based policy enforcement*).
- Define **file types** used to block the download of selected types of files from otherwise permitted categories when file type blocking is activated (see *Managing traffic based on file type*).

Related concepts

[Restricting users to a defined list of URLs](#) on page 268

[Working with categories](#) on page 273

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth](#) on page 289

[Reclassifying specific URLs](#) on page 279

[Keyword-based policy enforcement](#) on page 278

[Managing traffic based on file type](#) on page 291

Restricting users to a defined list of URLs

Limited access filters provide a very precise method of granting Internet access. Each limited access filter is a list of individual URLs, IP addresses, or regular expressions. Like category filters, limited access filters are added to policies and enforced during a specified time period. When a limited access filter is active in a policy, users assigned that policy can visit only websites in the list. All other sites are blocked.

For example, if the First Grade policy enforces a limited access filter that includes only certain educational and reference sites, students governed by the First Grade policy can visit only those sites, and no others.

When a limited access filter is active, a block page is returned for any requested URL not included in that filter.

Web protection software can support up to 2,500 limited access filters containing 25,000 URLs in total.

Limited access filters and enforcement order

When multiple group policies apply to a user, the **Use most restrictive group policy** setting (see *Enforcement order*) determines which one is used to manage the user's requests. By default, this setting is off.

Filtering Service determines which setting is less restrictive at the filter level. In cases where a user might be assigned to multiple policies, one of which is enforcing a limited access filter, "less restrictive" may sometimes seem counterintuitive.

When Use most restrictive group policy is OFF:

- If the **Block All** category filter and a limited access filter could apply, the limited access filter is always considered less restrictive.
- If any other category filter and a limited access filter could apply, the category filter is considered less restrictive.
This means that even when the limited access filter permits the site and the category filter blocks the site, the site is blocked.

When **Use most restrictive group policy** is **ON**, a limited access filter is considered more restrictive than any category filter except Block All.

The table below summarizes how the **Use most restrictive group policy** setting affects policy enforcement when multiple policies could apply:

	<i>Use most restrictive group policy OFF</i>	<i>Use most restrictive group policy ON</i>
limited access filter + Block All category filter	limited access filter(request permitted)	Block All (request blocked)
limited access filter + permitted category	category filter(request permitted)	limited access filter(request permitted)
limited access filter + blocked category	category filter(request blocked)	limited access filter(request permitted)
limited access filter + Quota/Confirm category	category filter(request limited by quota/ confirm)	limited access filter(request permitted)

Related concepts

Enforcement order on page 80

Creating a limited access filter

Use the **Add Limited Access Filter** page (accessed via the **Filters** or **Edit Policy** page) to give your new filter a unique name and a description. After creating the filter, enter a list of permitted URLs, assign the filter to a policy, and apply the policy to clients.

Steps

- 1) Enter a unique **Filter name**. The name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, and cannot include any of the following characters:

* < > ` ' { } ~ ! \$ % & @ # " [] | \ ^ + = ? / ; : . ,

Filter names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.

- 2) Enter a short **Description** of the filter. This description appears next to the filter name in the Limited Access Filters section of the Filters page, and should explain the filter's purpose to help administrators manage policies over time.

The character restrictions that apply to filter names also apply to descriptions, with 4 exceptions; periods (.), commas (,), and brackets ([]) can be included in descriptions.

- 3) To see and edit the new filter, click **OK**. To abandon your changes and return to the Filters page, click **Cancel**.

Next steps

When you create a new limited access filter, it is added to the **Policy Management > Filters > Limited Access Filters** list. Click a filter name to edit the filter.

To finish customizing your new filter, continue with *Editing a limited access filter*.

Related tasks

Editing a limited access filter on page 270

Editing a limited access filter

A limited access filter is a list of URLs, IP addresses, and regular expressions, used to identify specific websites that users can access. When the filter is applied to clients, those clients cannot visit any site that is not in the list.



Important

If a URL permitted by a limited access filter becomes infected with malicious code, as long as Security categories are blocked, user requests for that site are blocked.

For instructions to change this behavior, see *Prioritizing Security Risk categorization*.

Use the **Policy Management > Filters > Edit Limited Access Filter** page to make changes to an existing limited access filter. You can change the filter name and description, see a list of policies that enforce the filter, and manage which URLs, IP addresses, and regular expressions are included in the filter.

When you edit a limited access filter, the changes affect every policy that enforces the filter.

Steps

- 1) Verify the filter name and description. To change the filter name, click **Rename**, and then enter the new name. The name is updated in all policies that enforce the selected limited access filter.
- 2) Use the **Policies using this filter** field to see how many policies currently enforce this filter. If 1 or more policies enforce the filter, click **View policies** to list them.
- 3) Under Add or Remove Sites, enter the URLs and IP addresses that you want to add to the limited access filter. IP addresses may use IPv4 or IPv6 format.



Important

When a Limited Access Filter is applied to a client request, an exact match is required to allow access to a site.

Enter one URL or IP address per line.

- For HTTP sites, it is not necessary to include the **http://** prefix.
 - When an HTTP site is managed according to its Forcepoint URL Database category, web protection software matches the URL with its equivalent IP address. This is not the case for limited access filters. To permit a website's URL and IP address, add both to the filter.
 - For FTP and HTTPS sites, include the prefix (protocol). For sites that use a URL in the IP address instead of a hostname, add the entry with the protocol and IP address.
- 4) Click the right arrow (>) to move the URLs and IP addresses to the Permitted sites list.
 - 5) In addition to adding individual sites to the limited access filter, you can add regular expressions that match multiple sites. To create regular expressions, click **Advanced**.
 - Enter one regular expression per line, and then click the right arrow to move the expressions to the Permitted sites list.
The list will not be moved to the Permitted site list if the format of any of the expressions is not supported.
 - To verify that a regular expression matches the intended sites, click **Test**.
 - See *Using regular expressions*, for detailed information about using regular expressions for policy enforcement.

- 6) Review the URLs, IP addresses, and regular expressions in the **Permitted sites** list.
 - To make changes to a site or expression, select it and click **Edit**.
 - To remove a site or expression from the list, select it and click **Delete**.
- 7) After editing the filter, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Filters page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Prioritizing security risk categorization](#) on page 280

[Using regular expressions](#) on page 299

Adding sites from the Edit Policy page

Use the **Policies > Edit Policy > Add Sites** page to add URLs and IP addresses to a limited access filter.

Enter one URL or IP address per line. If you do not specify a protocol, web protection software automatically adds the **http://** prefix.

When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to return to the Edit Policy page. You must also click **OK** on the Edit Policy page to cache the changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Changes made to a limited access filter affect all policies that enforce the filter.

Copying filters and policies to roles

Super Administrators can use the **Filters > Copy Filters To Role** and **Policies > Copy Policies To Role** pages to copy one or more filters or policies to a delegated administration role. Once the filter or policy has been copied, delegated administrators can apply the filters or policies to their managed clients.

- In the target role, the tag "(Copied)" is added to the end of the filter or policy name. A number is added if the same filter or policy is copied multiple times. For example, "(Copied 2)."
- Delegated administrators can rename or edit filters or policies that have been copied to their role.
- Category filters copied to a delegated administration role set the action to Permit for custom categories created in the role. Delegated administrators should update the copied category filters to set the desired action for their role-specific custom categories.
- Changes made by a delegated administrator to a filter or policy copied to their role by a Super Administrator do not affect the Super Administrator's original filter or policy, or any other role that received a copy of the filter or policy.
- Filter Lock restrictions do not affect the Super Administrator's original filter or policy, but they do affect the delegated administrator's copy of the filter or policy.
- Because delegated administrators are affected by Filter Lock restrictions, the Permit All category and protocol filters cannot be copied to a delegated administration role.

To copy a filter or policy:

Steps

- 1) On the Copy Filters to Role or Copy Policies to Role page, verify that the correct policies or filters appear in the list at the top of the page.
- 2) Use the **Select a role** drop-down list to select a destination role.
- 3) Click **OK**.
A popup dialog box indicates that the selected filters or policies are being copied. The copy process may take a while.
The changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

After the copy process is complete, the copied filters or policies will be available to delegated administrators in the selected role the next time they log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager. If a delegated administrator is logged on to the role with policy access when the filters or policies are copied, they will not see the new filters or policies until they log off and log on again.

Building filter components

Use the **Policy Management > Filter Components** page to access tools used to refine and customize your policies. The 3 buttons on the screen are associated with the following tasks:

<p>Edit Categories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recategorize a URL (see <i>Reclassifying specific URLs</i>). For example, if the Shopping category is blocked by your policies, but you want to permit access to specific supplier or partner sites, you could move those sites to a permitted category, like Business and Economy. ■ Define or edit custom categories (see <i>Creating a custom category</i>). Create additional subcategories within pre-defined parent categories, or within the User- Defined parent category, and then assign URLs to the new categories. ■ Assign keywords to a category (see <i>Keyword-based policy enforcement</i>). To recategorize and block access to sites whose URLs contain a specific string, first define keywords, and then enable keyword blocking in a category filter. ■ Create regular expressions (see <i>Using regular expressions</i>), patterns or templates that can be used to match multiple URLs and assign them to a category.
-------------------------------	--

Edit Protocols	Create or edit custom protocol definitions (see <i>Creating a custom protocol</i> and <i>Editing custom protocols</i>). For example, if members of your organization use a custom messaging tool, you could create a custom protocol definition to permit use of that tool while blocking other Instant Messaging / Chat protocols.
File Types	Create or edit file type definitions, used to block files with specific extensions within otherwise permitted categories (see <i>Managing traffic based on file type</i>).

Related concepts

Reclassifying specific URLs on page 279
 Keyword-based policy enforcement on page 278
 Using regular expressions on page 299
 Managing traffic based on file type on page 291

Related tasks

Creating a custom category on page 276
 Creating a custom protocol on page 287
 Editing custom protocols on page 284

Working with categories

Web protection software provides multiple methods for managing sites that are not in the Forcepoint URL Database, and for changing the way that individual URLs in the Forcepoint URL Database are handled.

- Create **custom categories** for more precise policy enforcement and reporting.
- Use **recategorized URLs** to define categories for uncategorized sites, or to change the category for sites that appear in the Forcepoint URL Database.
- Define **keywords** to recategorize all sites whose URL contains a certain string.

If you want to configure whether or not attempts to access a category are recorded in the Log Database, see *Configuring how requests are logged*. If a category is not logged, client requests for that category do not appear in reports.

Related concepts

Configuring how requests are logged on page 412

Editing categories and their attributes

Use the **Policy Management > Filter Components > Edit Categories** page to create and modify custom categories, recategorized URLs, and keywords.

The existing categories, both pre-defined and custom, are listed in the left portion of the content pane. To see current custom settings associated with a category, or to create new custom definitions, first select a category from the list.



Note

When you select a category created using the Management API, the right pane explains that the category was added by an external utility. None of the options normally available in the right pane are shown

To see a list of all custom URLs, keywords, and regular expressions associated with all categories, click **View All Custom URLs / Keywords** in the toolbar at the top of the page. See *Reviewing all customized category attributes* for more information.

- To create a new category, click **Add**, and then go to *Creating a custom category* for further instructions. To remove an existing custom category, select the category, and then click **Delete**. You cannot delete pre-defined categories.
- To change the name or description of a custom category, select the category and click **Rename** (see *Renaming a custom category*).



Note

The **Add**, **Rename**, and **Delete** buttons are disabled when a category added using the Management API is selected.

- To change the action associated with a category in all category filters, click **Override Action** (see *Making global category changes*).
- The **Recategorized URLs** list shows which recategorized sites (URLs and IP addresses) have been assigned to this category.
 - To add a site to the list, click **Add URLs**. See *Reclassifying specific URLs* for further instructions.
 - To change an existing recategorized site, select the URL or IP address, and then click **Edit**.
- The **Keywords** list shows which keywords have been associated with this category.
 - To define a keyword associated with the selected category, click **Add Keywords**. See *Keyword-based policy enforcement* for further instructions.
 - To change an existing keyword definition, select the keyword, and then click **Edit**.
- In addition to URLs and keywords, you can define **Regular Expressions** for the category. Each regular expression is a pattern or template used to associate multiple sites with the category. To see or create regular expressions for the category, click **Advanced**.
 - To define a regular expression, click **Add Expressions** (see *Using regular expressions*).
 - To change an existing regular expression, select the expression, and then click **Edit**.

Only regular expressions that are supported can be used. See *Using regular expressions* for details.
- To delete a recategorized URL, keyword, or regular expression, select the item to remove, and then click **Delete**.

When you are finished making changes on the Edit Categories page, click **OK** to cache the changes and return to the Filter Components page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Reviewing all customized category attributes](#) on page 275
[Renaming a custom category](#) on page 276
[Reclassifying specific URLs](#) on page 279
[Keyword-based policy enforcement](#) on page 278
[Using regular expressions](#) on page 299

Related tasks

[Creating a custom category](#) on page 276
[Making global category changes](#) on page 275

Reviewing all customized category attributes

Use the **Filter Components > Edit Categories > View All Custom URLs and Keywords** page to review custom URL, keyword, and regular expression definitions. You can also delete definitions that are no longer needed.

The page contains 3 similar tables, one for each category attribute: custom URLs, keywords, or regular expressions. In each table, the attribute is listed next to the name of the category with which it is associated.

To delete a category attribute, mark the appropriate check box, and then click **Delete**.

To return to the Edit Categories page, click **Close**. If you deleted any items on the View All Custom URLs and Keywords page, click **OK** on the Edit Categories page to cache the changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Making global category changes

Use the **Filter Components > Edit Categories > Override Action** page to change the action applied to a category in all existing category filters. This also determines the default action applied to the category in new filters.

Although this change overrides the action applied to the category in all existing filters, administrators can later edit those filters to apply a different action.

Before changing the settings applied to a category, first verify that the correct category name appears next to **Selected Category**. Next, you can:

Steps

- 1) Chose a new **Action** (Permit, Block, Confirm, or Quota). See *Actions* for more information.
By default, **Do not change current settings** is selected for all options on the page.
- 2) Specify whether or not to **Block Keywords**. See *Keyword-based policy enforcement* for more information.
- 3) Specify whether or not to **Block File Types**, and customize blocking settings. See *Managing traffic based on file type* for more information.

- 4) Specify whether or not to **Block with Bandwidth Optimizer** to manage access to HTTP sites, and customize blocking settings. See *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth* for more information.



Important

Changes made here affect every existing category filter, except **Block All** and **Permit All**.

- 5) (Hybrid only) Specify whether or not to **Permit when user is off-site**. See *Actions* for more information. If the selected category is permitted, or if Permit is selected in the **Action** group box, **Permit when user is off-site** is selected by default and disabled. If the selected category is blocked, the option is enabled.



Note

This option is disabled and unchecked for categories added using the Management API.

- 6) Click **OK** to return to the Edit Categories page (see *Editing categories and their attributes*). The changes are not cached until you click **OK** on the Edit Categories page.

Related concepts

[Keyword-based policy enforcement](#) on page 278

[Actions](#) on page 42

[Managing traffic based on file type](#) on page 291

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth](#) on page 289

[Editing categories and their attributes](#) on page 273

Renaming a custom category

Use the **Filter Components > Edit Categories > Rename Category** page to change the name or description associated with a custom category.

- Use the **Filter name** field to edit the category name. The new name must be unique, and cannot exceed 50 characters.
The name cannot include any of the following characters:
* < > { } ~ ! \$ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,
- Use the **Description** field to edit the category description. The description cannot exceed 255 characters. The character restrictions that apply to filter names also apply to descriptions, with 2 exceptions: descriptions can include periods (.) and commas (,).

When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to return to the Edit Categories page. The changes are not cached until you click **OK** on the Edit Categories page.

Creating a custom category

In addition to using the more than 90 pre-defined categories in the Forcepoint URL Database, you can define your own **custom categories** to provide more precise policy enforcement and reporting. For example, create custom categories like:

- **Business Travel**, to group sites from approved vendors that employees can use to buy airplane tickets and make rental car and hotel reservations

- **Reference Materials**, to group online dictionary and encyclopedia sites deemed appropriate for elementary school students
- **Professional Development**, to group training sites and other resources that employees are encouraged to use to build their skills

Use the **Policy Management > Filter Components > Edit Categories > Add Category** page to add custom categories to any parent category. You can create up to 100 custom categories. A Management API may also be used to add categories. See the [Management API Guide](#) for details.

Steps

- 1) Enter a unique, descriptive **Category name**. The name cannot include any of the following characters:
* < > { } ~ ! \$ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,
- 2) Enter a **Description** for the new category.
The character restrictions that apply to filter names also apply to descriptions, with 2 exceptions: descriptions can include periods (.) and commas (,).
- 3) Select a parent category from the **Add to** list. By default, **All Categories** is selected.
Categories added using the Management API are not included in the **Add to** list and cannot be used to add a custom category.
- 4) Enter the sites (URLs or IP addresses) that you want to add to this category. See *Reclassifying specific URLs* for more information.
You can also edit this list after creating the category.
- 5) Enter the keywords that you want to associate with this category. See *Keyword-based policy enforcement* for more information.
You can also edit this list after creating the category.
- 6) Define a default **Action** to apply to this category in all existing category filters. You can edit this action in individual filters later.



Note

Category filters copied to a delegated administration role set the action to Permit for custom categories created in the role. Delegated administrators should update the copied category filters to set the desired action for their role-specific custom categories.

- 7) Enable any **Advanced** actions (keyword blocking, file type blocking, bandwidth blocking, or, for customers with the Web Hybrid Module, off-site user permission) that should be applied to this category in all existing category filters.
- 8) When you are finished defining the new category, click **OK** to cache changes and return to the Edit Categories page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

The new category is added to the Categories list and custom URL and keyword information for the category is displayed.

Related concepts

[Keyword-based policy enforcement](#) on page 278

[Reclassifying specific URLs](#) on page 279

Keyword-based policy enforcement

Keywords are associated with categories, and then used to offer protection against URLs that have not explicitly been added to the Forcepoint URL Database or defined as a custom URL. Three steps are necessary to enable keyword blocking:

- 1) Enable keyword blocking at a global level (see *Configuring filtering settings*).
- 2) Define keywords associated with a category (see *Defining keywords*).
- 3) Enable keyword blocking for the category in an active category filter (see *Editing a category filter*).

When keywords have been defined and keyword blocking is enabled for a specific category, web protection software tries to match the keyword against each requested URL as follows:

- If the keyword contains only ASCII characters, the keyword is matched against the domain, path, and query portions of a URL.
For example, if you associated the keyword “nba” with the permitted Sports category, the following URLs are blocked:
 - sports.espn.go.com/**nba**/
 - modern**nb**akery.com
 - fashion**nb**ar.com
- If the keyword contains characters outside the ASCII character set, the keyword is matched against only the path and query portions of the string.
For example, if you associated the keyword “fútbol” with the permitted Sports category:
 - “www.fútbol.com” is **permitted** (the domain portion of the URL is not matched)
 - “es.wikipedia.org/wiki/**Fútbol**” is **blocked** (the path portion of the URL is matched)

When a site is blocked by keyword, the site is recategorized according to the keyword match. Reports show the keyword category, rather than the Forcepoint URL Database category, for the site.

Be cautious when defining keywords to avoid unintended overblocking.



Important

Avoid associating keywords with any of the Extended Protection subcategories. Keyword blocking is not enforced for these categories.

When a request is blocked based on a keyword, this is indicated on the block page that the user receives.

Related concepts

[Defining keywords](#) on page 279

Related tasks[Editing a category filter on page 47](#)[Configuring filtering settings on page 55](#)

Defining keywords

A keyword is a string of characters (like a word, phrase, or acronym) that might be found in a URL. Assign keywords to a category, and then enable keyword blocking in a category filter.

Use the **Policy Management > Filter Components > Edit Categories > Add Keywords** page to associate keywords with categories. If you need to make changes to a keyword definition, use the **Edit Keywords** page.

When you define keywords, be cautious to avoid unintended overblocking. You might, for example, intend to use the keyword “sex” to block access adult sites, but end up blocking search engine requests for words like sextuplets or City of Essex, and sites like [msexchange.org](#) (Information Technology), [vegasesexperience.com](#) (Travel), and [sci.esa.int/marsexpress](#) (Educational Institutions).

Enter one keyword per line.

- Do not include spaces in keywords. URL and CGI strings do not include spaces between words.
- Include a backslash (\) before special characters such as:
. , # ? * +

If you do not include the backslash, web protection software ignores the special character.

- Avoid associating keywords with any of the Extended Protection subcategories. Keyword blocking is not enforced for these categories.

When you are finished adding or editing keywords, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Edit Categories page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

In order for keyword blocking to be enforced, you must also:

- 1) Enable keyword blocking via the **Settings > General > Filtering** page (see *Configuring filtering settings*).
- 2) Enable keyword blocking in one or more active category filters (see *Editing a category filter*).

Related tasks[Editing a category filter on page 47](#)[Configuring filtering settings on page 55](#)

Reclassifying specific URLs

Your software offers the option to manually change the category assigned to a URL. URLs that have been added to a new category are called custom URLs or recategorized URLs.

- Use the **Policy Management > Filter Components > Edit Categories > Recategorize URLs** page to add sites to a new category.
- Make changes to existing recategorized sites on the **Edit URLs** page.

To change the category of a URL, you can add it to:

- A different pre-defined category
- Any custom category (see *Creating a custom category*)

A recategorized URL is not blocked by default. It is filtered according to the action applied to its new category in each active category filter.



Important

If a site is recategorized into a permitted category, and later becomes infected with malicious code, as long as Security categories are blocked, user requests for that site are blocked.

For instructions to change this behavior, see *Prioritizing Security Risk categorization*.

When you recategorize sites:

- Enter each URL or IP address on a separate line.
 - If a site can be accessed via multiple URLs, define each URL that can be used to access the site as a custom URL to ensure that the site is permitted or blocked as intended.
 - With recategorized URLs, the URL is not automatically matched to its equivalent IP address. To ensure that a request for a site is handled properly, specify both its URL and IP address.
- Include the protocol for any non-HTTP site. If the protocol is omitted, web protection software filters the site as an HTTP site.
For HTTPS sites, also include the port number (<https://63.212.171.196:443/>, <https://www.onlinebanking.com:443/>).
- Web protection software recognizes custom URLs exactly as they are entered. If the Search Engines and Portals category is blocked, but you recategorize www.yahoo.com in a permitted category, the site is permitted only if users type the full address. If a user types images.search.yahoo.com, or just yahoo.com, the site is still blocked. If you recategorize yahoo.com, however, all sites with yahoo.com in the address are permitted.

When you are finished adding or editing recategorized sites, click **OK** to return to the Edit Categories page. You must also click **OK** on the Edit Categories page to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Web protection software looks for custom URL definitions for a site before consulting the Forcepoint URL Database, and therefore filters the site according to the category assigned to the recategorized URL.

After saving recategorized URLs, use the **URL Category** tool in the right shortcut pane to verify that the site is assigned to the correct category. See *Using the Toolbox to verify policy enforcement behavior*.

Related concepts

[Prioritizing security risk categorization](#) on page 280

[Using the Toolbox to verify policy enforcement behavior](#) on page 300

Related tasks

[Creating a custom category](#) on page 276

Prioritizing security risk categorization

By default, when a site belongs to a Security Risk category, Filtering Service applies an action based on the site's Security Risk classification, even when the site:

- Is added as a recategorized URL in a permitted category
- Appears in a limited access filter



Note

Although the Extended Protection categories are default members of the Security Risk class, because they group sites that are still being analyzed, they receive lower prioritization than other categories. As a result, custom categorization always takes precedence over Extended Protection categorization.

When Filtering Service or the hybrid service assigns a site to a Security Risk class category (based on Forcepoint URL Database category or Content Gateway analysis):

- If a category filter is in effect, and the security-related category is blocked, the site is blocked.
- If a limited access filter is in effect, the site is blocked.

Configure which categories are part of the Security Risk class on the **Web > Settings > General > Risk Classes** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

Managing requests using custom categorization

If you want requests managed based on custom categorization, regardless of whether the URL is classified as a Security Risk:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the **bin** directory on the Filtering Service machine (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default) and open the **eimserver.ini** file in a text editor.
- 2) Navigate to the **[FilteringManager]** section and add the following line:
SecurityCategoryOverride=OFF
- 3) Save and close the file.
- 4) Restart Filtering Service.
 - *Windows*: Use the Services tool to restart Filtering Service.
 - *Linux*: Use the `/opt/WebSense/WebSenseDaemonControl` command to stop and then start Filtering Service.

Disabling security risk categorization feature for the hybrid service

If you have the Hybrid Module, you can also disable this feature for the hybrid service:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to the **bin** directory on the Sync Service machine (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default) and open the **syncservice.ini** file in a text editor.
- 2) If it does not already exist, add a section called **[hybrid]**, and then add the **SecurityCategoryOverride** parameter, as shown here:

```
[hybrid]
SecurityCategoryOverride=false
```
- 3) Save and close the file.
- 4) Restart Sync Service.
 - *Windows*: Use the Services tool to restart Sync Service.
 - *Linux*: Use the `/opt/WebSense/WebSenseDaemonControl` command to stop and then start Sync Service.

Blocking posts to sites in some categories

By default, if users are permitted access to a category, like Message Boards and Forums, they can both view and post to sites in the category.

You can configure web protection software to block posting to sites in specific categories using the **BlockMessageBoardPosts** configuration parameter.

- If the parameter is set to **ON**, users are blocked from posting only to sites in the Message Boards and Forums category.
- The parameter can also take a comma-separated list of category identifiers (in the form **112,122,151**). In this case, users are blocked from posting to sites in any of the listed categories.

To enable this feature for on-premises components:

- 1) Navigate to the **bin** directory on the Filtering Service machine (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default) and open the **eimserver.ini** file in a text editor.
- 2) Navigate to the **[WebSenseServer]** section and add the following line:

```
BlockMessageBoardPosts=<value>
```

Here, `<value>` can be either **ON** or a comma-separated list of category identifiers
- 3) Save and close the file.
- 4) Restart Filtering Service.
 - *Windows*: Use the Services tool to restart Filtering Service.

- **Linux:** Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to stop and then start Filtering Service.

If you have the Hybrid Module, you can also enable this feature for the hybrid service:

- 1) Navigate to the **bin** directory on the Sync Service machine (`C:\Program Files\Websense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/Websense/bin/`, by default) and open the **syncservice.ini** file in a text editor.
- 2) If it does not already exist, add a section called **[hybrid]**, and then add the **BlockMessageBoardPosts** parameter, as shown here:

```
[hybrid]

BlockMessageBoardPosts=<value>
```

Here, *<value>* is a comma-separated list of category identifiers.
- 3) Save and close the file.
- 4) Restart Sync Service.
 - **Windows:** Use the Services tool to restart Sync Service.
 - **Linux:** Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to stop and then start Sync Service.

Protocol-based policy enforcement

The Forcepoint URL database includes protocol definitions used to manage Internet protocols other than HTTP, HTTPS and FTP. These definitions include Internet applications and data transfer methods such as those used for instant messaging, streaming media, file sharing, file transfer, Internet mail, and other network and database operations.

These protocol definitions can even be used to manage protocols or applications that bypass a firewall by tunneling through ports normally used by HTTP traffic. Instant messaging data, for example, can enter a network whose firewall blocks instant messaging protocols by tunneling through HTTP ports. Web protection software accurately identifies these protocols, and filters them according to policies you configure.

- With Forcepoint Web Security, Content Gateway can be configured to detect non-HTTP protocols that tunnel over HTTP ports. See *Configuring tunneled protocol detection* for more information. Network Agent can also be used to manage non-HTTP protocols.
- In Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments, Network Agent must be installed to enable protocol-based policy enforcement.

Related tasks

[Configuring tunneled protocol detection](#) on page 93

How protocol requests are managed

When a protocol request is made, the following steps are used to determine whether to block or permit the request:

- 1) Determine the protocol (or Internet application) name.
- 2) Identify the protocol based on the request destination address.
- 3) Search for related port numbers or IP addresses in custom protocol definitions.
- 4) Search for related port numbers, IP addresses, or signatures in pre-defined protocol definitions.

If any of this information cannot be determined, all content associated with the protocol is permitted.

If the protocol is FTP, HTTPS, or gopher, a check is first performed to see if the protocol is blocked. If the protocol is permitted, Filtering Service performs a URL lookup to see if the requested site is permitted or blocked.

Defining custom protocols

In addition to using pre-defined protocol definitions, you can define custom protocols. Custom protocol definitions can be based on IP addresses or port numbers, and can be edited.

To block traffic over a specific port, associate that port number with a custom protocol, and then assign that protocol a default action of **Block**. When ports are used to define a protocol, blocking the port intercepts all Internet content entering your network over that port, regardless of source.



Note

Occasionally, internal network traffic sent over a particular port may not be blocked, even though the protocol using that port is blocked. The protocol may send data via an internal server more quickly than Network Agent can capture and process the data. This does not occur with data originating outside the network.

To work with custom protocol definitions, go to **Policy Management > Filter Components**, and then click **Protocols**. See *Editing custom protocols* and *Creating a custom protocol* for details.

Related tasks

[Editing custom protocols](#) on page 284

[Creating a custom protocol](#) on page 287

Editing custom protocols

Use the **Policy Management > Filter Components > Edit Protocols** page to create and edit custom protocol definitions, and to review pre-defined protocol definitions. pre-defined protocols cannot be edited.

The Protocols list includes all custom and pre-defined protocols. Click on a protocol or protocol group to get information about the selected item in the right-hand portion of the content pane.

To add a new, custom protocol, click **Add Protocol**, and then continue with *Creating a custom protocol*.

To edit a protocol definition:

Steps

- 1) Select the protocol in the Protocols list. The protocol definition appears to the right of the list.
- 2) Click **Override Action** to change the action applied to this protocol in all protocol filters (see *Making global protocol changes*).
- 3) Click **Add Identifier** to define additional protocol identifiers for this protocol (see *Adding or editing protocol identifiers*).
- 4) Select an identifier in the list, and then click **Edit** to make changes to the **Port**, **IP Address Range**, or **Transport Method** defined by that identifier.
- 5) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

To delete a protocol definition, select an item in the Protocols list, and then click **Delete**.

Related tasks

[Creating a custom protocol on page 287](#)

[Adding or editing protocol identifiers on page 285](#)

[Making global protocol changes on page 286](#)

Adding or editing protocol identifiers

Use the **Filter Components > Edit Protocols > Add Protocol Identifier** page to define additional protocol identifiers for an existing custom protocol. Use the **Edit Protocol Identifier** page to make changes to a previously-defined identifier.

Before creating or changing an identifier, verify that the correct protocol name appears next to **Selected Protocol**.

When working with protocol identifiers, remember that at least one criterion (port, IP address or transport type) must be unique for each protocol.

Steps

- 1) Specify which **Ports** are included in this identifier.
 - If you select **All Ports**, that criterion overlaps with other ports or IP addresses entered in other protocol definitions.
 - Port ranges are not considered unique if they overlap. For example, the port range 80-6000 overlaps with the range 4000-9000.
 - Use caution when defining a protocol on port 80 or 8080. Network Agent listens for Internet requests over these ports.

You can configure Network Agent to ignore these ports in a Forcepoint Web Security deployment.

Since custom protocols take precedence over web protection protocols, if you define a custom protocol using port 80, all other protocols that use port 80 are filtered and logged like the custom protocol.
- 2) Specify which **IP Addresses** are included in this identifier.
 - If you select **All external IP addresses**, that criterion overlaps with any other IP addresses entered in other protocol definitions.
 - IP address ranges are not considered unique if they overlap.
- 3) Specify which **Protocol Transport** method is included in this identifier.
- 4) Click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Edit Protocols page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Renaming a custom protocol

Use the **Filter Components > Edit Protocols > Rename Protocol** page to change the name of a custom protocol, or move it to a different protocol group.

- Use the **Name** field to edit the protocol name. The new name cannot exceed 50 characters. The name cannot include any of the following characters:
`* < > { } ~ ! $ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,`
- To move the protocol to a different protocol group, select the new group from the **In group** field. When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to return to the Edit Protocols page. You must also click **OK** on the Edit Protocols to cache the changes.

Making global protocol changes

Use the **Filter Components > Edit Protocols > Override Action** page to change the way a protocol is filtered in all existing protocol filters. This also determines the default action applied to the protocol in new filters.

Although this change overrides the action applied in all existing protocol filters, administrators can later edit those filters to apply a different action.

Steps

- 1) Verify that the correct protocol name appears next to **Selected Protocol**.

- 2) Select a new **Action** (Permit or Block) to apply to this protocol. By default, **No change** is selected. See *Actions* for more information.
- 3) Specify new **Logging** options. Protocol traffic must be logged to appear in reports and enable protocol usage alerts.
- 4) Specify whether or not **Bandwidth Optimizer** is used to manage access to this protocol. See *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth* for more information.



Important

Changes made here affect every existing protocol filter, except **Block All** and **Permit All**.

- 5) When you are finished, click **OK** to return to the Edit Protocols page (see *Editing custom protocols*). You must also click **OK** on the Edit Protocols page to cache the changes.

Related concepts

[Actions](#) on page 42

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth](#) on page 289

Related tasks

[Editing custom protocols](#) on page 284

Creating a custom protocol

Use the **Filter Components > Protocols > Add Protocol** page to define a new, custom protocol.

Steps

- 1) Enter a **Name** for the protocol.

The name cannot include any of the following characters:

* < > { } ~ ! \$ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,

A custom protocol can be assigned the same name as a pre-defined protocol, in order to extend the number of IP addresses or ports associated with the original protocol. See *Adding to a pre-defined protocol* for more information.

- 2) Expand the **Add protocol to this group** drop-down list, and then select a protocol group. The new protocol appears in this group in all protocol lists and filters.

- 3) Define a unique **Protocol Identifier** (set of **ports**, **IP addresses**, and **transport methods**) for this group. You can add additional identifiers later, from the Edit Protocols page.

Follow these guidelines for creating protocol identifiers:

- At least one criterion (port, IP address or transport type) must be unique for each protocol definition.
- If you select **All Ports** or **All external IP addresses**, that criterion overlaps with any other ports or IP addresses entered in other protocol definitions.
- Port ranges or IP address ranges are not considered unique if they overlap. For example, the port range 80-6000 overlaps with the range 4000-9000.



Note

In Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments, use caution when defining a protocol on port 80 or 8080. Network Agent listens for Internet requests over these ports.

Since custom protocols take precedence over web protection protocols, if you define a custom protocol using port 80, all protocols that use port 80 (potentially including HTTP) are managed according to the custom protocol definition.

The following tables provide examples of valid and invalid protocol definitions:

Port	IP Address	Transport Method	Accepted combination?
70	ANY	TCP	Yes - the port number makes each protocol identifier unique.
90	ANY	TCP	

Port	IP Address	Transport Method	Accepted combination?
70	ANY	TCP	No - the IP addresses are not unique. 10.2.1.201 is included in the "ANY" set.
70	10.2.1.201	TCP	

Port	IP Address	Transport Method	Accepted combination?
70	10.2.3.212	TCP	Yes - the IP addresses are unique.
70	10.2.1.201	TCP	

- 4) Under Default Action, specify the action (**Permit** or **Block**) that should be applied to this protocol in all active protocol filters:
- Indicate whether traffic using this protocol should be **Logged**. Protocol traffic must be logged to appear in reports and enable protocol usage alerts.
 - Indicate whether access to this protocol should be regulated by **Bandwidth Optimizer** (see *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth*).
- 5) When you are finished, click **OK** to return to the Edit Protocols page. The new protocol definition appears in the Protocols list.
- 6) Click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Adding to a pre-defined protocol on page 289](#)

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth on page 289](#)

Adding to a pre-defined protocol

You cannot add a port number or IP address directly to a pre-defined protocol. You can, however, create a custom protocol with the same name as the pre-defined protocol, and then add ports or IP addresses to its definition.

When a custom protocol and a pre-defined protocol have the same name, web protection software looks for protocol traffic at the ports and IP addresses specified in both definitions.

In reports, custom protocol names have a “C_” prefix. For example, if you created a custom protocol for SQL_NET and specified additional port numbers, reports display C_SQL_NET when the protocol uses the port numbers in the custom protocol.

Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth

When you create a category or protocol filter, you can elect to limit access to a category or protocol based on bandwidth usage.

- Block access to categories or protocols based on total network bandwidth usage.
- Block access to categories based on total bandwidth usage by HTTP traffic.
- Block access to a specific protocol based on bandwidth usage by that protocol.

**Note**

The hybrid service does not enforce bandwidth-based restrictions.

For example:

- Block the AOL Instant Messaging protocol if total network bandwidth usage exceeds 50% of available bandwidth, or if current bandwidth usage for AIM exceeds 10% of the total network bandwidth.
- Block the Sports category when total network bandwidth usage reaches 75%, or when bandwidth usage by all HTTP traffic reaches 60% of available network bandwidth.

Protocol bandwidth usage includes traffic over all ports, IP addresses, or signatures defined for the protocol. This means that if a protocol or Internet application uses multiple ports for data transfer, traffic across all of the ports included in the protocol definition are counted toward that protocol's bandwidth usage total. If an Internet application uses a port not included in the protocol definition, however, traffic over that port is not included in bandwidth usage measurements.

Web protection software records bandwidth used by filtered TCP- and UDP-based protocols.

Forcepoint Security Labs updates web protection protocol definitions regularly to ensure bandwidth measurement accuracy.

When installed, Network Agent sends network bandwidth data to Filtering Service at a predetermined interval. This ensures that web protection software accurately monitors bandwidth usage, and receives measurements that are closest to an average.

In all Forcepoint Web Security deployments, Content Gateway collects bandwidth data for FTP, HTTP, and, when enabled, the individual protocols that tunnel over HTTP (see *Configuring tunneled protocol detection*). Measurement and reporting parallel that used by Network Agent. You can specify that this data be used to determine bandwidth-based policy enforcement for protocols in the Bandwidth Optimizer settings.

- 1) In the Forcepoint Security Manager, go to the **Web > Settings > General > Filtering** page.
- 2) Select the **Bandwidth Monitoring** check box.
- 3) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your change. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

When bandwidth options are active, enforcement starts 10 minutes after initial configuration, and 10 minutes after each Policy Server restart. This delay ensures accurate measurement of bandwidth data.

When a request is blocked based on bandwidth limitations, the block page displays this information in the **Reason** field. For more information, see *Block Page Management*.

Related tasks

[Configuring tunneled protocol detection](#) on page 93

Related information

[Block Page Management](#) on page 217

Configuring the default Bandwidth Optimizer limits

Before specifying bandwidth settings in policies, verify the default bandwidth thresholds that trigger bandwidth-based enforcement:

- Default bandwidth for network: **50%**
- Default bandwidth per protocol: **20%**

Default bandwidth values are stored by Policy Server, and enforced by all associated instances of Network Agent.

To change the default bandwidth values:

Steps

- 1) In the Forcepoint Security Manager, go to the **Web > Settings > General > Filtering** page.

- 2) Enter the bandwidth usage thresholds that will trigger bandwidth-based enforcement, when enabled.
 - When a category or protocol is blocked based on traffic for the entire network, **Default bandwidth for network** defines the default threshold.
 - When a category or protocol is blocked based on traffic for the protocol, the **Default bandwidth per protocol** defines the default threshold.

You can override the default threshold values for each category or protocol in any category or protocol filter.

- 3) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

Any changes to the defaults have the potential to affect any category and protocol filters that enforce Bandwidth Optimizer restrictions.

- To manage bandwidth usage associated with a particular protocol, edit the active protocol filter or filters.
- To manage bandwidth usage associated with a particular URL category, edit the appropriate category filter or filters.

When you filter categories based on HTTP bandwidth usage, web protection software measures total HTTP bandwidth usage over all ports specified as HTTP ports for web protection software.

Managing traffic based on file type

When you create or edit a category filter, you can configure file type blocking for permitted categories. This allows your organization to restrict access to particular file types from websites in some or all permitted categories. For example, you could permit the category Sports, but block multimedia (audio and video) files from sites in the Sports category.

How file type blocking is implemented depends on your software.

- Forcepoint Web Security enable 2-part file type blocking, based on a combination of file extension (see *Enforcement based on file extension*) and analysis of requested files (see *Enforcement based on file analysis*).

For example:

- 1) The General Email category is permitted in the active category filter, but file type blocking is enabled for Compressed Files in the category.
- 2) An end user attempts to download a file with a file with a .zip extension (like “myfile.zip”).
- 3) The user receives a block page indicating that the download was blocked by file type, because the “.zip” file extension is associated with the Compressed Files file type.
- 4) The user attempts to download another file from email. This file does not have a known file extension (for example, “myfile.111”).
- 5) The file is scanned to find its file type.
 - If analysis determines that the file is in a compressed format, the user receives a block page indicating that the download is blocked by file type.

- If analysis determines that the file is not compressed, the download request is permitted.
- Forcepoint URL Filtering allows blocking based solely on file extension (see *Enforcement based on file extension*).
For example:
 - 1) The General Email category is permitted in the active category filter, but file type blocking is enabled for Compressed Files in the category.
 - 2) An end user attempts to download a file with a file with a .zip extension (like “myfile.zip”).
 - 3) The user receives a block page indicating that the download was blocked by file type, because the “.zip” file extension is associated with the Compressed Files file type.

Combine protocol-based policy enforcement with file type enforcement to better manage Internet audio and video media. Protocol filters handle streaming media, while file type enforcement handles files that can be downloaded and then played.

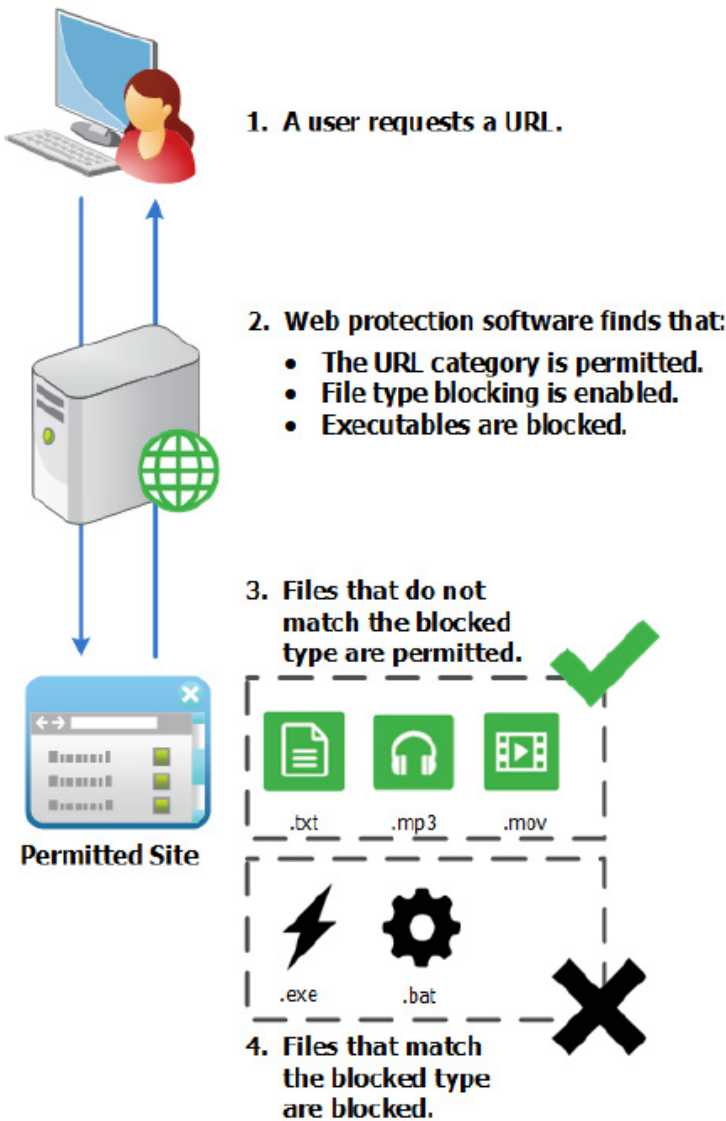
Related concepts

[Enforcement based on file extension](#) on page 292

[Enforcement based on file analysis](#) on page 295

Enforcement based on file extension

When a user requests a URL in a permitted category for which file type blocking is enabled, Filtering Service checks the files associated with the URL to see if any of them has a file extension that is assigned to a blocked file type. If so, the request is blocked, and the user receives a block page that indicates that the request was blocked by file type.



If the file extension is not associated with a blocked file type, what happens next depends on your product:

- **Forcepoint Web Security:** The file is analyzed to determine its true file type, and permitted or blocked based on that analysis (see *Enforcement based on file analysis*).
If you have the Hybrid Module, the file is analyzed either by Content Gateway or the hybrid service, depending on which proxy handles the user's request.
- **Forcepoint™ URL Filtering:** The file is permitted.

Several predefined file types (groups of file extensions) are included with the product. These file type definitions are maintained in the Forcepoint URL Database, and may be changed as part of the Forcepoint URL Database update process.

You can use the predefined file types, modify the existing file type definitions, or create new file types. You cannot, however, delete pre-defined file types, or delete the file extensions associated with them.

Any of the file extensions associated with a pre-defined file type can be added to a custom file type. The file extension is then filtered and logged according to the settings associated with the custom file type.

File type definitions may contain as many or as few file extensions as are useful for enforcement purposes. Pre-defined file types, for example, include the following file extensions:

File Type	Associated Extensions
Compressed files	.ace, .arc, .arj, .b64, .bhx, .cab, .gz, .gzip, .hqx, .iso, .jar, .lzh, .mim, .rar, tar, taz, .tgz, .tz, .uu, .uue, .xxe, .z, .zip
Documents	.ade, .adp, .asd, .cwk, .doc, .docx, .dot, .dotm, .dotx, .grv, .iaf, .lit, .lwp, .maf, .mam, .maq, .mar, .mat, .mda, .mdb, .mde, .mdt, .mdw, .mpd, .mpp, .mpt, .msg, .oab, .obi, .oft, .olm, .one, .ops, .ost, .pa, .pdf, .pip, .pot, .potm, .potx, .ppa, .ppam, .pps, .ppsm, .ppsx, .ppt, .pptm, .pptx, .prf, .pst, .pub, .puz, .sldm, .sldx, .snp, .svd, .thmx, .vdx, .vsd, .vss, .vst, .vsx, .vtx, .wbk, .wks, .wll, .wri, .xar, .xl, .xla, .xlb, .xlc, .xll, .xlm, .xls, .xlsb, .xlsm, .xlsx, .xlt, .xltm, .xltx, .xlw, .xsf, .xsn
Executables	.bat, .exe
Images	.bmp, .cmu, .djvu, .emf, .fbm, .fits, .gif, .icb, .ico, .jpeg, .jpg, .mgr, .miff, .pbf, .pbm, .pcx, .pdd, .pds, .pix, .png, .psb, .psd, .psp, .rle, .sgi, .sir, .targa, .tga, .tif, .tiff, .tpic, .vda, .vst, .zif
Multimedia	.aif, .aifc, .aiff, .asf, .asx, .avi, .ivf, .m1v, .m3u, .mid, .midi, .mov, .mp2, .mp2v, .mp3, .mpa, .mpe, .mpg, .mpv2, .ogg, .qt, .ra, .ram, .rmi, .snd, .wav, .wax, .wm, .wma, .wmp, .wmv, .wmx, .wxv
Rich Internet Applications	.swf
Text	.htm, .html, .txt, .xht, .xhtml, .xml
Threats	.vbs, .wmf

When a user requests a site, web protection software:

- 1) Determines the URL category.
- 2) Checks the file extension.
- 3) (*Forcepoint Web Security*) If not blocked by extension, the file is analyzed to find its true file type.



Note

When multiple group policies could apply to a user request, file type blocking is not performed.

When a user tries to access a blocked file type, the **Reason** field on the block page indicates that the file type was blocked (see *Block Page Management*).

The standard block page is not displayed if a blocked image comprises just a portion of a permitted page. Instead, the image region appears blank. This avoids the possibility of displaying a small portion of a block page in multiple locations on an otherwise permitted page.

To view existing file type definitions, edit file types, or create custom file types for enforcement by extension, go to **Policy Management > Filter Components**, and then click **File Types**. See *Working with file type definitions* for more information.

To enable file type blocking, see *Enabling file type blocking in a category filter*.

Related concepts

[Enforcement based on file analysis](#) on page 295

[Working with file type definitions](#) on page 297

Related tasks

[Enabling file type blocking in a category filter](#) on page 297

Related information

[Block Page Management](#) on page 217

Enforcement based on file analysis

If user traffic passes through Content Gateway or the hybrid service, requested files are analyzed to define their type when all of the following are true:

- 1) A user requests a URL in a permitted category.
- 2) File type blocking is enabled for the category in the active category filter.
- 3) There is no file extension match in a blocked file type (see *Enforcement based on file extension*).

In this case, the file type returned for policy enforcement describes the purpose or behavior of similar files, independent of extension. So attempts to disguise an executable by giving it a “.txt” or other innocuous file extension are prevented by file type analysis.

File type definitions are maintained in the analytics databases, and may be changed as part of the Content Gateway database or hybrid service update process.

The file types identified by file analysis are:

File Type	Description
Compressed files	Files that have been packaged to take up less space, like ZIP, RAR, or JAR archives.
Documents	Binary document formats, like DOCX or PDF.
Executables	Programs that can be run on your machine, like EXE or BAT files.
Images	Picture formats, like JPG, BMP, and GIF.
Multimedia	Audiovisual formats, like MP3, WMV, and MOV.
Rich Internet Applications	Web applications that run in a browser, like Flash.
Text	Unformatted textual material, like HTML and TXT files.

File Type	Description
Threats	Malicious applications that could harm your machine or network, like spyware, worms, or viruses.

When a user requests a website, on-premises or hybrid components first determine the site category, and then check for blocked file types (first by extension, then by analysis).



Note

When multiple group policies could apply to a user request, file type blocking is not performed.

If compressed files are permitted, when a compressed file is selected for download, its contents are analyzed. Policy enforcement is then based on the file type assigned to the content of the compressed archive. For example, if compressed files are permitted, but executable files are blocked, when a user attempts to download a compressed file, the contained files are analyzed. If the compressed file contains an executable file, the download is blocked based on the executable file type. Or if the compressed file contains a file that is determined to be malicious, the download is blocked. Note, however, that if a custom file type is part of the compressed file, the download is not blocked, even if the custom file type should be blocked. Custom file types are restricted to extension-based enforcement.



Note

Analysis of compressed files is not supported for files identified as self-extracting archives. In addition, the .xz file format is not supported for compressed file analysis.

When a user tries to access a blocked file type, the **Reason** field on the block page indicates that the file type was blocked (see *Block Page Management*).

The standard block page is not displayed if a blocked image comprises just a portion of a permitted page. Instead, the image region appears blank. This avoids the possibility of displaying a small portion of a block page in multiple locations on an otherwise permitted page.

To view existing file extensions in a file type, edit file types, or create custom file types for enforcement by extension, go to **Policy Management > Filter Components**, and then click **File Types**. See *Working with file type definitions* for more information.

To enable file type blocking, see *Enabling file type blocking in a category filter*.

Related concepts

[Enforcement based on file extension](#) on page 292
[Working with file type definitions](#) on page 297

Related tasks

[Enabling file type blocking in a category filter](#) on page 297

Related information

[Block Page Management](#) on page 217

Enabling file type blocking in a category filter

To prevent users from accessing some file types in otherwise permitted categories:

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Policy Management > Filters** page and click on a category filter name. Note that you can also edit category filters from within a policy.
- 2) Select a category in the **Categories** list.
- 3) Mark the **Block file types** check box under Advanced Filtering on the right-hand side of the page. A list of file types is displayed.
- 4) Use the check boxes to select one or more file types to block.
- 5) If you want to block the select file types in all categories permitted by this category filter, click **Apply to All Categories**.
- 6) Click **OK**, then **Save and Deploy** to implement your changes.

Working with file type definitions

Use the **Policy Management > Filter Components > Edit File Types** page to create and manage up to 32 file types (groups of file extensions) that can be explicitly blocked in category filters (see *Managing traffic based on file type*).



Important

Custom file types and custom additions to predefined types are used in extension-based enforcement, but not true file type analysis. See *Enforcement based on file extension* and *Enforcement based on file analysis* for more information.

- Click on a file type to see the file extensions associated with that type.
- To add extensions to the selected file type, click **Add Extension**, and then see *Adding file extensions to a file type* for further instructions.
- To create a new file type, click **Add File Type**, and then see *Adding custom file types* for further instructions.
- To delete a custom file type or extension, select an item, and then click **Delete**.
You cannot delete pre-defined file types, or delete the file extensions associated with them.

You can, however, add file extensions associated with a pre-defined file type to a custom file type. The file extension is then filtered and logged according to the settings associated with the custom file type. You cannot add the same extension to multiple custom file types.

When you are finished making changes to file type definitions, click **OK**. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Enforcement based on file extension on page 292](#)

[Managing traffic based on file type on page 291](#)

[Enforcement based on file analysis on page 295](#)

Related tasks

[Adding custom file types on page 298](#)

[Adding file extensions to a file type on page 298](#)

Adding custom file types

Use the **Filter Components > Edit File Types > Add File Type** page to define custom file types.

**Important**

Custom file types and custom additions to predefined types are used in extension-based enforcement, but not true file type analysis. See *Enforcement based on file extension* and *Enforcement based on file analysis* for more information.

Steps

- 1) Enter a unique **File type name**.
You can create a custom file type with the same name as a pre-defined file type in order to add additional file extensions to the existing file type.
- 2) Enter file extensions, one per line, in the **File extensions** list. You do not need to include the dot (".") before each extension.
- 3) Click **OK** to return to the Edit File Types screen. The new file type appears in the File Types list.
- 4) When you are finished working with file type definitions, click **OK** on the Edit File Types page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Enforcement based on file extension on page 292](#)

[Enforcement based on file analysis on page 295](#)

Adding file extensions to a file type

Use the **Filter Components > Edit File Types > Add File Extensions** page to add file extensions to the selected file type.

**Important**

Custom file types and custom additions to predefined types are used in extension-based enforcement, but not true file type analysis. See *Enforcement based on file extension* and *Enforcement based on file analysis* for more information.

Steps

- 1) Verify that the expected file type name appears next to **Selected file type**.
- 2) Enter file extensions, one per line, in the **File extensions** list. You do not need to include the dot (".") before each extension.
- 3) Click **OK** to return to the Edit File Types screen. The new file extensions appear in the Custom file extensions list.
- 4) When you are finished working with file type definitions, click **OK** on the Edit File Types page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Enforcement based on file extension](#) on page 292

[Enforcement based on file analysis](#) on page 295

Using regular expressions

A **regular expression** is a template or pattern used to match multiple strings, or groups of characters. You can use regular expressions in limited access filters, or to define custom URLs or keywords. Filtering Service then tries to match the general pattern, rather than a specific, single URL or keyword.

Consider this simple regular expression:

```
domain.(com|org|net)
```

This expression pattern matches the URLs:

- domain.com
- domain.org
- domain.net

Use regular expressions with care. They provide a powerful tool, but they need to be constructed well. Poorly constructed regular expressions can result in excessive overhead, over-blocking, or under-blocking. Using regular expressions as policy enforcement criteria may increase CPU usage.

As with keywords, when non-ASCII characters appear in a regular expression, the expression is matched against only the path and query strings in a URL, and not the domain ("[www.domain.com/path?query](#)").

Web protection software supports most Perl regular expression syntax, with 2 exceptions. The unsupported syntax is unlikely to be useful for matching strings that could be found in a URL.

Unsupported regular expression syntax includes:

```
{?{code}}
```

```
??{code}}
```

`^{code}`

`*{code}`

Wildcards (*) are not supported at the beginning or end of a regular expression.

In addition, periods and other characters need to be properly escaped. For example, the correct format for “anything.com” is “anything\\.com”. The entry “anything.com” is a valid format, but without the appropriate escape characters, it will not work correctly.

For further help with regular expressions, see:

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression

www.regular-expressions.info/

Using the Toolbox to verify policy enforcement behavior

The right shortcut pane in the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager includes a **Toolbox** that allows you to perform quick checks of your policy setup.

You can also click **Support Portal** to access the Technical Support website in a new browser tab or window. Here, you can search the knowledge base to find articles, tips, tutorials, videos, and product documentation.

Click a tool name to access the tool. Click the name again to see the list of tools. For more information about using a tool, see:

Related tasks

[URL Category](#) on page 300

[Check Policy](#) on page 301

[Test Filtering](#) on page 301

[URL Access](#) on page 302

[Investigate User](#) on page 302

URL Category

To find out how a site is currently categorized:

Steps

- 1) Click **URL Category** in the Toolbox.
- 2) Enter a URL or IP address.

3) Click Go.

The site's current category is displayed in a popup window. If your organization has recategorized the URL, the new category is shown.

The site's categorization may depend on which version of the Forcepoint URL Database (including real-time updates) you are using.

Check Policy

Use this tool to determine which policies apply to a specific client. The results are specific to the current day and time.

Steps

- 1) Click **Check Policy** in the Toolbox.
- 2) To identify a directory or computer client, enter either:
 - A fully qualified user name
To browse or search the directory to identify the user, click **Find User** (see *Identifying a user to check policy or test filtering*).
 - An IP address
- 3) Click **Go**.

Next steps

The name of one or more policies is displayed in a popup window. Multiple policies are displayed only when no policy has been assigned to the user, but policies have been assigned to multiple groups, domains, or organizational units to which the user belongs.

Even if multiple policies are shown, only one policy is enforced for a user at any given time (see *Enforcement order*).

Related concepts

[Enforcement order](#) on page 80

Related tasks

[Identifying a user to check policy or test filtering](#) on page 303

Test Filtering

To find out what happens when a specific client requests a particular site:

Steps

- 1) Click **Test Filtering** in the Toolbox.

- 2) To identify a directory or computer client, enter either:
 - A fully qualified user name
To browse or search the directory to identify the user, click **Find User** (see *Identifying a user to check policy or test filtering*).
 - An IP address
- 3) Enter the URL or IP address of the site you want to check.
Note that Test Filtering provides information only for URL filtering.
- 4) Click **Go**.
The site category, the action applied to the category, and the reason for the action are displayed in a popup window. If the URL is associated with a cloud app, the popup window includes the application name, type, and the action applied.

Related tasks

[Identifying a user to check policy or test filtering on page 303](#)

URL Access

To see whether users have attempted to access a site in the past 2 weeks, including today:

Steps

- 1) Click **URL Access** in the Toolbox.
- 2) Enter all or part of the URL or IP address of the site you want to check.
- 3) Click **Go**.

Next steps

An investigative report shows whether the site has been accessed, and if so, when.

You might use this tool after receiving a security alert to find out if your organization has been exposed to phishing or virus-infected sites.

Investigate User

To review a client's Internet usage history for the last 2 weeks, excluding today:

Steps

- 1) Click **Investigate User** in the Toolbox.

- 2) Enter all or part of a user name (if user identification has been configured) or IP address (for machines on which users are not identified).

The IP address search shows only results for which no user name has been logged.

- 3) Click **Go**.

An investigative report shows the client's usage history.

Identifying a user to check policy or test filtering

Use the **Find User** page to identify a user (directory) client for the Check Policy or Test Filtering tool.

The page opens with the **User** option selected. Expand the **Directory Entries** folder to browse the directory, or click **Search**. The search feature is available only if you are using an LDAP-based directory service.

To search the directory to find a user:

Steps

- 1) Enter all or part of the user **Name**.
- 2) Use the **Search for** list to specify how to perform the search:
 - Select **Entries containing search string** to find all directory entries that contain the search term you entered.
 - Select **Exact search string only** to find only the directory entry that precisely matches the search term.
- 3) Expand the **Directory Entries** tree and browse to identify a search context.
You must click a folder (DC, OU, or CN) in the tree to specify the context. This populates the field below the tree.
- 4) Click **Search**. Entries matching your search term are listed under **Search Results**.
- 5) Click a user name to select a user, or click **Search Again** to enter a new search term or context.
To return to browsing the directory, click **Cancel Search**.
- 6) When the correct fully qualified user name appears in the **User** field, click **Go**.
If you are using the Test Filtering tool, make sure that a URL or IP address appears in the **URL** field before you click **Go**.
To identify a computer client instead of a user, click **IP address**.

User Identification for Policy Enforcement

Contents

- Introduction on page 305
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- Configuring eDirectory Agent on page 323
- Identification and authentication of hybrid users on page 325

Introduction

To apply policies to users and groups, web protection software must be able to identify the user making a request, given the originating IP address. Various identification and authentication methods are available for the on-premises software:

- A web protection transparent identification agent works in the background to communicate with a directory service and identify users (see *Identifying on-premises users transparently*).
- Web protection software prompts users for their network credentials, requiring them to log on when they open a web browser (see *Manual authentication*).
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) Content Gateway uses one or more several supported methods (including Integrated Windows Authentication, Legacy NTLM, LDAP, and RADIUS) to authenticate user requests (see the [Content Gateway Manager Help](#)).
This option may be used in conjunction with a transparent identification agent to provide a fallback method for applying user-based policies when user authentication is unavailable.
- (*Forcepoint URL Filtering only*) A third-party integration product identifies or authenticates users, and then passes user information to web protection software.
A list of supported integration products is available in the [Deployment and Installation Center](#).

With the Hybrid Module, the hybrid service must likewise be able to identify or authentication users to apply user and group based policies.

- A component called Directory Agent collects the information used to identify users (see *Identification and authentication of hybrid users*).
- Web endpoint client software is installed on client machines to provide transparent authentication, enforce use of the hybrid service, and pass authentication details to the hybrid service.

- Single sign-on provides authentication using an identity provider that communicates with your directory service.
Ping Federate and Microsoft Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS), as well as any other SAML 2.0 Compliant Identity Provider (added for v8.5.5), are supported.

Related concepts

[Identifying on-premises users transparently](#) on page 306

[Manual authentication](#) on page 307

[Identification and authentication of hybrid users](#) on page 325

Identifying on-premises users transparently

In general, **transparent identification** describes any method used to identify users in your directory service without prompting them for logon information. This includes any of the optional transparent identification agents available when user requests are managed by on-premises web protection software.

- *DC Agent* is used with a Windows-based directory service. The agent can be configured to subscribe to successful login events tracked by domain controllers or to periodically query domain controllers for user logon sessions and polls client machines to verify logon status. It runs on a Windows server and can be installed in any domain in the network.
- *Logon Agent* identifies users as they log on to Windows domains. The agent runs on a Linux or Windows server, and its associated logon application runs on Windows or Mac clients.
- *Configuring RADIUS Agent* can be used in conjunction with either Windows- or LDAP-based directory services. The agent works with a RADIUS server and client to identify users logging on from remote locations.
- *Configuring eDirectory Agent* is used with Novell eDirectory. The agent uses Novell eDirectory authentication to map users to IP addresses.

Agent can be used alone, or in certain combinations.

Both general user identification settings and specific transparent identification agents are configured on the **Web > Settings > General > User Identification** page of the Forcepoint Security Manager.

See *Configuring user identification and authentication* for detailed configuration instructions.

In some instances, transparent identification agents may not be able to provide correct user information to other components. This can occur if more than one user is assigned to the same machine, or if a user is an anonymous user or guest, or for other reasons. In these cases, you can prompt the user to log on via the browser (see *Manual authentication*).

Related concepts

[Logon Agent](#) on page 320

[Configuring user identification and authentication](#) on page 308

[Manual authentication](#) on page 307

Related tasks[DC Agent on page 315](#)[Configuring RADIUS Agent on page 322](#)[Configuring eDirectory Agent on page 323](#)

Transparent identification of remote users

In certain configurations, web protection software can transparently identify users logging on to your network from remote locations:

- If you have deployed DC Agent, and remote users directly log on to named Windows domains in your network, DC Agent can identify these users (see *DC Agent*).
- If you are using a RADIUS server to authenticate users logging on from remote locations, RADIUS Agent can transparently identify these users so you can apply policies based on users or groups (see *Configuring RADIUS Agent*).
- (*Forcepoint URL Filtering*) With the Remote Filter Module, web protection software can identify any off-site user logging on to a cached domain using a domain account. For more information, see *Manage Off-site Users*.

Related tasks[DC Agent on page 315](#)[Configuring RADIUS Agent on page 322](#)**Related information**[Manage Off-site Users on page 257](#)

Manual authentication

Transparent identification is not always available or desirable in all environments. For organizations that do not use transparent identification, or in situations when transparent identification is not available, you can still apply user and group-based policies using **manual authentication**.

Manual authentication prompts users for a user name and password the first time they access the Internet through a browser. Web protection software confirms the password with a supported directory service, and then retrieves policy information for that user.

You can configure web protection software to enable manual authentication any time transparent identification is not available (see *Configuring user identification and authentication* and *Configure user access to the hybrid service*).

You can also create a list of specific machines with custom authentication settings on which users are prompted to log on when they open a browser (see *Setting authentication rules for specific machines*).

When manual authentication is enabled, users may receive HTTP errors and be unable to access the Internet if:

- They make 3 failed attempts to enter a password. This occurs when the user name or password is invalid.
- They click **Cancel** to bypass the authentication prompt.

When manual authentication is enabled, users who cannot be identified are prevented from browsing the Internet.

Related concepts

[Configuring user identification and authentication](#) on page 308

[Configure user access to the hybrid service](#) on page 228

[Setting authentication rules for specific machines](#) on page 309

Configuring user identification and authentication

Use the **Settings > General > User Identification** page to manage when and how on-premises web protection software attempts to identify users in the network in order to apply user- and group-based policies.

- Configure Policy Server to communicate with transparent identification agents.
- Review and update transparent identification agent settings.
- Set a global rule to determine how web protection software responds when users cannot be identified by Content Gateway, a transparent identification agent, or an integration product.
- Identify machines in your network to which global user identification rules do not apply, and specify whether and how users of those machines should be authenticated.

If you are using transparent identification agents, the agents are listed under **Transparent Identification Agents**:

- **Server** shows the IP address or name of the machine hosting the transparent identification agent.
- **Port** lists the port that web protection software uses to communicate with the agent.
- **Type** indicates whether the specified instance is a DC Agent, Logon Agent, RADIUS Agent, or eDirectory Agent. (See *Identifying on-premises users transparently* for an introduction to each type of agent.)

To add an agent to the list, select the agent type from **Add Agent** drop-down list. Click one of the following links for configuration instructions:

- [Configuring DC Agent](#)
- [Configuring Logon Agent](#)
- [Configuring RADIUS Agent](#)
- [Configuring eDirectory Agent](#)

To remove an agent instance from the list, mark the checkbox next to the agent information in the list, and then click **Delete**.

If you have one or more DC Agent instances, under DC Agent Domains and Controllers, click **View Domain List** for information about which domain controllers the agents are currently polling. See *Reviewing DC Agent polled domains and domain controllers* for more information.

Under **User Identification Exceptions**, list the IP addresses of machines that should use different user identification settings than the rest of your network.

For example, if you use Content Gateway, a transparent identification agent, or a third-party integration product to identify users, and have enabled manual authentication to prompt users for their credentials when they cannot be identified transparently, you can identify specific machines on which:

- Users who cannot be identified are never be prompted for their credentials. In other words, when transparent identification fails, manual authentication is not attempted, and the computer or network policy, or the Default policy, is applied.
- User information is always ignored, even when it is available, and users are always prompted for their credentials.
- User information is always ignored, even when it is available, and users are never prompted for their credentials (the computer or network policy, or the Default policy, is always applied).

To create an exception, click **Add**, and then see *Setting authentication rules for specific machines*. To remove an exception, mark the check box next to an IP address or range, then click **Delete**.

Under **Additional Authentication Options**, specify the default response of web protection software when users are not identified transparently:

- Click **Apply computer or network policy** to ignore user and group-based policies in favor of computer and network-based policies, or the Default policy.
- Click **Prompt user for logon information** to require users to provide logon credentials when they open a browser. User and group-based policies can then be applied (see *Manual authentication*). Specify the **Default domain context** that web protection software should use any time a user is prompted for log on credentials. This is the domain in which users' credentials are valid.

If you use the Exceptions list to specify any machines on which users are prompted for logon information, this default domain context is used, even if the global rule is to apply a computer or network-based policy.

When you are finished making changes on this page, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Identifying on-premises users transparently](#) on page 306

[Reviewing DC Agent polled domains and domain controllers](#) on page 318

[Setting authentication rules for specific machines](#) on page 309

[Manual authentication](#) on page 307

Related tasks

[Configuring DC Agent](#) on page 316

[Configuring Logon Agent](#) on page 320

[Configuring RADIUS Agent](#) on page 322

[Configuring eDirectory Agent](#) on page 323

Setting authentication rules for specific machines

Selective authentication lets you determine whether users requesting Internet access from a specific client machine (identified by IPv4 or IPv6 address) are prompted to provide their logon credentials via the browser. This can be used to:

- Establish different authentication rules for a machine in a public kiosk than for employees of the organization supplying the kiosk.
- Ensure that users of an exam-room computer in a medical office are always identified before getting Internet access.

Machines with special user identification settings applied are listed on the **Settings > General > User Identification** page. Click **Exceptions** to establish specific user identification settings for some machines in your network, or see if special settings have been defined for a specific machine.

To add a machine to the list, click **Add**, and then see *Defining exceptions to user identification settings* for further instructions.

When you are finished adding machines or network ranges to the list, click **OK**. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Defining exceptions to user identification settings](#) on page 310

Defining exceptions to user identification settings

Use the **User Identification > Add IP Addresses** page to identify machines to which specific user identification rules should be applied.

Steps

- 1) Enter an **IP address** or network **Range** in IPv4 or IPv6 format to identify clients to which to apply a specific authentication method, and then click the right-arrow button to add them to the **Selected** list.
If the same rules should be applied to multiple machines, add them all to the list.
- 2) Select an entry in the **User identification** drop-down list to indicate whether web protection software should attempt to identify users of these machines transparently.
 - Select **Try to identify user transparently** to request user information from a transparent identification agent or integration device.
 - Select **Ignore user information** to avoid using any transparent method to identify users.
- 3) Indicate whether users should be prompted to provide logon credentials via the browser. This setting applies when user information is not available, either because other identification failed, or because user information was ignored.
 - Select **Apply computer or network policy** to ensure that users are never required to provide logon credentials.
If “Try to identify user transparently” is also selected, users whose credentials can be verified transparently receive the appropriate user-based policy.
 - Select **Prompt user for logon information** to require users to provide logon credentials. The **Default domain context** entered for **Additional Authentication Options** is displayed and will be used.
If “Try to identify user transparently” is also selected, users receive a browser prompt only if they are not identified transparently.
- 4) Click **OK** to return to the User Identification page.
- 5) When you are finished updating the Exceptions list, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Revising exceptions to user identification settings

Use the **Settings > User Identification > Edit IP Addresses** page to make changes to entries in the Exceptions list. Changes made on this page affect all machines (identified by IP address or range) that appear in the Selected list.

Steps

- 1) Select an entry in the **User identification** drop-down list to indicate whether web protection software should attempt to identify users of these machines transparently.
 - Select **Try to identify user transparently** to request user information from a transparent identification agent or integration device.
 - Select **Ignore user information** to avoid using any transparent method to identify users.
- 2) Indicate whether users should be prompted to provide logon credentials via the browser. This setting applies when user information is not available, either because transparent identification failed, or because transparent identification was ignored.
 - Select **Apply computer or network policy** to ensure that users are never prompted to provide logon credentials.
 - If “Try to identify user transparently” is also selected, users whose credentials can be verified transparently are filtered by the appropriate user-based policy.
 - Select **Prompt user for logon information** to require users to provide logon credentials. The **Default domain context** entered for **Additional Authentication Options** is displayed and will be used. If “Try to identify user transparently” is also selected, users receive a browser prompt only if they are not identified transparently.
- 3) Click **OK** to return to the User Identification page.
- 4) When you are finished updating the Exceptions list, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Secure manual authentication

Web protection secure manual authentication uses TLS (Transport Layer Security) encryption to protect authentication data being transmitted between client machines and web protection software. A TLS server built into Filtering Service provides encryption of user names and passwords transmitted between client machines and Filtering Service. By default, secure manual authentication is disabled.



Note

(*Forcepoint URL Filtering only*) Secure manual authentication cannot be used with remote filtering. Remote Filtering Server can not serve block pages to clients if it is associated with a Filtering Service instance that has secure manual authentication enabled.

This is also true for secure block pages. See *Secure block pages*.

To enable this functionality, you must perform the following steps:

Steps

- 1) Generate TLS certificates and keys, and place them in a location accessible by your software and readable by Filtering Service (see *Generating keys and certificates*).
- 2) Enable secure manual authentication (see *Activating secure manual authentication*) and secure communication with the directory service.
- 3) Import certificates into the browser (see *Accepting the certificate within the client browser*).

Related concepts

[Accepting the certificate within the client browser](#) on page 314

Related tasks

[Secure block pages](#) on page 218

[Generating keys and certificates](#) on page 312

[Activating secure manual authentication](#) on page 313

Generating keys and certificates

A certificate consists of a public key, used to encrypt data, and a private key, used to decipher data. Certificates are issued by a Certificate Authority (CA). You can generate a certificate from an internal certificate server, or obtain a client certificate from any third-party CA, such as VeriSign.

The CA issuing the client certificate must be trusted by web protection software. Typically, this is determined by a browser setting.

There are many tools that you can use to generate a self-signed certificate, including the OpenSSL toolkit (available from [openssl.org](https://www.openssl.org)).

Regardless of the method you choose for generating the certificate, use the following general steps.

Steps

- 1) Generate a private key (**server.key**).
For the best browser compatibility, an Elliptic Curve key should be generated using either the secp256r1 (aka P-256) or secp384r1 (aka P-384) named curves.
- 2) Generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) with the private key.



Important

When prompted for the CommonName, enter the IP address of the Filtering Service machine. If you skip this step, client browsers will display a security certificate error.

A separate certificate must be generated for each Filtering Service.

- 3) Submit the CSR to a CA to be signed or use the CSR to create a self-signed certificate (**server.crt**).
The certificate should be signed using SHA-256 or a similar algorithm in the SHA-2 family.

- 4) Save the **server.crt** and **server.key** files in a location that your software can access, and where they can be read by Filtering Service.
 - a) If OpenSSL is used to generate a certificate, use the following commands:

```
openssl ecparam -name secp384r1 -genkey -out  
<name>.key  
  
openssl req -new -key <name>.key -out <name>.csr
```

You will be prompted to enter the required data fields for the certificate.
 - b) To create a self-signed certificate from the CSR, use the command

```
openssl x509 -req -in <name>.csr -out <name>.crt  
-signkey <name>.key -days <days before expiration>  
-sha256
```

Activating secure manual authentication

Steps

- 1) Stop Filtering Service (see *Stopping and starting web protection services*).
- 2) Navigate to the installation directory on the Filtering Service machine (by default, `C:\Program Files\Websense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/Websense/bin/`).
- 3) Locate **eimserver.ini** and make a backup copy of the file in another directory.
- 4) Open the original INI file in a text editor.
- 5) Find the **[WebsenseServer]** section, and then add the line:

```
SSLManualAuth=on
```

To use secure block pages, also add the following line. (See *Secure block pages*.)

```
SSLBlockPage=on
```
- 6) Below the previous line, add the following:

```
SSLCertFileLoc=[path]
```

Replace **[path]** with the full path to the SSL certificate, including the certificate file name (for example, `C:\secmanauth\server.crt`).
- 7) Also add:

```
SSLKeyFileLoc=[path]
```

Replace **[path]** with the full path to the SSL key, including the key file name (for example, `C:\secmanauth\server.key`).
- 8) Save and close **eimserver.ini**.

- 9) Start Websense Filtering Service.

Next steps

After starting, Filtering Service listens for requests on the default secure HTTP port (**15872**).

If secure block pages are enabled (see *Secure block pages*), Filtering Service listens on a default secure HTTPS port (15871). If client requests to Filtering Service will pass through the Content Gateway proxy, this port should be added to the list of Tunnel Ports in the Content Gateway configuration. (See [Content Gateway Help](#).)

The preceding steps ensure secure communication between the client machine and web protection software. To also secure communication between web protection software and the directory service, make sure that **Use SSL** is selected on the **Settings > General > Directory Services** page. See *Advanced directory settings* for details.

Related concepts

[Stopping and starting web protection services](#) on page 394

[Advanced directory settings](#) on page 66

Related tasks

[Secure block pages](#) on page 218

Accepting the certificate within the client browser

If a self-signed certificate is used, the first time you try to browse to a website, the browser will display a warning about the security certificate. To avoid seeing this message in the future, install the certificate in the certificate store.

Microsoft Internet Explorer

Steps

- 1) Open the browser and go to a website.
A warning appears, stating that there is a problem with the site's security certificate.
- 2) Click **Continue to this website (not recommended)**. If you receive an authentication prompt, click **Cancel**.
- 3) Click the **Certificate Error** box to the right of the address bar (at the top of the browser window), and then click **View certificates**.
- 4) On the General tab of the Certificate dialog box, click **Install Certificate**.
- 5) Select **Automatically select the certificate store based on the type of certificate**, and then click **Next**.
- 6) Click **Finish**.

- 7) When asked whether to install the certificate, click **Yes**.
Users will no longer receive certificate security warnings related to Filtering Service on this machine.

Mozilla Firefox

Steps

- 1) Open the browser and go to a website.
A warning message appears.
- 2) Click **Or you can add an exception**.
- 3) Click **Add Exception**.
- 4) Make sure that **Permanently store this exception is selected**, and then click **Confirm Security Exception**.
Users will no longer receive certificate security warnings related to Filtering Service on this machine.

DC Agent

DC Agent runs on Windows and detects users in a Windows network running NetBIOS or DNS networking services.

DC Agent and User Service gather network user data and send it to Filtering Service. Several variables determine the speed of data transmission, including the size of your network and the amount of existing network traffic.

To enable transparent identification with DC Agent:

Steps

- 1) Install DC Agent. For more information, see the [Deployment and Installation Center](#).
In order to perform computer polling (to verify the logged-on user), DC Agent must run with **domain admin** or **enterprise admin** permissions. If you do not plan to use computer polling, DC Agent can run as any network user with read privileges on the domain controller.

Note that when domain discovery is disabled, you must maintain the domain and domain controller list for each DC Agent instance manually (see *The dc_config.txt file*).

To use the Event Subscriber option to detect user logon sessions in the domain, DC Agent must run as a **network user** in the **Event Log Reader** group of the domain.



Note

Domain administrators are not, by default, part of the Event Log Reader group.

- 2) Configure DC Agent to communicate with other web protection components and with domain controllers in your network (see *Configuring DC Agent*).

- 3) Use the Forcepoint Security Manager to assign policies to users, groups, and OUs (see *Adding a client*). Your software can prompt users for identification if DC Agent is unable to identify users transparently. For more information, see *Manual authentication*.

Related concepts

[Manual authentication on page 307](#)

Related tasks

[The dc_config.txt file on page 319](#)
[Configuring DC Agent on page 316](#)

Configuring DC Agent

Use the **User Identification > DC Agent** page to configure a new instance of DC Agent, as well as to configure the global settings that apply to all instances of DC Agent.

To add a new instance of DC Agent, first provide basic information about where the agent is installed, and how Filtering Service should communicate with it. These settings may be unique to each agent instance.

Steps

- 1) Under Basic Agent Configuration, enter the **IPv4 address or hostname** of the machine on which the agent is installed.



Note

Hostnames must start with an alphabetical character (a-z), not a numeric or special character.

Hostnames containing certain extended ASCII characters may not resolve properly. If you are using a non-English version of web protection software, enter an IP address instead of a machine name.

- 2) Enter the **Port** that DC Agent should use to communicate with other web protection components. The default is 30600.
- 3) To establish an authenticated connection between Filtering Service and DC Agent, select **Enable authentication**, and then enter a **Password** for the connection.

Next steps

Next, customize global DC Agent communication and troubleshooting, domain controller polling, and computer polling settings. By default, changes that you make here affect all DC Agent instances.

Some of these settings can, however, be overridden in a configuration file (see the [Using DC Agent for Transparent User Identification](#) technical paper).

- 1) Under Domain Discovery, mark or clear **Enable automatic domain discovery** to determine whether DC Agent automatically finds domains and domain controllers in your network.
- 2) If domain discovery is enabled, also specify:

How often to **Identify domains**. Domain discovery occurs at 24-hour intervals, by default. Domain discovery will always be done by DC Agent.

3) Two options are available for retrieving logon events.

- The Event Subscriber option subscribes to logon events from the domain controller. This option is enabled by default in the **transid.ini** file in the web protection **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin`, by default).

The following entries in the ini file are used to determine the full functionality of the option.

UseEventSubscriber=on

UserMapUpdateTime=10000

IgnoreDNSFailure=on

StripEmailSign=on

where

UseEventSubscriber is used to enable the feature

UserMapUpdateTime establishes the time interval (in milliseconds) between updates to the user map.

IgnoreDNSFailure dictates whether DNS failures are ignored or if the user IP address should be taken directly from the event data if DNS fails

StripEmailSign determines whether user names are stripped from “**username@company.com**” formats.

- Enable DC Agent to query domain controllers for user logon sessions, by marking **Enable domain controller polling** in the Domain Controller Polling section of the DC Agent Communication box. To perform domain controller polling, the DC Agent service needs only read privileges on the domain controller. Automatic domain discovery (steps 1 and 2) and computer polling (step 7) require that the service run with elevated permissions.

You can specify which domain controllers each instance of DC Agent polls in a configuration file (see *The dc_config.txt file*).

4) Use the **Query interval** field to specify how often (in seconds) DC Agent queries domain controllers.



Note

This value is not used when the Event Subscriber option is enabled.

Decreasing the query interval may provide greater accuracy in capturing logon sessions, but also increases overall network traffic. Increasing the query interval decreases network traffic, but may also delay or prevent the capture of some logon sessions. The default is 10 seconds.

- 5) Use the **User entry timeout** field to specify how frequently (in hours) DC Agent refreshes the user entries in its map. The default is 24 hours.
- 6) Under Computer Polling, check **Enable computer polling** to enable DC Agent to query computers for user logon sessions. This may include computers that are outside the domains that the agent already queries. DC Agent uses WMI (Windows Management Instruction) for computer polling. If you enable computer polling, configure the Windows Firewall on client machines to allow communication on port **135**.
If DC Agent performs computer polling, the service must run with **domain** or **enterprise admin** privileges.
- 7) Enter a **User map verification interval** to specify how often DC Agent contacts client machines to verify which users are logged on. The default is 15 minutes.

DC Agent compares the query results with the user name/IP address pairs in the user map it sends to Filtering Service. Decreasing this interval may provide greater user map accuracy, but increases network traffic. Increasing the interval decreases network traffic, but also may decrease accuracy.

- 8) Enter a **User entry timeout** period to specify how often DC Agent refreshes entries obtained through computer polling in its user map. The default is 1 hour. DC Agent removes any user name/IP address entries that are older than this timeout period, and that DC Agent cannot verify as currently logged on.

Increasing this interval may lessen user map accuracy, because the map potentially retains old user names for a longer time.



Note

Do not make the user entry timeout interval shorter than the user map verification interval. This could cause user names to be removed from the user map before they can be verified.

- 9) Click **OK** to return to the User Identification page, then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

The [dc_config.txt](#) file on page 319

Reviewing DC Agent polled domains and domain controllers

Use the **User Identification > DC Agent Domains and Controllers** page to review which domain controllers each DC Agent instance in your network is currently polling.



Important

If the DC Agent Domains and Controllers page displays text explaining that DC Agent is not “polling any domain controllers at this time,” see *DC Agent Domains and Controllers page is blank*.

Typically, the page shows the **Domains** and **Domain Controllers** detected by each of the **DC Agent Instances** in your network.

By default, DC Agent performs its **domain discovery** process (identifying domains and domain controllers) at startup, and at 24 hour intervals thereafter. Domain and controller information is stored in a file called **dc_config.txt** (see *The dc_config.txt file*).

Information displayed on the DC Agent Domains and Controllers page is compiled from each **dc_config.txt** file in your deployment.

- The list includes only domains and controllers that are actively being queried.
 - If you have disabled queries to a domain controller in the **dc_config.txt** file, that domain controller is not shown.
 - Likewise, if you have disabled queries to all domain controllers within a domain, neither the domain nor its controllers are listed.
- Information is shown for all of the DC Agent instances in your network.
 - If the same domain controller is polled by multiple DC Agent instances, each is listed.

- To configure different DC Agent instances to poll different domains, update the `dc_config.txt` file for each instance. See *The dc_config.txt file*.
- The Forcepoint Security Manager checks for the latest domain and controller information each time you navigate to the DC Agent Domains and Controllers page. This means that if domain discovery is underway while you are viewing the page, you must navigate away, then return to the page to see updates.

Related concepts

DC Agent Domains and Controllers page is blank on page 463

Related tasks

The `dc_config.txt` file on page 319

The `dc_config.txt` file

DC Agent works by identifying domain controllers in the network, and then retrieving user logon session information from those domain controllers. By default, the agent automatically verifies existing domain controllers and detects new domains or domain controllers added to the network.

- By default DC Agent retrieves information by subscribing to logon events from the domain controller at startup, and every 24 hours thereafter.
- DC Agent can also perform domain discovery, identifying domains and domain controllers.
- Either DC Agent or User Service can be used to perform domain discovery.

For information about configuring DC Agent to retrieve logon events and setting the discovery interval, see *Configuring DC Agent*.

DC Agent stores domain and domain controller information in a file called **`dc_config.txt`**.

Edit the file to change which domain controllers DC Agent polls:

Steps

- 1) Go to the `bin` directory (by default, `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin`) on the DC Agent machine.
- 2) Make a backup copy of the `dc_config.txt` file in another location.
- 3) Open the original `dc_config.txt` file in a text editor (like Notepad).
- 4) Confirm that all of your domains and domain controllers are listed. For example:

```
[WEST_DOMAIN]
```

```
dcWEST1.forcepoint.com=on
```

```
dcWEST2.forcepoint.com=on
```

```
[EAST_DOMAIN]
```

```
dcEAST1.forcepoint.com=on
```

```
dcEAST2.forcepoint.com=on
```

- 5) If there are domain controllers in the list that DC Agent should not poll, change the entry value from **on** to **off**. For example:
`dcEAST2.forcepoint.com=off`
 - If you configure DC Agent to avoid polling an active domain controller, the agent cannot transparently identify users logging on to that domain controller.
 - If DC Agent's automatic domain discovery has detected a domain controller that should not be used to identify users, set the entry to **off**, rather than removing it. Otherwise, the next discovery process will re-add the controller.
- 6) If there are domain or domain controller entries missing from the list, you can add them manually. Before adding entries, on the DC Agent machine, do an nslookup on the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) to make sure that the agent can see the new domain.
- 7) Save your changes and close the file.
- 8) Restart the **Websense DC Agent** service.

Related tasks

[Configuring DC Agent on page 316](#)

Logon Agent

Logon Agent identifies users in real time, as they log on to domains. This eliminates the possibility of missing a user logon due to a query timing issue.

Logon Agent (also called Authentication Server) can reside on a Windows or Linux machine. The agent works with the logon application (LogonApp) on Windows and Mac client machines to identify users as they log on to Windows domains.

In most cases, using either DC Agent or Logon Agent is sufficient, but you can use both agents together. In this case, Logon Agent takes precedence over DC Agent. DC Agent only communicates a logon session to Filtering Service in the unlikely event that Logon Agent has missed one.

Install Logon Agent, and then deploy the logon application to client machines from a central location. For more information, see the [Using Logon Agent for Transparent User Identification](#) technical paper.

After installation, configure the agent to communicate with client machines and with the Filtering Service (see [Configuring Logon Agent](#)).

Related tasks

[Configuring Logon Agent on page 320](#)

Configuring Logon Agent

Use the [User Identification > Logon Agent](#) page to configure a new instance of Logon Agent, as well as to configure the global settings that apply to all instances of Logon Agent.

To add a new instance of Logon Agent:

Steps

- 1) Under Basic Agent Configuration, enter the **IPv4 address or hostname** of the Logon Agent machine.



Note

Machine names must start with an alphabetical character (a-z), not a numeric or special character.

Machine names containing certain extended ASCII characters may not resolve properly. If you are using a non-English version of web protection software, enter an IP address instead of a machine name.

- 2) Enter the **Port** that Logon Agent should use to communicate with other web protection components (30602, by default).
- 3) To establish an authenticated connection between Filtering Service and Logon Agent, mark **Enable authentication**, and then enter a **Password** for the connection.

Next steps

Next, customize global Logon Agent communications settings. By default, changes that you make here affect all Logon Agent instances.

- 1) Under Logon Application Communication, specify the **Connection port** that the logon application uses to communicate with Logon Agent (15880, by default).
- 2) Enter the **Maximum number of connections** that each Logon Agent instance allows (200, by default). If your network is large, you may need to increase this number. Increasing the number does increase network traffic.

To configure the default settings that determine how user entry validity is determined, you must first determine whether Logon Agent and the client logon application operate in **persistent mode** or **nonpersistent mode** (default). (More information is available in the [Using Logon Agent for Transparent User Identification](#) technical paper.)

- In persistent mode, the logon application contacts Logon Agent periodically to communicate user logon information.
If you are using persistent mode, specify a **Query interval** to determine how frequently the logon application communicates logon information.



Note

If you change this value, the change does not take effect until the previous interval period has elapsed. For example, if you change the interval from 15 minutes to 5 minutes, the current 15-minute interval must end before the query starts occurring every 5 minutes.

- In nonpersistent mode, the logon application sends user logon information to Logon Agent only once for each logon.
If you are using nonpersistent mode, specify a **User entry expiration** time period. When this timeout period is reached, the user entry is removed from the user map.

When you are finished making configuration changes, click **OK** to return to the Settings > User Identification page, then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not saved until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configuring RADIUS Agent

RADIUS Agent lets you apply user and group-based policies using authentication provided by a RADIUS server. This allows transparent identification of users who access your network using a dial-up, Virtual Private Network (VPN), Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), or other remote connection.

Use the **User Identification > RADIUS Agent** page to configure a new instance of RADIUS Agent, as well as to configure the global settings that apply to all instances of RADIUS Agent.

To add a new instance of RADIUS Agent:

Steps

- 1) Under Basic Agent Configuration, enter the **IPv4 address or hostname** of the RADIUS Agent machine.



Note

Machine names must start with an alphabetical character (a-z), not a numeric or special character.

Machine names containing certain extended ASCII characters may not resolve properly. In non-English environments, enter an IP address instead of a name.

- 2) Enter the **Port** that RADIUS Agent should use to communicate with other web protection components (30800, by default).
- 3) To establish an authenticated connection between Filtering Service and RADIUS Agent, mark **Enable authentication**, and then enter a **Password** for the connection.

Next steps

Next, customize global RADIUS Agent settings. By default, changes that you make here affect all RADIUS Agent instances. Settings marked with an asterisk (*), however, can be overridden in an agent's configuration file to customize the behavior of that agent instance (see the [Using RADIUS Agent for Transparent User Identification](#) technical paper).

- 1) Under RADIUS Server, enter the **RADIUS server address or name**. If you provide the IP address, use IPv4 address format.
RADIUS Agent forwards authentication requests to the RADIUS server, and must know the identity of this machine.
- 2) If your network includes a RADIUS client, enter the **RADIUS client address or name**. If you provide the IP address, use IPv4 address format.
Web protection software queries this machine for user logon sessions.
- 3) Enter the **User entry timeout** interval, used to determine how often RADIUS Agent refreshes its user map. Typically, the default query value (24 hours) is best.
- 4) Use the **Authentication Ports** and **Accounting Ports** settings to specify which ports RADIUS Agent uses to send and receive authentication and accounting requests. For each type of communication, you can specify which port is used for communication between:
 - RADIUS Agent and the RADIUS server (authentication default 1645; accounting default 1646)
 - RADIUS Agent and the RADIUS client (authentication default 12345; accounting default 12346)

- 5) When you are finished making configuration changes, click **OK** to return to the **Settings > User Identification** page, then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not saved until you click **Save and Deploy**.

For information about configuring your RADIUS client and RADIUS server to communicate with RADIUS Agent, see the [Using RADIUS Agent for Transparent User Identification](#) technical paper.

Configuring eDirectory Agent

eDirectory Agent gathers user logon session information from Novell eDirectory, which authenticates users logging on to the network. The agent then:

- 1) Associates each user with an IP address.
- 2) Records user name-to-IP-address pairings to a local user map.
- 3) Communicates the map to Filtering Service.

Filtering Service uses the information to apply policies to users, groups, or OUs.



Note

From a Novell client running Windows, multiple users can log on to a single Novell eDirectory server. This associates one IP address with multiple users. In this scenario, eDirectory Agent's user map only retains the user name/IP address pairing for the last user logged on from a given IP address.

One instance of eDirectory Agent can support one Novell eDirectory master, plus any number of Novell eDirectory replicas.

Use the **User Identification > eDirectory Agent** page to configure a new instance of eDirectory Agent, as well as to configure the global settings that apply to all instances of eDirectory Agent.

For detailed information eDirectory Agent deployment, including configuration options not available via the Forcepoint Security Manager, see the [Using eDirectory Agent for Transparent User Identification](#) technical paper.

To add a new instance of eDirectory Agent:

Steps

- 1) Under Basic Agent Configuration, enter the **IPv4 address or hostname** of the eDirectory Agent machine.



Note

Machine names must start with an alphabetical character (a-z), not a numeric or special character.

Machine names containing certain extended ASCII characters may not resolve properly. In non-English environments, enter an IP address instead of a name.

- 2) Enter the **Port** that eDirectory Agent should use to communicate with other web protection components (30700, by default).

- 3) To establish an authenticated connection between Filtering Service and eDirectory Agent, select **Enable authentication**, and then enter a **Password** for the connection.

Next steps

Next, customize global eDirectory Agent communication settings:

- 1) Under eDirectory Server, specify a **Search base** (root context) for eDirectory Agent to use as a starting point when searching for user information in the directory.
- 2) Provide the administrative user account information that eDirectory Agent should use to communicate with the directory:
 - a) Enter the **Administrator distinguished name** for a Novell eDirectory administrative user account.
 - b) Enter the **Password** used by that account.
 - c) Specify a **User entry timeout** interval to indicate how long entries remain in the agent's user map. This interval should be approximately 30% longer than a typical user logon session. This helps prevent user entries from being removed from the map before the users are done browsing.

Typically, the default value (24 hours) is recommended.



Note

In some environments, instead of using the User entry timeout interval to determine how frequently eDirectory Agent updates its user map, it may be appropriate to query the eDirectory Server at regular intervals for user logon updates. See the [Using eDirectory Agent for Transparent User Identification](#) technical paper for details.

- 3) Add the eDirectory Server master, as well as any replicas, to the **eDirectory Replicas** list. To add an eDirectory Server master or replica to the list, click **Add**, and then follow the instructions in *Adding an eDirectory server replica*.
When you are finished making configuration changes, click **OK** to return to the User Identification page, then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not saved until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Adding an eDirectory server replica](#) on page 324

Adding an eDirectory server replica

One instance of the eDirectory Agent can support one Novell eDirectory master, plus any number of Novell eDirectory replicas running on separate machines.

eDirectory Agent must be able to communicate with each machine running a replica of the directory service. This ensures that the agent gets the latest logon information as quickly as possible, and does not wait for eDirectory replication to occur.

Novell eDirectory replicates the attribute that uniquely identifies logged-on users only every 5 minutes. Despite this replication time lag, eDirectory Agent picks up new logon sessions as soon as a user logs on to any eDirectory replica.

To configure eDirectory Agent installation to communicate with eDirectory:

Steps

- 1) Enter the eDirectory master or replica **Server IP address**.
- 2) Enter the **Port** that eDirectory Agent uses to communicate with the eDirectory machine. The valid values are **389** (default) and **636** (SSL port).
- 3) Click **OK** to return to the eDirectory Agent page. The new entry appears in the eDirectory Replicas list.
- 4) Repeat the process for any additional eDirectory server machines.
- 5) Click **OK** to return to the Settings > User Identification page, then click **OK** again to cache your changes.
- 6) Click **Save and Deploy** to implement the changes.
- 7) Stop and start eDirectory Agent so that the agent can begin communicating with the new replica. See *Stopping and starting web protection services* for instructions.

Related concepts

[Stopping and starting web protection services](#) on page 394

Identification and authentication of hybrid users

Select **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Hybrid User Identification** to configure how users are identified by the hybrid service, and to test and configure users' connections to the service. You can configure multiple authentication or identification options for your hybrid users if required.

To ensure that the appropriate per-user or per-group policy is applied to hybrid users, whether from a filtered location or when off-site, you have the following options for identifying or authenticating the users transparently:

- **Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint** is installed on client machines to provide transparent authentication, enforce use of the hybrid service, and pass authentication details to the hybrid service. See *Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint software*.
- **Single sign-on** provides clientless transparent authentication via a gateway hosted on your network. See *Integrating the hybrid service with a single sign-on identity provider*.
- Users at filtered locations (see *Filtered locations*) can be identified transparently via **NTLM**. This option is not available for off site users.
- The hybrid service can be configured to automatically generate passwords for all users whose information is collected by Directory Agent (see *Configure user access to the hybrid service*).

If you do not enable any form of transparent identification or authentication:

- Off-site users without a web endpoint client or single sign-on are prompted for an email address and password when they open a browser and connect to the Internet.

- Other hybrid users are assigned policies based on their IP address if the web endpoint client, single sign-on, or NTLM identification are not available.

Indicate how the hybrid service should identify users requesting Internet access. These options are also used as a fallback if either the endpoint client software or single sign-on fails.

- Mark **Always authenticate users on first access** to enable transparent NTLM identification, secure form authentication, or manual authentication when users first connect to the hybrid service. If you do not select this option and you have not enabled any other authentication methods for users in filtered locations, those users receive an IP address-based policy, and their identity does not appear in reports

Internet Explorer and Firefox can be used for transparent user identification. Other browsers will prompt users for logon information.

If Directory Agent is sending data to the hybrid service, using NTLM to identify users is recommended.

- Mark **Use NTLM to identify users when possible** to use directory information gathered by Directory Agent to identify users transparently, if possible.

When this option is selected, the hybrid service uses NTLM to identify the user if the client supports it, and otherwise provides a logon prompt.



Important

When NTLM is used to identify users, **do not** use self-registration (configured on the User Access page under Registered Domains).

- Mark **Use secured form authentication to identify users** to display a secure logon form to the end user. When the user enters their email address and hybrid service password, the credentials are sent over a secure connection for authentication.



Note

If Ping Federate or Microsoft AD FS is used as the identity provider, single sign-on cannot fall back to secured form authentication.

If you select this option, define how often users' credentials are revalidated for security reasons under Session Timeout. The default options are 1, 7, 14, or 30 days. The same session timeout applies to single sign-on, if enabled.



Note

It is possible to extend the Session Timeout options to 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months. To enable this extended feature, contact Support.

If the users have not previously registered to use the service, they can do so by clicking **Register** on the logon form. To use this option, enable self-registration (configured on the User Access page under Registered Domains). Advise end users **not** to use the same password for hybrid service access that they use to log on to the network.

If you do not select either the NTLM or the secured form authentication option, but **Always authenticate users on first access** is selected, users who could not be identified via another means see a logon prompt every time they access the Internet. Basic authentication is used to identify users who receive a logon prompt.

- Specify whether or not a Welcome page is displayed when users who have not been identified via NTLM or who are not using secured form authentication open a browser to connect to the Internet. The Welcome page:
 - Provides a simple selection of common search engines to get the user started
 - Is used mainly by those who connect to the hybrid service from outside a filtered location (while working from home or traveling, for example)

When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Once you have set up the hybrid service and configured user browsers to access the PAC file, you can use the links provided under **Verify End User Configuration** to make sure that end user machines have Internet access and are correctly configured to connect to the hybrid service.

If your hybrid service account has not been verified (which may mean that no email address has been entered on the **Settings > General > Account** page), the URLs are not displayed.

Related concepts

[Filtered locations](#) on page 385

[Configure user access to the hybrid service](#) on page 228

Related tasks

[Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint software](#) on page 328

[Integrating the hybrid service with a single sign-on identity provider](#) on page 330

Authentication priority and overrides

You can select multiple authentication options for your end users on the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Hybrid User Identification** page. The options are prioritized as follows:

- Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint is always used, if installed.
- If the endpoint client software is not installed or fails, single sign-on is used if both of the following are true:
 - 1) It has been deployed in your network.
 - 2) It has been selected on the Hybrid User Identification page for an end user whose requests are managed by the hybrid service.
- If neither the endpoint client software nor single sign-on is available, the end user is authenticated via secure form-based authentication, if both of the following are true:
 - 1) It has been selected on the Hybrid User Identification page.
 - 2) The user agent or application requesting authentication supports form-based authentication via an HTML page.
- Applications that do not support form-based authentication use either NTLM identification or basic authentication. Basic authentication is always used if **Always authenticate users on first access** is selected and none of the other options are either selected or available.

You can also enforce a specific authentication option for certain end users, for example all users in a branch office, by deploying a PAC file URL in the following format:

http://hybrid-web.global.blackspider.com:8082/proxy.pac?a=X

The a= parameter controls the authentication option, and X can be one of the following:

Parameter	Description
a=n	NTLM identification or basic authentication is used, depending on the policy settings and the browser or application capability.

Parameter	Description
a=f	Authentication is performed using secure form-based authentication.

Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint software

Use the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Hybrid User Identification** page to configure user identification and authentication methods for users whose requests are managed by the hybrid service.

The Hybrid Module includes Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint software, which can be installed on client machines to enforce the use of the hybrid service. The client software passes authentication information to the hybrid service, enabling secure transparent authentication.

- Detailed deployment and installation instructions are available in the [endpoint solutions install guide](#).
- If you have purchased multiple Forcepoint endpoint solutions, be sure to refer to your endpoint documentation for information about combining them.

To enable Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint software deployment:

Steps

- 1) Under Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint, mark **Enable Forcepoint Web Security Endpoint installation and update on client machines**.

Selecting this option allows you to configure deployment and automatic update settings. If you later deselect this option, any installed client software instances continue to work until uninstalled, though they no longer receive automatic updates.

- 2) Select a deployment method:

- Click **Deploy Manually** if you want to install the endpoint client software by hand on individual machines or via your preferred distribution method. (This is the only option available for Mac.)
Note the WSCONTEXT value displayed on screen. If you plan to use GPO to distribute the client software, you will use this value in your deployment script to ensure that users are correctly associated with your organization.

Click **View Files** to find the appropriate client software. Select a client operating system, then click on a version of the client software to download. You can also view a PDF of the release notes for each version by clicking a release notes link. Click **Close** when done.

- To deploy the client software directly to Windows machines from the hybrid service, mark the **Deploy the client software from the hybrid service** check box.

Choose whether the client software is deployed to **all users** whose requests go through the hybrid service, or only to **off-site users**.

You can provide a customized message that appears to end users at the beginning of the client software download and installation process. The message can be used to reassure the user that the download is company- approved, and to provide any further information they may need. To customize the message, click **Customize Installation Page**, then enter your organization name and the message you want to display. Click **View Sample Page** to see what will appear to the end user.

The sample page also contains the default text that is always displayed to the end user at the beginning of the download.

- 3) Enter and confirm your anti-tampering password. The password must be between 4 and 25 characters. Anti-tampering provisions:
 - Protect endpoint client software files and folders from being deleted or renamed.
 - Restart the client software if it is stopped or killed.
 - Require a password is required to uninstall or stop the client software.
 - Prevent hybrid client software registry settings from being modified or deleted.
 - Block the Service Control command to delete the client software.

Until you define an anti-tampering password, you cannot download the endpoint client installation file or enable deployment from the hybrid service.



Important

For security reasons, Forcepoint LLC does not retain a copy of your anti-tampering password. If you forget your password, enter and confirm a new password. All endpoint client software installations will be updated to use the new password next time they connect to the Internet.

- 4) Under **Version Update**, select the operating systems for which you want to **Apply automatic updates**. With these selections, you ensure that client machines always have the latest version of the endpoint client software when it is available.

If you later remove the check from one or both boxes, endpoint updates will no longer be applied to client machines using that operating system. Existing endpoint installations will, however, continue to work.
- 5) Create a list of applications that should bypass endpoint policy enforcement. Some applications do not work properly with endpoint enforcement. Application Bypass allows you to add a list of applications that may be causing problems.
 - Click **Add** to open the **Add Applications** window.
 - Specify the operating system for the Applications you wish to add and enter the applications in the field provided.
 - Enter a single application or a comma-separated list of applications.
 - Include the file extension for each application. If no extension is entered, the application name is treated like a regular expression.
 - An asterisk (*) wildcard can be used in application names. For example, appl.*.
 - Click **Add** to return to the **Hybrid User Identification** page and add your entry to the list. If there are any errors found in your entry, correct them and click **Add** again.
 - Remove an entry in the Application Bypass list by checking the box next to the application name and clicking **Delete**.

Note that this feature does not work for applications that use system browser settings to determine a proxy. Also, you may need to update your endpoint deployments. End users must have at least endpoint build 1138 (Windows) or 1566 (Mac) to use application bypass.

- 6) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Integrating the hybrid service with a single sign-on identity provider

Single sign-on uses an identity provider to authenticate user identity, attributes, and roles with enterprise directories. All communications between components are secured.

When single sign-on is enabled and installed on your network, clients connecting to the hybrid proxy are redirected to an identity provider. The identity provider must be configured if off-site users are to be authenticated. Once single sign-on has authenticated a user against your directory service, they are directed back to the hybrid proxy and the appropriate policy is applied. Clients who have authenticated once do not then have to authenticate again for subsequent browsing sessions.

Currently, Ping Federate, Microsoft Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS), and, with v8.5.5, any SAML 2.0 Compliant Identity Provider are supported as single sign-on identity providers. For information about how to deploy PingFederate, please visit [their website](#). Visit [this website](#) for information about AD FS.

To integrate a single sign-on identity provider:

Steps

- 1) On the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Hybrid User Identification** page, download and install the hybrid SSL certificate to ensure seamless authentication to HTTPS sites.
If the certificate is not installed for single sign-on users, they receive a certificate error when they browse to an HTTPS site. If they then select the “Continue to this website (not recommended)” link, they must authenticate using NTLM identification or manual authentication, depending on the settings on the Hybrid User Identification page. See *Enabling hybrid HTTPS notification pages*.
- 2) Mark **Use identity provider for single sign-on** to activate single sign-on for all client machines.
- 3) Select the **Identity Provider** you wish to use.
- 4) Once single sign-on is configured and the SSL certificate is installed on clients, copy the metadata URL from the identity provider’s metadata and enter it in the **Metadata URL** field.
- 5) Under **Session Timeout**, define how often users’ credentials are revalidated for security reasons. The default options are 1, 7, 14, or 30 days.



Note

It is possible to extend the Session Timeout options to 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months. To enable this extended feature, contact Technical Support.

- 6) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Enabling hybrid HTTPS notification pages](#) on page 233

Directory Agent and hybrid user identification

With the Hybrid Module, an interoperability component called **Directory Agent** is required if you want to enable user, group, and domain (OU) based policy enforcement through the hybrid service.

Directory Agent must be installed on a machine from which it can communicate with:

- Your supported LDAP-based directory service (Windows Active Directory [Native Mode], Oracle Directory Server, or Novell eDirectory)
- Sync Service

Directory Agent can be installed on the same machine as other web protection components, including Sync Service and User Service.

After deployment, use the Forcepoint Security Manager to configure Directory Agent to collect data from your directory service (see *Send user and group data to the hybrid service*). Once configured, Directory Agent collects user and group data from your directory service and sends it to Sync Service in LDIF format.

At scheduled intervals (see *Schedule communication with the hybrid service*), Sync Service sends the user and group information collected by Directory Agent to the hybrid service. Sync Service compresses large files before sending them.

Related concepts

[Send user and group data to the hybrid service](#) on page 235

[Schedule communication with the hybrid service](#) on page 242

How Directory Agent works with User Service

Although Directory Agent collects directory information independently, it has one important dependency on User Service. At installation, Directory Agent must connect to a Policy Server instance that has a User Service associated with it. Directory Agent can be configured to communicate only with the directory that this User Service instance is configured to use.

In other words, in a distributed deployment, if you have multiple Policy Servers, each with an associated User Service, and the User Service instances connect to different directory servers, you must associate Directory Agent with the Policy Server whose User Service connects to the directory that you want to use for hybrid user identification.

- You can have multiple Directory Agent instances.
- Each Directory Agent instance must be associated with a different Policy Server.
- All Directory Agent instances must connect to a single Sync Service. (A deployment can have only one Sync Service instance.)

You must configure the Sync Service connection manually for all supplemental Directory Agent instances. (Communication is configured automatically for the Directory Agent instance that connects to the same Policy Server as Sync Service.)

To do this:

Steps

- 1) When you log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager, select the appropriate Policy Server instance for the Directory Agent that you want to configure.

- 2) Go to the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** page.
- 3) Under Synchronize User Data, verify the **Name or IP address** of the Sync Service machine and the **Port** used for Sync Service communication (by default, 55832).
- 4) Click **Test Connection** to verify that Directory Agent can send data to Sync Service. The test may take a minute or more.
 - If the connection is made, a success message is displayed.
 - If the connection cannot be made, verify the IP address or hostname of the Sync Service machine and the communication port. Also verify that the Sync Service machine is on, that Sync Service is running, and that your network firewall permits connections on the Sync Service port.
- 5) Click **OK** to cache your changes, and then click **Save and Deploy** to implement them.

Next steps

Directory Agent configuration can not be performed until there is a supported User Service configuration. Changes to User Service configuration may also require you to update your Directory Agent configuration.

- User Service configuration is performed on the Settings > General > Directory Services page (see *Working with users and groups*).
- Directory Agent configuration is performed on the Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data page (see *Send user and group data to the hybrid service*).

You can configure Directory Agent to use a different root context than User Service, and to process its directory data differently than User Service. Also, with Windows Active Directory, if User Service is configured to communicate with multiple global catalog servers, Directory Agent can communicate with all of them.

Note that if you have multiple Directory Agent instances, each instance must use a unique, non-overlapping root context.

Related concepts

[Working with users and groups](#) on page 62

[Send user and group data to the hybrid service](#) on page 235

When hybrid users are not identified

With the Hybrid Module, when users are not identified or authenticated transparently, only 3 types of policies can be applied to requests:

- The policy applied to the external IP address from which the user connects. This IP address must be defined as a filtered location.
- Your organization's Default policy, if the request originates from outside a filtered location, or if no computer or network policy has been applied to the filtered location.
- The hybrid service Default policy, if the user's connection cannot be associated with your organization.

This is a rare case, that should occur only if there is a configuration problem with your hybrid service account.

User and group policies cannot be applied to self-registered users. Self-registered users always receive the Default policy (see *Off-site user self-registration*).

Related concepts

[Off-site user self-registration](#) on page 258

Delegated Administration and Reporting

Contents

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Introduction

Delegated administration provides an effective way to distribute responsibility for Forcepoint Web Security and Forcepoint URL Filtering configuration, policy management, reporting, and compliance auditing to multiple individuals. For example:

- Allow individual managers to set policies and run reports on users in their teams.
- Give local administrators for regional offices or campuses policy management permissions, as well as some access to local configuration options, but limit reporting access to protect end-user privacy.
- Ensure that Human Resources can run Internet activity reports on some or all clients, identified by user name or IP address.
- Grant auditors access to view all configuration and policy management screens in the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager without the ability to save changes.

The sections that follow detail the main concepts of delegated administration, and then provide specific configuration and implementation instructions.

Related concepts

- [The fundamentals of delegated administration](#) on page 336
- [Preparing for delegated administration](#) on page 341
- [Updating delegated administration roles](#) on page 355
- [Performing delegated administrator tasks](#) on page 358
- [Enabling network accounts](#) on page 361

Related reference

[Managing delegated administration roles](#) on page 345

The fundamentals of delegated administration

Before setting up delegated administration for your organization, there are 3 main concepts to understand:

- **Roles** are containers used to group **administrators** and clients. There are 3 types of roles. See *Delegated administration roles*.
- **Administrators** are individuals or groups given responsibility for configuring settings, managing policies for clients, running Internet activity reports, or auditing the system in the Forcepoint Security Manager. An administrator's set of responsibilities is determined by the **role** and **permissions** that the administrator is assigned. See *Delegated administrators*.
- **Permissions** determine what responsibilities (like creating policies or running reports) an **administrator** has within a **role**. The available permissions change based on which type of role an administrator is assigned to. See *Delegated administration and reporting permissions*.

Related concepts

[Delegated administration roles](#) on page 336

[Delegated administrators](#) on page 337

[Delegated administration and reporting permissions](#) on page 338

Delegated administration roles

A **role** groups clients—users, groups, domains (OUs), computers, and networks— with one or more administrators.

- Clients in a delegated administration role are referred to as **managed clients**.
- Administrators can perform different tasks (like managing policies or running reports) for managed clients in their role, based on their **permissions**.

The Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager includes one predefined role: Super Administrator. Although it is not shown, **admin**, the Global Security

Administrator account, is a member of this role. The admin account cannot be deleted, nor can its permissions be changed.

**Important**

You cannot delete the Super Administrator role or the admin account.

Administrators assigned to the Super Administrator role have the ability to create roles, assign administrators and managed clients to roles, and determine the permissions for administrators in the role. Global Security Administrators can add administrators to the Super Administrator role.

Super Administrators can create 2 types of delegated administration and reporting roles:

- **Policy management and reporting:** User policies are managed by administrators in the role. Administrators in the role can optionally also run reports.
- **Investigative reporting:** Administrators can run investigative reports showing Internet activity for only managed clients in the role. Client policies are managed in one or more other roles.

Define as many additional roles as are appropriate for the organization. For example:

- Create a role for each department, with the department manager as administrator and the department members as managed clients.
- In a geographically distributed organization, create a role for each location and assign all the users at the location as managed clients of that role. Then, assign one or more individuals at the location as administrators.

Delegated administrators

Administrators are the individuals who can access the Forcepoint Security Manager. Depending on their permissions, they may be able to do one or more of the following in the Web module:

- Log on and view some elements of the **Status > Dashboard** page, but take no other actions.
- Access all configuration and management features, but save no changes.
- Run reports on specific groups of clients, or on all clients.
- Manage policies for specific groups of clients.
- Have full configuration access to all features.

The specific permissions available depend on the administrator's role type (Super Administrator, policy management and reporting, or investigative reporting). See *Delegated administration roles*.

Global Security Administrators (like **admin**) define administrator accounts in Global Settings. These accounts may either be network logon accounts (defined in a supported directory service) or local accounts, used only to access the Forcepoint Security Manager. Once an account has been defined, the Global Security Administrator assigns each one a level of logon access to one or more management modules (Web, Data, or Email).

The levels of Web module access that can be granted to administrators are:

- **Access and account management**, which grants unconditional Super Administrator permissions (see *Delegated administration and reporting permissions*).
- **Access**, which allows the administrator to log on and view limited portions of the **Status > Dashboard** and **Alerts** pages only. Super Administrators can add those administrators to roles to allow them some level of additional policy management access, reporting access, or both.

Any administrator account that has been granted access to the Web module appears on the **Delegated Administration > View Administrator Accounts** page. These accounts are also listed on the **Delegated Administration > Edit Role > Add Administrators** page.

Only administrators that have already been granted Web module access via Global Settings can be added to roles.

Related concepts

[Delegated administration roles](#) on page 336

[Delegated administration and reporting permissions](#) on page 338

Delegated administration and reporting permissions

The permissions available to an administrator depend on whether the administrator is assigned to the Super Administrator role, a policy management and reporting role, or an investigative reporting role.

Super Administrator permissions

The Super Administrator role can contain 2 types of administrators: unconditional Super Administrators and conditional Super Administrators.

To create an unconditional Super Administrator account, you can do either of the following on the **Global Settings > Administrators** page:

- Create a Global Security Administrator account.
- Select the **Grant access and the ability to modify access permissions for other accounts** option for the Web module.

Unconditional Super Administrators can:

- Access all system configuration settings in the Web module (managed via the Settings options).
- Add or remove administrators in the Super Administrator role.
- Create or edit the Filter Lock that blocks certain categories and protocols for all users managed by delegated administration roles. See *Creating a Filter Lock*.
- Manage policies for clients in the Super Administrator role, including the Default policy that applies to all clients not assigned another policy in any role.
- Create and run reports on all clients, regardless of which role they are assigned to.
- Access Real-Time Monitor.
- Review component status and stop or start components from the **Status > Deployment** page.
- Review the audit log, which records administrator access to and actions within the Web module.
- (*Forcepoint Web Security only*) Open the Content Gateway manager via a button on the **Settings > General > Content Gateway Access** page and be logged on automatically, without having to provide credentials.

When an unconditional Super Administrator adds additional administrators to the Super Administrator role (via the **Policy Management > Delegated Administration** page), the new administrators are granted conditional permissions.

Unlike unconditional Super Administrators, whose permissions cannot be changed, conditional Super Administrators can be granted a combination of policy management, reporting, and access permissions.

- **Full policy** permissions allow conditional Super Administrators to:
 - Create and edit delegated administration roles, filter components, filters, policies, and exceptions, and to apply policies to clients that are not managed by any other role.
 - Access database download, directory service, user identification, and Network Agent configuration settings. Conditional Super Administrators with reporting permissions can also access configuration settings for the reporting tools.
 - Create and edit delegated administration roles, but not to delete roles or remove the administrators or managed clients assigned to them.
- **Exceptions only** permissions allow conditional Super Administrators to create and edit exceptions. (Exceptions permit or block URLs for specified users, regardless of which policy normally governs their Internet access.)

Policies, filters, filter components, the Filter Lock, and all Settings pages are hidden for Super Administrators with exceptions only permissions.

- **Reporting** permissions allow conditional Super Administrators to:
 - **Access Status > Dashboard** page charts.
 - Run investigative and presentation reports on all users.

If an administrator is granted reporting permissions only, the Check Policy tool does not appear in the Toolbox.

- **Real-Time Monitor** permissions allow Super Administrators to monitor all Internet activity for each Policy Server associated with the Forcepoint Security Manager.
- **Content Gateway direct access** permissions allow Super Administrators to be logged on to the Content Gateway manager automatically via a button on the **Settings > General > Content Gateway Access** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

Only one administrator at a time can log on to a role with **full policy** or **exceptions only** permissions. Therefore, if an administrator is logged on to the Super Administrator role to perform policy or configuration tasks, other Super Administrators can log on with only reporting, auditor, or status monitor permissions in the role. Super Administrators also have the option to select a different role to manage.

To switch to another role after logon, go to the **Role** drop-down list in the Web Security toolbar and select a role.

Related concepts

[Creating a Filter Lock](#) on page 343

Policy Management and Reporting permissions

Delegated administrators in policy management and reporting roles can be given any combination of the following permissions:

- **Full policy** permissions allow delegated administrators to create and manage filter components (including custom categories and re-categorized URLs), filters (category, protocol, and limited access), policies, and exceptions (black and white lists) for their managed clients.

Filters created by delegated administrators are restricted by the Filter Lock, which may designate some categories and protocols as **blocked and locked**. These categories and protocols cannot be permitted by delegated administrators. (As part of enforcing the Filter Lock, delegated administrators cannot give their managed clients password override permissions.)

Only one administrator at a time can log on to a role with policy permissions. Therefore, if an administrator is logged on to a role to perform policy tasks, other administrators in the role can log on with auditing (read-only), reporting, or Real- Time Monitor permissions only. Administrators who have been assigned to multiple roles also have the option to select a different role to manage.

To switch to another role after logon, go to the **Role** drop-down list in the Web Security toolbar and select a role.

- **Exceptions only** permissions allow delegated administrators to create and manage exceptions for managed clients in their role. (Exceptions permit or block URLs for specified users, regardless of which policy normally governs their Internet access.)
Policies, filters, and filter components are hidden for delegated administrators with exceptions only permissions.
- **Deployment status** permissions allow delegated administrators to review component status on the **Status > Deployment** page. Delegated administrators with deployment status permissions can also be granted permission to start components, stop components, or both.
- Reporting permissions can be granted in either of 2 general categories: report on **all clients**, or report on **only managed clients** in the role.

- Any delegated administrator with reporting permissions can be given access to the **Status > Dashboard** page, investigative reports, and the Settings pages used to manage Log Server and the Log Database.
- Delegated administrators with the option to report on all clients can also be given access to presentation reports.
- **Real-Time Monitor** permissions allow administrators to monitor all Internet activity for each Policy Server associated with the Forcepoint Security Manager.

Investigative reporting permissions

Administrators in investigative reporting roles can create investigative reports for managed clients in their role. (Clients' policies are managed in other roles.) They can also use the URL Category, URL Access, and Investigate User tools.

These administrators do not have access to presentation reports or Real-Time Monitor, but can optionally be allowed to view charts on the Status > Dashboard page.

Auditors

Any conditional Super Administrator or delegated administrator account can be granted **Auditor** permissions. An auditor can see most Web module features and functions, but cannot save any changes.

Instead of the OK and Cancel buttons that allow other administrators to cache or discard changes, Auditors are given a single Back button. The Save and Deploy button is disabled.

Administrators in multiple roles

Depending on the needs of your organization, the same administrator may be assigned to multiple roles. Administrators assigned to multiple roles must choose a single role to manage at logon.

After logon, your permissions are as follows:

- **Policy management:**
 - **Full policy:** You can add and edit filters and policies for the role selected during logon, and apply policies to that role's managed clients.
 - **Exceptions only:** You can create and manage exceptions for the role selected during logon, and apply exceptions to that role's managed clients.
- **Reporting:** you have the combined reporting permissions of all your roles. For example, suppose you are assigned to 3 roles, with reporting permissions as follows:
 - Role 1: no reporting
 - Role 2: investigative reporting only
 - Role 3: report on all clients, full access to all reporting features

In this situation, regardless of which role you choose during logon, you are permitted to view charts on the **Status > Dashboard** page, and report on all clients, using all reporting features.

If you are logged on for reporting only, the Role field in the Web Security toolbar indicates whether you have Full Reporting (report on all clients) or Limited Reporting (report on managed clients only) permissions.

**Important**

Delegated administrators with permission to **Report on managed clients only**, and assigned to multiple roles, will be able to view cloud application data only for their managed clients.

Multiple administrators accessing the Forcepoint Security Manager

Administrators in **different** roles can access the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager simultaneously to perform whatever activities their role permissions allow. Since they manage different clients, they can create and apply policies without conflict.

The situation is different if administrators with policy permissions in the **same** role try to connect at the same time. Only **one administrator at a time** can log on with full policy or exceptions-only permissions in the shared role. If a second administrator tries to log on with full policy or exceptions-only permissions while another administrator logged on, the second administrator is given a choice:

- Log on with read-only access (similar to temporary auditor permissions).
When this option is selected, the Role drop-down box shows “Role Name - [Read- Only]” as the current role, and offers the option of switching to “Role Name” (without any modifiers). This makes it possible to access the role with policy permissions when the role is no longer locked.
- Log on for reporting only, if the administrator has reporting permissions.
- Log on to a different role, if the administrator is assigned to any other roles.
- Log on to view only the Status pages until the role becomes available (Limited Status access).
- Try again later, after the first administrator logs off.

Administrators who are not using their policy permissions can do one of the following to unlock the role and allow another administrator to log on to manage policies:

- If generating reports, select **Release Policy Permissions** from the **Role** drop- down list.
When this option is selected, policy management features are hidden from the logged-on administrator, but reporting features remain active.
- If monitoring system performance, select **Status Monitor** from the **Role** drop- down list.
Administrators in Status Monitor mode can access the **Status > Dashboard and Alerts** pages, as well as Real-Time Monitor (if applicable). Their session does not time out.

If administrators in Status Monitor mode try to go to a page other than Dashboard, Alerts, or Real-Time Monitor, they are prompted to log on again.

Preparing for delegated administration

Before creating delegated administration roles, there are 2 key planning and setup tasks for the Super Administrator to perform:

- Review and edit the Filter Lock, which blocks specified categories and protocols for managed clients in all delegated administration roles. By default, the Filter Lock blocks and locks several categories, so it is important to check the default settings against the requirements of your organization. (See *Creating a Filter Lock*.)

- Filter Lock restrictions are automatically enforced for all filters created in or copied to a delegated administration role, and cannot be modified by the delegated administrator.
- Delegated administrators can apply any action to categories and protocols **not** blocked and locked in the Filter Lock.
- Changes to the Filter Lock are implemented for all managed clients as soon as the changes are saved. Delegated administrators who are working in the Forcepoint Security Manager when the changes take effect will not see the changes in their filters until the next time they log on.
- Filter Lock restrictions do not apply to clients managed by the Super Administrator role.
- Determine which Super Administrator policies and filters will be copied to each new role that you plan to create, and make adjustments to existing policies as needed.
 - By default, each role is created with a single Default policy, created from the Default category and protocol filter (**not** the Default policy) currently configured for the Super Administrator role.
 - Optionally, you can instead copy all policy objects (policies, filters, custom categories, and custom URLs) from the Super Administrator role to the new role. The delegated administrator then starts with a complete set of policies and policy components.
 - Copies of policies and filters in a delegated administration role are subject to the Filter Lock, and are therefore not identical to the same policies and filters in the Super Administrator role.
 - When the Unrestricted policy is copied, the policy **and** filter names are changed to reflect the fact that they are subject to the Filter Lock, and no longer permit all requests.

Copying Super Administrator policy objects to a new role can take a very long time, depending on how much information must be copied.

Once these planning steps are completed, each of the following delegated administration components must be put into place:

- 1) A Global Security Administrator creates administrator accounts on the **Global Settings > Administrators** page, and grant the accounts the appropriate level of Web module access.
- 2) A Super Administrator creates delegated administration roles on the **Policy Management > Delegated Administration** page, then adds administrators and managed clients to the roles. See *Managing delegated administration roles*.
- 3) The Super Administrator notifies the delegated administrators that they have been granted administrative access to the Forcepoint Security Manager, and explains their level of permissions. See *Preparing delegated administrators*.

Related concepts

[Creating a Filter Lock on page 343](#)

[Preparing delegated administrators on page 344](#)

Related reference

[Managing delegated administration roles on page 345](#)

Creating a Filter Lock

The **Policy Management > Filter Lock** page lets you specify categories and protocols that are blocked for all managed clients in delegated administration roles. Any category or protocol that is blocked in the Filter Lock is considered **blocked and locked**.

- Click the **Categories** button to block and lock specific categories or category elements (keywords and file types). See *Locking categories*.
- Click the **Protocols** button to block and lock protocols, or to specify protocols that are always logged. See *Locking protocols*.

Related tasks

[Locking categories](#) on page 343

[Locking protocols](#) on page 344

Locking categories

Use the **Policy Management > Filter Lock > Categories** page to select the categories to be blocked and locked for all members of delegated administration roles. You also can block and lock keywords and file types for a category.

Steps

- 1) Select a category in the tree.
Delegated administration roles do not have access to custom categories created by the Super Administrators. Therefore, custom categories do not appear in this tree.
- 2) Set the restrictions for this category in the box that appears beside the category tree.

Option	Description
Lock category	Blocks and locks access to sites in this category.
Lock keywords	Blocks and locks access based on keywords defined for this category in each role. This option is disabled for categories created using the Management API.
Lock file types	Blocks and locks the selected file types for sites in this category. Be sure to mark the check box for each file type to be blocked and locked. Custom file types created by the Super Administrator are included on this list because they are available to delegated administration roles.
Apply to Subcategories	Applies the same settings to all subcategories of this category.

You can block and lock selected elements for all categories at once, if appropriate. Select **All Categories** in the tree, and then select the elements to be blocked for all categories. Then, click **Apply to Subcategories**.

- When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to cache the changes and return to the Filter Lock page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Locking protocols

Use the **Policy Management > Filter Lock > Protocols** page to block and lock access to or lock logging of selected protocols for all clients managed by delegated administration roles.



Note

Protocol logging is associated with protocol usage alerts. You cannot generate usage alerts for a protocol unless it is set for logging in at least one protocol filter. Enabling the **Lock protocol logging** option through the Filter Lock assures that usage alerts can be generated for the protocol. See *Configuring protocol usage alerts*.

Steps

- Select a protocol in the tree.
Delegated administration roles do not have access to custom protocols created by the Super Administrator. Therefore, custom protocols do not appear in this tree.
- Set the restrictions for this protocol in the box that appears beside the protocol tree.

Option	Description
Lock protocol	Blocks and locks access to applications and websites using this protocol.
Lock protocol logging	Logs information about access to this protocol, and prevents delegated administrators from disabling logging.
Apply to Group	Applies the same settings to all protocols in the group.

When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to cache the changes and return to the Filter Lock page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Configuring protocol usage alerts on page 404](#)

Preparing delegated administrators

After assigning individuals as administrators in any administrative role, make sure to give them the following information:

- The URL for logging on to the Forcepoint Security Manager. By default:
`https://<console_location>:9443`
Substitute the IP address or hostname of the management server.

- What Policy Server to select after logon, if applicable. In an environment with multiple Policy Server instances, administrators can select the Policy Server to use from the Web Security toolbar. They must select the Policy Server that is configured to communicate with the directory service that authenticates their managed clients.
- Whether to use their network logon account or a local Forcepoint account when logging on to the Security Manager. If administrators log on with local accounts, provide the user name and password.
- Their permissions: to create and apply policies to clients in the role, generate reports, create policies and generate reports, or audit administrator tasks without implementing changes.
Advise administrators who have both policy and reporting permissions to consider what activities they plan to perform during the session. If they only plan to generate reports, recommend that they go to the **Role** field in the Web Security toolbar, and choose **Release Policy Permissions**. This frees the policy permissions for the role, enabling another administrator to access the Security Manager and manage policy for that role.
- How to find the list of clients managed by their role. Administrators can go to the **Policy Management > Delegated Administration** page, and then click their role name to display the Edit Role page, which includes a list of managed clients.
- Limitations imposed by the Filter Lock, if any categories or protocols have been blocked and locked.
- The tasks that are generally performed by administrators. See *Performing delegated administrator tasks*.

Be sure to notify delegated administrators when you add or change custom file types and protocols. These components automatically appear in filters and policies for all roles, so it is important for those administrators to know when changes have been made.

Related concepts

[Performing delegated administrator tasks](#) on page 358

Managing delegated administration roles

The **Policy Management > Delegated Administration** page offers different options, depending on whether it is viewed by a Super Administrator or a delegated administrator.

Super Administrators see a list of all the roles currently defined, and have the following options available.

Option	Description
Add	Click to add a new role. See <i>Adding roles</i> .
Role	Click a role name to view or configure the role. See <i>Editing roles</i> .
Delete	Mark the check box next to a role name, then click the button to delete the selected roles. Available to unconditional Super Administrators only. See <i>Delete roles</i> for information about how a role's clients are managed after the role is deleted.
Advanced	Click to access the Manage Role Priority function.
Manage Role Priority	Click to specify which role's policy settings are used when the same client exists in multiple groups that are managed by different roles. See <i>Managing role conflicts</i> .

Option	Description
View Administrator Accounts	Click to see the local and network administrator accounts with Web module access, and review their permission level and role assignments. See <i>Reviewing administrator accounts</i> .

Delegated administrators see only the roles in which they are administrators, and have access to more limited options.

Option	Description
Role	Click to view the clients assigned to the role, and the specific reporting permissions granted. See <i>Editing roles</i> .

Related concepts

[Reviewing administrator accounts](#) on page 361

Related tasks

[Adding roles](#) on page 346

[Delete roles](#) on page 356

[Managing role conflicts](#) on page 354

Related reference

[Editing roles](#) on page 347

Adding roles

Use the **Delegated Administration > Add Role** page to provide a name and description for the new role.

Steps

- 1) Enter a **Name** for the new role.

The name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, and cannot include any of the following characters:

* < > ' { } ~ ! \$ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,

Role names can include spaces and dashes.

- 2) Enter a **Description** for the new role.

The description may be up to 255 characters. The character restrictions that apply to role names also apply to descriptions, with 2 exceptions: descriptions can include periods (.) and commas (,).

3) Specify the **Role Type**:

- A **Policy management and reporting** role allows administrators the ability to create filters and policies and apply them to managed clients. Administrators in these roles may also be given permission to report on managed clients or all clients.

If you select this role type, also indicate whether or not to **Copy all Super Administrator policies, filters, and filter components to the new role**. If you select this option, the process of creating the role may take several minutes.

If you do not copy all Super Administrator policies to the role, a Default policy is created for the role that enforces the Super Administrator Default category and protocol filters.

- An **Investigative reporting** role allows administrators to report on their managed clients only, using the investigative reports tool. Managed clients in an investigative reporting role may also be added to a policy management and reporting role.

4) Click **OK** to display the **Edit Role** page and define the characteristics of this role. See *Editing roles*.

- If you created a policy management and reporting role, it is added to the Role drop-down list in the Web Security toolbar the next time you log on.
- If you created an investigative reporting role, the name does not appear in the role drop-down. This reflects the fact that reporting permissions are cumulative (see *Administrators in multiple roles*).

Related concepts

[Administrators in multiple roles](#) on page 340

Related reference

[Editing roles](#) on page 347

Editing roles

Delegated administrators can use the **Delegated Administration > Edit Role** page to view the list of clients managed by their role, and the specific reporting permissions granted.

Super Administrators can use this page to select the administrators and clients for a role, and to set administrator permissions, as described below. Only unconditional Super Administrators can delete administrators and clients from a role.

- 1) Change the role **Name** and **Description**, as needed.
The name of the Super Administrator role cannot be changed.
- 2) Add or remove administrators for this role (Super Administrators only).

Item	Description
User Name	Administrator's user name.
Account Type	Indicates whether the user is defined in the network directory service (Directory) or unique to the Forcepoint Security Manager (Local).
Reporting	Give the administrator permission to use reporting tools.

Item	Description
Real-Time Monitor	Give the administrator permission to monitor all Internet activity for any Policy Server.
Policy	Give the administrator permission to create filters and policies, and apply policies to the role's managed clients. In the Super Administrator role, administrators with policy permission can also manage certain web protection configuration settings. See <i>Super Administrator permissions</i> .
Auditor	Give the administrator permissions to see all of the features and functions available to other administrators in the role, but without the ability to save changes. The check boxes for other permissions are disabled when Auditor permissions are selected.
Add	Open the Add Administrators page. See <i>Adding Administrators</i> .
Delete	Remove the selected administrators from the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Available to unconditional Super Administrators only. ■ Unconditional Super Administrator accounts can only be removed from the Global Settings > Administrators page.

3) Add and delete **Managed Clients** for the role.

Changes can be made by Super Administrators only. Delegated administrators can view the clients assigned to their role.

Item	Description
<Name>	Displays the name of each client explicitly assigned to the role. Administrators in the role must add the clients to the Clients page before policies can be applied. See <i>Performing delegated administrator tasks</i> .
Add	Opens the Add Managed Clients page. See <i>Adding managed clients</i> .
Delete	Available to unconditional Super Administrators only, this button removes from the role any clients marked in the managed clients list. Some clients cannot be deleted directly from the managed clients list. See <i>Delete managed clients</i> for more information.

4) Use the **Deployment Status Permissions** area to indicate whether administrators in this role can **Access the Status > Deployment** page to see information about the status of the components in your deployment.

If you grant delegated administrators access to the page, also select whether they can **Start components** or **Stop components**.

- 5) Use the **Reporting Permissions** area to select the features available to administrators in this role who have reporting access.

- a) Choose the general level of reporting permissions:

Option	Description
Report on all clients	<p>Select this option to give administrators permission to generate reports on all network users.</p> <p>Use the remaining options in the Reporting Permissions area to set the specific permissions for administrators in this role.</p> <p>This option enables access to the Advanced File Analysis report.</p>
Report on managed clients only	<p>Select this option to limit administrators to reporting on the managed clients assigned to this role. Then, select the investigative reports features these administrators can access.</p> <p>Administrators limited to reporting on managed clients only cannot access presentation reports or user-based reports on the Dashboard page.</p>

- b) Mark the check box for each reporting feature that appropriate administrators in the role are permitted to use.

Option	Description
Access presentation reports	<p>Enables access to presentation reports features. This option is available only when administrators can report on all clients. See <i>Presentation reports</i>.</p>
Access the Status > Dashboard page	<p>Enables display of charts showing Internet activity on the Risks, Usage, and System dashboards. See <i>The Status Dashboards</i>.</p> <p>If this option is deselected, administrators can view only the Health Alert and Value Estimates (if displayed) sections of the System dashboard.</p>
Access Threat data (Threats dashboard + Report Center)	<p>Allows administrators to access charts, summary tables, and event details related to advanced malware threat activity in your network. See <i>Threats dashboard</i>.</p> <p>Allows administrators to view the Threat Details in Report Center's Transaction Viewer. See <i>Transaction Viewer display options</i>.</p>

Option	Description
Access forensics data	<p><i>(Forcepoint Web Security only)</i> Allows administrators to view files associated with threat activity, and review information about attempts to send the files. See <i>Configuring forensics data storage</i>.</p> <p>Allows administrators to view the Forensics Data in Report Center's Transaction Viewer. See <i>Transaction Viewer display options</i>.</p>
Access investigative reports	<p>Enables access to basic investigative reports features. When this option is selected, additional investigative reports features can be selected, also. See <i>Investigative reports</i>.</p> <p>This option enables access to the Source IP link on the Advanced File Analysis report.</p>
View user names in investigative reports	<p>Allows administrators in this role to view user names, if they are logged. See <i>Configuring how requests are logged</i>.</p> <p>Deselect this option to show only system-generated identification codes, instead of names.</p> <p>This option is available only when administrators are granted access to investigative reports.</p>
Save investigative reports as favorites	<p>Allows administrators in this role to create favorite investigative reports. See <i>Favorite investigative reports</i>.</p> <p>This option is available only when administrators are granted access to investigative reports.</p>
Schedule investigative reports	<p>Allows administrators in this role to schedule investigative reports to run at a future time or on a repeating cycle.</p> <p>See <i>Scheduling investigative reports</i>.</p> <p>This option is available only when administrators are granted permissions to save investigative reports as favorites.</p>
Access the Report Center	<p>Enables access to the Report Center. When this option is selected, the administrator can also access Report Builder and Transaction Viewer. See <i>Report Center</i>.</p>

Option	Description
View user names and hostnames in reports	Allows administrators to view user information when creating or viewing reports. When unchecked, an internally assigned user identification number displays wherever User would appear in a report or chart. A hash of the hostname appears in place of the true hostname in Transaction Viewer details. See <i>Report Center</i> . This option is available only when administrators are granted access to the Report Center.
Schedule Reports	Allows administrators to add scheduled jobs in the Report Center. See <i>Report Center Scheduler</i> . This option is available only when administrators can report on all clients and are granted access to the Report Center.
Manage the Log Database	Allows administrators to access the Settings > Reporting > Log Database page. See <i>Log Database administration settings</i> .
Access application reports	Allows administrators to see browser, platform, cloud application, and user agent data on the Reporting > Applications page. See <i>Application reporting</i> .

- 6) When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to cache the changes and return to the Delegated Administration page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Super Administrator permissions](#) on page 338
[Performing delegated administrator tasks](#) on page 358
[Presentation reports](#) on page 115
[Threats dashboard](#) on page 24
[Transaction Viewer display options](#) on page 178
[Configuring how requests are logged](#) on page 412
[Favorite investigative reports](#) on page 150
[Report Center](#) on page 157
[Report Center Scheduler](#) on page 179
[Log Database administration settings](#) on page 420
[Application reporting](#) on page 189

Related tasks

[Adding Administrators](#) on page 352
[Adding managed clients](#) on page 353
[Delete managed clients](#) on page 356
[Configuring forensics data storage](#) on page 431
[Scheduling investigative reports](#) on page 151

Related reference

[Investigative reports](#) on page 134

Related information

[The Status Dashboards](#) on page 23

Adding Administrators

Super Administrators can use the **Delegated Administration > Edit Role > Add Administrators** page to specify which individuals are administrators for a role.

**Note**

Administrators can be added to multiple roles. These administrators must choose a role during logon. In this situation, the administrator receives the combined reporting permissions for all roles.

Delegated administrators have significant control over the Internet activities of their managed clients. To ensure that this control is handled responsibly and in accordance with your organization's acceptable use policies, Super Administrators should use the Audit Log page to monitor changes made by administrators. See *Viewing and exporting the audit log*.

Steps

- 1) If you plan to assign network accounts as delegated administrators, make sure you are logged on to the Policy Server whose **Settings > General > Directory Service configuration** (see *Connecting web protection software to a directory service*) matches the **Global Settings > User Directory configuration**.
If you are adding only local accounts as administrators, you can be logged on to any Policy Server.
- 2) Under **Local Accounts**, mark the check box for one or more users, and then click the right arrow button to move the highlighted users to the **Selected** list.
- 3) Under **Network Accounts**, mark the check box for one or more users, and then click the right arrow (>) button to move them to the **Selected** list.

**Note**

Custom LDAP groups cannot be added as administrators.

- 4) Set the **Permissions** for administrators in this role.

Option	Description
Administrator: Policy Management	Let administrators in this role apply policies to their managed clients. This also grants access to certain web protection configuration settings.
Administrator: Reporting	Grant administrators access to reporting tools. Use the Edit Role page to set the specific reporting features permitted.
Administrator: Real-Time Monitor	Allow administrators to monitor Internet traffic in real time. See <i>Real-Time Monitor</i> .
Auditor	Give the administrator access to view all features available to other administrators in the role, without the ability to save changes.

- 5) When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to return to the Edit Role page.
- 6) Click **OK** on the Edit Role page to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Viewing and exporting the audit log on page 392](#)

[Connecting web protection software to a directory service on page 62](#)

[Real-Time Monitor on page 199](#)

Adding managed clients

Managed clients are the users and computers assigned to a role, whose policies are set by the role's administrators. Directory clients (users, groups, and domains [OUs]), computers (individual IPv4 or v6 addresses), and networks (IPv4 or v6 address ranges) can all be defined as managed clients.

Super Administrators can use the **Delegated Administration > Edit Role > Add Managed Clients** page to add as many clients to a role as needed. Each client can be assigned to only one policy management and reporting role.

If you assign a network range as managed client in one role, you cannot assign individual IP addresses within that range to any other role. Additionally, you cannot specifically assign a user, group, or domain (OU) to 2 different roles. However, you can assign a user to one role, and then assign to a different role a group or domain (OU) of which the user is a member.



Note

If a group is a managed client in one role, and that role's administrator applies a policy to each member of the group, individual users in that group cannot later be assigned to another role.

When adding managed clients, consider which client types to include.

- If you add IP addresses to a role, administrators for that role can report on **all** activity for the specified machines, regardless of who is logged on.

- If you add users to a role, administrators can report on all activity for those users, regardless of the machine where the activity occurred.

Administrators are not automatically included as managed clients in the roles they administer, since that would enable them to set their own policy. To allow administrators to view their own Internet usage, enable self-reporting (see *Self-reporting*).

If your organization has deployed multiple Policy Servers, and the Policy Servers communicate with different directories, be sure to select the Policy Server connected to the directory containing the clients you want to add.



Note

Best practices indicate that all directory clients in the same role be defined in the same directory.

Steps

- 1) Select clients for the role:
 - Under **Directory**, mark the check box for one or more users.
If your environment uses Active Directory (Native Mode) or another LDAP- based directory service, you can search the directory to find specific user, group, or domain (OU) names. See *Searching the directory service from the Security Manager*.
 - Under **Computer**, enter the IP address to be added to this role in IPv4 or IPv6 format.
 - Under **Network**, enter the first and last IP addresses in a range in IPv4 or IPv6 format.
- 2) Click the right arrow (>) button adjacent to the client type to move the clients to the **Selected** list.
- 3) When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to return to the Edit Role page.
- 4) Click **OK** on the Edit Role page to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.



Important

Delegated administrators with permission to **Report on managed clients only**, and assigned to multiple roles, will be able to view cloud application data only for their managed clients.

Related tasks

[Self-reporting on page 435](#)

[Searching the directory service from the Security Manager on page 69](#)

Managing role conflicts

Directory services allow the same user to belong to multiple groups. As a result, a single user may exist in groups that are managed by different delegated administration roles. The same situation exists with domains (OUs).

Additionally, it is possible for a user to be managed by one role, and belong to a group or domain (OU) that is managed by a different role. If the administrators for both of these roles are logged on simultaneously, the administrator responsible for the user could apply policy to that user at the same time as the administrator responsible for the group applies policy to the individual members of the group.

Use the **Delegated Administration > Manage Role Priority** page to tell web protection software what to do if different policies apply to the same user because of an overlap (that is, if two group-based policies apply to the same user). When a conflict occurs, web protection software applies the policy from the role that appears highest on this list.

Steps

- 1) Select any role on the list, except Super Administrator.



Note

The Super Administrator role is always first on this list. It cannot be moved.

- 2) Click **Move Up** or **Move Down** to change its position in the list.
- 3) Repeat steps 1 and 2 until all roles have the desired priority.
- 4) When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to cache the changes and return to the Delegated Administration page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Updating delegated administration roles

Policies and managed clients are typically added to a role when the role is created.

- Delegated administrators with policy permissions can edit existing policies and create new policies within the role that they manage.
- As new members join the organization, a Super Administrator can add them to existing roles (see *Editing roles*).

Super Administrators can also move clients (see *Moving clients to roles*) and policies (*Copying filters and policies to roles*) from the Super Administrator role to an existing delegated administration role at any time.

- When a client is moved to a delegated administration role, the policy applied in the Super Administrator role is also copied. During this copy process, the filters are updated to enforce the restrictions of the Filter Lock, if any.

In the target role, the tag “(Copied)” is added to the end of the filter or policy name. Administrators for that role can readily identify the new item and update it appropriately.

Encourage administrators in the role to rename the filters and policies, and to edit them as needed, to clarify their settings and to minimize duplicates. These changes can simplify future maintenance efforts.

After the client is moved to the new role, only an administrator in that role can modify the client's policy or the filters it enforces. Changes in the original policy or filters in the Super Administrator role do not affect copies of the policy or filters in delegated administration roles.

- When policies and filters are copied to a delegated administration role directly, the same constraints are enforced that apply when filters and policies are copied as part of moving a client.
 - Filter Lock restrictions are implemented during the copy.
 - Permit All category and protocol filters are renamed, and become editable filters subject to the Filter Lock.
 - Copied filters and policies are identified in the role by the (Copied) tag in the name.

Consider editing policy descriptions before starting the copy, to assure that they are meaningful to the administrators in the target roles.

Related concepts[Moving clients to roles on page 73](#)**Related tasks**[Copying filters and policies to roles on page 271](#)**Related reference**[Editing roles on page 347](#)

Delete roles

On the **Delegated Administration** page, unconditional Super Administrators can delete any roles that have become obsolete.

Deleting a role also removes all clients that the role's administrators have added to the Clients page. After the role is deleted, if those clients belong to any networks, groups, or domains managed by other roles, they are governed by the appropriate policy applied in those roles (see *Enforcement order*). Otherwise, they are governed by the Super Administrator's Default policy.

Steps

- 1) On the **Delegated Administration** page, mark the check box beside each role to be deleted.

**Note**

You cannot delete the Super Administrator role.

- 2) Click **Delete**.
- 3) Confirm the delete request to remove the selected roles from the Delegated Administration page. Changes are not permanent until you click **Save and Deploy**.
The deleted role is cleared from Role drop-down list in the Web Security toolbar the next time you log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager.

Related concepts[Enforcement order on page 80](#)

Delete managed clients

Clients cannot be deleted directly from the managed clients list (on the **Delegated Administration > Edit Role** page) if:

- the administrator has applied a policy to the client
- the administrator has applied a policy to one or more members of a network, group, or domain (OU)

There may also be problems if the Super Administrator is connected to a different Policy Server than the one that communicates with the directory service containing the clients to be deleted. In this situation, the current Policy Server and directory service do not recognize the clients.

An unconditional Super Administrator can assure that the appropriate clients can be deleted, as follows.

Steps

- 1) Open the **Policy Server** list in the Web Security toolbar and make sure that you are connected to the Policy Server that communicates with the appropriate directory. You must be logged on with unconditional Super Administrator permissions.
- 2) Open the **Role** list in the Web Security toolbar, and select the role from which managed clients are to be deleted.
- 3) Go to **Policy Management > Clients** to see a list of all the clients to which the delegated administrator has explicitly assigned a policy.
This may include both clients that are specifically identified on the role's managed clients list, and clients who are members of networks, groups, domains, or organizational units on the managed clients list.
- 4) Delete the appropriate clients.
- 5) Click **OK** to cache the changes.
- 6) Open the **Role** list in the Web Security toolbar, and select the **Super Administrator** role.
- 7) Go to **Policy Management > Delegated Administration > Edit Role**.
- 8) Delete the appropriate clients from the managed clients list, and then click **OK** to confirm the delete request.
- 9) Click **OK** on the Edit Role page to cache the changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Managing Super Administrator clients

Clients who are not specifically assigned to a delegated administration role are managed by Super Administrators. There is no Managed Clients list for the Super Administrator role.

To apply policies to these clients, add them to the **Policy Management > Clients** page. See *Adding a client*. Clients who have not been assigned a specific policy are governed by the Super Administrator Default policy.

There may be times when you cannot add clients to the Clients page. This can occur when the client is a member of a network, group, or domain (OU) that is assigned to another role. If the administrator of the other role has applied a policy to individual members of the network or group, those clients cannot be added to the Super Administrator role.

Related tasks

[Adding a client](#) on page 68

Performing delegated administrator tasks

Any delegated administrator who uses a Forcepoint account (not their network credentials) to log onto the Forcepoint Security Manager can review account their account information and change their password. See *View your user account*.

Delegated administrators who have **policy** permissions can perform the following tasks.

- View their role definition.
Navigate to the **Policy Management > Delegated Administration** page and click the role name. This brings up the Edit Role page, which lists the role's managed clients and shows the reporting features available to administrators who have reporting permissions in the role.
- *Add clients to the Clients page.*
- *Create policies and filters.*
- Apply policies to clients on the Clients page (see *Assigning a policy to clients*).

Reporting permissions can be granted at a granular level. The specific reporting permissions granted to your role determine which of the following tasks are available to administrators with reporting permissions.

To learn which features you can use, go to the Delegated Administration page and click the role name. The Edit Role page shows the reporting features for which you have permissions. For information about using any of those features, see:

Related concepts

[Add clients to the Clients page](#) on page 359

[Create policies and filters](#) on page 360

[Presentation reports](#) on page 115

[Application reporting](#) on page 189

[Real-Time Monitor](#) on page 199

Related tasks

[View your user account](#) on page 358

[Assigning a policy to clients](#) on page 79

Related reference

[Investigative reports](#) on page 134

Related information

[The Status Dashboards](#) on page 23

View your user account

If you log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager with network credentials, password changes are handled through your network directory service. Contact your system administrator for assistance.

If you have been assigned a local user name and password, view information about your account and change your password within the Security Manager.

Steps

- 1) Click **Global Settings** in the Security Manager toolbar. The My Account page opens.
- 2) To change your password, first enter your current password, then enter and confirm a new password.
 - The password must be between 8 and 255 characters.
 - Strong passwords are required: 8 characters or longer, including at least one uppercase letter, lowercase letter, number, and special character (such as hyphen, underscore, or blank).Click **OK** to save and implement the change.
- 3) To see a list of roles that you can administrator, go to the Web module **Policy Management > Delegated Administration > View Administrator Accounts** page.
 - If you are assigned to manage only one role, its name appears in the list.
 - If you are assigned to manage multiple roles, click **View** next to your user name to see them listed.
- 4) When you are finished, click **Close** to return to the Delegated Administration page.

Add clients to the Clients page

After Super Administrators assign managed clients to a role, delegated administrators can add them to the Clients page and assign them policies. See *Adding a client* for instructions.

When clients are added to a managed clients list, their Internet requests are immediately subject to a policy in the role.

- Clients previously assigned a policy within the Super Administrator role are governed by a copy of that policy in the new role. The Move to Role process automatically copies the applicable policy.
- Clients not previously assigned a policy receive the new role's Default policy. Initially, this Default policy enforces a Default category and protocol filter copied from the Super Administrator role.

Any client that appears in the Managed Clients list on the **Delegated Administration > Edit Role** page for your role can be added to the Clients page and assigned a policy. For groups, domains (OUs), and networks assigned to the role, you can also add:

- Individual users who members of the group or OU
- Individual computers that are members of the network

Because a user may be part of multiple groups or OUs, adding individuals from a larger client grouping has the potential to create conflicts when different roles manage groups or OUs with common members. If administrators in different roles access the Web module at the same time, they might add the same client (individual member of a group, for instance) to their Clients page. In that situation, policy enforcement for that client is governed by the priority established for each role. See *Managing role conflicts*.

Related tasks

[Adding a client](#) on page 68

[Managing role conflicts](#) on page 354

Create policies and filters

When your role was created, it automatically inherited the current Default category filter and protocol filter from the Super Administrator role. A role-specific Default policy was created that enforces the inherited Default category and protocol filters. (This role-specific Default policy is automatically applied to any client added to the role until another policy is assigned.)

The Super Administrator may have copied other policies and filters to your role, as well.

In addition to policies and filters, you also inherit any custom file types and protocols created by the Super Administrator.

You can edit inherited policies and filters. Changes you make affect your role only. Any changes the Super Administrator later makes to the original policies and filters do not affect your role.



Note

Changes the Super Administrator makes to file types and protocols automatically affect the filters and policies in your role.

When a Super Administrator informs you of changes to these components, review your filters and policies to be sure they are handled appropriately.

You can also create as many new filters and policies as you need. Filters and policies created by a delegated administrator are available only to administrators logged on to your role. For instructions on creating policies, see *Working with policies*.

For instructions on creating filters, see *Working with filters*. You can edit filter components for your role, with some limitations.

- **Categories:** Add or edit custom categories; assign custom URLs and keywords to custom or Forcepoint URL Database categories; change the action applied by default in category filters. (Changes to a category's default action are implemented only if the category is not locked by the Filter Lock.)
- **Protocols:** Change the action applied by default in protocol filters in your role. (Changes to a protocol's default action are implemented only if the protocol is not locked by the Filter Lock.) Delegated administrators cannot add or delete protocol definitions.
- **File types:** View the file extensions assigned to each file type. Delegated administrators cannot add file types or change the extensions assigned to a file type.

For more information, see *Building filter components*.

If a Super Administrator has implemented Filter Lock restrictions, there may be categories or protocols that are automatically blocked, and cannot be changed in the filters you create and edit.

Related concepts

[Working with policies](#) on page 76

[Working with filters](#) on page 45

Related reference

[Building filter components](#) on page 272

Reviewing administrator accounts

Use the **Delegated Administration > View Administrator Accounts** page to:

- See a list of local and network accounts that have been given Web module access by a Global Security Administrator.
- Check the level of permissions assigned to each account.
- See a list of roles associated with each account.

If an account has been added to a single role as an administrator, that role is listed to the right of the account name. If the account can be used to manage multiple roles, click **View** to see the roles listed

Delegated administrators see account information for only their own account, and not for all accounts.

When you are finished reviewing administrator accounts, click **Close** to return to the Delegated Administration page.

Enabling network accounts

Global Security Administrators can use the **Global Settings > User Directory** page to enter the directory service information needed to allow administrators to log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager with their network credentials.

This task is done **in addition to** the configuration done by Super Administrators to define the directory service used to identify user and group clients.



Note

Client directory service information is configured on the **Settings > General > Directory Services** page (see *Connecting web protection software to a directory service*).

Administrators' network credentials must be authenticated against a single directory service. If your network includes multiple directories, a trusted relationship must exist between the directory specified in Global Settings and the others.

If it is not possible to define a single directory service for use with the Forcepoint Security Manager, consider creating local accounts for administrators.

Specific instructions for defining the directory used to authenticate administrator logons can be found in the Global Settings Help.

Related concepts

[Connecting web protection software to a directory service on page 62](#)

Chapter 16

Server Administration for Web Protection Solutions

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Introduction

Internet policy enforcement requires interaction between several web protection components:

- User requests for Internet access are received by Content Gateway (Forcepoint Web Security), or by Network Agent or an integrated third-party product or device (Forcepoint URL Filtering).
- The requests are sent to Filtering Service for processing.
- Filtering Service communicates with Policy Server and Policy Broker to respond appropriately to requests.

The central Policy Broker gives other components access to client, filter, policy, and general configuration information. (It is possible to deploy additional, replica Policy Broker instances with read-only copies of this information, but only the central, or primary, instance is used to make updates to policy or configuration data.)

The Forcepoint Security Manager is associated with the central Policy Broker, and can be used to configure any Policy Server in the deployment.

Web protection components

For a description of the components that make up your web protection solution, see:

Related reference

[Policy enforcement and management components](#) on page 364

[Reporting components](#) on page 367

[User identification components](#) on page 368

[Interoperability components](#) on page 369

Policy enforcement and management components

Component	Description
Policy Database	Stores configuration and policy information. Installed automatically with Policy Broker.
Policy Broker	Manages requests from web protection components for policy and general configuration information.
Policy Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identifies and tracks the location and status of other web protection components. ■ Stores configuration information specific to a single Policy Server instance. <p>Configure Policy Server settings in the Security Manager (see <i>Working with Policy Server</i>).</p> <p>Policy and most configuration settings are shared between Policy Servers that share a Policy Database (see <i>Working in a multiple Policy Server environment</i>).</p>
Filtering Service	<p>Provides Internet policy enforcement in conjunction with Content Gateway (Forcepoint Web Security), or with Network Agent or a third-party integration product (Forcepoint URL Filtering). When a user requests a site, Filtering Service receives the request and determines which policy applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Filtering Service must be running for Internet requests to be managed and logged. ■ Each Filtering Service instance downloads its own copy of the Forcepoint URL Database. <p>Configure Filtering Service behavior in the Security Manager (see <i>Internet Usage Filters</i> and <i>Configuring filtering settings</i>).</p>

Component	Description
Network Agent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enhances policy enforcement and logging functions ■ Enables protocol management ■ Enables policy enforcement in a standalone environment <p>For more information, see <i>Configure Network Agent</i>.</p>
Forcepoint URL Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Includes millions of websites, sorted into more than 90 categories and subcategories ■ Contains more than 100 protocol definitions for use in managing non-HTTP protocols <p>Download the Forcepoint URL Database to activate policy enforcement, and make sure that the database is kept up to date. If the Forcepoint URL Database is more than 2 weeks old, no policy enforcement can occur. See <i>The Forcepoint URL Database</i> for more information.</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>The platform that supports and unites the Web, Data, and Email modules of the Forcepoint Security Manager.</p> <p>Maintains an internal database of global settings that apply to all management modules.</p>
Web module (<i>part of the Forcepoint Security Manager</i>)	<p>Serves as the configuration, management, and reporting interface for your web protection software.</p> <p>Use the Web module of the Security Manager to define and customize Internet access policies, configure components, report on Internet activity, and more.</p> <p>The Web module is made up of the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Websense - TRITON Web Security ■ Websense Web Reporting Tools ■ Websense Explorer Report Scheduler ■ Websense Information Service for Explorer ■ Websense Reporter Scheduler <p>See <i>Working in the Forcepoint Security Manager</i> for more information.</p>
Usage Monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enables alerting based on Internet usage. ■ Provides Internet usage information to Real-Time Monitor. <p>Usage Monitor tracks URL category access (shown in Real-Time Monitor) and protocol access, and generates alert messages according to the alerting behavior you have configured. See <i>Alerting</i> and <i>Real-Time Monitor</i> for more information.</p>

Component	Description
Content Gateway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provides a robust proxy and cache platform. ■ Can analyze the content of websites and files in real time to categorize previously uncategorized sites. ■ Enables protocol management. ■ Analyzes HTML code to find security threats (for example, phishing, URL redirection, web exploits, and proxy avoidance). ■ Inspects file content to assign a threat category (for example, viruses, Trojan horses, or worms). ■ Strips active content from certain web pages. See <i>Content Gateway Analysis</i>.
Remote Filtering Client	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Resides on client machines outside the network firewall. ■ Identifies the machines as clients to be managed, and communicates with Remote Filtering Server. <p>See <i>Manage Off-site Users</i> for more information.</p>
Remote Filtering Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Allows policy enforcement for clients outside a network firewall. ■ Communicates with Filtering Service to provide policy enforcement for remote machines. <p>See <i>Manage Off-site Users</i> for more information.</p>
State Server	<p>In multiple Filtering Service environments, tracks client quota, confirm, password override, and account override sessions to ensure that access time is allocated correctly.</p> <p>To enable this functionality, deploy one State Server per Policy Server.</p>

Related concepts

[Working with Policy Server on page 374](#)

[Working in a multiple Policy Server environment on page 377](#)

[The Forcepoint URL Database on page 18](#)

[Working in the Forcepoint Security Manager on page 10](#)

[Alerting on page 399](#)

[Real-Time Monitor on page 199](#)

Related tasks

[Configuring filtering settings on page 55](#)

Related information

[Internet Usage Filters](#) on page 35

[Configure Network Agent](#) on page 437

[Content Gateway Analysis](#) on page 89

[Manage Off-site Users](#) on page 257

Reporting components

Component	Description
Log Server	<p>Logs Internet request data, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The request source ■ The category or protocol associated with the request ■ Whether the request was permitted or blocked ■ Whether keyword blocking, file type blocking, quota allocations, bandwidth levels, or password protection were applied <p>Log Server is a Windows-only component that must be installed to enable most web protection reporting features.</p> <p>After installing Log Server, configure Filtering Service to pass logging data to the correct location (see <i>Configuring how requests are logged</i>).</p>
Log Database	<p>Stores Internet request data collected by Log Server for use by web protection reporting tools.</p>
Real-Time Monitor	<p>Displays current Internet activity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Request source (user name or IP address) ■ URL (full or domain only) ■ Category (Forcepoint URL Database, custom URL, or dynamic, based on Content Gateway analysis) ■ Whether the request was permitted or blocked ■ Time of the request <p>Real-Time Monitor is made up of 3 services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Websense RTM Client ■ Websense RTM Server ■ Websense RTM Database <p>See <i>Real-Time Monitor</i>.</p>

Component	Description
Logging and SIEM	<p>The Message Broker Handler, the Event Message Broker, the Bridge Service, the SIEM Connector, Cloud App Service, and Multiplexer work together to gather and forward logging data from Filtering Service to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A specified SIEM solution ■ Log Server ■ The Log Database

Related concepts

Configuring how requests are logged on page 412

Real-Time Monitor on page 199

User identification components

Component	Description
User Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Communicates with your directory service. ■ Conveys user-to-group and user-to-domain relationships, to Filtering Service, for use in applying policies. ■ Enables display of client information in the Forcepoint Security Manager. <p>For information about configuring directory service access, see <i>Connecting web protection software to a directory service</i>.</p>
DC Agent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Offers transparent identification of users defined in a Windows-based directory service. ■ Communicates with User Service to provide up-to-date user logon session information for use in policy enforcement. <p>For more information, see <i>DC Agent</i>.</p>
Logon Agent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provides unsurpassed accuracy in transparent user identification in Linux and Windows networks. ■ Does not rely on a directory service or other intermediary when capturing user logon sessions. ■ Detects user logon sessions as they occur. <p>Logon Agent communicates with the logon application on client machines to ensure that individual user logon sessions are captured and processed.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Logon Agent</i>.</p>

Component	Description
eDirectory Agent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works with Novell eDirectory to transparently identify users. Gathers user logon session information from Novell eDirectory, which authenticates users logging on to the network. Associates each authenticated user with an IP address, and then works with User Service to supply the information to Filtering Service. <p>For more information, see <i>Configuring eDirectory Agent</i>.</p>
RADIUS Agent	<p>Enables transparent identification of users who use a dial-up, Virtual Private Network (VPN), Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), or other remote connection to access the network.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Configuring RADIUS Agent</i>.</p>

Related concepts

Connecting web protection software to a directory service on page 62

Logon Agent on page 320

Related tasks

DC Agent on page 315

Configuring eDirectory Agent on page 323

Configuring RADIUS Agent on page 322

Interoperability components

Component	Description
Directory Agent	<p>With the Hybrid Module for Forcepoint Web Security, collects user and group information from a supported directory service for use by the hybrid service.</p>
Filtering Plug-In	<p>When Forcepoint URL Filtering is integrated with Citrix, Microsoft Forefront TMG, or a proxy or proxy-cache that uses ICAP, an additional integration component (integration service, plugin, or ICAP server) is also installed.</p> <p>See your deployment documentation for more information about the specific plugin for your integration.</p>

Component	Description
Linking Service	<p>With the DLP Module for Forcepoint Web Security, or when Forcepoint Web Security integrates with Forcepoint DLP, gives data protection components access to Forcepoint URL Database categorization information and user and group information collected by User Service.</p> <p>When Forcepoint Web Security integrates with Forcepoint Email Security, provides access to Forcepoint URL Database categorization information.</p>
Sync Service	<p>With the Hybrid Module for Forcepoint Web Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sends policy updates and user and group information to the hybrid service over HTTPS. ■ Receives reporting data from the hybrid service.

Reviewing your web protection deployment

Use the **Status > Deployment** page to review status information for each Policy Server in your deployment, and for the components that connect to each Policy Server. Also investigate User Service directory connection and lookup speeds.

The Deployment page includes up to 3 tabs:

- **Policy Server Map** gives a quick graphical and tabular overview of the Policy Server instances in your network. Click a Policy Server icon or IP address to see the status of components associated with the selected Policy Server. See *Using the Policy Server map*.
If your deployment only has one Policy Server, this tab is not displayed.
- **Component List** provides a table listing the web protection components in your network, and allows administrators with appropriate permissions to stop or start components. See *Using the component list*.
- **Directory Performance** provides information about connection and lookup speeds for each LDAP-based directory server that User Service queries for user and group information. See *Evaluating directory performance*.
If User Service is not installed, this tab is not displayed.

Related concepts

[Using the Policy Server map on page 371](#)

[Using the component list on page 371](#)

[Evaluating directory performance on page 372](#)

Using the Policy Server map

In multiple Policy Server deployments, the **Policy Server Map** tab of the **Status > Deployment** page gives a graphical representation of all of your Policy Server instances.

- All additional Policy Server instances are shown connected to the central or base Policy Server for your deployment.
- Each Policy Server is represented by a server tower or appliance icon with markers that describe its Policy Broker connection.
A legend underneath the map explains the icons.
- Position the mouse over a Policy Server instance to see its full IP address and description, the IP address of the Policy Broker that it is currently connected to, and the Policy Broker mode (standalone, primary, or replica).
Configuration changes can be written to a standalone or primary Policy Broker, but replica Policy Broker instances are read-only.

Under the map, a table lists the IP address, description, Policy Broker IP address, key type, version, and current status of each Policy Server instance.

Click a Policy Server icon in the map or IP address in the table to see a list of the components (like Filtering Service, Log Server, and User Service) associated with the selected Policy Server instance. Note that in some cases, a single component name (like Real-Time Monitor) is used to represent multiple, interdependent services (like RTM Client, RTM Server, and RTM Database).

For each component, the list displays its name, IP address or hostname, version, and status.

The status column displays one of the following icons:

- A green icon with a check mark indicates that the Policy Server and its associated components are all running.
- A red icon with an “x” indicates that the Policy Server or at least one of its associated components is stopped.
- A yellow icon with an exclamation mark indicates that the Control Service instance on the Policy Server machine is not available, so status information is not available for that Policy Server and its associated components.

For administrators with permissions to start and stop component services or demons, the table also includes a start or stop link.

In some cases, a single entry in the list may represent multiple services. In these cases, all of the services that make up the component are started or stopped when the link is clicked.

An additional link offers the option to show all health alerts associated with the selected Policy Server within the Components pop-up window.

Using the component list

The **Component List** tab of the **Status > Deployment** page displays a table showing the web protection components deployed in your network. For each component, the table shows its:

- Name
- IP address or hostname
- Policy Broker IP address or hostname
- Version
- Status:
 - A green icon with a check mark indicates that the components is running.

- A red icon with an “x” indicates that the component is stopped.
- A yellow icon with an exclamation mark indicates that the Control Service is not running, so status information is not available.

For administrators with permissions to start and stop component services or demons, the table also includes a start or stop link.

To export the component data for manipulation in a third-party spreadsheet or reporting tool, the **Export to CSV** link above the table.

Evaluating directory performance

When User Service is installed and configured to connect to an LDAP-based directory service, the **Directory Performance** tab of the **Status > Deployment** page displays a table showing directory server performance statistics during the selected period (the last hour, by default).

Select a different **Time period** to see longer-term or more recent data. (The available time periods are last 24 hours, last hour, or last 5 minutes.)

The table contains a separate row for each directory server that User Service has attempted to connect to during the selected period. Each row shows:

- The IP address of the **Directory Host** machine
- The **Operation** type (bind or lookup)
- The **Average**, **Most Recent**, and **Maximum** times for each type of operation during the selected period. The time is shown in milliseconds.
- The number of attempts User Service made to perform each operation for the specified directory
- The number of times the operation failed

Click a Directory Host entry for more information about the performance of that directory since midnight, over the last hour, and during the most recent 5-minute period (see *Review directory server details*).

If users in your organization are experiencing browsing delays or sometimes receiving the incorrect policy (especially applied to the first web request of the day, or after a long period without browsing), use the directory performance statistics to identify underperforming directories. If there are persistent problems with specific directory hosts, you may need to take steps to improve:

- Network connections between User Service and the directory
- Memory, disk, or CPU speed on the directory server machine

Problems affecting multiple directories may indicate network, DNS, or other configuration issues.

Related concepts

[Review directory server details](#) on page 372

Review directory server details

Use the **Status > Deployment > Directory Server Details** page to review performance data for the specified directory since midnight, over the last hour, and during the most recent 5-minute period.

For each time period, a table displays the following information for bind (connection) and lookup operations:

- The **Average**, **Most Recent**, and **Maximum** times in milliseconds

- The number of attempts to perform the operation
- How many failures occurred

To return to the Directory Performance tab, click **Close**.

Understanding Policy Broker

Policy Broker is responsible for managing access to both policy data (including clients, filters, filter components, and delegated administration settings) and to certain global settings that apply to the entire deployment. Settings specific to a single Policy Server instance (like its Filtering Service and Network Agent connections) are stored separately.

Even in multiple Policy Server environments, the same set of policy and general configuration data is shared throughout the deployment, thanks to Policy Broker.

- 1) At startup, each web protection component requests applicable configuration information from Policy Broker.
- 2) Running components frequently check for changes to configuration information.
- 3) The primary or standalone Policy Broker updates its database each time administrators make changes in the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager and click Save and Deploy.
- 4) After a configuration change, each component requests and receives the changes that affect its functioning via Policy Broker.

It is possible to install one or more Policy broker **replicas** in addition to the primary Policy Broker. In a replicated environment, changes made in the Forcepoint Security Manager are saved to the primary Policy Broker. After the change, each replica synchronizes its copy of the data to receive the latest updates.

- The Policy Broker mode (standalone, primary, or replica) is set during installation, but can be changed later (for example, to change from a standalone environment to a replicated environment) using a command-line utility. See [Managing Policy Broker Replication](#) for more information.
- In a replicated environment, you can configure a Policy Broker connection order for each Policy Server instance in your deployment. This determines where components attached to a Policy Server (like Filtering Service) look first for updates to configuration information. See *Reviewing Policy Broker connections*.

Whether you have a single (standalone) Policy Broker or a primary Policy Broker with replicas, be sure to back up your policy and configuration data on a regular basis. See the [Backup and Restore FAQ](#) for more information.

Related concepts

[Reviewing Policy Broker connections](#) on page 373

Reviewing Policy Broker connections

If you have a multiple Policy Broker environment (with a primary Policy Broker and one or more replicas), use the **Settings > General > Policy Brokers** page to find a list of the Policy Broker instances in your deployment. You can also configure which instance each Policy Server in your network attempts to connect to first.

The **Installed Policy Broker Instances** table includes the following information:

- The **Host** column shows the IP address or hostname of the Policy Broker machine.
- The **Type** column indicates whether the instance is the primary or a replica. The primary instance always appears first in the list.
- A **Description** of the instance. Click the pencil icon next to the existing description to update it.
- When the **Last Policy Sync** occurred for each Policy Broker replica. This is the most recent time the replica received updated policy and configuration information from the primary Policy Broker.

Use the **Policy Server Connections** table to customize how the Policy Server instances in your deployment connect to Policy Broker. The table shows:

- The IP address or hostname of each Policy Server **Host**
- A **Description** of the Policy Server instance
- The **Connection Order** the Policy Server instance uses when it connects to Policy Broker (a list of IP addresses)

To move an instance up or down in the list

To change the connection order, click the Policy Server IP address or hostname. This opens the Policy Broker Connection Order window, with the current connection order listed.

Steps

- 1) Click on a row in the table to select the Policy Broker entry.
- 2) Click the **Up** or **Down** button to move the entry in the list.
- 3) Repeat for each entry that you want to move.
- 4) When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to return to the Policy Brokers page.
- 5) Click **OK** again on the Policy Brokers page to cache your changes. The changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Working with Policy Server

Policy Server is responsible for identifying other web protection software components and tracking their status.

- You cannot log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager until it is configured to communicate with Policy Server.
- If your software installation includes multiple Policy Servers, you can switch between Policy Server instances after logging on to the Security Manager.
- You can add and remove Policy Server instances within the Security Manager.

Communication between the Security Manager and one Policy Server instance is established during installation.

Many environments require only one Policy Server. A single Policy Server can communicate with multiple Filtering Service and Network Agent instances for load balancing. In very large organizations (10,000+ users), however, it may help to install multiple instances of Policy Server. If you install additional Policy Servers, add each instance to the Security Manager (see *Reviewing Policy Server connections*).

Related concepts

[Reviewing Policy Server connections](#) on page 375

Reviewing Policy Server connections

Use the **Web > Settings > General > Policy Servers** page to review Policy Server information for all Policy Server instances associated with this Forcepoint Security Manager instance.

If you have multiple Policy Server instances that share a subscription key, you can create one instance as the primary Policy Server. When you add the others as secondary instances, they receive their key information from the primary. This may help to speed up your configuration process and simplify key maintenance (in case you receive a new subscription key in the future).

- The Security Manager is associated with a primary Policy Server instance at installation time. This becomes the base Policy Server for the Security Manager, and its IP address and description cannot be changed.
- To see the secondary Policy Server instances associated with a primary Policy Server in the list, click the “+” symbol next to the Policy Server name or IP address.
- To update the information that appears on the page (for example, to see the latest subscription key information or Policy Broker connections, and to see any Policy Server instances that might have recently been automatically added to the Security Manager) click the **Refresh** button in the toolbar at the top of the content pane.
- Policy Server instances that connect to a different Policy Broker than the base Policy Server are flagged with an icon () indicating that they are not currently configurable.

Each Policy Server entry includes a short description. Primary Policy Server entries also include:

- Subscription information, including the key associated with the instance and its secondaries and the subscription level (for example, Forcepoint Web Security or Forcepoint URL Filtering)
- The IP address of the Policy Broker that Policy Server is using
In multiple Policy Broker deployments, configure how Policy Server connects to Policy Broker on the **Settings > General > Policy Brokers** page.

Click **Add** to associate an additional Policy Server with the Security Manager, or click a Policy Server IP address or name to edit configuration information for the selected instance (see *Adding or editing Policy Server instances*).

Note that in some cases, Policy Server instances are added to the Security Manager automatically. For example, when a Policy Server instance is installed on the same machine as a Policy Broker replica, that Policy Server instance appears on the Policy Servers page automatically. You can still edit these instances as needed (for example, to change their description).

Mark one or more Policy Server entries and click **Delete** to remove the connection between the Security Manager and the selected Policy Server.

- This removes the Policy Server instance from the Security Manager, but does not uninstall or stop the Policy Server service. You cannot delete the base Policy Server instance.
- Any time you remove a Policy Server instance from your deployment, be sure to also remove the instance from the Policy Servers page in the Security Manager.
Even if you take down one Policy Server machine, then bring up a new machine and assign it the old IP address, a Policy Server instance installed on the new machine does not automatically inherit the subscription key information from the old instance. You must still delete the old instance from the Security Manager, then add the new instance.

After adding or editing a Policy Server connection, click **OK** on the Policy Servers page to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Adding or editing Policy Server instances on page 376](#)

Adding or editing Policy Server instances

Use the **Add Policy Server** or **Edit Policy Server** page to associate a new Policy Server instance with the Forcepoint Security Manager, or to update configuration information for an existing Policy Server.

Steps

- 1) Enter or edit the **IP address or name** and communication **Port** for the Policy Server instance. The default port is **55806**.
- 2) Enter or update the **Description** of the selected Policy Server instance. You cannot change the description for the base Policy Server.
- 3) Indicate whether this is a **Primary** or **Secondary** Policy Server.
 - A primary Policy Server has a different subscription key than other Policy Server instances associated with the Security Manager.
 - A secondary Policy Server uses the same subscription key as another Policy Server that has already been associated with the Security Manager.
- 4) If this is a **secondary** Policy Server:
 - a) Select the IP address of the primary Policy Server from which the secondary should get its key.
 - b) Indicate whether this secondary should inherit its Directory Services settings from the primary Policy Server.
These are the settings (configured on the **Settings > General > Directory Services** page) that User Service uses to connect to a directory and retrieve user and group information.
 - c) Click **OK** to return to the Policy Servers page, then click **OK** again on the Policy Servers page to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Note that after adding a secondary Policy Server, you may have to log off of the Security Manager and log on again before you can use the Policy Server **Switch** button to connect to the new Policy Server instance.

- 5) If this is a **primary** Policy Server, indicate whether to **Use the current subscription key** registered to the new instance or **Enter a subscription key**.
 - If you are editing an existing entry, the current subscription key and subscription type are displayed below the radio buttons.
 - Click **Verify Policy Server** to make sure that the Security Manager can communicate with the new Policy Server. If you have selected “Use the current subscription key,” and the connection is successful, the subscription key is displayed.
 - If you are not sure whether the new Policy Server instance already has a key registered, you can either select the option to enter the key manually, or click **Verify Policy Server** to see if the Security Manager finds an existing key for the instance.
- 6) Click **OK** to return to the Policy Servers page. You must click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Working in a multiple Policy Server environment

In distributed environments, or deployments with a large number of users, it may be appropriate to install multiple Policy Server instances. This entails some special considerations.

- Because policy information is managed by Policy Broker, policy changes are made available to all Policy Server instances when you click **Save and Deploy**.
- Many global configuration settings (like risk class definitions and alerting options) are also shared between Policy Server instances.
- Configuration settings that are specific to a single Policy Server (like its Filtering Service and Network Agent connections) are stored locally by each Policy Server and not distributed.
- In order to apply time-based actions (Confirm, Quota, Password Override, or Account Override) correctly, one or more instances of State Server is required. State Server allows the timing information associated with these features to be shared, so that clients are granted exactly the Internet access than you intend (see *Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server*).

Related concepts

[Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server](#) on page 382

To switch between Policy Server instances in the Forcepoint Security Manager

Steps

- 1) In the Web Security toolbar, next to the IP address of the current Policy Server, click **Switch**.
If there are unsaved changes to the current Policy Server instance, a warning prompt appears. To remain connected to the current Policy Server so that you can save your changes, click **Cancel**.
- 2) Select a Policy Server IP address or hostname from the **Connect to** list.

- 3) Click **OK**.

You are logged onto the selected Policy Server automatically, and the Security Manager is updated.

Changing the Policy Server IP address

Before changing the IP address of the Policy Server machine, **stop all web protection services** on the machine.

After changing the IP address, you must manually update web protection configuration files used by the Forcepoint Security Manager, Policy Server, and other web protection services before policy enforcement resumes.

Step 1: Update Forcepoint Security Manager configuration

Update the Security Manager to use the new IP address to connect to Policy Server.

Steps

- 1) On the management server, stop the **Websense Web Reporting Tools** and **Websense TRITON - Web Security** services (if necessary).
If the Forcepoint Security Manager and Policy Server are installed on this same machine, these services should already be stopped.
- 2) Navigate to the following directory:
`Websense\Web Security\tomcat\conf\Catalina\localhost\`
- 3) Locate the **mng.xml** file, and then make a backup copy of the file in another directory.
- 4) Open **mng.xml** in a text editor (like Notepad) and replace each instance of the old Policy Server IP address with the new one.
The Policy Server IP address appears twice: as the `ps/default/host` value and the **psHosts** value.
- 5) When you are finished, save and close the file.
Do not restart any services until you have completed the remaining configuration updates in this section.

Step 2: Update Policy Server configuration

Update the Policy Server configuration file, and the initialization file used to configure communication between web protection components.

Steps

- 1) If you have not already done so, stop all web protection services on the Policy Server machine (see *Stopping and starting web protection services*).

- 2) Navigate to the **bin** directory (C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin or /opt/WebSense/bin/, by default).
- 3) Locate the **config.xml** file, and then make a backup copy of the file in another directory.
- 4) Open **config.xml** in a text editor and replace each instance of the old Policy Server IP address with the new one.
- 5) When you are finished, save and close the file.
- 6) In the **bin** directory, locate the **websense.ini** file, and then make a backup copy in another directory.
- 7) Open **websense.ini** in a text editor and replace each instance of the old Policy Server IP address with the new one.
- 8) When you are finished, save and close the file.

Related concepts

[Stopping and starting web protection services](#) on page 394

Step 3: Verify the Log Database connection

Use the Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator on the Policy Server machine to verify the ODBC connection to the Log Database.

Steps

- 1) Open the Data Sources tool:
 - Windows Server 2016: Go to **Start**, then select **All Programs > Windows Administrative Tools > ODBC Data Sources (64-bit)**.
 - Windows Server 2012: Go to **Server Manager > Tools > ODBC Data Sources 64-bit**.
 - Windows Server 2008: Go to **Start > Administrative Tools > Data Sources (ODBC)**.
- 2) On the **System DSN** tab, select the appropriate data source name (by default, **wslogdb70**), and then click **Configure**.
- 3) Verify that the correct database server machine is selected, and then click **Next**.
- 4) Enter the credentials used to connect to the database, and then click **Next**.
- 5) Accept the defaults on the next 2 screens, and then click **Test Data Source**.



Note

If the test fails, check the database server machine name and try again.

If the machine name is correct, but the test continues to fail, verify that the correct connection port is being used, and that the firewall allows communication on the selected port.

Step 4: Restart web protection services

Steps

- 1) Reboot the Policy Server machine. Make sure that all web protection services on the machine restart normally.
- 2) If the Security Manager used to configure this Policy Server is installed on another machine, restart the **Websense Web Reporting Tools** and **Websense TRITON - Web Security** services on that machine.



Note

If the Forcepoint Security Manager is installed on the same machine as Policy Server, administrators must use the new IP address to log on.

Working with Filtering Service

Filtering Service is the component that works with Content Gateway (Forcepoint Web Security), or with Network Agent or a third-party integration product, to provide policy enforcement. When a user requests a site, Filtering Service receives the request, determines which policy applies, and uses the applicable policy to determine whether the site is permitted or blocked.

Each Filtering Service instance downloads its own copy of the Forcepoint URL Database to use in determining how to handle Internet requests.

If you have multiple Filtering Service instances, an additional component, State Server, is required to enable correct application of time-based actions (Confirm, Quota, Password Override, or Account Override). State Server allows the timing information associated with these features to be shared, so that clients are granted exactly the Internet access than you intend (see *Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server*).

Filtering Service also sends information about Internet activity to Log Server, so that it can be recorded and used for reporting.

In the Forcepoint Security Manager, a **Filtering Service Summary** on the System dashboard lists the IP address and current status of each Filtering Service instance associated with the current Policy Server. Click a Filtering Service IP address for more detailed information about the selected Filtering Service.

Related concepts

[Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server](#) on page 382

Review Filtering Service details

Use the **Status > Dashboard > Filtering Service Details** page to review the status of an individual Filtering Service instance. The page lists:

- The Filtering Service IP address
- Whether or not the selected instance is running
- The Filtering Service version

This should match your web protection software version, including any hotfixes that have been applied.

- The operating system of the Filtering Service machine
- The software platform
- This indicates whether your web protection software is using Content Gateway, Network Agent (Web Filter & Security standalone mode), or a third-party product to detect Internet requests.
- The IP address and status of any Content Gateway instances with which the selected Filtering Service communicates
- The IP address and status of any Network Agent instances with which the selected Filtering Service communicates

Click **Close** to return to the **Status > Dashboard** page.

Review Forcepoint URL Database download status

Each Filtering Service instance in your network downloads its own copy of the Forcepoint URL Database. When you are working in the Forcepoint Security Manager, the **Status > Alerts** page displays a status message when a Forcepoint URL Database download is in progress, or an alert if a download attempt fails.

For detailed information about recent or ongoing database downloads, click **Database Download** on the toolbar at the top of the **Status > Dashboard** page. The Database Download page includes an entry for each Filtering Service instance associated with the current Policy Server.

Initially, the Database Download page displays a quick download summary, showing where the database was downloaded, which database version was downloaded, and whether the download was successful. From this summary view, you can:

- Initiate a database download for a single Filtering Service (click **Update**).
- Initiate database downloads for all listed Filtering Service instances (click **Update All**).
- Cancel one or all ongoing updates.

Click an IP address in the list on the right to review more detailed database download status for the selected Filtering Service.

- If the selected Filtering Service has encountered download problems, a recommendation for addressing the problem may be displayed.
- To manually initiate a database download for the selected Filtering Service, click **Update**.

During database download, the status screen shows detailed progress information for each stage of the download process. Click **Close** to hide progress information and continue working in the Security Manager.

Resuming Forcepoint URL Database downloads

If a Forcepoint URL Database download is interrupted, Filtering Service attempts to resume the download automatically. If Filtering Service is able to reconnect to the download server, the download resumes from where it was interrupted.

You can manually restart a failed or interrupted download. This does not resume the download from the point of interruption, but instead restarts the process from the beginning.

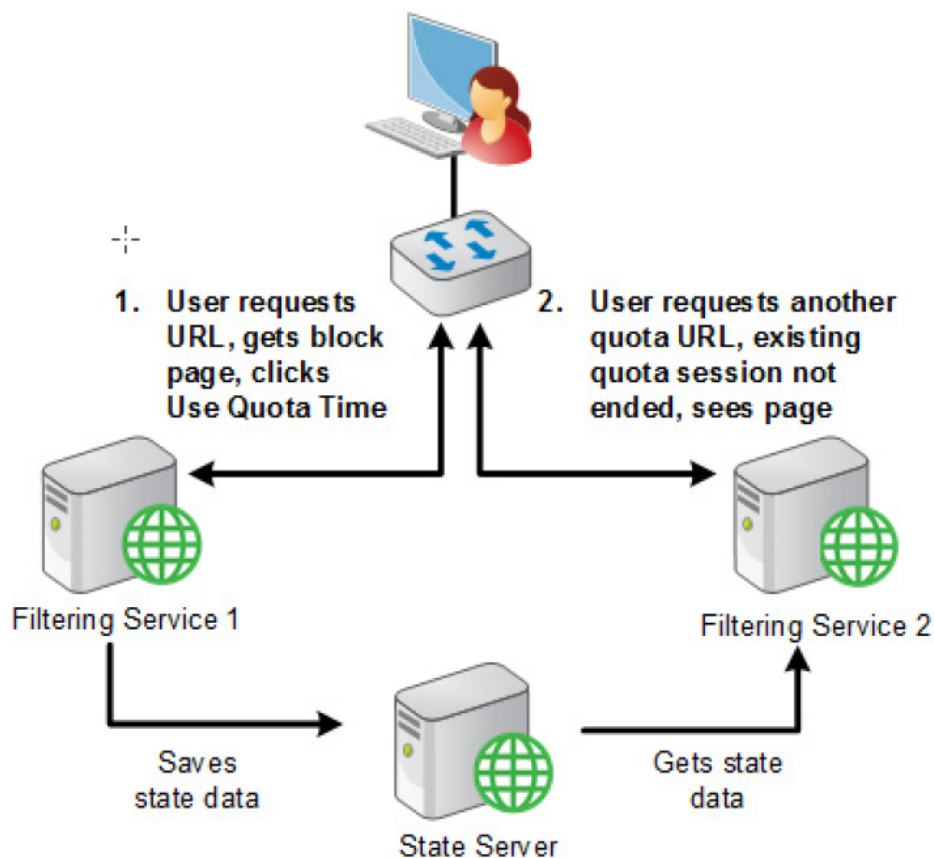
Steps

- 1) In the Forcepoint Security Manager, go to the **Web > Status > Dashboard** page and click **Database Download**.
- 2) Click **Stop All Updates** to stop the interrupted process.
- 3) Select a Filtering Service instance and click **Update**, or click **Update All**, to restart the download process from the beginning.

Policy Server, Filtering Service, and State Server

If your deployment includes multiple instances of Filtering Service that might handle a request from the same user, an optional component, **State Server**, can be installed to enable proper application of time-based actions (Quota, Confirm) or overrides (Password Override, Account Override).

When State Server is installed, it allows its associated Filtering Service instances to share timing information, so users receive the correct allotment of quota, confirm, or override session time.

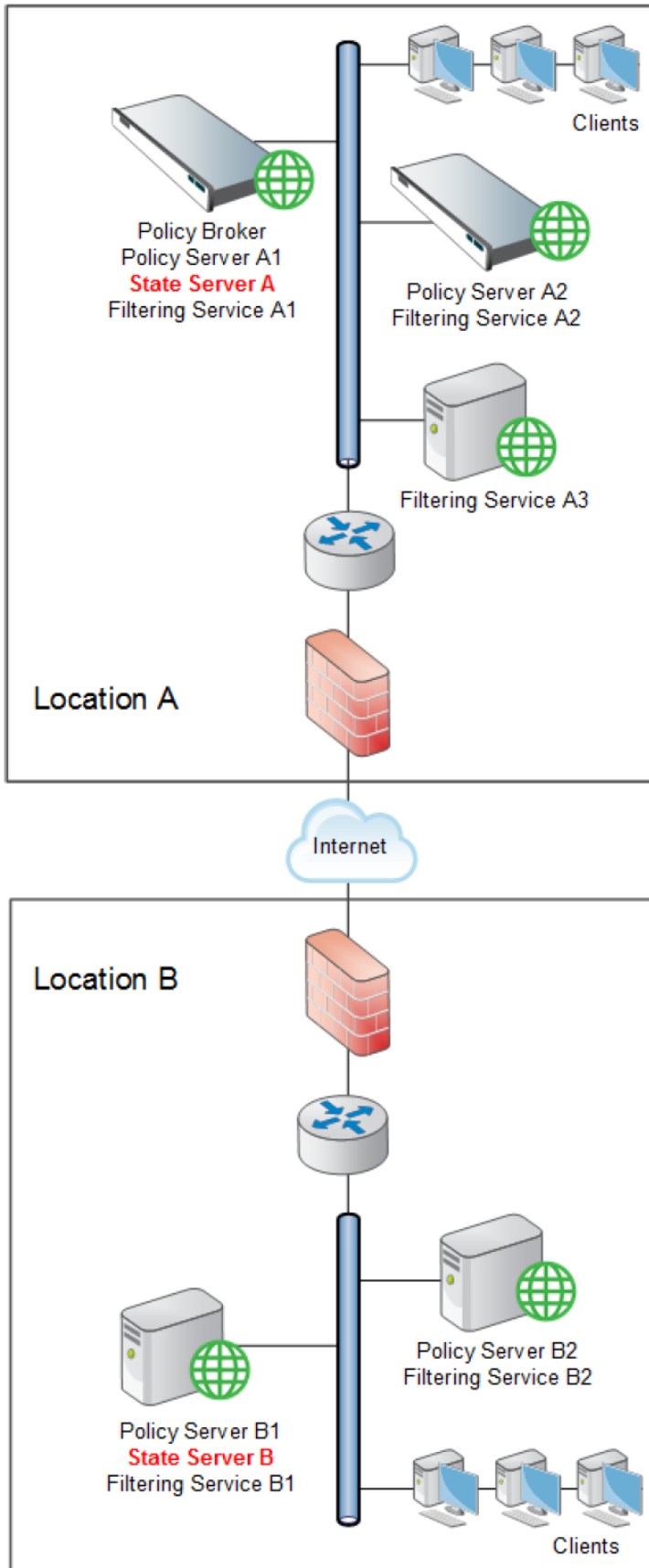


State Server is typically installed on a Policy Server machine, and only one State Server instance is required per **logical deployment**. A logical deployment is any group of Policy Server and Filtering Service instances that might handle requests from the same set of users.

- All Filtering Service instances that communicate with the same State Server instance must share the same time zone, and the time on all machines must be in synch.
- Each Filtering Service instance can communicate with only one State Server.
- All Filtering Service instances associated with the same Policy Server must communicate with the same State Server.
- Multiple Policy Server instances can share a single State Server.

Configure which State Server instance a Policy Server communicates with on the **Web > Settings > General > Filtering** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager (see *Configuring filtering settings*).

In a geographically dispersed organization, where each location has its own Policy Server and Filtering Service instances, deploy one State Server instance (on the Policy Server machine or appliance) at each location. For example:



In an organization where all requests are managed through a central location, only one State Server instance is needed.

Related tasks

[Configuring filtering settings](#) on page 55

Filtered locations

Use the **Settings > General > Filtered Locations** page to review, add, or edit information about the locations whose Internet traffic is managed by the hybrid service or handled by Forcepoint CASB.

Filtered locations with CASB

A **filtered location** is the external IP address, IP address range, or subnet for any location from which Internet requests are managed by instances of Content Gateway.

If you do not have the Hybrid Module, continue to *Adding or editing filtered locations*.

Related concepts

[Adding or editing filtered locations](#) on page 386

Filtered locations with hybrid (including hybrid with CASB)

A **filtered location** is the external IP address, IP address range, or subnet from which Internet requests appear to originate when seen by the hybrid service. Hybrid policy enforcement can be applied to off-site users, regardless of how requests from those users are managed when they are in the network.

You can define filtered locations for both of the following:

- Users managed by the hybrid service both in and outside the network
Enter their in-network location details and specify that the location is managed by the hybrid service. When users make an Internet request from off site, they are prompted to log on to the hybrid service so that the appropriate user or group- based policy can be applied.

Because the hybrid service is hosted outside your network, any locations managed by the hybrid service must be **external** addresses, visible from the Internet.

Locations managed by the hybrid service:

- Are public-facing IP addresses
- Are often the external address of your Network Address Translation (NAT) firewall
- Could include branch offices, remote sites, or satellite campuses

These locations are NOT:

- IP addresses of individual client machines

- The IP address of any Content Gateway machine
- Users managed by on-premises components (Filtering Service) when they are inside the network, but the hybrid service when they are off site

Doing this serves two purposes:

- 1) It configures the browser PAC file to determine whether the user is in the network or off site before forwarding an Internet request.
- 2) It helps the hybrid service know whether a user is in-network (for example, after hybrid failover has occurred) or off site. This is important if your policies apply different settings to in-network and offsite users. The PAC file generated by the hybrid service is configured automatically based on your Filtered Locations settings.

When defining a site managed by on-premises components as a Filtered Location:

- 3) Specify that these users are managed by local web protection software.
- 4) Define whether their on-premises policy enforcement is through a firewall- integrated or transparent proxy (for example, Content Gateway in transparent mode), or an explicit proxy.
- 5) If Internet requests from in-network machines at a specified location pass through an explicit proxy, you provide the proxy location (hostname or IP address) and port to ensure requests are routed properly for users at that location.

Each location that you define appears in a table that combines a name and description with technical configuration details, including the selected proxy mode, the type of location (single IP address, IP address range, or subnet), and the actual external IP address or addresses from which requests originate.

- To edit an existing entry, click the location **Name**, and then see *Adding or editing filtered locations*.
- To define a new location, click **Add**, and then see *Adding or editing filtered locations*.
- To remove a location, mark the check box next to the location name, and then click **Delete**.
- To add and edit on-premises explicit proxies for use with filtered locations, click **Manage Explicit Proxies**, then see *Managing hybrid service explicit proxies*.

If you have added or edited a location entry, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Adding or editing filtered locations](#) on page 386

[Managing hybrid service explicit proxies](#) on page 388

Adding or editing filtered locations

Use the **Filtered Locations > Add Filtered Location or Edit Filtered Locations** page to:

- *(Hybrid)* Define a location either managed the hybrid service (like a branch office, remote site, or satellite campus), or that contains users managed by the hybrid service when off site.
- *(Hybrid)* Change the way a location managed by the hybrid service is defined.
- *(CASB)* Add a list of all locations where Internet traffic is managed by an instance of Content Gateway.

To define a filtered location, or update an existing entry

Steps

- 1) Enter, review, or update the location **Name**. The name must be unique, and have between 1 and 50 characters. It cannot include any of the following characters:
`* < > { } ~ ! $ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,`
 Names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.
- 2) Enter, review, or update the short **Description** of the location (up to 255 characters). This appears next to the location name on the Filtered Locations page, and should clearly identify the location to any administrator.
 The character restrictions that apply to names also apply to descriptions, with 2 exceptions: descriptions can include periods (.) and commas (,).
- 3) Select or verify the **Time zone** of the filtered location. Time zone information is used in applying policies, to ensure that the correct filters are applied at the appropriate time.
 Each location whose requests go through the hybrid service can have a different time zone setting. Locations with transparent or explicit proxies use the time zone of the machine on which Filtering Service is running as the time zone for policy enforcement.
- 4) In the **Type** field, indicate or verify the method used to define this location: **IP address**, IP address **Range**, or **Subnet**.
 If you are providing a subnet, specify whether you are identifying it by **By bit range (CIDR)** or **By subnet mask**, and then select a bit range or mask.
- 5) Enter, verify, or update the external IP address, range, or subnet of the firewall or firewalls through which filtered clients at this location access the Internet.
 - These are external IP addresses, visible from outside your network, and not internal (LAN) addresses.



Important

Do not enter private IP addresses (in the ranges 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255, 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255, and 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255) to identify locations managed by the hybrid service. Because these addresses are not visible from outside your network, and are used within multiple local area networks, the hybrid service does not accept private IP addresses as valid entries.

- Do not include the IP address of any Content Gateway machine.
- External IP addresses must be unique to your organization, not shared with any other entity, so that the hybrid service is able to associate requests originating from these locations with the policies belonging to your organization.

CASB customers should stop here. The remaining entries are valid for hybrid only.

- 6) Specify, verify, or update how the requests from the location are managed: using the hybrid service, or using local web protection software.

- 7) If the site is managed by local web protection software, select, verify, or update the proxy mode for this location: using a **Transparent** proxy, or an **Explicit** on-premises proxy.
If you select Explicit, there must be at least one proxy defined in the Explicit Proxy Configuration table. To add a new explicit proxy to the table, click **Add**, select a proxy location and preference order from the popup window, then click **OK**. See *Managing hybrid service explicit proxies* for more information about the available explicit proxies.
The filtered location uses the first proxy on the list. If that proxy is not available, web requests from the filtered location are redirected to the next proxy on the list. To change the order, select any proxy on the list and then click **Move Up** or **Move Down** to change its position in the list.
To remove a proxy from the table, mark the check box next to the proxy name, and then click **Delete**. The deleted proxy is no longer available for this filtered location, but can still be selected for other filtered locations.
- 8) Click **OK** to return to the Filtered Locations page, and then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Managing hybrid service explicit proxies](#) on page 388

Managing hybrid service explicit proxies

Use the **Filtered Locations > Manage Explicit Proxies** page to review, add, and edit the on-premises explicit proxies available for use with filtered locations.

Each explicit proxy that you define appears in a table that displays a proxy name, its IP address or hostname, the port number or numbers used for HTTP, SSL, or FTP access, and the filtered locations (if any) that currently reference the proxy.

- To edit an existing entry, click the proxy **Name**, and then see *Adding or editing a hybrid service explicit proxy*.
- To define a new explicit proxy, click **Add**, and then see *Adding or editing a hybrid service explicit proxy*.
- To remove a proxy, mark the check box next to the proxy name, and then click **Delete**.



Note

You cannot delete a proxy that is being used by one or more filtered locations. If you wish to delete a proxy, first edit the filtered locations that reference it to remove it from their Explicit Proxy Configuration table.

Related tasks

[Adding or editing a hybrid service explicit proxy](#) on page 388

Adding or editing a hybrid service explicit proxy

When managing explicit proxies, use the **Add Explicit Proxy** or **Edit Explicit Proxy** page to define or update information about an on-premises explicit proxy to be used for your filtered locations.

Steps

- 1) Enter, verify, or update the proxy **Name**. The name must be unique, and have between 1 and 50 characters. It cannot include any of the following characters:
* < > { } ~ ! \$ % & @ # . " | \ & + = ? / ; : ,
Names can include spaces, dashes, and apostrophes.
- 2) Enter, verify, or update the **IP address or name** of the explicit proxy. This must be in one of the following forms:
 - An IP address (for example 123.45.67.89)
 - A hostname (for example my.example.com)The IP address or name can include a port number, for example 123.45.67.89:443.
- 3) Enter or update the proxy port or ports. There must be at least one port number for the proxy. This can be an **HTTP port**, an **SSL port**, or an **FTP port**.
- 4) Click **OK** to return to the Manage Explicit Proxies page.

Configuring failover to the hybrid service

It is possible to configure failover to the hybrid service for filtered locations that use explicit proxies. This ensures that users are able to access the Internet and policy enforcement always occurs, even if on-premises proxies are unavailable.

Failover to the hybrid service for a filtered location must be approved, to ensure that web protection services can provision the correct number of users at the data center nearest to your location. Once failover for a filtered location has been approved, it does not need to be re-approved if you change the failover details or later disable and then re-enable failover.

To configure failover to the hybrid service:

Steps

- 1) On the **Settings > General > Filtered Locations** page, select a filtered location name to edit it. This must be a location managed by local web protection software with the proxy mode set to Explicit.
- 2) Click **Advanced**.
- 3) Mark **Enable failover to hybrid service**.
- 4) Enter the **Number of users filtered by this filtered location**.
- 5) Select the **Nearest data center** to the filtered location.

- 6) Click **OK** to return to the Filtered Locations page, and then click **OK** again to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

When failover for a filtered location is approved, an alert appears on the System dashboard and on the **Status > Alerts** page. You can view the approval status of all failover requests on the **Status > Hybrid Service** page.



Note

If automatic proxy caching is disabled in Internet Explorer, end users may notice a delay on every page they visit as the browser checks the list of proxies. When automatic proxy caching is enabled, the browser checks the proxy list only on startup. For more information, see the Microsoft article at <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/271361>.

Integrating with a third-party SIEM solution

Use the **Settings > General > SIEM Integration** page to configure web protection software to send log data from Filtering Service to a supported Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solution. Audit Log entries can also be forwarded to a SIEM solution.

Before using this page to enable SIEM integration, make sure an instance of Multiplexer is installed for each Policy Server in your deployment.

In the **Internet Activity Log Data** section:

Steps

- 1) Click **Add** to open a new window where you will continue configuring your SIEM integration.
- 2) Provide the **IP address or hostname** of the machine hosting the SIEM product, as well as the communication **Port** to use for sending SIEM data.
- 3) Specify the **Transport protocol** (UDP or TCP) to use when sending data to the SIEM product.
- 4) Select the **SIEM format** to use. This determines the syntax of the string used to pass log data to the integration.
 - The available formats are syslog/CEF (ArcSight), syslog/key-value pairs (Splunk and others), syslog/LEEF (QRadar), and Custom.
 - If you select Custom, a text box is displayed. Enter or paste the string that you want to use. Click **View SIEM format strings** for a set of sample strings to use as a reference or template.
 - If you select a non-custom option, a sample **Format string** showing fields and value keys is displayed.
- 5) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.
When you save your changes, log data is distributed to both Log Server and the selected SIEM integration.

Note that although the same data is passed from Filtering Service to both Log Server and the SIEM product, Log Server may be configured to perform data reduction processing tasks (like recording visits instead of hits, or consolidating log records). Because the SIEM product does not perform these data reduction tasks, there may be more SIEM entries than records in the Log Database.

To pass audit log data to a third-party SIEM product

Perform these steps in the **Audit Log Data** section for the primary Policy Server in your deployment to pass audit log data to a third-party SIEM product. (See *Viewing and exporting the audit log* for more information about the audit log.)

Steps

- 1) Check **Enable SIEM integration for audit log data for this Policy Server** to enable the feature.
Note that this feature is available only for the primary Policy Server and does not appear if you switch to a secondary Policy Server.
- 2) Provide the **IP address or hostname** of the machine hosting the SIEM product, as well as the communication **Port** to use for sending the audit log data.
- 3) Specify the **Transport protocol** (UDP or TCP) to use when sending audit log data to the SIEM product.
- 4) Select the **SIEM format** to use. This determines the syntax of the string used to pass audit log data to the integration.
 - If you select Custom, enter or paste the string that you want to use in the text box that displays. Click **View SIEM format strings** for samples to use as a reference.
 - If you select a non-custom format, a sample **Format string** displays.
- 5) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click Save and Deploy.
When you save your changes, records written to the audit log are forwarded to the SIEM solution.

For more detailed information about the data passed to the SIEM integration, see [Integrating web protection solutions with third-party SIEM products](#). Subsections of the linked document provide mapping information for category numbers, disposition codes, reason strings, and other information included in the SIEM output.

Related concepts

[Viewing and exporting the audit log](#) on page 392

Working with Content Gateway

Content Gateway is a Linux-only software component that provides high-performance web proxy services for Forcepoint Web Security deployments. Content Gateway is also used as a proxy by Forcepoint DLP and Forcepoint Email Security solutions.

With Forcepoint Web Security, Content Gateway provides:

- Real-time content analysis and website classification to protect the network from malicious web content. This is especially valuable for Web 2.0 sites, whose multiple sources and dynamic nature limit the usefulness of static categorization.
- Advanced file analysis to discover and block infected and malicious files from being uploaded or downloaded

- Detection of inbound and outbound protocols tunneled over HTTP and HTTPS and apply protocol-based policy enforcement

Content Gateway works with Filtering Service to manage Internet requests based on both:

- Static categorization by the Forcepoint URL Database or custom URL definitions
- Dynamic recategorization resulting from content scanning and analysis

At installation, Content Gateway establishes communication with a Policy Server instance. This connection:

- Allows Policy Server to pass subscription key information to Content Gateway, mitigating the need to maintain keys in 2 management consoles
- Provides the Forcepoint Security Manager with information about Filtering Service connections to Content Gateway
- Is used to populate the **Web > Settings > General > Content Gateway Access** page, and makes it possible to launch the Content Gateway manager from within the Security Manager

Managing Content Gateway connections

Use the **Settings > General > Content Gateway Access** page to review configuration and status information for Content Gateway instances associated with the current Policy Server, or to launch the Content Gateway manager for a selected instance.

When a Content Gateway instance is registered with a Policy Server, the Content Gateway Access page is automatically updated with IP address, hostname, and status information for that Content Gateway. This information appears in one of 3 tables:

- If the Content Gateway is part of a cluster, a table is displayed with the cluster name as its title. All Content Gateway instances in the cluster are listed. If there are multiple clusters, multiple tables will appear.
- If the Content Gateway is not clustered, it is shown in the Unclustered Content Gateway instances table.
- If Policy Server cannot communicate with a Content Gateway instance, it appears in the Not Responding table. This table is only displayed when Policy Server cannot communicate with a registered Content Gateway instance.

To launch the Content Gateway manager for any listed instance, click the corresponding link in the **IP Address** column of the table. Note that use of this link may require disabling the browser's popup blocker.

To update the description of an instance, to make it easier to manage Content Gateway connections, mark the radio button next to an instance IP address and click **Edit Description**.

If a Content Gateway instance appears in the **Not Responding** table because the instance has been uninstalled or relocated, mark the radio button next to the instance name and click **Delete**.

After editing Content Gateway descriptions or deleting obsolete entries, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Viewing and exporting the audit log

Web protection software provides an audit trail showing which administrators have accessed the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager, as well as any changes made to policies and settings. This information is available only to Super Administrators who are granted policy permissions (see *Super Administrator permissions*).

Delegated administrators have significant control over the Internet activities of their managed clients. Monitoring their changes through the audit log enables you to ensure that this control is handled responsibly and in accordance with your organization's acceptable use policies.

Use the **Status > Audit Log** page to view the audit log, and to export selected portions of it to an Excel spreadsheet (XLS) file, if desired. Optionally, configuration options exist on the **Settings > General > SIEM Integration** page that support sending audit log records to the SIEM integration defined for the primary Policy Server. (See *Integrating with a third-party SIEM solution*.)

Audit records are saved for 60 days. To preserve audit records longer than 60 days, use the export option to export the log on a regular basis. Exporting does not remove records from the audit log.

When the Audit Log page opens, the most recent records are shown. Use the scroll bar and the paging buttons above the log to view older records.

The log displays the following information. If an item is truncated, click the partial entry to display the full record in popup window.

Column	Description
Date	Date and time of the change, adjusted for time zones. To assure consistent data in the audit log, be sure all machines running web protection components have their date and time settings synchronized.
User	User name of the administrator who made the change.
Server	IP address or name of machine running the Policy Server affected by the change. This appears only for changes that affect the Policy Server, such as changes made using the Settings options.
Role	Delegated administration role affected by the change. When a change affects a client explicitly assigned as a managed client in the delegated administrator's role, that change shows as affecting the Super Administrator role. If the change affects a client that is a member of a network range, group, domain or organizational unit assigned to the role, the change shows as affecting the delegated administrator's role.
Type	Configuration element that was changed, such as policy, category filter, or logon/logoff.
Element	Identifier for the specific object changed, such as the category filter name or role name.
Action	Type of change made, such as add, delete, change, log on, and so on.
Previous	Value before the change.
Current	New value after the change.

Not all items are shown for all records. For example, the role is not displayed for logon and logoff records and the Previous and Current values for a password change are left blank.

Related concepts

Super Administrator permissions on page 338

Related tasks

Integrating with a third-party SIEM solution on page 390

To export audit log records

Steps

- 1) Select a time period from the **Export range** list.
Choose **Last 60 days** to export the entire audit log file.
- 2) Click **Go**.
If Microsoft Excel is installed on the machine, the exported file opens. Use options in Excel to save or print the file.
If Microsoft Excel is not installed, follow the on-screen instructions to either locate the software or save the file.

Stopping and starting web protection services

Web protection services are configured to start each time the machine restarts. However, in some cases you need to stop or start one or more product components separately from a machine restart.

**Note**

If Filtering Service is in the process of downloading the Forcepoint URL Database, it does not stop running until the download is complete.

When you stop **all web protection services**, always end with the policy services, in the order shown:

- 1) Websense Policy Server
- 2) Websense Policy Broker
- 3) Websense Policy Database

Note that unless a problem specifically pertains to Policy Broker or the Policy Database, it is rarely necessary to restart these services. Avoid restarting these services when possible.

When you start all web protection services, always start with the policy services, in the reverse of the shutdown order (starting with Policy Database and ending with Policy Server).

When you stop the services associated with **Real-Time Monitor**:

- Also stop the Websense TRITON - Web Security and Websense Web Reporting Tools services.
- Stop the Real-Time Monitor services in the order shown:
 - 1) Websense RTM Client
 - 2) Websense RTM Server
 - 3) Websense RTM Database

Start the Real-Time Monitor services in the reverse of shutdown order (starting with RTM Database and ending with RTM Client).

From the Forcepoint Security Manager

Unconditional Super Administrators (including admin) and delegated administrators with appropriate permissions can stop and start services from the **Web > Status > Deployment** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

Services can be started and stopped from either the Policy Server Map or the Component List tabs.

- On the **Policy Server Map** tab, click a Policy Server icon or IP address, then click the **Start** or **Stop** link for an associated component.
- On the **Component List** tab, find the appropriate component in the list, then click its **Start** or **Stop** link.

Windows

On Windows machines, use the following steps to stop or start **individual** services.

Steps

- 1) Open the Windows Services tool:
 - Windows Server 2016: Go to **Start**, then select **All Programs > Windows Administrative Tools > Services**
 - Windows Server 2012: **Server Manager > Tools > Services**
 - Windows Server 2008: **Start > Administrative Tools > Services**
- 2) Right-click the service name, and then select **Stop** or **Start**.

Next steps

To start, stop, or restart all services on the machine:

- 1) Navigate to the **Web Security** folder (`C:\Program Files or Program Files (x86)\Websense\Web Security\`).
- 2) Stop, start, or restart the services with one of the following commands:

```
WebsenseAdmin start  
WebsenseAdmin stop  
WebsenseAdmin restart
```

Linux

On Linux machines, there are 2 tools that can be used to stop and start daemons:

- The **WebsenseAdmin** script starts, stops, and restarts **all** daemons on the machine.
- The **WebsenseDaemonControl** script starts and stops **individual** daemons.



Warning

Do not use the **kill** command to stop a web protection service, as it may corrupt the service.

To use the WebsenseAdmin script to start or stop all daemons:

Steps

- 1) Go to the `/opt/Websense` directory.
- 2) Check the status of the web protection services with the following command:

```
./WebsenseAdmin status
```
- 3) Stop, start, or restart all web protection services with the commands:

```
./WebsenseAdmin stop  
./WebsenseAdmin start  
./WebsenseAdmin restart
```

Next steps

To use the WebsenseDaemonControl script to start or stop a daemon:

- 1) Go to the `/opt/Websense` directory.
- 2) Enter the following command:

```
./WebsenseDaemonControl
```

A list of installed components is displayed, showing whether each process is running or stopped.
- 3) Enter the letter or letters associated with a component to start or stop the associated process. To refresh the list, enter **R**.
- 4) When you are finished, enter **Q** or **X** to exit the tool.

Forcepoint Appliances

On an appliance, refer to the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#).

Installation directories for web protection solutions

The installation directory for your web protection solution depends on the machine operating system.

On **Windows** machines **other than** the management server, the default installation directory is:

```
C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\
```

On the management server, the default installation directory is:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\WebSense\Web Security
```

On **Linux** machines, the default installation directory is:

```
/opt/WebSense/
```

Protected cloud apps

Forcepoint Web Security customers can purchase Forcepoint CASB and then establish a connection to CASB that will allow policy enforcement to forward requests made to selected protected cloud apps (referred to as Assets by Forcepoint CASB) directly to CASB for proper handling.

In the Forcepoint Security Manager, navigate to **Web > Settings > CASB Configuration > Protected Cloud Apps**.

Steps

- 1) Switch **Enable connection with Forcepoint CASB** to **ON** to enable the feature.

- 2) Click **Connect to Forcepoint CASB** and use the information received in the fulfillment letter you received from Forcepoint CASB to enter your:
 - a) Access key ID.
 - b) API key secret.
 - c) Service URL
The credentials entered are validated against known Forcepoint CASB customers.
 - d) Click **Connect** to generate a secure connection to Forcepoint CASB.

**Important**

Forcepoint Security Manager requires public Internet access to successfully connect to Forcepoint CASB. Configure the **Use proxy server or firewall** option on the **Settings > General > Database Download** page if the Security Manager is behind a proxy or firewall. See *Configuring database downloads* for instructions.

A list of all available cloud applications is provided in a table and new text indicating that the connection has been made appears in place of the button. The list changes based on changes made in the CASB portal.

- 3) Select the applications that should be monitored by Forcepoint CASB. You are limited by the number of apps for which your CASB license is valid.
Selections are sent to Forcepoint CASB. The number of selections is provided at the top of the selection list.
If the maximum number of cloud apps based on your license have been selected, no additional selection can be made. Deselect a cloud app in order to select a new one.
Requests to the selected applications are forwarded to and monitored by Forcepoint CASB. Forwarding occurs only if the policy being applied has been configured to Forward traffic to Forcepoint CASB. The action code "Protected cloud app request forwarded" is applied to requests to the managed applications when the requests are forwarded to Forcepoint CASB.
- 4) The list of selected apps can be used by all policies or applied to a specified subset of policies. Use the selections to **Forward traffic to Forcepoint CASB**:
 - a) For **All policies** (the default) to forward all user requests to any of the selected apps to Forcepoint CASB for enforcement.
 - b) **Per policy** to select the policies that should use the list of selected apps when the policy is enforced.
- 5) When **Per policy** is selected, the **Forward to Forcepoint CASB** column provides the complete list of existing policies. Use the arrows to move selected policies for which protected cloud apps should not be applied to the **Do Not Forward to Forcepoint CASB** column.
Use the arrows to move policies from one list to the other.

**Important**

Filtering Service handles all user requests to a cloud app if the policy being applied is not configured to **Forward to Forcepoint CASB**. See *Responding to a URL request*.

6) Select the buttons below the list to open the CASB portal and:

- **View Incidents**
- **View Access Policies**
- **View Assets**

These buttons are disabled if there is no valid connection to CASB.

7) Use the link at the top of the page or navigate to **Settings > General > Filtered Locations** and add a list of all locations where Internet traffic is managed by an instance of Content Gateway.

Requests for selected cloud apps from in-network users that proxy through one of these instances of Content Gateway are forwarded to Forcepoint CASB.

Next steps

A CA certificate is provided to each Forcepoint CASB customer and automatically downloaded to the Manager folder (C:\Program Files (x86)\ Websense\Web Security\Manager). This certificate (casb_ssl_ca.crt) must be installed on each client and uploaded to each Content Gateway server machine. See [Managing certificates](#) in Content Gateway Manager Help for more information.

Use the **Download Forcepoint CASB Certificate** link to copy the certificate to the local downloads folder. From there, deploy it to client machines as well as each Content Gateway server machines.



Important

The Forcepoint CASB Service runs on port 8081. Content Gateway requires outbound communication access on port 8081 in order to reach it and enable the integration.

Use reports to track requests to the managed apps by finding the log records that are assigned the new action code

Related concepts

[Responding to a URL request](#) on page 82

Related tasks

[Configuring database downloads](#) on page 19

Alerting

To facilitate tracking and management of both web protection software and client Internet activity, Super Administrators can configure alerts to be sent when selected events occur.

- **System alerts** notify administrators of Filtering Service events relating to subscription status and Forcepoint URL Database activity, as well as Content Gateway events, including loss of contact to a domain controller, log space issues, and more.
- **Usage alerts** notify administrators when Internet activity for selected categories or protocols reaches configured thresholds.

Usage alerts can be generated for both pre-defined and custom categories or protocols.

- **Suspicious activity alerts** notify administrators when threat-related events of a selected severity level reach a configured threshold or, for Forcepoint Web Security customers who have enabled advanced file analysis, when a file that was sent for analysis is found to be malicious.

All alerts can be sent to selected recipients via email or SNMP.

Note that alerting must be enabled and configured before system, usage, or suspicious activity alerts can be generated. See *Configuring general alert options*.

Additional information about appliance alerts and how to configure and enable them can be found in the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#).

Related tasks

[Configuring general alert options](#) on page 400

Flood control

There are built-in controls for usage alerts to avoid generating excessive numbers of alert messages. Use the **Maximum daily alerts per usage type** setting to specify a limit for how many alerts are sent in response to user requests for particular categories and protocols. See *Configuring general alert options* for more information.

You can also set threshold limits for each category and protocol usage alert, and for each suspicious activity alert. For example, if you set a threshold limit of 10 for a certain category, an alert is generated after 10 requests for that category (by any combination of clients). See *Configuring category usage alerts* and *Configuring protocol usage alerts* for more information.

Suppose that the maximum daily alerts setting is 20, and the category alert threshold is 10. Administrators are only alerted the first 20 times category requests exceed the threshold. That means that only the first 200 occurrences result in alert messages (threshold of 10 multiplied by alert limit of 20).

Related tasks

[Configuring general alert options](#) on page 400

[Configuring category usage alerts](#) on page 403

[Configuring protocol usage alerts](#) on page 404

Configuring general alert options

Web protection software can notify administrators of various kinds of system events, as well as Internet usage or suspicious activity that exceeds defined thresholds

Use the **Settings > Alerts > Enable Alerts** page to specify flood control settings, and to enable and configure one or more alerting notification methods. After enabling alerting on this page, use the other pages in the **Settings > Alerts** section to specify which alerts you want to receive.

Steps

- 1) Under Alert Limits per 24 Hours, enter a number to specify the **Maximum daily alerts per type** to be generated for each category usage, protocol usage, and suspicious activity alert.
For example, you might configure a category usage alert to be sent every 5 times (threshold) someone requests a site in the Sports category. Depending on the number of users and their Internet use patterns, that could generate hundreds of alerts each day.

If the maximum daily alerts per type is 10, administrators would receive alerts about the first 50 requests for Sports sites on a specific day (5 requests per alert multiplied by 10 alerts), but no alerts for subsequent requests for the category on the same day.

- 2) Mark **Enable email alerts** to deliver alerts and notifications by email. Then, configure these email settings.

SMTP server IPv4 address or name	IPv4 address or hostname for the SMTP server through which email alerts should be routed.
From email address	Email address to use as the sender for email alerts.
Administrator email address (To)	Email address of the primary recipient of email alerts.
Recipient email addresses (Cc)	Email address for up to 50 additional recipients. Each address must be on a separate line.

- 3) Mark **Enable SNMP alerts** to deliver alert messages through an SNMP Trap system installed in your network. Then, provide information about your SNMP Trap system.

Community name	Name of the trap community on your SNMP Trap server.
IPv4 address or hostname	The IPv4 address or hostname of the SNMP Trap server.
Port	Port number SNMP messages use. The default is 162.

When your software sends an SNMP alert, the following fields may be populated in the SNMP trap:

- Filtering Service (IP address)
- Policy Server (IP address)
- Time (year, month, and day)
- Subscription key
- User name
- User IP address
- Threshold (usage alerts)
- Category
- Protocol
- Action (e.g., Blocked, Permitted) URL (that triggered the alert)
- IP address (of the URL that triggered the alert)
- Port (protocol port)

- 4) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configuring system alerts

The Forcepoint Security Manager displays detailed system health and status information via the **Web > Main > Status > Alerts** page, described in *Reviewing current system status*.

To assure that administrators are notified of significant system events, configure system alerts to be distributed by email or via SNMP trap.

Forcepoint Web Security administrators have the option to enable system alerts for both Filtering Service events (related to subscription and database download issues) and Content Gateway events for a variety of issues.

Use the **Settings > Alerts > System** page to specify which alerts to send, and select the methods used to send each notification.

To enable an alert, mark one or more check boxes to the right of the message summary to indicate how to notify administrators. Depending on what methods are enabled on the Enable Alerts page, you may be able to choose **Email**, **SNMP**, or a combination.

To disable an alert, clear all check boxes to the right of the message summary.

All alerts are enabled, by default. If you have provided SMTP information for email notifications, 4 Filtering Service events cannot be disabled:

- A Forcepoint URL Database download failed.
- The number of current users exceeds your subscription level.
- Your subscription expires in one month.
- Your subscription expires in one week.

There are also 3 optional alerts:

- The number of current users has reached 90% of your subscription level.
- The search engines supported by Search Filtering have been changed.
- The Forcepoint URL Database has been updated.

With Forcepoint Web Security, you have the option to enable the following additional system alerts:

- A domain controller is down.
- Decryption and inspection of secure content has been disabled.
- Log space is critically low.
- Subscription information could not be retrieved.
- Non-critical alerts have been received. (See *Content Gateway non-critical alerts* for information about conditions that can trigger this alert.)

When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Reviewing current system status](#) on page 407

Related reference

[Content Gateway non-critical alerts](#) on page 498

Configuring category usage alerts

Web protection software can notify you when Internet activity for particular URL categories reaches a defined threshold. You can define alerts for permitted requests or for blocked requests to the category.

For example, you might want to be alerted each time 50 requests for sites in the Shopping category have been permitted to help decide whether to place restrictions on that category. Or, you might want to receive an alert each time 100 requests for sites in the Entertainment category have been blocked, to see whether users are adapting to a new Internet use policy.

Use the **Settings > Alerts > Category Usage** page to view the alerts that have already been established, and to add or delete usage alert categories.

Steps

- 1) View the **Permitted Category Usage Alerts** and **Blocked Category Usage Alerts** lists to learn which categories are configured for alerts, the threshold for each, and the selected alert methods.
- 2) Click **Add** below the appropriate list to open the **Add Category Usage Alerts** page (see *Adding or editing category usage alerts*) and configure additional URL categories for alerting.
- 3) Update the **Threshold** by changing the number of requests that cause an alert to be generated.
- 4) Mark the check boxes in the appropriate column for each desired alert method (**Email**, **SNMP**) for these categories.
Only the alert methods that have been enabled on the **Alerts** page (see *Configuring general alert options*) are available for selection.
- 5) Mark the check box to the left of any categories you want to delete from its list, and then click **Delete** below the appropriate list.
- 6) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the **Category Usage** page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Adding or editing category usage alerts](#) on page 403

[Configuring general alert options](#) on page 400

Adding or editing category usage alerts

Use the **Category Usage > Add Category Usage Alerts** or **Edit Category Usage Alerts** page to:

- (Add page only) Select new categories for usage alerts
- Establish or update the threshold for usage alerts

- Select or update alerting methods (email, SNMP)

If you are creating one or more new alerts, start by marking the check box next to each category that you want to add with the same threshold and alert methods.



Note

You cannot add usage alerts for any category that is excluded from logging. See *Configuring how requests are logged*.

The remaining steps are available both for adding and for editing usage alerts:

Steps

- 1) Set or update the **Threshold** by selecting the number of requests that cause an alert to be generated.
- 2) Mark the check box for each desired alert method (**Email, SNMP**) for these categories.
Only the alert methods that have been enabled on the Alerts page (see *Configuring general alert options*) are available for selection.
- 3) Click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Category Usage page (see *Configuring category usage alerts*). Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

Edit the details for multiple category usage alerts by checking the box to the left of each category you want to change and clicking **Edit**. The selections you make on the **Edit Category Usage Alerts** page will be applied to all selected categories.

Related concepts

[Configuring how requests are logged](#) on page 412

Related tasks

[Configuring general alert options](#) on page 400

[Configuring category usage alerts](#) on page 403

Configuring protocol usage alerts

Web protection software can notify you when Internet activity for a particular protocol reaches a defined threshold. You can define alerts for permitted or blocked requests for the selected protocol.

For example, you might want to be alerted each time 50 requests for a particular instant messaging protocol are permitted to help decide whether to place restrictions on that protocol. Or, you might want to receive an alert each time 100 requests for a particular peer-to-peer file sharing protocol have been blocked, to see whether users are adapting to a new Internet use policy.

Use the **Settings > Alerts > Protocol Usage** page to view the alerts that have already been established, and to add or delete protocols for usage alerts.

Steps

- 1) View the **Permitted Protocol Usage Alerts** and **Blocked Protocol Usage Alerts** lists to learn which protocols are configured for alerts, the threshold for each, and the selected alert methods.
- 2) Click **Add** below the appropriate list to open the Add Protocol Usage Alerts page (see *Adding or editing protocol usage alerts*) and configure additional protocols for alerting.
- 3) Update the **Threshold** by changing the number of requests that cause an alert to be generated.
- 4) Mark the check boxes in the appropriate column for each desired alert method (**Email**, **SNMP**) for these protocols.
Only the alert methods that have been enabled on the Alerts page (see *Configuring general alert option*) are available for selection.
- 5) Select the check box for any protocols you want to delete, and then click **Delete** under the appropriate list.
- 6) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Protocol Usage page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Adding or editing protocol usage alerts](#) on page 405

[Configuring general alert options](#) on page 400

Adding or editing protocol usage alerts

Use the **Protocol Usage > Add Protocol Usage Alerts** or **Edit Protocol Usage Alerts** page to:

- (Add page) Select new protocols for usage alerts
- Establish or update the threshold for usage alerts
- Select or update alert methods (email, SNMP) for the alerts

If you are creating new protocol usage alerts, start by marking the check box next to each protocol to be added with the same threshold and alert methods.



Note

You cannot select a protocol for alerting unless it is configured for logging in one or more protocol filters.

Protocol alerts only reflect usage by clients governed by a protocol filter that logs the protocol.

The remaining steps are available both for adding and for editing usage alerts:

Steps

- 1) Set or change the **Threshold** by selecting the number of requests that cause an alert to be generated.

- 2) Select each desired alert method (**Email**, **SNMP**) for these protocols.
Only the alert methods that have been enabled on the Alerts page (see *Configuring general alert options*) are available for selection.
- 3) Click **OK** to cache changes and return to the Protocol Usage page (see *Configuring protocol usage alerts*).
Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

Edit the details for multiple protocol usage alerts by checking the box to the left of each protocol you want to change and clicking **Edit**. The selections you make on the **Edit Protocol Usage Alerts** page will be applied to all selected protocols.

Related tasks

- [Configuring general alert options](#) on page 400
- [Configuring protocol usage alerts](#) on page 404

Configuring suspicious activity alerts

Your web protection software can notify you when suspicious activity of a specified severity level reaches a defined threshold. You can define alerts for permitted requests and blocked requests of each severity level.

Because Content Gateway is required to detect critical and high severity alerts, it is not possible to configure alerting for those severity levels in Web Filter & Security deployments.

Forcepoint Web Security customers who have enabled advanced file analysis can enable email or SNMP alerts to be sent when a file submitted for analysis is determined to be malicious.

Use the **Settings > Alerts > Suspicious Activity** page to set or change alerting configuration for alerts associated with suspicious events in your network. Detailed information about these events is displayed on the Threats dashboard.

The page displays 2 tables: **Permitted Suspicious Activity Alerts** and **Blocked Suspicious Activity Alerts**. If the Advanced File Analysis has been enabled, a third table is added.

Each table for suspicious activity alerts shows:

- The **Severity** level to be configured. The 4 severity levels are critical, high, medium, and low. Severity level is determined by the threat category associated with the alert. See *How severity is assigned to suspicious activity* for more information.
- The alerting **Threshold**. By default, the threshold for critical and high severity alerts, both permitted and blocked, is 1.
- One or more notification methods. Suspicious activity alerts can be sent via **Email**, **SNMP**, or both.

For advanced file analysis, you can enable alerting via email, SNMP, or both when an analyzed file is found to be malicious.

Related concepts

- [How severity is assigned to suspicious activity](#) on page 28

To update suspicious activity alert settings

Steps

- 1) Enter a number in the **Threshold** field to specify the number of suspicious events that cause an alert to be generated.
- 2) Select each notification method (**Email**, **SNMP**) to use to deliver suspicious activity alerts.
Only alert methods that have been enabled on the Enable Alerts page (see *Configuring general alert options*) are available for selection. Leave the alert methods unchecked to disable alerts for a specific severity.
- 3) If the Advanced File Analysis option has been enabled, mark the check box or boxes in the Advanced File Analysis Alerts section to cause an email or SNMP alert to be sent when a file sent for analysis is found to be malicious.
Each check box is enabled only if the corresponding alert type (email or SNMP) is enabled on the Enable Alerts page.
Note that threats related to advanced file analysis are not included on the Threats dashboard.
- 4) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Configuring general alert options](#) on page 400

Reviewing current system status

Use the **Status > Alerts** page to find information about problems affecting the health of your web protection software, get troubleshooting help, and review the details of recent real-time updates to the Forcepoint URL Database.

The **Active Alerts** list shows the status of monitored web protection software components.

- For detailed information about which components are monitored, click **What is monitored?** above the list of alert messages.
- To troubleshoot a problem, click the **Solutions** button next to the error or warning message.
- To hide an alert message, click **Hide Persistent Alerts**. If your organization does not use Log Server, Network Agent, or User Service, or if you do not plan to enable WebCatcher, mark the appropriate check box in the **Hide Alert** column of the table. Alerts associated with the selected service are no longer displayed.

The **Real-Time Database Updates** list provides information about emergency updates to the Forcepoint URL Database, showing:

- When the update occurred
- The update type
- The new database version number
- The reason for the update
- The IP address of the Filtering Service instance that received the update

These supplemental updates occur in addition to regular, scheduled Forcepoint URL Database updates, and can be used, for example, to recategorize a site that has been temporarily miscategorized. Web protection software checks for database updates every hour.

The **Real-Time Security Updates** list has the same format as the Real-Time Database Updates list, but specifically shows security-related database updates.

Installing security updates as soon as they are created eliminates vulnerability to threats such as new phishing (identity fraud) scams, rogue applications, or malicious code infecting a mainstream website or application.

Use the **Print** button, above the page, to open a secondary window with a printable version of the Alerts area. Use browser options to print this page.

Reporting Administration

Contents

- Introduction on page 409
- Assigning categories to risk classes on page 410
- Configuring reporting preferences on page 411
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- Introducing the Log Database for web protection solutions on page 419
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Introduction

In organizations that use only the default administrator account (admin), everyone who uses the Forcepoint Security Manager has access to all reporting settings and tools. In organizations that use delegated administration, access to reporting settings and tools is controlled by members of the Super Administrator role (see *Editing roles*).

Administrators with access to reporting settings have many options for customizing reporting in their environment.

- The Forcepoint URL Database organizes categories into **risk classes**. Risk classes suggest possible types or levels of vulnerability posed by sites in those categories. Use the **Settings > General > Risk Classes** page to customize risk classes for your organization. See *Assigning categories to risk classes*.
- Use the **Settings > Reporting > Preferences** page to configure the email server used to distribute reports, activate self-reporting, and configure how long scheduled reports are stored on the management server. Also configure whether Real-Time Monitor collects data all the time, or only when Real-Time Monitor is open. See *Configuring reporting preferences*.

Logging is the process of storing information about Internet activity in a Log Database so that you can generate reports.

- Use the **Settings > General > Logging** page to enable logging, select the categories to be logged, and determine what user information is logged. See *Configuring how requests are logged* for more information.
- Use the **Settings > Reporting > Log Server** page to manage the way the log records are processed and connections to the Log Database. See *Configuring Log Server*.
- Use the **Settings > Reporting > Log Server** page to administer the Log Database, including database partition, URL logging, browse time, and trend data options. See *Log Database administration settings*.

An end user who uses the Filtering Service has no direct or indirect influence over the database. Thus, although the log entry is stored in the MSSQL database, the user did not direct its storage and cannot retrieve it.

The only interface to the database itself is from the Log Server, the Reporting services, and the Manager. Filtering Service and Content Gateway do not access the database, but instead send information via the Log Server.

Related concepts

Configuring how requests are logged on page 412

Configuring Log Server on page 413

Log Database administration settings on page 420

Related tasks

Assigning categories to risk classes on page 410

Configuring reporting preferences on page 411

Related reference

Editing roles on page 347

Assigning categories to risk classes

The Forcepoint URL Database organizes categories into **risk classes**. Risk classes suggest possible types or levels of vulnerability posed by sites in those categories.

Risk classes are used primarily in reporting. The Status > Dashboard page includes charts that track Internet activity by risk class, and you can generate presentation or investigative reports organized by risk class.

Use the **Settings > General > Risk Classes** page to review or change which categories comprise each risk class.

Steps

- 1) Select an entry in the **Risk Classes** list.
- 2) Review the **Categories** list to see which categories are currently included in that risk class. A check mark shows that the category is currently assigned to the selected risk class. The asterisk (*) indicates categories that are included in the risk class by default. Categories added using the Management API are automatically added to **Security Risk** and become part of the default list of categories for that risk class. See the [Management API Guide](#) for details.
- 3) Mark or clear entries in the category tree to include or exclude a category from the selected risk class. Categories can belong to more than one risk class. Other choices include:

Option	Description
Select All	Selects all categories in the tree.
Clear All	Deselects all categories in the tree.
Restore Defaults	Resets the category choices for the selected risk class to those provided by the web protection software. An asterisk (*) indicates a default category.

- 4) Repeat this process for each risk class.
- 5) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configuring reporting preferences

Use the **Settings > Reporting > Preferences** page to provide information used to send completed scheduled reports to selected recipients via email, activate self-reporting, determine how long scheduled reports are stored, and configure when Real-Time Monitor collects data.

Steps

- 1) Under **Email Reports**, enter the **Email address** to display in the “From” field when scheduled reports are distributed via email.
- 2) Enter the **SMTP server IPv4 address or name** for the email server to use for distributing scheduled reports.
- 3) Mark the **Allow self-reporting** check box to let end users in your organization access the Forcepoint Security Manager to run investigative reports on their personal Internet activity.
When this option is selected, the URL used to access self-reporting features is displayed. See *Self-reporting*.
- 4) Under **Scheduled Presentation and Report Center Reports (Scheduled Presentation Reports in v8.5)**, use the **Store reports for** drop-down list to indicate how long reports are stored on the management server machine (5 days, by default).
As you increase the length of time that reports are stored, you affect the amount of disk space required on the management server. The management server is not an appropriate location for a long-term reporting archive.
- 5) Use the **Warn administrators...** drop-down list to indicate how long a warning is displayed on the **Review Reports** page before a scheduled report is deleted (3 days, by default).
The warning is intended to give administrators time to archive important reports in an appropriate location before they are deleted from the management server.
- 6) Under **Real-Time Monitor**, select a radio button to determine when Real-Time Monitor starts to capture user data:
 - Select **Capture data only when Real-Time Monitor is active** (default) to improve system performance. With this option selected, data collection begins when you launch Real-Time Monitor. There may be a slight delay (of a few seconds) before records start appearing on the screen.
 - Select **Always capture data** to have the Real-Time Monitor client continually process data into the RTM database, even when no one is viewing the data. This may have a noticeable effect on system performance.
- 7) Click **Save Now** to implement your changes.

Related tasks

[Self-reporting](#) on page 435

Configuring how requests are logged

Use the **Settings > General > Logging** page to:

- Provide the IP address and port that Filtering Service uses to send log records to Log Server.
- (*Hybrid Module for Forcepoint Web Security*) Provide the port that Sync Service uses to send hybrid log records to Log Server.
- Specify what client-identifying information, if any, Filtering Service sends to Log Server for use in reporting.
- Determine which URL categories are logged for use in reporting and category usage alerting (see *Configuring category usage alerts*).

In an environment with multiple Policy Servers, configure the Logging page separately for each Policy Server instance. All Filtering Service instances associated with the active Policy Server send their log records to the Log Server identified on this page.

When working with multiple Policy Servers, note that:

- Each Policy Server can communicate with a single Log Server instance.
- For reporting data to display, there must be a Log Server associated with the base Policy Server (the Policy Server instance specified during installation, noted on the **Settings > General > Policy Servers** page). This is typically the Policy Server installed with Policy Broker (for example, the Policy Server on the full policy source appliance).
- If the Log Server IP address and port are blank for any Policy Server, the Filtering Service instances associated with that Policy Server cannot log any traffic for reporting or alerts.
- Information about whether or not user names and IP addresses are logged is stored centrally, so the same settings are used throughout your deployment.
Likewise, any changes you make to how categories are logged are shared by all Filtering Service and Log Server instances.

If your environment includes both multiple Policy Servers and multiple Log Servers, make sure you log on to each Policy Server separately, and verify that it is communicating with the correct Log Server.

- 1) Enter the **Log Server IPv4 address or hostname**.
- 2) Enter the **Port** that Filtering Service uses to send log records to Log Server (55805, by default).
- 3) (*Hybrid Module for Forcepoint Web Security*) Enter the port that Sync Service uses to send log records from the hybrid service to Log Server.
- 4) Click **Check Status** to determine whether the Forcepoint Security Manager is able to communicate with Log Server using the specified location and port.
A message indicates whether the connection test passed. Update the IP address or hostname and port, if needed, until the test is successful.
- 5) Specify how much user data is stored in log records and displayed in reports:
 - To log identifying information for machines accessing the Internet, mark **Log IP addresses**.
 - To log identifying information for users accessing the Internet, mark **Log user names**.



Note

If you do not log IP addresses or user names, there can be no user data in your reports. This is sometimes called **anonymous logging**.

- If you are using Forcepoint Web Security, and want Threats dashboard tables to include source device name information, when available, click **Log hostnames**.
Name information is available in threat-related logs only. It is not available for Internet activity to which no severity is assigned.
- 6) Use the **Selective Category Logging** list to indicate any URL categories that should not be logged. Changes made here apply to all category filters in all active policies.



Note

If you disable logging for categories that have usage alerts set up (see *Configuring category usage alerts*), no usage alerts can be sent.

Reports cannot include information about categories that are not logged.

Categories with “(Restricted)” next to the name were added using the Management API. See the [Management API Guide](#) for details.

- Use the **Find category** search box to quickly jump to a specific category.
 - Expand parent categories as needed to change logging for subcategories.
 - Clear the check box next to a category name to stop logging the category.
You must select or deselect each category separately. Selecting a parent category does not automatically select its subcategories. Use **Select All** and **Clear All** to assist with selections.
- 7) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Configuring category usage alerts](#) on page 403

Configuring Log Server

During installation, you configure certain aspects of Log Server operation, including how Log Server interacts with policy enforcement components. Use the **Settings > Reporting > Log Server** page to update these settings, or to configure other details about Log Server operation.

When you finish your configuration updates, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not saved until you click **Save and Deploy**.

If you make changes to the database connection, after saving and deploying the changes, also restart the **Websense TRITON - Web Security** service on the management server machine to update the database connection for all reporting tools.

In multiple Log Server environments, the settings configured on this page apply to the Log Server instance assigned to the Policy Server whose IP address appears on the Web Security toolbar.

Verify basic Log Server details

Under **Location**, verify the Log Server IP address. If necessary, use the **Port** field to update the port over which Log Server communicates with Filtering Service (55805, by default).

This port must match the logging port displayed on the **Settings > General > Logging** page.

Configure the Log Database connection

Under **Log Database Connection**, configure the ODBC connection that Log Server uses to connect to the Log Database.

Steps

- 1) Specify the ODBC **Data source name (DSN)** and enter a unique **Description** for the database connection.
- 2) Provide the **SQL Server location** (IP address or hostname and instance name, if applicable) for the Microsoft SQL Server installation that hosts the Log Database, as well as the **Connection port** for sending data to the Log Database (1433, by default).



Note

If a hostname is entered, a DNS lookup will convert it to the IP address of the SQL Server machine and the IP address will be saved in the Policy Server configuration file.

- 3) If your environment uses SQL Server clustering, enter the virtual IP address for the cluster.
- 4) Enter the name of the **Default database** (wslogdb70, by default).
- 5) Indicate whether or not to **Use SSL to connect to the Log Database**. When SSL encryption is enabled:
 - BCP cannot be used to add records to the Log Database.
 - Log Database connections are slower, affecting reporting performance.



Important

When Microsoft SQL Server components are configured so that “Trust Server Certificate” is set to **No** (the default), self-signed SSL certificates are not accepted for encryption of database connections.

In this case, SSL certificates signed by a Certificate Authority must be properly deployed to the SQL Server, management server, and Log Server machines before you enable the “Use SSL” option in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

See your SQL Server documentation for information about database encryption.

- 6) Specify a Log Server connection method:
 - By default, **SQL Server authentication** is selected. To use SQL Server authentication, provide the SQL Server **Account** and **Password** to use.
 - Alternatively, you can use a **Windows trusted connection (network logon account)**. The Websense Log Server service must be configured to run as this account.

- 7) Click **Test Connection** to verify that it is possible to connect to the Log Database using the credentials provided.

For information about the tests performed when you click the button, see *Testing the Log Database connection*.

Next steps

If you make changes to the database connection, after saving and deploying the changes, also restart the **Websense TRITON - Web Security** service on the management server machine to update the database connection for all reporting tools.

Related concepts

Testing the Log Database connection on page 418

Specify how log records are processed into the database

Click **Log Record Creation** to specify how Log Server adds records to the Log Database.

- **ODBC (Open Database Connectivity)** inserts records into the database individually, using a database driver to manage data between Log Server and Log Database.

If you select this option, also set the **Maximum number of connections** to specify how many internal connections can be made between Log Server and the database engine.

Select a value between 4 and 50, as appropriate for your SQL Server license.



Note

Increasing the number of connections can increase processing speed for log records, but could impact other processes in the network that use the same SQL Server. In most cases, you should set the number of connections to fewer than 20. Contact your Database Administrator for assistance.

- **BCP (Bulk Copy Program)** (*recommended*) inserts records into the Log Database in batches. This option offers better efficiency than ODBC insertion, and is selected by default if the **bcp.exe** file is found on the machine.

The BCP option is available only if you install the SQL Server Native Client and Command Line Utilities on the Log Server machine. To allow the BCP option to be available by default, when Log Server is installed on a machine, the SQL tools are installed also.

BCP cannot be used when SQL Server SSL encryption is used.

If you select the BCP option, also specify:

Option	Description
BCP file location	Directory path for storing BCP files. Log Server must have read and write access to the location. (The default folder is <code>C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\Cache\BCP.</code>) After entering the path, click Test Location to verify that the location is accessible.

Option	Description
File creation rate	<p>Maximum number of minutes Log Server spends placing records into a batch file before closing that batch file and creating a new one.</p> <p>This setting works in combination with the batch size setting: Log Server creates a new batch file as soon as either limit is reached.</p>
Maximum batch size	<p>Maximum number of log records before a new batch file is created.</p> <p>This setting works in combination with the creation rate setting: Log Server creates a new batch file as soon as either limit is reached.</p>

After selecting a log record insertion method, click **Log Cache Files** to specify where and how log cache files are created. These provide temporary storage for log records that have not yet been processed into the Log Database or moved to BCP files.

Steps

- 1) For **Cache location**, indicate where on the Log Server machine logging cache files are stored (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\Cache\`, by default).
- 2) Click **Test Location** to verify that the path is accessible.
- 3) For **Cache file creation rate**, indicate the maximum number of minutes (1, by default) Log Server should spend sending Internet access information to a log cache file before closing it and creating a new file.
- 4) For **Maximum cache file size**, specify how large a log cache file should be before Log Server closes it and creates a new one.

The file creation rate and maximum file size settings work in combination: Log Server creates a new log cache file as soon as either limit is reached.

Adjust database sizing settings

Configure **Database Size Management** settings to meet your organization's needs. The higher the level of detail recorded, the larger the Log Database.

- 1) To minimize the size of the Log Database, mark **Enable log record consolidation**. This combines multiple, similar Internet requests into a single log record, reducing the granularity of reporting data. If you have enabled SIEM integration, note that Log Server applies consolidation to the log records that it processes into the Log Database. Consolidation does not occur for records passed to the SIEM product.

When consolidation is enabled, requests that share all of the following elements are combined into a single log record:

- Domain name (for example: `www.forcepoint.com`)
- Category
- Keyword
- Action (for example: `Category Blocked`)

- User/IP address

The log record includes the number of requests combined into the consolidated record, as well as the total bandwidth for all of the consolidated requests.

Reports run faster when the Log Database is smaller. However, consolidation may decrease the accuracy of some detail reports, as separate records for the same domain name may be lost.



Important

To assure consistent reports, create a new database partition whenever you enable or disable consolidation. Also, be sure to generate reports from partitions with the same consolidation setting.

With Forcepoint Web Security, when consolidation is enabled, numbers shown in reports that include traffic blocked by scanning are **lower** than the numbers shown on reports about Content Gateway analysis. This is a side-effect of the way that analytic activity is recorded.

- 2) If you enable consolidation, also specify the **Consolidation time interval**. This represents the greatest allowable time difference between the earliest and latest records combined to make one consolidation record.

Decrease the interval to increase granularity for reporting. Increase the interval to maximize consolidation. Be aware that a larger interval can also increase usage of system resources, such as memory, CPU, and disk space.

If you enable full URL logging on the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page, consolidated log records contain the full path (up to 255 characters) of the first matching site Log Server encounters.

For example, suppose a user visited the following sites and all were categorized in the shopping category.

- www.domain.com/shoeshopping
- www.domain.com/pursesshopping
- www.domain.com/jewelrshopping

With full URL logging enabled, consolidation creates a single log entry showing 3 requests for the URL www.domain.com/shoeshopping.

- 3) Under Hits and Visits, use the **Enable visits** check box to indicate the level of granularity recorded for each user Internet request.



Note

It is best to create a new database partition prior to changing the method of logging between visits and hits. See the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to create a new database partition.

When this option is **not** selected, a separate log record is created for each HTTP request generated to display different page elements, including graphics, advertisements, embedded videos, and so on. Also known as logging hits, this creates a much larger Log Database that grows rapidly.

When this option **is** selected, Log Server combines the individual elements that create the web page (such as graphics and advertisements) into a single log record that includes bandwidth information for all elements of the visit.

With Forcepoint Web Security, when visits are enabled, numbers shown in reports that include traffic blocked by real-time analysis are **lower** than the numbers shown on Content Gateway analysis-specific reports. This is a side-effect of the way that analytic activity is recorded.

Configure User Service communication

Click the **User Service Connection** button, then use the **User and group update interval** field to indicate how often Log Server connects to User Service to retrieve full user name and group assignment information (every 12 hours, by default).

Activity for a user whose user name or group information has changed continues to be reported with the original user name or group assignment until the next update occurs.

Organizations that update their directory service frequently or have a large number of users should consider updating the user/group information more frequently.

Testing the Log Database connection

The database connection information used by Log Server and other reporting tools can be updated on the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Log Server** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

The Log Database Connection section of the page includes a **Test Connection** button. When you click the button, Log Server performs the following tests:

- 1) Log Server retrieves the updated database connection information from the Security Manager.
If Log Server is stopped, or the network is down between the management server and the Log Server machine, this test fails. If the connection to Log Server fails, an IO exception error is likely to display.
- 2) Log Server uses ODBC to create a data source name (DSN) for testing purposes.
- 3) Log Server uses the DSN to establish a connection to the Log Database. Log Server checks to see that:
 - A database exists.
 - The database version is correct.
- 4) Log Server verifies its database permissions.
See [Log Database Permissions](#) for information about the required database roles and permissions.
- 5) Log Server deletes the DSN it created for testing.
- 6) Log Server notifies the Security Manager that its tests succeeded.
If this return notification fails, an IO exception error is likely to display.

In addition, the Security Manager verifies that it can create a JDBC connection to the database. This test may pass even when a Log Server test fails.

The new database connection information is not used until you cache and save your changes. At that point:

- The new database connection information is saved to the Policy Server configuration file.
- Log Server creates a permanent DSN (reproducing the temporary DSN created during the connection test).

Restart the **Websense TRITON - Web Security** service to update reporting tools (like presentation reports) to use the new database connection.

Introducing the Log Database for web protection solutions

The Log Database stores the records of Internet activity handled by web protection components. Installation creates the Log Database with a catalog database and one database partition.

The **catalog database** (wslogdb70, by default) provides a single connection point for the various components that need to access the Log Database: dashboards, Log Server, presentation reports, and investigative reports. It contains supporting information for the database partitions, including the list of category names, risk class definitions, trend data, the mapping of users to groups, database jobs, and so forth. The catalog database also maintains a list of all the available database partitions.

Database partitions store the individual log records of Internet activity. There are 2 partition types:

- The standard logging partition (wslogdb70_1, wslogdb70_2, etc.) stores information about all logged Internet requests. Information from the standard logging partition is used to populate investigative and presentation reports, as well as dashboard charts.
- The threats partition (wslogdb70_amt_1) stores information about requests that have been assigned a severity level (see *How severity is assigned to suspicious activity*). Information from the threats partition is used to populate the Threats dashboard.

New standard logging partitions are created based on size or date interval. See *Configuring database partition options* for more information.

- When partitions are based on size, all incoming log records are inserted into the most recent active partition that satisfies the size rule. When the partition reaches the designated maximum size, a new partition is created for inserting new log records.
- When the partitions are based on date, new partitions are created according to the established cycle. For example, if the rollover option is monthly, a new partition is created as soon as any records are received for the new month. Incoming log records are inserted into the appropriate partition based on date.

Database standard logging partitions provide flexibility and performance advantages. For example, you can generate reports from a single partition to limit the scope of data that must be analyzed to locate the requested information.

Related concepts

[How severity is assigned to suspicious activity](#) on page 28

[Configuring database partition options](#) on page 421

Web protection reporting database jobs

The following database jobs are installed along with the Log Database.



Important

If you are using a full version of Microsoft SQL Server (not Express), the SQL Server Agent service must be running on the database engine machine. Make sure that this service is configured to start automatically when SQL Server or the machine is restarted.

- The **Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) job** runs continuously, receiving data from Log Server, processing it, and then inserting it into the standard logging partition database. When trend data retention is enabled, the ETL job is also responsible for inserting trend data into the catalog database. The ETL job must be running to process log records into the Log Database.
- The **database maintenance job** performs database maintenance tasks and preserves optimal performance. This job runs nightly, by default. Once data is processed and moved to the database tables used by the Cloud Apps report, the maintenance job is also responsible for deleting cloud apps data that is more than 2 days old from temporary log database tables.
- The **Internet browse time (IBT) job** analyzes the data received and calculates browse time for each client. The IBT database job is resource intensive, affecting most database resources. This job runs nightly, by default.
- When trend data retention is enabled, the **trend job** uses daily trend data created by the ETL job to update weekly, monthly, and yearly trend records for use in presentation reports. Even when trend data retention is disabled, the trend job processes data from the threats (AMT) partition to provide trend data on the Threats dashboard. This job runs nightly.
- The **Advanced Malware Threat (AMT) ETL job** receives, processes, and inserts data into the threats partition database. Only log records that include a severity ranking (see *How severity is assigned to suspicious activity*) are recorded in the threats partition. Data from this partition is used to populate the Threats dashboard (see *Threats dashboard*). The AMT ETL job also populates the database tables used to provide the data for all application reports and the Advanced File Analysis report.

Certain aspects of these database jobs can be configured on the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page. See *Log Database administration settings* for more information.

When configuring the start time for the maintenance job and the Internet browse time job, consider system resources and network traffic. These jobs are resource intensive, and can slow logging and reporting performance. When trend data retention is enabled, the trend job is run, by default, at 4:30 a.m. Try to avoid starting other jobs at times that might overlap with the trend job.

Related concepts

[How severity is assigned to suspicious activity](#) on page 28

[Threats dashboard](#) on page 24

[Log Database administration settings](#) on page 420

Log Database administration settings

Use the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to manage:

- When, where, and how the Log Database creates new standard logging partitions, and which partitions are used in creating reports (*Configuring database partition options*)
- When and how maintenance jobs are run (see *Configuring Log Database maintenance options*)
- Whether log records include the full URL, including both the domain and the full path to the page or item (see *Configuring how URLs are logged*)
- How Internet browse time is calculated (see *Configuring Internet browse time options*)
- Whether and how long trend and application data should be stored (see *Configuring trend and application data retention*).

The name of the active Log Database instance is displayed at the top of the page.

Related concepts

[Configuring database partition options](#) on page 421

[Configuring trend and application data retention](#) on page 427

Related tasks

[Configuring Log Database maintenance options](#) on page 424

[Configuring how URLs are logged](#) on page 425

[Configuring Internet browse time options](#) on page 426

Configuring database partition options

Use the **Database Rollover Configuration** section of the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to specify when you want the Log Database to create a new database partition (roll over), where database partitions are stored, and how large partitions are. Also create new partitions manually, rather than waiting for the planned rollover, and review all database partitions available for reporting.

Refer to the **Growth Rates and Sizing** chart at the bottom of the Database Rollover Configuration section for average daily database partition size over time. This may be helpful in planning for future growth, determining how frequently to create new partitions, and in setting partition size and growth options.

- Use the drop-down list under the chart to configure the **Time period** displayed. (The time period is based on the partition creation date; not the dates that the partition spans.) You can display partitions created in the last 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, or show all available partitions.
Note that when a longer time period is selected, each partition may appear as a small dot on the chart.
- Indicate whether or not to **Show chart legend**. When displayed, the legend indicates which partitions (by name) are mapped in the chart.
The legend is only available when the chart includes 20 or fewer partitions for the selected time period.
- Select a section of the chart to view it more closely. Click **Zoom Out** or **Reset Chart** to reduce the level of detail shown.

For more help with database sizing, see *Log Database sizing guidance*.

Related concepts

[Log Database sizing guidance](#) on page 428

To manage database rollover and growth

Steps

- 1) Next to **Roll over every**, indicate how often you want a new partition to be created.
 - For all supported database engines, you can enter a size limit for each partition. When the size limit is reached, a new partition is created.
The size limit can be set as follows:
 - *SQL Server Standard or Enterprise*: 100-1,000,000 MB, default 5000
 - *Microsoft SQL Server Express*: 100-5000 MB, default 3000
 - If you are using Microsoft SQL Server Standard or Enterprise, you can alternatively specify a partition rollover time interval (every 1-52 weeks, or every 1-12 months).



Note

If the rollover begins during a busy part of the day, performance may slow during the rollover process.

To avoid this, some organizations set the automatic rollover to a long time period or large maximum size. Then, they perform manual rollovers to prevent the automatic rollover from occurring. See *Configuring Log Database maintenance options* for information about manual rollovers.

Keep in mind that extremely large individual partitions are not recommended. Reporting performance can slow if data is not divided into multiple, smaller partitions.

When a new partition database is created, the partition is automatically enabled for use in reporting.

- 2) Under Partition Management, provide the following information:
 - a) Specify the **File Path** for creating both the **Data** and **Log** files for new database partitions.
 - b) Under **Init Size** set the initial file size for both the **Data** and **Log** files that make up new database partitions.
 - *SQL Server Standard or Enterprise*: Data file initial size 50-500,000 MB, default 2000; Log file initial size 50-250,000 MB, default 100
 - *SQL Server Express*: Data file initial size 50-5000 MB, default 100; Log file initial size 50-4000 MB, default 100



Note

As a best practice, calculate the average partition size over a period of time, then update the initial size to approximate that value. You might, for example, set the initial size to 80% of the average size. This minimizes the number of times the partition must be expanded, and frees resources to process data into the partitions.

Use the information in the Growth Rates and Sizing list (below the list of available partitions) for help in making this calculation.

- c) Under **Growth**, set the increment by which to increase the size of a partition's **Data** and **Log** files when additional space is required.
 - *SQL Server Standard or Enterprise*: Data file growth 100-500,000 MB, default 500; Log file size 1-250,000 MB, default 100
 - *SQL Server Express*: Data file growth 1-1000 MB, default 100; Log file size 1-1000 MB, default 100

- 3) If you want to create a partition the next time the ETL job runs (see *Web protection reporting database jobs*), rather than waiting for the next automatic rollover, click **Manually Create Partition**. This process usually takes a few minutes.
 - To have the new partition use changes made on the Log Database page, click **OK** and **Save and Deploy** before clicking **Manually Create Partition**.
 - Click the Refresh link under the Available Partitions list periodically. The new partition is added to the list when the creation process is complete.

- 4) Use the **Available Partitions** list to review the partitions available for reporting. The list shows the dates covered, as well as the size and name of each partition.

The number of Available Partitions that can be included in the list is limited to 500. A SQL Server error may occur if you have more than 500 standard logging partitions in your Log Database.

Mark the check box next to a partition name, and use the buttons below the list to determine whether the partition's data is used in or excluded from reports, or to delete the partition.

- Click **Enable** to include a selected partition's data in reports. You must enable at least one partition for reporting.
A maximum of 70 partitions can be enabled on one time.
- Click **Disable** to exclude a selected partition's data from reports.
Together, the Enable and Disable options allow you to manage how much data is analyzed during report generation and speed report processing.
- Click **Delete** to remove a partition that is no longer needed. The partition is actually deleted the next time the nightly database maintenance job runs.
Only enabled partitions can be deleted. To delete a disabled partition, first enable it, then delete it.



Warning

Use this option with care. You cannot recover deleted partitions.

Deleting obsolete partitions minimizes the number of partitions in the Log Database, which improves database and reporting performance. Use this Delete option to delete individual partitions as needed. See *Configuring Log Database maintenance options* if you prefer to delete older partitions according to a schedule.

- 5) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Web protection reporting database jobs](#) on page 419

Related tasks

[Configuring Log Database maintenance options](#) on page 424

Configuring Log Database maintenance options

Use the **Database Maintenance** section of the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to control when the database maintenance job runs, whether and how often database partitions are automatically deleted, and how often tasks like reindexing partitions and deleting error log messages occur.

Steps

- 1) For **Maintenance start time**, select the time of day for running the database maintenance job (01:00 hours, by default).

The time and system resources required by this job vary depending on the tasks you select in this area. To minimize any impact on other activities and systems, it is best to run this job during a slow time on the network, different from the time set for the IBT job (see *Configuring Internet browse time options*).

- 2) To permanently delete partitions based on age, select **Automatically delete partitions when data is older than**, and then specify the number of days (from 1 to 1825) after which to delete the partitions.



Warning

After a partition has been deleted, the data cannot be recovered. See *Configuring database partition options* for an alternative way to delete partitions.

- 3) Select **Enable automatic reindexing of partitions**, and then select a day of the week to have this processing performed automatically each week (Saturday, by default).

Reindexing the database is important to maintain database integrity and to optimize reporting speed.



Important

It is best to perform this processing during a quiet time on the network. Reindexing database partitions is resource intensive and time-consuming. Reports should not be run during the process.

- 4) Select **Process failed batches during the database maintenance job** to have the nightly database maintenance job reprocess any failed batches.

Failed batches occur when there is insufficient disk space or inadequate database permissions to insert log records into the database. Typically, these batches are successfully reprocessed and inserted into the database during the nightly database maintenance job. Reprocessing, however, cannot be successful if the disk space or permission problem has not been resolved.

If this option is unchecked, failed batches are never reprocessed. Instead, they are deleted after the time specified (below), if any.

- 5) Select **Delete failed batches after** and then enter a number of days (from 0 to 90; 20, by default) after which to delete any failed batches.

If this option is not selected, failed batches are retained indefinitely for future processing.

- 6) Select **Delete the error log after**, and then enter a number of days (0 to 90; 60, by default) after which to delete database error records from the catalog database.

If this option is not checked, error logs are retained indefinitely.

- 7) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.



Note

Advanced file analysis data is maintained for 120 days. The database maintenance job purges data that is older than 120 days.

Related concepts

[Configuring database partition options](#) on page 421

Related tasks

[Configuring Internet browse time options](#) on page 426

Configuring how URLs are logged

Use the **Full URL Logging** section of the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to determine how much of each requested URL is logged.



Note

Managing Log Database size is an important concern in high-volume networks. Disabling the Full URL Logging option is one way to control database size and growth.

Steps

- 1) Select **Record domain and full URL of each site requested** to log the entire URL, including the domain (www.domain.com) and the path to the particular page (/products/productA.html).



Important

Enable full URL logging if you plan to generate reports of scanning activity (see *Reporting on advanced real-time analysis*). Otherwise, reports can display only the domain (www.domain.com) of the site categorized, even though individual pages within the site may fall into different categories, or contain different threats.

If this option is not checked, only domain names are logged. This choice results in a smaller database, but provides less detail.

If you activate full URL logging when consolidation is active, the consolidated record contains the full URL from the first record in the consolidation group. See *Configuring Log Server* for more information.

- 2) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Reporting on advanced real-time analysis](#) on page 106

[Configuring Log Server](#) on page 413

Configuring Internet browse time options

Internet browse time (IBT) reports give a view into the amount of time users spend on the Internet. A nightly database job calculates browse time for each client based on the new log records received that day. Set browse time options in the **Internet Browse Time** section of the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page.

Steps

- 1) Select an **IBT job start time** for the IBT database job.

The time and system resources required by this job vary depending on the volume of data logged each day. It is best to run this job at a different time than the nightly maintenance job (see *Configuring Log Database maintenance options*), and to select a slow time on the network to minimize any impact on generating reports.

The IBT database job can be resource intensive, affecting most database resources. If you enable this job, set the start time so that it does not interfere with the database system's ability to process scheduled reports and other important operations. Also, monitor the job to determine whether more robust hardware is needed to accommodate all processing needs.

- 2) For **Average browse time per site**, set an average number of minutes for reading the contents of a web page.

This number defines browsing sessions for the purpose of Internet browse time reports. Opening a browser generates HTTP traffic. This represents the beginning of a browse session. The session is open as long as HTTP traffic is continually generated within the time set here. The browse session is considered closed once this amount of time passes with no HTTP traffic. A new browse session begins as soon as HTTP traffic is generated again.



Note

It is best to change the average browse time per site setting as seldom as possible, and to start a new database partition whenever you do make a change.

To avoid inconsistent data on the reports, generate IBT reports from database partitions that use the same average browse time per site value.

Be aware that some websites use an automatic refresh technique to update information frequently. One example is a news site that rotates a display of the latest news stories. This refresh generates new HTTP traffic. Therefore, when this kind of site is left open, new log records are generated each time the site refreshes. There is no gap in HTTP traffic, so the browser session is not closed.

- 3) Set a **Browse time for last site read** value to account for time spent reading the last website before the end of a browse session.

When the time gap of HTTP traffic is longer than the average "per site" browse time threshold, the session is ended and the "last site read" browse time value is added to the session time.

- 4) To enable detail reports that include browse time using investigative reports, mark **Calculate detailed browse time for use in investigative detail reports**.

If you enable detailed browse time calculations, be sure to create a new database partition. (Create a new partition any time you enable or disable detailed browse time calculations.)



Important

Enabling detailed browse time calculations increases Log Database size, and may also affect database performance. If you use this option, monitor Log Database growth and overall reporting performance carefully.

When detailed browse time is disabled, the IBT job still runs to perform the calculations used to include browse time in summary reports.

- 5) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Configuring Log Database maintenance options](#) on page 424

Configuring trend and application data retention

Optionally, the Log Database can store trend data to enable presentation reporting on Internet activity trends. When trend reporting is enabled, the ETL database job (see *Web protection reporting database jobs*) adds daily trend data to the catalog database, and the trend job runs nightly to store weekly, monthly, and yearly trend information.

The Log Database also stores statistical data (like bandwidth and count) for browsers, operating system platforms, and user agent strings to enable application reporting.

Related concepts

[Web protection reporting database jobs](#) on page 419

Configuring trend data

Use the **Trend Data Retention** section of the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to specify how long trend data should be retained in the Log Database.

Steps

- 1) Mark **Store trend data** to prompt the ETL job to store trend data, and to activate the nightly trend job. Trend data is calculated only for data collected while this option is enabled.

Data stored in the database before trend data retention is enabled, or data collected after the option is disabled, cannot be included in trend reports.

When this option is disabled, the Trend database job runs only to process threat-related data in the AMT partition.

- 2) Indicate how long to store weekly, monthly, and yearly trend data. Note that increasing the length of time trend data is stored increases the size of the Log Database (see *Log Database sizing guidance*).



Note

Because trend data is stored in the catalog database, rather than the partition database, trend data storage periods are not dependent on how long database partitions are retained.

The default storage periods for trend data are:

	SQL Server	SQL Server Express
Daily	90 days	60 days
Weekly	26 weeks	13 weeks
Monthly	18 months	6 months
Yearly	5 years	3 years

The nightly trend job purges data when it is older than the specified retention period.

- 3) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Log Database sizing guidance](#) on page 428

Configuring application data

Use the **Application Data** section of the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to determine how long to keep the statistical data and cloud application data used to populate application reports (on the Browser, Source Platform, Cloud Apps, and Search tabs of the Applications page).

The time period you select does not affect how long the actual user agent strings used for browser and platform data are stored. Those are preserved indefinitely. It only affects statistical information, like bandwidth, number of requests, and number of machines.

By default, statistical and cloud application data for application reports is stored for 30 days. To select another value:

Steps

- 1) Select a new time period from the **Keep data for** drop-down list. Depending on your database engine, data may be kept for up to 90 days.
- 2) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Log Database sizing guidance

It is difficult to make precise sizing predictions for the Log Database, because database size is affected by a number of variables, including the number of users and average requests per second. In addition, size is affected by whether the database is configured to:

- Record hits or visits for each web request (see *Configuring Log Server*).
Recording hits provides a high level of detail, but recording visits can reduce the size of the database by roughly 40%.
- Consolidate log records (see *Configuring Log Server*).
By default, all requests are logged as separate hits or visits. When you turn on consolidation, similar requests (by the same user, for sites in the same domain, that have the same action applied) in a defined time period are recorded as a single log record. This can reduce the size of the Log Database by roughly 60%.
- Store the full URL for each logged request (see *Configuring how URLs are logged*).
Recording full URLs provides precise information about which sites a user has visited, but more than doubles Log Database size.
- Log requests for all categories (see *Configuring how requests are logged*).
By default, requests for sites in all categories are logged. To reduce the size of the Log Database, you can stop logging requests for sites in categories that, for example, present no security risk or legal liability to your organization.

The impact of this change depends on the number of categories that are not logged, and how often users requests sites in those categories.
- Perform detailed browse time calculations (see *Configuring Internet browse time options*).
In order to create investigative detail reports that include browse time, the IBT job must calculate detailed browse time. Storing detailed browse time data, however, increases the size of the database, and may also affect database performance.
- Store trend data (see *Configuring trend and application data retention*).
Storing trend data makes it possible to report on trends in users' Internet activity throughout the course of a day, week, or longer period, but storing trend data increases the size of the Log Database. The longer the data is stored, the greater its effect on database size.

Use the **Growth Rates and Sizing** chart on the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to monitor the average daily size of your active and inactive standard logging partitions. This information may help you identify trends in traffic volume over time, and make it easier to plan for future growth.

As you collect average sizing information, adjust your rollover **Initial Size** and **Growth** settings (in the Partition Management section of the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page).

As a best practice, set the Initial Size value to approximately 80% of the **average partition size** over the rollover period (week, month, etc.). The idea is to:

- Minimize the number of times the partition must be expanded.
- Free resources to process data into the partitions.
- Prevent unneeded disk space from being allocated when the partition is created.
Unused portions of the initial space allocated to a partition cannot be recovered until the partition is deleted.

Related concepts

[Configuring Log Server](#) on page 413

[Configuring how requests are logged](#) on page 412

[Configuring trend and application data retention](#) on page 427

Related tasks

[Configuring how URLs are logged](#) on page 425

[Configuring Internet browse time options](#) on page 426

Configuring Dashboard reporting data

Use the **Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page to configure the maximum time period that can be shown in elements of the Threats, Risks, Usage, and System dashboards.

If you have Forcepoint Web Security, also configure whether to create a forensics repository for storing data about files associated with suspicious threat activity in your network.

Configuring the maximum time period for dashboard charts

By default, charts, counters, and tables on all tabs of the **Status > Dashboard** page show a maximum of **30 days** of data. This limit was chosen to minimize the amount of time it takes to load the Dashboard, optimize Forcepoint Security Manager overall performance, and reduce load on the Log Database.

With Standard and Enterprise versions of Microsoft SQL Server, you can configure dashboard charts to show a longer time period. Extending the maximum time period, however, may have serious performance impacts for both the Security Manager and the Log Database.

- To change the maximum time period that can be displayed in Risks, Usage, and System dashboard charts, under **General Dashboard Data**, select a value from the **Show a maximum of** drop-down list.
 - Increasing the time period does not affect the size of the Log Database, but does increase the time needed to query the database, retrieve information, and update dashboard charts.
 - If you are using Microsoft SQL Server Express, the maximum time period is 30 days, and cannot be changed.
- To change the maximum time period that can be displayed on the Threats dashboard and Event Details page, under **Threats Data**, select a value from the **Keep Threats data for** drop down list.
 - Because detailed Threats data is stored in a separate partition from standard logging data, increasing the time period also increases the size of the Log Database.
 - If threat-related forensic data storage is enabled (see below), the forensics repository attempts to store data for the time period selected here. If, however, the maximum repository size is reached, older records are automatically deleted to make room for newer records.
 - If you are using Microsoft SQL Server Express, the maximum time period is 30 days, and cannot be changed.

Note that data may not always be available for the full period selected. If your web protection solution has only been installed for 7 days, for example, 30-day reports show data for only the 7 days that policy enforcement has occurred.

Threats dashboard sample data

If you would like to see examples of the types of data that can appear on the Threats dashboard without generating potentially dangerous network traffic, you can import sample data.

Because the sample data is loaded into the Log Database, where it is mixed with any real data generated in your network, it is best to load the sample data only in a test or evaluation environment.

To clearly flag the sample data, each of the users in the sample database is assigned the middle name **Demo** (for example, Sam Demo Smith and Lisa Demo Brady). In addition, the timestamp on the user activity predates the creation of the Log Database partition holding the data. Note that the sample data is intended for import soon after installing the product. If too much time has elapsed since the installation, a message displays, advising that the data has expired and cannot be loaded.

To load sample data into the database, click **Sample Data**, then click **Import Sample Data**. When you click **OK** and **Save and Deploy**, the data is loaded into the Log Database. After a few seconds, the Threats dashboard is updated to show the new data.

Configuring forensics data storage

In Forcepoint Web Security deployments, threat-related forensic data can include:

- Information about the source (IP address, device name, and user) attempting to send the data.
- Information about the target (IP address, URL, and geographic location) to which the data is being sent.
- Header information associated with the attempt to send the data.
- A copy of the actual data being sent (such as a text file, spreadsheet, ZIP file).

If you enable storage of forensics data, also specify where the **forensics repository** (a specialized database) is stored, the maximum size to which the database can grow, and how long to store forensics data.

Steps

- 1) Under Incident Data for Forensic Investigation, mark **Store forensic data about Threats incidents for further investigation** to create the forensics repository.
If your deployment includes Forcepoint DLP, this new forensics repository is similar to that product's forensics repository. The smaller repository used by web protection components stores information about only those incidents displayed on the Threats dashboard.
- 2) Indicate whether to store forensics details for **Blocked requests only**, or for **All requests** (both blocked and permitted).
- 3) Specify the **Path** to the location that will host the forensics repository.
 - The specified directory must already exist.
 - The path can be either local (on the management server) or remote.
 - Make sure that there is enough free space in the selected location for the repository to grow to the maximum size that you specify (below).
- 4) Provide credentials for an account with read, write, and delete permissions for the forensics repository directory.
 - Select **Use Local System account** if neither network access nor special permissions are required to access the directory.
 - Select **Use this account** to use a domain account, then enter **User name**, **Password**, and **Domain** for the account.Click **Test Connection** to verify that the selected account can access the forensics repository location.
- 5) To specify how large the forensics repository can grow, enter a **Maximum size** in GB (default 20) for the forensics repository.
 - If you are using SQL Server Express, this value cannot be changed.
 - When the maximum size is reached, **or** records reach the age limit specified for Threats data, records are automatically purged from the repository.
- 6) Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configuring investigative reports

Investigative reports let you interactively delve into the information about your organization's Internet usage. See *Investigative reports*.

The Options link on the main investigative reports page gives you the opportunity to modify which Log Database is used for reporting. It also lets you modify the default view of detail reports. See *Database connection and report defaults*.

The **wse.ini** file lets you configure certain defaults for viewing summary and multi-level reports. It also gives you control over the default page size used when a report is output to PDF. See *Display and output options*.

Related tasks

[Database connection and report defaults](#) on page 432

Related reference

[Investigative reports](#) on page 134

[Display and output options](#) on page 433

Database connection and report defaults

Use the **Investigative Reports > Options** page to connect to the desired Log Database, and to control defaults for investigative reports detail view.

Changes made to this page affect your reports. Other administrators, or even users logging on for self-reporting, can change these values for their own reporting activities.

Steps

- 1) Choose the Log Database to use for investigative reports.
 - Mark **View the catalog database** to connect to the Log Database to which Log Server is currently logging. Proceed to step 2.
 - To access a different Log Database, deselect **View the catalog database**, then enter the following information:

Field	Description
Server	Enter the machine name or IP address where the Log Database is located. If your environment uses SQL Server clustering, enter the virtual IP address for the cluster
Database	Enter the name of the Log Database.
User ID	Enter the user ID for an account that has permission to access the database. Leave this blank if Log Server is configured to use a trusted connection to access the Log Database.
Password	Enter the password for the specified account. Leave this blank for a trusted connection.

2) Select the following defaults for detail reports.

Field	Description
Select default Investigative Reports date range	Choose the date range for the initial summary report display.
Select the default detail report format	<p>Choose Smart columns selection to display detail reports with the default columns set for the information being reported.</p> <p>Choose Custom columns selection to specify the exact columns for initial display on all detail reports. Use the Available Columns list to make your selections.</p> <p>Users can modify the columns displayed after generating the report.</p>
Select report type	<p>Choose whether to open detail reports initially showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Detail: each record appears on a separate row; time can be displayed. ■ Summary: combines into a single entry all records that share a common element. The specific element varies, according to the information reported. Typically, the right-most column before the measure shows the summarized element. Time cannot be displayed.
Available Columns / Current Report	<p>Select a column name in the Available Columns list and click the appropriate arrow to move it to the Current Report list. Up to 7 columns can be on the Current Report list.</p> <p>After the Current Report list contains all the columns for initial detail reports, set the order of the columns. Select an entry in the list, and use the up and down arrow buttons to change its position.</p>

3) Click **Save Options** to immediately save all changes.

Display and output options

You can make adjustments to the way certain report choices and report results are displayed in summary and multi-level investigative reports, and specify the default page size when reports are output to PDF format.

These investigative reports configuration options are set in the **wse.ini** file (located by default in the `C:\Program Files (x86)\ Websense\Web Security\webroot\Explorer\directory`).

The following table lists the parameters that affect display and output of investigative reports, what each controls, and its default value. (Do NOT modify any other settings in the wse.ini file.)

Parameter	Description
maxUsersMenu	The database must have fewer users than this value (by default, 5000) to show User as a report choice in the Internet Use by list.
maxGroupsMenu	<p>The database must have fewer groups than this value (by default, 3000) to show Group as a report choice in the Internet Use by list.</p> <p>Note: There must be 2 or more groups for Group to appear in the Internet Use by list.</p> <p>There also must be 2 or more domains for Domain to appear in the Internet Use by list. There is no maximum value for domains.</p>
maxUsersDrilldown	<p>This works with the warnTooManyHits parameter to control when the User option displays in red. The red lettering indicates that selecting User will produce a very large report, which could be slow to generate.</p> <p>If there are more users than this value (by default, 5000), and more hits than the warnTooManyHits value, the User option displays red in various drop-down lists and values lists.</p> <p>If there are more users than this value, but fewer hits than the warnTooManyHits value, the User option displays in normal color, as the resulting report will be a more reasonable size.</p>
maxGroupsDrilldown	The Group option displays in red during drill down if the proposed report includes more groups than this number (by default, 2000). The red lettering indicates that selecting Group will produce a very large report, which could be slow to generate.
warnTooManyHits	<p>This works with the maxUsersDrilldown parameter to control when the User option displays in red.</p> <p>If there are more users than the maxUsersDrilldown value, but fewer hits than this value (by default, 10000), the User option does <i>not</i> display in red.</p> <p>If there are more users than the maxUsersDrilldown value, and more hits than this value, the User option does display in red. The red lettering indicates that selecting User will produce a very large report, which could be slow to generate.</p>
hitsPerPage	This determines the maximum number of items (by default, 100) displayed per page. (This does not affect printed reports.)

Parameter	Description
maxOutputBufferSize	<p>This is the maximum amount of data (in bytes) that can be displayed on the main investigative reports page. If the requested data exceeds this limit (by default, 4000000, or, 4 million bytes), a message stating that some results are not shown appears in red at the end of the report.</p> <p>Larger values enable you to display larger amounts of data in one report, if this is an issue. However, if you encounter memory errors, consider decreasing this value.</p>
sendMulti	<p>This option is disabled (0) by default. Set it to 1 (enabled) to divide very large, scheduled detail reports into multiple files. The number of records in each file is determined by the value set by recordBatchCount.</p> <p>When this option is disabled, each scheduled detail report is divided into files of up to 500,000 records.</p> <p>All reports are sent as a zip file and can be extracted with most common file compression utilities.</p>
maxSlices	<p>This is the maximum number of distinct slices (6 by default, maximum is 10) in a pie chart, including an Other slice, which combines all values that do not have individual slices.</p>
timelineCompressionThreshold	<p>This option is used only for User Activity by Day or Month, when the Group Similar Hits/View All Hits option is available. The report collapses all hits with the same category that occur within the number of seconds set here (by default, 10).</p>
reportBatchCount	<p>When sendMulti is enabled, this option is used to determine the number of records (by default, 10,000) included in a scheduled report. Any value over 500,000 is ignored and 500,000 is used.</p>
PageSize	<p>Investigative report results can be output to Portable Document Format (PDF) for easy distribution or printing. The page size (by default, Letter) can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A4 (8.27 X 11.69 inches) ■ Letter (8.5 X 11 inches)

Self-reporting

Self-reporting is a feature you can enable to allow users to view investigative reports on their personal Internet activity. This allows them to see what kind of information is being gathered and monitored about them, which accommodates government regulations in many countries. In addition, viewing their own activity may encourage some users to alter their browsing habits so they meet the organization's Internet policy.

To enable self-reporting:

Steps

- 1) Go to **Settings > General > Directory Services**, and configure the directory service used to authenticate users who access investigative reports with their network credentials. This may have been done previously to enable policy application by user and group names. See *Connecting web protection software to a directory service*.
- 2) Go to the **Settings > Reporting > Preferences**, and mark the **Allow self-reporting** check box. See *Configuring reporting preferences*.

Next steps

After enabling the option, be sure to give users the information they need to run the reports:

- The URL for accessing the self-reporting interface:
https://<IP_address>:9443/mng/login/pages/selfReportingLogin.jsf
Replace <IP_address> with the IP address of the management server.
Remind users that they can save the URL as a favorite or bookmark for future use.
- What user name and password to use during logon.
Self-reporting users must enter their network user name and password during logon.

Related concepts

[Connecting web protection software to a directory service on page 62](#)

Related tasks

[Configuring reporting preferences on page 411](#)

Configure Network Agent

Contents

- Introduction on page 437
- Configuring Network Agent global settings on page 438
- Configuring Network Agent local settings on page 439
- Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration on page 442

Introduction

Network Agent serves different purposes in Forcepoint Web Security and Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments.

- In Forcepoint Web Security deployments, and when Forcepoint URL Filtering is integrated with a third-party proxy or firewall product, Network Agent is an **optional** component that may be used to:
 - Manage non-HTTP requests
 - Provide enhanced logging
 - Manage Internet access based on bandwidth

In Forcepoint Web Security deployments, Content Gateway can offer some of the same features as Network Agent, by detecting protocols that tunnel over HTTP (see *Configuring tunneled protocol detection*) and offering some bandwidth management capabilities (*Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth*).

- When Forcepoint URL Filtering is installed as a standalone product, Network Agent is a **required** component that enables:
 - Policy enforcement
 - Network protocol and Internet application management
 - Bandwidth management
 - Logging of bytes transferred

Network Agent works by monitoring overall network usage, including bytes transferred. It logs usage summaries—which include start time and end time, overall bytes used, and bytes used per protocol—at predefined intervals.

When used, Network Agent is typically configured to see all traffic in your network, and can distinguish between requests sent from internal machines to internal machines (hits to an intranet server, for example) and requests sent from internal machines to external machines such as web servers (user Internet requests, for example).



Important

Support of Network Agent on an appliance is limited to V- Series appliances.

Related concepts

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth on page 289](#)

Related tasks

[Configuring tunneled protocol detection on page 93](#)

Configuring Network Agent global settings

Use the **Settings > Network Agent > Global** page to define basic monitoring and logging behavior for all instances of Network Agent connected to the current Policy Server (the Policy Server whose IP address appears in the Web Security toolbar).

The **Describe Your Network** list identifies the IP addresses that are part of your network in IPv4 or IPv6 format. By default, Network Agent does not monitor the traffic sent **between** these IP addresses (internal network communications).

Network Agent does not use this list to determine which IP addresses to monitor for Internet requests. That behavior is configured separately for each Network Agent NIC (see *Configuring Network Agent NIC settings*). This list is used only to exclude internal traffic (like LAN and intranet connections) from monitoring.

An initial set of entries is provided by default. You can add more entries, or edit or delete existing entries.

The **Internal Traffic to Monitor** list includes any internal IPv4 or IPv6 addresses (encompassed by the “Describe Your Network” list) for which you **do** want Network Agent to monitor traffic. This might include internal web servers, for example, to help you to track internal connections.

Any request sent from anywhere in the network to the specified internal machines is monitored. By default, this list is blank.

- Click **Add** to add an IPv4 or IPv6 address or range to the appropriate list. See *Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration* for more information.
- To edit an entry in the list, click the IP address or range. See *Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration* for more information.
- To remove an entry from the list, mark the check box next to an IP address or range, and then click **Delete**.

The **Additional Settings** options allow you to determine how often Network Agent calculates bandwidth usage, and whether and how often protocol traffic is logged:

Field	What to do
Bandwidth calculation interval	Enter a number between 1 and 300 to specify how frequently, in seconds, Network Agent should calculate bandwidth usage. An entry of 300, for example, indicates that Network Agent will calculate bandwidth every 5 minutes. The default is 10 seconds.
Log protocol traffic periodically	Mark this option to enable the Logging interval field.
Logging interval	Enter a number between 1 and 300 to specify how frequently, in minutes, Network Agent logs protocols. An entry of 60, for example, indicates that Network Agent will write to the log file every hour. The default is 1 minute.

When you are finished making changes, click **OK** to cache the changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Configuring Network Agent NIC settings](#) on page 440

Related tasks

[Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration](#) on page 442

Configuring Network Agent local settings

Use the **Settings > Network Agent > Local Settings** page to configure Internet traffic management, proxy information, and other settings for the selected instance of Network Agent.

- To get to the Local Settings page for a Network Agent instance, navigate to the **Settings > Network Agent** menu and position the mouse over the **Global** option. A list of IP addresses appears. Select the IP address of the instance you want to configure.
- The IP address of the selected Network Agent instance appears in the title bar of the content pane.

Use the **Filtering Service Definition** settings to specify which Filtering Service is associated with the selected Network Agent instance, and how to respond to Internet requests if Filtering Service is not available.

Field	What to do
Filtering Service IP address	Select the Filtering Service that is associated with this Network Agent.
If Filtering Service is unavailable	Select Permit to permit all requests or select Block to block all requests until Filtering Service is available again. The default is Permit.

To ensure that user requests are monitored, managed, and logged correctly, use the **Proxies and Caches** list to specify the IP address of any proxy or cache server that communicates with Network Agent.

- Click **Add** to add an IPv4 or IPv6 address or range to the list (see *Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration*).
- To edit an entry in the list, click the IP address or range.
- To remove an entry from the list, mark the check box next to an IP address or range, and then click **Delete**.

Use the **Network Interface Cards** list to configure individual NICs. Click on a NIC in the **Name** column, and then see *Configuring Network Agent NIC settings* for further instructions.

The **Advanced Network Agent Settings** options are used when:

- HTTP requests in your network are passed through a non-standard port.
By default the **Ports used for HTTP traffic** are **8080, 80** (with Forcepoint Web Security, or when Forcepoint URL Filtering is integrated with a third-party product) or **All** (in a standalone deployment).
- You want Network Agent to ignore traffic on specific ports.
Mark **Configure this Network Agent instance to ignore traffic on the following ports**, and then enter one or more ports.

In Forcepoint Web Security deployments, this may be used to prevent double logging of HTTPS traffic.

- Technical Support instructs you to change debugging options for troubleshooting purposes. Debug Settings options should not be changed without direction from Technical Support.

Field	Description
Mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ None (default) ■ General ■ Error ■ Detail ■ Bandwidth
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ File (default) ■ Window
Port	55870 (default)

When you are finished making changes to your Network Agent settings, click **OK** to cache the changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related concepts

[Configuring Network Agent NIC settings on page 440](#)

Related tasks

[Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration on page 442](#)

Configuring Network Agent NIC settings

Use the **Network Agent > Local Settings > NIC Configuration** page to specify how Network Agent uses each available network interface card (NIC) to monitor and manage network usage.

The **NIC Information** area provides the context for the changes that you make, showing the **IP address**, brief **NIC Description**, and card **Name**. Use this information to ensure that you are configuring the correct NIC.

Monitoring

In a multiple-NIC configuration, you can identify one NIC to monitor network traffic, and another NIC to serve block pages. At least one NIC must be used for monitoring, and more than one NIC can monitor traffic.



Important

When Network Agent is deployed on a Forcepoint Appliance, only one NIC can be used to monitor traffic.

Use the **Monitoring** section to indicate whether or not to **Use this NIC to monitor traffic**.

- If this NIC is not used for monitoring, deselect the check box and then continue with the next section.

- If the NIC is used for monitoring, select the check box, and then click **Configure**. You are taken to the Configure Monitoring Behavior page. See *Configuring Network Agent monitoring settings for a NIC* for instructions.

Related tasks

[Configuring Network Agent monitoring settings for a NIC on page 442](#)

Other NIC options

In addition to configuring monitoring options, you can also determine other NIC behaviors:

- 1) Under Blocking, make sure that the appropriate NIC is listed in the **Blocking NIC** field. If you are configuring multiple NICs, the settings for each NIC should show the same value in this field. In other words, only one NIC is used for blocking.
- 2) If you are running Forcepoint URL Filtering in **Stand-Alone** mode, **Filter and log HTTP requests** is selected, and cannot be changed.
- 3) If you have Forcepoint Web Security, or if Forcepoint URL Filtering is integrated with a third-party product, use the **Integrations** options to indicate how this Network Agent should treat HTTP requests. Options that do not apply to your environment are disabled.
 - Select **Log HTTP requests** to make Network Agent responsible for generating all HTTP-related Internet activity log records.
When this option is selected, only the log records that Network Agent creates are forwarded to Log Server for inclusion in the Log Database.
 - Select **Filter all requests not sent over HTTP ports** to use Network Agent to manage only those requests not sent through the integration product.
- 4) Under Protocol Management, indicate whether Network Agent should use this NIC to manage non-HTTP protocols:
 - Check **Filter non-HTTP protocol requests** to activate Network Agent protocol management. See *Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps* and *Protocol-based policy enforcement* for more information.
 - Check **Measure bandwidth usage by protocol** to activate the Bandwidth Optimizer feature. Network Agent uses this NIC to track network bandwidth usage by each protocol or application. See *Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth* for more information.

Related concepts

[Managing access to categories, protocols, and cloud apps on page 36](#)

[Protocol-based policy enforcement on page 283](#)

[Using Bandwidth Optimizer to manage bandwidth on page 289](#)

Configuring Network Agent monitoring settings for a NIC

Use the **Local Settings > NIC Configuration > Monitor List** page to specify which IP addresses Network Agent monitors via the selected network interface card (NIC).

Steps

- 1) Under Monitor List, specify which requests Network Agent monitors:
 - **All:** Network Agent monitors requests from all IP addresses it sees using the selected NIC. Typically, this includes all machines in the same network segment as the current Network Agent machine or NIC.
 - **None:** Network Agent does not monitor any requests.
 - **Specific:** Network Agent monitors only the network segments included in the Monitor List.
- 2) If you selected Specific, click **Add**, and then specify the IP addresses that Network Agent should monitor in IPv4 or IPv6 format. See *Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration* for more information.

You cannot enter overlapping IP address ranges. If ranges overlap, network bandwidth measurements may not be accurate, and bandwidth-based restrictions may be applied incorrectly.

To remove an IP address or network range from the list, check the appropriate list item, and then click **Delete**.
- 3) Under Monitor List Exceptions, identify any internal machines Network Agent should exclude from monitoring.
 - a) To identify a machine, click **Add**, and then enter its IP address in IPv4 or IPv6 format.
 - b) Repeat the process to identify additional machines.
- 4) Click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the NIC Configuration page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Related tasks

[Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration](#) on page 442

Adding or editing IP addresses during Network Agent configuration

Use the **Add IP Addresses** or **Edit IP Addresses** page to make changes to any of the following Network Agent lists: Internal Network Definition, Internal Traffic to Monitor, Proxies and Caches, Monitor List, or Monitor List Exceptions.

- Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and ranges are supported.

- When you add or edit an IP address range, make sure that it does not overlap any existing entry (single IP address or range) in the list.
- When you add or edit a single IP address, make sure that it does not fall into a range that already appears in the list.

To add a new IP address or range:

Steps

- 1) Select the **IP address** or **IP address range** radio button.
- 2) Enter a valid IP address or range.
- 3) Click **OK** to return to the previous Network Agent Settings page. The new IP address or range appears in the appropriate table.
To return to the previous page without caching your changes, click **Cancel**.

- 4) Repeat this process for additional IP addresses, as needed.

When you edit an existing IP address or range, the Edit IP Addresses page displays the selected item with the correct radio button already selected. Make any necessary changes, and then click **OK** to return to the previous page.

When you are finished adding or editing IP addresses, click **OK** on the Network Agent Settings page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Troubleshooting

Contents

- Introduction on page 445
- Web protection installation and subscription issues on page 445
- Web protection database issues on page 446
- Filtering Service alert messages on page 451
- Network Agent issues on page 456
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- Health alerts and Usage Monitor issues on page 468
- Policy Server and Policy Broker issues on page 471
- Log Server and Log Database issues on page 474
- Investigative report and presentation report issues on page 485
- Other reporting issues for web protection solutions on page 491
- Forcepoint Web Security interoperability issues on page 497

Introduction

Use this section to find solutions to common issues before contacting Technical Support.

The Technical Support website features an extensive Knowledge Base and customer forums, available at support.forcepoint.com. Search for topics by keyword or phrase, or browse content by product and version.

Troubleshooting instructions are grouped into sections in this chapters.

Web protection installation and subscription issues

There is a subscription problem

A valid subscription key is needed to download the Forcepoint URL Database and perform Internet policy enforcement. When your subscription expires or is invalid, and when the Forcepoint URL Database has not been downloaded for more than 2 weeks, a warning appears on the **Status > Alerts** page.

- Verify that you have entered your subscription key exactly as you received it on the **Web > Settings > General > Account** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager. The key is case sensitive.

- Make sure that your subscription has not expired on the **Web > Settings > General > Account** page.
- Ensure that the Forcepoint URL Database has been downloaded successfully within the last 2 weeks. To check download status, click **Database Download** on the **Web > Status > Dashboard** page. See *The Forcepoint URL Database does not download* for help troubleshooting database download problems.

If you have entered the key correctly, but continue to receive a status error, or if your subscription has expired, contact Forcepoint LLC or your authorized reseller.

Related concepts

[The Forcepoint URL Database does not download](#) on page 448

Unable to verify the subscription key

After you enter your subscription key, Filtering Service attempts to connect to the Forcepoint database download servers to both verify the key and download the Forcepoint URL Database.

If Filtering Service is unable to connect to a download server, both subscription errors and database download errors appear in the Security Manager.

- If the database download server is down, the problem should resolve itself within a short period of time.
- If Filtering Service is unable to connect to the download server, see *Verify Filtering Service Internet access* and *Verify Filtering Service firewall or proxy server settings* to make sure that Filtering Service and the network environment are properly configured to enable the connection.

Related concepts

[Verify Filtering Service Internet access](#) on page 448

Related tasks

[Verify Filtering Service firewall or proxy server settings](#) on page 449

Web protection database issues

Use the following articles to help troubleshoot Forcepoint URL Database problems:

Related concepts

[The initial database is being used](#) on page 447

[The Forcepoint URL Database does not download](#) on page 448

[A recent download attempt of the enforcement Cloud Apps database failed](#) on page 450

[Contacting Technical Support for database download issues](#) on page 451

Related tasks

[The Forcepoint URL Database is more than 1 week old](#) on page 447

The initial database is being used

The Forcepoint URL Database houses the category and protocol definitions that provide the basis for managing Internet content.

A partial version of the Forcepoint URL Database is installed with your web protection software on each Filtering Service machine. This partial database is used to enable basic functionality from the time you enter your subscription key.

You must download the full database for full policy enforcement to occur. See *The Forcepoint URL Database* for more information.

The process of downloading the full database may take a few minutes or more than 60 minutes, depending on factors such as Internet connection speed, bandwidth, available memory, and free disk space.

Related concepts

[The Forcepoint URL Database](#) on page 18

The Forcepoint URL Database is more than 1 week old

The Forcepoint URL Database houses the category and protocol definitions that provide the basis for managing Internet content. Filtering Service downloads changes to the Forcepoint URL Database according to the schedule defined on the **Settings > General > Database Download** page. By default, download is scheduled to occur once a day.

To manually initiate a database download:

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Status > Dashboard** page, and then click **Database Download**.
- 2) Click **Update** next to the appropriate Filtering Service instance to start the database download, or click **Update All** to start the download on all Filtering Service machines.



Note

After downloading updates to the Forcepoint URL Database, CPU usage can be 90% or more for a short time while the database is loaded into local memory. It is a good idea to perform the download at off-peak times.

- 3) To continue working while the database is downloaded, click **Close**.
Click the **Database Download** button at any time to view download status.

Next steps

If a new version of the Forcepoint URL Database adds or removes categories or protocols, administrators performing category- or protocol-related policy management tasks (like editing a category set) at the time of the download may receive errors.

Although such updates are somewhat rare, as a best practice, try to avoid making changes to categories, protocols, and filters while a database is being updated.

The Forcepoint URL Database does not download

If you are unable to download the Forcepoint URL Database successfully:

- Go to the **Web > Settings > General > Account** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager and make sure that:
 - 1) You have entered your subscription key correctly.
 - 2) The key has not expired. If the expiration date has passed, contact your reseller or Forcepoint Sales representative to renew your subscription.

If you make changes to the key, click **OK** and **Save and Deploy** to activate the changes and start a database download.

- Verify that the Filtering Service machine is able to access the Internet (*Verify Filtering Service Internet access*).
- Check firewall or proxy server settings to make sure that Filtering Service can connect to the download servers (*Verify Filtering Service firewall or proxy server settings*).
- Make sure that there is enough disk space (*Insufficient disk space on the Filtering Service machine*) and memory (*Insufficient memory on the Filtering Service machine*) on the download machine.
- Look for any application or appliance in the network, such as anti-virus software, size-limiting applications, or intrusion detection systems that might prevent the download connection. Ideally, configure Filtering Service to go straight to the last gateway so that it does not connect to these applications or appliances.

Related concepts

[Verify Filtering Service Internet access](#) on page 448

[Insufficient disk space on the Filtering Service machine](#) on page 453

[Insufficient memory on the Filtering Service machine](#) on page 454

Related tasks

[Verify Filtering Service firewall or proxy server settings](#) on page 449

Verify Filtering Service Internet access

To download the Forcepoint URL Database, the Filtering Service machine sends an **HTTPS post** command to the download server `download.forcepoint.com`.

To make sure the Filtering Service machine has the Internet access necessary to communicate with the download server, you can:

- For non-appliance installations, open a browser on the Filtering Service machine and enter the following URL:
<https://download.forcepoint.com/>

If the machine is able to open an HTTPS connection to the site, a redirect page is displayed, and then the browser displays the Forcepoint home page.

- From the command prompt or shell, enter the following command:
`ping download.forcepoint.com`
Verify that the ping receives a reply from the download server.
- Use telnet to connect to **download.forcepoint.com 443**. If you see a cursor and no error message, you can connect to the download server.

If the Filtering Service machine cannot connect to the download server:

- Enable communication on port 443, or the port designated in your network for HTTPS traffic, for the network interface used by Filtering Service. On Forcepoint appliances, this is usually the C interface.
- Verify that the Filtering Service network interface is using the correct DNS settings.
- Make sure that Filtering Service is configured to use any necessary proxy servers to connect to the Internet (see *Verify Filtering Service firewall or proxy server settings*)

Also make sure that your gateway or firewall does not include any rules that block HTTPS traffic from the Filtering Service machine.

Related tasks

[Verify Filtering Service firewall or proxy server settings](#) on page 449

Verify Filtering Service firewall or proxy server settings

If the Forcepoint URL Database is downloaded through a firewall or proxy that requires authentication, use the following steps to check your proxy authentication settings:

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Web > Settings > General > Database Download** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.
- 2) Verify that **Use proxy server or firewall** is selected, and that the correct server and port are listed.
- 3) Make sure that the **Authentication** settings are correct. Verify the user name and password, checking spelling and capitalization.
If Filtering Service must provide authentication information, the firewall or proxy server must be configured to accept clear text or basic authentication. Information about enabling basic authentication is available from support.forcepoint.com.

Next steps

If a firewall restricts Internet access at the time Filtering Service normally downloads the database, or restricts the size of a file that can be transferred via HTTPS, database updates cannot occur. To determine if the firewall is causing the download failure, search for a rule on the firewall that might be blocking the download, and change the download time (*Configuring database downloads*), if necessary.

If Filtering Service is not running on an appliance, you can check your Filtering Service proxy settings against browser proxy settings on the machine. First verify that a browser on the Filtering Service machine can load web pages properly. If pages open normally, but the Forcepoint URL Database does not download, check the proxy server settings in the browser.

- Microsoft Internet Explorer:

- 1) Display the **Menu** bar, then navigate to **Tools > Internet Options** and select the **Connections** tab.
 - 2) Click **LAN Settings**, then make a note of the settings that appear under **Proxy server**.
- Mozilla Firefox:
 - 1) Navigate to **Tools > Options**, then select the **Advanced** tab.
 - 2) On the **Network** tab (usually selected by default), click **Settings**.
The Connection Settings dialog box shows whether the browser is configured to connect to a proxy server. Make a note of the proxy settings.

Related tasks

[Configuring database downloads](#) on page 19

A recent download attempt of the enforcement Cloud Apps database failed

If the message failure occurs on the Filtering Service machine, the latest list of cloud applications may not be available for use in policy enforcement.

If this message continues to appear:

- Verify that Cloud App Agent is running.
- Make sure a recent Forcepoint URL Database download was successful.
- Force a download of the enforcement Cloud Apps database by initiating a Forcepoint URL Database download.
 - 1) Go to the **Status > Dashboard** page, and then click **Database Download**.
 - 2) Click Update next to the appropriate Filtering Service instance to start the Forcepoint URL Database download. The Cloud Apps database should be downloaded as part of that process.
- Follow the steps provided for *The Forcepoint URL Database does not download*

If the failure occurs on the Forcepoint Security Manager machine, the cloud application data is not available for inclusion on the Edit Cloud App Filter and Edit Policy pages.

If this message continues to appear:

- Verify that Cloud App Agent is running.
- Make sure a recent Forcepoint URL Database download was successful.
- Use the Windows Services tool to restart Forcepoint Security Manager (**Websense - TRITON Web Security**). This will trigger a database download.
- Follow the steps provided for *The Forcepoint URL Database does not download*.

If the alert appears on a machine on which both Filtering Service and Forcepoint Security Manager reside, follow the steps for Filtering Service above.

Related concepts

The Forcepoint URL Database does not download on page 448

Contacting Technical Support for database download issues

If you are still experiencing Forcepoint URL Database download problems after completing the troubleshooting steps in this Help section, send the following information to Technical Support:

- 1) The exact error message that appears in the Database Download dialog box
- 2) External IP addresses of the machines attempting to download the database
- 3) Your Forcepoint subscription key
- 4) Date and time of the last attempt
- 5) Number of bytes transferred, if any
- 6) Open a command prompt and perform an **nslookup** on **download.forcepoint.com**. If connection to the download server is made, send the IP addresses returned to Technical Support.
- 7) Open a command prompt and perform a **tracert** to **download.forcepoint.com**. If connection to the download server is made, send the route trace to Technical Support.
- 8) A packet trace or packet capture performed on the Filtering Service machine during an attempted download.
- 9) A packet trace or packet capture performed on the network gateway during the same attempted download.
- 10) The following files from the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/websense/bin/`, by default): **websense.ini**, **eimserver.ini**, and **config.xml**.

Go to support.forcepoint.com for Technical Support contact information.

Filtering Service alert messages

Use the following articles to respond to health alerts from Filtering Service:

Related concepts

[Filtering Service is not running on page 452](#)

[High CPU usage on the Filtering Service machine on page 453](#)

[Insufficient disk space on the Filtering Service machine on page 453](#)

[Insufficient memory on the Filtering Service machine on page 454](#)

[Filtering Service can't communicate with a transparent identification agent on page 455](#)

[Filtering Service can't connect to the Management API on page 456](#)

Filtering Service is not running

When Filtering Service is not running, policy enforcement and logging cannot occur. Filtering Service may stop running if:

- There is insufficient disk space on the Filtering Service machine (see *Insufficient disk space on the Filtering Service machine*).
- A Forcepoint URL Database download failed due to lack of disk space (see *The Forcepoint URL Database does not download*).
- The **websense.ini** file is missing or corrupted.
- You stop the service (after creating custom block pages, for example) and do not restart it.

Filtering Service may also appear to have stopped if you restarted multiple web protection services, and they were not started in the correct order. When you restart multiple services, remember to start the Policy Database, Policy Broker, and Policy Server before starting other services.

To troubleshoot these problems:

- Verify that there is at least 3 GB of free disk space on the Filtering Service machine. You may need to remove unused files or add additional capacity.
- Navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default), and confirm that you can open **websense.ini** in a text editor. If this file has been corrupted, replace it with a backup file.
- Check the Windows Event Viewer or **websense.log** file (in the **bin** directory) for error messages from Filtering Service.
- Log off of the Forcepoint Security Manager, restart Policy Server, and then restart Filtering Service (see *Stopping and starting web protection services*).
Wait 1 minute before logging on to the Security Manager again.

Related concepts

[Insufficient disk space on the Filtering Service machine on page 453](#)

[Stopping and starting web protection services on page 394](#)

Related tasks

[The Forcepoint URL Database is more than 1 week old on page 447](#)

High CPU usage on the Filtering Service machine

When the CPU on the Filtering Service machine is overloaded (whether by the volume of processing being performed by Filtering Service, or by demands from other software running on the Filtering Service machine), users may experience slow browsing, as requests for sites take longer to process.

During times of peak CPU usage (exceeding 95%), Filtering Service may be unable to process requests at all, leading to incorrect policy enforcement.

To address this issue, start by using the Task Manager (Windows) or **top** command (Linux) to determine which processes on the machine are causing CPU usage to peak.

- Are there applications that could be run from another machine?
- Can you move Filtering Service to a dedicated machine?

If Filtering Service is using a high amount of processing time:

- Evaluate the amount of traffic being processed by Filtering Service. DNS lookups can require a fair amount of processing time; you may want to install an additional Filtering Service instance for load balancing.
- Evaluate your use of keywords and regular expressions. Are you using a large number of regular expressions or keywords, or using very complex regular expressions?

Reducing the number of keywords and regular expressions, or removing or simplifying complex regular expressions can improve Filtering Service performance.

Insufficient disk space on the Filtering Service machine

Filtering Service needs adequate space to download compressed Forcepoint URL Database updates to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default). It also needs space to decompress and load the database. As a general rule, at least 4 GB of free disk space on the download drive is recommended.

A disk space warning indicates that free disk space on the Filtering Service machine has dipped below 4 GB.

On Windows systems, use Windows Explorer to check disk space:

- 1) Open **My Computer** in Windows Explorer (not Internet Explorer).
- 2) Select the drive on which web protection software is installed. By default, your software is located on the C drive.
- 3) Right-click the drive and select **Properties**.
- 4) On the General tab, verify that at least 4 GB of free space is available. If there is insufficient free space on the drive, delete any unnecessary files to free up the required space.

On Linux systems, use the **df** command to verify the amount of available space in the file system in which web protection software is installed:

- 1) Open a terminal session.

- 2) At the prompt, enter:
`df -h /opt`
If Filtering Service is not installed in the default directory, use the custom path instead.
- 3) Make sure that at least 4 GB of free space is available. If there is insufficient free space on the drive, delete any unnecessary files to free up the required space.

If, after addressing any disk space issues, you are unable to download the Forcepoint URL Database:

- 1) Stop all web protection services on the Filtering Service machine (see *Stopping and starting web protection services*).
- 2) Delete the **Websense.xfr** and **Websense** (no extension) files from the **bin** directory.
- 3) Restart the web protection services.
- 4) Manually initiate a database download (go to the **Web > Status > Dashboard** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager, and then click **Database Download**).

Related concepts

[Stopping and starting web protection services](#) on page 394

Insufficient memory on the Filtering Service machine

The memory required to run web protection software, download the Forcepoint URL Database, and apply Forcepoint URL Database updates varies, depending on the size of the network.

- In a small network, at least 4 GB of memory is recommended (Windows and Linux).
- Refer to the [Deployment and Installation Center](#) for complete system recommendations.

When free memory drops below 512 MB on the Filtering Service machine, a health alert message is generated. Buffer and cache space are not included in this calculation.

If the machine meets or exceeds the hardware requirements, and Filtering Service is able to load the Forcepoint URL Database, the low memory condition is unlikely to cause problems.

If Filtering Service is unable to load the Forcepoint URL Database, however, you will need to free up memory on the machine, or add additional RAM.

To check the memory in a Windows system:

- 1) Open the Task Manager.
- 2) Select the **Performance** tab.
- 3) Check the total **Physical Memory** available.

You also use the Windows Performance monitor to capture information. To check the memory in a Linux system:

- 1) Open a terminal session.
- 2) At the prompt, enter:
`top`
- 3) Compute the total memory available by adding **Mem: av** and **Swap: av**.
To address problems with insufficient memory, you can either upgrade the machine's RAM or move applications with high memory usage to another machine.

Filtering Service can't communicate with a transparent identification agent

When you use DC Agent, Logon Agent, eDirectory Agent, or RADIUS Agent for transparent user identification, Filtering Service must be able to communicate with the agent to correctly apply user-based policies. If this communication fails, the user may be filtered by an IP-address-based policy or the Default policy.

To address this problem:

- 1) Verify that the agent service or daemon is running.
 - **Windows:** Use the Windows Services tool to make sure that Websense DC Agent, Websense Logon Agent, Websense eDirectory Agent, or Websense RADIUS Agent is running.
 - **Linux:** Navigate to the `/opt/Websense/` directory and use the following command to verify that Logon Agent, eDirectory Agent, or RADIUS Agent is running:
`./WebsenseAdmin -status`
- 2) You can **ping** the transparent identification agent machine from the Filtering Service machine. Try both the IP address and the hostname of the transparent identification agent machine, to make sure that DNS is properly configured. For example:
`ping 10.55.127.22`
`ping transid-host`
- 3) The transparent identification agent communication port is open between the Filtering Service machine and the agent machine. The default ports are:
 - DC Agent: 30600
 - Logon Agent: 30602
 - eDirectory Agent: 30700
 - RADIUS Agent: 30800
- 4) The correct agent IP address or hostname and port appear on the **Web > Settings > General > User Identification** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

If the service appears to be running normally, and there does not appear to be a network communication problem between the Filtering Service and agent machines:

- Use the Windows Services tool or the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to restart the agent. Check the Windows Event Viewer or **websense.log** file (in the **bin** directory) on the agent machine for error messages from the transparent identification agent.

Filtering Service can't connect to the Management API

Filtering service uses API-managed categories and the assigned URLs and IP addresses to perform policy enforcement.

When Filtering Service cannot communicate with the Management API, policy enforcement can't use API-managed categories.

To address this problem:

- Make sure port 17868 is open between the Filtering Service and Management API machines.
- Make sure the Policy API Server component is running on the Management API machine. See *Policy API Server is not running*.
- Make sure the Management API machine has sufficient disk space.

Related concepts

[Policy API Server is not running](#) on page 473

Network Agent issues

Use the following articles to respond to health alerts about Network Agent.

Related concepts

[Network Agent is not installed](#) on page 456

[Network Agent is not running](#) on page 457

[Network Agent is not monitoring any NICs](#) on page 457

[Network Agent can't communicate with Filtering Service](#) on page 458

[Insufficient memory on the Network Agent machine](#) on page 459

[High CPU usage on the Network Agent machine](#) on page 459

Network Agent is not installed

With Forcepoint URL Filtering, Network Agent is required to enable policy enforcement for Internet protocols other than HTTP, HTTPS, and FTP. With some integrations, Network Agent is also used to provide more accurate logging.

If you are using Forcepoint Web Security, or if you have integrated Forcepoint URL Filtering with a third-party product, and do not require Network Agent protocol management or logging, you can hide the "No Network Agent is installed" status message. See *Reviewing current system status* for instructions.

For standalone Forcepoint URL Filtering installations, Network Agent must be installed for network monitoring and policy enforcement to occur. See the [Network Agent Quick Start](#) for installation instructions, and then see *Configuring Network Agent global settings*.

Related concepts[Reviewing current system status on page 407](#)[Configuring Network Agent global settings on page 438](#)

Network Agent is not running

For Forcepoint Web Security and integrated Forcepoint URL Filtering deployments, Network Agent offers enable full management of protocols other than HTTP, HTTPS, and FTP, plus full bandwidth-based policy enforcement.

For standalone Forcepoint URL Filtering installations, Network Agent must be running to monitor and manage network traffic.

To troubleshoot this problem:

- 1) Look for low memory problems on the Network Agent machine that may be preventing the service or daemon from starting.
- 2) Check the status of the Network Agent service or daemon:
 - *Windows*: Use the Windows Services tool to see if the **Websense Network Agent** service has started.
 - *Linux*: Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to check the status of **Network Agent**.
 - *Appliance*: Use the appliance command-line interface (CLI) to check the status of **Network Agent**.
- 3) Make sure all administrators are logged off of the Forcepoint Security Manager, then restart the **Websense Policy Broker** and **Websense Policy Server** services (see *Stopping and starting web protection services*).
- 4) Start or restart the **Websense Network Agent** service.
- 5) Wait 1 minute, and then log on to the Security Manager again. If that does not fix the problem:
 - Check the **Windows Event Viewer** for error messages from Network Agent.
 - Check the **Websense.log** file (in the **bin** directory) for error messages from Network Agent.

Related concepts[Stopping and starting web protection services on page 394](#)

Network Agent is not monitoring any NICs

Network Agent must be associated with at least one network interface card (NIC) to monitor network traffic.

If you add or remove network cards from the Network Agent machine, you must update your Network Agent configuration.

- 1) Open the Web module of the Forcepoint Security Manager.

- 2) In the left navigation pane, click **Settings > Network Agent**, and place the mouse over the **Global** menu entry until one or more IP addresses is displayed in a submenu.
- 3) Select the IP address of the Network Agent machine.
- 4) Verify that all NICs for the selected machine are listed.
- 5) Verify that at least one NIC is set to monitor network traffic.

See *Configuring Network Agent local settings* for more information.

Related concepts

[Configuring Network Agent local settings](#) on page 439

Network Agent can't communicate with Filtering Service

With Forcepoint Web Security, Network Agent must be able to communicate with Filtering Service to record protocol management, bandwidth, and other logging information. In standalone Forcepoint URL Filtering environments, no policy enforcement can occur when Network Agent and Filtering Service cannot communicate.

- Did you change the IP address of Filtering Service machine or reinstall Filtering Service?
If so, the new Filtering Service internal unique identifier (UID) or IP address is not automatically registered with Network Agent and the Forcepoint Security Manager.

To re-establish connection to the Filtering Service:

- 1) Log on to the Web module of the Security Manager.
A status alert indicates that a Network Agent instance is unable to connect to Filtering Service.
 - 2) In the left navigation pane, click **Settings > Network Agent**, position the mouse over the **Global** menu item until a sub-menu is displayed, then select the IP address of the Network Agent machine.
 - 3) At the top of the page, under Filtering Service Definition, expand the **Server IP address** list, and then select the IP address of the Filtering Service machine.
 - 4) Click **OK** at the bottom of the page to cache the update. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.
- Do you have more than 2 network interface cards (NICs) on the Network Agent machine?
If so, see *Configure Network Agent* to verify your web protection software settings.
 - Have you reconfigured the switch connected to the Network Agent?
If so, refer to the [Network Agent Quick Start](#) to verify your hardware setup.

If none of these apply, see *Configuring Network Agent local settings* for information about associating Network Agent and Filtering Service.

Related concepts

[Configuring Network Agent local settings](#) on page 439

Related information[Configure Network Agent](#) on page 437

Insufficient memory on the Network Agent machine

Network Agent allocates the operation memory that it needs at startup. If there are severe memory constraints on the Network Agent machine, the agent will either:

- Fail to start
- Be unable to monitor traffic

In either case, policy enforcement and logging based on information from Network Agent does not occur. As a result, users may be given access to sites or applications that would typically be blocked.

Use the Task Manager (Windows) or **top** command (Linux) to evaluate memory usage on the Network Agent machine. To solve the problem, you can:

- Upgrade the RAM on the machine.
- Move applications or components with high memory requirements to another machine.
- Simplify your Network Agent configuration to reduce memory needs.

High CPU usage on the Network Agent machine

When the CPU on the Network Agent machine is overloaded by demands from other software running on the machine, the agent may be unable to detect and log traffic. In a standalone environment, this can mean that all user requests for websites and Internet applications are permitted, even those that would be typically be blocked.

To address this issue, start by using the Task Manager (Windows) or **top** command (Linux) to determine which processes on the machine are causing CPU usage to peak.

- Are there applications that could be run from another machine?
- Can you move Network Agent to a dedicated machine?

User configuration and identification issues

Related concepts

User and group-based policies are not applied on page 460

Unusually high directory server connection latency on page 461

DC Agent unable to access required file on page 463

I cannot add users and groups to the Forcepoint Security Manager on page 464

Related tasks

User Service is not available on page 461

DC Agent has insufficient permissions on page 462

User and group-based policies are not applied

If Filtering Service is applying computer or network policies, or the **Default** policy, to Internet requests, even after you have assigned user or group-based policies, or if the wrong user or group-based policy is being applied, use the following steps to pinpoint the problem:

- If you are using nested groups in Windows Active Directory, policies assigned to a parent group are applied to users belonging to a sub-group, and not directly to the parent group. For information about user and group hierarchies, see your directory service documentation.
- The User Service cache may be outdated. User Service caches user name to IP address mappings for 3 hours. To clear and recreate the cache, go to the User Service Cache section of the **Web > Settings > General > Directory Services** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager, and then click **Clear Cache**.
- User Service may have been installed using the Guest account, equivalent to an anonymous user to the domain controller. If the domain controller has been set not to give the list of users and groups to an anonymous user, User Service is not allowed to download the list. See *Changing DC Agent, Logon Agent, and User Service permissions*.

If none of these steps addresses your issue, check the following topics, or search support.forcepoint.com for additional information.

- *Directory service connectivity and configuration*
- *Directory service configuration*
- *User identification and Windows Server*

Related concepts

Directory service connectivity and configuration on page 464

User identification and Windows Server on page 465

Related tasks

Changing DC Agent, Logon Agent, and User Service permissions on page 467

Directory service configuration on page 465

Unusually high directory server connection latency

User Service communicates with user directories in your network to:

- Populate the Clients page and other Forcepoint Security Manager pages with user, group, and OU information.
- Find group information for users so that Filtering Service can enforce the correct policy.
- Provide user and group information to other web protection components to ensure consistency in policy enforcement, reporting, and alerting.
- Offer manual authentication via browser-based logon prompts.

When User Service experiences unusually high connection latency to the directories that it queries, users may:

- Experience slow browsing
- Receive an IP address-based policy or the Default policy instead of the appropriate user or group policy

Administrators may experience delays when trying to work with clients in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

To address this issue, look for:

- Network problems between the specified User Service machine and each of the directory server machines noted in the health alert message
- Problems on the domain controller that might slow down directory connections or searches

User Service is not available

User Service must be running, and Policy Server must be able to communicate with User Service, in order for user-based policies to be applied correctly.

User Service may appear to have stopped if you restarted Policy Server after restarting other web protection services. To correct this issue:

Steps

- 1) Log off of the Forcepoint Security Manager.
- 2) Restart **Websense Policy Server** (see *Stopping and starting web protection services*).
- 3) Start or restart **Websense User Service**.
- 4) Wait 1 minute before logging on to the Security Manager again.

Next steps

If the previous steps do not fix the problem:

- Check the Windows Event Viewer or **websense.log** file (in the **bin** directory) for error messages from User Service.

- Navigate to the **bin** directory (C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin or /opt/WebSense/bin/, by default), and make sure that you can open **websense.ini** in a text editor. If this file has been corrupted, replace it with a backup file.

Related concepts

[Stopping and starting web protection services](#) on page 394

DC Agent has insufficient permissions

DC Agent may have been installed as a service using the Guest account, equivalent to an anonymous user to the domain controller.

In order to perform computer polling, the Websense DC Agent service requires **domain admin** permissions. In some environments (typically very large enterprise networks), DC Agent requires **enterprise admin** permissions.

If you have disabled domain discovery and computer polling, and are just using domain controller polling while maintaining the dc_config.txt file manually, DC Agent can run as any network user with read access to the domain controller.

To grant DC Agent domain admin privileges:

Steps

- 1) On the DC Agent machine, create a user account with a descriptive name, like **WsUserID**. This account exists only to provide a security context for DC Agent when it requests information from the directory service.
 - Assign the new account **domain admin** privileges in all domains.
 - Assign the same password to this account in all domains.
 - Set the password to never expire.Make a note of the user name and password.
- 2) Open the Windows Services tool:
 - *Windows Server 2016*: Go to **Start**, then select **All Programs > Windows Administrative Tools > Services**
 - *Windows Server 2012*: **Server Manager > Tools > Services**
 - *Windows Server 2008*: **Start > Administrative Tools > Services**
- 3) Scroll to the **Websense DC Agent** service, right-click the service name, and then select **Stop**.
- 4) Right-click the service name again, select **Properties**, and then click the **Log On** tab.
- 5) Select **This account**, and then enter the account name and password that you created for DC Agent. Some domains require that the account name be entered in the format domain\username.
- 6) Click **OK** to return to the Services tool.
- 7) Right-click the service name again, and then select **Start**.

8) Close the Services tool.

You may also need to assign User Service the same administrative privileges as DC Agent.

DC Agent unable to access required file

DC Agent works by identifying domain controllers in the network, then querying them for user logon sessions. By default, the agent automatically verifies existing domain controllers and detects new domains or domain controllers added to the network. It stores this information in a file called **dc_config.txt**, located in the **bin** directory on the DC Agent machine.

An alert stating that DC Agent is unable to access this file can occur if:

- DC Agent is unable to open the file with read or write permissions.
 - Make sure that the domain account used to run DC Agent has read and write permissions to the file and directory.
 - If the file is present, and not write protected, make sure that the file can be opened manually, and has not been corrupted.
- DC Agent is unable to create the file, because it cannot find any domain controller information.
 - Make sure DC Agent is joined to the specific domain.
 - Make sure DC Agent can successfully do an nslookup on the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) to locate the domain controllers.
- DC Agent does not find any valid entries in the file.
 - Make sure that at least one domain controller entry in the file is enabled. If all entries are disabled, DC Agent has effectively been instructed to stop working.
 - Make sure that all entries in the file are in a valid format. For example:

```
[WEST_DOMAIN]

dcWEST1.forcepoint.com=on
dcWEST2.forcepoint.com=on

[EAST_DOMAIN]

dcEAST1.forcepoint.com=on
dcEAST2.forcepoint.com=on
```

DC Agent Domains and Controllers page is blank

By default, DC Agent performs automatic **domain discovery**, identifying domain controllers in the network. Domain and controller information is stored in a file called **dc_config.txt**. The information from the **dc_config.txt** file is collected and displayed in the Forcepoint Security Manager on the **Web > Settings > User Identification > DC Agent Domains and Controllers** page.

This page may display only error text if:

- DC Agent was recently installed, and domain discovery is still underway.
- An administrator has modified the **dc_config.txt** file to turn off polling for all domain controllers in the network.
- Something is preventing DC Agent from performing domain discovery.

Make sure that:

- DC Agent domain discovery is enabled on the **Settings > User Identification > DC Agent** page for each DC Agent instance in your network.
- DC Agent has had enough time to complete its domain discovery process.
- No DC Agent alerts appear on **Status > Alerts** page.

If a DC Agent alert appears, see *DC Agent has insufficient permissions* and *DC Agent unable to access required file*. These articles provide instructions for ensuring that DC Agent has the required permissions and network access to complete the domain discovery process and create the dc_config.txt file.

Related concepts

[DC Agent unable to access required file](#) on page 463

Related tasks

[DC Agent has insufficient permissions](#) on page 462

I cannot add users and groups to the Forcepoint Security Manager

A number of problems can prevent the list of users and groups from appearing when you attempt to add clients in the Security Manager. Check the following topics, and check the [Knowledge Base](#) for additional information.

Related concepts

[Directory service connectivity and configuration](#) on page 464

[User identification and Windows Server](#) on page 465

Related tasks

[Directory service configuration](#) on page 465

Directory service connectivity and configuration

Make sure that the User Service machine and your directory server are running, and able to communicate over the network. The default ports used for directory service communication are:

139	NetBIOS communication: Active Directory
389	LDAP communication: Active Directory, Novell eDirectory, Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server
636	SSL port: Novell eDirectory, Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server

3268	Active Directory
3269	SSL port: Active Directory

In addition, consider the following:

- If you are running Active Directory in **native** mode, set the User Service to run as the Local System account. No account should be assigned to the actual service.
User Service connects to the directory with the administrator user name and password configured on the **Web > Settings > General > Directory Services > Add Global Catalog Server** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.
- Determine whether a firewall is blocking communication between the Security Manager and User Service on port 55815. If so, open the blocked port.

Directory service configuration

If you encounter problems adding users and groups in the Forcepoint Security Manager, make sure that you have provided complete and accurate configuration for your directory service.

Steps

- 1) Go to the **Web > Settings > General > Directory Services** page.
- 2) Select the directory service used by your organization.
- 3) Verify the configuration. See *Connecting web protection software to a directory service* and its sub-topics for details.

Related concepts

[Connecting web protection software to a directory service](#) on page 62

User identification and Windows Server

You may encounter problems adding users and groups in the Forcepoint Security Manager if you install one or more of the following components on a supported Windows Server version:

- User Service
- Windows Active Directory

To configure User Service with rights to access directory information, see *Changing DC Agent, Logon Agent, and User Service permissions*.

Related tasks

[Changing DC Agent, Logon Agent, and User Service permissions](#) on page 467

Turning on the Computer Browser service

The Forcepoint Web Security installer offers the option to turn on the Computer Browser service during installation of the following components on Windows Server.

- User Service
- DC Agent
- Logon Agent

If you chose not to have it started, or the installer was not successful, you must turn on the service manually. Perform the following procedure on each machine running an affected component:

Steps

- 1) Make sure that Windows Network File Sharing is enabled.
 - Windows Server 2016:
 - a) Go to **Start > Windows System > Control Panel**.
 - b) In the Control Panel, click **Network and Internet**, then **Network and Sharing Center**.
 - c) Click **Change advanced sharing settings** in the left navigation pane, then select **Turn on file and printer sharing**.
 - d) Click **Save Changes** to save and exit.
 - Windows Server 2012:
 - a) On the desktop, point the mouse to the top, right corner of the screen, then go to **Settings > Control Panel**.
 - b) In the Control Panel, click **Network and Internet**, then **Network and Sharing Center**.
 - c) Click **Change advanced sharing settings** in the left navigation pane, then select **Turn on file and printer sharing**.
 - d) Click **Save Changes** to save and exit.
 - Windows Server 2008 R2:
 - a) Go to **Start > Network** and click **Network and Sharing Center**.
 - b) Click **Advanced Sharing Settings**, then select **Turn on file and print sharing**.
- 2) Open the Windows Services tool:
 - Windows Server 2016: Go to **Start**, then select **All Programs > Windows Administrative Tools > Services**
 - Windows Server 2012: **Server Manager > Tools > Services**
 - Windows Server 2008 R2: **Start > Administrative Tools > Services**
- 3) Double-click **Computer Browser** to open the Properties dialog box.

- 4) Set the Startup type to **Manual**.
- 5) Click **Start**.
- 6) Change the Startup type to **Automatic**. This ensures that the service is started automatically every time the machine is restarted.
- 7) Click **OK** to save your changes and close the Services tool.
- 8) Repeat these steps on each Windows Server machine that hosts an affected component.

Changing DC Agent, Logon Agent, and User Service permissions

Sometimes, DC Agent, Logon Agent, or User Service needs to run as an account that has permission to access the directory service.

Steps

- 1) On the machine running the domain controller, create a user account such as **Forcepoint**. You can use an existing account, but a new account is preferable so the password can be set not to expire. No special privileges are required.
Set the password never to expire. This account only provides a security context for accessing directory objects.
Make note of the user name and password you establish for this account, as they must be entered in step 6 and 7.
- 2) On the machine running an affected component, open the Windows Services tool.
- 3) Select the appropriate service (as listed below), then click **Stop**.
 - Websense DC Agent
 - Websense Logon Agent
 - Websense User Service
- 4) Double-click the service entry.
- 5) On the **Log On** tab, select the **This account** option.
- 6) Enter the user name of the account created in step 1. For example:
DomainName\Forcepoint.
- 7) Enter and confirm the Windows password for this account.
- 8) Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

- 9) Select the service in the Services tool, and then click **Start**.
- 10) Repeat this procedure for each instance of DC Agent, Logon Agent, and User Service in the network.

Health alerts and Usage Monitor issues

Use the following articles to learn more about health alerting, and to find Usage Monitor troubleshooting information.

Related concepts

[Where do I find error messages for web protection components?](#) on page 468

[Health alerts](#) on page 468

[Usage Monitor is not available](#) on page 471

[Usage Monitor is not running](#) on page 471

Where do I find error messages for web protection components?

When there are errors or warnings related to core web protection components, alert messages are listed on the **Web > Status > Alerts** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager. In addition, by default, short alert messages are displayed in the **Health Alert Summary** list at the top of the System tab of the **Status Dashboard** page (see *Health alerts*).

- Click an alert summary in the dashboard to see more detailed information on the **Status > Alerts** page.
- Click **Solutions** next to the detailed health alert message for troubleshooting assistance.

Errors, warnings, and messages from web protection software components, as well as database download status messages, are recorded in the **websense.log** file (in the **bin** directory).

For web protection software components installed on Windows machines, you can also check the Windows Event viewer.

Related concepts

[Health alerts](#) on page 468

Health alerts

By default, the System tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page includes a **Health Alert Summary** that lists potential concerns encountered by monitored components of your web protection software. These include:

- The initial database is in use
- The Forcepoint URL Database is being updated
- The Forcepoint URL Database is downloading for the first time

- The Forcepoint URL Database is more than 1 week old
- The Forcepoint URL Database did not download successfully
- Low disk space on the management server machine
- WebCatcher is not available
- The primary Policy Broker is now available
- Log Server is not running
- The Log Database is not available
- Presentation reports scheduler is not connected to the Log Database
- The Log Database ETL job has not completed successfully after 4 hours
- One or more presentation report jobs failed
- There is no Log Server configured for a Policy Server
- Low disk space on the Log Server machine
- Log Server has not received data from Filtering Service for over an hour
- No monitoring NIC has been configured for a Network Agent
- Low memory on the Network Agent machine
- A Log Server cache directory contains more than 100 cache files
- No Filtering Service has been configured for a Network Agent
- High CPU usage on the Network Agent machine
- There is no Network Agent configured for a Policy Server
- Filtering Service is not running
- Network Agent is not running
- Low disk space on the Filtering Service machine
- High CPU usage on the Filtering Service machine
- Low memory on the Filtering Service machine
- A DC Agent instance is unable to access a required file
- DC Agent has insufficient permissions
- Filtering Service is unable to communicate with DC Agent
- Filtering Service is unable to communicate with Logon Agent
- Filtering Service is unable to communicate with eDirectory Agent
- Filtering Service is unable to communicate with RADIUS Agent
- A Policy Broker replica has not synchronized with the primary in more than 24 hours
- Usage Monitor is not running
- Usage Monitor is not available
- The forensics repository location could not be reached
- A configuration problem is interfering with Threats forensics data collection
- The forensics repository has reached 90% of its maximum size
- Some records in the forensics repository are scheduled to be deleted within 1 week
- A Policy API Server is not running
- Filtering Service can't connect to the Management API
- Message Broker Handler is not running
- An Event Message Broker is not running
- Multiplexer or Bridge Service is not running or not responding

- Multiple Event Message Brokers are not running
- A SIEM Connector is not running
- A Cloud App Service is not running

Forcepoint Web Security, alerts are also provided for the following Content Gateway issues:

- Content Gateway is not running
- Content Gateway is not available

If you have the Hybrid Module, health alerts may also appear for the following conditions:

- A Sync Service is not running.
- There is no Sync Service associated with a Policy Server instance.
- On-premises components are unable to connect to the hybrid service.
- Disk space is low on the partition hosting Sync Service.
- Sync Service has been unable to download log files.
- Missing information required to activate the hybrid service.
- A Directory Agent is not running.
- There is no Directory Agent associated with a Policy Server instance.
- Alerts were received from the hybrid service.
- Sync Service has been unable to send data to Log Server.

Deployments that include Forcepoint CASB may display the following:

- Connection to Forcepoint CASB has been lost
- Protected Cloud Apps is enabled but not fully configured.

The icon next to the alert message indicates the potential impact of the related condition.



The message is informational, and does not reflect a problem with your installation (for example, WebCatcher is not enabled, or Filtering Service is downloading a Forcepoint URL Database update).



The alert condition has the potential to cause a problem, but will not immediately prevent policy enforcement or reporting (for example, the Forcepoint URL Database is more than 1 week old, or the subscription key is about to expire).



A component is not functioning (has not been configured or is not running), which may impair policy enforcement or reporting, or your subscription has expired.

Click an alert message in the Health Alert Summary to go to the **Status > Alerts** page, which provides additional information about current alert conditions. Click **Learn More** (for informational alerts) or **Solutions** (for errors or warnings) for details and troubleshooting tips.

If a health alert indicates that messages were received from the hybrid service, check the Hybrid Service Alerts table for details.

In some cases, if you are receiving error or status messages about a component that you are not using, or that you have disabled, you can choose to hide the alert messages. See *Reviewing current system status* for more information.

Related concepts

[Reviewing current system status](#) on page 407

Usage Monitor is not available

In order to enable category and protocol usage alerting and Real-Time Monitor, Usage Monitor must be installed. Typically, one Usage Monitor instance is installed for each Policy Server in your network. Usage Monitor may be installed on the Policy Server machine.

When installing Usage Monitor, make sure that it can communicate with:

- Policy Server on ports 55806 and 40000
- Policy Broker on port 55880
- Filtering Service and Real-Time Monitor on port 55809

Usage Monitor should also be able to receive information from Policy Server and Filtering Service on its listening port: 55813.

Usage Monitor is not running

When Usage Monitor is stopped:

- Category and protocol access information cannot be collected for alerting purposes.
- Category and protocol usage alerts cannot be generated.
- Real-Time Monitor does not receive Internet activity data. To start Usage Monitor:
- Windows: Open the Windows Services tool, select **Websense Usage Monitor**, right-click the service, and select **Start**.
- Linux: Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command.

If Usage Monitor will not start, check the Windows Event Viewer or **websense.log** file for error information from the service.

Policy Server and Policy Broker issues

Use the following articles to help troubleshoot problems with Policy Server and Policy Broker:

Related concepts

- [I forgot my password on page 472](#)
- [Policy Server stops unexpectedly on page 473](#)
- [A Policy Broker replica cannot synchronize data on page 473](#)
- [Policy API Server is not running on page 473](#)

Related tasks

- [The Policy Database service fails to start on page 472](#)

I forgot my password

If you are a Super Administrator or delegated administrator using a local account to log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager, any Global Security Administrator can reset the password. Global Super Administrators can manage accounts and passwords on the **Global Settings > Administrators** page.

If a Global Super Administrator is not available, administrators using local accounts can request a new password via the **Forgot my password** link on the Security Manager logon page.

- A temporary password is sent to the email address associated with your administrator account.
- The temporary password is valid for only 30 minutes. If more than 30 minutes elapses before you attempt to log on with the temporary password, you must request a new password again.
- You are prompted to enter a new password after you have logged on using the temporary password.

The Policy Database service fails to start

The Policy Database runs as a special account: **WebsenseDBUser**. If this account experiences logon problems, the Policy Database is unable to start.

To address this issue, change the WebsenseDBUser password.

To do this on a Windows:

Steps

- 1) Log on to the Policy Database machine as a local administrator.
- 2) Open the **Computer Management** tool:
 - Windows Server 2016: Go to **Start**, then select **All Programs > Windows Administrative Tools > Computer Management**.
 - Windows Server 2012: Use the **Server Manager > Tools** menu.
 - Windows Server 2008: Use the **Start > Administrative Tools** menu.
- 3) In the navigation pane, under System Tools, expand **Local Users and Groups**, and then select **Users**. User information is displayed in the content pane.
- 4) Right-click **WebsenseDBUser** and select **Set Password**.
- 5) Enter and confirm the new password for this user account, and then click **OK**.
- 6) Close the Computer Management dialog box.
- 7) Open the Windows **Services** tool:
 - Windows Server 2016: Go to **Start**, then select **All Programs > Windows Administrative Tools > Services**.
 - Windows Server 2012: Use the **Server Manager > Tools** menu.
 - Windows Server 2008: Use the **Start > Administrative Tools** menu.
- 8) Right-click **Websense Policy Database** and select **Properties**.

- 9) On the Log On tab of the Properties dialog box, enter the new WebsenseDBUser password information, and then click **OK**.
- 10) Right-click **Websense Policy Database** again, and then select **Start**. When the service has started, close the Services tool.

Policy Server stops unexpectedly

If the hard disk on the Policy Server machine runs out of free space, the Websense Policy Server service or daemon stops. Even if the lack of disk space is the result of a transient condition (another application creates large temporary files, for example, and then removes them), Policy Server does not restart automatically.

- If Filtering Service or Network Agent is installed on the Policy Server machine, a health alert message warns that disk space is getting low.
- When Policy Server stops, a health alert message is displayed.

Manually restart Policy Server to address the immediate issue. Then, determine which application is sometimes filling up all available disk space on the machine. You can then decide whether the best solution is to move the application to another machine or to add disk space to the Policy Server machine.

A Policy Broker replica cannot synchronize data

In a replicated Policy Broker deployment, each replica synchronizes its policy and configuration data with the primary Policy Broker on a regular basis to ensure that current information is available to all components in the deployment.

If a replica is unable to connect to the primary Policy Broker for more than 24 hours, a health alert is displayed. To resolve this issue:

- Make sure that 2-way network communication is possible between the primary and replica host machines on port **6432**. (The firewall must allow both inbound and outbound connections on this port.)
- Make sure that the primary Policy Broker machine is up, and the Policy Broker service or daemon is running.
- Make sure that the Policy Broker replica machine is up, and the Policy Broker service or daemon is running.
- The replica Policy Broker must use the synchronization password configured during primary Policy Broker configuration. If you have recently replaced the primary Policy Broker, make sure that the correct synchronization password was used.

Policy API Server is not running

The Policy API Server is the Management API component used to create and update API-managed categories and the URLs and IP addresses assigned to them.

API-managed categories cannot be updated or used in policy enforcement while any Management API component is not running.

To resolve this issue:

Check the status of the service.

- On Linux servers, navigate to the `/opt/Websense/bin` directory use the following command:
`PolicyApiServerAdmin.sh --status`
- On appliances, use the service status curl command (described in the [Management API Installation & Deployment Guide](#)).
The status command returns information about each Management API component.

If either Policy API Server or WsUrlQuery is not running:

- *Linux*: Use the **WebsenseDaemonControl** script to start the **Policy API Server** daemon.
- *On an appliance*: Use the service start curl command (described in the [Management API Installation & Deployment Guide](#)).

If Policy API Server fails to start:

- Verify that the server certificate is not out of date. Refer to the [Management API Installation & Deployment Guide](#) for instructions on updating the certificate.
- Make sure the Policy API Server machine has at least 1 GB of free disk space.

If the WsUrlQuery fails to start, verify that the **WsUrlQuery.ini** file includes a valid local IP address and not the local hostname. If you make a change, reinstall the Management API. Refer to the [Management API Installation & Deployment Guide](#) for instructions.

Log Server and Log Database issues

Use the following articles to troubleshoot reporting issues involving Log Server or the Log Database:

Related concepts

- [Log Server is not running](#) on page 474
- [Log Server has not received log files from Filtering Service](#) on page 475
- [Low disk space on the Log Server machine](#) on page 477
- [No Log Server is installed for a Policy Server](#) on page 478
- [Log Database was not created](#) on page 480
- [Log Database is not available](#) on page 481
- [More than 100 files in the Log Server cache directory](#) on page 482
- [Last successful ETL job ran more than 4 hours ago](#) on page 483
- [Log Server is not recording data in the Log Database](#) on page 484
- [Log Server cannot connect to the directory service](#) on page 485
- [Wrong reporting page displayed](#) on page 485

Related tasks

- [Log Database size causes reporting delays](#) on page 481

Log Server is not running

If Log Server is not running, or if other web protection components are unable to communicate with Log Server:

- Internet usage information is not stored.
- Charts on the **Status > Dashboard** page stop updating
- You may not be able to generate reports that contain recent data.
- Sync Service cannot forward reporting data from the hybrid service.
Note that although Sync Service cannot forward the hybrid service reporting data, the information is not lost. Instead, Sync Service holds it until communication with Log Server resumes.
- Files are not forwarded to Cloud App Service for processing.

Log Server may be unavailable if:

- It is unable to contact the Log Database after 20 attempts.
Make sure that the Log Database machine is running, that Microsoft SQL Server is operating properly, and that network communication has not been interrupted between the Log Server and Log Database machines.
- There is insufficient disk space on the Log Server machine.
Verify the amount of free disk space on the Log Server machine, and remove extraneous files, as needed.
- You changed the Microsoft SQL Server password without updating the ODBC or Log Server connection.
- It has been more than 14 days since the Forcepoint URL Database was downloaded successfully.
See *The Forcepoint URL Database is more than 1 week old* and *The Forcepoint URL Database does not download* for information about addressing this issue.
- The **logserver.ini** file is missing or corrupted.
Navigate to the **bin** directory (C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin, by default) and make sure that you can open **logserver.ini** in a text editor. If this file has been corrupted, replace it with a backup file.
- You stopped Log Server to avoid logging Internet usage information.
Check the Windows Services tool to verify that Log Server has started, and restart the service if necessary (see *Stopping and starting web protection services*).

If none of these address the issue, check the Windows Event Viewer and **websense.log** file (in the **bin** directory) for error messages from Log Server in order to better understand the problem.

Related concepts

[The Forcepoint URL Database does not download](#) on page 448
[Stopping and starting web protection services](#) on page 394

Related tasks

[The Forcepoint URL Database is more than 1 week old](#) on page 447

Log Server has not received log files from Filtering Service

Log Server receives Internet usage information from Filtering Service and stores it in the Log Database. Log Server forwards files to Cloud App Service for processing. If Log Server is not receiving files from Filtering Service, no data is being logged, recent data is not displayed on the **Status > Dashboard** page, and you cannot generate Internet usage reports that include recent data.

Log Server may not be receiving files from Filtering Service if:

- Filtering Service is not running.
See *Filtering Service is not running* for information about addressing this issue.

- The two services are not able to communicate across the network.
 - Verify that there have been no recent changes to firewall rules that might affect traffic between the machines on port 55805 (default), or the custom port your organization uses.
 - Use a utility like **telnet** or **ping** to verify that the machines can communicate.
 - Verify that the Log Server IP address and port (55805, by default) is correct on the **Web > Settings > General > Logging** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.
If the loopback address (127.0.0.1) or “localhost” is shown, enter the actual IP address of the Log Server machine.
 - Use the **Check Status** button on the **Settings > General > Logging** page to verify that it is possible to connect to Log Server.
If the status check fails:
 - 1) Verify there is no firewall blocking the port.
 - 2) Run the following command on the Log Server machine to verify that Log Server is listening on the port:

```
netstat -ban > port.txt
```
- Content Gateway, Network Agent, or a third-party integration product is not configured properly and not receiving Internet traffic.
 - See *Network Agent issues* and *Configure Network Agent* for information about addressing Network Agent configuration issues.
 - See the [Content Gateway Online Help](#) for information about addressing Content Gateway configuration issues.
 - See the [Deployment and Installation Center](#) and your vendor’s documentation for information about other supported integrations.
- There is not sufficient disk space for Log Server to create new cache files.
See *Low disk space on the Log Server machine* for more information about addressing this issue.
- Filtering Service is associated with a Policy Server that is not configured for logging or is sending logs to TestLogServer.
See *No Log Server is installed for a Policy Server* and *Configuring how requests are logged* for more information about addressing this issue.
- Files cannot be written to the cache or BCP folders.
Verify that the path defined for ODBC cache files or BCP files on the **Settings > Reporting > Log Server** page is correct, and that the account used to run Log Server has permissions to write to the path.
- Log Server did not install properly.
Use the following steps to verify that the Log Server service is registered properly with the Windows operating system:
 - 1) Use the Windows Services tool to stop the Websense Log Server service.
 - 2) Open a command prompt (**Run > cmd**) and navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\Websense\Web Security\bin`, by default).
 - 3) Enter the following command.

```
LogServer -c
```

 - If no errors display, the service is registered correctly.
 - If errors display, continue with the next step.
 - 4) To remove the Log Server service, enter:

```
LogServer -u
```

- 5) To register the executable, enter:

```
LogServer -i
```

- 6) Once again, enter the following command. Verify that no errors appear.

```
LogServer -c
```

If none of the items above addresses your issue:

- Verify that the Log Server executable version matches the installed product version. To find the Log Server version:

- 1) Open a Windows command prompt on the Log Server machine.

- 2) Navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin`, by default).

- 3) Enter the command:

```
LogServer -v
```

This should match the version shown on the **Help > About...** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

- Occasionally, the Filtering Service on an appliance does not restart as expected after a settings change. If the Filtering Service on an appliance stops running, see the [Appliances CLI Guide](#) for information about restarting Filtering Service.
- If Log Server stops running immediately after restarting and the runtime error “C error (Visual C Runtime Error)” displays, delete the **LogServer.state** file located in the Log Server **Cache** folder (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\Cache`, by default) and restart the **WebSense Log Server** service.
- If you are using TestLogServer, verify that the tool is set up to forward log data to Log Server. See support.forcepoint.com for detailed information about TestLogServer.

Related concepts

[Filtering Service is not running on page 452](#)

[Low disk space on the Log Server machine on page 477](#)

[No Log Server is installed for a Policy Server on page 478](#)

[Configuring how requests are logged on page 412](#)

[Network Agent issues on page 456](#)

Related information

[Configure Network Agent on page 437](#)

Low disk space on the Log Server machine

Log Server stores Internet activity records in temporary log cache files or BCP (bulk copy program) files on the Log Server machine until they can be processed into the Log Database.

Log Server also moves the cache files into a separate folder from which the Cloud App Service processes them into the Log Database.

Web protection software watches the space available for both log cache files and BCP files. By default:

- Log cache files are stored in the `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\Cache` directory.
- BCP files are stored in the `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\Cache\BCP` directory.
- Log cache files are moved to the `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\Cache\cloudapp` directory

The log cache file and BCP file location can be changed on the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Log Server** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager. See *Configuring Log Server*.



Note

If you have multiple Log Servers that forward their data to a primary Log Server, disk space is tracked for the primary Log Server only.

A health alert message is displayed on the System tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page if the space available at any of these locations drops too low. If there is insufficient disk space, logging stops.

- A warning message appears when the free disk space falls below 10% on the drive where log files are stored. Although logging continues, you should clear disk space on the machine as soon as possible to avoid loss of log data.
- An error message appears when there is less than 4 MB of free disk space on the drive where log files are stored. When disk space dips below 4 MB, logging may become intermittent or stop completely. To minimize loss of log data, clear disk space on the Log Server machine as soon as possible after the error message appears.

Related concepts

[Configuring Log Server](#) on page 413

No Log Server is installed for a Policy Server

Log Server collects Internet usage information and stores it in the Log Database for use in investigative reports, presentation reports, and the charts and summaries on the Dashboard page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

Log Server moves the data to a specific folder for processing by the Cloud App Service.

Log Server must be installed for reporting to occur. You may see this message if:

- Log Server is installed on a different machine than Policy Server, and the Log Server IP address is incorrectly set to localhost in the Forcepoint Security Manager.
- You are not using web protection reporting tools.
- Log Server is associated with a different Policy Server instance.

To verify that the correct Log Server IP address is set in the Security Manager:

- 1) Log on to the Security Manager.
- 2) Navigate to the **Web > Settings > General > Logging** page.
- 3) Enter the IP address of the Log Server machine in the **Log Server IPv4 address or hostname** field.
- 4) Click **OK** to cache your change, and then click **Save and Deploy**.

If you are not using web protection reporting tools, or if Log Server is associated with a different Policy Server instance, you can hide the alert message.

- 1) Select **Main > Status > Alerts** on the left navigation pane,.
- 2) Under Active Alerts, click **Advanced**.
- 3) Mark **Hide this alert** for the “No Log Server installed” message.
- 4) Click **Save Now**. The change is implemented immediately.

More than one Log Server is installed for a Policy Server

Each Policy Server instance can connect to only one instance of Log Server. When multiple instances of Log Server attempt to connect to the same Policy Server, log data is not recorded properly, causing problems with multiple reporting tools.

To resolve this issue:

- If multiple, active Log Server instances are running, uninstall all but one of the Log Server instances connecting to the Policy Server that is reporting the error.
If you would like to configure multiple Log Server instances to communicate with a central Log Server that is responsible for recording data in the Log Database, see [Extending your web protection deployment](#) in the Deployment and Installation Center.
- If this error appears, but only one instance of Log Server is active, it is likely that:
 - Policy Server was not running when a Log Server instance was uninstalled.
 - The Policy Server IP address was changed after Log Server was installed.
 - During installation, Log Server connected to a Policy Server instance on another machine. Later, a Policy Server instance was installed on the Log Server machine.

In all of these cases, the safest way to address the problem is:

Steps

- 1) Uninstall the Log Server instance or instances currently connected to the Policy Server instance displaying the error.
- 2) Stop Websense Policy Server (via the Windows Services tool or the `/opt/ Websense/ WebsenseDaemonControl` command).
- 3) Navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\Websense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/Websense/bin`) and make a backup copy of **config.xml** in another location. **Do not skip this step.**
- 4) Open the original **config.xml** file in a basic text editor (not an XML or HTML editor).
- 5) Near the top of the file, locate the `WebsenseLogServer` container. This contains the ID for the “ghost” Log Server instance.

```
<container name="WebsenseLogServer">
```

- 6) Delete the entire container, including the close tag. For example:

```
<container name="WebsenseLogServer">  
<data name="0c65012f-93af-11e1-8616- f215ee9c7d9d">10.201.136.34</data>  
</container>
```
- 7) Save and close the **config.xml** file.
- 8) Delete the **config.xml.bak** file from the **bin** directory.
- 9) Use the Windows Services tool or `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControlcommand` to start Websense Policy Server.

Log Database was not created

If the installer cannot create the Log Database, make sure that:

- The account used to log on for installation has inadequate SQL Server permissions to create a database. The required permissions depend on the version of Microsoft SQL Server:
 - SQL Server Standard or Enterprise requires **dbcreator** server role membership, **db_datareader** role membership, and membership in one of the following roles:
 - SSQAgentUserRole
 - SQLAgentReader Role
 - SQLAgentOperator Role
 - SQL Server Express: **sysadmin** permissions required

Update the logon account or log on with an account that already has the required permissions, then run the installer again.
- A file or files exist with the default Log Database names (`wslogdb70` and `wslogdb70_1`), but the files are not properly connected to the database engine and cannot be used by the Forcepoint Web Security installer. To address this issue:
 - If you don't want to upgrade the existing database files, remove or rename them, and then run the installer again.
 - If the existing database files are from a version that can be upgraded, and you want to continue using them, use the SQL Server Management Studio to attach the files to the database engine, then run the installer again.
- The account used to run the installer has inadequate permissions on the drive where the database is being installed.

Update the logon account to have read and write permissions for the installation location, or log on with a different account that already has these permissions. Then, run the installer again.
- There is insufficient disk space available to create and maintain the Log Database at the specified location. Clear enough space on the selected disk to install and maintain the Log Database. Then, run the installer again. Alternatively, choose another location.

Log Database is not available

The Log Database stores Internet usage information for use in presentation reports, investigative reports, and the charts and summaries on the Dashboard page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

If web protection software is unable to connect to the Log Database, first verify that the database engine (Microsoft SQL Server or Microsoft SQL Server Express) is running on the Log Database machine.

- 1) Open the Windows Services tool and verify that the **MSSQLSERVER** service is running.
If you are running Microsoft SQL Server Standard or Enterprise (not Express), also make sure that the **SQLSERVERAGENT** service is running.
- 2) If a service has stopped, right-click the service name and click **Start**.
If the service does not restart, check the Windows Event Viewer for Microsoft SQL Server errors and warnings.
- 3) If you are running Microsoft SQL Server Standard or Enterprise (not Express), double-click the **SQLSERVERAGENT** service to open a Properties dialog box, and verify that the **Startup type** is set to **Automatic**. This ensures that SQL Server Agent restarts each time Microsoft SQL Server, or the database engine machine, is restarted.
If the Startup type is Manual or Disabled, change it to **Automatic**, and then click **OK**.

If the database engine and (if applicable) SQL Server Agent services are running:

- Use the Windows Services tool to make sure that the **Websense Log Server** service is running.
- If Log Server and the Log Database are on different machines, make sure that both machines are running, and that the network connection between the machines is not impaired.
- Make sure that there is enough disk space on the Log Database machine, and that the Log Database has a sufficient quantity of allocated disk space (see *Log Server is not recording data in the Log Database*).
- Make sure that the SQL Server password has not been changed. If the password changes, you must update the password information Log Server uses to connect to the database.
- Make sure that there are no network interruptions that are preventing the Forcepoint Security Manager from communicating with the Log Database.

After making sure that the database engine and related services are running, and that any network problems have been resolved, use the Windows Services tool to restart the **Websense TRITON - Web Security** service. This ensures that presentation reports scheduler can save job definitions (see *No Log Server is installed for a Policy Server*).

Related concepts

[Log Server is not recording data in the Log Database](#) on page 484

[No Log Server is installed for a Policy Server](#) on page 478

Log Database size causes reporting delays

Log Database size is always a concern. If you have been successfully generating web protection reports and notice the reports are now taking much longer to display, or you begin receiving timeout messages from your web browser, consider disabling some database partitions.

Steps

- 1) In the Forcepoint Security Manager, go to the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page.
- 2) Locate the **Available Partitions** section of the page.
- 3) Mark the check box next to any partitions that are not required for current reporting operations, then click **Disable**.
- 4) Click **OK**, then **Save and Deploy** to implement the change.
See *Log Database sizing guidance* for more information about estimating database size.

Related concepts

[Log Database sizing guidance](#) on page 428

More than 100 files in the Log Server cache directory

Normally, Log Server ODBC cache files or BCP files are moved to the Log Database at a steady rate. If temporary files are accumulating on the Log Server machine, current Internet usage information is not being sent to the Log Database and, cache files are not being moved to the folder from which Cloud App Services would process them.

Log Server may be unable to process temporary files if:

- The Log Database is not running, the connection to the Microsoft SQL Server machine is down, or the database is busy. See *Log Database is not available*.
- The Log Database is not installed properly or is the wrong version. See *Log Database was not created*.
- The ETL job has stopped running and the incoming buffer is full.
- The Log Database is out of allocated disk space. See *Log Server is not recording data in the Log Database*.
- The database creation path is invalid.
- There is no current active partition.
- There is a problem with BCP insertion.
- There is a problem with the size of **tempdb**.

To troubleshoot the problem:

- Make sure Microsoft SQL Server is running (see *Log Database is not available*), and that no other processes that use significant resources, such as a full backup or antivirus scan, are running.
Also check the disk IO to verify that the machine is able to handle a fast insertion rate into the database.
- Verify that you are using a certified version of Microsoft SQL Server. See [this article](#) for a full list of certified versions.
- Use SQL Server Management Studio to verify that the ETL job is running.
If you are using SQL Server Enterprise or Standard, and the ETL job is not running, make sure the SQL Server Agent service is running on the machine.

If SQL Server Agent is running:

- Expand the catalog database (wslogdb70) and verify that there are records in the INCOMINGBUFFER. If the INCOMINGBUFFER is full, Log Server cannot add additional records.
- If records exist in the INCOMINGBUFFER table:
 - 1) Locate the **wse_etl_config** table.
 - 2) Right-click, then select **Open Table**.
 - 3) Change the value for **max_buffer_size** to **40000**.
- Use SQL Server Management Studio to verify that the **Auto Growth** option is enabled for the catalog database.
- Go to the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager and verify that:
 - The **File Path** entries under **Partition Management** are valid.
 - There is at least one active partition listed under **Available Partitions**.
- If Log Server has been configured to use BCP insertion, but BCP files are not being processed, change the insertion method to ODBC and see if new cache files are processed:
 - 1) Go to the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Log Server** page in the Security Manager.
 - 2) Expand the **Log Record Creation** section.
 - 3) Select the **ODBC (Open Database Connectivity)** radio button.
 - 4) Click **OK** to cache your changes, then click **Save and Deploy** to implement them.

By default, ODBC cache files are created in the `C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\Cache` directory.

- The log (ldf) file for the database **tempdb** may be full. Restart the Microsoft SQL Server (MSSQLSERVER) services to clear the tempdb database.

Related concepts

[Log Database is not available](#) on page 481

[Log Database was not created](#) on page 480

[Log Server is not recording data in the Log Database](#) on page 484

Last successful ETL job ran more than 4 hours ago

The ETL (Extract, Transform, and Load) job is responsible for processing data into the partition database. If the job does not run regularly, data is delayed in being written to the Log Database, resulting in reports and Dashboard charts that are out of date.

Typically, the ETL job runs quickly and is scheduled to start again 10 seconds after it completed its last process. If no records are being passed to the database, however, (for example, because there's no traffic due to a network problem, or because Filtering Service or Log Server is not running), the job does not run until it starts receiving data again.

If the job has not run recently:

- Make sure Microsoft SQL Server is running (see *Log Database is not available*), and that no other processes that use significant resources, such as a full backup or antivirus scan, are running.
 - Also check the disk IO to verify that the machine is able to handle a fast insertion rate into the database.
 - Use the linked procedure to [check for Log Database problems](#).
- Verify that you are using a certified version of Microsoft SQL Server:
 - See [this article](#) for a full list of certified versions.
- (*Microsoft SQL Server Standard and Enterprise*) Use the Windows Services tool on the SQL Server machine to verify that the SQL Server Agent service is running.
- Use SQL Server Management Studio to make sure the ETL job is running. If it isn't, check for errors in the job history and restart or manually run the job.
- Use the following procedures:
 - [Make sure Filtering Service is sending data](#)
 - [Look for problems on the Log Server machine](#)

You can also use the TestLogServer utility to verify logging behavior. See [Using TestLogServer for Troubleshooting](#).

Related concepts

[Log Database is not available](#) on page 481

Log Server is not recording data in the Log Database

Usually, when Log Server is unable to write data to the Log Database, the database has run out of allocated disk space. This can occur either when the disk drive is full, or in the case of Microsoft SQL Server, if there is a maximum size set for how large the database can grow.

If the disk drive that houses the Log Database is full, you must add disk space to the machine to restore logging.

If your SQL Server Database Administrator has set a maximum size for how large an individual database within Microsoft SQL Server can grow, do one of the following:

- Contact your SQL Server Database Administrator to increase the maximum.
- Find out the maximum size, and go to the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page to configure the Log Database to roll over when it reaches approximate 90% of the maximum size. See *Configuring database partition options*.

If your IT department has established a maximum amount of disk space for SQL Server operations, contact them for assistance.

Related concepts

[Configuring database partition options](#) on page 421

Log Server cannot connect to the directory service

If either of the errors below occurs, Log Server is unable to access the directory service, which is necessary for updating user-to-group mappings for reports. These errors appear in the Windows Event Viewer.

- EVENT ID:4096 - Unable to initialize the Directory Service. Websense Server may be down or unreachable.
- EVENT ID:4096 - Could not connect to the directory service. The groups for this user will not be resolved at this time. Please verify that this process can access the directory service.

The most common cause is that Log Server and User Service are on different sides of a firewall that is limiting access. To resolve this problem, configure the firewall to permit access over port 55815.

The default ports used for directory service communication are:

139	NetBIOS communication: Active Directory
389	LDAP communication: Active Directory, Novell eDirectory, Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server
636	SSL port: Novell eDirectory, Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server
3268	Active Directory
3269	SSL port: Active Directory

Wrong reporting page displayed

If you have deployed an appliance, the time zone settings on the management server and Log Server machines must match the time zone on the appliance.

When the time zone settings are out of sync, the wrong page is displayed when administrators attempt to open the **Reporting > Investigative Reports** page or the **Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager. A logon page or a “logon failed” message is displayed instead of the expected functionality.

To resolve this issue, update the time zone on the management server and Log Server machines to match the time zone on the appliance, then restart the off-box services.

Investigative report and presentation report issues

Use the following articles to troubleshoot issues with investigative and presentation reports:

Related concepts

[Presentation Reports Scheduler not connected to Log Database](#) on page 486

[Inadequate disk space to generate reports](#) on page 486

[Scheduled jobs in presentation reports failed](#) on page 486

[All reports are empty](#) on page 488

[Error generating presentation report, or report does not display](#) on page 490

[Investigative reports search issues](#) on page 490

[General investigative reports issues](#) on page 491

[Wrong reporting page displayed](#) on page 485

Presentation Reports Scheduler not connected to Log Database

When a health alert warns that Presentation Reports Scheduler is disconnected from the Log Database, do **not** create any scheduled jobs in presentation reports until you resolve the problem.

Any scheduled jobs that you create in presentation reports while this connection is broken are only stored temporarily; they cannot be written to the Log Database and saved permanently. As a result, the job definitions are lost when the management server machine or the **Websense TRITON - Web Security** service is restarted.

Make sure that the database engine is running and any network problems have been resolved. Then, use the Windows Services tool to restart the **Websense TRITON - Web Security** service.

Inadequate disk space to generate reports

By default, to generate presentation reports, web protection software uses space in the following folder on the management server machine:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Websense\Web Security\ReportingOutput
```

In addition, Report Center reports are saved to:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Websense\Web Security\ReportingOutput\ReportCenterOutput
```

If the space available at this location falls below 1 GB, a warning message appears in the Health Alert Summary on the System tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page.

When this message appears, clear disk space on the appropriate disk of the management server to avoid problems generating reports or other system performance problems.

Scheduled jobs in presentation reports failed

If one or more scheduled jobs cannot run successfully in presentation reports, the Health Alert Summary on the System tab **Status > Dashboard** page displays a warning message.

Scheduled jobs may fail for a variety of reasons, such as:

- Email server information has not been configured on the **Settings > Reporting > Preferences** page. See *Configuring reporting preferences* for instructions.
- There is insufficient disk space on the management server machine to generate presentation reports. See *Inadequate disk space to generate reports* for more information.
- Connectivity with the Log Database has been lost. See *No Log Server is installed for a Policy Server* for more information.
- The configured email server is not running. Work with your system administrator to resolve the problem.

To find out which job has failed, go to the **Presentation Reports > Job Queue** page.

- If known problems have been resolved, mark the check box for the failed job, and then click **Run Now** to try the job again.
- Click the **Details** link for the failed job to display the Job History page, which gives information about recent attempts to run the selected job.

Related concepts

[Inadequate disk space to generate reports](#) on page 486

[No Log Server is installed for a Policy Server](#) on page 478

Related tasks

[Configuring reporting preferences](#) on page 411

Trend data is missing from the Log Database

Trend data is inserted into the Log Database first by the ETL job (which generates daily trend data) and then by the trend job (which generates weekly, monthly, and yearly tables). This data is then used in presentation trend reports.

If there is no trend data in your database, or some trend data is missing:

- Verify that you have enabled trend data retention on the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager. The **Store trend data** check box (under Trend Data Retention) must be marked in order for any trend data to be generated and stored.
- If you are using Microsoft SQL Server **Standard** or **Enterprise**, verify that the SQL Server Agent service is running, and that it is running as the correct user.
Use the Windows Services tool to verify that the **SQL Server Agent** service is running.
- Verify that the **ETL** and **trend** database jobs are running.

The ETL job generates daily trend data, and the trend job runs on a nightly basis to generate weekly, monthly and yearly trend values. Use SQL Server Management Studio to verify that both jobs are running. If they're not, check for errors in the job history and restart or manually run the jobs. See *Last successful ETL job ran more than 4 hours ago* for additional information.

Related concepts

[Last successful ETL job ran more than 4 hours ago](#) on page 483

Trend reports are not displaying data

When you use presentation reports, you can generate trend reports to provide trend information by day, week, month or year. There are separate tables in the Log Database that maintain trend data for each of these time periods.

If the trend reports you generate contain no data, first see:

- *All reports are empty*
- *Error generating presentation report, or report does not display*
- *Trend data is missing from the Log Database*

If these topics don't help to determine the problem, verify that:

- The report you are running is defined for a trend period that has valid data.
There are 4 different time periods for which trend data can be stored, for which reports can be defined: daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly. Make sure there is trend data for the time option selected for the trend report you are running.
- Presentation reports is connected to the Log Database.
If the connection to the Log Database has been lost, the presentation reports tool cannot create the reports. See *Log Database is not available*.
- There is disk space available for the report to be created and stored.
The presentation reports tool writes to the disk when it generates a report. See *Inadequate disk space to generate reports*.

Related concepts

[All reports are empty](#) on page 488

[Error generating presentation report, or report does not display](#) on page 490

[Trend data is missing from the Log Database](#) on page 487

[Inadequate disk space to generate reports](#) on page 486

[Log Database is not available](#) on page 481

All reports are empty

If there is no data for any of your reports, make sure that:

- The active database partitions include information for the dates included in the reports.
To make sure the appropriate database partitions are active:
 - 1) Go to the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Log Database** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.
 - 2) Scroll down to the **Available Partitions** section.
 - 3) Mark the **Enable** check box for each partition that contains data to be included on the reports.
Click **Save Now** to implement the change.
- The SQL Server Agent job is active on the Microsoft SQL Server machine. (This service is not used with SQL Server Express.) With Standard or Enterprise editions of Microsoft SQL Server, this job must be running for the log records to be processed into the database by the ETL database job.

- 1) Open the Windows Services tool.
- 2) Make sure that both the MSSQLSERVER and SQLSERVERAGENT services are started.
- 3) Make sure that the SQLSERVERAGENT service is configured for **Automatic** startup. (Double-click the service name in the Services list to open a Properties dialog box that includes **Startup type** information.) This ensures that SQL Server Agent restarts automatically any time SQL Server or the host machine is restarted.

If you do not have access to the SQL Server machine, ask your Database Administrator to make sure the SQL Server Agent job is running, and configured for automatic startup.

- Log Server is correctly set up to receive log information from Filtering Service. See *Verify your Log Server configuration*.

Related tasks

[Verify your Log Server configuration](#) on page 489

Verify your Log Server configuration

Configuration settings must be correct in the Forcepoint Security Manager to make sure that Log Server receives log information from Filtering Service. Otherwise, log data is never processed into the Log Database.

First, verify that the Security Manager is connecting to the Log Server successfully.

Steps

- 1) Log on to the Security Manager with unconditional Super Administrator permissions.
- 2) Go to the **Web > Settings > General > Logging** page.
- 3) Enter the IP address or hostname for the Log Server machine.
- 4) Enter the port that Log Server is listening on (the default is **55805**).
- 5) Click **Check Status** to determine whether the Security Manager is able to communicate with the specified Log Server.
A message indicates whether the connection test passed. Update the IP address or machine name and port, if needed, until the test is successful.
- 6) When you are finished, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Next steps

Next, verify your Log Server settings.

- 1) Go to the **Settings > Reporting > Log Server** page.

- 2) Under **Location**, verify that the **Port** matches the value on the **Settings > General > Logging** page.
- 3) Click **OK** to validate and cache any change, then click **Save and Deploy** to implement it.
- 4) If you changed the Log Server port setting, use the Windows Services tool to restart the **Websense Log Server** and **Websense TRITON - Web Security** services.

Error generating presentation report, or report does not display

Presentation reports offers 2 options for running a report immediately: schedule the report to run in the background (default) or run the report without scheduling (if you deselect the default option).

If you run the report without scheduling (in the foreground) and select HTML format, the report is displayed in the content pane. If you select PDF or XLS format, you are given the option to open the report or save it. In some cases, instead of displaying a completed report:

- The message “error generating report” is displayed.
- A “report complete” message is displayed, but no report is shown.

If you encounter this issue, navigate away from the Presentation Reports page in the Forcepoint Security Manager, and then run the report again. If that does not work, log off of the Security Manager and log back on before running the report again.

If the problem persists, you can:

- Use the **Schedule the report to run in the background** option and open reports from the Review Reports page.
- Use Firefox or Chrome, rather than Internet Explorer, when generating reports.

Investigative reports search issues

The Search fields above the bar chart on the main Investigative Reports page allow searches for a specific term or text string in the selected chart element. There are two potential concerns related to searching investigative reports: extended ASCII characters and search pattern matching.

- If you are using Mozilla Firefox on a Linux machine to access the Forcepoint Security Manager, you cannot enter extended ASCII characters in the Search fields. This is a known limitation of Firefox on Linux. If you need to search an investigative report for a text string that includes extended ASCII characters, access the Security Manager from a Windows machine, using any supported browser.
- Sometimes, investigative reports is unable to find URLs associated with a pattern entered in the Search fields on the main investigative reports page. If this occurs, and you are reasonably certain that the pattern exists within the URLs reported, try entering a different pattern that would also find the URLs of interest.

General investigative reports issues

- Some queries take a very long time. You may see a blank screen or get a message saying that your query has timed out. This can happen for the following reasons:
 - Web server times out
 - Microsoft SQL Server times out
 - Proxy or caching server times outYou may need to manually increase the timeout limit for these components.
- If users are not in any group, they will not show up in a domain either. Both Group and Domain choices will be inactive.
- Even if the Log Server is logging visits instead of hits, investigative reports label this information as **Hits**.

Other reporting issues for web protection solutions

Use the following articles to troubleshoot problems with Real-Time Monitor, the Status > Dashboard page, and Multiplexer:

Related concepts

- [Low memory on the Real-Time Monitor machine on page 491](#)
- [Real-Time Monitor is not running on page 492](#)
- [Real-Time Monitor is not responding on page 492](#)
- [No charts appear on the Status > Dashboard page on page 493](#)
- [There is a forensics data configuration problem on page 493](#)
- [The forensics repository location could not be reached on page 493](#)
- [Forensics data will soon exceed a size or age limit on page 494](#)
- [Multiplexer or Bridge Service is not running or not responding on page 494](#)
- [Message Broker Handler is not running on page 495](#)
- [Event Message Broker is not running on page 495](#)
- [SIEM Connector is not running on page 495](#)
- [Cloud App Service is not running on page 496](#)
- [Cloud App Agent is not running on page 496](#)
- [Filtering Service cannot connect to the Cloud App Agent on page 496](#)
- [Forcepoint Security Manager cannot connect to the Cloud App Agent on page 497](#)

Low memory on the Real-Time Monitor machine

This alert is displayed when available memory on the Real-Time Monitor machine is at 15% or less of total memory. Low memory can prevent Real-Time Monitor from receiving, displaying, and storing some or all records.

This can result in gaps in the data displayed in the monitor, or prevent the monitor's server and database components from running at all.

Use the Windows Task Manager to evaluate memory usage on the Real-Time Monitor machine. To solve the problem, you can:

- Upgrade the RAM on the machine.
- Move applications or components with high memory requirements to another machine.

Move Real-Time Monitor to a machine with more available memory.

Real-Time Monitor is not running

This alert is displayed when the Websense RTM Server service is stopped.

Use the Windows Services tool to verify that all 3 Real-Time Monitor services are started, and to start any of the following services that have stopped:

- Websense RTM Database
- Websense RTM Server
- Websense RTM Client

If any service will not start:

- Check the Windows Event Viewer for any errors or warnings from Websense RTM Server.
- Check the **WebsenseRTMMemoryOutput0.log** file (located, by default, in the `C:\Program Files (x86)\Websense\Web Security\rtm\logs` directory) for information about Real-Time monitor memory usage.
- Make sure that there are sufficient resources (memory, hard disk, and CPU) available for the services to run.

If the service is running, but the alert continues to appear, this may indicate that Real-Time Monitor was unable to register with Policy Server. Verify that the Policy Server associated with this Real-Time Monitor instance is running, and that the Real-Time Monitor machine can communicate with the Policy Server machine on port 55836 (encrypted communication) or 55856 (non-encrypted communication).

If the services do start, make sure that they are configured for **Automatic** (not Manual) startup.

Real-Time Monitor is not responding

If Real-Time Monitor is installed on a different machine from the Forcepoint Security Manager, use the ping command to make sure that the 2 machines can communicate across the network. Also verify that the management server machine can communicate with Real-Time Monitor on port 9445 (for user interface display).

In addition, Real-Time Monitor must be able to communicate with:

- Usage Monitor on port 55835
- Policy Server on port 55836 (encrypted communication) or 55856 (non-encrypted communication)

If there is not a network communication problem, Real-Time Monitor may be experiencing resource constraints.

- Check memory, CPU usage, and available disk space on the Real-Time Monitor machine.
Note that the RTM Database can hold a maximum of 10,000 records, which should help to limit its impact on available disk space.
- The database may be receiving too many requests, or be unable to accept additional connections.

If the Windows Event Viewer shows Websense RTM Database errors, you can restart the service to address the problem.

Note that when the database is restarted, all records are cleared, so older data is lost. Data that is not available for display in Real-Time Monitor is still stored in the Log Database, and can be seen in investigative and presentation reports.

No charts appear on the Status > Dashboard page

Typically, the **Status > Dashboard** page displays charts and other elements showing the status of your deployment.

- If you have just deployed a web protection solution, there may not be any reporting data to display. You can use a tool like TestLogServer to see whether traffic is currently being logged. See the [Using TestLogServer for Troubleshooting](#) technical article for instructions.
- In organizations that use delegated administration, review the reporting permissions for the delegated administrator's role. If **View dashboard charts** is not selected, these chart do not appear for delegated administrators in that role.
- If the Forcepoint Security Manager loses its connection to the Log Database (for example, because of a network problem, or because the Microsoft SQL Server instance hosting the database is down), no data can be displayed. Check the **Status > Alerts** page for alerts relating to the Log Database.

There is a forensics data configuration problem

When forensics data collection is enabled on the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager, transaction details related to attempts to send data out of your network, as well as the actual data files involved, are recorded in a forensics repository.

In rare circumstances, files used to enable collection and storage of this forensic data may be damaged or corrupted. Assistance from Technical Support is required to resolve such issues.

The forensics repository location could not be reached

When forensics data collection is enabled on the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager, the administrator provides a location (local directory or UNC path) for storing the file, and credentials for an account with read, write, and delete permissions to the specified directory.

If a health alert indicates problems reaching the forensics repository location, verify that:

- The path and credential information on the **Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page is correct.
- The specified account does have read, write, and delete permissions to the directory.
- No network problem impedes communication between the management server and the remote machine.

Forensics data will soon exceed a size or age limit

When forensics data collection is enabled on the **Web > Settings > Reporting > Dashboard** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager, the administrator sets both a maximum size (in GB) for the repository, and a maximum length of time (in days) for storing forensic data.

When the size of the forensics repository approaches the limit, a health alert is displayed. When the limit is reached, the oldest records are deleted, one day's worth a time, until there is room for new, incoming records to be stored.

If the size limit has not been reached, but records are approaching the maximum record age, the health alert is also displayed. When the age limit is reached, records exceeding that limit are deleted.

There is no mechanism available for retrieving deleted forensic data.

Multiplexer or Bridge Service is not running or not responding

Multiplexer receives log data from Filtering Service and forwards it to the Bridge Service and to Log Server. Bridge Service then forwards data to the Cloud App Service and, when SIEM integration is enabled on the **Settings > General > SIEM Integration** page, to the SIEM Connector. Log Server forwards log data to the Log Database for use in reporting.

Multiplexer receives log data from Filtering Service and forwards it to the Bridge Service and to Log Server. When SIEM integration is enabled on the **Settings > General > SIEM Integration** page, Bridge Service forwards SIEM data for processing. Log Server processes log data into the Log Database for use in reporting and copies the data to a specific folder for Cloud Apps Service to process into the Log Database.

If Multiplexer is not running or not available, a failover feature ensures that Filtering Service passes log data directly to Log Server, but data is not forwarded to the Bridge Service.

When Bridge Service is not receiving data, is stopped, or is not responding, no cloud app or SIEM data can be forwarded to the appropriate service. SIEM logs and the Cloud Applications report do not show data for transactions logged while either of these services is stopped or not responding.

To resolve an issue with Multiplexer:

- **Windows:** Use the Windows Services tool to start **Websense Multiplexer**.
- **Linux:** Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to start Multiplexer.
- **On an appliance:** Use the CLI command to start **Multiplexer**. See the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#).

To resolve an issue with Bridge Service:

- **Windows:** Use the Windows Services tool to start **Websense Bridge Service**.
- **Linux:** Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to start Bridge Service.
- **On an appliance:** Use the CLI command to start **Bridge Service**. See the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#).

Message Broker Handler is not running

Message Broker Handler directs traffic between Event Message Brokers to balance the load of data being processed.

If only Message Broker Handler is stopped, data cannot be redirected to a second Event Message Broker.

If both Message Broker Handler and Event Message Broker are stopped, cloud application data and SIEM data are not forwarded or processed.

Message Broker Handler is used to support a single Event Message Broker.

If only Message Broker Handler is stopped, Event Message Broker continues to process SIEM data. If both Message Broker Handler and Event Message Broker are stopped, SIEM data processing stops.

Message Broker Handler must be restarted first. Event Message Broker cannot restart if Message Broker Handler is stopped.

To address this issue:

- *Windows*: Use the Windows Services tool to start **Websense Message Broker Handler**.
- *Linux*: Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to start **Message Broker Handler**.
- *On an appliance*: Use the CLI command to start **Message Broker Handler**. See the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#).

Event Message Broker is not running

Event Message Broker processes cloud app and SIEM data.

To address this issue of Event Message Broker not running:

- *Windows*: Use the Windows Services tool to start **Websense Event Message Broker**.
- *Linux*: Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to start Event Message Broker.
- *On an appliance*: Use the CLI command to start **Event Message Broker**. See the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#).

SIEM Connector is not running

The SIEM Connector forwards data to a third-party SIEM integration and logs data in SIEM logs.

No data can be forwarded to a third-party SIEM server when the Connector is stopped. Data logged while the Connector is stopped does not appear in SIEM logs.

On Linux, data is retained for 1 week or until it reaches a maximum size of 8 GB, whichever happens first, and is forwarded when SIEM Connector starts again. In a Windows deployment, there are no size or time limits. All data is forwarded when the SIEM Connector restarts.

To address this issue:

- *Windows*: Use the Windows Services tool to start **Websense SIEM Connector**.
- *Linux*: Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to start SIEM Connector.
- *On an appliance*: Use the CLI command to start **SIEM Connector**. See the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#).

Cloud App Service is not running

Cloud App Service (a Windows only component) sends cloud application data to the Log Database for inclusion in the Cloud Apps report.

When the service is stopped, cloud application data cannot be sent to the Log Database. The Cloud Apps report does not include data logged while the service is stopped.

To address this issue, use the Windows Services tool to start **Websense Cloud App Service**.

If the Log Database was installed with Windows Authentication (trusted connection), the Cloud App service must be configured to run using the trusted account specified during installation. For details, see the [Web Protection Reporting FAQ](#).

Cloud App Agent is not running

When Cloud App Agent is installed with Filtering Service, it provides cloud application information for policy enforcement and is responsible for downloading the enforcement Cloud Apps database.

When the service is stopped, the latest Cloud Apps database will not be downloaded and Filtering Service will not be able to retrieve cloud application data for policy enforcement.

To address the issue:

- **Windows:** Use the Windows Services tool to start **Websense Cloud App Agent**.
- **Linux:** Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to start **Websense Cloud App Agent**.
- On an appliance: Use the CLI command to start **Websense Cloud App Agent**. See the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#)

Filtering Service cannot connect to the Cloud App Agent

Filtering Service uses information provided by the Cloud App Agent for policy enforcement. If the connection to Cloud App Agent is lost, no information is available for enforcement of cloud application permissions.

To resolve the issue:

- Restart both **Websense Cloud App Agent** and **Websense Filtering Service**.
 - **Windows:** Use the Windows Services tool to start each service.
 - **Linux:** Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to start each service.
 - On an appliance: Use the CLI command to start the services. See the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#)
- Force a download of the enforcement Cloud Apps database by initiating a Forcepoint URL Database download.
 - 1) Go to the **Status > Dashboard** page, and then click **Database Download**.
 - 2) Click Update next to the appropriate Filtering Service instance to start the Forcepoint URL Database download. The Cloud Apps database should be downloaded as part of that process.

Forcepoint Security Manager cannot connect to the Cloud App Agent

When Cloud App Agent is installed with Forcepoint Security Manager, it provides cloud application information for the policies and filters pages.

When connection to Cloud App Agent is lost, cloud application detail that would be included on the **Web > Main > Policy Management > Policies > Edit Policy** and **Filters > Edit Cloud App Filter** pages is not available.

To correct the problem, use the Windows Services tool to restart **Websense Cloud App Agent** and Forcepoint Security Manager (**Websense - TRITON Web Security**).

The restart of Security Manager will also trigger a database download.

Forcepoint Web Security interoperability issues

Use the following articles to troubleshoot issues with Content Gateway and Hybrid Module components:

Related concepts

- [Content Gateway is not running on page 498](#)
- [Content Gateway is not available on page 498](#)
- [Administrator unable to access other Security Manager modules on page 501](#)
- [Sync Service is not available on page 501](#)
- [Sync Service has been unable to download log files on page 502](#)
- [Sync Service has been unable to send data to Log Server on page 502](#)
- [Hybrid policy enforcement data does not appear in reports on page 503](#)
- [Disk space is low on the Sync Service machine on page 503](#)
- [The Sync Service configuration file on page 503](#)
- [Directory Agent is not running on page 504](#)
- [Directory Agent cannot connect to the domain controller on page 505](#)
- [Directory Agent does not support this directory service on page 506](#)
- [The Directory Agent configuration file on page 506](#)
- [Directory Agent command-line parameters on page 508](#)
- [Alerts were received from the hybrid service on page 508](#)
- [Unable to connect to the hybrid service on page 509](#)
- [Missing key hybrid configuration information on page 510](#)

Related tasks

- [Hybrid service unable to authenticate connection on page 509](#)
- [Connection to Forcepoint CASB has been lost on page 510](#)
- [Protected Cloud Apps is enabled but not fully configured on page 511](#)

Related reference

[Content Gateway non-critical alerts](#) on page 498

Content Gateway is not running

When a Content Gateway instance registers with Policy Server, that connection is tracked in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

Information about the Content Gateway instance appears on the **Settings > General > Content Gateway Access** page, and in the Filtering Service Summary on the System tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page. In addition, if the registered instance stops, or is removed, a health alert message is displayed.

- If the instance has stopped unexpectedly, check the **syslog** file on the Content Gateway machine for information about what caused the failure.
- If you have relocated Content Gateway to another IP address or physical machine, or if you have removed an instance that was not needed, you can manually remove the instance from the **Settings > General > Content Gateway Access** page to stop the health alert from being displayed.

Content Gateway is not available

When a Content Gateway instance registers with Policy Server, that connection is tracked in the Forcepoint Security Manager. Information about the Content Gateway instance appears on the **Settings > General > Content Gateway Access** page, and in the Filtering Service Summary on the System tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page.

If Policy Server can no longer communicate with the registered instance of Content Gateway, a health alert message is displayed.

- Make sure that the Content Gateway machine is up, and that Content Gateway is running.
- This alert may indicate a network problem. Verify that Content Gateway can communicate with the Policy Server (ports 55806 and 55880) and Filtering Service (port 15868) machines.

Content Gateway non-critical alerts

When you receive notification that non-critical alerts have been received from a Content Gateway instance, any of the following errors or conditions may have occurred. To determine which error occurred, check the Content Gateway manager associated with the affected Content Gateway instance.

Use the table below to get an overview of the error condition. More detailed information can be found in the system, error, and event log files on the Content Gateway machine.

Alert	Description
Content Gateway process reset	A problem that caused Content Gateway to restart. See the Content Gateway syslog file for information about what caused the reset.

Alert	Description
Cache configuration issue	Content Gateway was unable to configure a cache. See “Configuring the Cache” in the Content Gateway Manager Help for more information.
Unable to create cache partition	An error occurred during cache configuration. See “Configuring the Cache” in the Content Gateway Manager Help.
Unable to initialize cache	A cache failure occurred. Content Gateway tolerates disk failure on any cache disk. If the disk fails completely, Content Gateway marks the disk as corrupt and continues using the remaining disks. See “Configuring the Cache” in the Content Gateway Manager Help.
Unable to open configuration file	There is a problem in a configuration file. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check the system log for information about which file is affected. ■ Permissions to the file or directory may have changed. ■ If the file was edited outside the Content Gateway manager, there may be invalid syntax or other problems preventing the file from being read.
Invalid fields in configuration file	One or more parameters or parameter values in a configuration file is incorrect. Check the system log for information about which file is affected.
Unable to update configuration file	There is a problem preventing a configuration file from being saved. Check the system log for information about which file is affected.
Clustering peer operating system mismatch	The nodes in a cluster must be homogeneous, with the same: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hardware platform ■ Operating system version
Could not enable virtual IP addressing	Content Gateway attempted to enable virtual IP address failover, but failed. This often occurs when the designated virtual IP address is already in use in the network. Like all IP addresses, virtual IP addresses must be pre-reserved before they can be assigned to Content Gateway.

Alert	Description
Connection throttle too high	<p>A connection throttle event occurs when client or origin server connections reach 90% of half the configured connection limit (45000 by default).</p> <p>When you raise the connection throttle limit, the system must have adequate memory to handle the client connections required. A system with limited RAM might need a throttle limit lower than the default value.</p>
Host database disabled	<p>The host database stores the Domain Name Server (DNS) entries of origin servers to which the proxy connects. It tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DNS information (for fast conversion of hostnames to IP addresses) ■ The HTTP version of each host (so advanced protocol features can be used with hosts running modern servers) ■ Host reliability and availability information (to avoid waits for non- functional servers)
Logging configuration error	<p>Content Gateway can be configured to log transactions, errors, or both to a location that you specify.</p> <p>See “Working with Log Files” in the Content Gateway Manager Help for information about logging.</p>
Unable to open Content Gateway Manager	<p>Content Gateway is unable to set up a socket to handle management API calls to start the Web interface.</p>
ICMP echo failed for a default gateway	<p>A Content Gateway node failed to contact its default gateway while assigning virtual IP addresses for a cluster. The node will shut down.</p>
HTTP origin server is congested	<p>When Content Gateway is deployed as a Web proxy cache, user requests for Web content pass through Content Gateway on the way to the destination Web server (origin server).</p> <p>When a client requests an HTTP object that is stale in the cache, Content Gateway revalidates the object, querying the origin server to check if the object is unchanged.</p> <p>If the origin server is congested (unable to accept additional connections), and does not respond to the revalidation query, the proxy does not perform any validation; it serves the stale object from the cache.</p>
Congestion alleviated on the HTTP origin server	<p>An origin server that previously denied connection attempts is now accepting requests again.</p>

Alert	Description
Content scanning skipped	Content Gateway did not scan content for a requested site that would have ordinarily be scanned. This may occur when Content Gateway is experiencing too many connections, or inadequate system resources (CPU and memory).
WCCP configuration error	See the “WCCP Configuration” section of the Content Gateway Manager Help for configuration parameter details.

Administrator unable to access other Security Manager modules

If you receive an error when you click **Data** or **Email** in the Forcepoint Security Manager, the local or network account that you use to log on to the Security Manager may not have been granted Data or Email module access permissions.

A Global Security Administrator must give an administrator access to each module on the **Global Settings > Administrators** page before an administrator can switch between Security Manager modules.

The default Security Manager administrator account, **admin**, has full access to all installed modules.

See the Global Settings Help (which can be opened from the Help menu on any Global Settings page) for more information.

Sync Service is not available

With the Hybrid Module, Sync Service is responsible for communication between the on-premises and hybrid services. Sync Service:

- Sends policy configuration data to the hybrid service
- Sends user information collected by Directory Agent to the hybrid service
- Receives reporting log records from the hybrid service

If you have not yet activated your hybrid service account, or if you have attempted to activate the hybrid service, but have not been able to do so, note that your local web protection software components must be able to communicate with Sync Service before the connection to the hybrid service can be created.

To troubleshoot this issue, make sure that:

- Sync Service is running.
- Sync Service is successfully binding to the correct IP address and port.
 - The IP address and port that Sync Service is attempting to use are listed in the **syncservice.ini** file, located in the **bin** directory on the Sync Service machine.
 - The IP address and port shown on the **Web > Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager must match those listed in the **syncservice.ini** file. If you update the configuration file, also manually update the Settings page.
 - The IP address and port in the **syncservice.ini** file must match the Sync Service IP address and port values in the **das.ini** file (located in the **bin** directory on the Directory Agent machine).

Verify that no other service on the Sync Service machine is binding to the IP address and port that Sync Service is attempting to use. If you suspect that Sync Service is unable to bind to the correct IP address and port, stop the service, open a command prompt, and try to start the service in console mode:

```
syncservice -c
```

In console mode, Sync Service displays the IP address and port that it is using, or displays an error, if it is unable to bind to the IP address and port.

- The Sync Service machine can communicate with the Policy Broker machine on port 55880.
- The Sync Service machine can connect to the Policy Server machine on ports 55806 and 40000, and receive data from Policy Server on ports 55830 and 55831.
- The management server machine can create an HTTP connection to the Sync Service machine on port 55832.

Also check the Windows Event Viewer or **websense.log** file for errors from Sync Service.

Sync Service has been unable to download log files

Sync Service attempts to connect to the hybrid service to download reporting log files at an interval that you configure (see *Schedule communication with the hybrid service*). If Sync Service is unable to make the connection, or if Sync Service is unable to retrieve the log files after connecting, the following problems may occur:

- The hybrid service stores log files for only 14 days. After that period, the files are deleted, and cannot be recovered. When this occurs, your organization is no longer able to report on hybrid policy enforcement activity recorded in those logs.
- Depending on the volume of Internet activity that your organization sends through the hybrid service, reporting log files may grow quickly. If Sync Service is unable to download log files for a day or more, the bandwidth required to download the files and the disk space required to temporarily store them may be substantial.

To address this issue, check the **Status > Hybrid Service** page to verify that Sync Service is able to connect to the hybrid service. See *Unable to connect to the hybrid service* for more troubleshooting steps.

If Sync Service is connecting to the hybrid service, but cannot retrieve log records, check the **Status > Alerts** page for information from the hybrid service. Also check the administrative email address associated with your hybrid service account.

Related concepts

[Schedule communication with the hybrid service](#) on page 242

[Unable to connect to the hybrid service](#) on page 509

Sync Service has been unable to send data to Log Server

After Sync Service downloads reporting log files from the hybrid service, it passes the files to Log Server so that they can be processed into the Log Database and included in reports. If Sync Service cannot pass the data to Log Server, log files may accumulate on the Sync Service machine, consuming potentially large amounts of disk space.

- Use the `telnet` command to verify that it is possible for the Sync Service machine to connect to the Log Server machine on port **55885**.
- Make sure that Log Server is running, and that no Log Server errors appear on the **Status > Alerts** page.

Hybrid policy enforcement data does not appear in reports

If Internet activity information for users managed by the hybrid service does not appear in reports, first make sure that:

- A hybrid logging port is configured on the **Settings > General > Logging** page. See *Configuring how requests are logged*.
- The **Have the hybrid service collect reporting data for the clients it filters** check box is selected on the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Scheduling** page. See *Schedule communication with the hybrid service*.
- The **Status > Hybrid Service** page shows that Sync Service has successfully connected to the hybrid service, and retrieved log records. See *Monitor communication with the hybrid service*.
- No health alerts appear on the System tab of the **Status > Dashboard** page indicating Sync Service communication problems or Log Server errors. See *Sync Service has been unable to send data to Log Server*.

Related concepts

[Configuring how requests are logged](#) on page 412

[Schedule communication with the hybrid service](#) on page 242

[Monitor communication with the hybrid service](#) on page 249

[Sync Service has been unable to send data to Log Server](#) on page 502

Disk space is low on the Sync Service machine

If Sync Service is unable to pass reporting log files collected by the hybrid service to Log Server in a timely manner, log files may accumulate on the Sync Service machine, consuming large amounts of disk space. To avoid this issue:

- Make sure that Sync Service is collecting reporting log data from the hybrid service at appropriate intervals. The more Internet activity your organization sends through the hybrid service, the more frequently log files should be downloaded to avoid large backlogs.
- Make sure that the Sync Service machine is able to connect to the Log Server machine on port **55885**.
- Allocate sufficient resources on the Sync Service machine for the volume of reporting data being processed.

The Sync Service configuration file

Use the **syncservice.ini** file to configure aspects of Sync Service behavior that cannot be configured in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

The **syncservice.ini** file is located in the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin`, by default).

- Use a text editor to edit the file.
- When you are finished making changes, save and close the file, and then restart Sync Service. Changes do not take effect until the service has restarted.

The file contains the following information:

- **SyncServiceHTTPAddress**: The IP address that Sync Service binds to for communication with Directory Agent and the Security Manager. It must match the Sync Service IP address on the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** page.
- **SyncServiceHTTPPort**: The port that Sync Service listens on for communication from Directory Agent and the Security Manager (default 55832). It must match the Sync Service port displayed on the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** page.
- **UseSyncServiceProxy**: Indicates whether Sync Service goes through a proxy to connect to the hybrid service. Values are **true** or **false**.
 - **SyncServiceProxyAddress**: The IP address of the proxy through which Sync Service connects to the hybrid service.
 - **SyncServiceProxyPort**: The port of the proxy through which Sync Service connects to the hosted service.
 - **SyncServiceProxyUsername**: The user name (if required) that Sync Service uses to connect to the proxy in order to contact the hybrid service.
 - **SyncServiceProxyPassword**: The password (if required) that Sync Service uses to connect to the proxy in order to contact the hybrid service.

Directory Agent is not running

With the Hybrid Module, Directory Agent gathers user information from your directory service and sends it to the hybrid service for use in applying policies.

When Directory Agent is not available, the hybrid service's user data may become outdated.

Make sure that Directory Agent is installed (software) or enabled (appliance), and that the service or daemon is running.

- Appliance: Use the instructions in the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#) to verify that Websense Directory Agent appears as a running service.
 - If Directory Agent is listed disabled, use the command-line interface (CLI) to enable it.
 - If Directory Agent is enabled but not running, restart the Web module.
- Windows: Use the Windows Services tool to start the service or verify that it is running.
- Linux: Use the `/opt/Websense/WebsenseDaemonControl` command to start the daemon or verify that it is running.

If Directory Agent is running, but the alert message continues to appear, verify that:

- The Directory Agent machine can communicate with the Policy Server machine (ports 40000 and 55806).
- The Directory Agent machine can communicate with the Sync Service machine (port 55832).
- The firewall permits communication on the Directory Agent port (55900).

If the service starts, but does not continue to run:

- Check the Event Viewer (Windows) or `websense.log` file (Linux) for errors, or view logs via the CLI (Appliance). (See the [Forcepoint Appliances CLI Guide](#).)
- For software installations, navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\Websense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/Websense/bin/`, by default) and verify that the **das.ini** file exists, and that it has not been corrupted or truncated.

- Make sure that there is enough disk space on the Directory Agent machine to store a full snapshot of your directory. For example, a snapshot of a 200,000 user directory requires about 100 MB of disk space.
- Make sure that there is enough available memory for Directory Agent to compare its current snapshot with the previous one. For example, comparing snapshots of a 200,000 user directory requires about 100 MB of memory.

Directory Agent cannot connect to the domain controller

Directory Agent must be able to connect to the domain controller to gather user information from the directory service. If there are communication problems between the Directory Agent machine and the domain controller, the hybrid service's user data may become outdated, leading to incorrect policy enforcement.

To troubleshoot this problem:

- Make sure that the Directory Agent machine is bound to the domain, and that the firewall permits communication on the directory service port.

Port	Used for:
139	NetBIOS communication: Active Directory
389	LDAP communication: Active Directory, Novell eDirectory, Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server
636	SSL port: Novell eDirectory, Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server
3268	Active Directory
3269	SSL port: Active Directory

- Go to the **Web > Settings > General > Directory Services** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager and verify that your directory service configuration has not changed since you last updated your Directory Agent settings.
- Go to the **Settings > Hybrid Configuration > Shared User Data** page and verify that Directory Agent is attempting to search a valid context (path) for user and group information. To do this:
 - If you are using Windows Active Directory, click a directory server name or IP address, and then click Test Context. Repeat this process for each global catalog server.
 - If you are using Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server or Novell eDirectory, click Test Context.
- On the Shared User Data page, also make sure that the context is not only valid, but appropriate. The context should be limited to include only those users and groups filtered by the hybrid service.
- Still on the Shared User Data page, make sure that the Directory Search option is set correctly, so that Directory Agent is searching only the relevant portion of your directory service.
- Verify that it is possible to connect to the directory service IP address and port from the Directory Agent machine.

Directory Agent communication issues

If Directory Agent is prevented from communicating with directory service to gather user information, or if Directory Agent cannot connect to Sync Service, updated user and group information cannot be sent to the hybrid service.

Communication problems can occur if:

- There is problem in the network.
- The ports used for directory service (see table) or Sync Service (55832) communication are blocked between the Directory Agent machine and the target machine.

Port	Used for:
139	NetBIOS communication: Active Directory
389	LDAP communication: Active Directory, Novell eDirectory, Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server
636	SSL port: Novell eDirectory, Oracle (formerly Sun Java) Directory Server
3268	Active Directory
3269	SSL port: Active Directory

- Directory Agent is using incorrect credentials, or the target service is unable to authenticate the connection.
- A service is not available, because of a service restart or a machine reboot, for example.

To determine what is causing the communication problem, consult the Windows Event Viewer or **websense.log** file for detailed information.

Directory Agent does not support this directory service

Directory Agent is only able to retrieve user and group information from LDAP-based directory services. The supported directory services include:

- Windows Active Directory (Native Mode)
- Oracle (formerly Sun Java System) Directory
- Novell eDirectory
- If you are not using a supported directory service, the hybrid service can still manage filtered locations. User and group-based policy enforcement, however, cannot be performed.

The Directory Agent configuration file

Use the **das.ini** file to configure aspects of Directory Agent behavior that cannot be configured in the Forcepoint Security Manager. These include the maximum memory the agent can use, the maximum threads it can create, the directory where it should store user information snapshots, and more.

The **das.ini** file is located in the **bin** directory (C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin or /opt/WebSense/bin/, by default).

- Use a text editor to edit the file.
- For parameters that can take multiple values, use the pipe symbol (“|”) to separate entries.
- For parameters that are either enabled or disabled, the only valid values are **0** (for disable) and **1** (for enable). In this file, the values “on” and “off” cannot be used.
- When you are finished making changes, save and close the file, and then restart the Directory Agent service or daemon. Changes do not take effect until the service has restarted.

Key values that can be configured in the file include:

- The maximum amount of memory that Directory Agent can use, in megabytes (MB). If Directory Agent is configured to collect a very large number of directory entries (more than 200,000 user or group definitions), you may need to increase this number.
MaxMemory=100
- The full directory path showing where Directory Agent stores directory service snapshots (complete views of the directory, used to determine what has changed between one query and the next).
SnapshotDir=./snapshots/
This relative path translates to C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin\snapshots (Windows) or /opt/WebSense/bin/snapshots/ (Linux).
- The full directory path showing where Directory Agent stores the LDIF files that Sync Service sends to the hybrid service.
DiffDir=./diffs/
- The regular expression Directory Agent uses to validate email addresses in LDAP records. Records whose email addresses do not match the pattern are dropped.
For example, `[a-z0-9!#$%&'*/+=?^_`{|}~-]+(?:\.[a-z0-9!#$%&'*/+=?^_`{|}~-]+)*@(?:[a-z0-9](?:[a-z0-9]-[a-z0-9])?\.)+[a-z0-9](?:[a-z0-9]-[a-z0-9])?`
Leave the parameter blank (default) if you do not want Directory Agent to perform email address validation.
EmailValidateRegex=
- The number of times Directory Agent retries after a failed attempt to connect to Sync Service. Takes an integer value between 1 and 65535.
SyncServiceRetryCount=5
- The number of seconds Directory Agent waits between retry attempts when establishing a connection to Sync Service. Takes an integer value between 1 and 65535.
SyncServiceRetryDelay=60
- The number of times Directory Agent retries after a failed attempt to connect to the directory service. Takes an integer value between 1 and 65535.
DirServiceRetryCount=5
- The number of seconds Directory Agent waits between retry attempts when establishing a connection to the directory service. Takes an integer value between 1 and 65535.
DirServiceRetryDelay=60
- The number of seconds the Directory Agent backup subsystem waits between attempts to reconnect to Sync Service. The backup subsystem is responsible for verifying that user data is successfully received by Sync Service and sent to the hybrid service. In the event of a failure, the backup subsystem makes sure that the LDIF file that could not be sent is preserved for a later retry attempt.
Takes an integer value between 1 and 65535.
BackupPollPeriod=60
- The number of times the Directory Agent backup subsystem attempts to reconnect to Sync Service to determine the status of the last transaction. Takes an integer value between 1 and 65535.
BackupRetryCount=60

- Configuration settings if you are using Sun Java System Directory or Oracle Directory Server to send user and group information to the hybrid service. Enable these parameters by removing the # symbol from the beginning of the lines.
`# GroupMembershipAttribute=uniqueMember`
`# MemberOfAttribute=memberOf`
- Whether or not Directory Agent follows LDAP referrals. Takes a value of 1 (enabled) or 0 (disabled).
`EnableLDAPReferrals=1`

Directory Agent command-line parameters

Directory Agent has a command-line interface that you can use to install, uninstall, start, and stop the agent if necessary. You can also print version and usage information about the agent.

To start Directory Agent in console mode (as an application), open a command prompt and navigate to the **bin** directory (`C:\Program Files\WebSense\Web Security\bin` or `/opt/WebSense/bin/`, by default) and enter the following:

```
DAS.exe -c
```

Directory Agent accepts the following command-line parameters. Note that some parameters can only be used in Microsoft Windows environments.

Parameter	Description
-i	Installs Directory Agent service. Registers itself with the operating system (Windows only).
-u	Uninstalls Directory Agent service. (Windows only).
-c	Runs Directory Agent in console mode.
-r	Runs Directory Agent as daemon or service.
-s	Stops the Directory Agent service. (Windows only).
-v	Prints version information about the Directory Agent service.
-h -? -help <no option>	Prints usage information about the Directory Agent service.

Alerts were received from the hybrid service

When the hybrid service encounters a problem that could affect your organization, it sends an alert to your installation of Sync Service. Alerts are sent for issues that affect either the hybrid service as a whole, or that are specific to your account. When the alert is received:

- A general alert is displayed under Health Alerts on the System dashboard in the Forcepoint Security Manager.
- A more specific alert is shown on the **Status > Alerts** page under Hybrid Service Alerts.

If there are steps that you can take to correct the problem (for example, prompting Directory Agent to re-send user information, or clicking Save and Deploy to prompt Sync Service to re-send policy information), that information is included in the detailed alert message on the Status > Alerts page.

In many cases, alerts from the hybrid service are informational, making sure that you are aware that a temporary issue may be preventing user or policy information from being received, or reporting data from being sent. No action on your part is required to address such issues.

When the condition causing the problem has been resolved, both the System dashboard summary alert and the alerts on the Status > Alerts page are cleared.

Unable to connect to the hybrid service

With the Hybrid Module, on-premises and hybrid components must communicate regularly to ensure consistent policy enforcement and accurate reporting.

Sync Service may be prevented from accessing the hybrid service due to network problems, either affecting Internet or internal network connections.

- Use a browser or the **ping** utility to verify that the Sync Service machine can connect to the Internet.
- Make sure that an HTTPS connection to the Internet can be established from the Sync Service machine. Sync Service uses port 443 to connect to the hybrid service.
- Make sure that Sync Service can communicate with other on-premises components in the network via ports 55830 and 55831.

Also verify that there is not a problem preventing the hybrid service from accepting the Sync Service connection.

- Check the Hybrid Service Alerts table on the **Status > Alerts** page for information from the hybrid service.
- Make sure that administrators have been monitoring the email account provided as a contact address on the **Status > General > Account** page for messages from Technical Support.

Hybrid service unable to authenticate connection

In environments that use the hybrid service, Sync Service provides an account identifier each time it connects to the hybrid service to send or retrieve information. This identifier is unique to your organization, and updated each time the **admin** password changes.

Under rare circumstances, possibly involving a serious problem with the Policy Database, the connection between your on-premises software and the hybrid service may be lost. In these cases, you must request a security token, used to generate a new identifier for your hybrid service account. The security token is sent to the **contact email address** specified on the **Web > Settings > General > Account** page in the Forcepoint Security Manager.

To request a new token:

Steps

- 1) Click the **Get Token** button that appears next to the “unable to authenticate connection” alert on the **Status > Alerts** page.
- 2) Verify that you receive a success message stating that the request has been sent to the hybrid service.

- 3) Monitor the administrative email account associated with your hybrid service account. It may take some time for the request for a new security token to be processed.
- 4) When you receive an email message from the hybrid service, go to the **Web > Settings > General > Account** page in the Security Manager.
- 5) Scroll down to the **Hybrid Service** section of the page and enter the **Security token** provided in the email message.
- 6) Click **Connect**.
The temporary token is verified and used to resume communication between Sync Service and the hybrid service.

Missing key hybrid configuration information

In environments that use hybrid the hybrid service, Sync Service provides an account identifier each time it connects to the hybrid service to send or retrieve information. This identifier is unique to your organization, and updated each time the **admin** password changes.

Under rare circumstances, possibly involving a serious problem with the Policy Database, the connection between your on-premises software and the hybrid service may be lost. In these cases, you must request a security token, used to generate a new identifier for your hybrid service account. The security token is sent to the **contact email address** specified on the **Settings > General > Account** page.

If you receive the alert message, "Missing configuration information; connection to the hybrid service lost," either no contact email address has been provided, or the contact email address is no longer valid.

In this case, in order to maximize the security of your organization's private data, you must contact *Forcepoint Technical Support* directly to update your hybrid service account.

Related concepts

[Forcepoint Technical Support](#) on page 22

Connection to Forcepoint CASB has been lost

A valid connection to Forcepoint CASB is needed in order for the integration to Forcepoint CASB to work correctly. When the connection is lost:

- The list of cloud apps on the **Settings > CASB Configuration > Protected Cloud Apps** page cannot be updated.
- The list of selected cloud apps cannot be sent to Forcepoint CASB.
- Requests to selected cloud apps cannot be forwarded to CASB.

To correct the problem:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to **Settings > CASB Configuration > Protected Cloud Apps**.

- 2) Click **Connect to Forcepoint CASB** and use the information received in the fulfillment letter you received from Forcepoint CASB to enter your:
 - a) Access key ID.
 - b) API key secret.
 - c) Service URL
The credentials entered are validated against known Forcepoint CASB customers.
 - d) Click **Connect** to generate a secure connection to Forcepoint CASB.

Protected Cloud Apps is enabled but not fully configured

The **Enable connection with Forcepoint CASB** option on the **Settings > CASB Configuration > Protected Cloud Apps** page has been selected, but all of the configuration information needed for the feature to work is not available.

To correct the problem:

Steps

- 1) Navigate to **Settings > CASB Configuration > Protected Cloud Apps** and make sure that applications that should be monitored by Forcepoint CASB have been selected.
- 2) Navigate to the **Settings > General > Filtered Locations** page and confirm that the necessary filtered locations have been added. See *Filtered locations* for information.

Related concepts

[Filtered locations](#) on page 385

