

Shield OnPremise Dashboard User Manual

INTRUSION 101 E. Park Blvd. Suite 1200, Plano, TX 75074 www.intrusion.com

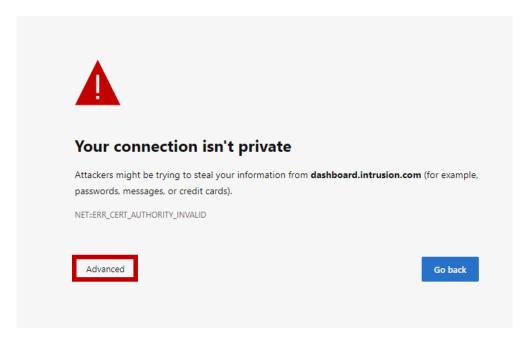
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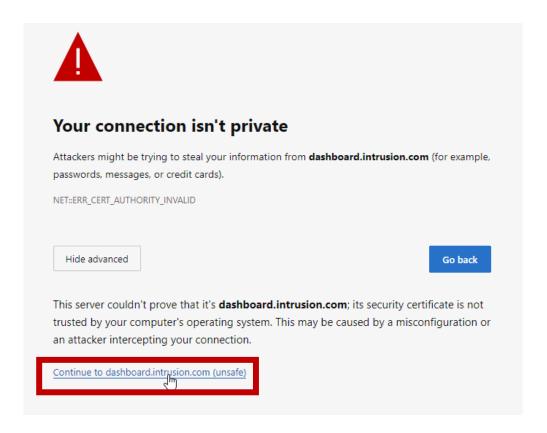
Logging In:

To log into the Shield Dashboard, launch a web browser and enter: <u>dashboard.intrusion.com</u>. If the page is unreachable, enter the IP address that was assigned to the Shield's Management port instead.

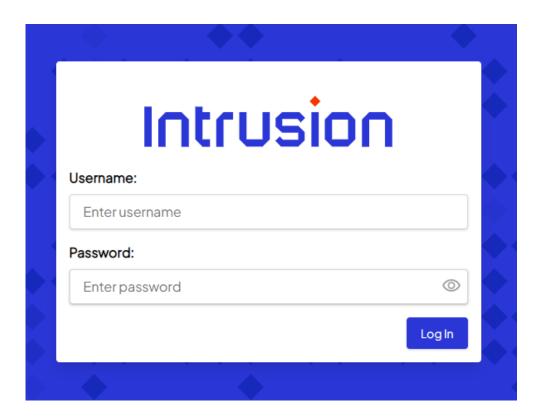
Upon successful connection to the Shield, a warning labeled "Your connection isn't private" will be displayed. This is because Shield uses a self-signed certificate. Click **Advanced** to proceed.



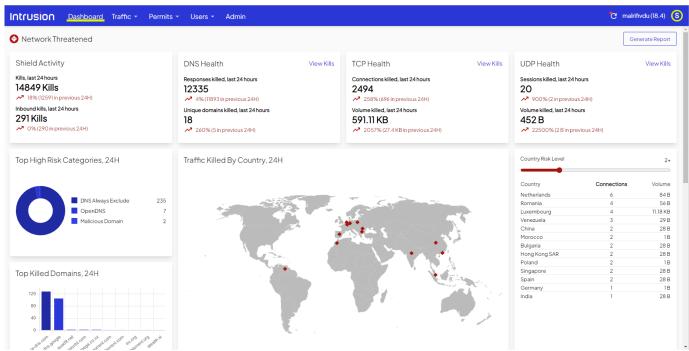
Next, click Continue to dashboard.intrusion.com (unsafe)



The dashboard login page should now accessible. Use the username and password that you received from Intrusion. If you don't have this information, please contact customer support.



Once you're logged in, the main dashboard should be visible. The dashboard will give you an overview of key security-related information generated by the Shield in the last 24 hours. This information should instantly refresh your situational awareness, enabling you to gauge your current security posture at a glance.



Dashboard Breakdown:

Shield Activity

The Shield Activity card displays the Shield's total kills within the last 24 hours. That value is the sum of the DNS, TCP and UDP kills displayed on the three other cards to the right. This card also shows the percent of change from the previous 24-hour period. In addition, it also shows the total inbound kills and its corresponding percentage change.

Shield Activity

Kills, last 24 hours

39720 Kills

№ 16% (34287 in previous 24H)

Inbound kills, last 24 hours

3614 Kills

-7% (3868 in previous 24H)

DNS Health

The DNS Health card displays DNS responses killed over the last 24 hours, as well as a breakdown of the number of unique domains killed during that time. It also shows the percent of change from the previous 24-hour period.

A DNS response originating from a malicious host is indicative of a cyber attack. To mitigate the risk of DNS-based attacks, Intrusion may block or kill a DNS response depending on the reputation of the DNS Query, the DNS response, or the Resolved IP. In many cases, multiple DNS responses may come from the same domain. That domain is counted as one unique domain.

DNS Health View Kills

Responses killed, last 24 hours

16346

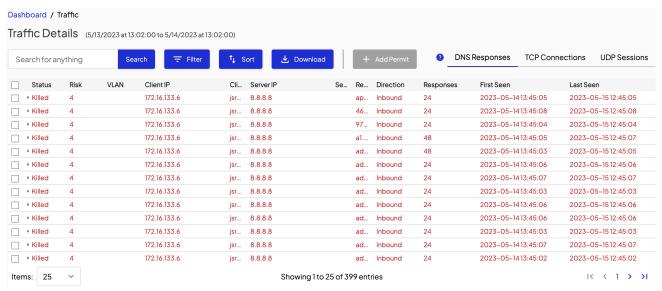
√ 6% (15405 in previous 24H)

Unique domains killed, last 24 hours

230

11% (207 in previous 24H)

Click **View Kills** in the top right corner of the card to display a table showing relevant traffic details for DNS Health. Each row in the table represents a DNS resolution passing through the Shield.



The column descriptions are as follows:

Status	Passed if the DNS response was allowed
	Killed if the DNS response was killed based on the reputation of the DNS Query, the
	DNS response, or the Resolved IP
	Note: if the Shield is in Observe mode, the Status column shows what would have
	been killed if the Shield was in Protect mode
Risk	Risk level of the resolved DNS Query or DNS response (ranked from 1-5, with 1 being
	the lowest risk and 5 the highest)
VLAN	VLAN on which this packet was observed, if present
Client IP	IP address of the DNS Client performing the DNS query
Client Hostname	The derived hostname of the client IP as observed in other DNS requests
Server IP	IP address of the DNS Server answering the DNS query
Server Hostname	The derived hostname of the server IP as observed in other DNS requests
Requested	Hostname requested in the DNS transaction
Direction	Direction of the DNS response:
	Inbound if the client IP is on an internal network and the server IP is on an external
	network
	Outbound if the client IP is on an external network and the server IP is on an internal network
	Internal if both client IP and server IP are on internal networks
	Unknown if both client IP and server IP are on external networks
	Note this is the direction of the response packet, not the query packet
Responses	Count of DNS RR records that were observed. Note there may be multiple DNS RR
	records in one DNS packet
FirstSeen	First time this event was seen in the observation period, in local browser time
LastSeen	Last time this event was seen in the observation period, in local browser time

Click on a row to drill down for more details.

☐ ▼ Killed 4	172.16.133.6 jsr 8.8.8.8	ap Inbound 24	2023-05-1413:45:05 2023-05-1512:45:05	
Details	DNS	Location	Risk	
Client IP: 172.16.133.6	QNAME: api.freebase.com	Client Location: Local	Risk Source: api.freebase.com	
Client Hostname: jsrvr27.jaalam.net	Domain: freebase.com	Server Location: US	Risk Level: 4	
Server IP: 8.8.8.8	CNAME: api.freebase.com		Risk Class: High Risk Category	
Server Hostname:	Answer(s): 208.68.110.117		Risk Description:	
First Seen: 2023-05-1413:45:05			This domain was killed because it has content that	
Last Seen: 2023-05-1512:45:05			has been categorized as high risk content:	
			malware distribution, gambling, pornography,	
			illegal activity, hacking, etc.	

The following table describes each attribute shown above:

Note: Some attributes have already been defined in the previous table.

QName	The hostname queried or requested in the DNS transaction
Domain	The derived registered domain name of the Qname
CNAME	If the DNS response returns CNAME entries, the final CNAME that resolves to an IP
	address
Answers	The list of Ipv4 or Ipv6 addresses to which the DNS response resolves
Client Location	The approximate geolocation of the Client IP, based on an IP geolocation database
Server Location	The approximate geolocation of the Server IP. If present, the traffic map and country
	listing will include statistics from this DNS record.
Risk Source	The QName, CNAME or Answer IP that resulted in potential risk
Risk Level	Level of risk for the DNS QName or CNAME (ranked 1-5, with 1 being the lowest risk
	and 5 being the highest risk)
Risk Class	Generic category of risk
Risk Description	Description of the risk class

TCP Health

The TCP Health card displays TCP connections killed over the last 24 hours, as well as the volume (expressed in Bytes) of connections killed during that time. It also shows the percent of change for each value from the previous 24-hour period.

A device or host in your organization that purposely or inadvertently establishes a TCP connection with a malicious client or server can put your organization at risk. To mitigate that risk, Intrusion may kill the said TCP connection based on the reputation of the client or server.

TCP Health

Connections killed, last 24 hours

22233

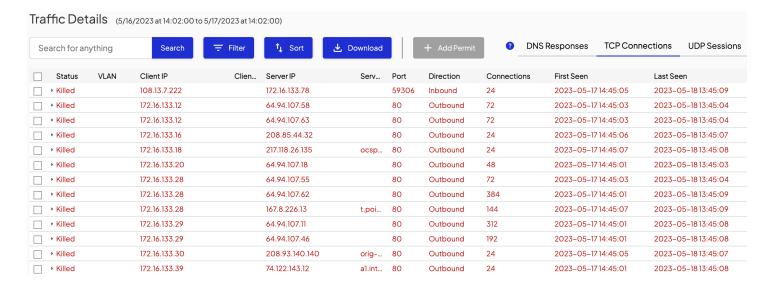
✓ 23% (18066 in previous 24H)

Volume killed, last 24 hours

201.21 MB

✓ 68% (120.02 MB in previous 24H)

Click **View Kills** in the top right corner of the card to display a table showing relevant traffic details for TCP Health. Each row in the table represents a TCP connection passing through the Shield.

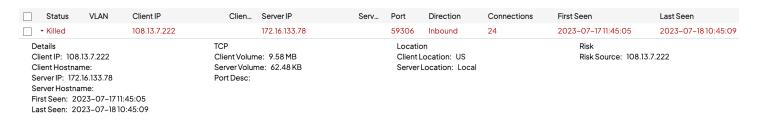


The column descriptions are as follows:

Status	Passed if the TCP connection was allowed
	Killed if the TCP connection was killed based on the reputation of the TCP Client IP or
	TCP Server IP
	Note: if the Shield is in Observe mode, the Status column shows what would have
	been killed if the Shield was in Protect mode
VLAN	VLAN on which this packet was observed, if present
Client IP	IP address of the guessed endpoint performing the client role in the
	connection/session
	If the TCP SYN packet is observed, then the Client IP is known
	If the TCP SYN packet is not observed, then this is a guess based on sender/receiver
	port numbers
Client Hostname	The derived hostname of the client IP as observed in other DNS requests
Server IP	IP address of the guessed endpoint performing the server role in the
	connection/session
	For TCP , if the TCP SYN packet is observed, then the Server IP is known
	If the TCP SYN packet is not observed, then this is a guess based on sender/receiver
	port numbers
Server Hostname	The derived hostname of the server IP as observed in other DNS requests
Port	The TCP server port.
	If the TCP SYN packet is observed, then the server port is known
	If the TCP SYN packet is not observed, then this is a guess based on client/server port numbers
Direction	Direction of the client relative to the server
	Outbound if the client IP is on an internal network and the server IP is on an
	external network
	Inbound if the client IP is on an external network and the server IP is on an internal
	network
	Internal if both client IP and server IP are on internal networks
	Unknown if both client IP and server IP are on external networks
Responses (TCP)	Count of the number of TCP SYN packets observed for this
	ClientIP/ServerIP/ServerPort tuple, or a minimum value of 1 if the TCP handshake
	was not seen

FirstSeen	First time this event was seen in the observation period, in local browser time
LastSeen	Last time this event was seen in the observation period, in local browser time

Click on a row to drill down for more details.



The following table describes each attribute shown above:

Note: Some attributes have already been defined in the previous table.

Client Volume	A sum of UDP payload observed (expressed in Bytes) sent from the client IP to the
	server IP for all connections associated with this row
Server Volume	A sum of UDP payload observed (expressed in Bytes) sent from the server IP to the
	client IP for all connections associated with this row
Client Location	The approximate geolocation of the Client IP, based on an IP geolocation database
Server Location	The approximate geolocation of the Server IP
	If present, the traffic map and country listing will include statistics from this UDP
	record
Risk Source	The endpoint (client IP or server IP, or both) that triggered the risk alert

UDP Health

The UDP Health card displays UDP sessions killed over the last 24 hours, as well as the volume (expressed in Bytes) of sessions killed during that time. It also shows the percent of change for each value from the previous 24-hour period.

A device or host in your organization that purposely or inadvertently takes part in a UDP session with a malicious client or server can put your organization at risk. To mitigate that risk, Intrusion may kill the said UDP session based on the reputation of the client or server.

UDP Health View Kills

Sessions killed, last 24 hours

1133

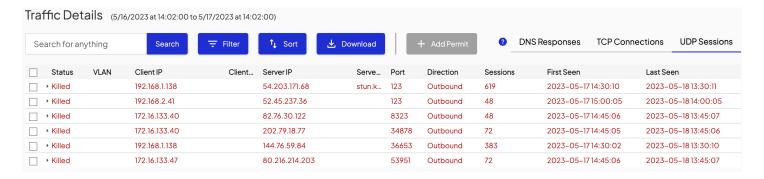
39% (816 in previous 24H)

Volume killed, last 24 hours

65.75 KB

-66% (192.16 KB in previous 24H)

Click **View Kills** in the top right corner of the card to display a table showing relevant traffic details for UDP Health. Each row of the table represents a UDP session passing through the Shield.



The column descriptions are as follows:

Status	Passed if the UDP session was allowed
Status	Killed if the UDP session was killed based on the reputation of the UDP Client IP or
	UDP Server IP.
	Note: if the Shield is in Observe mode, it shows what <i>would</i> have been killed if the
	Shield was in Protect mode
\/\ A & \	
VLAN	VLAN on which this packet was observed, if present
Client IP	IP address of the guessed endpoint performing the client role in the connection/session
	For UDP , as UDP sessions are stateless, this is a guess based on sender/receiver port numbers.
Client Hostname	The derived hostname of the client IP as observed in other DNS requests
Server IP	IP address of the guessed endpoint performing the server role in the
	connection/session
	For UDP , as UDP sessions are stateless, this is a guess based on sender/receiver port
	numbers
Server Hostname	The derived hostname of the server IP as observed in other DNS requests
Port	The UDP server port.
	For UDP, this is a guess based on sender/receiver port numbers
Direction	Direction of the client relative to the server
	Outbound if the client IP is on an internal network and the server IP is on an external
	network
	Inbound if the client IP is on an external network and the server IP is on an internal
	network
	Internal if both client IP and server IP are on internal networks
	Unknown if both client IP and server IP are on external networks

Sessions (UDP)	Count of the number of packets observed for this ClientIP/ServerIP/ServerPort tuple
First Seen	First time this event was seen in the observation period, in local browser time
Last Seen	Last time this event was seen in the observation period, in local browser time

Click on a row to drill down for more details.



The following table describes each attribute shown above:

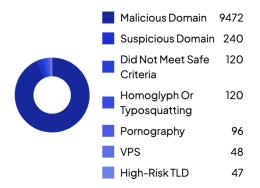
Note: Some attributes have already been defined in the previous table.

Client Volume	A sum of UDP payload observed (expressed in Bytes) sent from the client IP to the
	server IP for all connections associated with this row
Server Volume	A sum of UDP payload observed (expressed in Bytes) sent from the server IP to the
	client IP for all connections associated with this row
Client Location	The approximate geolocation of the Client IP, based on an IP geolocation database
Server Location	The approximate geolocation of the Server IP
	If present, the traffic map and country listing will include statistics from this UDP record
Risk Source	The endpoint (client IP or server IP, or both) that triggered the risk alert

Top High Risk Categories, 24H

This chart shows a breakdown of top high risk categories and the number of kills for each category in the last 24 hours.

Top High Risk Categories, 24H



Top Killed Domains, 24H

This chart shows a breakdown of top killed domains, and the number of kills for each domain in the last 24 hours.

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Top Killed Domains, 24H

Traffic Killed By Country, 24H

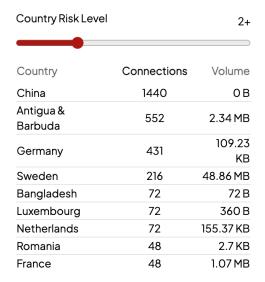
This map shows a breakdown of traffic killed by country, including the number of connections and volume killed. It directly correlates to the Country Risk Level Slider to the right.

Traffic Killed By Country, 24H



Country Risk Level

This interactive slide chart shows Country, Connections, and Volume and reflects it on the map to the left. Move the slide to a chosen risk level to see the results displayed. The Country Risk Level value is a static value assigned per country based on the general risk level of threats emanating from that country. The Country Risk Level is representative of a country as a whole and is unrelated to the DNS Risk Level.



Top Requested Domains

This chart depicts the top requested domains, the number of requests, and the domain's percent of the total number of requests for the last 24 hours. Domains in red with the Intrusion avatar represent killed domains.

Top Requested Domains, 24H		View All
Domain	Requests	% of Total
akamaiedge.net	3072	3.2%
stripe.com	2874	3%
google.com	2560	2.6%
akamai.net	2256	2.3%
yahoo.com	1870	1.9%
hulu.com	1637	1.7%
microsoft.com	1576	1.6%
amazon.com	1416	1.5%
cloudfront.net	1340	1.4%
salesforce.com	1319	1.4%
amazonaws.com	1318	1.4%
twitter.com	1318	1.4%
• fastly-insights.com	1145	1.2%

Click **View All** to load a page that shows all the domains, as well as corresponding request count and percent of total. Select an option button to filter by **All**, **Killed**, or **Passed** for the past 24 hours. You may also utilize the search bar to filter for a specific domain.

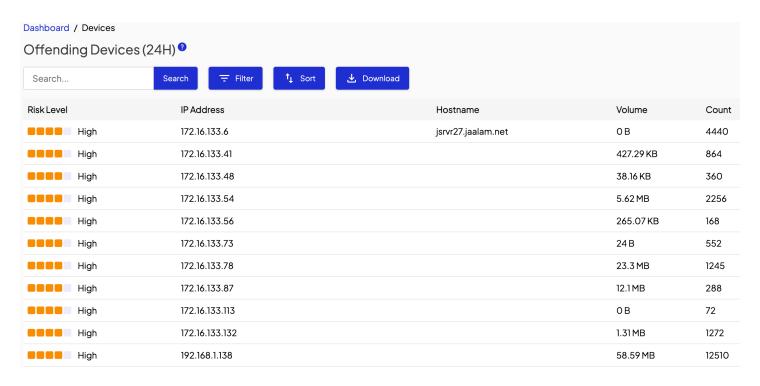
Dashboard / Domains		Top Domains (24H)	Search domains
Domain		% Of Total	Domain Status • All
akamaiedge.net	3072	3.2%	Killed Passed
stripe.com	2874	3%) i asseu
google.com	2560	2.6%	
akamai.net	2256	2.3%	
yahoo.com	1870	1.9%	
hulu.com	1637	1.7%	
microsoft.com	1576	1.6%	
amazon.com	1416	1.5%	
cloudfront.net	1340	1.4%	
salesforce.com	1319	1.4%	
twitter.com	1318	1.4%	

Offending Devices, 24H

This chart shows internal offending devices for the last 24 hours. Sorted by risk level, each item displays the risk level, device IP, domain (if available), number of killed connections, and the killed volume. The Offending Devices risk level is a calculated score based on the Domain Risk Level of the requests from the device in question and its volume of high risk connections.

Offending Devices, 24H View				
Risk	Device IP	Domain	Killed Connections	Killed Volume
4	172.16.133.6	jsrvr27.jaalam.net	4440	ОВ
4	172.16.133.41		864	427.29 KB
4	172.16.133.48		360	38.16 KB
4	172.16.133.54		2256	5.62 MB
4	172.16.133.56		168	265.07 KB
4	172.16.133.73		552	24 B
4	172.16.133.78		1245	23.3 MB
4	172.16.133.87		288	12.1 MB
4	172.16.133.113		72	ОВ
4	172.16.133.132		1272	1.31 MB
4	192.168.1.138		12510	58.59 MB
2	172.16.133.45		168	120 B
2	172.16.133.93		672	2.34 MB
1	172.16.133.20		168	46.31 KB

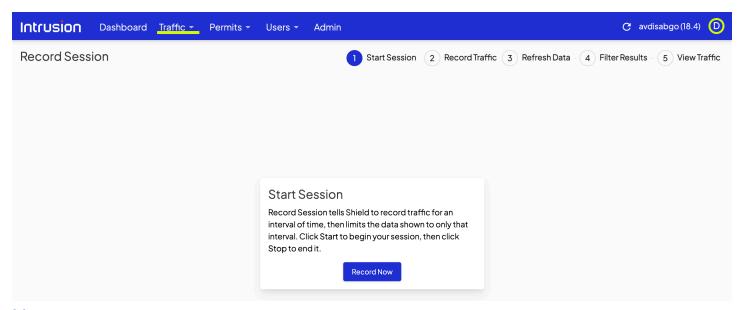
Click **View All** to load a page that displays all the offending devices for the last 24 hours. You can search for a specific device and filter by risk level or device IP/CIDR. You may also change how the information is sorted, as well as download the information in the form of a CSV or JSON file.



Traffic Tab:

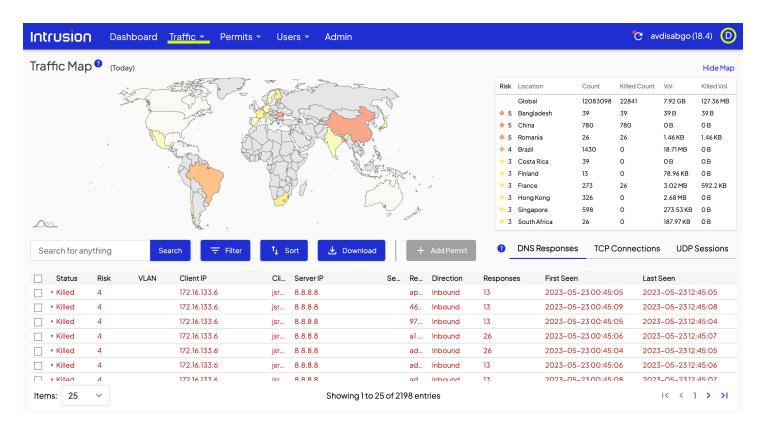
Record Session

Select **Record Session** to start a recording session. Recorded sessions enable you to easily find connections that the Shield blocked. This is an excellent tool for troubleshooting.



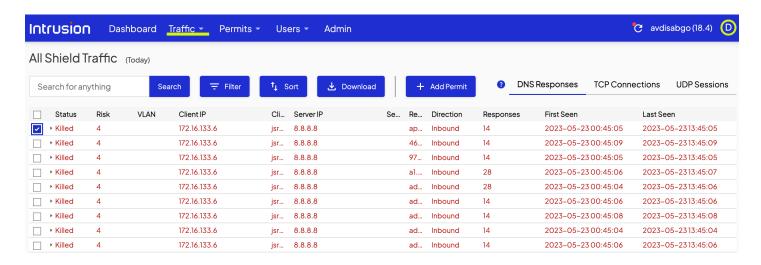
Map

Select **Map** to open the interactive map page. On the map, you can select specific countries to see attempted connections from that location to your network. The chart to the right of the map displays attempted connections, sorted by highest risk level, and gives further information. DNS, TCP, and UDP information is also displayed below the map. Click **DNS Responses**, **TCP Connections**, or **UDP Sessions** on the right side of the screen to view related information.



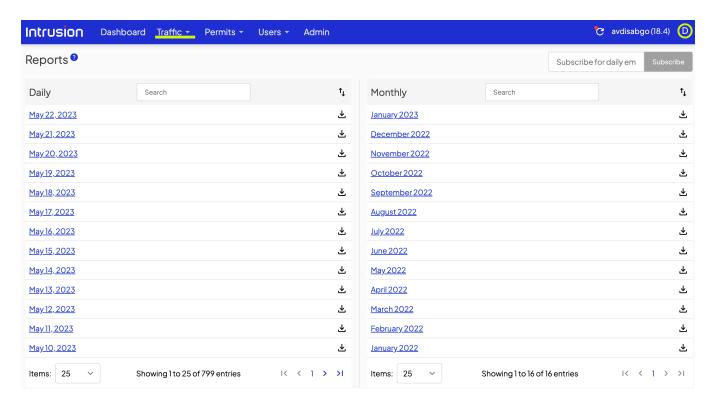
All Traffic

Select **All Traffic** to view DNS responses, TCP connections, or UDP sessions, based on user selection. This tool is useful for sorting through a high volume of blocked connections to discover potential vulnerabilities. If you select a specific item, you'll be given the option to add a permit for the selected item. Before adding permits, read the section on Permits first.



Reports

Select **Reports** to download a PDF report that captures a snapshot of kills, observed bandwidth, new domains, and new devices for a given day or month.

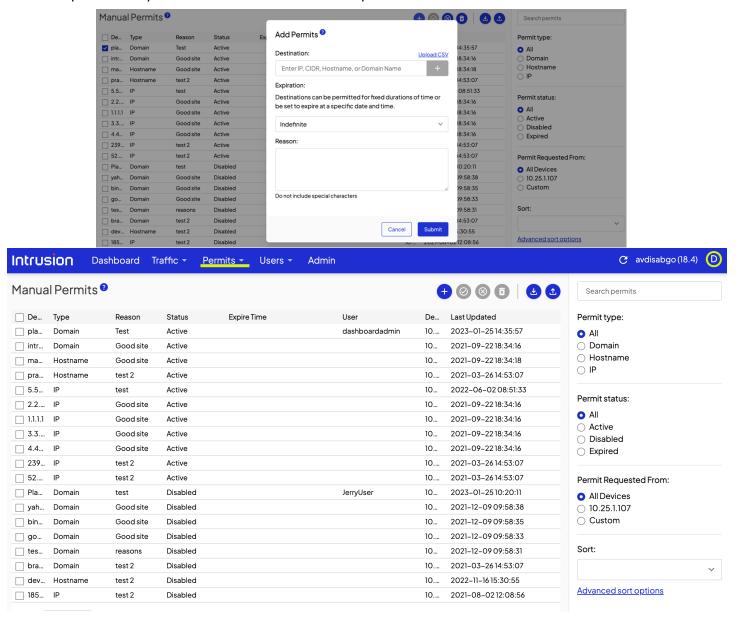


Permits:

A permit essentially allows a chosen DNS, TCP, or UDP connection to pass through. Please remember to exercise caution when adding permits. Intrusion recommends only adding known, trusted connections, and not permitting more than necessary.

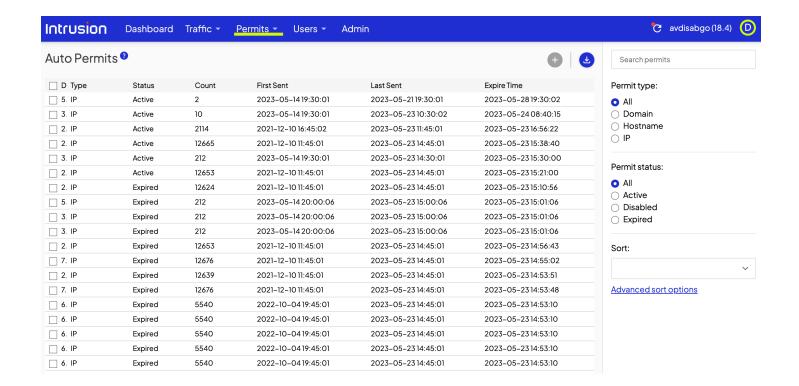
Manual Permits

Select **Manual Permits** to permit specific connections to override the Intrusion filter. Specify an IP address, a domain or host or a CIDR range. Use the + button at the top of the page to add a permit. Note: The reason field is required and special characters will not be accepted.



Auto Permits

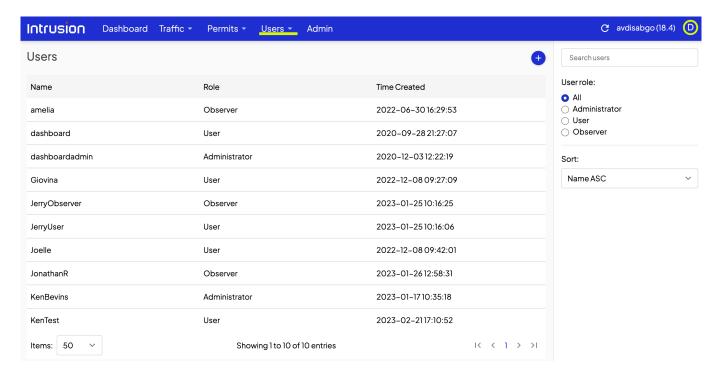
Select **Auto Permits** to display a list of permits that were automatically added by the Shield. If a DNS answer is observed for a domain that is on the Intrusion priority allow list or is a customer Manual Permit domain, but the resolved IP would otherwise be blocked, then an Auto Permit triggers a temporary unblock of that resolved IP for the duration of the DNS TTL. The chart shows both active and expired auto permits. You may filter the items based on permit type and status.



Users:

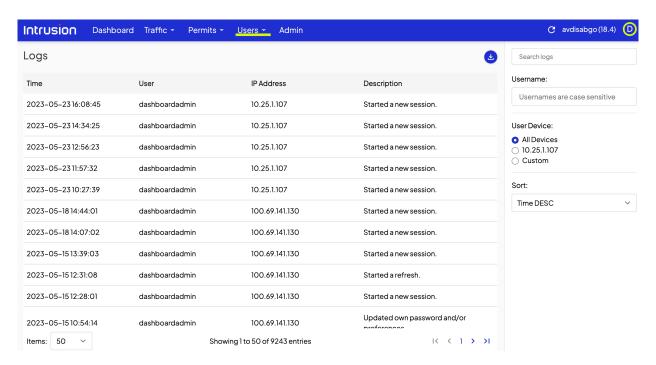
<u>Users</u>

Select **Users** to load a page that shows a list of accounts currently enabled on the Shield. Administrators can change or add users.



Logs

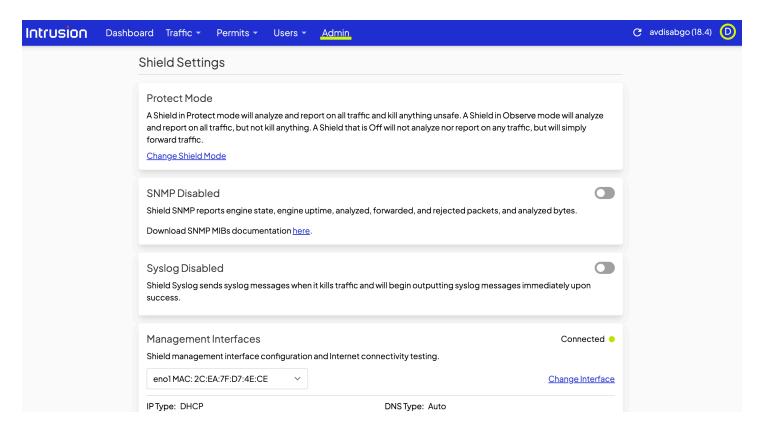
Select Logs to load a page that shows user activities, along with corresponding timestamp and IP address.



Admin:

Shield Settings

The Admin page will only show if a user has admin access.



Shield Mode

Click Change Shield Mode to change the operating mode of the Shield.

- Protect Mode: Records all traffic and blocks unsafe connections
- Observe Mode: Records all traffic but does not block any connections

Off: The Shield analysis engine is off and all packets are forwarded without being analyzed, logged or blocked Note: For quick network connection troubleshooting, place the Shield in Observe or Off mode. If the connection works in Observe or Off, but not in Protect, the Shield may be blocking the connection. Please contact customer support if you encounter any problems.

Protect Mode

A Shield in Protect mode will analyze and report on all traffic and kill anything unsafe. A Shield in Observe mode will analyze and report on all traffic, but not kill anything. A Shield that is Off will not analyze nor report on any traffic, but will simply forward traffic.

Change Shield Mode

SNMP

This allows an admin to turn on the SNMP service and download the Shield SNMP MIB definitions for import into 3rd party SNMP monitoring tools. The SNMP server reports interface statistics such as packet and bitrate counts, as well as number of kills.

SNMP Disabled



Shield SNMP reports engine state, engine uptime, analyzed, forwarded, and rejected packets, and analyzed bytes.

Download SNMP MIBs documentation here.

Syslog

When turned on, this will give an admin the ability to configure syslog forwarding to a remote syslog server.

Syslog Disabled



Shield Syslog sends syslog messages when it kills traffic and will begin outputting syslog messages immediately upon success.

Management Interface

Shows the details of the Shield's management interface port. By default the management interface is assigned via DHCP. Click Change Interface to manually configure the management interface.

Management Interfaces



Shield management interface configuration and Internet connectivity testing.

eno1 MAC: 2C:EA:7F:D7:4E:CE

Change Interface

IP Type: DHCP

IP Address: 10.16.130.8

Subnet Mask: 255.255.0.0

Default Gateway: 10.16.1.254

DNS Type: Auto

Primary DNS: 10.12.14.16 Secondary DNS: 10.16.14.16

Domain: intrusion.com

Remote Support

This shows when remote support is active for the Shield, and gives the option to contact support.

Remote Support Online

Intrusion remote support is active. If you are experiencing any issues please contact support.

Landing Page Settings

Overview

Gives a quick overview of the landing page.

Overview

The Shield Landing Page appears to all devices behind a Shield when attempting to access a killed website. It will display the unsafe source(s) that caused the kill and allow the device to permit the source(s) if the device meets the Landing Access IPs criteria.

Landing Page Logo

You may add a logo that will show when an end user reaches the Shield blocked site page. To add a logo, drag and drop your image file into the space provided or click the space to upload your image file.

Logo

Replace the Intrusion logo on the Shield landing page with a custom image. Only JPG and PNG file types with a maximum size of 200kb accepted. File names are limited to letters, numbers, dashes and underscores.



JPG/PNG, max file size 200KB

Landing Access IPs

Here, you can specify which devices can add manual permits. If no addresses are entered into this section, any user that reaches the Shield's blocked site page will be able to enter manual permits. By entering an IP address or range in the dialogue box, you can limit the ability to add manual permits to devices with the specified IP addresses. Users who attempt to add manual permits from devices with unauthorized IP addresses will be prompted to reach out to their network administrator. IPs added here will allow machines bearing those IPs to manually add permits from the popup. This policy does not affect the admin's ability to add permits from the dashboard. It is highly recommended that admins restrict the ability to add manual permits.

Landing Access IPs

Devices specified will be able to permit directly from the Shield Landing Page. If no devices are specified, any device which reaches the Shield Landing Page can permit directly from it.

IP/CIDR:		Devices:	
IP/CIDR	+ Add	No Landing Access Restrictions.	

Shield Info

Gives all information about the Shield.

Shield ID: avdisabgo | Issued to: *Bruce/Max

Shield Version: 18.4 License Expiration: 9999/99/99

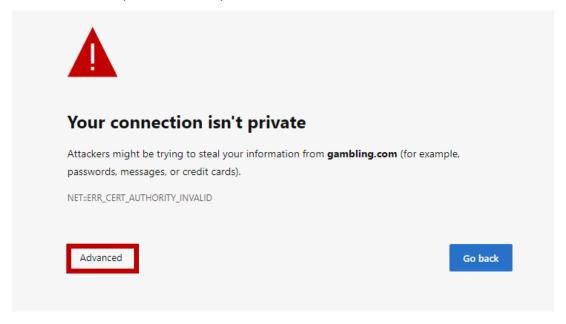
Shield Build: 11 Serial Number: 3116R53

Description: Dell Inc. Not Specified

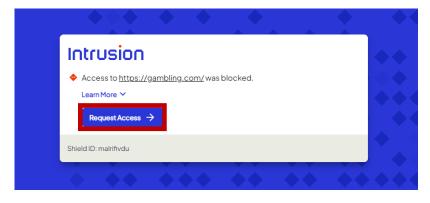
Using Shield OnPremise

Users who attempt to navigate to a site that the Shield blocks will see the page below.

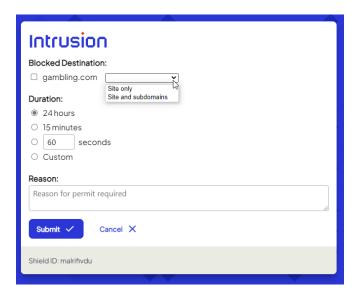
As was in the case when loading the dashboard, users will see an error caused by the Shield having a self-signed certificate. For them to proceed, have your users click **Advanced**.



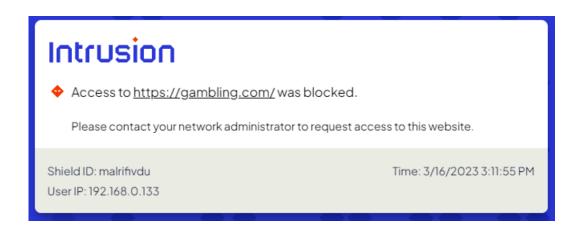
Your users will then be forwarded to the Shield blocked site landing page. In order to proceed, they should click the **Request Access** button.



That user action will prompt the Shield to present you, the admin, a dialogue that looks very similar to the manual permit page in the dashboard. Check the connections to permit a specific site only or the site and all its subdomains.



However, if an admin has restricted the ability to add permits, the end user will be asked to contact the network administrator.



Please reach out to our customer support team with questions and feature suggestions.

Support@intrusion.com

1-888-637-7770 - Option 3