

# **Deployment Guide for Microsoft Lync 2010**

Securing and Accelerating Microsoft Lync with Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall and Citrix NetScaler Joint Solution





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## 1. Overview

Microsoft Lync Server 2010 is a real-time enterprise communications server providing instant messaging (IM), presence, file transfer, peer-to-peer and multi-party voice and video calling, as well as ad-hoc and structured conferences (audio, video, web, and shared whiteboard). These features are available within an organization, between separate organizations, with outside users on the Internet, on standard telephones (mobile or fixed-line).

As with any sophisticated application, a best-in-class firewall and application delivery controller are recommended for providing appropriate security, scalability, and optimization. The combination of Citrix NetScaler® and Palo Alto Networks PA Series addresses these requirements and go on to deliver a comprehensive network system that takes the best of high-speed load balancing, content switching, state-of-the-art application acceleration, layer 4-7 traffic management, data compression, dynamic content caching, SSL acceleration, network optimization, deep packet inspection, and identity based security to provide a robust, tightly integrated solution. Deployed in front of application servers, the NetScaler and Palo Alto Networks next-generation firewalls significantly reduce processing overhead on application and database servers and improves security thereby reducing hardware and bandwidth costs.

In this deployment guide, step-by-step instructions are provided on how to deploy Citrix NetScaler and the Palo Alto Networks next-generation firewalls to improve the security and performance of Microsoft Lync 2010.

## 2. Requirements

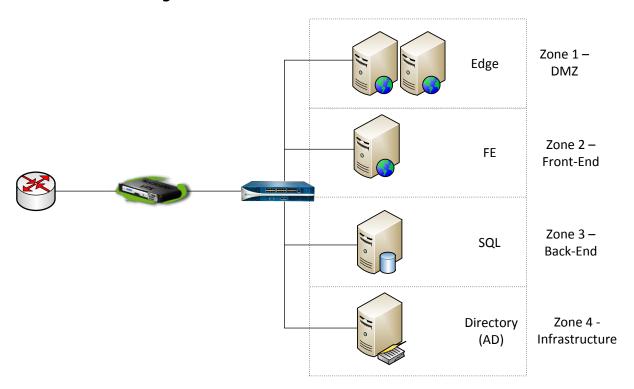
Required Component	Used in this Document	Note
NetScaler ADC	NS10.0 VPX Build 69.4.nc with	
	Platinum License	
Palo Alto Networks Firewall	PAN-OS 4.1	
Lync 2010 Servers	4 Physical/VM servers	2x Edge; 1x Internal Front-end;
	-	1x DB; 1x AD





# 3. Microsoft Lync Network Topology

## 3.1 Environment diagram



#### 3.2 IP allocations

The following IP addresses were allocated in this reference environment.

Functional Device	IP	Subnet Mask
NetScaler IP (NSIP)	10.5.172.124	255.255.255.0
NetScaler Subnet IP (SNIP)	10.5.172.126	255.255.255.0
Lync External Edge (VIP)	10.5.172.170	255.255.255.0
Lync Edge Server 1	10.5.172.175	255.255.255.0
Lync Edge Server 2	10.5.172.176	255.255.255.0
Lync Internal Front-End (VIP)	10.5.172.177	255.255.255.0
Lync Front-End Server	10.5.172.171	255.255.255.0
Database SQL Server	10.5.172.152	255.255.255.0
Active Directory Server	10.5.172.155	255.255.255.0

## 3.3 Lync Protocol/Port Requirements

The following protocols and ports were used in this reference environment.

Virtual Server	Protocol	Load-Balanced Lync Server	Port	Services
Edge VIP	SSL_BRIDGE*	Edge Server1	443	
		Edge Server2	443	
Edge VIP	TCP	Edge Server1	135	





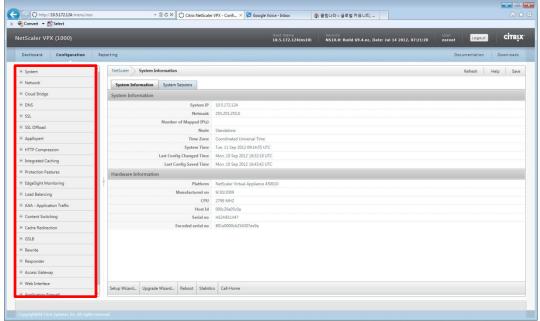
		Edge Server2	135	
Front-End VIP	TCP	Front-End Server**	135	
Front-End VIP	TCP	Front-End Server	444	
Front-End VIP	TCP	Front-End Server	5060	
Front-End VIP	TCP	Front-End Server	5061	
Front-End VIP	SSL_BRIDGE	Front-End Server	443	
Front-End VIP	TCP	Front-End Server	80	

<sup>\*</sup> SSL Offload is not supported on Lync by Microsoft. NetScaler will act as a bridge to pass the security certificate authentication to Lync servers.

## 4. Overview of NetScaler Installation and Configuration for Lync

## 4.1 NetScaler Configuration

During the installation and configuration process, from the main NetScaler screen, administrators will be able to navigate the menu (in red) panel where to configure application specific parameters.



The table below summarizes the specific menu and actions within NetScaler which need to be configured

properly in order to complete the Lync configuration:

property in order to complete the Lyne comigaration.			
NetScaler Menu	NetScaler Sub-Menu	Action	
System	Licenses	Manage Licenses	
	Settings	Configure basic features	
Network	IPs	NetScaler IP, Subnet IP	
		Virtual IP	
Load Balancing	Monitoring	Per Port	
_	Service Group	Per Port	
	Servers	Per Physical/VM server	

<sup>\*\*</sup> Although there is only one Front-End Server in this reference environment, this document will use a virtual server to communicate from NetScaler to Front-End Server.





#### 4.2 Step -by-Step Installation

The following is an overview of steps which are required to configure Lync services within NetScaler..

Step	Action	Detail	Custom Data
1	NetScaler IP, Subnet IP	NetScaler initial Configurations	NetScaler IP (NSIP), Subnet IP
		(by Setup Wizard)	(SNIP)
2	Manage Licenses	NetScaler license installation	.lic license file
3	Configure basic features	NetScaler basic feature settings	Feature settings
4	Configure Lync Custom	Creating Load Balancing	TCP Port 80, 443, 50601 and
	Monitoring	Monitoring	5061
5	Configure Backend	Creating a Service Group	IPs for Edge Server 1 and Edge
	Services		Server 2; IP for Front-end Server
6	Configure Public	Creating virtual servers (IP) to	Lync Virtual IPs (VIP)
	Endpoint Services	talk to multiple backend servers	

## 5. Deployment Instruction

This section will describe detail steps from NetScaler VPX installation and initial configuration to Lync service configuration within NetScaler.

#### **5.1 NetScaler Initial Configurations**

Administrators can use the NetScaler command-line to set up the initial NSIP, Mapped IP (MIP), and Subnet IP (SNIP). You can also configure advanced network settings and change the time zone.

For information about MIP, SNIP, other NetScaler-owned IP addresses, and network settings, see the "Citrix NetScaler Networking Guide" at <a href="http://support.citrix.com/article/CTX132369">http://support.citrix.com/article/CTX132369</a>.

#### 5.1.1 Add NSIP, Subnet Mask, and Default Gateway on NetScaler:

At the Console prompt from XenCenter or vSphere client, enter the NSIP address, subnet mask, and then save the configuration. Use either the SSH client or the NetScaler VPX Console to access the NetScaler command line to complete initial configuration with default gateway.

- > add route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 <gateway ip>
- > show route
- > save ns config

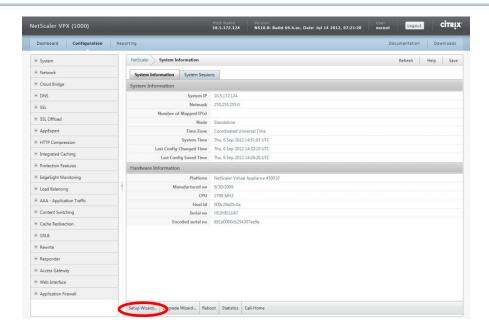
#### 5.1.2 NetScaler Configuration by Using the Configuration Utility

Once the network connectivity to NetScaler is established, the Configuration Utility can be accessed from a browser to complete the rest of Lync configuration.

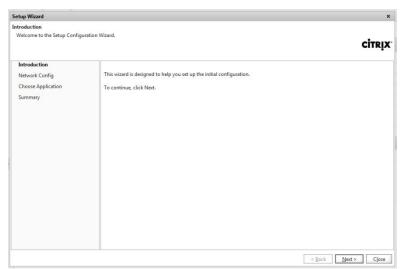
Connect to NetScaler on a web browser:  $\underline{\text{http://<NSIP}}$  address>. In Start in, select Configuration, and then click Login. Setup Wizard should start up automatically. Otherwise, Setup Wizard can be started from menu under Netscaler>System Information:







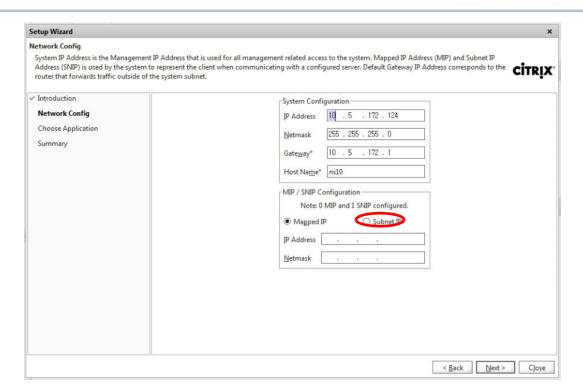
#### 5.1.3 Setup Wizard



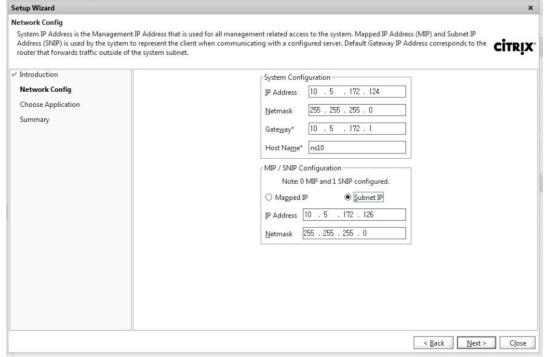
Click Next to follow the instructions. Confirm the pre-populated NSIP, Netmask and Gateway addresses.







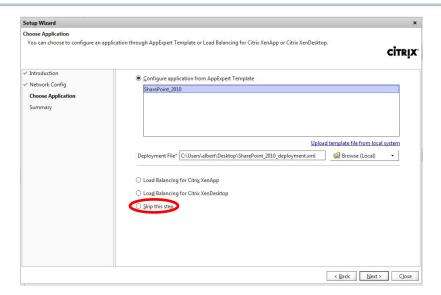
Choose Subnet IP (SNIP) to add SNIP address and its subnet mask (Netmask) and Click Next.



Choose **Skip this Step**. Lync configuration data will be added manually.

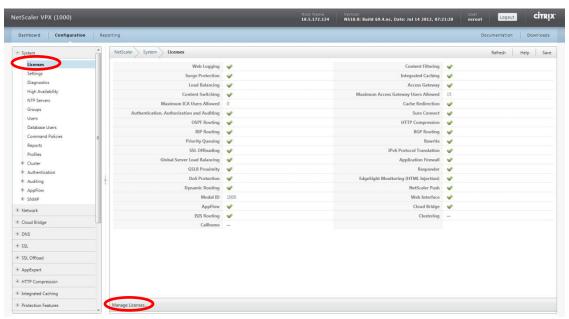






#### 5.2 NetScaler License installation

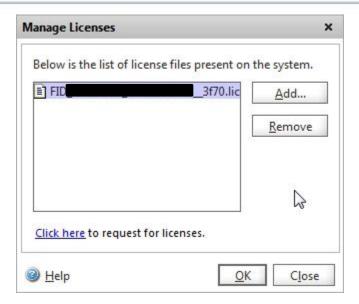
Proper license is required in order to enable necessary services for Lync configuration. Refer to the "Citrix NetScaler VPX Licensing Guide" at <a href="http://support.citrix.com/article/CTX122426">http://support.citrix.com/article/CTX122426</a>.



Click Manage License to install the downloaded license.



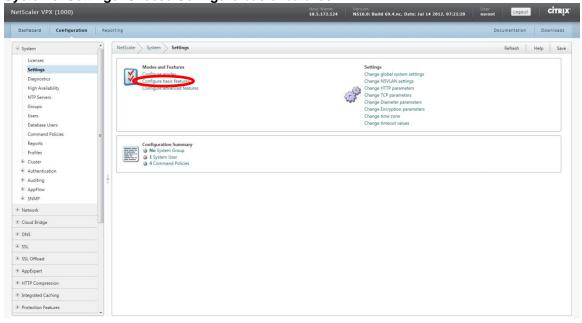




## 5.3 NetScaler Basic Feature Setting

#### 5.3.1 NetScaler Feature Setting

Once a proper license is installed, administrator can select the available features to enable them from **Systems>Settings**. Choose **Configure basic features**.

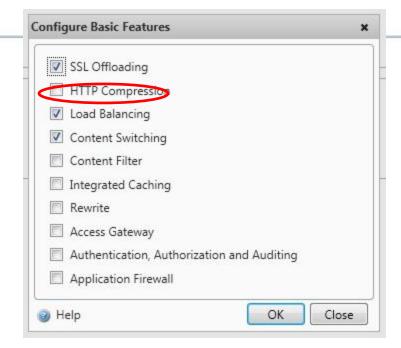


#### 5.3.2 Basic Features

The following services are the minimal services required in order to enable and complete Lync configuration.

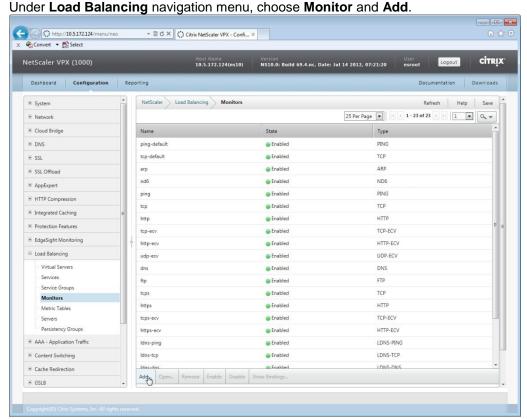






### 5.4 Creating Lync Load Balancing Custom Monitoring

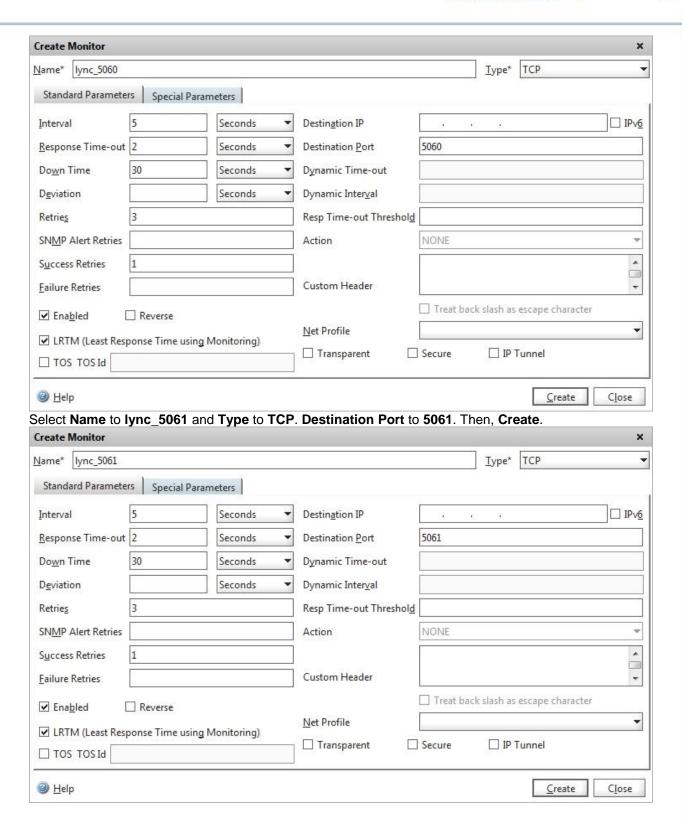
Based on protocol/port requirements in Section 3.3, the following custom monitoring will be created – Port 80, 443, 5060 and 5061. The rest of ports 135, 444 will be monitored with port 5061.



Select Name to lync\_5060 and Type to TCP. Destination Port to 5060. Then, Create.

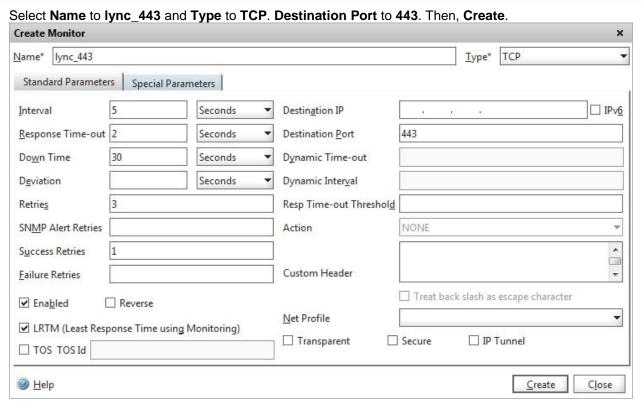




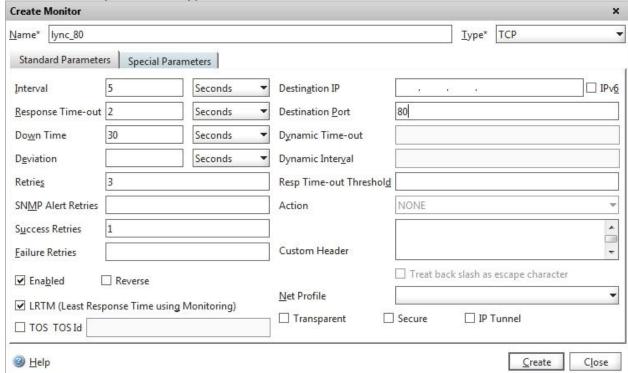








Select Name to lync\_80 and Type to TCP. Destination Port to 80. Then, create.



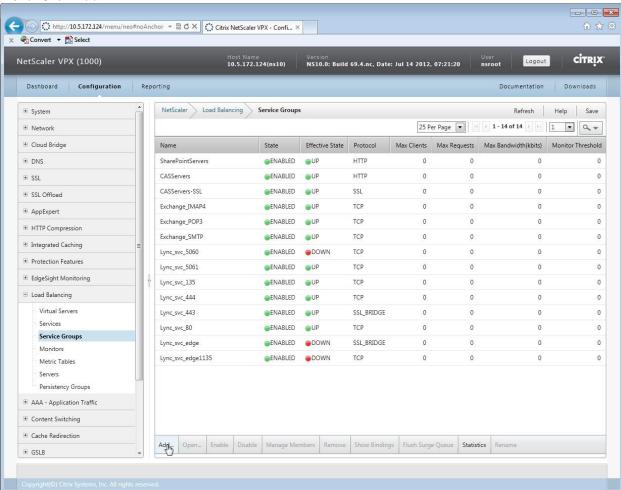




## 5.5 Creating Load Balancing Service Groups

Each service port which communicates between backend physical/VM servers and public endpoint virtual server needs to be configured as a service group.

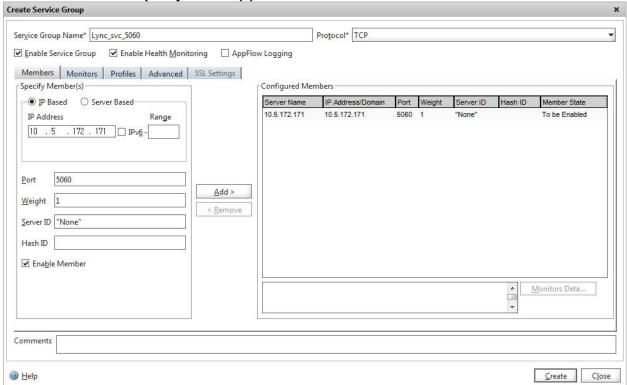
From NetScsaler Configuration Utility navigation menu, choose **Service Groups** under **Load Balancing** menu. Click **Add**.



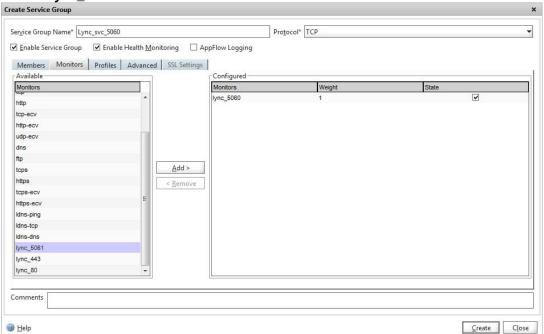




Set **Service Group Name** to **Lync\_svc\_5060**, **Protocol** to **TCP**. Add a physical or VM server one at a time under **Members>Specify Member(s)**.



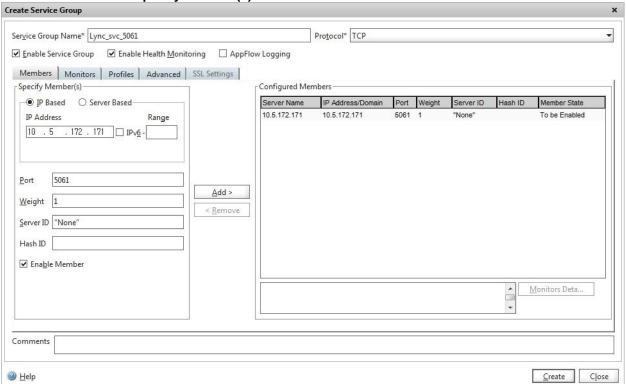
Choose lync\_5060 from Monitors tab. Then Create.



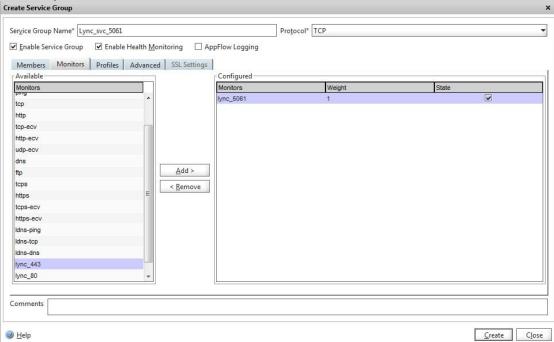




Set **Service Group Name** to **Lync\_svc\_5061**, **Protocol** to **TCP**. Add a physical or VM server one at a time under **Members>Specify Member(s)**.



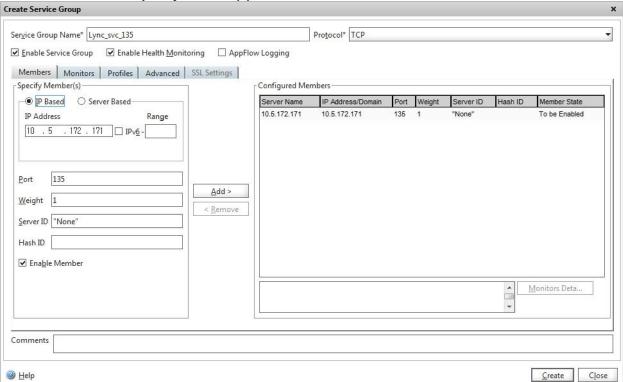
Choose lync\_5061 from Monitors tab. Then Create.



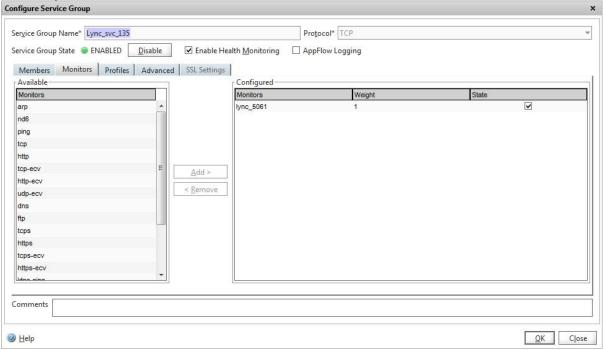




Set **Service Group Name** to **Lync\_svc\_135**, **Protocol** to **TCP**. Add a physical or VM server one at a time under **Members>Specify Member(s)**.



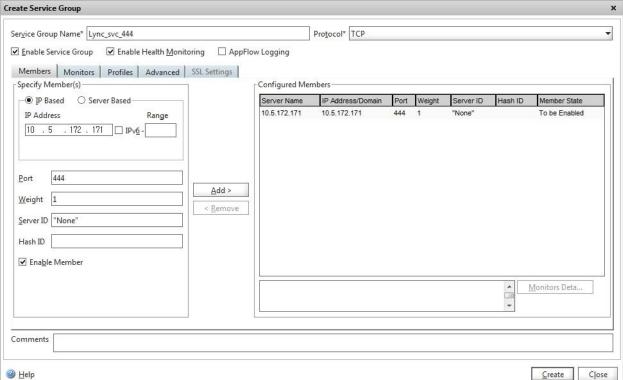
Choose lync\_5060 from Monitors tab. Then Create.



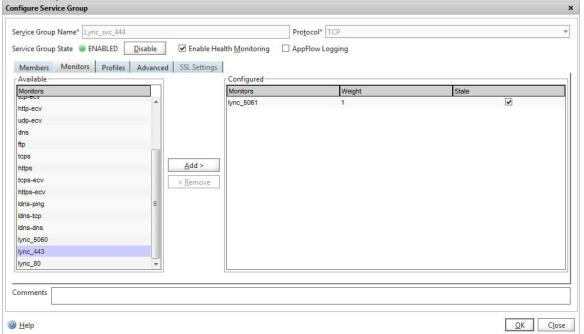




Set **Service Group Name** to **Lync\_svc\_444**, **Protocol** to **TCP**. Add a physical or VM server one at a time under **Members>Specify Member(s)**.



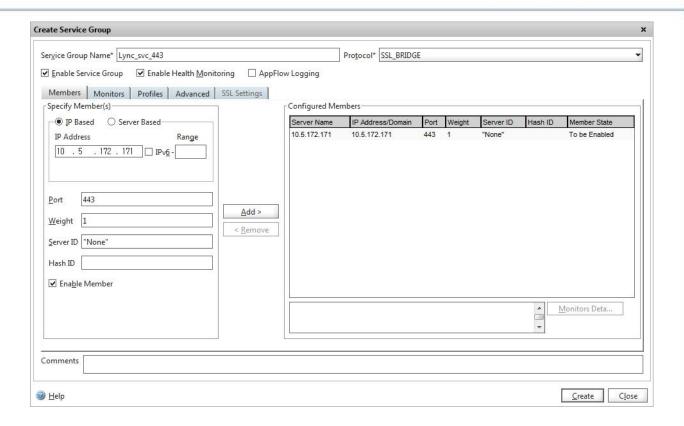
Choose lync\_443 from Monitors tab. Then Create.



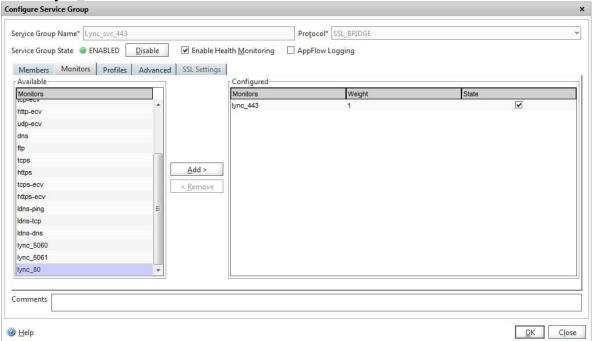
Set **Service Group Name** to **Lync\_svc\_443**, **Protocol** to **SSL\_BRIDGE**. Add a physical or VM server one at a time under **Members>Specify Member(s)**.







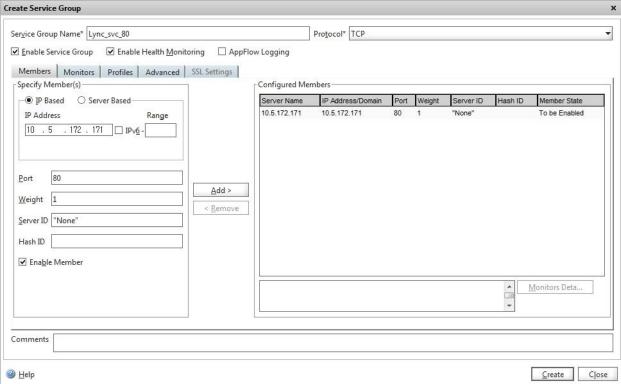
Choose lync\_443 from Monitors tab. Then Create.



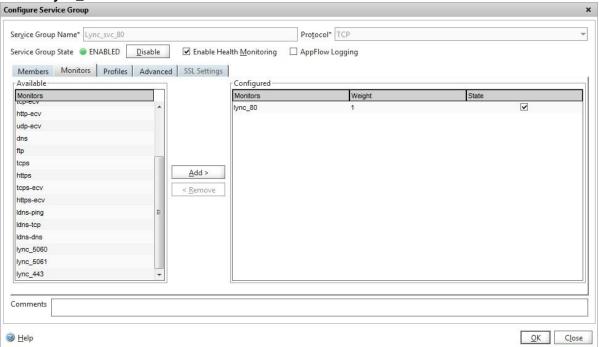




Set **Service Group Name** to **Lync\_svc\_80**, **Protocol** to **TCP**. Add a physical or VM server one at a time under **Members>Specify Member(s)**.



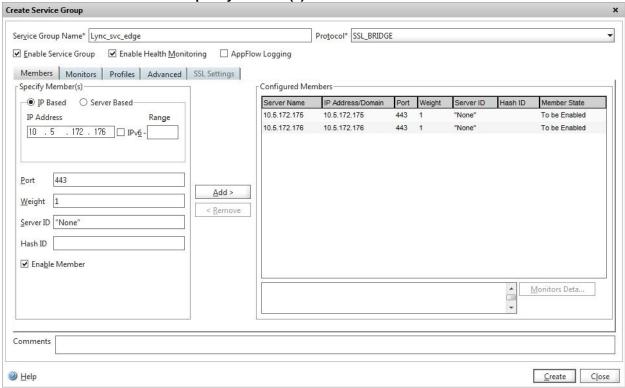
Choose lync\_80 from Monitors tab. Then Create.



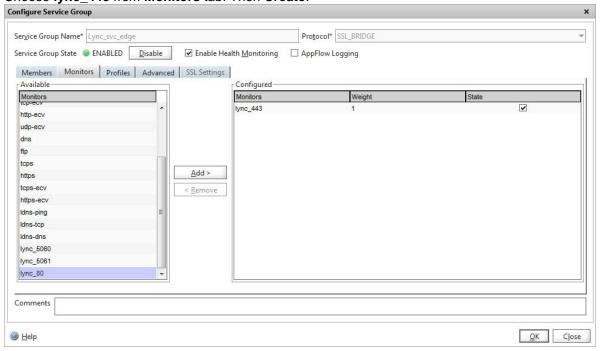




Set **Service Group Name** to **Lync\_svc\_edge**, **Protocol** to **SSL\_BRIDGE**. Add a physical or VM server one at a time under **Members>Specify Member(s)**.



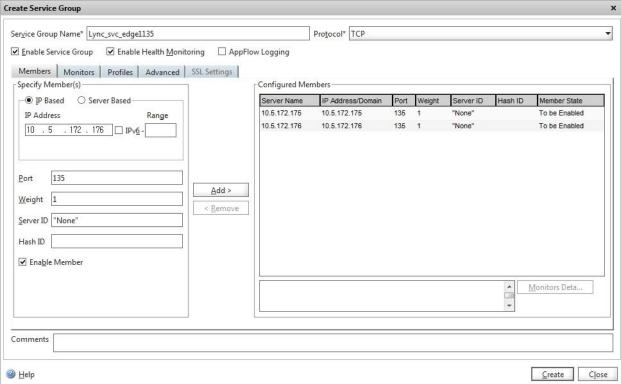
Choose lync 443 from Monitors tab. Then Create.



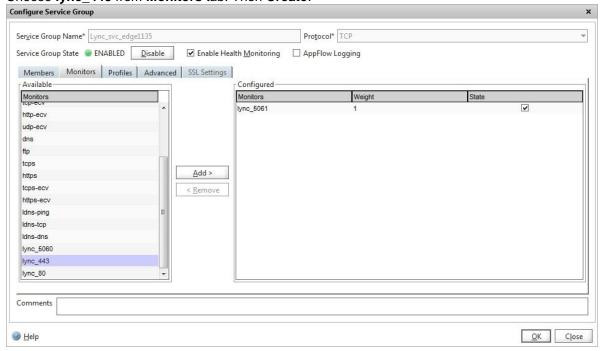




Set **Service Group Name** to **Lync\_svc\_edge1135**, **Protocol** to **TCP**. Add a physical or VM server one at a time under **Members>Specify Member(s)**.

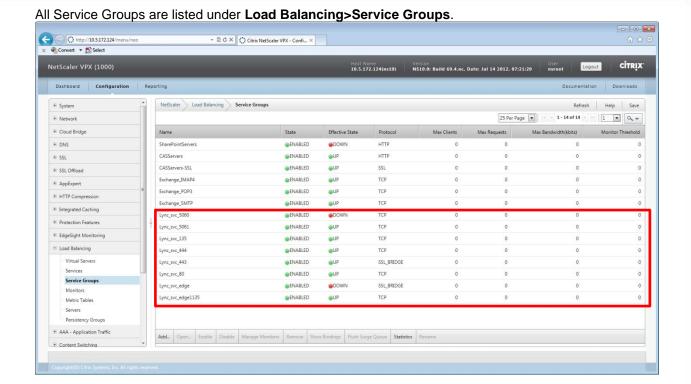


Choose lync 443 from Monitors tab. Then Create.









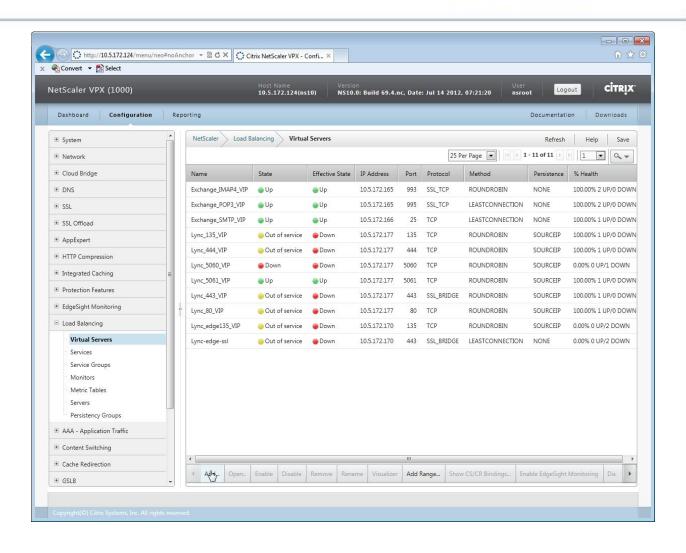
## **5.6 Creating Virtual Server**

Each public endpoint server using a specific service port needs to be configured as a virtual server and to bind a service group along with backend physical/VM server(s).

From NetScsaler Configuration Utility navigation menu, choose **Virtual Servers** under **Load Balancing** menu. Click **Add**.

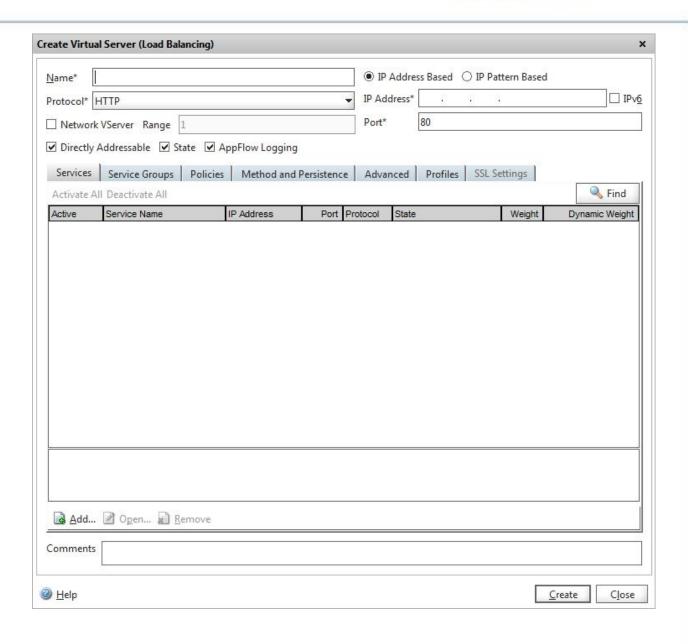








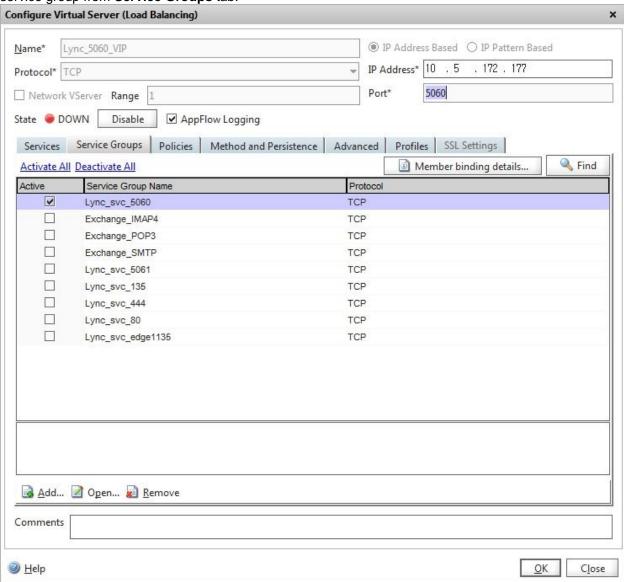






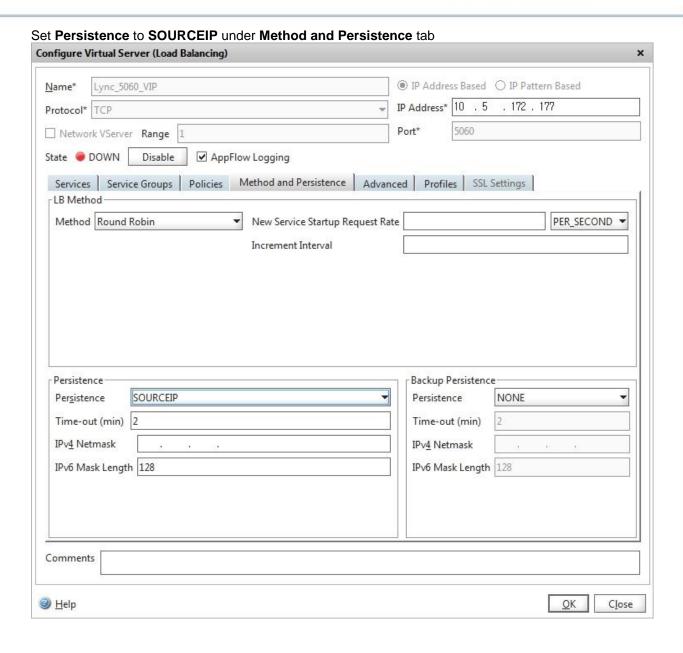


Set Name to Lync\_5060\_VIP. IP Address to 10.5.172.177. Port to 5060. Choose Lync\_svc\_5060 service group from Service Groups tab.





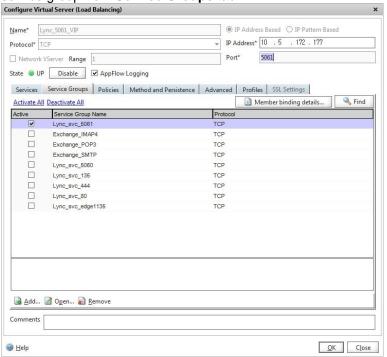




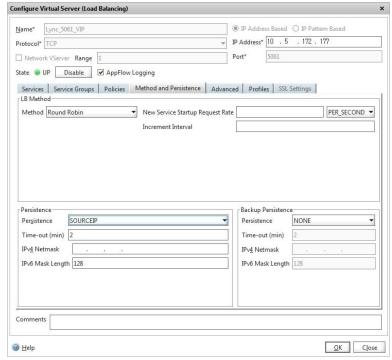




Set Name to Lync\_5061\_VIP. IP Address to 10.5.172.177. Port to 5061. Choose Lync\_svc\_5061 service group from Service Groups tab.



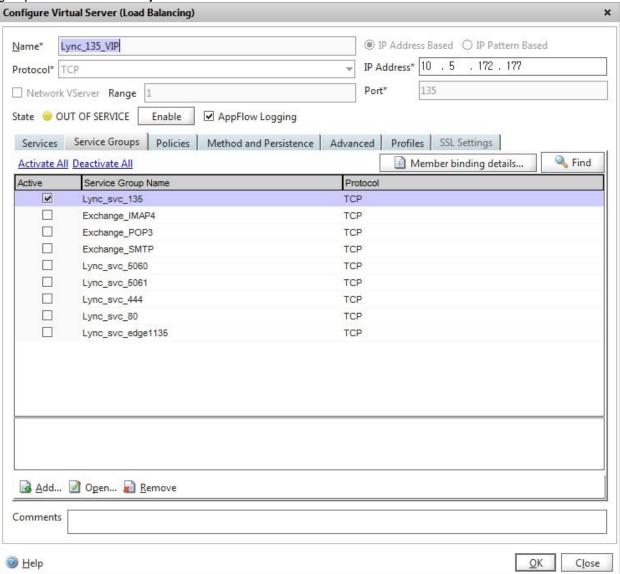
#### Set Persistence to SOURCEIP under Method and Persistence tab





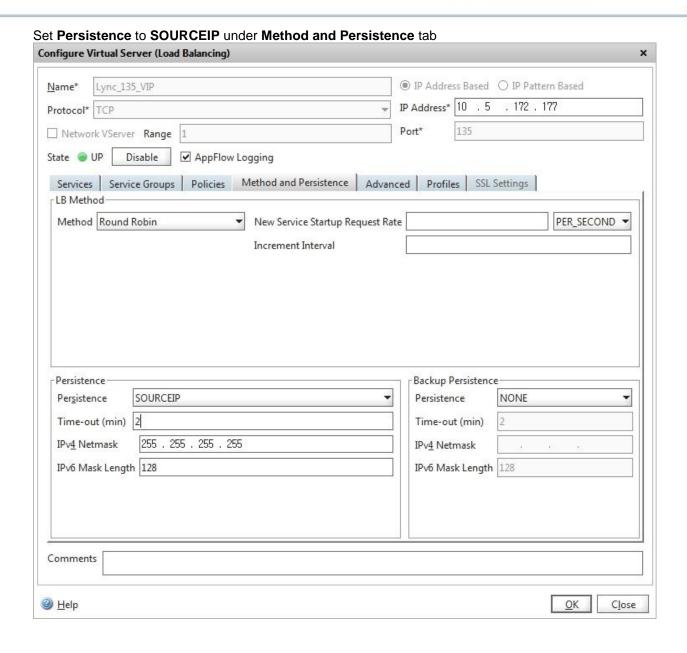


Set Name to Lync\_135\_VIP. IP Address to 10.5.172.177. Port to 135. Choose Lync\_svc\_135 service group from Service Groups tab.





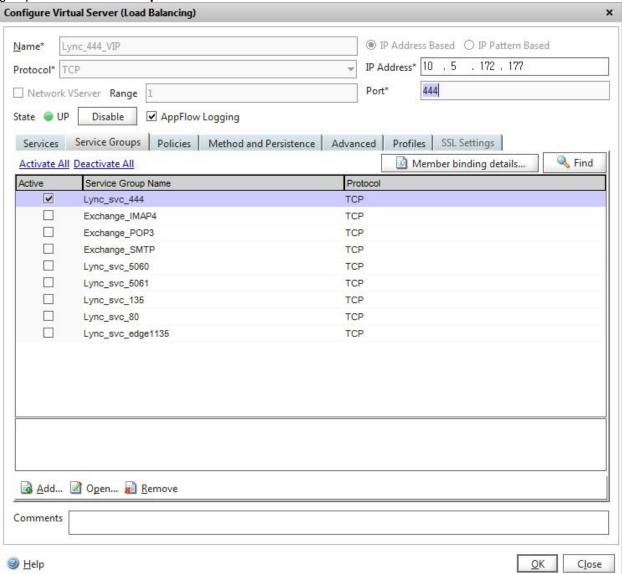






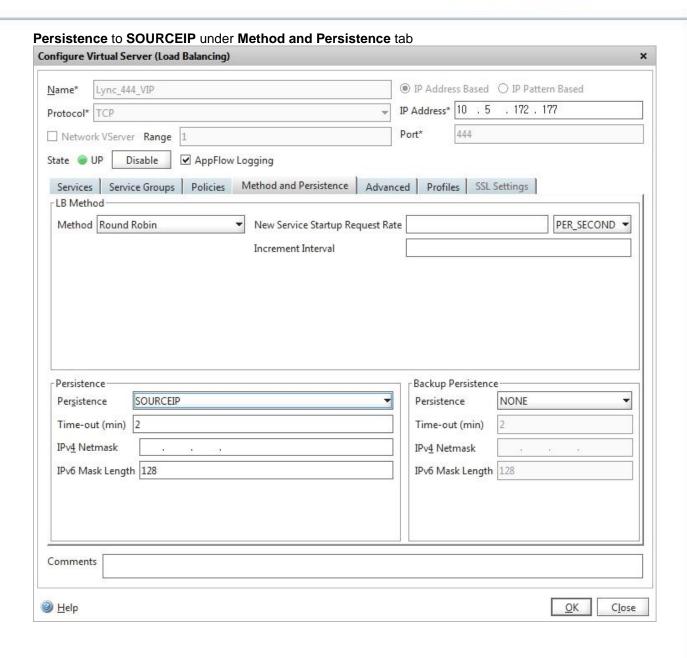


Set Name to Lync\_444\_VIP. IP Address to 10.5.172.177. Port to 444. Choose Lync\_svc\_444 service group from Service Groups tab.





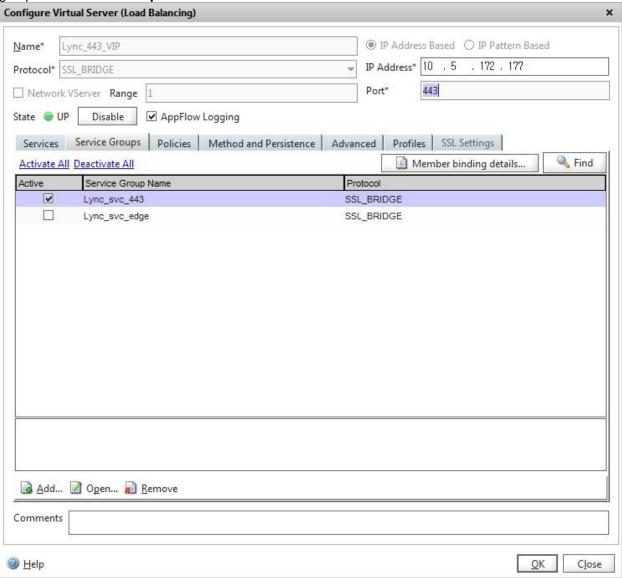






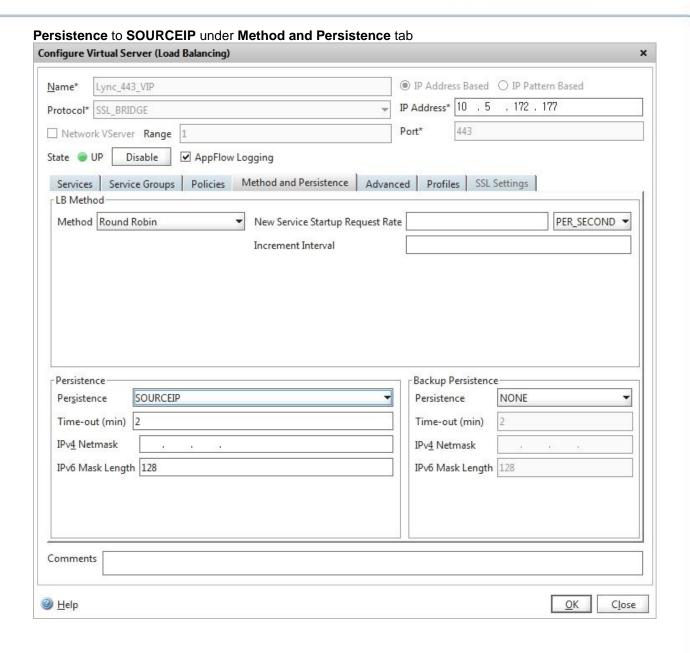


Set Name to Lync\_443\_VIP. IP Address to 10.5.172.177. Port to 443. Choose Lync\_svc\_444 service group from Service Groups tab.





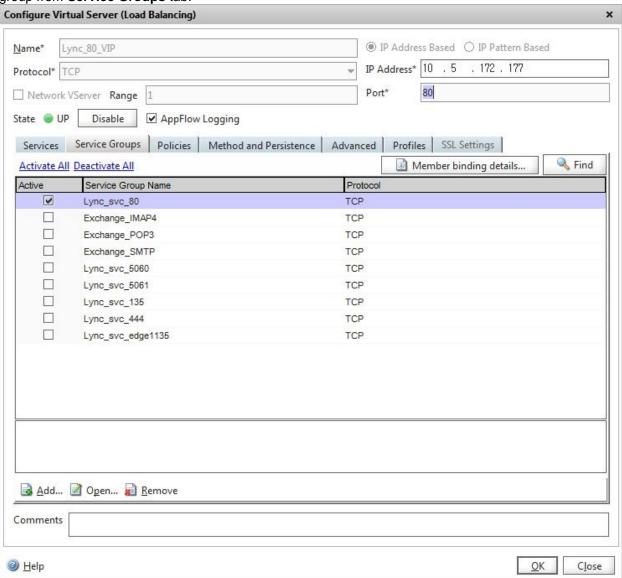








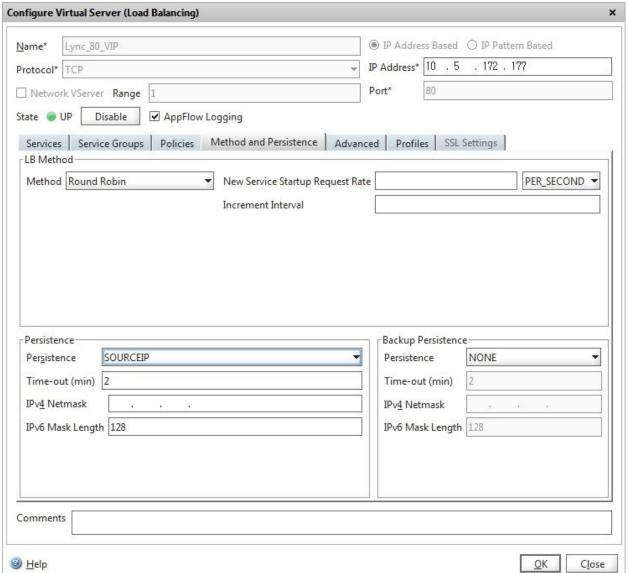
Set Name to Lync\_80\_VIP. IP Address to 10.5.172.177. Port to 80. Choose Lync\_svc\_80 service group from Service Groups tab.







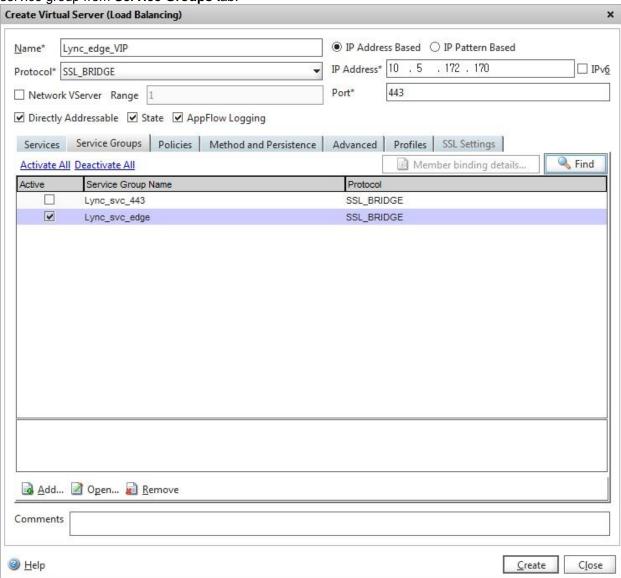
#### Persistence to SOURCEIP under Method and Persistence tab





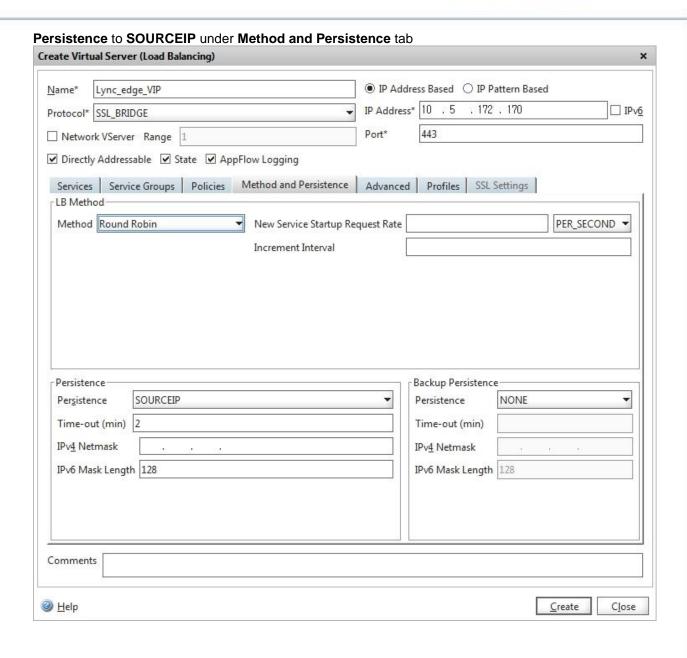


Set Name to Lync\_edge\_VIP. IP Address to 10.5.172.170. Port to 443. Choose Lync\_svc\_edge service group from Service Groups tab.





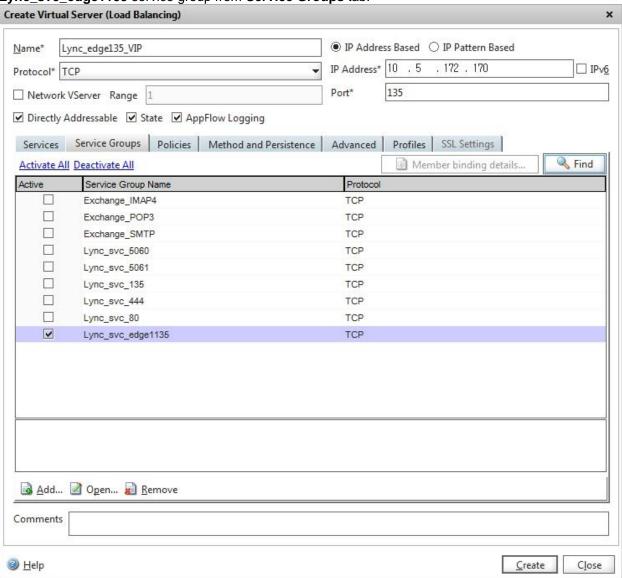






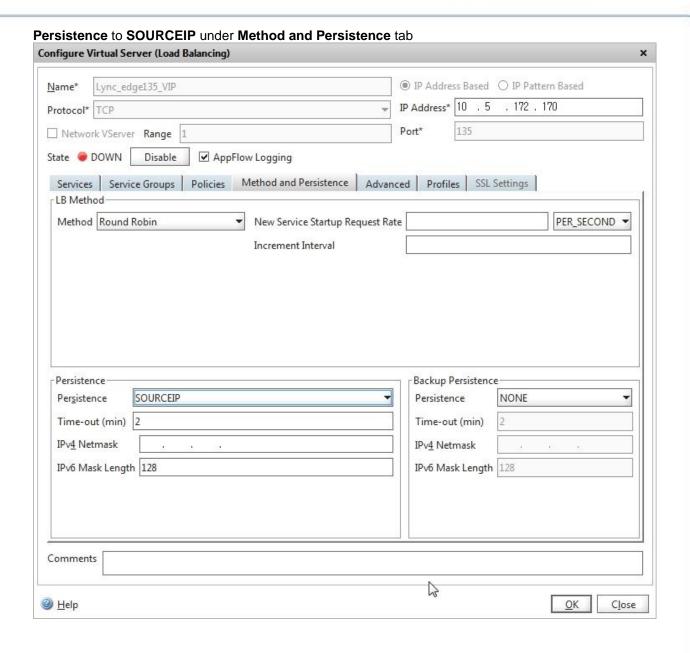


Set Name to Lync\_edge135\_VIP. IP Address to 10.5.172.170. Port to 135. Choose Lync\_svc\_edge1135 service group from Service Groups tab.



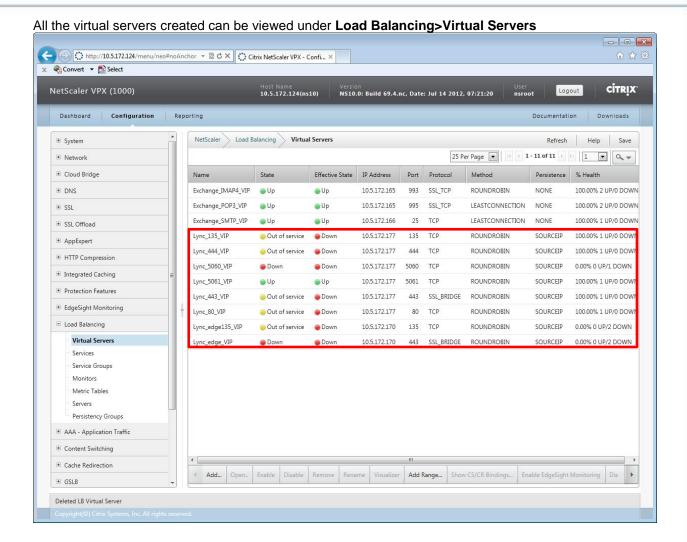












# 6. Monitoring - NetScaler Dashboard

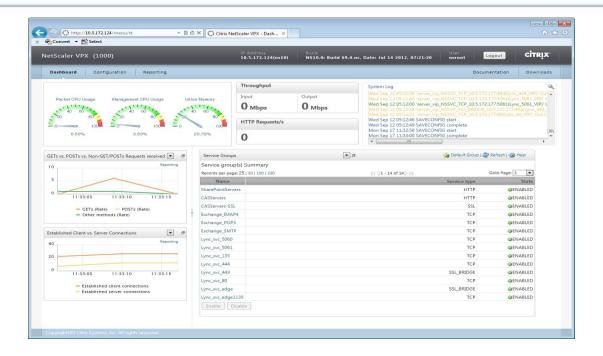
NetScaler provides **Dashboard** to display System Overviews, Logs, and Service Summary per Service Group(s):

# 6.1 By Service Groups

Under Service group(s) Summary, all Lync services can be found:

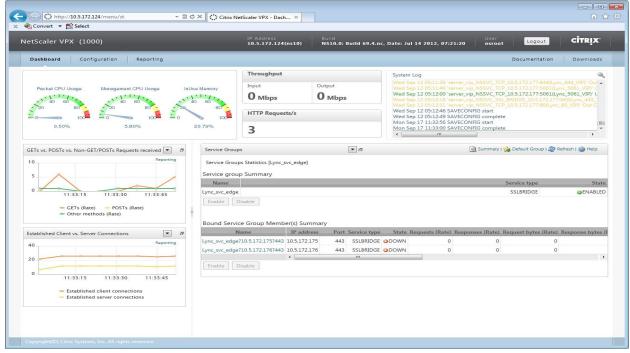






# 6.2 Per Service Group Member

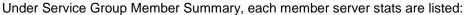
Under Service group Name, service backend servers are listed:

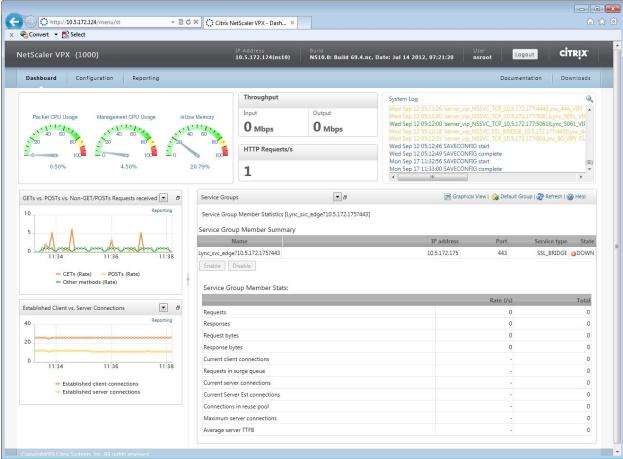






## 6.3 Per Server





# 7. Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Deployment

The Palo Alto Networks next-generation firewall safely enables enterprise applications in the data center and delivers meaningful segmentation by application, user and content. It identifies all traffic sent to the Microsoft Lync servers, based on actual application, not just port or protocol. Access to the Microsoft Lync servers can be further restricted to only the authorized users or groups. All content is scanned for malicious content - viruses, malware, and spyware – and dropped before they can reach the data center servers.

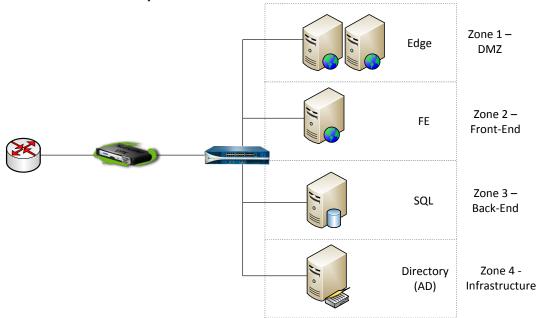


## 7.1 Data Center Segmentation

In a Lync data center implementation, there will be several different roles performed by the servers. In smaller implementations, some of these roles can be combined in a single server. For large Lync installations, the different server roles will be deployed on dedicated physical or virtual servers.

In order to properly segment and secure a large Lync implementation, the different server roles will be isolated in dedicated security zones that can only be accessed by authorized users with authorized applications.

In this reference design, there will be segments for the Lync Front End Servers, Edge Servers, SQL Servers, and Active Directory Servers. Users and administrators accessing the Lync servers will come from the External zone, and there will be an infrastructure segment in which the Active Directory Domain Controllers reside. It is also important to note that Lync has a dependency on MS Exchange communications. To simplify this design and focus on the Lync components, all MS Exchange services will reside in the Active Directory zone.



To build these segments in the Palo Alto Networks firewall, the following zones will be created:

**DMZ** – Lync Edge Servers

Front-End – Lync Front End Servers

Back-End - SQL Server

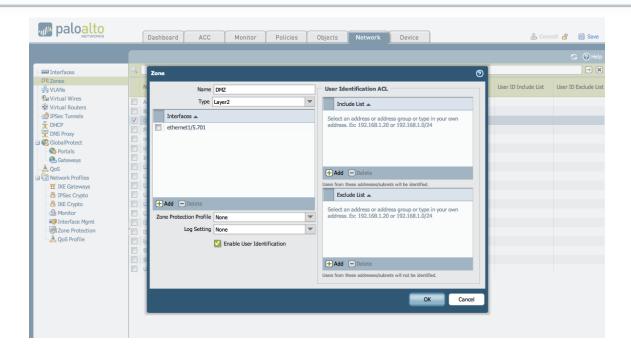
Infrastructure – Domain controller

**External** – Users and administrators

For example, to create the Front-End zone, go to the Network tab, under the Zone section and click Add.







Enter the name of the zone, the type – Layer2 or Layer3, and click the check box for Enable User Identification.

Repeat this for each of the required zones.

#### 7.2 Security Policy

Palo Alto Networks security policy is zone based. Each segment in a data center deployment will be in a separate zone. Once the traffic flow is understood, the security policy can be written based on actual application, not just ports and port ranges. Allowing the following protocols between the specified zones will enable Exchange, while restricting non-Lync traffic.

Every Lync implementation is different, and depending on the features and services enabled, the specific applications between zones, as well as the required zones, may vary. This will serve as a starting reference for a working Lync security policy.

Source Zone	<b>Destination Zone</b>	Application
External	Front-End	kerberos
		ms-lync
		rpc
		sip
		soap
		ssl
		stun
		web-browsing
	ternal DMZ	kerberos
External		ms-lync
		rpc
		sip
		soap



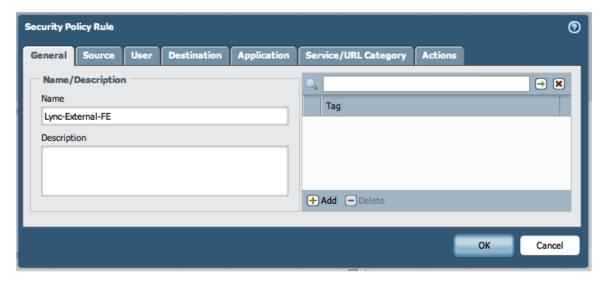


		ssl stun
External	Infrastructure (AD/Exchange)	active-directory dns kerberos ldap ms-ds-smb ms-exchange ms-netlogon msrpc netbios-dg netbios-ss pop3 rpc rpc-over-http smtp ssl web-browsing
External	Back-End (Database)	mssql-db
Infrastructure (AD/Exchange)	External	active-directory ms-ds-smb msrpc netbios-dg netbios-ss
Infrastructure (AD/Exchange)	DMZ	active-directory ms-ds-smb msrpc netbios-dg netbios-ss
Infrastructure (AD/Exchange)	Front-End	active-directory ms-ds-smb msrpc netbios-dg netbios-ss
DMZ	Infrastructure (AD/Exchange)	dns ms-ds-smb msrpc netbios-dg netbios-ss
Front-End	Infrastructure (AD/Exchange)	dns ms-ds-smb msrpc netbios-dg netbios-ss
Front-End	DMZ	ssl
	•	

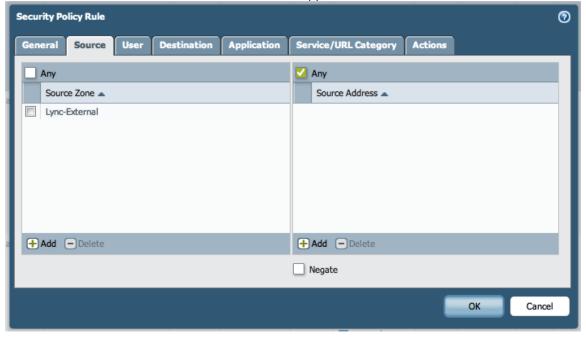




To create the security policy, each of these source and destination zone pairs will represent one line in the security policy. For example, to create the "External to Front-End" security policy line on the Palo Alto Networks firewall, go to the Policies tab (on top), and the Security section (on left), and click Add (on bottom). Enter the name of the security policy line.



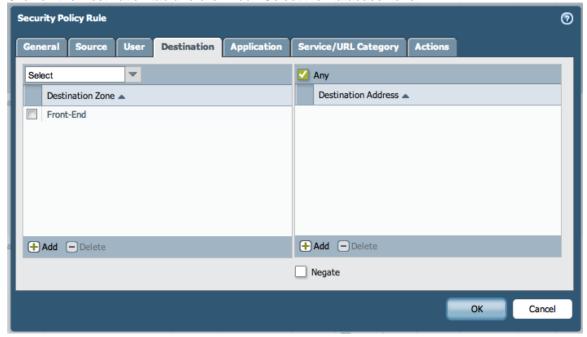
Click on the Source tab and click Add. Select the Application zone.



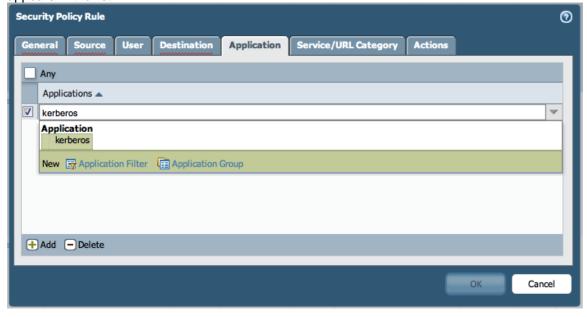




Click on the Destination tab and click Add. Select the Database zone.



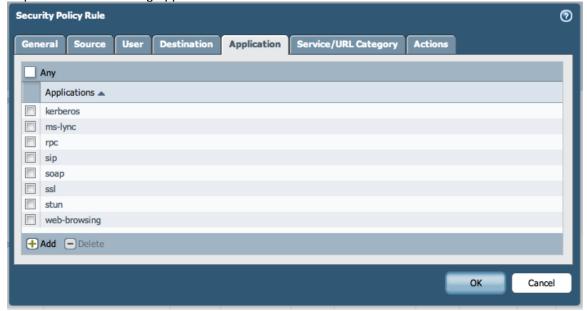
Click on the Application tab and click Add. Eight applications will be added to this rule: kerberos, ms-lync, rpc, sip, soap, ssl, stun, web-browsing. Begin typing the first application name and select it when it appears in the list.







Repeat for the remaining applications in this rule.



Click OK. The rule will be added to the security policy. Repeat this process for each of the source and destination zone pairs listed above.



### 7.3 User Identification

The Palo Alto Networks firewall also allows security policy to be further refined by end user, not just source IP. Certain servers, or certain applications, in the data center may only need to be accessed by specific people or groups. The firewall will retrieve user and group information from the local user directory service, and allow that information to be used in security policies.

For example, say that the Lync servers need to be accessible by the System Administrators with Remote Desktop for management purposes. The rest of the enterprise does not need this access.

The security policy rule allowing the applications, in this case, ms-rdp and t.120, would only be accessible by the administrators group. Lync would be accessible by the entire company using the client applications.







### 7.4 Threat Prevention

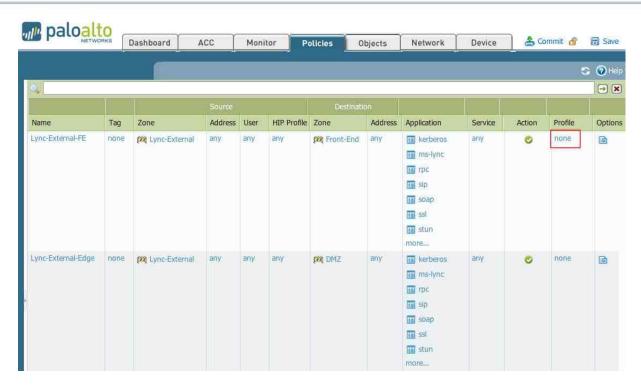
In addition to validating the application used to access a security zone and the user initiating the request, the next-generation firewall can scan the network traffic for threats. These include viruses, malware, spyware, or files with confidential data. By creating a security profile that scans traffic into the data center, the firewall can prevent a user from unknowingly infecting data center servers with malware, or getting infected from a compromised server.

Each rule in the security policy can have its own security profile applied, allowing for the greatest flexibility in setting policy. For example, you may have a strict security profile blocking viruses, malware, and spyware on traffic that originates outside the data center and accesses the front-end servers, but not have any profile on traffic between the application and database servers.

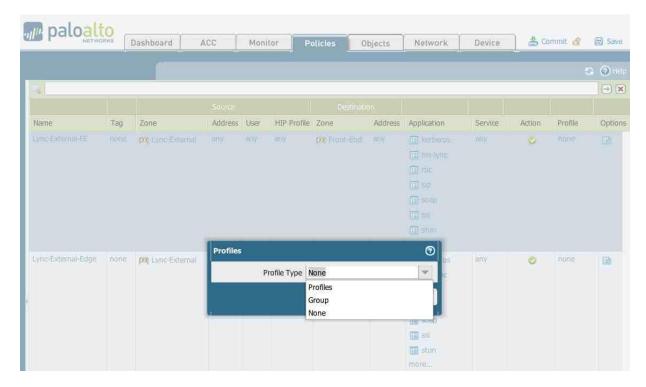
To begin creating the security profile, locate the Profile column in the security policy page. If nothing has been configured there yet, it will indicate "none".







Click the "none" and a dialog window will open. Choose "Profiles" from this window to configure the security profile.

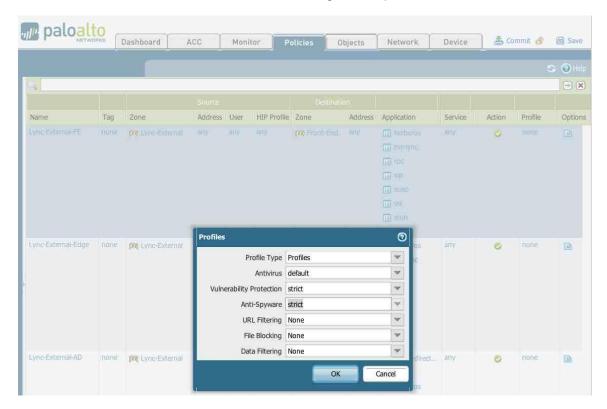


In the security profile window, select the specific profile settings for each of the different areas, Antivirus, Vulnerability Protection, etc. Some of these will have pre-configured profiles, such as "default" or "strict".





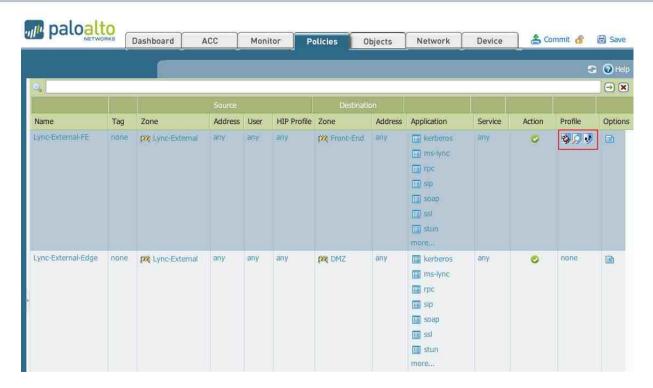
These pre-configured options can be chosen, or a customized profile can be created. Please see Palo Alto Networks Administration Guide for details on creating custom profiles.



Click OK, and the new security profile should now be part of the security policy rule. This will be displayed with icons for the specific areas that profiles were chosen for.







Repeat this process for all of the rules to which a security profile should be applied.

## 8. References

Citrix Deployment Guide: Citrix NetScaler for Microsoft Lync. Citrix Systems, Inc. 2010

Citrix NetScaler Networking Guide - Release 10. Citrix Systems, Inc. 2012

Microsoft Lync: Determining External A/V Firewall and Port Requirements <a href="http://technet.microsoft.com/en-">http://technet.microsoft.com/en-</a>

us/library/gg425882.aspx

Microsoft Lync: Ports and Protocols for Internal Servers http://technet.microsoft.com/en-

us/library/gg398833(d=printer).aspx

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