



Getting Started Guide

Forcepoint DLP

v8.9.1

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1

Getting Started with Forcepoint DLP

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After installing Forcepoint DLP, log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager and enter a subscription key (see [Entering a subscription key](#)).

Next, follow the initial configuration instructions for the components that have been deployed.

- [Configuring the Data Protection Service, page 3](#)
- [Configuring the Protector for Use with SMTP, page 5](#)
- [Configuring the Web Content Gateway, page 9](#)
- [Configuring the Analytics Engine, page 13](#)
- [Configuring Third-Party Proxies, page 15](#)

To get started with Forcepoint DLP, also configure commonly used features:

- [Configuring User Directory Integration, page 17](#)
- [Getting Started with File Discovery, page 21](#)
- [Configuring Labels, page 37](#)

To get started with connecting your custom applications to Forcepoint DLP:

- [Getting Started with the REST API Service, page 41](#)



Tip

For installation instructions, see the [Forcepoint DLP Installation Guide](#).

Entering a subscription key

To enable Forcepoint DLP configuration, enter a subscription key in the Data Security module of the Forcepoint Security Manager:

1. Open a browser and enter the Security Manager URL:

`https://<IP_address_or_hostname>:9443`

2. Enter the User name **admin** and the password configured during installation, then click **Log On**.
3. If the Data Security module of the Security Manager is not displayed by default, select **Data** from the Product Module drop-down menu to open it.
 - Until a subscription key is entered, a subscription prompt appears automatically.
 - Once a key has been entered, administrators can review subscription information on the **Settings > General > Subscription** page.
4. Browse to the subscription file, then click **Submit**.
Current subscription information is displayed.
5. Click **Deploy** in the Security Manager toolbar to complete the process.

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Configuring the Data Protection Service

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Data Protection Service is a cloud-based DLP analysis service that integrates with the following Forcepoint products:

- Forcepoint CASB
- Forcepoint Web Security Cloud
- Forcepoint Email Security Cloud

Forcepoint Cloud Security Gateway combines Data Protection Service with Forcepoint Web Security Cloud and Forcepoint CASB to protect your organization in one easy-to-consume service.

- When Data Protection Service is integrated with Forcepoint Web Security Cloud, web traffic passing through the cloud gateway is sent to Data Protection Service for DLP analysis.
- When Data Protection Service is integrated with Forcepoint CASB, the CASB gateway sends user actions in cloud applications (such as uploading data) to Data Protection Service for DLP analysis.
- When Data Protection Service finds a breach or potential data loss, the findings are returned to the Web or CASB gateway for policy enforcement.
- For more information or to get started with the integration of Forcepoint DLP and Forcepoint Cloud Web or Forcepoint CASB, see the [Forcepoint Cloud Security Gateway Integration Guide](#).

Data Protection Service for Email (available for Forcepoint DLP version 8.8.2 and later) enables Forcepoint Email Security Cloud to protect your organization against the threats of malware, spam, and other unwanted content in email traffic.

- When Data Protection Service is integrated with Forcepoint Email Security Cloud, email messages that present potential data loss are sent to Data Protection Service for further inspection. Data Protection Service then returns its findings to the email cloud service for policy enforcement.
- For more information or to get started with the integration of Forcepoint DLP and Forcepoint Cloud Email, see the [Forcepoint Email Security Cloud and Forcepoint DLP Integration Guide](#).

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Configuring the Protector for Use with SMTP

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When the protector is used for monitoring or protecting data transfer in email (SMTP) traffic, it can be configured in monitoring or MTA mode.

More information about configuring the protector to monitor other protocols can be found in the [Forcepoint DLP Administrator Help](#).

For initial SMTP configuration instructions, see:

- [Set up SMTP in monitoring mode](#), page 5
- [Set up SMTP in MTA mode](#), page 6

Set up SMTP in monitoring mode

Preparing for configuration

The steps in this procedure assume that the protector has already been installed as described in the [Forcepoint DLP Installation Guide](#), with the following configuration:

- The time, date, and time zone are precise.
- Network interface eth0 is mapped and located on the main board.
- Interface eth0 is connected to the LAN.

Before beginning the configuration process, make sure the protector is powered on.

Configuring the protector

Use the Forcepoint Security Manager to configure the protector to monitor SMTP:

1. Go to the **Settings > Deployment > System Modules** page.
2. Select the protector instance.
3. On the General tab, select **Enabled**.
4. On the Local Networks tab, select **Include specific networks**, then add all of the internal networks for all sites.
 - This list is used to identify the direction of the traffic.

- The mail servers and mail relays should be considered part of the internal network.
- 5. On the Services tab:
 - a. Select the **SMTP** service.
 - b. On the General tab, set the Mode to **Monitoring bridge**.
 - c. On the Traffic Filter tab, set the Direction to **Outbound**.
 - d. Click **OK**.
- 6. Click **OK** to save the configuration.
- 7. Click **Deploy** to activate the settings.
- 8. Connect the protector to the outgoing connection and to the organization's internal network.

This should be done last, after the protector is fully configured.

Set up SMTP in MTA mode

Preparing for configuration

The steps in this procedure assume that the protector has already been installed as described in the [Forcepoint DLP Installation Guide](#), with the following configuration:

- The time, date, and time zone are precise.
- The network interface selected during installation is mapped and located on the main board.
- The interface is connected to the LAN.

Before beginning the configuration process, make sure the protector is powered on.

Configuring the protector

Configure the protector in the Forcepoint Security Manager:

1. Go to the **Settings > Deployment > System Modules** page.
2. Select the protector instance.
3. On the General tab, select **Enabled**.
4. On the Local Networks tab, select **Include specific networks**, then add all of the internal networks for all sites.
 - This list is used to identify the direction of the traffic.
 - The mail servers and mail relays should be considered part of the internal network.
5. On the Services tab:
 - a. Select the **SMTP** service.
 - b. On the General tab, set the Mode to **Mail Transfer Agent (MTA)**.

- c. On the Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) tab, set the Operation Mode to **Blocking** and select the behavior desired when an unspecified error occurs during analysis.
- d. Set the **SMTP HELO name**. This is required.
- e. Set the next hop MTA (for example, the organization's mail relay), if needed.
- f. Set the addresses of all networks that are permitted to relay email messages through the protector.
 - This is required, as it is important that not all networks have permission to send email via the protector's SMTP service. Otherwise, the protector can be used as a mail relay.
 - This list should include the addresses of any previous hops, such as the mail server.
6. Click **OK** to save the configuration.
7. Go to the **Main > Policy Management > DLP Policies** page.
8. Select a policy rule to use for email management, then click **Edit**.
9. Complete the fields as follows:
 - a. Select **Destinations**, and check the **Network Email** box.
 - b. Select **Severity & Action**, then select an action plan that includes notifications.

**Note**

For more information about action plans, see the [Forcepoint DLP Administrator Help](#).

- c. Click **OK** to save the policy configuration.
10. Click **Deploy** to activate the settings.

Connecting the protector

1. Connect the protector to the outgoing connection and to the organization's internal network.

Do this last, after the protector is fully configured.
2. If a next hop server exists (for example, a company mail relay), add the protector's IP address to its allowed relay list.
3. (*Optional*) Set the mail server's next hop (smart host) to the protector's IP address.

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Configuring the Web Content Gateway

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After installing the Web Content Gateway module, configure it in both the Content Gateway manager and the Forcepoint Security Manager. See:

- [Enter a subscription key in the Content Gateway manager, page 9](#)
- [Register Content Gateway with Forcepoint DLP, page 9](#)
- [Configure the Content Gateway policy engine, page 11](#)
- [Set up Content Gateway, page 11](#)

Enter a subscription key in the Content Gateway manager

Enter a subscription key in the Content Gateway manager to activate the Web Content Gateway:

1. Open a web browser and enter the Content Gateway manager URL:
`https://<ip_address>:8081`
2. Log on as **admin** with the password created during installation.
3. Go to the **Configure > Subscription** page.
4. Enter the subscription key.
5. Go to the **Configure > My Proxy > Basic** page.
6. Click **Restart** to restart Content Gateway.

Register Content Gateway with Forcepoint DLP

After Content Gateway is activated, it must be registered with the Forcepoint management server.

Preparing for registration

1. Synchronize the date and time on the Content Gateway and management server machines to within a few minutes.

2. If Content Gateway is deployed as a transparent proxy, ensure that traffic to and from the communication interface (“C” on a V Series appliance) is not subject to transparent routing. If it is, the registration process will be intercepted by the transparent routing and will not complete properly.
3. Make sure that the IPv4 address of the eth0 NIC on the Content Gateway machine is available (not required if Content Gateway is located on a V-Series appliance). This is the NIC used by the management server during the registration process.
4. After registration, the IP address can move to another network interface.
5. Verify connectivity between Content Gateway and the management server.

Registering Content Gateway

Register Content Gateway in the Content Gateway manager:

1. Go to the **Configure > My Proxy > Basic > General** page.
2. In the Networking section, enable **Web DLP > Integrated on-box** if needed.
If a change was made, restart Content Gateway when prompted.
3. Go to the **Configure > Security > Web DLP** page and enter the IP address of the management server.
4. Enter a user name and password for a Forcepoint Security Manager administrator with Deploy Settings privileges in the Data Security module.
5. Click **Register**.
6. Go to the **Configure > My Proxy > Basic** page and click **Restart** to restart the Content Gateway machine.

Enabling web DLP

After Content Gateway has registered with Forcepoint DLP, use the Content Gateway manager to perform the following steps:

1. Go to the **Configure > Security > Web DLP** page.
2. Enable **Analyze FTP Uploads** to send FTP uploads to web DLP components for analysis and policy enforcement.
3. Enable **Analyze Secure Content** to send decrypted HTTPS posts to web DLP components for analysis and policy enforcement.

This option requires that SSL Manager be enabled. See the [Content Gateway Manager Help](#) for details.

4. Click **Apply** and restart Content Gateway.

Configure the Content Gateway policy engine

When Content Gateway is registered with the management server, a Content Gateway module is added to the System Modules in the Data Security module of the Forcepoint Security Manager.

By default, this agent is configured to monitor web traffic, not block it, and for a default violation message to appear when an incident is triggered. To continue using this default behavior, no Content Gateway configuration changes are needed. Simply deploy settings in the Security Manager to activate the default configuration.

To instead block web traffic that breaches policy, or to customize the violation message, do the following:

1. Log on to the Data Security module of the Security Manager.
2. Go to the **Settings > Deployment > System Modules** page.
3. Select the Web Content Gateway module in the tree view (click the module name itself, not the plus sign next to it).

It will be listed as “Forcepoint Web Security Server on <FQDN> (<PE_version>),” where <FQDN> is the fully-qualified domain name of the Content Gateway machine and <PE_version> is the version of the Content Gateway policy engine.

4. Select the HTTP/HTTPS tab to configure HTTP(S) blocking behavior.
Select **Help > Explain This Page** for instructions for each option.
5. Select the FTP tab to configure FTP blocking behavior.
Select **Help > Explain This Page** for instructions for each option.
6. Click **Save** to save the changes.
7. Click **Deploy** to deploy the settings.



Important

Even if the default configuration is not changed, it is still necessary to click **Deploy** to finalize the Content Gateway deployment process.

Set up Content Gateway

Additional Content Gateway configuration is performed in the Content Gateway manager:

- Log onto Content Gateway Manager and run a basic test ([Getting Started](#))
- If there are multiple instances of Content Gateway, consider configuring a [managed cluster](#).
- Configure protocols to proxy in addition to HTTP:

- [HTTP \(SSL Manager\)](#)
- [FTP](#)
- Complete the explicit or transparent proxy deployment.
 - [Content Gateway explicit and transparent proxy deployments](#)
 - [Explicit proxy](#)
 - [Transparent proxy](#)
- If proxy user authentication will be used, [configure user authentication](#).
- If content caching was enabled during installation, [configure content caching](#).

After the base configuration has been tested, consider these additional activities:

- In explicit proxy deployments, [customize the PAC file](#).
- In transparent proxy deployments, use [ARM dynamic and static bypass](#), or use router ACL lists to bypass Content Gateway (see the router documentation).

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Configuring the Analytics Engine

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Configure the analytics engine, incident risk reporting, and risk-related policies in the Data Security module of the Forcepoint Security Manager.

1. Go the **Settings > Deployment > System Modules** page.
2. Make sure the analytics engine module appears in the tree, then:
 - a. Click the module to view details.
 - b. If needed, change the module name and description.
3. Go to the **Settings > General > Reporting** page to configure the Top Risks report derived from the user analytics.
 - a. Specify the risk scores to show in the report and on the dashboard.
 - b. Define the organization's typical work week to help identify aberrant behavior.
4. For optimal accuracy and efficacy, go to the **Main > Policy Management > DLP Policies** page and add the following policies:
 - Disgruntled Employee
 - Self CV Distribution
 - Password Files
 - PKCS #12 Files
 - Deep Web URLs
 - Email to Competitors
Be sure to provide the competitors' domain names (case-insensitive, separated by semicolons).
 - Suspected Mail to Self
Add or edit the sources to monitor via the **possible_sources_domains** parameter in the **Email Similarity** script classifier.
5. Click **Deploy**.

See [Reporting and health monitoring options](#), page 14, for information about the reports that the analytics engine enables.

Reporting and health monitoring options

Once the system is running and capturing metrics, use the following reports to review analytics data:

- On the **Main > Status > Dashboard** page, monitor the charts under **Data Loss Prevention - Incident Risk Ranking**.
- Use the Incident Risk Ranking report to investigate risks in more detail. To access the report, do either of the following:
 - Click an Incident Risk Ranking dashboard chart.
 - Go to the **Main > Reporting > Data Loss Prevention > Report Catalog** page, then expand the **Security Analytics** tree and select **Incident Risk Ranking**.

To view the health of the analytics engine, go to the **Main > Status > System Health** page, then click the **Analytics Engine** module.

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Configuring Third-Party Proxies

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Forcepoint DLP Network deployments include the Forcepoint web proxy, Web Content Gateway.

Forcepoint DLP can additionally be configured to integrate with third-party proxies via ICAP.

This chapter assumes a forward proxy deployment, where the third-party proxy connects to a Forcepoint DLP protector.

Instructions for two sample third-party proxies are provided. These are not the only proxies that can be used with Forcepoint DLP. See your proxy's documentation for more detailed information about ICAP integrations.

The protector configuration steps apply regardless of which third-party proxy is used.

See:

- [Configuration example: Squid, page 15](#)
- [Configure the protector for ICAP, page 16](#)

A reference of error and response codes is available at the end of this chapter. See [ICAP server error and response codes, page 16](#).

Configuration example: Squid

Configure the Squid proxy to send requests to the ICAP server that is part of the Forcepoint DLP protector.

This example is for Squid-3.1:

```
icap_service service_req reqmod_precache 1
icap://<protector_IP>:1344/reqmod
adaptation_access service_req allow all
```

This example is for Squid-3.0:

```
icap_service service_req reqmod_precache 1
icap://<protector_IP>:1344/reqmod
```

```
icap_class class_req service_req
icap_access class_req allow all
```

For full ICAP configuration details for Squid, see <http://wiki.squid-cache.org/Features/ICAP?highlight=%28faqlisted.yes%29>.

Configure the protector for ICAP

Configure the protector to use ICAP in the Data Security module of the Forcepoint Security Manager:

1. Go to **Settings > Deployment > System Modules** page.
2. Expand the node for a protector instance.
3. Select the ICAP server for the selected protector.

For more information, see “Configuring ICAP” in the [Forcepoint DLP Administrator Help](#).

ICAP server error and response codes

| Response Condition | Forcepoint Block Decision | Control Exceeds Size Limit | Error Condition |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Condition | “pana_response” | “huge_content” | “pana_error” |
| Error Code | 500 | 500 | 512 |
| =“X-Response-Info” | PA-block | | PA-error |
| =“X-Response-Desc” | Forcepoint blocked | | |
| Plain URL | /usr/local/spicer/etc/blockmessageexample.plain | | |
| Markup URL | /usr/local/spicer/etc/block-messageexample.markup | | |

7

Configuring User Directory Integration

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Import information from a supported directory server, such as Microsoft Active Directory or IBM Domino, into Forcepoint DLP in order to:

- Allow administrators to use their network credentials to log on to the Forcepoint Security Manager.
- Include user details in analysis.
- Enhance the incident details displayed to administrators.

For configuration instructions, see:

- [Define user directory settings, page 17](#)
- [Configure the directory import, page 19](#)
- [Rearrange user directory servers, page 19](#)

Define user directory settings

Use the Forcepoint Security Manager to configure Forcepoint DLP to import user directory data.

Configuring general settings

1. Log on to the Data Security module of the Security Manager.
2. Go to the **Settings > General > User Directories** page.
3. Click **New** in the toolbar at the top of the page.
4. At the top of the Add/Edit directory server page:
 - a. Enter a display **Name** for the directory server. This is displayed in the list on the User Directories page.
 - b. Mark the **Enabled** check box.
 - c. Select the directory **Type** from the drop-down list: Active Directory, Domino, or Comma-Separated Values (CSV) File.

Configuring connection settings

Connection settings vary, based on whether a network user directory or a CSV file was selected in the previous section.

For network user directories (Active Directory or Domino), enter:

1. The **IP address or hostname** and **Port** to use to connect to the user directory server.
2. Enter the **User distinguished name** and **Password** for an account with directory server access.
3. To secure the connection to the directory server, mark **Use SSL encryption**.
4. To prompt Forcepoint DLP to follow server referrals, if they exist, mark **Follow referrals**.
5. Click **Test Connection** to verify the connection to the directory server.
6. Continue with the next section,

For CSV files:

1. Enter the **Path** to the file.
2. Enter the **User name** and **Password** for an account with at least read permissions to the file.
3. Click **Test Connection** to verify that Forcepoint DLP can read the file.
4. Click **OK**.

Configuring directory usage settings

This section applies only to network user directories (Active Directory or Domino).

1. Mark **Get user attributes** to retrieve specified user attributes from the directory server.
2. Use the **Attributes to retrieve** field to enter the user attributes that should be collected for all users. Use commas to separate entries.
3. If the directory includes user photos, enter the photo attribute name in the **User's photo attribute** field.
4. Under Test Attributes, enter a **Sample email address** to use to perform an import test. Use a valid email address from the directory.
5. Click **Test Attributes** to retrieve user information that corresponds to the sample email address.
6. Click **OK**.

The server is listed on the User Directories page.

Configure the directory import

By default, Forcepoint DLP imports data from user directory servers daily at a set time. To change the import time:

1. In the Security Manager, go to the **Settings > General > User Directories** page.
2. Click the **Import daily at...** link (to the left of the page, above the list of directories).
3. Set a new time or schedule, then click **OK**.

In addition to the scheduled import, user directory information can also be imported manually. To start the import process at any time:

1. Go to the User Directories page.
2. Select a directory server in the list.
3. Click **Import Now** in the toolbar at the top of the page.
4. Click **Yes** to continue.

To view user directory entries after they have been imported:

1. Go to the **Main > Policy Management > Resources** page.
2. Select **User Directory Entries**.

Rearrange user directory servers

If more than one user directory has been configured, users are imported from directories in the order listed on the User Directories page. If a user is in more than one directory, the first directory record takes precedence.

To rearrange the order of the servers:

1. Go to the **Settings > General > User Directories** page.
2. Click **Rearrange Servers** in the toolbar at the top of the page.
3. Select a server and use the arrow buttons to move it up or down the list.
4. Click **OK**.

8

Getting Started with File Discovery

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Discovery is the act of determining where sensitive content is located in the organization. If the network includes Windows or Micro Focus shared drives, administrators can create a data discovery task that describes where and when to discover content on the drives. Discovery can also be performed on Exchange servers and IBM Domino and Notes.

For more information, see:

- [Performing discovery on Micro Focus file systems, page 21](#)
- [Performing discovery on Windows NFS shares, page 23](#)
- [Performing discovery on Exchange servers, page 32](#)
- [Performing discovery on IBM Domino and Notes, page 35](#)

Performing discovery on Micro Focus file systems

The following definitions are used in this section:

- Using Micro Focus Directory Services, a network administrator can set up and control a database of users and manage them using a directory with an easy-to-use graphical user interface. Users at remote locations can be added, updated, and managed centrally. Applications can be distributed electronically and maintained centrally. The concept is similar to Microsoft's Active Directory.
- Micro Focus Client for Windows allows Windows machines to authenticate through NDS and access shared resources on Micro Focus servers.

Prepare the Micro Focus server

1. Create a user account in NDS.
 - This user will be used by the Forcepoint DLP crawler agent to authenticate with Micro Focus eDirectory and access files and folders.
 - The user account must have the same logon name and password as the Forcepoint DLP service account.

2. Make sure the newly created user has at least “Read” permissions on all files and folders on which discovery will be run.

Prepare the Forcepoint DLP server

Step 1: Install the Micro Focus Client

1. Download the latest Micro Focus Client for Windows from the [Micro Focus website](#).
2. Run **setupnw.exe** and select **Custom Installation**.
3. Make sure **Distributed Print Services** is not selected, then click **Next**.
4. Make sure **NetIdentity Agent** and **NMAS** are selected, then click **Next**.
5. Select **IP** and **IPX** protocols, then click **Next**.
6. Select **eDirectory**, then click **Next**.
7. Wait for the installation to complete, then reboot the server.
After the reboot, the logon window should appear instead of the regular Windows logon.

Step 2: Prepare the system for discovery

1. Log on to Windows and Micro Focus using the Forcepoint DLP service account (it should be the same user for both platforms as stated above).
2. On the eDirectory tab, select the tree and its relevant context for the folders on which discovery will be run.
3. Right-click the Micro Focus icon in the task bar and select **Properties**.
4. Click **Cancel**.
5. Ensure the files on which discovery will be run are accessible from Windows by UNC (for example, \\FileSrv\\vol1\\Data).
6. Right-click the icon in the task bar and select **Connections**.
7. On all connections, click **Detach** until no connections remain.

Step 3: Create a new discovery task

1. Log on to the Data Security module of the Forcepoint Security Manager.
2. Go to the **Main > Policy Management > Discovery Policies** page.
3. Select **Add Network Task > File System Task**.
4. On the Networks page, click **Edit** to select the server’s IP address.
5. Click **Advanced**, then add the Micro Focus access port number **524**.
6. On the Scanned Folders page, use the Forcepoint DLP service account for authentication.
7. Configure the remaining discovery options as needed.

Performing discovery on Windows NFS shares

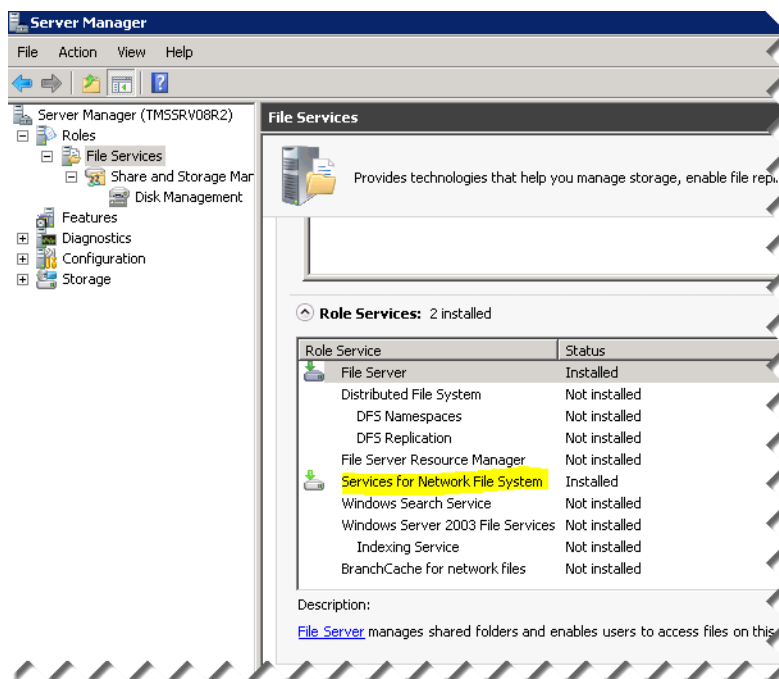
If you want to perform data discovery on Windows file shares, you need to install NFS client on your Forcepoint DLP server. If you have more than one Forcepoint DLP server, install NFS client on the one with the crawler you will use to perform discovery.

Do not install Forcepoint DLP on the same machine as the NFS server.

Configure the Forcepoint DLP server

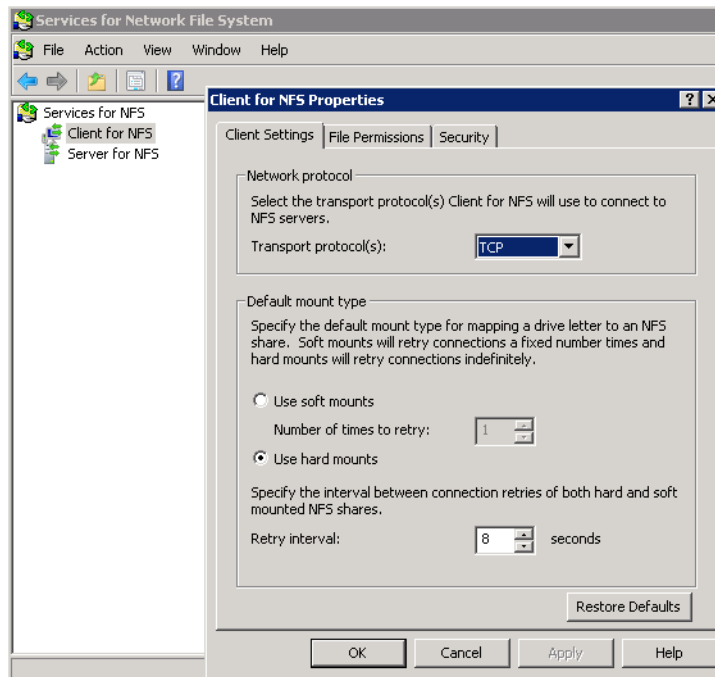
The instructions in this section are for supported versions of Windows Server 2008 R2.

1. To activate Network File System (NFS) on the Forcepoint DLP server, open the Server Manager.
2. Select **Server > Role Services > Add Role > Services for Network File System**.



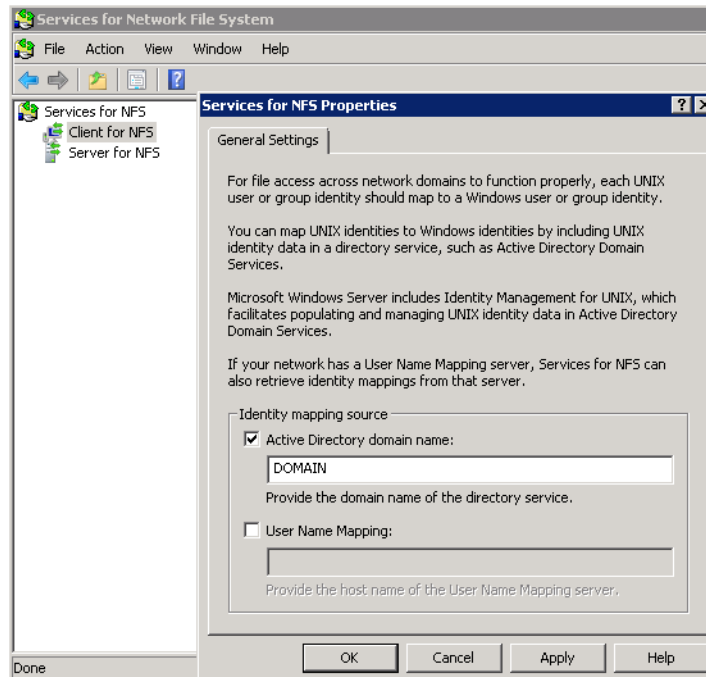
3. Go to **Start > Administrative Tools > Services for Network File System (NFS)**.

4. Right-click **Client for NFS** and select **Properties**.



5. On the Client Settings tab, set the Transport protocol to **TCP** and the Default mount type to **Use hard mounts**.
6. On the File Permissions tab, set all file permissions to **Read, Write, and Execute**.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Right-click **Services for NFS** again and select **Properties**.

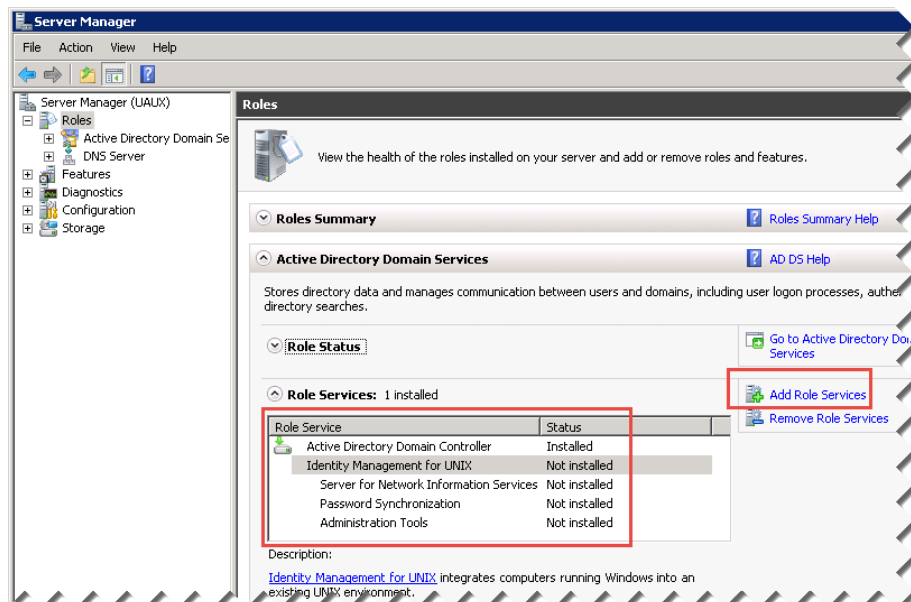
9. Mark the **Active Directory domain name** check box and enter a **Active Directory domain name**.



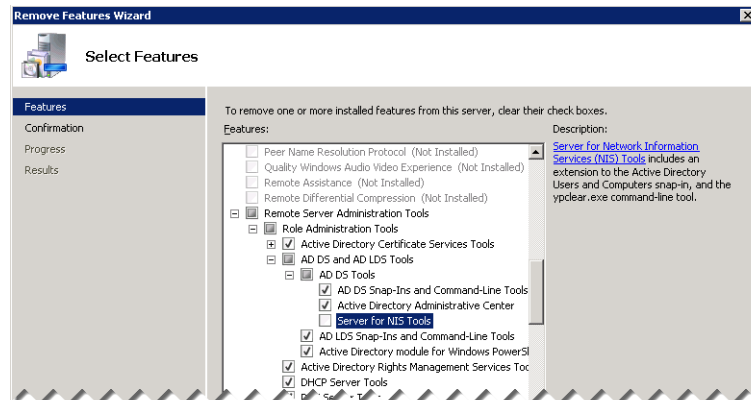
10. Click **OK**.

Configure the domain controller

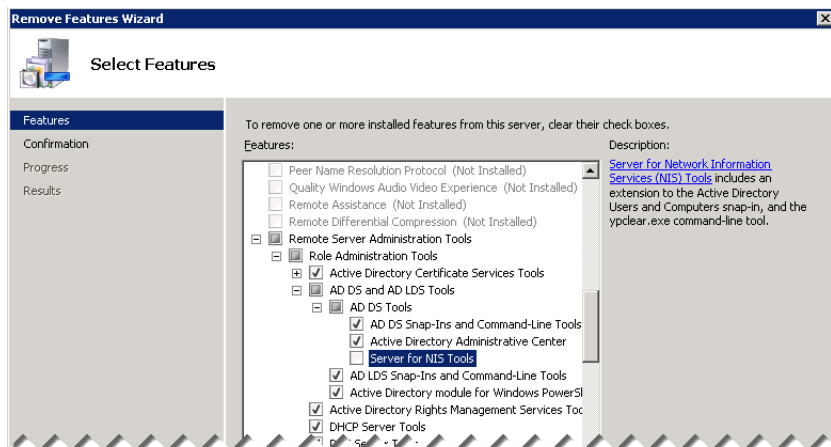
1. Log onto a Domain Controller to configure Active Directory to use Identity Management for UNIX.



2. Remove any installed NIS tools under **Server Manager > Features**.



3. Click **Add Role Services** to launch the Add Role Services wizard.
4. Select **Identity Management for UNIX**.



5. Click **Next**, then click **Install**.
6. Reboot the server when prompted.

Identity Management for UNIX is now installed.

Configure Identity Management for UNIX

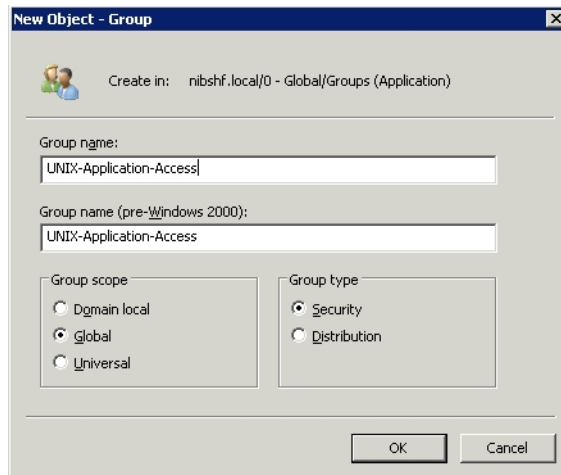
Identity Management for UNIX requires:

1. A primary group that includes all LDAP users
2. A bind or anonymous bind user

Create the primary group for all UNIX user accounts

1. On the Domain Controller, navigate to **Start > Administrative Tools > Active Directory Users and Computers**.

2. Navigate to the Organization Unit (OU) that will contain the group, then select **Action > New > Group**.
3. Under Group Scope, select **Global**.
4. Under Group type, select **Security**.
5. Click **OK**.

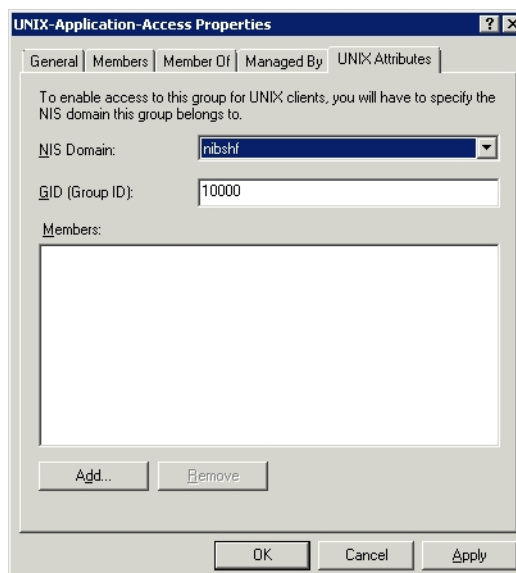


6. Right-click the new group and select **Properties**.
7. On the UNIX Attributes tab, select the **NIS Domain** from the drop-down menu and accept the default **Group ID (GID)**, then click **OK**.



Note

If the GID is not 10000, there is already a UNIX-enabled group in the directory. The GID must be unique and match the GID of the UNIX Group.



Create a new UNIX user / service account

1. Still in the Active Directory Users and Computers tool, select the OU that will hold the UNIX Service Account, then **Action > New > User**.

New Object - User

Create in: nibshf.local/0 - Global/Users (Service Accounts)

First name: Service Account Initials:

Last name: UNIX Authentication

Full name: Service Account UNIX Authentication

User logon name: srv-unixauthentication @nibshf.local

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000): NIBSHF\ srv-unixauthentication

< Back Next > Cancel

2. Enter a **Password** and select the following:

- User cannot change password
- Password never expires

All other features must be disabled.

New Object - User

Create in: nibshf.local/0 - Global/Users (Service Accounts)

Password:

Confirm password:

☐ User must change password at next logon

☒ User cannot change password

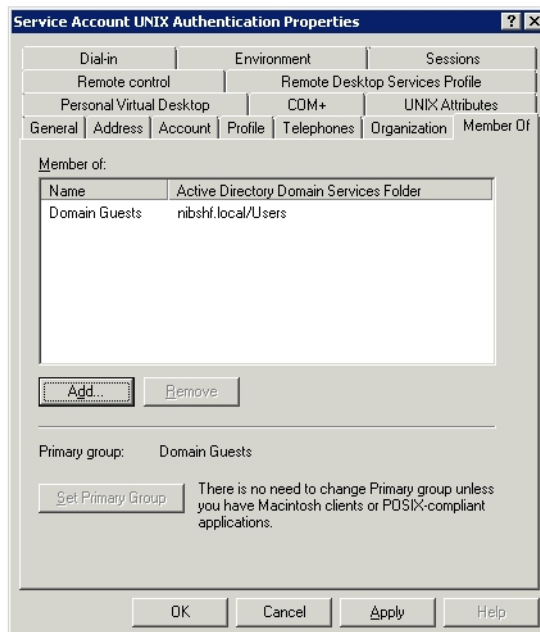
☒ Password never expires

☐ Account is disabled

< Back Next > Cancel

3. Click **Next**, then click **Finish** to create the account.
4. Right-click the new user and select **Properties**.
5. On the Member Of tab, click **Set Primary Group** and add the group created in the previous section.

6. Remove the **Domain Users** group.



7. Select the **UNIX Attributes** tab.
8. Set the following parameters, then click **OK**.
 - a. Select the user's **NIS Domain**.
 - b. Enter the **UID** on the UNIX computer that matches the UID of the user on the UNIX machine.
 - c. Enter the user account **Login Shell**.
 - d. Enter the user **Home Directory** on the UNIX computer.

- e. Enter the **Primary group name/GID** of the user configured previously.

The screenshot shows the 'John Doe Properties' dialog box with the 'UNIX Attributes' tab selected. The fields are as follows:

| Field | Value |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| NIS Domain: | test |
| UID: | 10000 |
| Login Shell: | /bin/bash |
| Home Directory: | /export/home/john.doe |
| Primary group name/GID: | 10 |

Configure Forcepoint DLP to scan NFS

1. Log on to the Data Security module of the Security Manager.
2. Create a data discovery policy. (See [Creating a data discovery policy](#) for instructions.)
3. On the Main > Policy Management > Discovery Policies page, select **Add network task > File System Task**.
4. On the General page, add a name and description for the discovery task and select the crawler hosted on the machine that also hosts the NFS client.
This is the crawler that will perform the file system discovery.
5. On the Networks page, click **Advanced** and add port **2049** to the existing list of scanned ports.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Discovery Policy > File System Discovery Task' configuration page. The 'Networks' tab is active, and the 'Advanced' section is expanded.

Step 2 of 9

Select the computers and networks to scan:

| Computer | Action |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Computer: 10.0.160.14 | Edit... |

Advanced ⌵

The system scans your network using default Windows ports. Add more below if needed.

Ports:

Separate multiple ports by commas.

6. On the Scanned Folders page, specify the shares to scan and the user name and password of the Windows user mapped to the UNIX account as follows:



Note

Network discovery has a limit of 255 characters for the path and file name. Files contained in paths that have more than 255 characters are not scanned.

- a. Select the Shared Folders to scan:
 - Select **Administrative shares** to scan administrative share drives such as C\$.
 - Select **Shared folders** to scan shared folders such as PublicDocs.
 - Select **Specific folders** to scan one or more specified folders, then enter one or more folder names. Use semi-colons to separate entries.
- b. Select the Method to use when scanning network shares: **TCP** or **ICMP**.
- c. Enter the User name and Password of the Windows user that was previously mapped to a UNIX account.

Create Discovery Policy > File System Discovery Task

Step 3 of 9

General

Networks

Scanned Folders

Scheduler

Policies

File Filtering

Email Report

Advanced

Finish

Scanned Folders

Scan the following shared folders:

☒ Administrative shares (e.g. C\$, D\$)
☐ Shared folders (e.g. PublicDocs)
☐ Specific folders

Enter the names of folders to scan separated by semi-colons.

e.g. \\public; \\myshared\docs

Select the scan method to use when searching network shares:

Method: TCP ▼

Network Credentials

Log on with the following credentials:

User name:

Password:

Confirm password:

Domain(optional):

7. Deploy your changes.

For more information on the wizard for creating file system discovery tasks, see [File System tasks](#).

Performing discovery on Exchange servers

Forcepoint DLP can be used to perform discovery on Microsoft Exchange servers. See:

- [Prepare to run discovery on Exchange Online 365, page 32](#)
- [Prepare to run discovery on Exchange 2013, page 33](#)

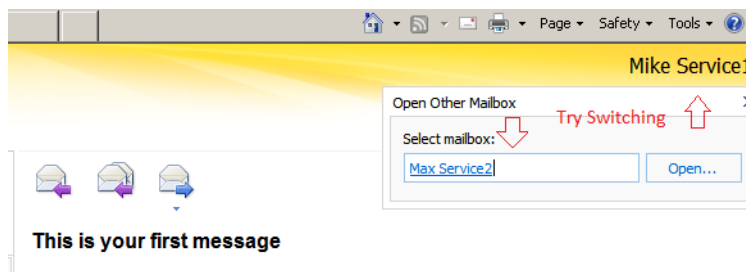
Prepare to run discovery on Exchange Online 365

1. Create or identify an Exchange 365 account for Exchange discovery scanning.
2. Grant the account one of the following roles to allow the Forcepoint DLP crawler to discover messages and display results:

- Organization Management
- View Only Organization Management

The crawler account should now be able to access Exchange via Outlook Web App (OWA) and move between the mailboxes intended to be scanned during the discovery.

Log onto OWA with this account, and try switching between mailboxes as shown below:



3. Configure Exchange impersonation for the service account used for discovery:
 - a. Open the Windows PowerShell as administrator.
 - b. Enter the following command:

```
$LiveCred = Get-Credential
```

- c. When prompted for credentials, enter the user name (email address) and password for the Exchange 365 account to be used for discovery.
- d. Enter the following command:

```
$Session = New-PSSession -ConfigurationName  
Microsoft.Exchange -ConnectionUri https://  
ps.outlook.com/powershell/ -Credential $LiveCred -  
Authentication Basic -AllowRedirection
```

Read and ignore any warnings that result.

- e. Enter the following commands:

```
Import-PSSession $Session
```

```
Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned
```

- f. When prompted to change the execution policy, respond **Yes**.

- g. Enter the following command:

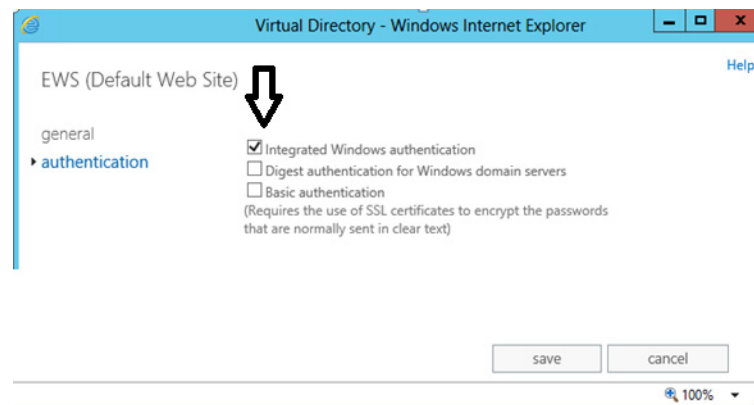
```
Enable-OrganizationCustomization
```

- h. Enter the following command:

```
New-ManagementRoleAssignment -Name "Impersonation-Forcepoint" -Role "ApplicationImpersonation" -User user@mydomain.onmicrosoft.com
```

Here, “Impersonation-Forcepoint” is the name of the administrator role being created for the Exchange 365 account and “user@mydomain” is the user name that will be used for the discovery task.

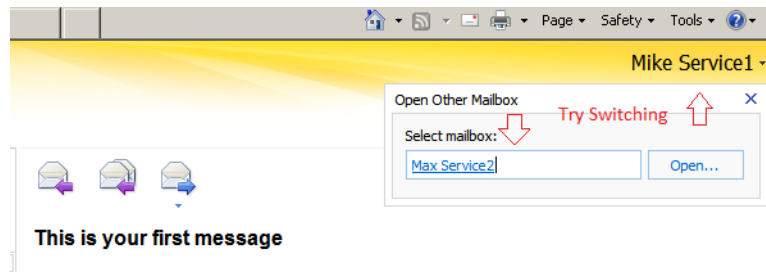
4. To configure an Exchange discovery task:
 - a. Log on to the Data Security module of the Forcepoint Security Manager.
 - b. Go to the **Main > Policy Management > Discovery Policies** page, then click **Add network task > Exchange Task**.
 - c. Complete the wizard as explained in the [Forcepoint DLP Administrator Help](#). On the Exchange Servers page, enter the credentials set up above.
5. Make sure that Integrated Windows authentication is turned on (default). If it is not:
 - a. In the Exchange admin center, go to **servers > virtual directories > EWS (Default Web Site)**.
 - b. Select **Integrated Windows authentication**.
 - c. Click **Save**.



Prepare to run discovery on Exchange 2013

1. Define a service account for Exchange discovery scanning.
2. Grant the account one of the following roles. This is necessary so that the system can discover messages and display results.
 - Organization Management
 - View Only Organization Management

The service account should now be able to access Exchange via Outlook Web App (OWA) and move between the mailboxes intended to be scanned during the discovery. Log onto OWA with this account, and try switching between mailboxes as shown below:



3. Configure Exchange impersonation for the service account used for the discovery:
 - a. Open the Exchange Management Shell.
 - b. Run the **New-ManagementRoleAssignment** cmdlet to add the permission to impersonate to the specified user.

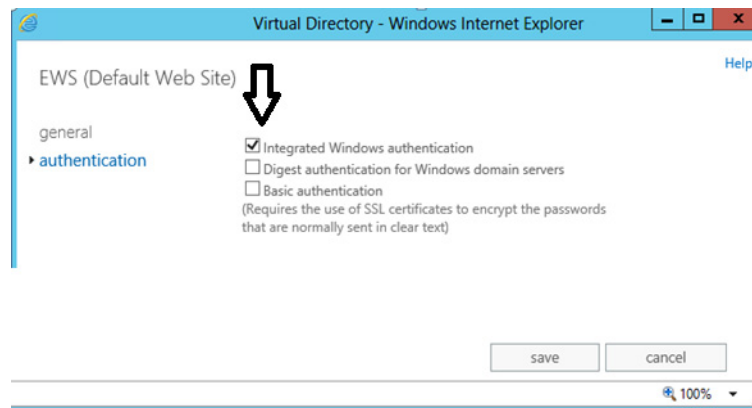
For example, to enable a service account to impersonate all other users in an organization, enter the following:

```
New-ManagementRoleAssignment -
Name:impersonationAssignmentName -
Role:ApplicationImpersonation -User:ServiceAccount
```

For more information on Exchange impersonation, see msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb204095.

4. Configure an Exchange discovery task as follows:
 - a. Log on to the Data Security module of the Forcepoint Security Manager.
 - b. Go to the **Main > Policy Management > Discovery Policies** page, then click **Add network task > Exchange Task**.
 - c. Complete the wizard as explained in the [Forcepoint DLP Administrator Help](#). On the Exchange Servers page, enter the credentials set up above.
5. Check that Integrated Windows authentication is turned on (it should be on by default). If it is not:
 - a. In the Exchange admin center, go to **servers > virtual directories > EWS (Default Web Site)**.

- b. Select **Integrated Windows authentication**.



Performing discovery on IBM Domino and Notes

Forcepoint DLP can perform discovery on documents stored in an IBM Domino Data Management System (DMS).

Domino discovery treats a document (body and attachments) as one unit. This way, a breach is reported even if the sensitive content is scattered in different parts of the document that individually would not cause an incident.

To perform discovery on documents:

1. Log on to the Data Security module of the Forcepoint Security Manager.
2. Go to the **Main > Policy Management > Discovery Policies** page.
3. Select one of the following:
 - Locate regulatory & compliance data
 - Create custom policy.
4. Complete the steps in the wizard as described in the [Forcepoint DLP Administrator Help](#). Select dictionary, RegEx, fingerprinting, or other classifiers as needed.
5. Go to the **Main > Policy Management > Discovery Policies** page.
6. Select **Add network task > Domino Task**.
7. Complete the steps in the wizard as described in the [Forcepoint DLP Administrator Help](#).
8. To deploy the policy and task to the Domino server, click **Deploy**.

The Domino server will be crawled for sensitive data at the next scheduled time. Incidents are reported in **Main > Reporting > Discovery** reports.

9

Configuring Labels

Getting Started Guide | Forcepoint DLP | Version 8.9.1

Use the Forcepoint Security Manager to import labels from labeling systems and apply them on files in endpoint discovery scans (available on Windows operating systems only). See:

- [Import and enable Boldon James Classifier labels, page 37](#)
- [Import and enable Microsoft Information Protection labels, page 38](#)
- [Configure an action plan to apply labels, page 40](#)

Import and enable Boldon James Classifier labels

To import Boldon James Classifier labels and enable the option to apply labels, first ensure that the labeling system is installed on the network, and then do the following:

1. Log into the Data Security module of the Security Manager.
2. Go to **Settings > General > Services** and select the File Labeling tab.
3. Click the **Boldon James Classifier** link.
4. On the Boldon James Classifier Properties page, in the Imported Labels section, click **Import Labels**. The Import Labels dialog box appears.
5. Click **Choose File**.
6. Browse to the Boldon James configuration file, and click **OK** to import it.
The file is usually called spif.xml. If the file is not found, contact Boldon James technical support.
7. When the importation is successfully completed, the time and date of the process and a list of imported labels appear in the **Last import** field.
8. Select the **Apply file labels** check box. You can now define DLP action plans that use Boldon James Classifier file labels.
When this box is unchecked, Boldon James Classifier labels are used only for detection.
9. In the Guidelines section, mark one or more check boxes to specify when Forcepoint DLP should add or modify a label. Note the following aspects of the guidelines:

- If a file does not meet a specified condition, its labeling remains unchanged.
 - Incident reports provide detailed information about whether labels were found on files and whether they were changed.
10. Click **OK** to save the changes.

Import and enable Microsoft Information Protection labels

Before you can import Microsoft Information Protection labels for the first time, you must obtain permission for the Forcepoint application to perform the import, as follows:

1. Log into the Microsoft Office 365 [Admin Consent page](#), using your Microsoft Office 365 admin credentials for authentication.
2. Accept the permission statement on the page.

Next, to import enable Microsoft Information Protection labels, first ensure that the labeling system is installed on the network, and then do the following:

1. Log into the Data Security module of the Security Manager.
2. Go to **Settings > General > Services** and select the File Labeling tab.
3. Click the **Microsoft Information Protection** link.
4. On the Microsoft Information Protection Properties page, in the Imported Labels section, enter your Microsoft Office 365 admin credentials, and then click **Import Labels**.



Note

We recommend that you enter credentials for an administrator who has visibility to all Microsoft Information Protection labels used in the organization. User credentials are not stored on Forcepoint servers. You should also ensure that your web browser does not store this information.

5. Click **OK** to start the import process. Note that if the consent process was not completed, this step generates an error. Complete the consent process, and then try again.
6. When the importation is successfully completed, the time and date of the process and a list of imported labels appear in the **Last import** field.
7. Select the **Apply file labels** check box. You can now define DLP action plans that use Microsoft Information Protection file labels.
When this box is unchecked, Microsoft Information Protection labels are used only for detection.

8. Click **OK** to save the changes.

**Note**

Files that are protected by Microsoft Information Protection can be decrypted automatically during DLP analysis (see “Configuring MIP for endpoint decryption” in the [Forcepoint DLP Administrator Guide](#)).

Configure an action plan to apply labels

To configure labels to apply on files for Discovery Policies (endpoint only):

1. Log into the Data Security module of the Security Manager.
2. Go to **Policy Management > Resources > Action Plans** and select the Discovery tab.
3. In the Endpoint Discovery section, select a labeling system from the drop-down menu.
4. Select the labels you want to apply. Make sure they are from the labeling system you chose.
5. Click **OK** to save.
6. Add the action plan to the desired Discovery Policy.

For more information, see Forcepoint DLP Administrator Guide.

10

Getting Started with the REST API Service

Getting Started Guide | Forcepoint DLP | Version 8.9.1

The REST API service allows customers to remotely pull and manage incident data from Forcepoint Security Manager to integrate with SOAR, SIEM, BI and other solutions.

The REST API service allows to get Discovery and DLP incidents by verifying optional filters like policy, department, or the Risk Level. In addition, the REST API allows customers to update incidents' Status, Severity, assigned administrator, and more.

The following REST APIs are available:

- Get Incidents API
- Update Incidents API

Make sure you create a Local Account of Administrator from type **Application** on the Forcepoint Security Manager and apply the authentication process before using the service.

To connect an application to Forcepoint DLP through a REST API connection, you need to create an **Application** administrator in the Forcepoint Security Manager on the **Global Settings > General > Administrators** settings page. For more information, see the [Enabling access to the Security Manager](#) topic in the Forcepoint Security Manager Help. The Application administrator type is only supported for Local accounts. Please note that Network accounts cannot be configured as an Application type.

For more information about the Authentication process and using the REST API service, see the [Forcepoint DLP REST API Guide](#).

