SRX100 Services Gateway Basic Connectivity Settings

Table 1 provides information on basic connectivity settings.

Table 1: Services Gateway Basic Connectivity Settings Details

Elements	Descriptions	Settings
Device identification	The hostname defines the network or subnetwork to which your services gateway belongs.	The hostname refers to the specific machine, while the domain name is shared among all devices in a given network. Together the hostname and domain name identify the device in the network.
Root password	Initially, the root password is not defined on the device. To ensure basic security, you must define the root password during initial configuration. If a root password is not defined, you cannot commit configuration settings on the device. **NOTE:** The root password is mandatory. **NOTE:** If you use a plaintext password, the device displays the password as an encrypted string so that users viewing the configuration cannot see it.	The root password must meet the following conditions: ■ Must be at least six characters long ■ Most character classes can be included in a password (alphabetic, numeric, and special characters), except control characters ■ Must contain at least one change of case or character class **NOTE:** For Common Criteria environments only, the password must be between 10 and 20 characters long and must include at least 3 of the 5 character classes (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, punctuation marks, numbers, and other special characters). Control characters are not recommended. For more information, see the *Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS*.
Time zone and system time	You define the time zone for the location where you plan to operate the services gateway by using a designation that consists of the following information for the location: ■ Name of the continent or ocean—for example, **America** or **Pacific** ■ Name of the major city or other geographic feature in the time zone—for example, **Boston** or **Azores** It is recommended that you set the system time before you begin configuration.	A Network Time Protocol (NTP) server provides accurate time across a network. The device synchronizes the system time with the NTP server and periodically accesses the NTP server to maintain the correct time. The time zone and system time must be accurate so that the device schedules events and operations as expected. **NOTE:** For Common Criteria compliance, you must configure NTP to provide accurate timestamps for system log messages. For more information, see the *Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS*.
Network settings	A Domain Name System (DNS) server on the network maintains a database for resolving hostnames and IP addresses. Network devices can query the DNS server by hostnames rather than IP addresses. The services gateway accesses the DNS servers that are added to the configuration to resolve hostnames in the order in which you list them.	If you plan to include your device in several domains, add these domains to the configuration so that they are included in a DNS search. When DNS searches are requested, the domain suffixes are appended to the hostnames.

Table 1: Services Gateway Basic Connectivity Settings Details *(continued)*

Elements	Descriptions	Settings
Default gateway	A default gateway is a static route that is used to direct packets addressed to networks not explicitly listed in the routing table. If a packet arrives at the services gateway with an address for which the device does not have routing information, the services gateway sends the packet to the default gateway.	The default gateway entry is always present in the routing and forwarding tables.
Backup device	**NOTE:** This feature is currently not supported in this release. You can specify a backup device to take over when the routing protocol process of the services gateway is not running: ■ When the services gateway is starting. ■ When its routing protocol process has failed. Packets arriving at a services gateway in this situation are routed to the backup device. When the routing protocol process starts up again, the address of the backup device is removed from the routing and forwarding tables of the services gateway.	**NOTE:** The backup device must be located on the same subnet as the primary device. To configure a backup device, you must use the CLI or J-Web configuration editor. You cannot configure a backup device with J-Web configuration editor.
Loopback address	The loopback address is the IP address of the services gateway. The loopback address ensures that the device provides an IP address to management applications. Because it must always be available to hosts attempting to route packets to the device, the loopback address resides on an interface that is always active, known as the loopback interface (lo0.0).	Setting a loopback address ensures that the device can receive packets addressed to the loopback address as long as the device is reachable though any entry (ingress) interface. In addition, applications such as NTP, RADIUS, and TACACS+ can use the loopback address as the source address for outgoing packets. If you use the J-Web Quick Configuration Set Up page, you can either set a loopback address of your choice or have the loopback address automatically set to **127.0.0.1** when you click **Apply** or **OK** to commit the configuration.

Related Topics
- SRX100 Services Gateway Autoinstallation Overview
- SRX100 Services Gateway Basic Connectivity Overview
- Built-In Ethernet Ports for the SRX100 Services Gateway
- Management Access for the SRX100 Services Gateway