



FortiOS - Zscaler Internet Access and Fortinet SD-WAN Deployment Guide

Version 6.4.1

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Email: techdoc@fortinet.com



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FortiOS 6.4.1 Zscaler Internet Access and Fortinet SD-WAN Deployment Guide

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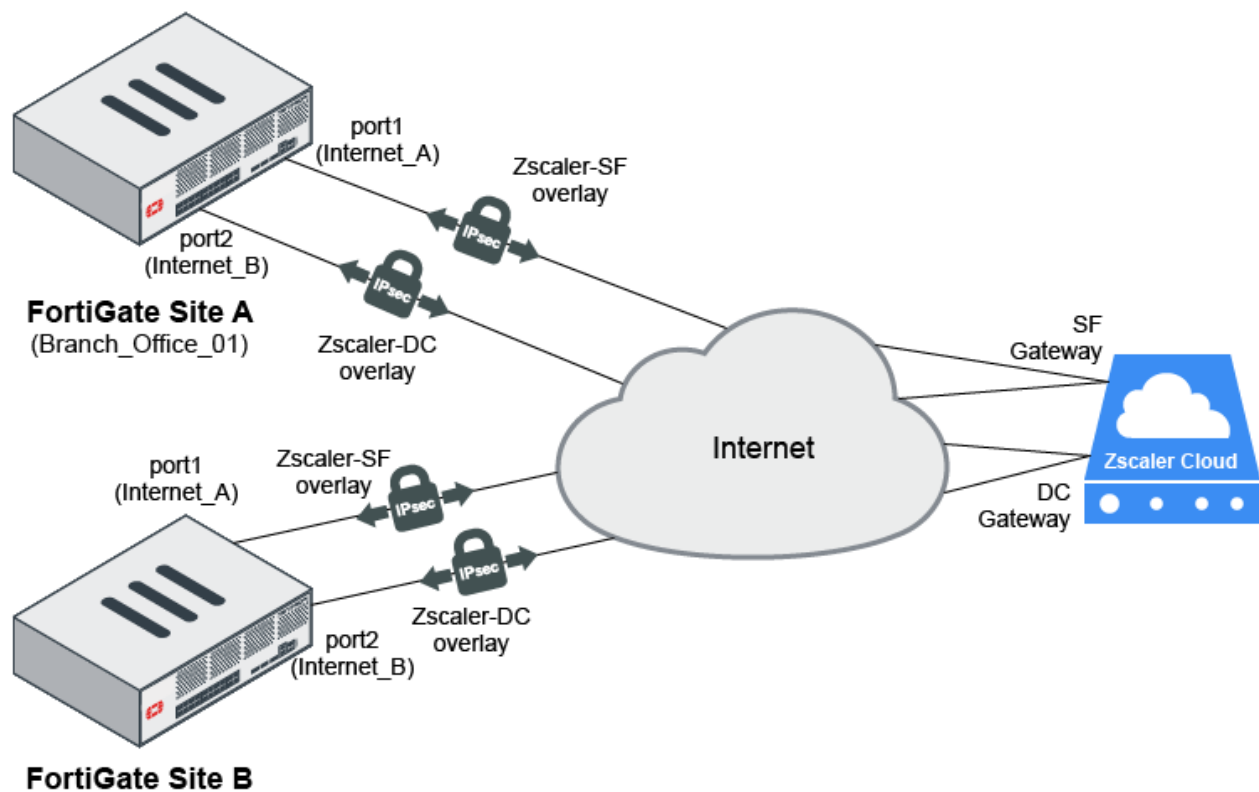
Change Log

Date	Change Description
2020-06-30	Initial release.
2020-07-27	Updated Configuring IPsec or GRE tunnels on FortiOS on page 7 , Configuring SD-WAN zones on page 12 , Configuring firewall policies on page 15 , Configuring Performance SLA test on page 19 , and Configuring SD-WAN rules on page 21 .
2020-09-08	Updated Configuring IPsec or GRE tunnels on Zscaler Internet Access on page 6 and Configuring IPsec or GRE tunnels on FortiOS on page 7 .

Zscaler Internet Access and Fortinet SD-WAN

This document demonstrates the interoperability of Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA) and Fortinet secure SD-WAN. You can use this guide as an example to deploy ZIA and Fortinet secure SD-WAN.

In this example, we have two FortiGate sites, Site A and Site B. Each site has two underlay connections `port1 (Internet_A)` and `port2 (Internet_B)` that have two overlay connections `Zscaler_SF` and `Zscaler_DC` to Zscaler SF Gateway and Zscaler DC Gateway respectively. Web traffic will be routed to Zscaler where it will be scanned, while non-web traffic passes over the underlays and is scanned by FortiGate.



This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring IPsec or GRE tunnels on Zscaler Internet Access on page 6](#)
- [Configuring IPsec or GRE tunnels on FortiOS on page 7](#)
- [Configuring SD-WAN zones on page 12](#)
- [Configuring firewall policies on page 15](#)
- [Configuring Performance SLA test on page 19](#)
- [Configuring SD-WAN rules on page 21](#)
- [Verifying configuration with Zscaler test page on page 23](#)
- [Results on page 24](#)

Configuring IPsec or GRE tunnels on Zscaler Internet Access

IPsec and GRE are similar in the sense that both provide tunneling across the public Internet. However, IPsec also provides encryption and GRE does not. Also, Zscaler Internet Access supports a greater throughput over GRE tunnels while throughput over an IPsec tunnel is capped.

In this case, you will configure either IPsec tunnels or GRE tunnels, and not both.

To configure IPsec tunnels on ZIA:

1. Locate the available data-centers and the hostname/IP address of the VIP to which you will establish a tunnel; go to [Locating the Hostnames and IP Addresses of Zscaler Enforcement Nodes \(ZENs\)](#).
2. Add the VPN credentials for IPsec tunnel on ZIA; go to [Adding VPN Credentials](#).
3. Configure the VPN credentials to a location; go to [Configuring Locations](#).

Repeat the above procedure to configure a second IPsec tunnel to another Zscaler ZEN.



You may configure GRE tunnels, though Fortinet recommends configuring IPsec tunnels.

To configure GRE tunnels on ZIA:

1. Locate the available data-centers and the hostname/IP address of the VIP to which you will establish a tunnel; go to [Locating the Hostnames and IP Addresses of Zscaler Enforcement Nodes \(ZENs\)](#).
2. Configure the GRE tunnel on ZIA; go to [Configuring GRE tunnels](#).
3. Configure a location by choosing a static IP address; go to [Configuring Locations](#).

Repeat the above procedure to configure a second GRE tunnel to another Zscaler ZEN.

If you have any problems, contact Zscaler by submitting a support ticket at <https://help.zscaler.com/submit-ticket>.

Configuring IPsec or GRE tunnels on FortiOS

In this case, you will configure either IPsec tunnels or GRE tunnels, and not both.

To configure an IPsec tunnel:

1. Go to *VPN > IPsec Wizard*. The *VPN Creation Wizard* displays.
2. Enter a *Name* for the tunnel and select the *Template type* to be *Custom*.

VPN Creation Wizard

1 VPN Setup

Name

Template type ☐ Site to Site ☐ Hub-and-Spoke ☐ Remote Access ☒ Custom

< Back **Next >** Cancel

3. Click *Next*. The *New VPN Tunnel* settings are displayed.
4. Configure the *Network* settings as indicated in the table below. The *Dynamic DNS* field should be the Zscaler ZEN hostname that you will use.

IP Version	IPv4
Remote Gateway	Dynamic DNS
Dynamic DNS	<Zscaler SF Host>
Interface	Internet_A(port1)

Network

IP Version: IPv4

Remote Gateway: Dynamic DNS

Dynamic DNS: <Zscaler SF Host>

Interface: Internet_A (port1)

Local Gateway: ☐

Mode Config: ☐

NAT Traversal: Enable Disable Forced

Dead Peer Detection: Disable On Idle On Demand

Forward Error Correction: Egress ☐ Ingress ☐

Advanced...

5. Configure the *Authentication* settings with the *Method* to be *Pre-shared Key* and entering the pre-shared key (PSK). The PSK should be unique per site, and the *IKE Version* should be selected to be 2.

Authentication

Method: Pre-shared Key

Pre-shared Key: ••••••••

IKE Version: 1 2

6. Configure the *Phase 1 Proposal* settings as indicated in the table below. The *Local ID* field should be set to the FQDN you configured in the previous steps.

Encryption	AES256
Authentication	SHA1
Diffie-Hellman Group	2
Key Lifetime (seconds)	86400

Local ID <Zscaler SF Host>

Phase 1 Proposal ➕ Add ✓ ↺

Encryption AES256 ▼

Authentication SHA1 ▼

Diffie-Hellman Group

☐ 32
 ☐ 31
 ☐ 30
 ☐ 29
 ☐ 28
 ☐ 27
☐ 21
 ☐ 20
 ☐ 19
 ☐ 18
 ☐ 17
 ☐ 16
☐ 15
 ☐ 14
 ☐ 5
 ☒ 2
 ☐ 1

Key Lifetime (seconds)

86400

Local ID

<Zscaler SF Host>

7. Configure the *Phase 2 Selectors* settings as indicated in table below. Leave all other settings to their default values.

Local Address (Subnet)	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
Remote Address (Subnet)	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
Encryption	NULL
Authentication	MD5
Enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)	Unchecked.
Key Lifetime (Seconds)	28800

Local Address

Subnet ▼ 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Remote Address

Subnet ▼ 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Advanced...

Phase 2 Proposal ➕ Add

Encryption NULL ▼

Authentication MD5 ▼

Enable Replay Detection ☒

Enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) ☐

Local Port All ☒

Remote Port All ☒

Protocol All ☒

Auto-negotiate ☐

Autokey Keep Alive ☒

Key Lifetime

Seconds ▼

Seconds

28800

8. Click OK.

Similarly, configure another IPsec tunnel `Zscaler-DC` over the `Internet_B (port2)` interface.

Verify your IPsec tunnels by navigating to *VPN > IPsec tunnels* from the tree menu on the left side of the FortiGate GUI.

<div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Create New</div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Edit</div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Delete</div></div></div></div>		<div>Search</div>
Tunnel		Interface Binding
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>32</div></div>		
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Zscaler-DC</div></div>		<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Internet_B (port2)</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Zscaler-SF</div></div>		<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Internet_A (port1)</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>51</div></div>		



You may configure GRE tunnels, though Fortinet recommends configuring IPsec tunnels.

To configure a GRE tunnel from the CLI:

1. Create a GRE tunnel and add it as an interface:

```
config system gre-tunnel
  edit "Zscaler-SF"
    set interface "port1"
    set remote-gw <Zscaler SF Host>
    set local-gw <Internet_A>
  next
end
```

2. Configure the GRE tunnel interfaces:

```
config system interface
  edit "Zscaler-SF"
    set ip <ip address in a /30 subnet provided by Zscaler> 255.255.255.255
    set allowaccess ping
    set type tunnel
    set interface "port1"
  next
end
```

Similarly, configure another GRE tunnel *Zscaler-DC* over the *Internet_B (port2)* interface.

Configuring SD-WAN zones

To configure SD-WAN zones, you need to configure the primary and secondary Zscaler ZENs as SD-WAN interface members in an SD-WAN zone.

In this example, the SF ZEN is closer, so we will choose the Lowest Cost (SLA) SD-WAN algorithm to prefer the SF ZEN over the DC ZEN, and configure the Zscaler-SF interface with a lower cost.

We will configure two SD-WAN zones named *Overlay* and *Underlay*, and then configure SD-WAN interface members for those zones.

To configure the *Overlay* SD-WAN zone:

1. Go to *Network > SD-WAN Zones*, and click *Create New > SD-WAN Zone*. The *New SD-WAN Zone* screen displays.
2. Configure the *Name* field and leave the *Interface members* field blank.



New SD-WAN Zone

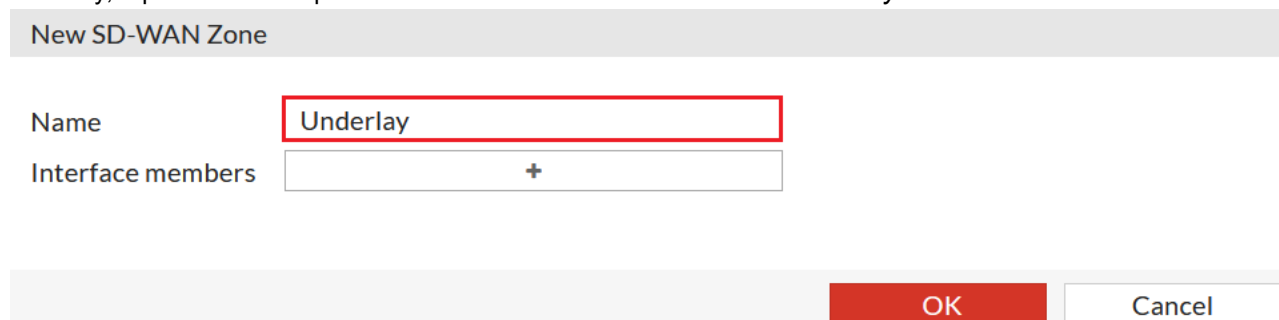
Name

Interface members

OK Cancel

3. Click *OK*.

Similarly, repeat the above procedure to create another SD-WAN zone *Underlay*:



New SD-WAN Zone

Name

Interface members

OK Cancel

After you create the SD-WAN zones, you need to configure the primary and secondary ZENs as SD-WAN interface members in the *Overlay* SD-WAN zone, and the *Internet_A* and *Internet_B* interfaces in the *Underlay* SD-WAN zone.

To configure the primary ZEN as an SD-WAN interface member in the *Overlay* SD-WAN zone:

1. Go to *Network > SD-WAN Zones*, and click *Create New > SD-WAN Member*. The *New SD-WAN Member* screen displays.
2. Configure the *Interface* to be *Zscaler-SF* from the drop-down list.
3. Configure the *SD-WAN Zone* to be *Overlay* from the drop-down list.

4. Configure the *Cost* to be 5. A lower *Cost* value indicates that this member is the primary interface member, and is preferred more than a member with a higher *Cost* value when using the *Lowest Cost (SLA)* strategy.

The screenshot shows a configuration dialog for an SD-WAN member. The fields are: Interface (Zscaler-SF), SD-WAN Zone (Overlay), Gateway (10.0.10.1), IPv6 Gateway (::), Cost (5), and Status (Enabled). The OK and Cancel buttons are at the bottom right.

Interface	Zscaler-SF
SD-WAN Zone	Overlay
Gateway	10.0.10.1
IPv6 Gateway	::
Cost	5
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled

OK Cancel

5. Click **OK**.

To configure the secondary ZEN as an SD-WAN interface member in the *Overlay* SD-WAN zone:

1. Go to *Network > SD-WAN Zones*, and click *Create New > SD-WAN Member*. The *New SD-WAN Member* screen displays.
2. Configure the *Interface* to be *Zscaler-DC* from the drop-down list.
3. Configure the *SD-WAN Zone* to be *Overlay* from the drop-down list.
4. Configure the *Cost* to be 10. A higher *Cost* value indicates that this member is the secondary interface member, and is preferred less than a member with a lower *Cost* value when using the *Lowest Cost (SLA)* strategy.

The screenshot shows a configuration dialog for an SD-WAN member. The fields are: Interface (Zscaler-DC), SD-WAN Zone (Overlay), Gateway (10.10.11.1), IPv6 Gateway (::), Cost (10), and Status (Enabled). The OK and Cancel buttons are at the bottom right.

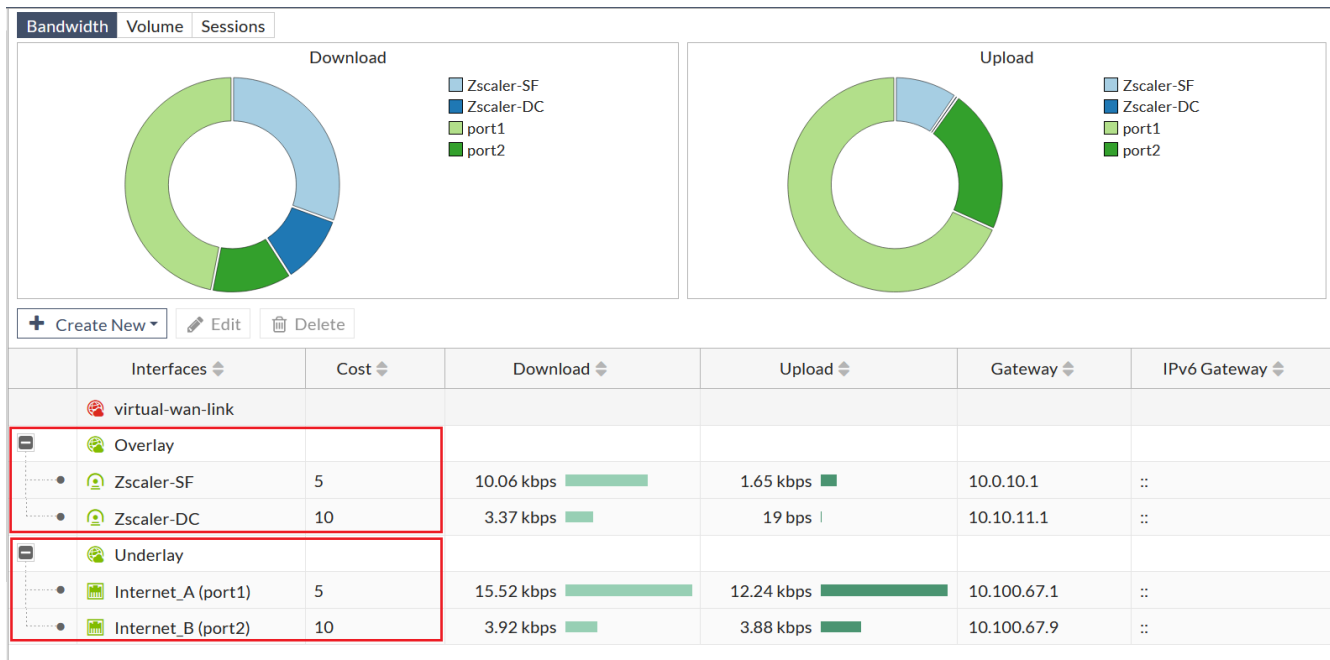
Interface	Zscaler-DC
SD-WAN Zone	Overlay
Gateway	10.10.11.1
IPv6 Gateway	::
Cost	10
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled

OK Cancel

5. Click **OK**.

Similarly, repeat the above procedure to configure the *Internet_A* and *Internet_B* interfaces in the *Underlay* SD-WAN zone.

After both the *Overlay* and *Underlay* SD-WAN zones are configured, with SD-WAN interface members configured as required in each of the SD-WAN zones, verify the configurations on the *Network > SD-WAN Zones* screen.



After configuring SD-WAN zones, we need to configure a static route that points to the *SD-WAN* interface.

To configure the static route:

1. Go to *Network > Static Routes*, and click *Create New > IPv4 Static Route*. The *New Static Route* screen displays.
2. Select *Subnet* for the *Destination* setting and enter `0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0` in the associated text input field.
3. Select *SD-WAN* as the *Interface* from the drop-down list.
4. Click *OK*.

Dynamic Gateway ⓘ ☐

Destination ⓘ

Subnet Internet Service

0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Interface

SD-WAN

Comments

Write a comment...

0/255

Status



Enabled



Disabled

OK

Cancel

Configuring firewall policies

Configure firewall policies for both the *Overlay* and *Underlay* traffic as indicated below.

In this example, the *Overlay* traffic does not require scanning, and the *Underlay* traffic requires scanning. The firewall policies are configured accordingly.

To configure a firewall policy for the *Overlay* traffic:


1. Go to *Policy & Objects > Firewall Policy*, and click *Create New*. The *New Policy* screen displays.
2. Configure the fields as follows:
 - a. Enter a name in the *Name* field, like *Out Overlay Traffic* in this case.
 - b. Select the appropriate interface from the *Incoming Interface* field. In this case, it is *port3*.
 - c. Make sure the *Outgoing Interface* field is set to the *Overlay* SD-WAN zone.

Edit Policy


Name ⓘ

Out Overlay Traffic


Incoming Interface

B01_LAN (port3) 


Outgoing Interface

Overlay 


Source

B01_LAN 


Destination

all 

Schedule

always 

Service


ALL 

Action


☒ ACCEPT
 ☐ DENY


Inspection Mode

☒ Flow-based
 ☐ Proxy-based


Interface 


Overlay

Link 

Type 

SD-WAN Zone

Members 

Zscaler-SF 

Zscaler-DC

First used

1 hour(s) ago

Hit count

77

Active sessions

2

2 minute(s) ago

Total bytes

1.03 MB

Current bandwidth

653 B/s

Firewall / Network Options

OK

Cancel


- d. Since *Overlay* traffic does not require scanning, all the *Security Profiles* will remain turned off.

Firewall / Network Options

NAT ☒

IP Pool Configuration Use Outgoing Interface Address Use Dynamic IP Pool

Preserve Source Port ☐

Protocol Options PROT default 

Security Profiles

AntiVirus ☐


Web Filter ☐

DNS Filter ☐


Application Control ☐


IPS ☐

File Filter ☐

SSL Inspection SSL no-inspection 

Logging Options

Log Allowed Traffic  ☒ Security Events All Sessions

Comments  0/1023

Enable this policy ☒

3. Click **OK**.

To configure a firewall policy for the *Underlay* traffic:

1. Go to *Policy & Objects > Firewall Policy*, and click *Create New*. The *New Policy* screen displays.
2. Configure the fields as follows:
 - a. Enter a name in the *Name* field, like *Out Underlay Traffic* in this case.
 - b. Select the appropriate interface from the *Incoming Interface* field. In this case, it is `port3`.

- c. Make sure the *Outgoing Interface* field is set to the *Underlay* SD-WAN zone.

Edit Policy

Name ⓘ	Out Underlay Traffic	
Incoming Interface	B01_LAN (port3) +	×
Outgoing Interface	Underlay +	×
Source	B01_LAN +	×
Destination	all +	×
Schedule	always ▼	
Service	ALL +	×
Action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCEPT <input type="checkbox"/> DENY	
Inspection Mode	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flow-based <input type="checkbox"/> Proxy-based	

Firewall / Network Options

Interface Underlay

Link

Type SD-WAN Zone

Members Internet_A (port1) Internet_B (port2)

First used
1 day(s) ago

Hit count
14,835

Active sessions
4

2 minute(s) ago now

Total bytes
4.98 MB

Current bandwidth
0 B/s

OK Cancel

- d. Since *Underlay* traffic requires to be scanned, set the *Security Profiles* of *AntiVirus*, *DNS Filter*, *Application Control*, *IPS*, and *SSL Inspection* as turned on to scan the traffic.

Firewall / Network Options

NAT ☒

IP Pool Configuration Use Outgoing Interface Address Use Dynamic IP Pool

Preserve Source Port ☐

Protocol Options PROT default

Security Profiles

AntiVirus ☒ AV default

Web Filter ☐

DNS Filter ☒ DNS default

Application Control ☒ APP default

IPS ☒ IPS default

File Filter ☐

SSL Inspection SSL certificate-inspection

Logging Options

Log Allowed Traffic ☒ Security Events All Sessions

Comments 0/1023

Enable this policy ☒

3. Click OK.

Once created, verify the firewall policies by navigating to *Policy & Objects > Firewall Policy*. The *Security Profiles* column indicates that the *Out Overlay Traffic* firewall policy for the *Overlay* traffic is set up to not scan any traffic, while the *Out Underlay Traffic* firewall policy is set to scan all traffic as *SSL Inspection*, *IPS*, *Application Control*, *DNS Filter*, and *AntiVirus* profiles are all active.

Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT	Security Profiles	Log
B01_LAN (port3) → Overlay 1								
Out Overlay Traffic	B01_LAN	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Enabled	SSL no-inspection	All
B01_LAN (port3) → Underlay 1								
Out Underlay Traffic	B01_LAN	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Enabled	AV default DNS default APP default IPS default SSL certificate-inspection	All
Implicit 1								
Implicit Deny	all	all	always	ALL	DENY			All

Configuring Performance SLA test

Configure a performance SLA test that will be tied to the SD-WAN interface members for the Zscaler ZENs.

To configure a Performance SLA test:

1. Go to *Network > Performance SLA*, and click *Create New* . The *New Performance SLA* screen displays.
2. Enter a name for the *Name* field like `Zscaler_VPNTEST` in this case.
3. Select *IPv4* from the *IP Version* field.
4. Select the *Protocol* to be *HTTP*.
5. The *Server* field is set to the URL `http://gateway.<zscaler-cloud>.net/vpntest` test page, where `<zscaler-cloud>` is to be replaced with your Zscaler cloud name.
6. Select *Specify* for the *Participants* fields and add *Zscaler-DC* and *Zscaler-SF* SD-WAN interface members as participants.

New Performance SLA

Name

Zscaler_VPNTEST

IP Version

IPv4 IPv6

Protocol

Ping HTTP DNS

Server

gateway.<zscaler-cloud>.net

+

Participants

All SD-WAN Members Specify

Zscaler-DC

Zscaler-SF

+

Enable probe packets

☐

SLA Target

☐

Latency threshold

☐

250

ms

Jitter threshold

☐

100

ms

Packet Loss threshold

☐

5

%

Link Status

Check interval

10000

ms

Failures before inactive

☐

10

Restore link after

☐

5

check(s)

Actions when Inactive

Update static route

☐

OK

Cancel

7. Click OK.



When configuring the Performance SLA test using the GUI, you cannot configure the HTTP GET request. The *Server* field only accepts a valid FQDN. Use the CLI to configure the HTTP GET request.

To configure a Performance SLA test using the CLI:

```
config system virtual-wan-link
config health-check
edit "Zscaler_VPNTTEST"
    set server "gateway.<zscaler-cloud>.net"
    set protocol http
    set http-get "/vpntest"
    set interval 10000
    set failtime 10
    set members 2 3
config sla
edit 1
    set latency-threshold 250
    set jitter-threshold 100
    set packetloss-threshold 5
next
end
next
end
end
```

Configuring SD-WAN rules

Configure SD-WAN rules that will tie the Performance SLA probe (Zscaler_VPNTEST) to each of the SD-WAN members with the *Lowest Cost (SLA)* strategy selected to determine which ZEN will be the active-primary and which one will be the standby-secondary.

To configure an SD-WAN rule:

1. Go to *Network > SD-WAN Rules*, and click *Create New*. The *Priority Rule* screen displays.
2. Enter a name in the *Name* field, like `HTTPS-Zscaler-out` in this case.
3. Select the *IP Version* to be *IPv4*.
4. Select the *Source* and *Destination* addresses to be `all`.
5. Select the *Protocol* to be *TCP*, and the *Port Range* to be `443-443`.

Priority Rule

Name:

IP Version: ☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

Source

Source address:

User group:

Destination

Address:

Protocol number: ☒ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ ANY ☐ Specify

Port range: -

Internet Service :

Application :

6. Select the *Lowest Cost (SLA)* strategy for the outgoing interfaces. It determines which ZEN will be the active-primary and which one will be the standby-secondary.
7. Specify the preference for the outgoing interfaces in the *Interface preference* field by adding `Zscaler-SF` and `Zscaler-DC` in the preferred order.

8. Specify the *Required SLA target* by adding the `Zscaler_VPNTTEST` performance SLA test we created earlier.

Outgoing Interfaces

Select a strategy for how outgoing interfaces will be chosen.

☐ **Manual**
 Manually assign outgoing interfaces.

☐ **Best Quality**
 The interface with the best measured performance is selected.

☒ **Lowest Cost (SLA)**
 The interface that meets SLA targets is selected. When there is a tie, the interface with the lowest assigned cost is selected.

☐ **Maximize Bandwidth (SLA)**
 Traffic is load balanced among interfaces that meet SLA targets.

Interface preference

Zscaler-SF

Zscaler-DC

+

Required SLA target

Zscaler_VPNTTEST

+

Status

Enable

Disable

OK

Cancel

9. Click **OK**.

Configure similar SD-WAN rules for HTTP, and non-web traffic. In our example, the non-web traffic is steered to the underlays using the *Best Quality* strategy.

Once configured, verify your SD-WAN rules by navigating to *Network > SD-WAN Rules*:

+ Create New

Edit

Delete

Search

Q

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Criteria	Members
IPv4 3					
1	HTTP-Zscaler-Out	all	all	SLA	<div>Zscaler-SF</div> <div>Zscaler-DC</div>
2	HTTPS-Zscaler-out	all	all	SLA	<div>Zscaler-SF</div> <div>Zscaler-DC</div>
3	Non-Web-Traffic	all	all	Latency	<div>Internet_A (port1)</div> <div>Internet_B (port2)</div>
Implicit 1					
	sd-wan	all	all	Source IP	any

Verifying configuration with Zscaler test page

To verify your configuration with Zscaler, request a verification page via the URL <https://ip.zscaler.com>.

If you are routing traffic via a Zscaler proxy service, the URL <https://ip.zscaler.com> will respond with a message confirming it.

You are accessing this host via a Zscaler proxy hosted at Los Angeles in the zscalertwo.net cloud.

Your request is arriving at this server from the IP address 104.129.198.69

The Zscaler proxy virtual IP is 104.129.198.34.

The Zscaler hostname for this proxy appears to be zs2-qla1a1.

If not, it will respond with an appropriate message.

The request received from you did not have an XFF header, so you are quite likely not going through the Zscaler proxy service.

Your request is arriving at this server from the IP address 209.37.255.2

Your Gateway IP Address is most likely 209.37.255.2

Results

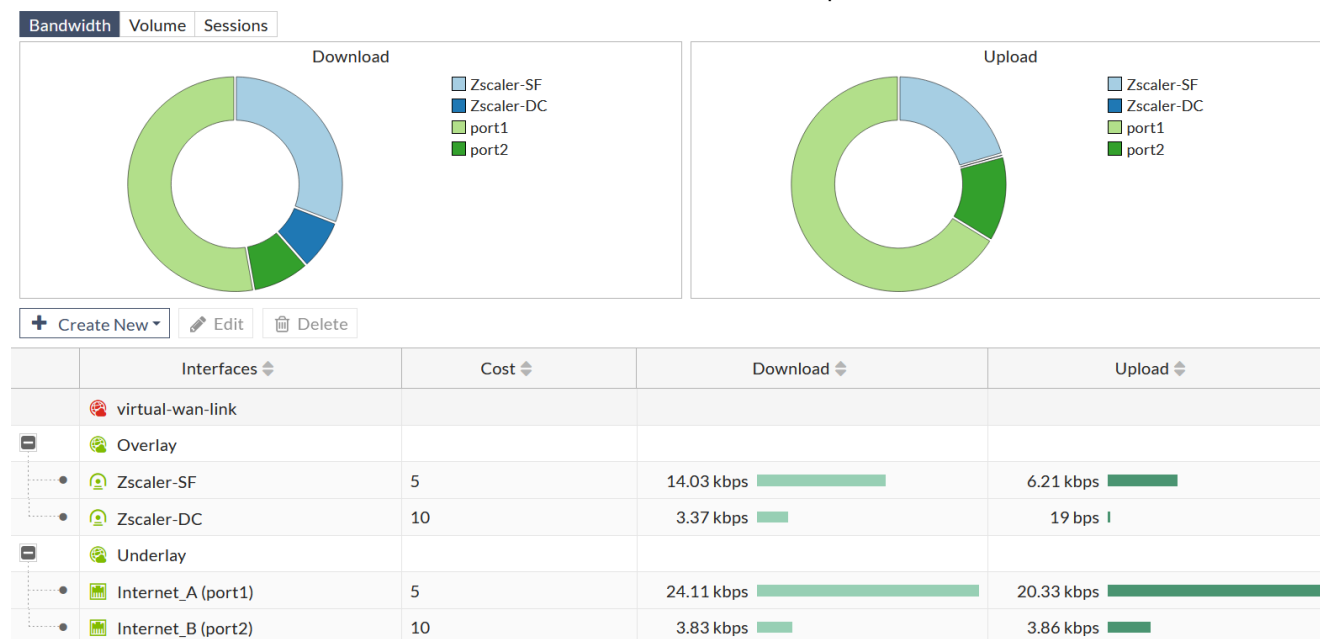
The following GUI pages show the function of the Fortinet secure SD-WAN deployed with Zscaler Internet Access (ZIA) and can be used to confirm that it is setup and running correctly:

- [Interface usage on page 24](#)
- [IPsec status on page 25](#)
- [Performance SLA on page 26](#)
- [Routing table on page 28](#)
- [Firewall policy on page 28](#)
- [Top sources on page 29](#)

Interface usage

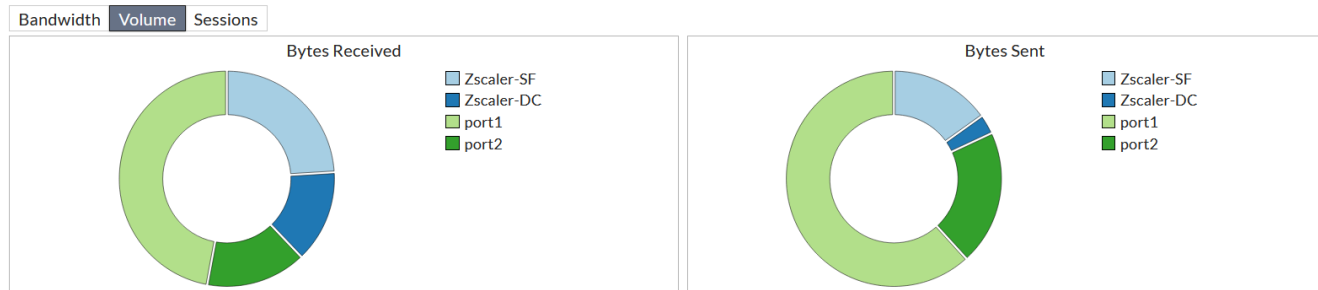
Go to *Network > SD-WAN Zones* to review the SD-WAN interface usage.

Select **Bandwidth** to see donut charts of the amount of downloaded and uploaded data for each interface.



Results

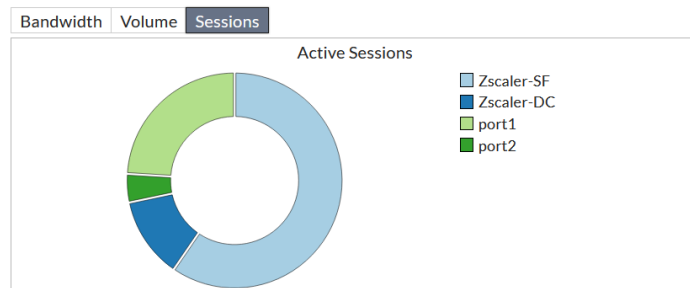
Select **Volume** to see donut charts of the received and sent bytes over the interfaces.



+ Create New Edit Delete

	Interfaces	Gateway	IPv6 Gateway	Cost	Download	Upload
	virtual-wan-link					
	Overlay					
	Zscaler-SF	10.0.10.1	::	5	13.42 kbps	5.45 kbps
	Zscaler-DC	10.10.11.1	::	10	3.37 kbps	19 bps
	Underlay					
	Internet_A (port1)	10.100.67.1	::	5	70.51 kbps	22.66 kbps
	Internet_B (port2)	10.100.67.9	::	10	3.95 kbps	4.05 kbps

Select **Sessions** to see a donut chart of the number of active sessions on each interface.



+ Create New Edit Delete

	Interfaces	Gateway	IPv6 Gateway	Cost	Download	Upload
	virtual-wan-link					
	Overlay					
	Zscaler-SF	10.0.10.1	::	5	13.42 kbps	5.45 kbps
	Zscaler-DC	10.10.11.1	::	10	3.37 kbps	19 bps
	Underlay					
	Internet_A (port1)	10.100.67.1	::	5	70.51 kbps	22.66 kbps
	Internet_B (port2)	10.100.67.9	::	10	3.95 kbps	4.05 kbps

IPsec status

Go to **Dashboard > Network** and expand the **IPsec** widget to review all IPsec tunnels.

Results

IPsec
↺
↻
🔗
⋮

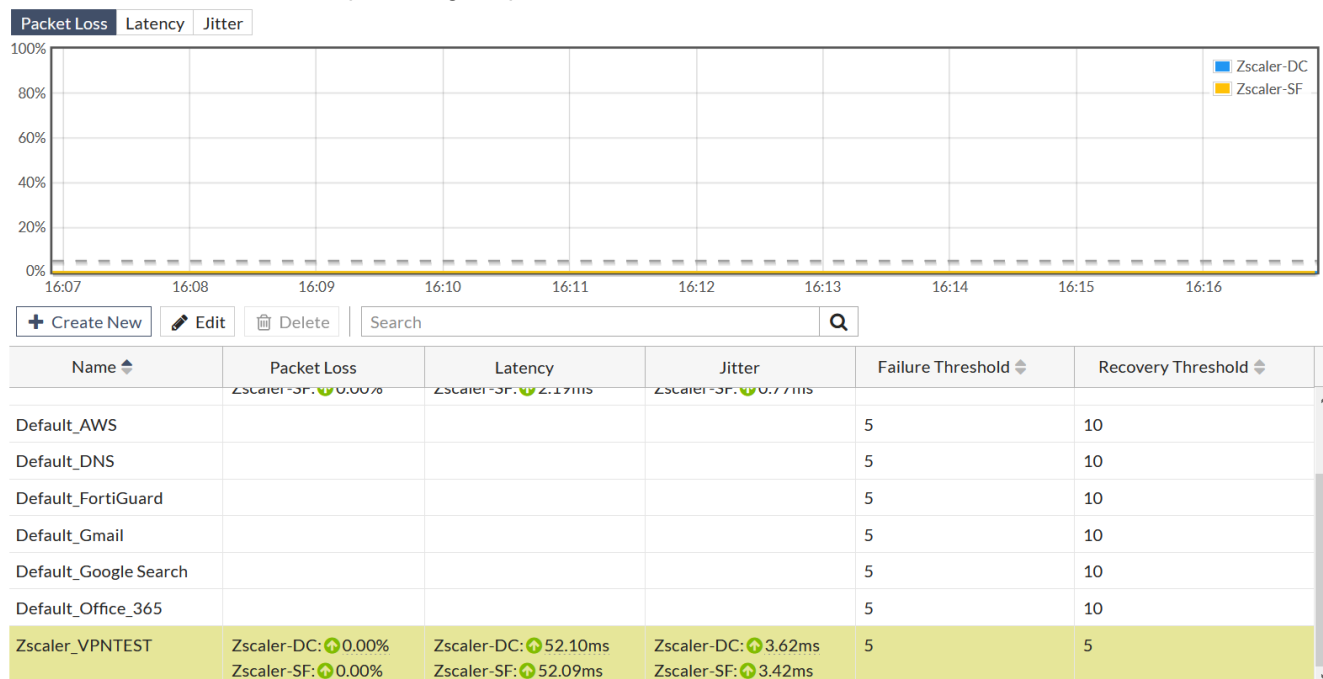
🗑️ Reset Statistics
🟢 Bring Up
🔴 Bring Down
🔍 Locate on VPN Map

Name	Remote Gateway	Peer ID	Incoming Data	Outgoing Data	Phase 1	Phase 2 Selectors
Custom 3						
🟢 To-HQ-MPLS	192.168.0.1		341.22 kB	150.97 kB	🟢 To-HQ-MPLS	🟢 To-HQ-MPLS
🟢 Zscaler-DC	10.100.65.101		53.87 MB	12.35 MB	🟢 Zscaler-DC	🟢 Zscaler-DC
🟢 Zscaler-SF	10.100.64.101		807.08 MB	49.97 MB	🟢 Zscaler-SF	🟢 Zscaler-SF

Performance SLA

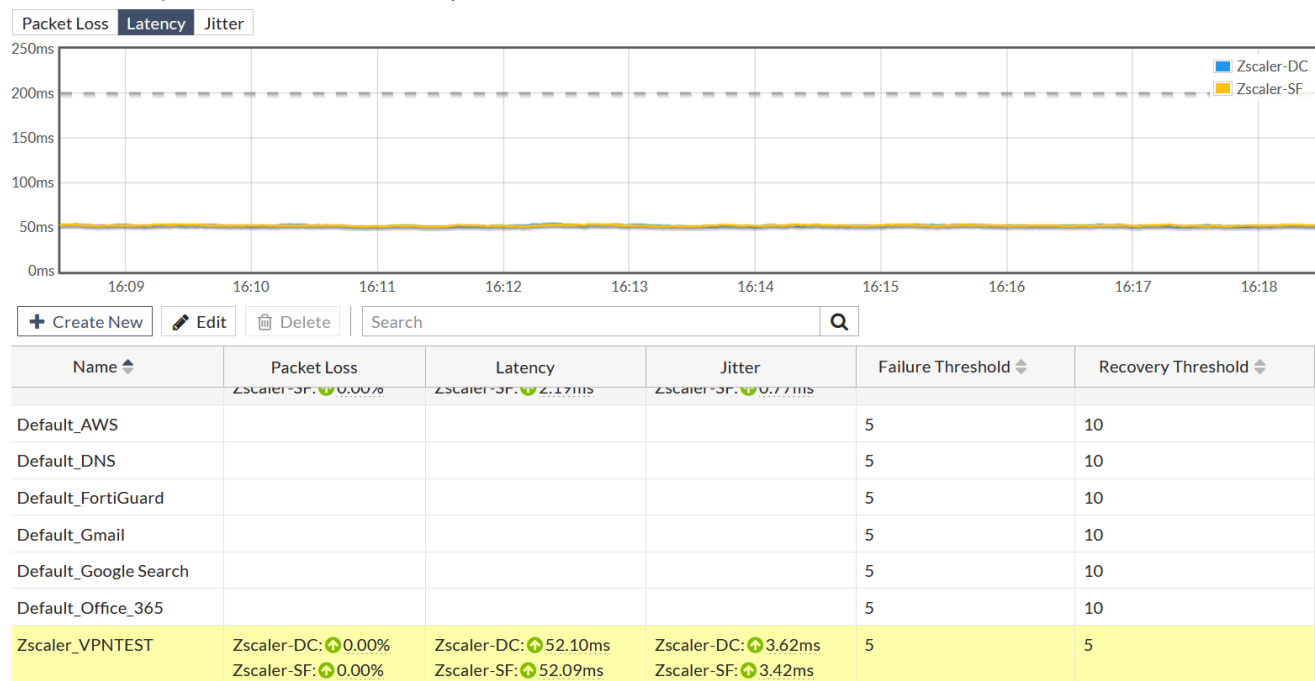
Go to **Network > Performance SLA** and select the SLA from the table (Zscaler_VPNTEST in this example) to view the packet loss, latency, and jitter on each SD-WAN member in the health check server.

Select **Packet Loss** to see the percentage of packets lost for each member.

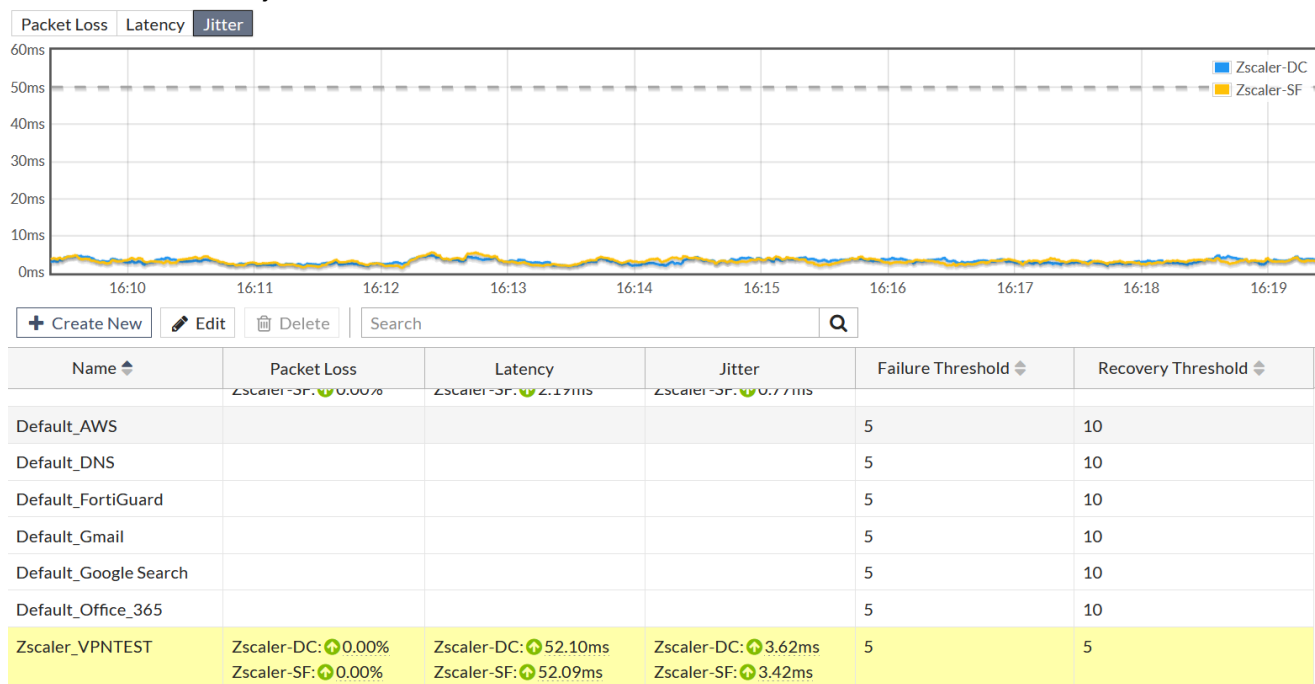


Results

Select **Latency** to see the current latency, in milliseconds, for each member.

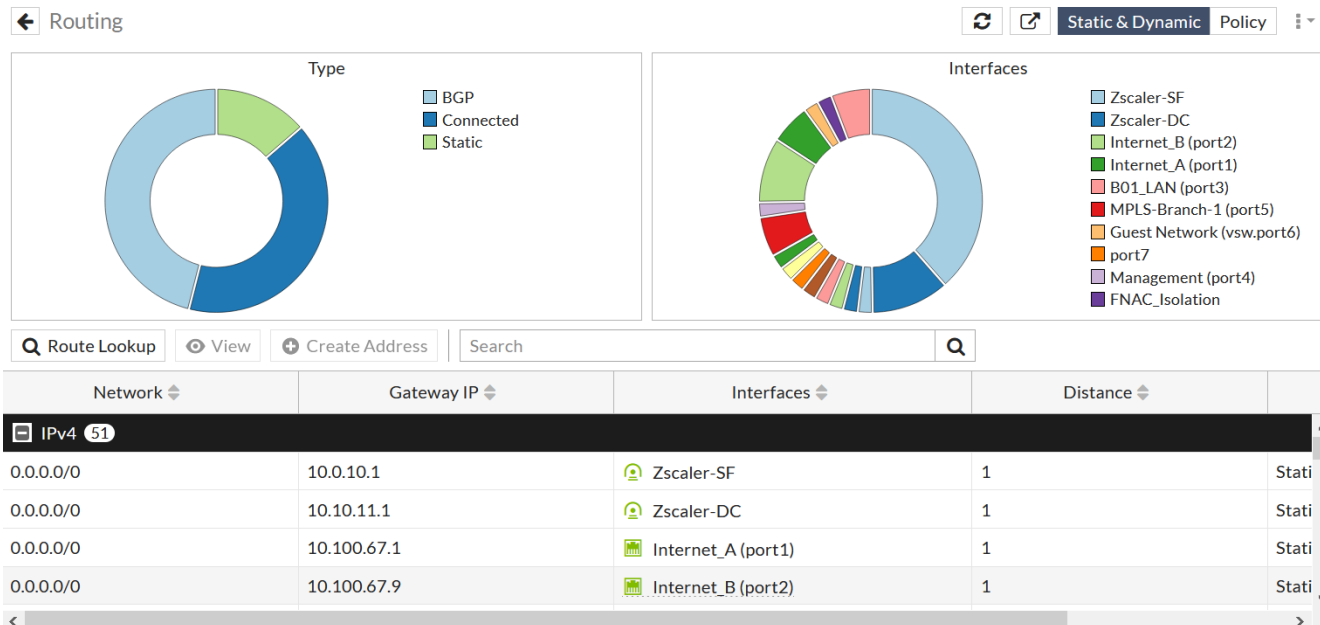


Select **Jitter** to see the jitter, in milliseconds, for each member.



Routing table

Go to *Dashboard > Network* and expand the *Static & Dynamic Routing* widget to review all static and dynamic routes. For more information about the widget, see [Static & Dynamic Routing Monitor](#).



Firewall policy

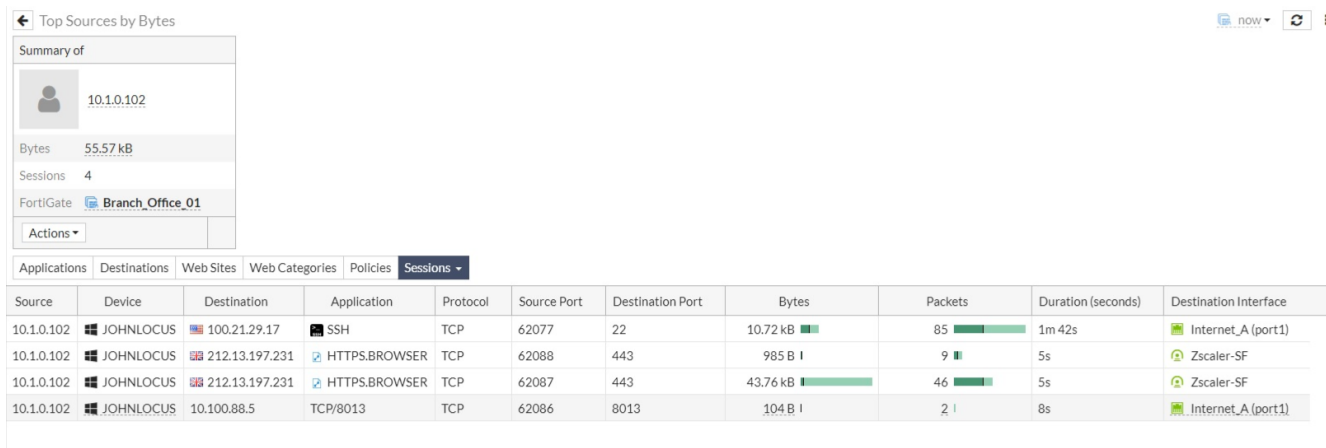
Go to *Policy & Objects > Firewall Policy* to review the SD-WAN policy.

Create New Edit Delete Policy Lookup Search Interface Pair View

Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT	Security Profiles	Log
B01_LAN (port3) → Overlay 1								
Out Overlay Traffic	B01_LAN	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Enabled	SSL no-inspection	All
B01_LAN (port3) → Underlay 1								
Out Underlay Traffic	B01_LAN	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Enabled	AV default DNS default APP default IPS default SSL certificate-inspection	All
Implicit 1								
Implicit Deny	all	all	always	ALL	DENY			All

Top sources

Go to *Dashboard > Top Sources* to confirm that web traffic (ports 443 and 80) flows through the right overlay interface member, and non-web traffic flows through the right underlay interface member.





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