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DNS Protection Admin Guide

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Chapter 1: DNS Protection Admin Guide

To get started using the DNS Protection Admin Guide, see the following topics:

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DNS Protection Overview

This document is designed as an admin guide for deploying and using Webroot DNS Protection. It is intended as a technical resource for network administrators and those that will be configuring or managing DNS Protection.

For step-by-step deployment information, please see the Webroot DNS Protection Getting Started Guide.
Getting Started

In order to use DNS Protection and for the DNS settings to be available in your console, it must first be licensed. If you have not already signed up to trial or purchased DNS Protection, you can easily do so from the Settings tab in the GSM console.

To trial or purchase DNS Protection:

1. From the Settings tab, click the Subscriptions tab.

2. Here you can initiate a trial by clicking the Start Free Trial button. Once the trial is active or once you have purchased, you can use the Subscriptions tab to reference the remaining days on your trial or your subscription status.

Trial Expired?

If you have already trialed DNS protection and want to do so again, please reach out to your sales representative.

Trial Expiration Behavior

- **DNS Agent** – If your trial expires, any DNS Protection agents that have been deployed will automatically uninstall and the DNS settings will revert to their original settings. For more information see Installing the Agent.

- **DNS Network Protection** – If you are using the Network version of DNS Protection, please revert the DNS settings on your router and DNS Forwarders. The Webroot DNS servers will only respond to accounts that have purchased or have active trials. For more information, see Configuring the Network.
Chapter 2: Configuring the Web Console

Overview

To configure DNS Protection, the following settings need to be configured:

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Beginning to Setup DNS Protection

DNS Protection has two components: An agent-based solution that allows granular control of DNS independent of the network and a network solution designed to protect your network as a whole. Although it is possible to run each component individually, they are designed to complement each other and work in parallel to comprehensively protect the network and attached systems.

In each instance, you will need to define a filter (policy).

- Configuring Sites on page 6
- Defining Filters

Servers

The most effective way to protect servers with Webroot DNS Protection is to use the Network version.

This is done by registering the WAN IP address associated with the network you want to protect and then by adding the Webroot DNS Protection servers as the forwarders for external resolution on your AD DNS Servers. For more information, see Configuring the Network.

Note: In some instances, you may find the need for granular control of DNS for specific servers, depending on their role. The DNS Protection Agent is not supported on DNS or RDS (Terminal) Servers. For more information on installing the agent, see Installing the Agent Overview.

Workstations

The DNS Protection Agent is designed to filter DNS requests on workstations. Active Directory DNS requests will be fielded by the local servers, but internet DNS requests will be filtered based on the applied Webroot DNS filter. This allows for granular control and reporting regardless of the network to which they are connected. For more information on installing the agent, see Installing the Agent Overview.
Configuring Sites

Each Site can be individually configured for DNS Protection. The DNS Protection column shows the status of each site.

To configure DNS Protection for a site:

1. Do either of the following:
   - Click the Gear icon.
   - Click the Manage button, then go to the DNS tab.

2. Select whether the site is licensed or a trial.

Note: The Default DNS Policy is the default DNS Policy assigned when any new Endpoint or IP is added. Changing this setting will update the policy for any Endpoint configured to inherit its policy from the site. Alternate policies can be assigned to Groups, Endpoints and IP addresses under the Groups tab.

Network Settings

The most effective way to protect servers with Webroot DNS Protection is to use the Network version. This is configured by registering the WAN IP address associated with the network you wish to protect, and then to add the Webroot DNS Protection servers as the forwarders for external resolution on your AD DNS Servers.
Additionally, this can be used to control content on Wi-Fi and guest networks as well limit of content available over different circuit types. More information on setting up Network DNS filtering can be found here.

**Domain Bypass List (Intranet)**

The Domain Bypass List (Intranet) applies only to the DNS Protection Agent. It is designed to accommodate Active Directory. Entries in the list are passed to your AD DNS server rather than filtered by the DNS Protection Agent. Be sure to include the wildcard to ensure you encompass all resources under this domain.
Defining Filters

Policies for DNS Protection provide the ability to customize which categories are available or blocked. These Policies can be linked to Sites, Groups, or Endpoints to implement filtering. Policies for DNS Protection are managed under the DNS subtab under the Policies section of the console. If the DNS tab is not visible, check that your DNS Subscription is current.

You will want to create custom Policies beyond the provided static policies (DNS High Protection and DNS Medium Protection). To do so, click the Add or Copy button, provide the Policy Name and Description, and a new policy will be created. This can then be configured by selecting from the 80 available categories. More information about each category can be found in the appendix.
Chapter 3: Installing the Agent Overview

Once a Site has DNS Protection enabled, the settings inside the Endpoint Policy for DNS Protection become active. This controls whether the DNS Agent is installed. You can use the provided Recommended DNS Enabled Policy or create a custom Policy with Install DNS Protection set to On. It is recommend that a copy be made of your existing Endpoint Policy, and then to change Install DNS protection to On. Once complete, this Policy can be applied to endpoints for which the DNS Agent is to be installed.

To start deploying the agent, see the following topics:

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Installing the Agent

Once you have enabled DNS for a Site and have a filtering Policy, the next step is to install the DNS Protection Agent. The Endpoint Policy (Policies – Endpoint) controls whether the DNS agent is installed or uninstalled. You can use the provided Recommended DNS Enabled Policy or create a custom Policy with Install DNS Protection set to On.

Note: For Custom Policies for DNS Protection, it is recommend that a copy be made of your current in-use Endpoint Policy, and then to change Install DNS protection to On. Once complete, this Policy can be applied to endpoints for which the DNS Agent is to be installed.

To configure the policy:

1. Click Global Settings and click the Endpoint tab.
2. Select an appropriate Policy and click the Copy button. Save this as a new Endpoint Policy.
3. Enable Install DNS Protection for the new Policy.
Managing DNS Through Groups

There are two types of Policies, one for Endpoint management and one for DNS management. These can both be managed by configuring Groups, either by selecting a device or IP from within a Group or by selecting the Group itself.

Groups are managed in the Groups tab. From here, you can see each configured Site:

- Click the Site name to display a list of all devices in that Site.
- Click the Plus (+) sign next to the Site to display the associated Groups.

To add a new Group under a Site:

1. Select the Site and then click the Plus (+) button.
2. When prompted, enter a group name, description, and specify the corresponding Endpoint and DNS Policies.

3. As with specific systems, in order for the DNS Agent to install on systems within this Group, the Endpoint Policy must have Install DNS Protection set to **On**.

Any system you place in this Group will inherit these Policies and, assuming DNS is On, will install the Agent.

![Edit Group](image)

**To move a system to a different Group:**

1. Select it and click the **Move** button.
2. A prompt will ask for the destination Group as well as whether to inherit that Group’s Policy.

![Move Group](image)
3. Alternately you can select to copy the Policy setting with the device by selecting **Move with the current Policy unchanged**.

4. The DNS and Endpoint Policies can also be managed independently of the Group. Select the device or IP and click the **Edit Policy** button.

5. You can then specify what Policies apply.
Advanced Group Management

Groups can also be used as containers to group like systems both for Endpoint and DNS settings.

To add a new group under a site:

1. Select the site and then click the Plus (+) button.

2. When prompted, enter a group name, description, and specify the corresponding Endpoint and DNS Policies.

3. As with specific systems, in order for the DNS Agent to install on systems within this Group, the Endpoint Policy must have Install DNS Protection set to On.

Any system you place in this group will inherit these policies and, assuming DNS is On, will install the Agent.
Moving Systems Between Groups

Follow this procedure to move a policy to a different group.

To move a system to a different group:

1. Select it and click the Move button. A prompt will ask for the destination group as well as whether to inherit that group’s policy.

2. Alternately you can select to copy the policy setting with the device by selecting Move with the current policy unchanged.
DNS Agent Behavior - Loopback

The DNS Protection agent, once installed, will setup a service, the Webroot SecureAnywhere DNS Protection Agent.

When the service starts, it inspects the active network adapters and notes the current settings for DNS, saving these settings. The IPv4 and IPv6 DNS settings for the adapters are then set to Loopback.

The Webroot SecureAnywhere DNS Protection Agent Service will await DNS requests, and, since the DNS settings are now set to loopback, any DNS requests initiated by the system can be answered by the agent. All internet DNS requests will receive a filtered response, and all AD or local DNS requests are sent to the original previously saved DNS settings. Note that these settings are updated whenever the service is restarted or the connection status of the network adapter changes.
## DNS Settings

When the Webroot SecureAnywhere DNS Protection Agent Service starts, the DNS settings are set to loopback. When the service is stopped, the DNS settings are reverted to their previous state. While the service is running, any DNS changes, such as manually setting an alternate IP or changing DNS to DHCP, are disregarded and the settings are again set to loopback.
About Supported VPNs

The following VPNs are supported by the Webroot DNS Agent. Due to the different VPN configurations, some VPNs do not allow for the DNS requests to be filtered. In this instance, the system is protected by the DNS settings provided by the firewall or the network to which it is connected.

Policy Enforcement through the Webroot DNS Protection Agent

- Fortinet VPN
- PulseSecure
- SonicWall Mobile Connect

Policy Enforcement through Webroot Network DNS Protection

- Cisco AnyConnect
- Pure VPN
- Safer VPN
- SonicWall NetExtender
- WatchGuard VPN
Uninstalling the Agent

The Endpoint Agent controls both the install as well as the uninstall of the DNS Protection Agent. To uninstall the DNS Agent, apply a Policy that does not have DNS Protection set to on. For more information on setting this Policy, see Installing the Agent on page 10.

The Endpoint Policy change takes effect at Agent Poll. To force the Agent to Poll, in the task bar, right click the Webroot icon and select Refresh configuration.

You can verify the DNS agent has been uninstalled by checking Programs and Features > Webroot Secure Anywhere DNS Protection Agent. If this application is not listed, the DNS Protection Agent is not installed.

**Note:** At uninstall, the DNS settings will also revert to their previous settings.

**Note:** The DNS Protection Agent can also be manually uninstalled from Programs and Features. However, if the Policy is set to install the Agent, it will be automatically reinstalled.
Chapter 4: Configuring the Network

Configuring the network to filter all DNS requests is recommended to strengthen security. This provides a foundation both from a threat perspective as well as content.

To start configuring the network, see the following topics:

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- Configuring Local DNS Servers ........................................................ 24
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Updating Network Settings

On your network, identify the public IPv4 address used for internet access (WAN IP). An internet search of My IP generally reveals the appropriate IP address.

Select Add Row to add an IP address to the Site. Once the IP has been added, associate a filtering Policy. Any DNS requests received from this WAN IP will receive a corresponding response based on this filter. Requests from unregistered IP addresses or from IP addresses under expired or disabled sites will not receive a response.
Testing Network DNS Resolution - Network Only

Once the IP addresses and the Policies have been configured, it needs to be confirmed that the DNS Protection Servers are responding with appropriate information before updating Forwarders. This can be done from an endpoint on the network to be protected.

To test resolution for the network:

1. Open a command prompt.
2. Run NSLookup.
3. Set the server to 45.54.55.54.
4. Check several Sites to confirm valid responses. Note, some network environments append a suffix to DNS Lookups. In the example, a ‘.’ has been added to the end of www.webroot.com to avoid possible resolution problems.

A successful test looks like the following:

![Command Prompt - nslookup]

Default Server: 45.54.55.54
Server: 45.54.55.54, wsadns.webroot.com
Address: 45.54.55.54
www.webroot.com, <
Server: 45.54.55.54, wsadns.webroot.com
Address: 45.54.55.54
Non-authoritative answer
Name: www.webroot.com.ssopt.net
Addresses: 64.95.189.177
Aliases: www.webroot.com
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Configuring Local DNS Servers

Once you have successfully tested that the Webroot DNS Servers are responding correctly, you can then configure your network to use the Webroot DNS Protections servers. This setting should be managed on the router or, in the case of a Windows server, under the DNS forwarders.

To find the best DNS servers for your location, click the Manage button next to the site for which you have enabled DNS, go to the DNS Protection tab, and select your region from the dropdown.

The best primary and secondary DNS servers will be listed.

Once you have identified the best resolvers, your DNS forwarders need to be updated as in this example for a server in the United States (East).
Chapter 4: Configuring the Network

Forwards are DNS servers that this server can use to resolve DNS queries for records that this server cannot resolve.

**IP Address**  |  **Server FQDN**  
---|---
35.221.42.179 | 179.42.221.35 bc googleuserco...  
35.226.80.229 | 229.80.226.35 bc googleuserco...  

Note: If conditional forwarders are defined for a given domain, they will be used instead of server-level forwarders. To create or view conditional forwarders, navigate to the Conditional Forwarders node in the scope tree.
Installing Certificates

The Agent automatically installs the certificates to the endpoint. If a system is running on a network protected by DNS Protection and is not using the agent, certificates need to be installed to avoid browser errors when https websites are blocked. Although skipping this step will not stop filtering, it does avoid certificate errors when an https Site is redirected.

Certificates can be downloaded from behind a registered IP address:

http://45.54.55.55/download

The certificate needs to be installed to Trusted Root Certification Authorities. This can be done on individual systems or, depending on your environment, pushed out automatically.

To install a certificate:

1. Click Start, click Start Search.
2. In the Search field, type mmc, then press Enter.
3. From the File menu, select Add/Remove Snap-in.
4. Under Available snap-ins, click Certificates, then click Add.
5. Under This snap-in will always manage certificates for, click Computer account, then click Next.
6. Click Local computer, then click Finish, then click OK.
7. In the console tree, double-click Certificates.
8. Right-click Trusted Root Certification Authorities.
9. Click Import to import the certificates and follow the steps in the Certificate Import Wizard to add the P7B certificate.
Chapter 5: Working With Block Pages And Overrides

To work with block pages and overrides, see the following topics:

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- **Creating DNS Protection Web Overrides** .................................. 31
Web Block Page Settings

The Block Page can be customized for each console. This allows the user to be provided with more information alongside the standard Webroot messaging to include a logo as well as custom text.

- The image size is restricted to 1 MB. Supported formats are PNG, GIF or JPG with a maximum height of 50 pixels.

- The Content field can be used to add support telephone numbers, links to ticketing systems, and communication guiding the user as to the intent of the page.
Configuring Web Overrides

Web Overrides

Web Overrides and the Block Page configuration are managed under the Overrides tab. These are broken out into two subtabs.

- Web Block / Allow List
- Web Block Page Settings

Filtering Exceptions – Web Block / Allow List

If you need to make specific exceptions to the Policies, this can be managed domain by domain under the Overrides tab, Web Block / Allow List. These entries override the Policy for the Sites.

Adding Exceptions

When you click the Add Button, you can either do either of the following in the Scope area on the Create New Entry window:

- Select the Global radio button to apply the override to all sites
- Select the Site radio button and select a specific site from the drop-down menu for a targeted override.

The URL field is where you add the domain that needs to be allowed or blocked. Entries in this field may include a wildcard or can be specific to the domain or subdomain you wish to allow or block.

For example, if you wanted to block www.webroot.com and vpn.webroot.com, each would need to be entered as separate overrides. Alternately, both would be encompassed by *.webroot.com.

Note: Site Overrides take precedence over GSM Global Web Overrides.
For more information, see Creating Web Overrides in the Global Site Manager Admin Guide.

**Viewing Exceptions**

Exceptions are visible based on the drop-down menu. Select Overrides to View:

- To see Overrides for all Sites, select **Global** radio button.
- To see Overrides for a specific site, select the **Site** radio button and select the site from the drop-down menu.
Creating DNS Protection Web Overrides

Follow this procedure to create a web override that will override the default classifications of the default Web Threat Shield Protection functionality.

To create a web override:

1. Log in to the management console.

   The management console displays, with the Sites tab active.

2. Click the Overrides tab.

   The Overrides tab displays, with the File Whitelist tab active.
3. Click the **Web Block / Allow List** tab.

The Web Block / Allow List tab displays.
4. Click the Add button.

The Create New Entry window displays.
5. In the Domains field, enter the URL that you want to add as a web override.

   **Note:** When you are entering the URL, you do not have to enter any protocols such as `www`, `http`, or `https`. Also, wildcards are now supported in this field.

6. In the Scope area, select one of the following radio buttons to determine at which site you create the override:

   - **Global** — Makes this entry available for all sites that have the Include Global Overrides checkbox selected in their site settings. For more information, see *Editing Site Settings*. 
- Site — Applies the web override to the specific site that you have selected.

7. In the Policy area, select the Associated Policy checkbox to display the Policy drop-down menu, from which you can select any of the following DNS Protection policies:
   - DNS High Protection
   - DNS Medium Protection

8. In the Block/Allow area, select one of the following radio buttons:
   - Allow
   - Block

9. Do either of the following:
   - Select the Block Malicious URLs checkbox to block URLs that are detected as malicious, regardless of the allow setting.
   - Do not select the Block Malicious URLs checkbox.

10. When you're done, click the Create button.
Chapter 6: Working With Reports

To work with reports, see the following topics:

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DNS Protection Reports Overview

All of our reports are designed to improve visibility of internet usage. There are six on-demand and scheduled reports available under the Reports tab to help identify the different characteristics of the internet traffic for a Site. They can identify domains and categories that are blocked, as well as illustrate the protection provided.

Note: For more information about reporting, see the Global Site Manager Reports Overview in the GSM Admin Guide.
Generating DNS Protection Reports

To run a report and display the information on your screen while you're in the console, follow this procedure to generate an on-demand report.

To generate a DNS Protection report:

1. **Log in** and click the **Reports** tab.
2. From the Sites drop-down menu, select the site for which you want to generate the report.

![Webroot SecureAnywhere dashboard with sites drop-down menu highlighted]

3. From the Report drop-down menu, select one of the following reports:

   - **DNS: Botnet Command & Control Blocked** – Shows domains that have been blocked by DNS Protection and are categorized as Command and Control. This report highlights malicious activity that has been blocked by DNS Protection. Results can be grouped by Site, with drill down capabilities.

   - **DNS: Active Hosts** – Improves visibility of internet usage and displays complete browsing history of devices within a Site, including requested and block counts by device, username, domains, category, block reason, etc.

   Data can be displayed up to 90 days. It is an equivalent to raw log data, empowering partners and customers to slice and dice data from this report to build custom reporting. You can drill into more information to see which Sites were requested by each hostname and device. This report is available as an on-demand report as well as an export.
• **DNS: Top Blocked Category** – Includes an overview that shows blocked categories for all of your customers during the selected time frame. You can filter by customer, and drill into specific categories to see blocked URLs and the devices and users accessing it.

Security risks are conveniently grouped together for further analysis, with the ability to view security risk as a percentage of total traffic – giving you better visibility into and control over network usage on a Site-by-Site basis, or in aggregate.

• **DNS: Top Blocked Domain** – Similar to the Top Blocked Categories, this report improves visibility of internet usage by detailing the top 12 domains that were blocked by Site. Drilling into the report provides useful insights about Sites that have attempted to visit the domain, days and times of the requests, and device information where available. The agent must be installed for this level of insight.

• **DNS: Top Requested Category** – Provides insight into all domains begin requested, organized by category. Simply click on the category of interest to see what domains your users are requesting.

This provides an additional level of granularity to help MSPs find concerning cloud services by type. Personal storage, for example, might pose a greater interest for validating data loss Policies. You can focus your analysis by clicking the legend to the right, which will remove those categories from the analysis. You can also drill into the information by clicking the pie chart and the Sites to see which specific domains have been requested.

• **DNS: Top Sites by Number of Requests** – Designed for implementations of DNS Protection using the network setting, this report can be used to approximate traffic, billing usage approximation, etc. Admins can click into the Site they are interested in examining to see number of requests by day. You can drill into the detail by clicking a specific day to see which categories were requested how many times on that day.

4. From the Period drop-down menu, select one of the corresponding periods:
   • Last 24 hours
   • 2 days
   • 3 days
   • 14 days
   • 30 days - This is the default.
   • 60 days
   • 90 days
5. When you're done, click the **Submit** button.

The system displays the report in the console; report formats are predetermined, and typically clicking on results of the report allows you to drill down for more information.

6. To display additional information about the report, do any of the following:
   - **DNS: Botnet Command & Control Blocked** – Select a chart segment to view further information.
- **DNS: Top Active Hosts** – Click the Requested or Blocked column to view further detail.

![Top Active Hosts Table]

- **DNS: Top Blocked Category** – Select a chart segment to view further information.

![DNS: Top Blocked Category Diagram]

- **DNS: Top Blocked Domain** – Select a chart segment to view further information.

![DNS: Top Blocked Domain Chart]
- DNS: Top Requested Category – Select a chart segment to view further information.

- DNS: Top Sites by Number of Requests – Select a chart segment to view further information.
Exporting CSV Files

Currently you can export CSV files of report data for the DNS Top Active Hosts report. Additionally, you can export CSV files of drilldown data for Blocked Domains within the report.

To export and email a CSV file:

1. **Log in** and run the DNS Top Active Hosts report for your desired site or sites.
2. Click the **Export to CSV** button.

![Export to CSV button](image)

The Report Requested message displays, indicating that the file is being sent to the email address you used to log in to your console.

![Report Requested](image)

3. As needed, in the Blocked column, click the **View** link next to any hostname that you want to display a drill-down for.
4. Click the **Export to CSV** button for the drill-down information.

The Report Requested message displays, indicating that the file is being sent to the email address you used to log in to your console.
5. Click the **OK** button and check your inbox.
Chapter 7: Configuring Firewalls

For information about configuring firewalls, see the following topic:

Configuring Firewalls ................................................................. 49
Configuring Firewalls

Webroot DNS Protection requires the following IP addresses and ports to be allowed outbound on your firewall:

Network DNS Protection (port 53 – TCP and UDP):
- 45.54.55.54
- 45.54.55.55

DNS Protection Agent (Port 443 and 5222 – TCP)
- 35.244.252.192
Chapter 8: Accessing Usage Data

For information about accessing usage data for DNS Protection, see the following topic:

About Accessing Usage Data ........................................................................................................ 51
About Accessing Usage Data

With the usage console that includes detailed breakdowns of your Webroot products and services, you can now access your usage data for Security Awareness Training.

For more information, see Accessing Usage Data in the Working With Settings section of the GSM Admin Guide.
Chapter 9: DNS Protection Support

For information about support, see the following topic:

Accessing Technical Support ................................................................. 53
Accessing Technical Support

Webroot offers a variety of support options. You can do any of the following:

- Look for the answer in our knowledgebase.
- Look for the answer in our online documentation.
- Enter a help ticket.
- Connect to the Webroot Online Business Forum.
Chapter 10: Appendix

To get started using the appendix, see the following topics:

- Domain Groups and Categories Overview ................................................................. 55
- Webroot Domain Groups ......................................................................................... 55
- Security Risk Domain Group .................................................................................. 56
- Human Resources Protections Domain Group ....................................................... 58
- Questionable and Legal Domain Group ................................................................. 61
- Social Media and Internet Communication Domain Group ................................ 64
- Shopping Domain Group ......................................................................................... 67
- Entertainment Domain Group .................................................................................. 68
- Lifestyle Domain Group ......................................................................................... 70
- Business / Government Services Domain Group ................................................ 72
- General Information Domain Group ...................................................................... 76
- Uncategorized Domain Group ................................................................................ 79
Domain Groups and Categories Overview

Webroot® DNS Protection provides granular control over internet access though website categorization across 10 high-level, logical domain groups and 80 domain categories.

This comprehensive list details domain groups and categories, and includes brief explanations and examples of each category. Use it to finely tune internet access policies for users, user groups, IP addresses, and WiFi access points.

Webroot Domain Groups

There are nine active domain groups, with a tenth that acts as a catch-all for dead sites or sites Webroot has not yet categorized.

The domain groups are:

- Security Risk
- Human Resource Protections
- Questionable/Legal
- Social Media/Internet Communication
- Shopping
- Entertainment
- Lifestyle
- Business/Government/Services
- General Information
- Uncategorized
# Security Risk Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Examples: keylogger.org and spy-tools-directory.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keyloggers and Monitoring</td>
<td>Downloads and discussion of software agents that track a user’s keystrokes or monitor their web surfing habits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malware Sites</td>
<td>Malicious content including executables, drive-by infection sites, malicious scripts, viruses, Trojans, and code. These sites are typically short-lived, so examples don’t last long. Contact us for updated examples.</td>
<td>Examples: loveingod.org and 666ccc.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phishing and Other Frauds</td>
<td>Phishing pharming and other sites that pose as a reputable site usually to harvest personal information from a user. These sites are typically short-lived so examples don’t last long. Contact us for updated examples.</td>
<td>Examples: chhetrisamaj.com/dem/bankofamerica/alerts/bofa.sec.html and bancofamerica.online.home.ro/onlineaccess_verification/signonSetup.html</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 56 -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proxy Avoidance and Anonymizers</td>
<td>Proxy servers and other methods to gain access to URLs in any way that bypasses URL filtering or monitoring. Web-based translation sites that circumvent filtering. Examples: anonymous.org and surfen-op-school.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spyware and Adware</td>
<td>Spyware or adware sites that provide or promote information gathering or tracking that is unknown to or without the explicit consent of the end user or the organization also unsolicited advertising popups and programs that may be installed on a user’s computer. These sites are typically short-lived so examples don’t last long. Contact us for updated examples. Examples: allsecuritylinks.com and askyaya.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bot Nets</td>
<td>URLs or IP addresses which are determined to be part of a Bot network from which network attacks are launched. Attacks may include SPAM messages, DOS, SQL injections, proxy jacking, and other unsolicited contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAM URLs</td>
<td>URLs contained in SPAM messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Human Resources Protections Domain Group**

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Examples: shroomery.org and passyourdrugtest.com</th>
<th>Examples: playboy.com and union.fr</th>
<th>Examples: dating.com and askmen.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abused Drugs</td>
<td>Discussion or remedies for illegal, illicit or abused drugs such as heroin, cocaine, or other street drugs. Includes information on “legal highs”; glue sniffing, misuse of prescription drugs; or abuse of other legal substances.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult and Pornography</td>
<td>Sexually explicit material for the purpose of arousing a sexual or prurient interest. Adult products including sex toys, CDs/DVDs, and videos. Online groups including newsgroups, and forums that are sexually explicit in nature. Erotic stories and textual descriptions of sexual acts. Adult services including videoconferencing, escort services, and strip clubs. Sexually explicit art.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating</td>
<td>Dating websites focused on establishing personal relationships.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Education</td>
<td>Information on reproduction, sexual development, safe sex practices, sexually transmitted diseases, sexuality, birth control, sexual development, tips for better sex as well as products used for sexual enhancement and contraceptives.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: sexetc.org and sexandahealthieryou.org</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimsuits &amp; Intimate Apparel</td>
<td>Swimsuits, intimate apparel or other types of suggestive clothing.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: victoriassecret.com and brazilianswimwear.com</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross</td>
<td>Vomit and other bodily functions, bloody clothing, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: ratemyvomit.com, bloody-disgusting.com and bloodshows.com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nudity</td>
<td>Nude or seminude depictions of the human body. These depictions are not necessarily sexual in intent or effect, but may include sites containing nude paintings or photo galleries of artistic nature. This category also includes nudist or naturist sites that contain pictures of nude individuals. Examples: gorodtomsk.ru/index-1221486260.php and pornomedia.com/extra/strange/wwbeauty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco</td>
<td>Sites that provide information on, promote, or support the sale of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products and associated paraphernalia. Examples: thompsoncigar.com and wineinsiders.com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questionable and Legal Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cult and Occult</td>
<td>Methods, means of instruction, or other resources to interpret, affect or influence real events through the use of astrology, spells, curses, magic powers, or supernatural beings. Includes horoscope sites.</td>
<td>horoscopes.com and astronet.hu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>Gambling or lottery websites that invite the use of real or virtual money. Information or advice for placing wagers, participating in lotteries, gambling, or running numbers. Virtual casinos and offshore gambling ventures. Sports picks and betting pools. Virtual sports and fantasy leagues that offer large rewards or request significant wagers. Hotel and resort sites that do not enable gambling on the site are categorized in Travel or Local Information.</td>
<td>gambling.com and zjlottery.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>Marijuana use, cultivation, history, culture, legal issues.</td>
<td>howtogrammarijuana.com and cannaweed.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hacking</td>
<td>Illegal or questionable access to or the use of communications equipment/ software. Development and distribution of programs that may allow compromise of networks and systems. Avoidance of licensing and fees for computer programs and other systems.</td>
<td>Examples: darkwarez.pl and hackforums.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>Sales reviews or descriptions of weapons such as guns knives or martial arts devices or provide information on their use accessories or other modifications.</td>
<td>Examples: browning.com and e-gunparts.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay to Surf</td>
<td>Sites that pay users in the form of cash or prizes for clicking on or reading specific links email or web pages.</td>
<td>Examples: cashcrate.com and inboxdollars.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionable</td>
<td>Tasteless humor “get rich quick” sites and sites that manipulate the browser user experience or client in some unusual unexpected or suspicious manner.</td>
<td>Examples: governmentgrant.com and collegehumor.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate and Racism</td>
<td>Sites that support content and languages or hate crime and racism such as Nazi, neo-Nazi, Ku Klux Klan, etc.</td>
<td>Examples: nazi-lauck-nsdapao.com, americannaziparty.com and kkk.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>Sites that advocate violence depictions and methods including game/comic violence and suicide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: sfdt.com, happytreefriends.com and torturegame.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheating</td>
<td>Sites that support cheating and contain such materials, including free essays, exam copies, plagiarism, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: wowessays.com, ffreeessays.cc and 123helpme.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Criminal activity, how not to get caught, copyright and intellectual property violations, etc. Examples: newid.com, newidcards.com and kidneykidney.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>Abortion-related topics either pro-life or pro-choice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: abortionfacts.com and prochoiceamerica.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Social Media and Internet Communication Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Social Networking            | These are social networking sites that have user communities where users interact, post messages, pictures, and otherwise communicate. These sites were formerly part of Personal Sites and Blogs but have been removed to this new category to provide differentiation and more granular policy.  
Examples: facebook.com and twitter.com |
| Personal Sites and Blogs     | Personal websites posted by individuals or groups as well as blogs.  
Examples: blogger.com and bloghouse.net                                      |
| Online Greeting Cards        | Online greeting card sites.  
Examples: 123greetings.com and greeting-cards.com                                   |
| Search Engines               | Search interfaces using key words or phrases. Returned results may include text, websites, images, videos, and files.  
Examples: google.com and sogou.com                                              |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Portals</td>
<td>Websites that aggregate a broader set of internet content and topics, and which typically serve as the starting point for an end user. Examples: yahoo.com and qq.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Advertisements</td>
<td>Advertisements media content and banners. Examples: casalemedia.com and justwebads.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Based Email</td>
<td>Sites offering web-based email and email clients. Examples: google.com/mail and foxmail.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Communications</td>
<td>Internet telephony, messaging, VoIP services, WiFi, and related businesses. Examples: skype.com and evaphone.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamically Generated Content</td>
<td>Domains that generate content dynamically based on arguments to their URL or other information (like geo-location) on the incoming web request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parked Domains</td>
<td>Parked domains are URLs which host limited content or click-through ads which may generate revenue for the hosting entities but generally do not contain content useful to the end user. Many parked sites host malware. Examples: 000.com and buythisdomain.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private IP Addresses and URLs</td>
<td>IP addresses reserved by organizations that distribute IP addresses for private networks and a URL assigned to a private domain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Shopping Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auctions</strong></td>
<td>Sites that support the offering and purchasing of goods between individuals as their main purpose. Does not include classified advertisements. Examples: ebay.com and trademe.co.nz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shopping</strong></td>
<td>Department stores, retail stores, company catalogs and other sites that allow online consumer or business shopping and the purchase of goods and services. Examples: amazon.com and groupon.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shareware and Freeware</strong></td>
<td>Software, screensavers, icons, wallpapers, utilities, ringtones. Includes downloads that request a donation and open source projects. Examples: download.com and sourceforge.net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Entertainment Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment and Arts</td>
<td>Motion pictures, videos, television, music and programming guides, books, comics, movie theatres, galleries, artists or reviews on entertainment. Performing arts (theater, vaudeville, opera, symphonies, etc); museums, galleries, libraries, artist sites (sculpture, photography, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: eonline.com and etonline.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streaming Media</td>
<td>Sales, delivery, or streaming of audio or video content, including sites that provide downloads for such viewers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: ustream.tv and warpradio.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer to Peer</td>
<td>Peer-to-peer clients and access. Includes torrents, music download programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: mininova.org and bitcomet.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Games** | Game playing or downloading, video games, computer games, electronic games, tips, and advice on games or how to obtain cheat codes. Also includes sites dedicated to selling board games as well as journals and magazines dedicated to game playing. Includes sites that support or host online sweepstakes and giveaways. Includes fantasy sports sites that also host games or game-playing.  
Examples: duowan.com and games.espn.com |
| **Music** | Music sales, distribution, streaming, information on musical groups and performances, lyrics, and the music business.  
Examples: itunes.com and bandcamp.com |
## Lifestyle Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Airlines and flight booking agencies. Travel planning, reservations, vehicle rentals, descriptions of travel destinations, or promotions for hotels or casinos. Car Rentals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cheapflights.com and expedia.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home and Garden</td>
<td>Home issues and products, including maintenance, home safety, decor, cooking, gardening, home electronics, design, etc.</td>
<td>homedepot.com and waysidegardens.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Conventional or unconventional religious or quasi-religious subjects, as well as churches, synagogues, or other houses of worship.</td>
<td>therocksandiego.org and biblesociety.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting and Fishing</td>
<td>Sport hunting, gun clubs, and fishing.</td>
<td>fishingworks.com and wildlifelicense.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>A variety of topics, groups, and associations relevant to the general populace, broad issues that impact a variety of people, including safety, children, societies, and philanthropic groups.</td>
<td>dar.org and supermama.lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>Team or conference websites, international, national, college, professional scores and schedules, sports-related online magazines or newsletters.</td>
<td>nba.com and schoenen-dunk.de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashion and Beauty</td>
<td>Fashion or glamor sites, magazines, beauty, clothes, cosmetics, style.</td>
<td>beauty.ivillage.com and genejuarez.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation and Hobbies</td>
<td>Information, associations, forums, and publications on recreational pastimes such as collecting kit airplanes, outdoor activities (hiking, camping, climbing etc.); specific arts, craft, or techniques; animal and pet-related information, or techniques; animal and pet-related information, training, shows, and humane societies.</td>
<td>greatdogsite.com and craftster.org</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Business / Government Services Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>Information on renting, buying or selling real estate or properties. Tips on buying or selling a home. Real estate agents Rental or relocation services, Rental or relocation services and property improvement.</td>
<td>prudentialproperties.com and realtor.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and Internet Security</td>
<td>Computer/Internet security, security discussion groups.</td>
<td>siteadvisor.com and kaspersky.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>Banking services and other types of financial information, such as loans, accountancy, actuaries, banks, mortgages, and general insurance companies. Does not include sites that offer market information, brokerage or trading services.</td>
<td>firstpremierbankcards.com and bankofamerica.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Economy</td>
<td>Business firms, corporate websites, business information, economics, marketing, management, and entrepreneurship. Examples: boeing.com and honda.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and Internet Info</td>
<td>General computer and Internet sites, technical information. SaaS sites and other URLs that deliver internet services. Examples: netcraft.com, ranking.com and system.netsuite.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Information on military branches, armed services, and military history. Examples: navy.mil and goarmy.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Stock Advice and Tools</td>
<td>Promotion and facilitation of securities trading and management of investment assets. Also includes information on financial investment strategies, quotes, and news. Examples: stockstar.com and morningstar.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and Tools</td>
<td>Distance education and trade schools, online courses, vocational training, software training, skills training. Examples: trainingtools.com and guidetocareereducation.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Storage</td>
<td>Online storage and posting of files music pictures and other data.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: photobucket.com and qookfile.co.kr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Information on government, government agencies and government services such as taxation, public, and emergency services. Also includes sites that discuss or explain laws of various governmental entities. Includes local, county, state, and national government sites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: nasa.gov and premier-ministre.gouv.fr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content Delivery Networks</td>
<td>Delivery of content and data for third parties, including ads, media, files, images, and video.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: akamaitech.net and edgestream.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Motor Vehicles** | Car reviews, vehicle purchasing or sales tips, parts catalogs Auto trading, photos, discussion of vehicles including motorcycles, boats, cars, trucks and RVs Journals and magazines on vehicle modifications.  
Examples: hotautoweb.com and getmyvolt.com |
| **Web Hosting**  | Free or paid hosting services for web pages and information concerning their development, publication, and promotion.  
Examples: siteground.com and bluehost.com |

Chapter 10: Appendix
# General Information Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal</strong></td>
<td>Legal websites, law firms, discussions and analysis of legal issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: free-law-library.com and doanlaw.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Information</strong></td>
<td>City guides and tourist information, including restaurants, area/regional information, and local points of interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: downtownlittlerock.com and sandiegorestaurants.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Search</strong></td>
<td>Assistance in finding employment, and tools for locating prospective employers, or employers looking for employees. Also career search and career placement from schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: linkedin.com/jobs and 51job.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>These are URL and language translation sites that allow users to see pages in other languages. These sites can also allow users to circumvent filtering as the target page’s content is presented within the context of the translator’s URL. These sites were formerly part of Proxy Avoidance and Anonymizers, but have been moved to this new category to provide clearer differentiation and more granular policy. Examples: translate.google.com and microsofttranslator.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference and Research</td>
<td>Personal, professional, or educational reference material, including online dictionaries, maps, census, almanacs, library catalogues, genealogy, and scientific information. Examples: reference.com and wikipedia.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy and Political Advocacy</td>
<td>Politics, philosophy, discussions, promotion of a particular viewpoint or stance in order to further a cause. Examples: stopthesewars.org and climatecrisis.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Institutions</td>
<td>Pre-school, elementary, secondary, high school, college, university, and vocational school, and other educational content and information, including enrollment, tuition, and syllabus. Examples: mit.edu and carlsbadusd.k12.ca.us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kids</td>
<td>Sites designed specifically for children and teenagers. Examples: disney.go.com and kids.yahoo.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News and Media</td>
<td>Current events or contemporary issues of the day. Also includes radio stations and magazines, newspapers online, headline news sites, newswire services, and personalized news services, and weather sites. Examples: abcnews.go.com and newsoftheworld.co.uk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Medicine</td>
<td>General health, fitness, well-being, including traditional and non-traditional methods and topics. Medical information on ailments, various conditions, dentistry, psychiatry, optometry, and other specialties. Hospitals and doctor offices. Medical insurance. Cosmetic surgery. Examples: webmd.com and kindredsandiego.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image and Video Search</td>
<td>Photo and image searches, online photo albums/digital photo exchange, image Hosting. Examples: images.google.fr and gettyimages.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Uncategorized Domain Group

This domain group is made up of the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncategorized</td>
<td>Domains not yet categorized by Webroot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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