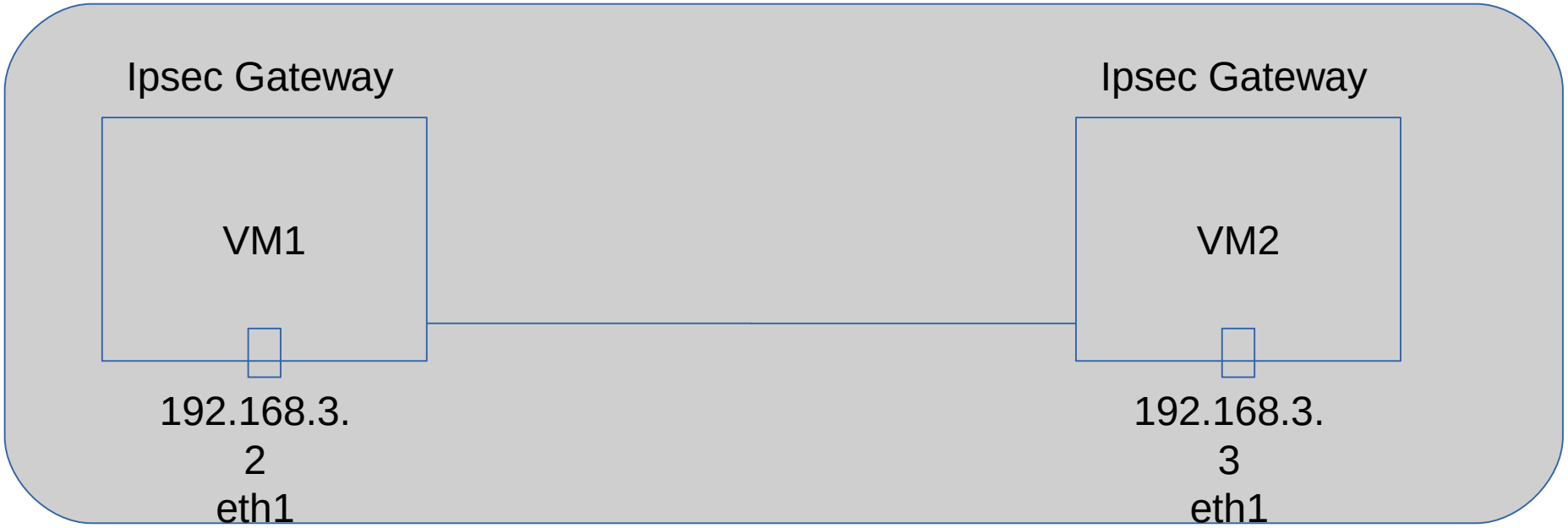
intro

- Since the UTD VPN gateway is not IPSec, so I decided to setup a vpn tunnel between to virtual machines.
- Then use the tcpdump to capture the traffic between the two virtual machines.
- Ping will be used to generate the payload

Network Topology

- Two virtual machines are instantiated for the purpose of simulate host to host ipsec traffic



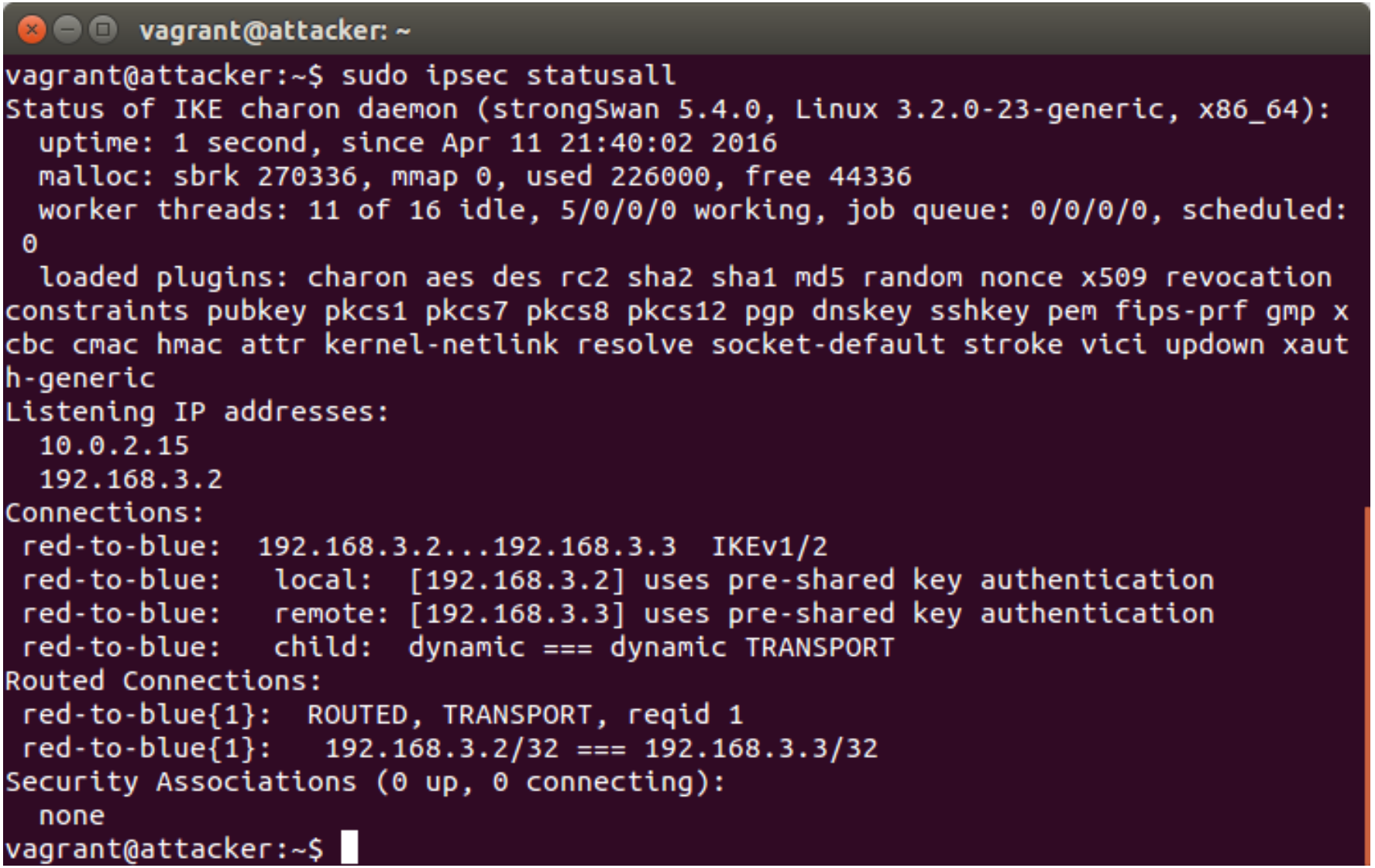
Intro to StrongSwan

- StrongSwan is a complete OpenSource IPsec-based VPN Solution providing encryption and authentication to servers and clients.
- It runs on Linux 2.6, 3.x and 4.x kernels, Android, FreeBSD, OS X and Windows

Step to verify the IPSEC traffic

- Setup security association on VM1
- Setup security association on VM1
- Trace the I/f of vm with wireshark
- Ping VM2 from VM1
- Capture the traffic between VM1 and VM2
- End the security association

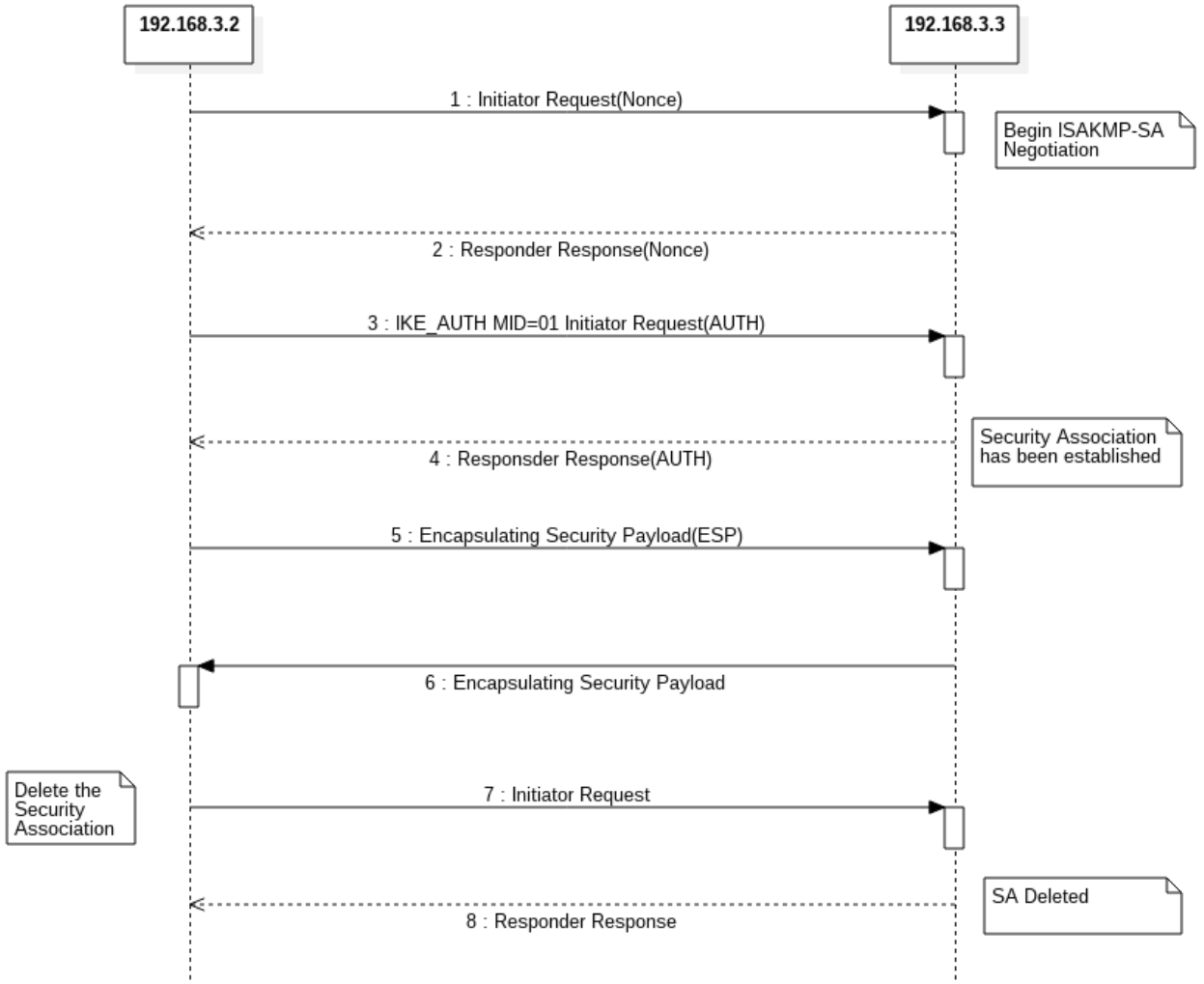
SA is down


vagrant@attacker: ~
vagrant@attacker:~$ sudo ipsec statusall
Status of IKE charon daemon (strongSwan 5.4.0, Linux 3.2.0-23-generic, x86_64):
uptime: 1 second, since Apr 11 21:40:02 2016
malloc: sbrk 270336, mmap 0, used 226000, free 44336
worker threads: 11 of 16 idle, 5/0/0/0 working, job queue: 0/0/0/0, scheduled:
0
loaded plugins: charon aes des rc2 sha2 sha1 md5 random nonce x509 revocation
constraints pubkey pkcs1 pkcs7 pkcs8 pkcs12 pgp dnskey sshkey pem fips-prf gmp x
cbc cmac hmac attr kernel-netlink resolve socket-default stroke vici updown xaut
h-generic
Listening IP addresses:
10.0.2.15
192.168.3.2
Connections:
red-to-blue: 192.168.3.2...192.168.3.3 IKEv1/2
red-to-blue: local: [192.168.3.2] uses pre-shared key authentication
red-to-blue: remote: [192.168.3.3] uses pre-shared key authentication
red-to-blue: child: dynamic === dynamic TRANSPORT
Routed Connections:
red-to-blue{1}: ROUTED, TRANSPORT, reqid 1
red-to-blue{1}: 192.168.3.2/32 === 192.168.3.3/32
Security Associations (0 up, 0 connecting):
none
vagrant@attacker:~$

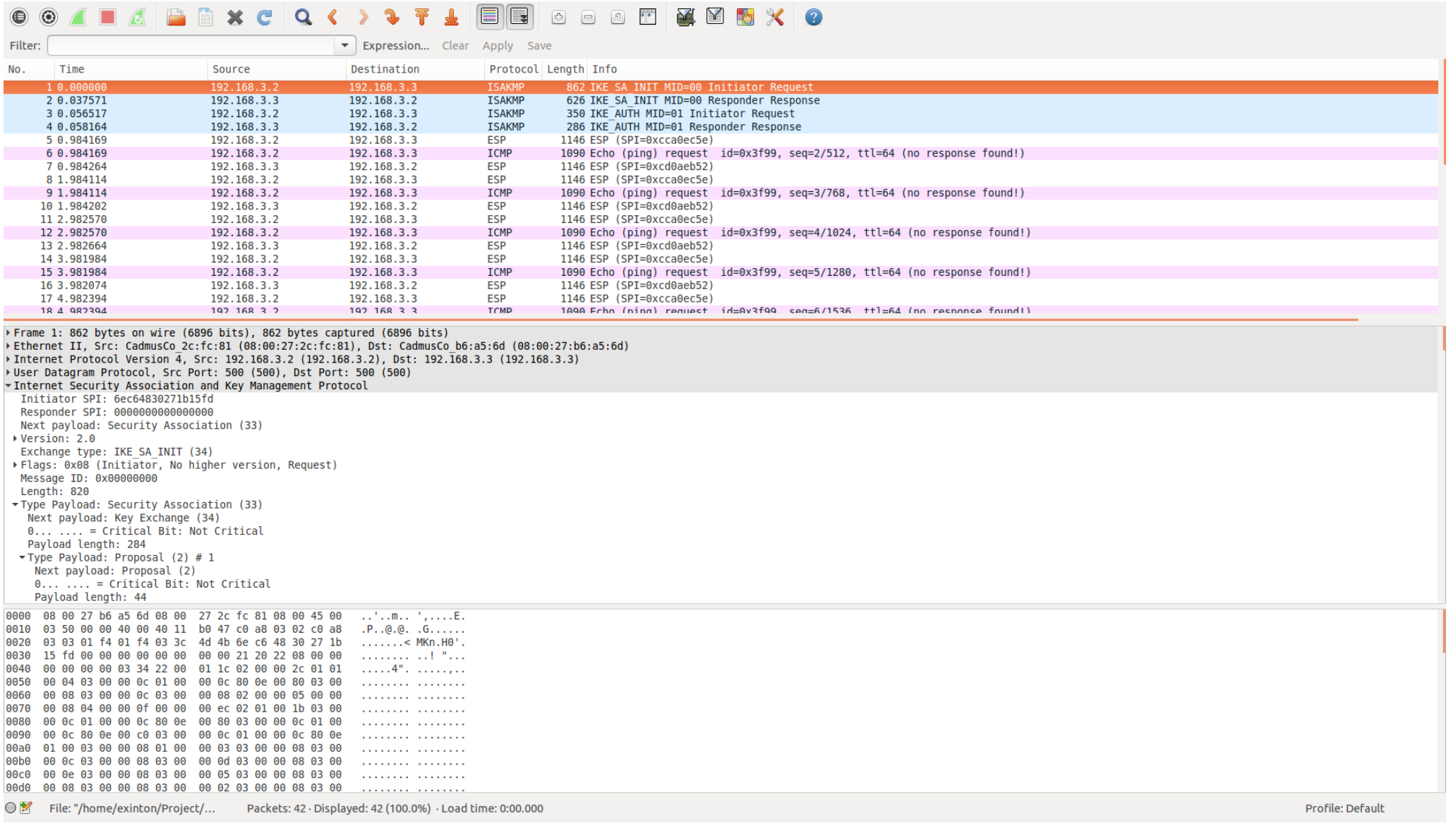
Check the established SA on VM

```
vagrant@attacker: ~
  uptime: 89 seconds, since Apr 11 21:40:02 2016
  malloc: sbrk 270336, mmap 0, used 226000, free 44336
  worker threads: 11 of 16 idle, 5/0/0/0 working, job queue: 0/0/0/0, scheduled: 3
  loaded plugins: charon aes des rc2 sha2 sha1 md5 random nonce x509 revocation constraints pubkey pkcs1 pkcs7 pkcs8 pkcs12 pgp dnske
y sshkey pem fips-prf gmp xcbc cmac hmac attr kernel-netlink resolve socket-default stroke vici updown xauth-generic
Listening IP addresses:
  10.0.2.15
  192.168.3.2
Connections:
 red-to-blue:  192.168.3.2...192.168.3.3  IKEv1/2
 red-to-blue:   local:  [192.168.3.2] uses pre-shared key authentication
 red-to-blue:   remote: [192.168.3.3] uses pre-shared key authentication
 red-to-blue:   child:  dynamic === dynamic TRANSPORT
Routed Connections:
 red-to-blue{1}:  ROUTED, TRANSPORT, reqid 1
 red-to-blue{1}:   192.168.3.2/32 === 192.168.3.3/32
Security Associations (1 up, 0 connecting):
 red-to-blue[1]: ESTABLISHED 40 seconds ago, 192.168.3.2[192.168.3.2]...192.168.3.3[192.168.3.3]
 red-to-blue[1]: IKEv2 SPIs: d5457538b644641e_i* cb84ae1c2db182a1_r, pre-shared key reauthentication in 2 hours
 red-to-blue[1]: IKE proposal: AES_CBC_128/HMAC_SHA2_256_128/PRF_HMAC_SHA2_256/MODP_3072
 red-to-blue{2}:  INSTALLED, TRANSPORT, reqid 1, ESP SPIs: c6644788_i c066a4a9_o
 red-to-blue{2}:  AES_GCM_16_128, 64 bytes_i (1 pkt, 38s ago), 64 bytes_o (1 pkt, 38s ago), rekeying in 42 minutes
 red-to-blue{2}:   192.168.3.2/32 === 192.168.3.3/32
vagrant@attacker:~$
```

CALL FLOW between VM



Wireshark screen capture



when the secure channel to be used by the host

- When the client wants to visit a remote network securely, then VPN connection between client and remote network is a good choice.
- The host should be able to forward his traffic to the remote network to the VPN gateway instead.
- The Gateway will authenticate the client
- All the messages between client and VPN are encrypted by either AH or ESP.

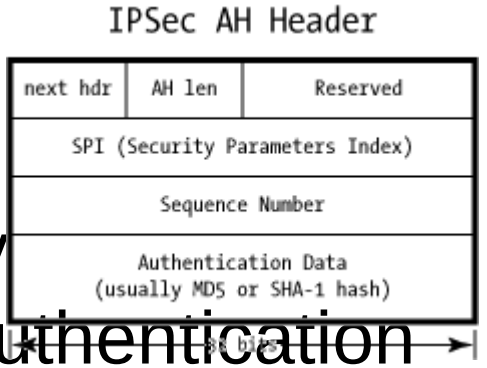
when the secure channel to be used by the VPN gateway

- The VPN receive the encrypted msg from the remote client, and then decrypted it.
- As long as VPN gateway decrypted the IP message, it could get the orignial information.
- Normally the VPN gateway works at the tunnel mode, which means it will forward the package inside the remote network.
- Two host could initial transparent mode inbetween.

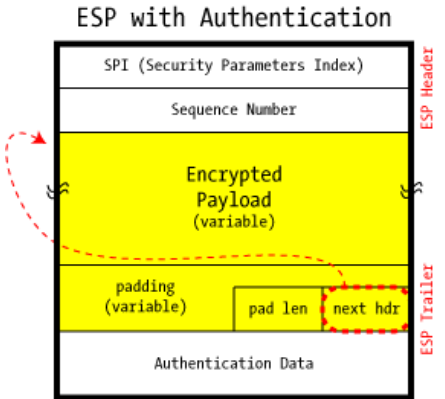
How is the info protected by the IPSec between two VM?

- The VPN gateway will authenticate the client at the IPSec negotiation phase
- Both end send a nonce to opposite, then use their shared key to calculate a hash value as AUTH.
- After both side receive AUTH from opposite, the compare the received one with their own value to authenticate the opposite end.
-

Protect the integrity and credentiality

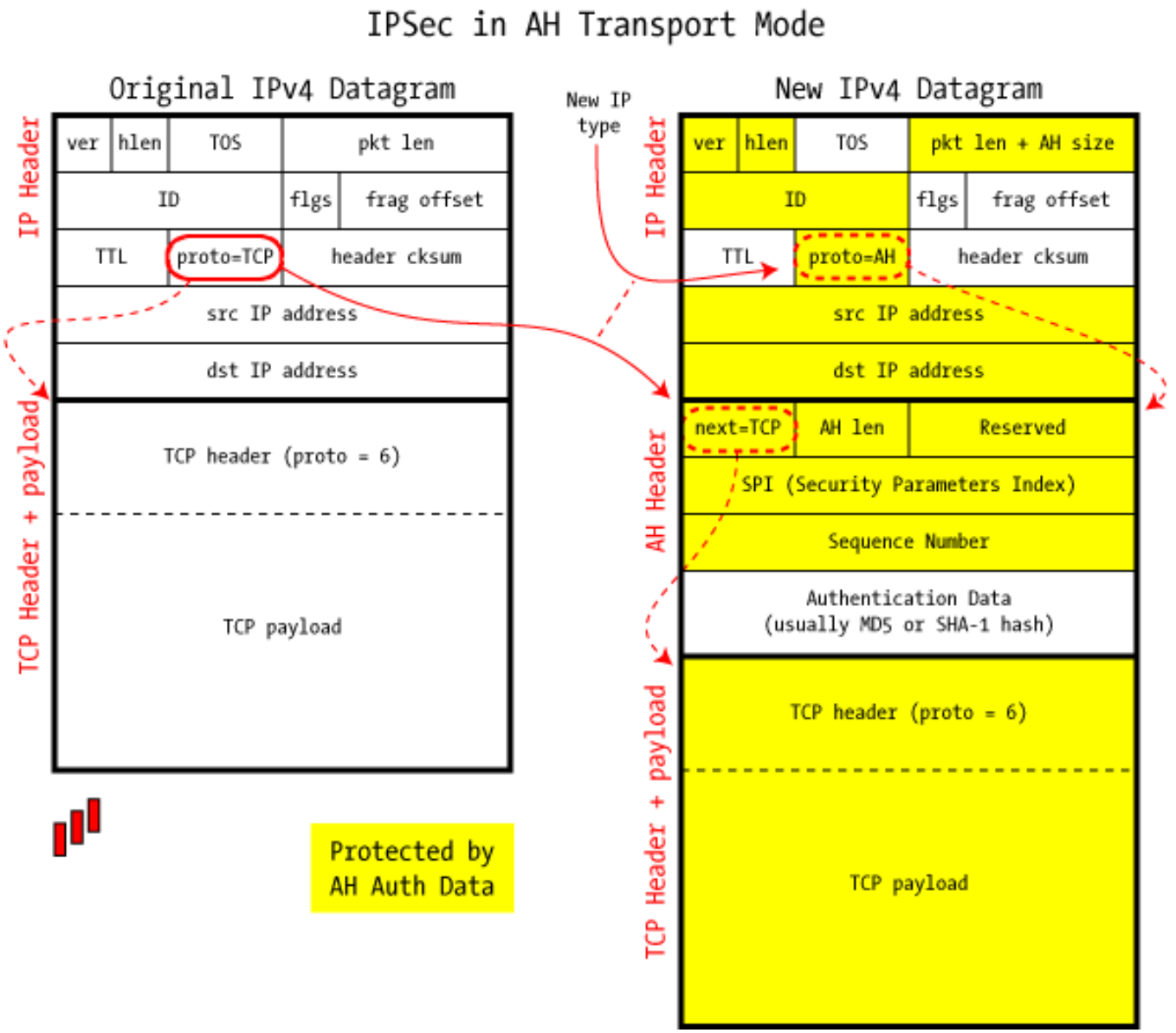


- AH:
  - -encrypt the payload for confidentiality
  - Authentication data for Integrity and authentication
- ESP
  - Encapsulating the payload to provide confidentiality
  - In addition to encryption, ESP can also optionally provide authentication, with the same HMAC as found in AH



In AH transport Mode,most headers are protected by authentication data

- The authenticati on data is hashed with secret shared by client and vpn gateway.



- The IP header between client and VPN gateway are encrypted