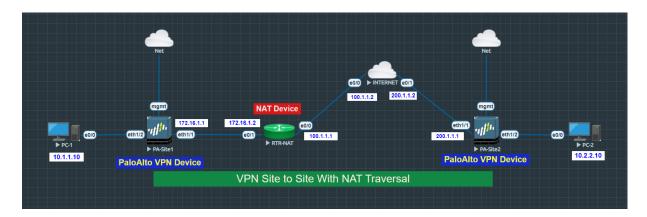
NAT Traversal on Palo Alto Firewall and NAT-D Payload Mismatch Demystified with Wireshark



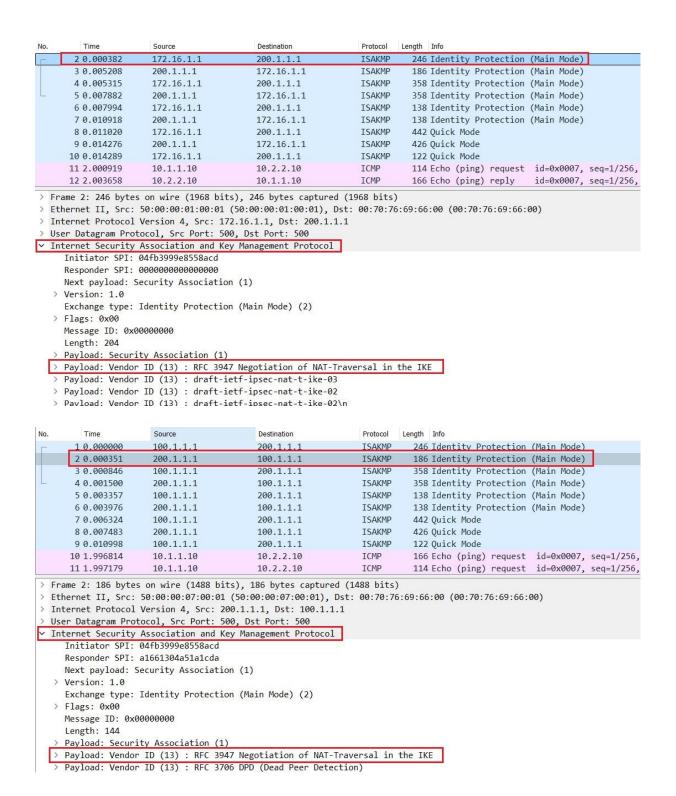
Redouane MEDDANE

NAT Traversal performs two tasks:

Step-1: Detects if both VPN Devices PA-Site1 and PA-Site2 support NAT-T

Step-2: Detects if there is a NAT device along the path. It's called NAT-Discovery.

Step-1 is performed in ISAKMP phase 1 (Main Mode) through the messages one and two as shown below between PA-Site1 172.16.1.1 and PA-Site-2 200.1.1.1.

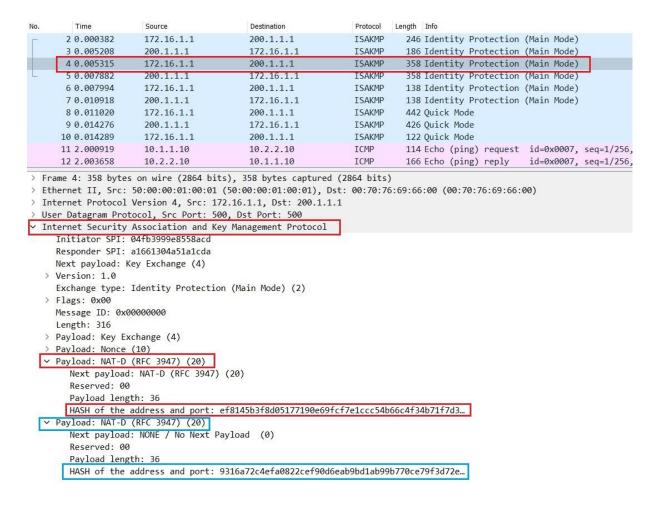


If both devices support NAT-T, then NAT-Discovery is performed in ISKAMP Phase 1 through messages three and four as shown below.

How do the VPN Devices PA-Site1 and PA-Site2 detect that there is a NAT device? The answer is NAT-D payload, the PA-Site1 device sent a NAD-ID payload, inside the NAT-ID payload there are a hash of the Source IP address and port (172.16.1.1 and 500) and a hash of the Destination IP address and port (200.1.1.1 and 500).

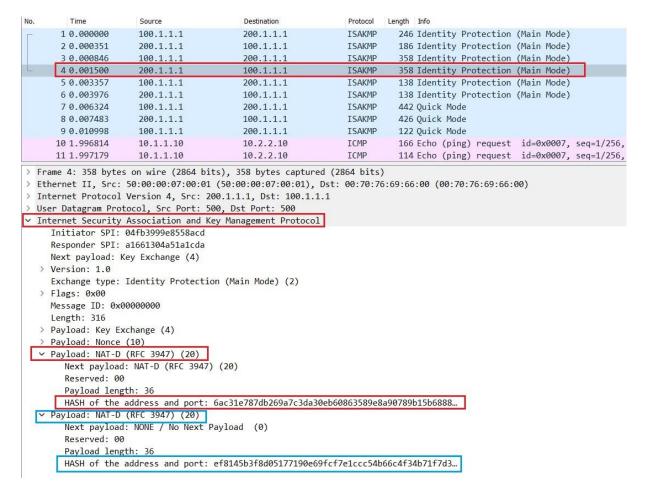
The PA-Site1 device (172.16.1.1) sends the following:

- A HASH of Source IP address and port (172.16.1.1 and 500): 9316a72c4efa0822cef90d6eab9bd1ab99b770ce79f3d72e
- A HASH of Destination IP address and port (200.1.1.1 and 500): ef8145b3f8d05177190e69fcf7e1ccc54b66c4f34b71f7d3



The PA-Site2 (200.1.1.1) device responds with the following:

- A HASH of Source IP address and port (200.1.1.1 and 500): ef8145b3f8d05177190e69fcf7e1ccc54b66c4f34b71f7d3
- A HASH of Destination IP address and port (100.1.1.1 and 500): 6ac31e787db269a7c3da30eb60863589e8a90789b15b6888

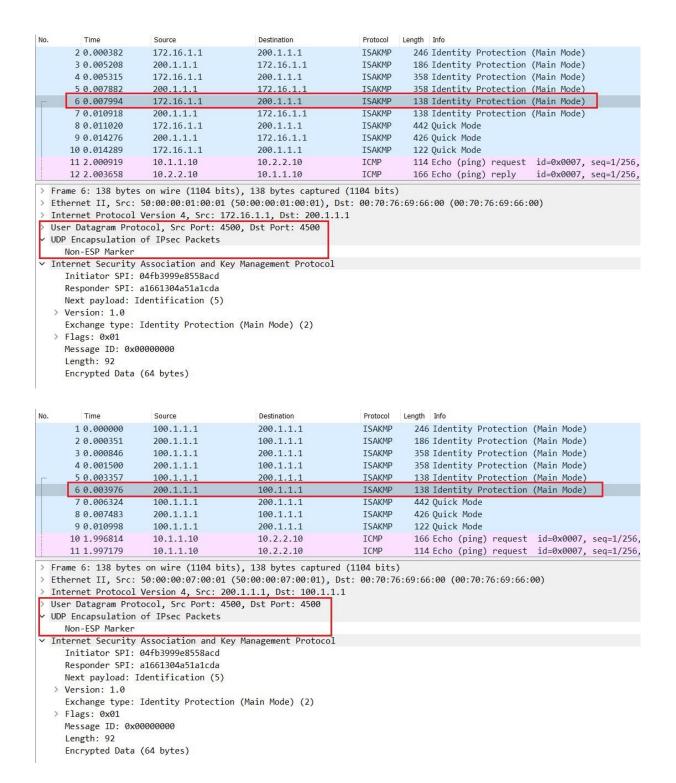


The result is that the receiving device PA-Site2 recalculates the hash based on the Destination Peer IP Address 100.1.1.1 and Port 500 which is **6ac31e787db269a7c3da30eb60863589e8a90789b15b6888** and compares it with the hash it received from PA-Site1 which is

9316a72c4efa0822cef90d6eab9bd1ab99b770ce79f3d72e.

If they don't match a NAT device exists. This is the case in our scenario, the values are different.

Now PA-Site1 and PA-Site2 agree that a NAT Device exists along the path. Now the NAT Device is discovered, still in the IKE 1 phase 1, PA-Site1 will change the UDP port 500 to UDP port 4500 as shown below in messages five and six.



Because the NAT-T, in IKE Phase 2 (IPsec Quick Mode) encapsulates the Quick Mode (IPsec Phase 2) inside UDP 4500. After Quick Mode negociation is completed, Phase 2 is now ready to encrypt the data and ESP Packets are encapsulated inside UDP port 4500 as well, thus providing a port to be used in the NAT device to perform port address translation.

```
No.
        Time
                      Source
                                           Destination
                                                                Protocol Length Info
     2 0.000382 172.16.1.1 200.1.1.1
                                                           ISAKMP 246 Identity Protection (Main Mode)
                                         172.16.1.1
                                                              ISAKMP 186 Identity Protection (Main Mode)
      3 0.005208 200.1.1.1
                                                                ISAKMP 358 Identity Protection (Main Mode)
ISAKMP 358 Identity Protection (Main Mode)
       4 0.005315
                      172.16.1.1
                                           200.1.1.1
       5 0.007882
                      200 1 1 1
                                           172 16 1 1
       6 0.007994
                      172.16.1.1
                                           200.1.1.1
                                                                ISAKMP 138 Identity Protection (Main Mode)
       7 0.010918
                      200.1.1.1
                                           172.16.1.1
                                                                ISAKMP
                                                                          138 Identity Protection (Main Mode)
                                                                ISAKMP 442 Quick Mode
     8 0.011020 172.16.1.1
                                           200.1.1.1
       9 0.014276
                      200.1.1.1
                                           172.16.1.1
                                                                TSAKMP
                                                                          426 Ouick Mode
      10 0.014289
                      172.16.1.1
                                           200.1.1.1
                                                                ISAKMP
                                                                          122 Quick Mode
      11 2.000919
                      10.1.1.10
                                           10.2.2.10
                                                                ICMP
                                                                          114 Echo (ping) request id=0x0007, seq=1/256,
                                                                ICMP
                                                                                                   id=0x0007, seq=1/256,
      12 2.003658
                      10.2.2.10
                                           10.1.1.10
                                                                          166 Echo (ping) reply
> Frame 8: 442 bytes on wire (3536 bits), 442 bytes captured (3536 bits)
  Ethernet II, Src: 50:00:00:01:00:01 (50:00:00:01:00:01), Dst: 00:70:76:69:66:00 (00:70:76:69:66:00)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.1.1, Dst: 200.1.1.1
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 4500, Dst Port: 4500
 / UDP Encapsulation of IPsec Packets
    Non-ESP Marker

    Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol

     Initiator SPI: 04fb3999e8558acd
     Responder SPI: a1661304a51a1cda
     Next payload: Hash (8)
   > Version: 1.0
    Exchange type: Quick Mode (32)
   > Flags: 0x01
     Message ID: 0x8bef20ff
     Length: 396
     Encrypted Data (368 bytes)
```

UDP encapsulation is used to hide the ESP packet behind the UDP header. So that the NAT Device processes the ESP packet as a normal UDP packet. In other words, PA-Site1 encapsulates ESP packets inside UDP/4500 for Source and Destination Ports. After this encapsulation, NAT device can now translate the ESP packets. It will change the source port from 4500 to a random port and the source IP address from 172.16.1.1 to 100.1.1.1 and kept the destination port 4500 When a packet with source and destination port of 4500 is sent through a PAT device (from inside to outside), the PAT device will change the source port from 4500 to a random high port, while keeping the destination port of 4500.

The Palo Alto firewall does not accept the IKE Phase 1 negociation when the the NAT-D payload or the hash of the original IP address and port don't match as shown by the tail follow yes mp-log ikemgr.log command output, and finally the IPsec tunnel will not be established.

To solve this issue, on PA-Site2, configure Peer Identification with the private IP address of PA-Site1.

