# INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE DES SCIENCES

# Faculté des Sciences et Technologie

(FST)

Niveau: L3-FST

Cours : Réseaux 2

Soumis au chargé de cours : Ismaël SAINT AMOUR

**Préparé par : Jameson DOMINIQUE** 

Date: 18 Mai 2025

# Configuration d'un VPN Site-à-Site avec GNS3 (IPSec) et VPN GRE over IPSec avec Routage Dynamique (OSPF)

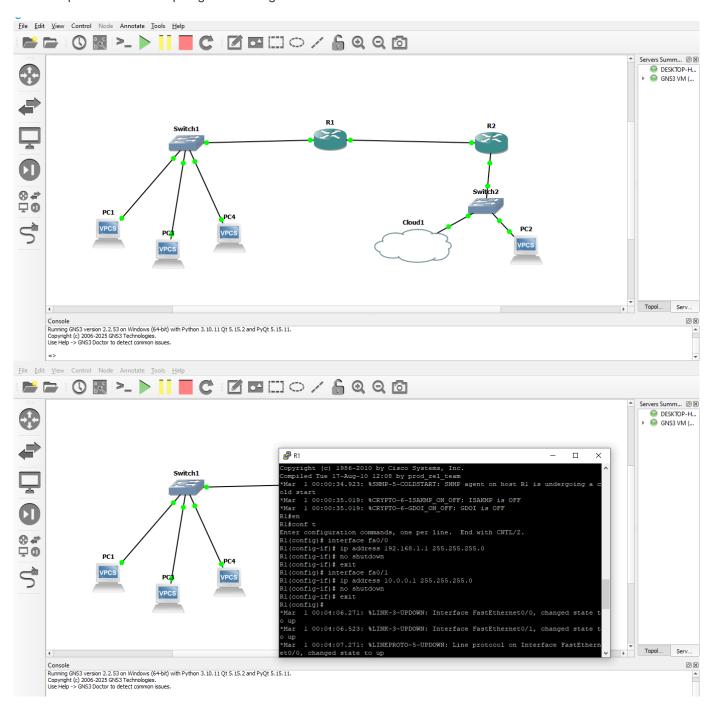
#### TD 6

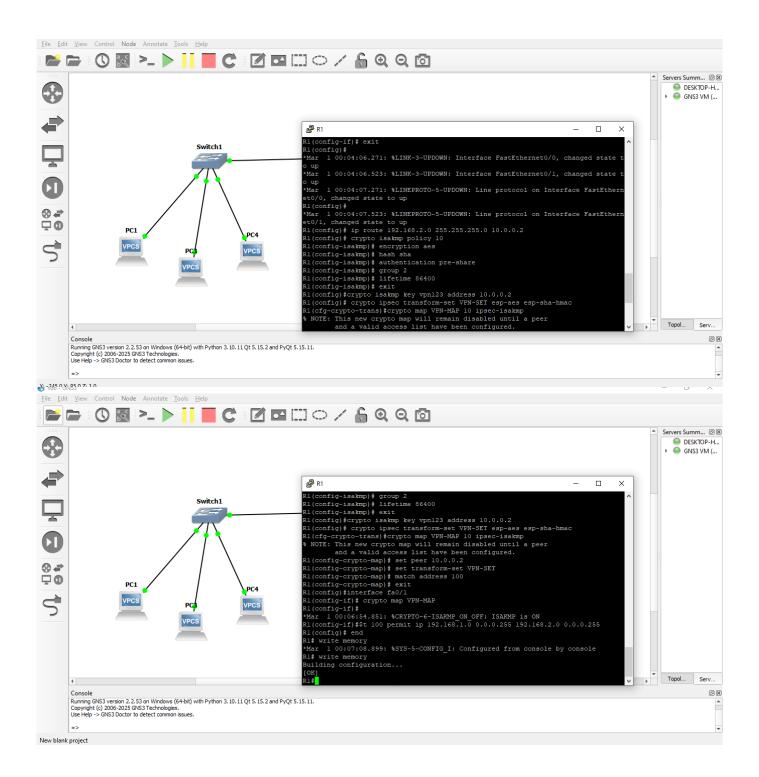
### Objectifs

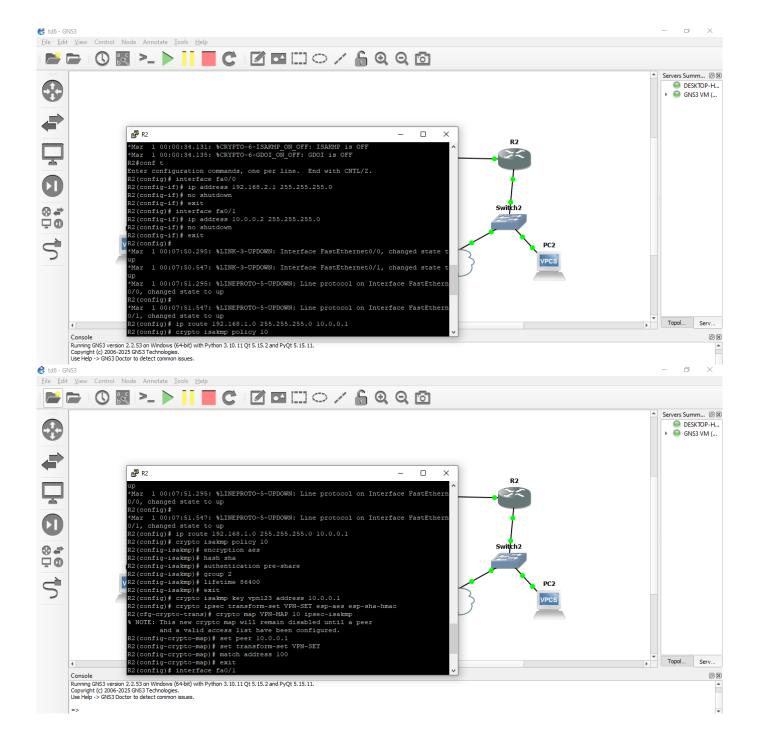
- Créer un VPN IPSec entre deux routeurs.
- Assurer la confidentialité entre deux réseaux LAN.
- Vérifier la connectivité et l'encapsulation des données.
- o Créer un tunnel GRE entre deux routeurs distants.
- Sécuriser le tunnel avec **IPSec**.
- Utiliser **OSPF** pour l'échange des routes à travers le tunnel.
- Vérifier le chiffrement et la communication inter-sites.

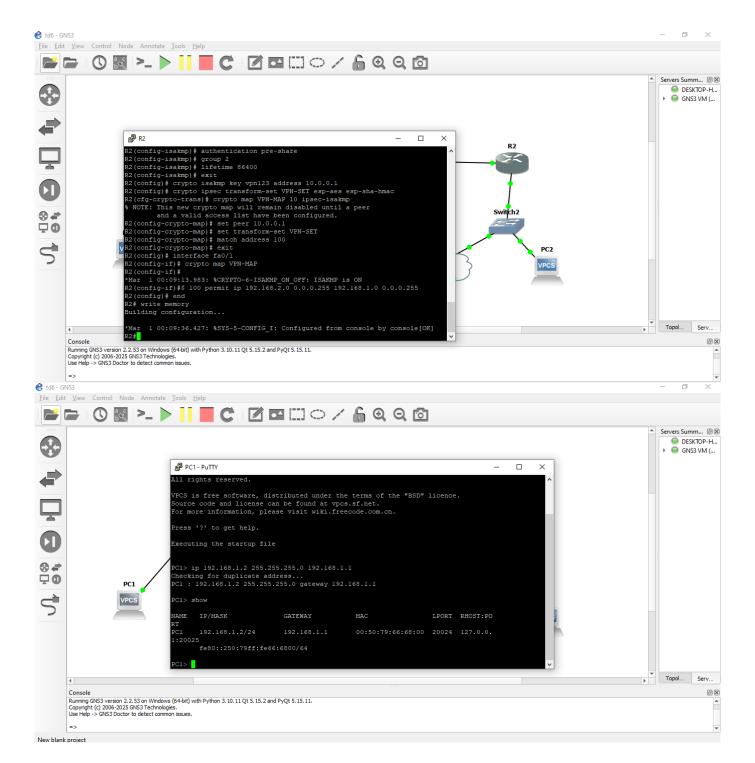
## **Travaux Dirigés**

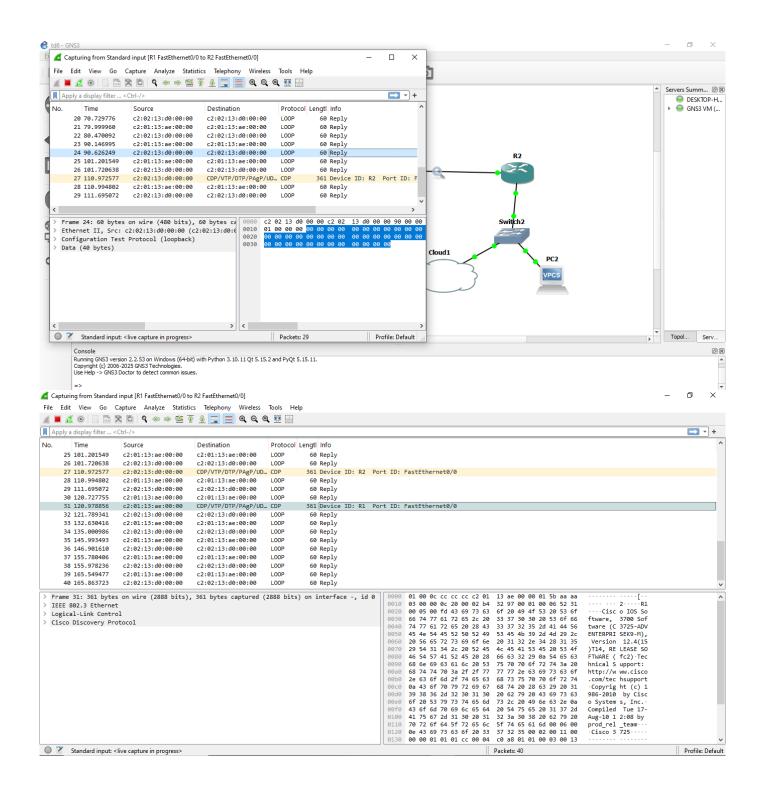
1. Reproduisez cette topologie en Configurant d'un VPN Site-à-Site

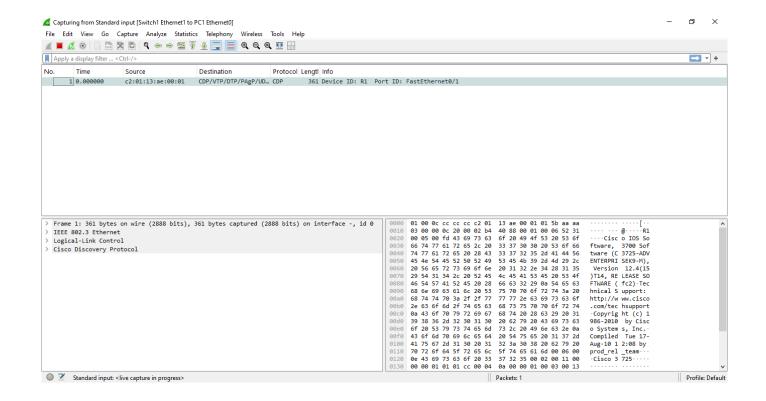




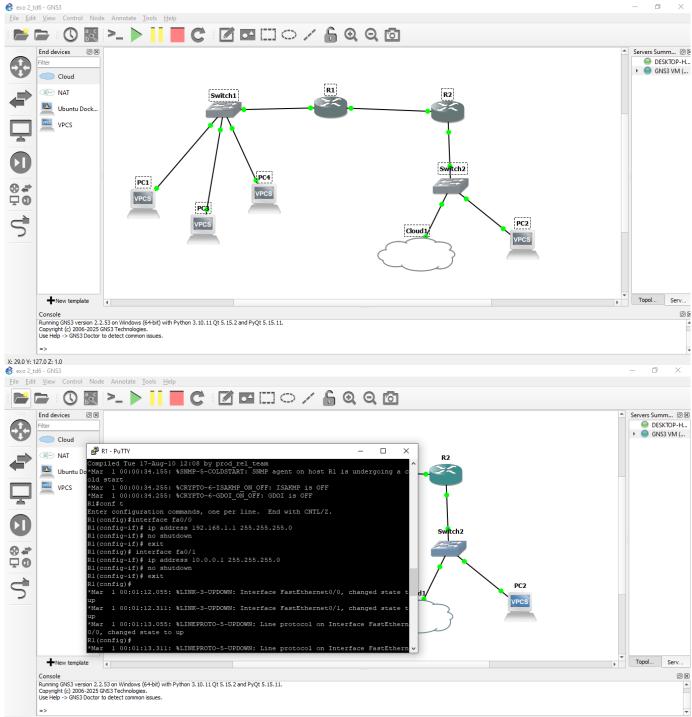




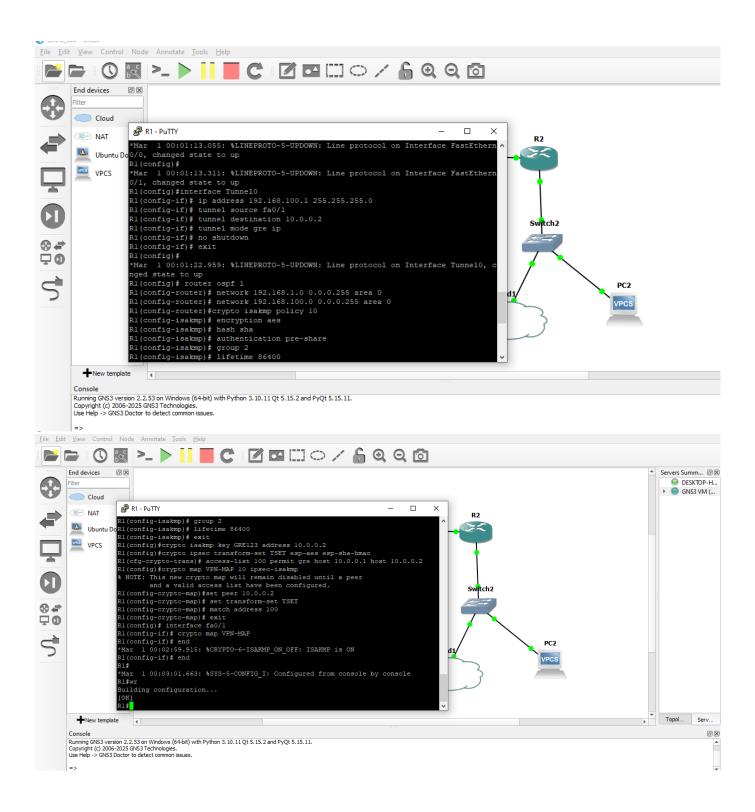


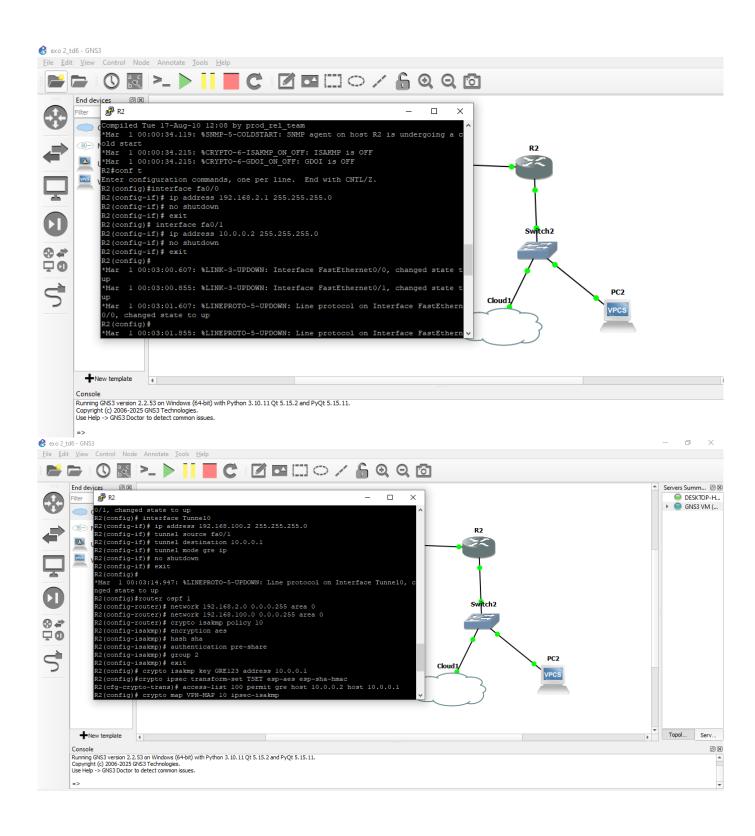


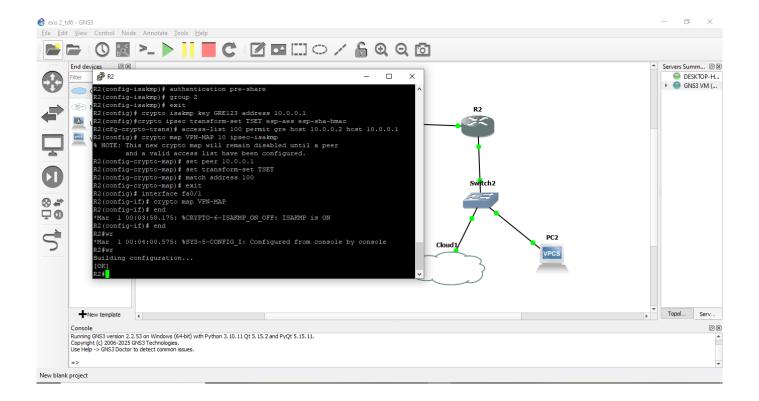
2-Reproduisez cette topologie en Configurant VPN GRE over IPSec avec Routage Dynamique (OSPF)



New Hank project







Welcome to Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.8.3 Dedicated to Daling. Build time: Sep 9 2023 11:15:00 Copyright (c) 2007-2015, Paul Meng (mirnshi@gmail.com) All rights reserved. VPCS is free software, distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence. Source code and license can be found at vpcs.sf.net. For more information, please visit wiki.freecode.com.cn. Press '?' to get help. Executing the startup file PC1> ip 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 Checking for duplicate address... PC1 : 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 gateway 192.168.1.1 PC1> show ip NAME : PC1[1] IP/MASK : 192.168.1.2/24 GATEWAY : 192.168.1.1 DNS MAC : 00:50:79:66:68:00 LPORT : 20024 RHOST:PORT : 127.0.0.1:20025 MTU : 1500

PC1>

Welcome to Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.8.3

Dedicated to Daling.

Build time: Sep 9 2023 11:15:00

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VPCS is free software, distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence.

Source code and license can be found at vpcs.sf.net.

For more information, please visit wiki.freecode.com.cn.

Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

PC2> ip 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1

Checking for duplicate address...

PC2 : 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0 gateway 192.168.2.1

PC2> show ip

NAME : PC2[1]

IP/MASK : 192.168.2.2/24 GATEWAY : 192.168.2.1

DNS

MAC : 00:50:79:66:68:01

LPORT : 20026

RHOST: PORT : 127.0.0.1:20027

MTU : 1500

PC2>

```
R1 - PuTTY
                                                                          ×
R1(config) # interface fa0/1
R1(config-if) # crypto map VPN-MAP
Rl(config-if) # end
*Mar 1 00:02:59.915: %CRYPTO-6-ISAKMP ON OFF: ISAKMP is ON
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
*Mar 1 00:03:01.663: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
Building configuration...
[OK]
Rl# show crypto isakmp sa
IPv4 Crypto ISAKMP SA
                                              conn-id slot status
dst
                               state
               src
10.0.0.2
                              MM NO STATE
                                               0 0 ACTIVE
               10.0.0.1
10.0.0.2
               10.0.0.1
                              MM NO STATE
                                                        0 ACTIVE (deleted)
IPv6 Crypto ISAKMP SA
Rl# show crypto ipsec sa
interface: FastEthernet0/1
   Crypto map tag: VPN-MAP, local addr 10.0.0.1
  protected vrf: (none)
  local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.0.0.1/255.255.255.255/47/0)
  remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.0.0.2/255.255.255.255/47/0)
  current peer 10.0.0.2 port 500
    PERMIT, flags={origin is acl,ipsec sa request sent}
   #pkts encaps: 0, #pkts encrypt: 0, #pkts digest: 0
    #pkts decaps: 0, #pkts decrypt: 0, #pkts verify: 0
    #pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
    #pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts compr. failed: 0
    #pkts not decompressed: 0, #pkts decompress failed: 0
   #send errors 47, #recv errors 0
    local crypto endpt.: 10.0.0.1, remote crypto endpt.: 10.0.0.2
    path mtu 1500, ip mtu 1500, ip mtu idb FastEthernet0/1
    current outbound spi: 0x0(0)
```

inbound esp sas:

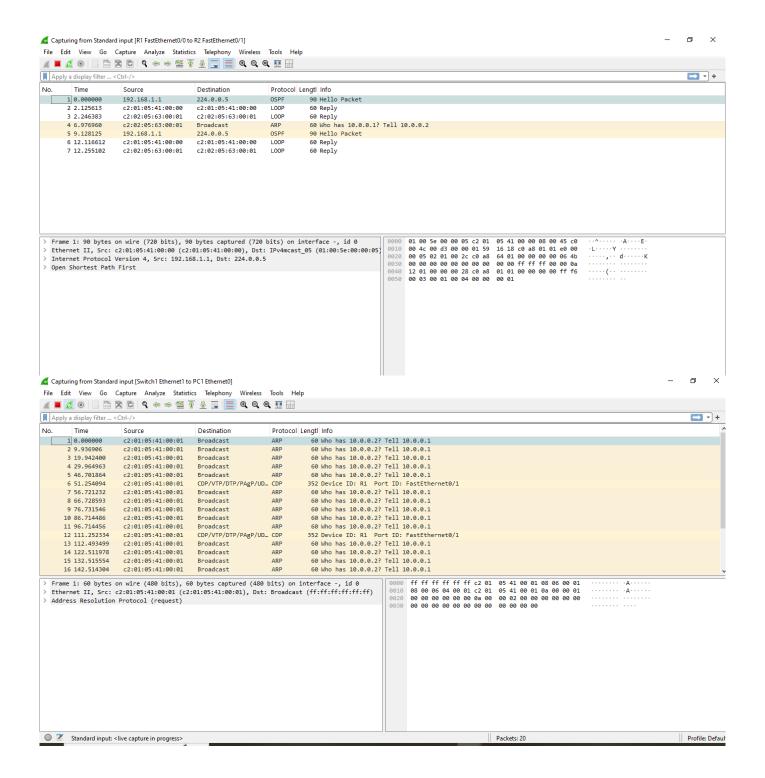
inbound ah sas:

-More--

```
Tunnel TTL 255
  Fast tunneling enabled
  Tunnel transmit bandwidth 8000 (kbps)
  Tunnel receive bandwidth 8000 (kbps)
 Last input never, output never, output hang never
 Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
 Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 62
 Queueing strategy: fifo
 Output queue: 0/0 (size/max)
 5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
 --More--
*Mar 1 00:11:28.323: ISAKMP:(0): retransmitting phase 1 MM NO STATE...
*Mar 1 00:11:28.323: ISAKMP (0:0): incrementing error counter on sa, attempt 4 of
5: retransmit phase 1
*Mar 1 00:11:28.323: ISAKMP:(0): retransmitting phase 1 MM NO STATE
     1 00:11:28.327: ISAKMP:(0): sending packet to 10.0.0.2 my port 500 peer port
 500 (I) MM NO STATE
*Mar 1 00:11:28.327: ISAKMP:(0):Sending an IKE IPv4 Packet.
 --More--
     Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
 --More--
*Mar 1 00:11:31.759: ISAKMP:(0):purging node -560992483
     1 00:11:31.759: ISAKMP:(0):purging node -1945951089
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 unknown protocol drops
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
R1#
R1#
R1#
*Mar 1 00:11:38.327: ISAKMP:(0): retransmitting phase 1 MM NO STATE...
*Mar 1 00:11:38.327: ISAKMP (0:0): incrementing error counter on sa, attempt 5 of
5: retransmit phase 1
*Mar 1 00:11:38.327: ISAKMP:(0): retransmitting phase 1 MM NO STATE
*Mar 1 00:11:38.331: ISAKMP:(0): sending packet to 10.0.0.2 my port 500 peer port
500 (I) MM NO STATE
*Mar
     1 00:11:38.331: ISAKMP:(0):Sending an IKE IPv4 Packet.
R1#
*Mar
     1 00:11:41.759: ISAKMP:(0):purging SA., sa=6737CCB4, delme=6737CCB4
R1#
```

×

PC1>



#### **Conclusion**

Ce TD m'a permis de comprendre les différences entre un VPN IPSec classique et un tunnel GRE over IPSec, ainsi que leur utilité dans des scénarios réels. J'ai appris à sécuriser un réseau étendu (WAN) tout en permettant un routage dynamique via OSPF. Ces compétences sont essentielles pour concevoir des infrastructures réseau sécurisées, notamment dans les entreprises multi-sites ou le télétravail.