

Remote Access

Segurança em Redes de Comunicações
Mestrado em Cibersegurança
Mestrado em Engenharia de Computadores e
Telemática
DETI-UA

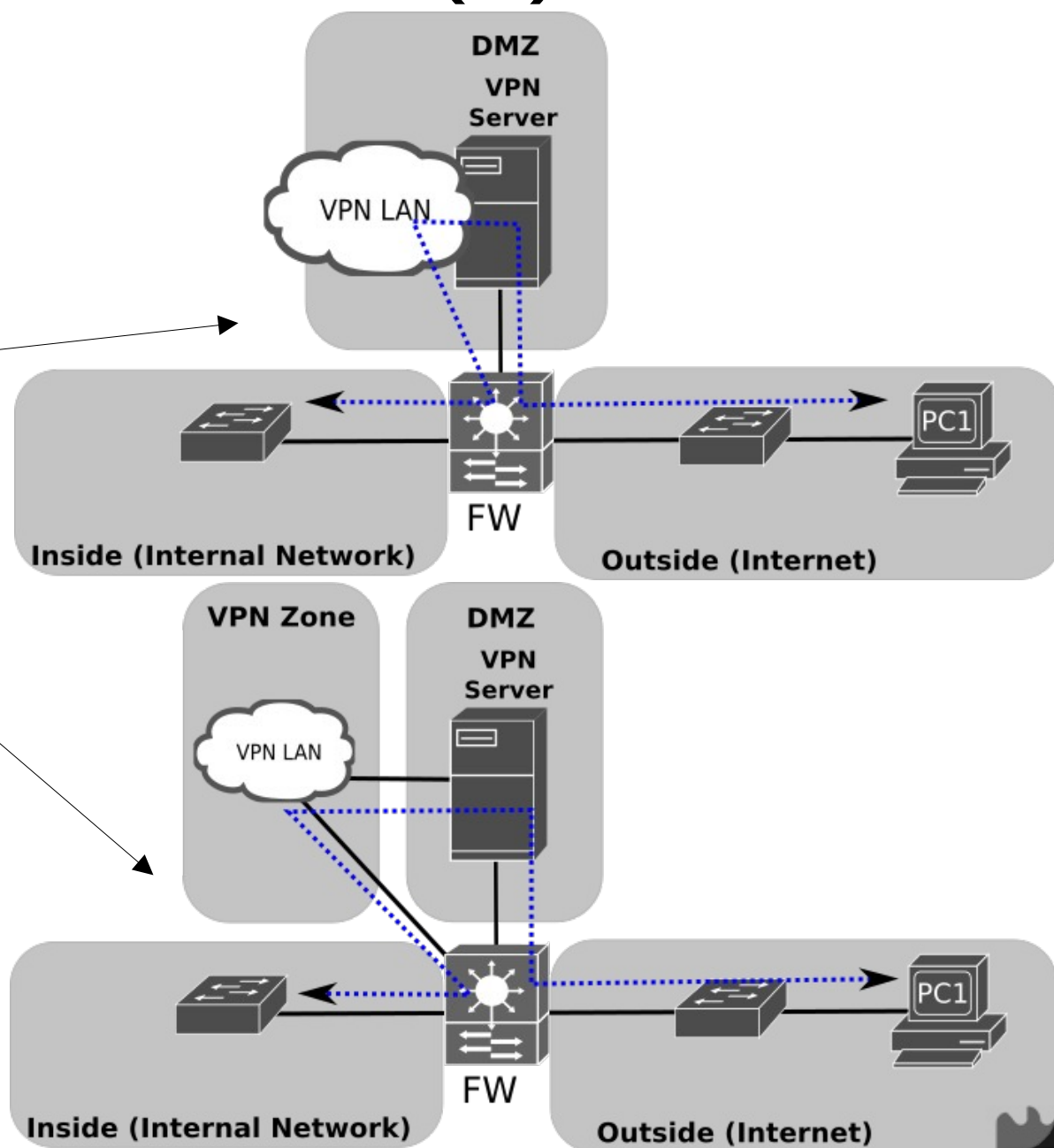
Remote Access (1)

- Most common servers/protocols
 - ♦ L2TP IPsec
 - IKE+ISAKMP+L2TP
 - ♦ OpenVPN
 - SSL
 - ♦ Proprietary
 - SSL or IPSec based.
- Authentication
 - ♦ Types
 - Pre-shared
 - RADIUS/LDAP
 - RSA with embedded CA
 - RSA with external CA
 - ♦ Certificates/Credentials must be distributed securely
 - Web service, SSH, ...



Remote Access (2)

- Server deployed in Firewalls.
- Server in DMZ.
 - Traffic routed back to the firewall using the same zone.
 - Traffic routed back to the firewall using the a different network interface and zone.
 - Traffic routed directly to private zone.
 - Breaks zone concept.



IPsec NAT Transversal

- NAT/PAT incompatibilities with IPsec
 - ♦ AH header incorporates the IP source and destination addresses in the keyed message integrity check. ESP is not an issue.
 - ♦ TCP and UDP checksums can be updated because are protected by IPsec.
 - ♦ IP addresses may be used as identifiers in Internet Key Exchange to determine credentials.
- During the ISAKMP IPsec first phase hosts (when configured and supported) detect that NAT transversal must be activated.
 - ♦ Subsequent ISAKMP first phase and second phase packets are encapsulated in UDP packets.
 - Usually port UDP 4500.
 - ♦ Original IP address are sent as NAT-OA (NAT Original Address) payloads of the ISAKMP.



Integration with Flow Control

- Service/protocol rules

- OpenVPN

- ➔ Used UDP port.
 - Usually port UDP 1194.

- IPsec

- ➔ UDP port 500 for IKE.
 - ➔ IP protocol number 50 (ESP).
 - IP protocol number 51 (AH).
 - ➔ UDP port 4500 for NAT traversal.

- L2TP

- ➔ UDP port 1701.
 - ➔ Exception may not be required when L2TP is encapsulated within IPsec packets.

- User flows' rules

- Remote users are assigned a IP network address.
 - Flow control based on IP address or zone.