

Servidor VPN

Por: John A. Pérez B. ~ 20186748

Este tutorial es un extracto del siguiente video:

<https://youtu.be/zPJlk6ja8M>

Configuración

Primero instalamos el repositorio **epel-release**

```
root@voip:~  
# login as: root  
# root@192.168.1.12's password:  
Last login: Tue Nov 12 17:08:20 2019  
[root@voip ~]# yum install -y epel-release  
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks  
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile  
epel/x86_64/metalink  
* base: ftp.unicamp.br  
* epel: mirror.atl.genesisadaptive.com  
* extras: centos.ufes.br  
* updates: centos.ufes.br
```

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Luego instalamos el paquete **openvpn**

root@voip:~#

```
[root@voip ~]# yum install -y openvpn
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: centos.brisanet.com.br
 * epel: mirror.atl.genesisadaptive.com
 * extras: centos.brisanet.com.br
 * updates: centos.brisanet.com.br
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
-->> Package openvpn.x86_64 0:2.4.7-1.el7 will be installed
-->> Processing Dependency: libpkcs11-helper.so.1() (64bit) for package: openvpn-2.4.7-1.el7.x86_64
-->> Running transaction check
-->>> Package pkcs11-helper.x86_64 0:1.11-3.el7 will be installed
-->>> Finished Dependency Resolution
```

Dependencies Resolved

Package	Arch	Version	Repository	Size
<hr/>				
Installing:				
openvpn	x86_64	2.4.7-1.el7	epel	522 k
Installing for dependencies:				
pkcs11-helper	x86_64	1.11-3.el7	epel	56 k

Transaction Summary

Install 1 Package (+1 Dependent package)

Total download size: 577 k

Installed size: 1.3 M

Downloading packages:

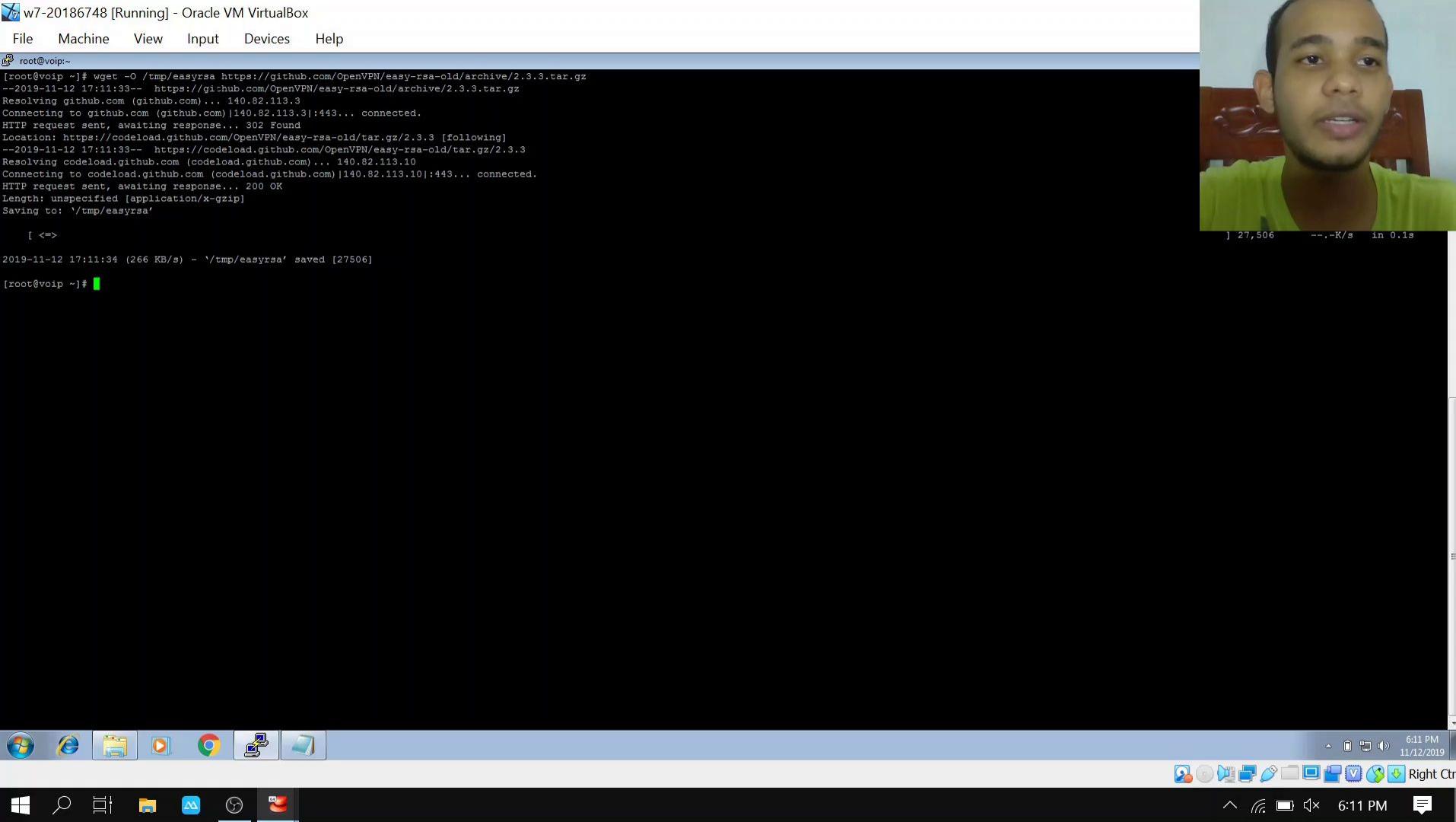
[2/2]: pkcs11-helper-1.11-3.el7.x86_64.rpm 0% [] 0.0 B/s | 0 B --:-- ETA

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Luego instalamos el paquete **easy-rsa** utilizando en siguiente enlace:

<https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/archive/2.3.3.tar.gz>



Luego desempaquetamos el paquete, y copiamos los archivos de configuración del servidor dentro del directorio **/etc/openvpn**

File Machine View Input Devices Help



root@voip:~

```
[root@voip ~]# wget -O /tmp/easyrsa https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/archive/2.3.3.tar.gz
--2019-11-12 17:11:33-- https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/archive/2.3.3.tar.gz
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.113.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.113.3|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://codeload.github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/tar.gz/2.3.3 [following]
--2019-11-12 17:11:33-- https://codeload.github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/tar.gz/2.3.3
Resolving codeload.github.com (codeload.github.com)... 140.82.113.10
Connecting to codeload.github.com (codeload.github.com)|140.82.113.10|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: '/tmp/easyrsa'

[ <=>                               ] 27,506     --.-K/s   in 0.1s
```

2019-11-12 17:11:34 (266 KB/s) - '/tmp/easyrsa' saved [27506]

```
[root@voip ~]# tar xzf /tmp/easyrsa
[root@voip ~]# cp /usr/share/doc/openvpn-2.4.7/sample/sample-config-files/server.conf /etc/openvpn/
```



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En el archivo de configuración hacemos los siguientes cambios.
Primero, asignamos el puerto de nuestro servidor

File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@voip:~

```
[root@voip ~]# wget -O /tmp/easyrsa https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/archive/2.3.3.tar.gz
--2019-11-12 17:11:33-- https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/archive/2.3.3.tar.gz
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.113.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.113.3|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://codeload.github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/tar.gz/2.3.3 [following]
--2019-11-12 17:11:33-- https://codeload.github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/tar.gz/2.3.3
Resolving codeload.github.com (codeload.github.com)... 140.82.113.10
Connecting to codeload.github.com (codeload.github.com)|140.82.113.10|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: '/tmp/easyrsa'

[ <=>                               ] 27,506     --.-K/s   in 0.1s
```

2019-11-12 17:11:34 (266 KB/s) - '/tmp/easyrsa' saved [27506]

```
[root@voip ~]# tar xzf /tmp/easyrsa
[root@voip ~]# cp /usr/share/doc/openvpn-2.4.7/sample/sample-config-files/server.conf /etc/openvpn/
[root@voip ~]# vim /etc/openvpn/server.conf
```



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root@voip:~

```
-----  
# Sample OpenVPN 2.0 config file for  
# multi-client servers.  
  
# This file is for the server side  
# of a many-clients <-> one-server  
# OpenVPN configuration.  
  
# OpenVPN also supports  
# single-machine <-> single-machine  
# configurations (See the Examples page  
# on the web site for more info).  
  
# This config should work on Windows  
# or Linux/BSD systems. Remember on  
# Windows to quote pathnames and use  
# double backslashes, e.g.:  
# "C:\\Program Files\\OpenVPN\\config\\foo.key"  
  
# Commands are preceded with '#' or '/'  
#  
# Which local IP address should OpenVPN  
# listen on? (optional)  
local 192.168.1.12  
  
# Which TCP/UDP port should OpenVPN listen on?  
# If you want to run multiple OpenVPN instances  
# on the same machine, use a different port  
# number for each one. You will need to  
# open up this port on your firewall.  
port 1194  
  
# TCP or UDP selected?  
proto tcp  
proto udp  
  
# "dev tun" will create a routed IP tunnel,  
# "dev tap" will create an ethernet tunnel.  
# Use "dev tap0" if you are ethernet bridging  
# and have precreated a tap0 virtual interface  
# and bridged it with your ethernet interface.  
# If you want to control access policies  
# over the VPN, you must create firewall  
# rules for the TUN/TAP interface.  
# On non-Windows systems, you can give  
# an explicit unit number, such as tun0.  
# On Windows, use "dev-nocert" for this.  
# On most systems, the VPN will not function  
# unless you partially or fully disable  
# the firewall for the TUN/TAP interface.  
;dev tap  
dev tun  
-- INSERT --
```



32,10 Top

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Luego comentamos el uso del archivo **ta.key**

root@voip:~

```
# Uncomment this directive if multiple clients
# might connect with the same certificate/key
# files or common names. This is recommended
# only for testing purposes. For production use,
# each client should have its own certificate/key
# pair.

# IF YOU HAVE NOT GENERATED INDIVIDUAL
# CERTIFICATE/KEY PAIRS FOR EACH CLIENT,
# EACH HAVING ITS OWN UNIQUE "COMMON NAME",
# UNCOMMENT THIS LINE OUT.
;duplicate-cn

# The keepalive directive causes ping-like
# messages to be sent back and forth over
# the link so that each side knows when
# the other side has gone down.
# Ping every 10 seconds, assume that remote
# peer is down if no ping received during
# a 120 second time period.
keepalive 10 120

# For extra security beyond that provided
# by SSL/TLS, create an "HMAC fileshell"
# to help block DoS attacks and UDP port flooding.

# Generate with:
# openvpn --genkey --secret ta.key

# The server and each client must have
# a copy of this key.
# The second parameter should be '0'
# on the server and '1' on the clients.
#ls-auth ta.key 0 # This file is secret

# Select a cryptographic cipher.
# This config item must be copied to
# the client config file as well.
# Note that w2k+ client/server will automatically
# negotiate AES-256-CBC in TLS mode.
# See also the esp-cipher option in the manpage.
cipher AES-256-CBC

# Enable compression on the VPN link and push the
# option to the clients (#2.4+ only, for earlier
# versions see below)
;compress lz4-v2
;push "compress lz4-v2"

# For compression compatible with older clients use comp-lzo
# If you enable it here, you must also
# enable it in the client config file.
;comp-lzo
-- INSERT --
```



Descomentamos los DNS, y establecemos los que utilizaremos con el
servidor vpn

root@voip:~

```
#EXAMPLE! Suppose you want to give
# Thelonious a fixed WAN IP address of 10.9.0.1.
# First uncomment out these lines:
;client-config-dir ccd
;route 10.9.0.0 255.255.255.252
# Then add this line to /etc/network/interfaces:
#   iprouteip-push 10.9.0.1 10.9.0.2

# Suppose that you want to enable different
# firewall access policies for different groups
# of clients. There are two methods:
# (1) Run multiple OpenVPN daemons, one for each
# group, and firewall the TUN/TAP interface
# for each group/daemon appropriately.
# (2) (Advanced) Create a script to dynamically
# modify the firewall in response to commands
# from different clients. See man
# ipfw for more info on learn-addresses script
;learn-address ./script

# If enabled, this directive will configure
# all clients to redirect their default
# network gateway through the VPN, causing
# all IP traffic such as web browsing and
# DNS lookup to go through the VPN.
# (The openVPN server machine may need to NAT
# or bridge the TUN/TAP interface to the internet
# in order for this to work properly).
push "redirect-gateway def1 bypass-dhcp"

# Certain Windows-specific network settings
# can be pushed to clients, such as DNS
# or WINS server addresses. (AVOID!)
# http://openvpn.net/lug.html#dhcpcustom
# The addresses below refer to the public
# DNS servers provided by opennunet.com.
push "dhcp-option DNS 8.8.8.8"
push "dhcp-option DNS 8.8.8.8"
push "dhcp-option DNS 8.8.4.47

# Uncomment this directive to allow different
# clients to be able to "see" each other.
# By default, clients will only see the server.
# To force clients to only see the server, you
# will also need to appropriately firewall the
# server's TUN/TAP interface.
;client-to-client

# Uncomment this directive if multiple clients
# wish connect with the same certificate/key
# files or common names. (This is recommended)
# Only for testing purposes, see plugininfo.h,
# each client should have its own certificate/key.
```



Descomentamos el usuario y el grupo como nobody

root@voip:~

```
# Set the client (v2.4+ only, for earlier
# versions see below)
;compress lz4-v2
;push "compress lz4-v2"

# For compression compatible with older clients use comp-lzo
# If you enable it here, you must also
# enable it in the client config file.
;comp-lzo

# The maximum number of concurrently connected
# clients we want to allow.
;max-clients 100

# It's a good idea to reduce the OpenVPN
# daemon's privileges after initialization.
#
# You can uncomment this out on
# non-Windows systems.
user nobody
group nobody

# The persist options will try to avoid
# acceding certain resources on restart
# that may no longer be accessible because
# of the privilege downgrade.
persist-key
persist-tun

# Output a smart status file showing
# current connections, broadcast
# and rewritten every minute.
status openvpn-status.log

# By default, log messages will go to the syslog (or
# on Windows, if running as a service, they will go to
# the "%ProgramFiles%\OpenVPN\log" directory).
# Use log or log-append to override this default.
# "log" will truncate the log file on OpenVPN startup,
# while "log-append" will append to it. Use one
# or the other (but not both).
;log        openvpn.log
;log-append openvpn.log

# Set the appropriate level of log
# file verbosity.
#
# 0 is silent, except for fatal errors
# 4 is reasonable for general usage
# 5 and 6 can help to debug connection problems
# 9 is extremely verbose
verb 3
```



Creamos el directorio **/easy-rsa/keys**

root@voip:~

```
[root@voip ~]# wget -O /tmp/easyrsa https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/archive/2.3.3.tar.gz
--2019-11-12 17:11:33-- https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/archive/2.3.3.tar.gz
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.113.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.113.3|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://codeload.github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/tar.gz/2.3.3 [following]
--2019-11-12 17:11:33-- https://codeload.github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/tar.gz/2.3.3
Resolving codeload.github.com (codeload.github.com)... 140.82.113.10
Connecting to codeload.github.com (codeload.github.com)|140.82.113.10|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: '/tmp/easyrsa'

[ <=>                               ] 27,506    --.-K/s   in 0.1s
```

```
2019-11-12 17:11:34 (266 KB/s) - '/tmp/easyrsa' saved [27506]
```

```
[root@voip ~]# tar xzf /tmp/easyrsa
[root@voip ~]# cp /usr/share/doc/openvpn-2.4.7/sample/sample-config-files/server.conf /etc/openvpn/
[root@voip ~]# vim /etc/openvpn/server.conf
[root@voip ~]# mkdir -p /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys
[root@voip ~]#
```

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Copiamos los archivos del paquete rsa que habíamos descargados
dentro de este nuevo directorio

root@voip:~

```
[root@voip ~]# cp easy-rsa-old-2.3.3/easy-rsa/2.0/* /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/
```



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En la parte final del archivo vars personalizamos las opciones con
nuestra información

root@voip:~

[root@voip ~]# vim /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/vars



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root@voip:~

```
# This variable should point to  
# the openssl.cnf file included  
# with easy-rsa.  
export KEY_CONFIG=`$EASY_RSA/whichopensslcnf $EASY_RSA`  
  
# Set this variable to point to  
# your soon-to-be-created key  
# directory.  
  
# WARNING! Client-SSL will be  
# in use if on this directory  
# so make sure you define  
# it correctly.  
export KEY_DIR=$EASY_RSA/keys  
  
# Issues rm -rf warning  
echo NOTE: If you run ./clean-all, I will be doing a rm -rf on $KEY_DIR  
  
# PKCS11 Fixes  
export PKCS11_MODULE_PATH="dummy"  
export PKCS11_PIN="dummy"  
  
# Increase this if you  
# are paranoid. This will slow  
# down TLS negotiation performance  
# as well as the one-time DH params  
# generation process.  
export DH_KEY_SIZE=2048  
  
# Private Key size  
export KEY_SIZE=4096  
  
# To how many days should the root CA key expire?  
export CA_EXPIRE=3650  
  
# To how many days should certificates expire?  
export KEY_EXPIRE=3650  
  
# These are the default values for fields  
# which will be placed in the certificate.  
# Don't know any of these fields blank.  
export KEY_COUNTRY="US"  
export KEY_PROVINCE="CA"  
export KEY_CITY="SanFrancisco"  
export KEY_ORG="Soft-Function"  
export KEY_EMAIL="medmyhost.mydomain"  
export KEY_EMAIL=mail@host.domain  
export KEY_CN=changeme  
export KEY_NAME=changeme  
export KEY_OU=changeme  
export PKCS11_MODULE_PATH=changeme
```



Luego renombramos el archivo **openssl-1.0.0.cnf** como **openssl.cnf**

root@voip:~

```
[root@voip ~]# vim /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/vars  
[root@voip ~]# cp /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/openssl-1.0.0.cnf /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/openssl.cnf
```



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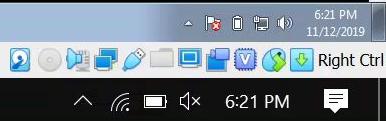


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Generamos las variables con `./vars`, luego con `./clean-all` limpiamos las variables anteriores, y finalmente ejecutamos `./build-ca`



```
w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@voip:/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa#
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ls
build-ca build-inter build-key-pass    build-key-server build-req-pass   inherit-inter list-crl      openssl-0.9.8.cnf  openssl.cnf  revoke-full vars
build-dh build-key  build-key-pkcs12 build-req       clean-all     keys          openssl-0.9.6.cnf  openssl-1.0.0.cnf pktool      sign-req   whichopensslcnf
[root@voip easy-rsa]# source .
./ ..
[root@voip easy-rsa]# source ./vars
NOTE: If you run ./clean-all, I will be doing a rm -rf on /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys
[root@voip easy-rsa]#
```





```
root@voip:/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa# ls
build-ca build-inter build-key-pass    build-key-server build-req-pass  inherit-inter  list-crl      openssl-0.9.8.cnf  openssl.cnf  revoke-full  vars
build-dh build-key   build-key-pkcs12 build-req       clean-all     keys          openssl-0.9.6.cnf  openssl-1.0.0.cnf  pkitool      sign-req   whichopensslcnf
[root@voip easy-rsa]# source .
./ ...
[root@voip easy-rsa]# source ./vars
NOTE: If you run ./clean-all, I will be doing a rm -rf on /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ./clean-all
```



```
[root@voip /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa]
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ls
build-ca build-inter build-key-pass    build-key-server build-req-pass  inherit-inter  list-crl      openssl-0.9.8.cnf  openssl.cnf  revoke-full  vars
build-dh build-key  build-key-pkcs12  build-req       clean-all     keys          openssl-0.9.6.cnf  openssl-1.0.0.cnf  pkitool      sign-req   whichopensslcnf
[root@voip easy-rsa]# source .
./ ../
[root@voip easy-rsa]# source ./vars
NOTE: If you run ./clean-all, I will be doing a rm -rf on /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ./clean-all
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ./build-ca
Generating a 4096 bit RSA private key
.....+
writing new private key to 'ca.key'
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [DO]:
State or Province Name (full name) [SD]:
Locality Name (eg, city) [SantoDomingo]:
Organization Name (eg, company) [FortFunston]:
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [CENTOS]:
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) [CENTOS]:
Name [SV-DC-001]:
Email Address [me@myhost.mydomain]:
[root@voip easy-rsa]#
```



Ahora generamos las llaves del servidor con **./build-key-server server**,
y como habíamos colocado la información en el archivo vars,
simplemente damos enter

root@voip:/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa

```
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ls
build-ca build-inter build-key-pass    build-key-server build-req-pass  inherit-inter  list-crl      openssl-0.9.8.cnf  openssl.cnf  revoke-full  vars
build-dh build-key   build-key-pkcs12  build-req       clean-all     keys          openssl-0.9.6.cnf  openssl-1.0.0.cnf  pktool      sign-req   whichopensslcnf
[root@voip easy-rsa]# source .
./ ../
[root@voip easy-rsa]# source ./vars
NOTE: If you run ./clean-all, I will be doing a rm -rf on /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ./clean-all
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ./build-ca
Generating a 4096 bit RSA private key
.....+
writing new private key to 'ca.key'
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [DO]:
State or Province Name (full name) [SD]:
Locality Name (eg, city) [SantoDomingo]:
Organization Name (eg, company) [FortFunston]:
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [CENTOS]:
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) [CENTOS]:
Name [SV-DC-001]:
Email Address [me@myhost.mydomain]:
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ./build-key-server server
```



root@voip:/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa

```
Locality Name (eg, city) [SantoDomingo]:  
Organization Name (eg, company) [Fort-Funston]:  
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [CENTOS]:  
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) [CENTOS]:  
Name [SV-DC-001]:  
Email Address [me@myhost.mydomain]:
```

```
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ./build-key-server server  
Generating a 4096 bit RSA private key  
.....++  
.....++
```

```
writing new private key to 'server.key'  
-----
```

```
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated  
into your certificate request.  
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.  
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank  
For some fields there will be a default value,  
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.  
-----
```

```
Country Name (2 letter code) [DO]:  
State or Province Name (full name) [SD]:  
Locality Name (eg, city) [SantoDomingo]:  
Organization Name (eg, company) [Fort-Funston]:  
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [CENTOS]:  
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) [server]:  
Name [SV-DC-001]:  
Email Address [me@myhost.mydomain]:
```

```
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes  
to be sent with your certificate request  
A challenge password []:1234  
An optional company name []:CENTOS  
Using configuration from /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/openssl-1.0.0.cnf
```

```
Check that the request matches the signature
```

```
Signature ok
```

```
The Subject's Distinguished Name is as follows
```

```
countryName :PRINTABLE:'DO'  
stateOrProvinceName :PRINTABLE:'SD'  
localityName :PRINTABLE:'SantoDomingo'  
organizationName :PRINTABLE:'Fort-Funston'  
organizationalUnitName:PRINTABLE:'CENTOS'  
commonName :PRINTABLE:'server'  
name :PRINTABLE:'SV-DC-001'  
emailAddress :IA5STRING:'me@myhost.mydomain'
```

```
Certificate is to be certified until Nov 9 22:22:11 2029 GMT (3650 days)
```

```
Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y
```

```
1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
```

```
Write out database with 1 new entries
```

```
Data Base Updated
```

```
[root@voip easy-rsa]#
```



Para generar los parámetros ejecutamos el comando **./build-dh**



w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox



6:24 PM

Copiamos las llaves y certificados del servidor dentro del directorio
/openvpn

root@voip:/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys

```
[root@voip keys]# ls
01.pem ca.crt ca.key dh2048.pem index.txt index.txt.attr index.txt.old serial serial.old server.crt server.csr server.key
[root@voip keys]# cp dh2048.pem ca.crt server.crt server.key /etc/openvpn/
[root@voip keys]#
```



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Para comprobar que nuestro servidor se ha configurado correctamente iniciamos el servicio con **systemctl start openvpn@server** y comprobamos su estado con **systemctl status openvpn@server**

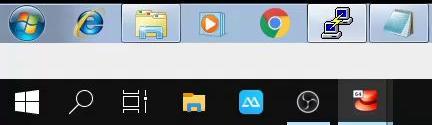
w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@voip:/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys

```
[root@voip keys]# systemctl start openvpn@server
[root@voip keys]# systemctl enable openvpn@server
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/openvpn@server.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/openvpn@.service.
[root@voip keys]# systemctl status openvpn@server
● openvpn@server.service - OpenVPN Robust And Highly Flexible Tunneling Application On server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/openvpn@.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2019-11-12 17:28:18 EST; 10s ago
     Main PID: 2732 (openvpn)
    Status: "Initialization Sequence Completed"
   CGrou... /system.slice/system-openvpn.slice/openvpn@server.service
         └─2732 /usr/sbin/openvpn --cd /etc/openvpn/ --config server.conf

Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 Could not determine IPv4/IPv6 protocol. Using AF_INET
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 Socket Buffers: R=[212992->212992] S=[212992->12992]
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 UDPv4 link local (bound): [AF_INET]192.168.1.12:1194
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 UDPv4 link remote: [AF_UNSPEC]
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 GID set to nobody
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 UID set to nobody
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 MULTI: multi_init called, r=256 v=256
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 IFCONFIG POOL: base=10.8.0.4 size=62, ipv6=0
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 IFCONFIG POOL LIST
Nov 12 17:28:18 voip openvpn[2732]: Tue Nov 12 17:28:18 2019 Initialization Sequence Completed
[root@voip keys]#
```



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Configurando el cliente

Para generar las llaves del cliente ejecutamos `./build-keys [nombre
del cliente]`, dentro del directorio `/keys`

File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@voip:/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa

```
[root@voip keys]# cd ..
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ls
build-ca build-inter build-key-pass  build-key-server  build-req-pass  inherit-inter  list-crl      openssl-0.9.8.cnf  openssl.cnf  revoke-full  vars
build-dh build-key  build-key-pkcs12  build-req       clean-all     keys          openssl-0.9.6.cnf  openssl-1.0.0.cnf  pktool      sign-req    whichopensslcnf
[root@voip easy-rsa]# ./build-key client
Generating a 4096 bit RSA private key
.....+
.....+
```

writing new private key to 'client.key'

```
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
```

```
Country Name (2 letter code) [DO]:
State or Province Name (full name) [SD]:
Locality Name (eg, city) [SantoDomingo]:
Organization Name (eg, company) [Fort-Funston]:
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [CENTOS]:
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) [client]:
Name [SV-DC-001]:
Email Address [me@myhost.mydomain]:
```

```
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:1234
An optional company name []:CENTOS
Using configuration from /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/openssl-1.0.0.cnf
Check that the request matches the signature
```

```
Signature ok
The Subject's Distinguished Name is as follows
```

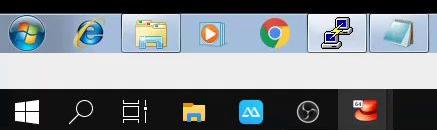
```
countryName        :PRINTABLE:'DO'
stateOrProvinceName :PRINTABLE:'SD'
localityName       :PRINTABLE:'SantoDomingo'
organizationName   :PRINTABLE:'Fort-Funston'
organizationalUnitName:PRINTABLE:'CENTOS'
commonName         :PRINTABLE:'client'
name               :PRINTABLE:'SV-DC-001'
emailAddress       :IA5STRING:'me@myhost.mydomain'
```

```
Certificate is to be certified until Nov 9 22:29:12 2029 GMT (3650 days)
Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y
```

```
1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]
Write out database with 1 new entries
```

```
Data Base Updated
```

```
[root@voip easy-rsa]#
```



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Copiamos las llaves en un directorio al que tengamos acceso de forma remota para enviarlas al cliente

root@voip:/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys

```
[root@voip keys]# ls
01.pem 02.pem ca.crt ca.key client.crt client.key dh2048.pem index.txt index.txt.attr index.txt.attr.old index.txt.old serial serial.old server.crt server.csr server.key
[root@voip keys]# mkdir /etc/client/
[root@voip keys]# cp /etc/client/ client.crt client.key ca.crt
cp: target 'ca.crt' is not a directory
[root@voip keys]# cp client.crt client.key ca.crt /etc/client/
[root@voip keys]#
```

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Luego asignamos los permisos correspondientes a dichos archivos de tal forma que se podrán visualizar al enviarlos al cliente

root@voip:/etc/client

```
[root@voip keys]# cd /etc/client/  
[root@voip client]# ls  
ca.crt client.crt client.key  
[root@voip client]# ll  
total 16  
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 2427 Nov 12 17:30 ca.crt  
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 8101 Nov 12 17:30 client.crt  
-rw-----. 1 root root 3272 Nov 12 17:30 client.key  
[root@voip client]# chmod 766  
chmod: missing operand after '766'  
Try 'chmod --help' for more information.  
[root@voip client]# chmod 766 *  
[root@voip client]# ll  
total 16  
-rwxrw-rw-. 1 root root 2427 Nov 12 17:30 ca.crt  
-rwxrw-rw-. 1 root root 8101 Nov 12 17:30 client.crt  
-rwxrw-rw-. 1 root root 3272 Nov 12 17:30 client.key  
[root@voip client]# 
```



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Transferimos las llaves al cliente

root@192.168.1.12 - FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help



Host: 192.168.1.12 Username: root Password: ***** Port: Quickconnect

Status: File transfer successful, transferred 2,427 bytes in 1 second

Status: Logged in

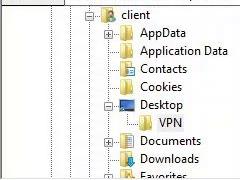
Status: Starting download of /etc/client/client.key

Status: Starting download of /etc/client/client.crt

Status: File transfer successful, transferred 3,272 bytes in 1 second

Status: File transfer successful, transferred 8,101 bytes in 1 second

Local site: C:\Users\client\Desktop\VPN\



Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last modified
..			
ca.crt	2,427	Security Certifi...	11/12/2019 6:34:43...
client.crt	8,101	Security Certifi...	11/12/2019 6:34:43...
client.key	3,272	KEY File	11/12/2019 6:34:43...
client.txt	236	Text Document	11/11/2019 6:05:05...
easy-rsa.txt	77	Text Document	11/11/2019 4:55:12...

5 files. Total size: 14,113 bytes

Server/Local file Direction Remote file

Size Priority Status

Queued files Failed transfers Successful transfers (3)



Remote site: /etc/client



Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last modified	Permissions	Owner/Gro...
..					
ca.crt	2,427	Security Ce...	11/12/2019 1:3...	-rwxrw-rw-	0 0
client.crt	8,101	Security Ce...	11/12/2019 1:3...	-rwxrw-rw-	0 0
client.key	3,272	KEY File	11/12/2019 1:3...	-rwxrw-rw-	0 0

Selected 3 files. Total size: 13,800 bytes

Transfers finished
All files have been successfully transferred

Queue: empty

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Right Ctrl

Generamos un archivo con la información relacionada al cliente, la dirección del servidor y la ruta de las llaves del cliente dentro del sistema. Luego guardamos el archivo con una extensión **.ovpn**



Recycle Bin



putty (1)



Google Chrome



VPN

w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

client - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
Client
dev tun
proto udp
remote 192.168.1.12 1194
resolv-retry infinite
nobind
mute-replay-warnings
ca ca.crt
cert client.crt
key client.key
ns-cert-type server
comp-lzo
verb 3
mute 20
explicit-exit-notify 2
auth-user-pass|
```

Search VPN

3 KB
8 KB
4 KB
1 KB
1 KB

client Date modified: 11/11/2019 6:05 PM Date created: 11/11/2019 4:55 PM Size: 236 bytes





client - Notepad

Save As

File Edit Format View Help

Organize New folder

VPN

Name Date modified Type Size

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
ca	11/12/2019 6:34 PM	Security Certificate	3 KB
client	11/12/2019 6:34 PM	Security Certificate	8 KB
client.key	11/12/2019 6:34 PM	KEY File	4 KB
client	11/11/2019 6:05 PM	Text Document	1 KB
easy-rsa	11/11/2019 4:55 PM	Text Document	1 KB

File name: client.ovpn

Save as type: All Files

Encoding: ANSI

Save Cancel

client Date modified: 11/11/2019 6:05 PM Date created: 11/11/2019 4:55 PM Size: 236 bytes



Luego descargamos **openvpn connect** desde la página oficial de
openvpn

Grow your consulting business with OpenVPN: JOIN ACCESS SERVER'S RESELLER PROGRAM



BUSINESS VPN

CONSUMER VPN

SUPPORT

COMMUNITY

GET OPENVPN

OFFICIAL OPENVPN CONNECT CLIENT PROGRAM

OpenVPN Connect for Windows

This is the official OpenVPN Connect client software for Windows workstation platforms developed and maintained by OpenVPN Inc. This is the recommended client program for the OpenVPN Access Server to enable VPN for Windows. The latest version of OpenVPN for Windows is available on our website.

If you have an OpenVPN Access Server, it is recommended to download the OpenVPN Connect client software directly from your own Access Server, as it will then come pre configured for use for VPN for Windows. The version available here contains no configuration to make a connection, although it can be used to update an existing installation and retain settings.

[DOWNLOAD OPENVPN CONNECT V3 \(BETA\)](#)

sha256 signature: a2a57b74f02edf953fdc4ae5308a4fe6fce99166de970c43b9b8bc4c9ea7da1
For Windows 7, 8, 8.1, and 10.

A 32bits version is also available:

[Download OpenVPN Connect v3 \(beta\) for 32 bits](#)

sha256 signature: a56ed62407046bf808d7c1f79d3909d5e99ef8fb2ea55be08bb303cc3f8d3b7f
For Windows 7, 8, 8.1, and 10.

Alternatively, you can obtain the current stable OpenVPN Connect V2 here: [Download OpenVPN Connect v2.71](#)

sha256 signature: b3851b22c894f960387108bff6e20bbe478c847318c702fgcce1cofae77939
For Windows 7, 8, 8.1, and 10.

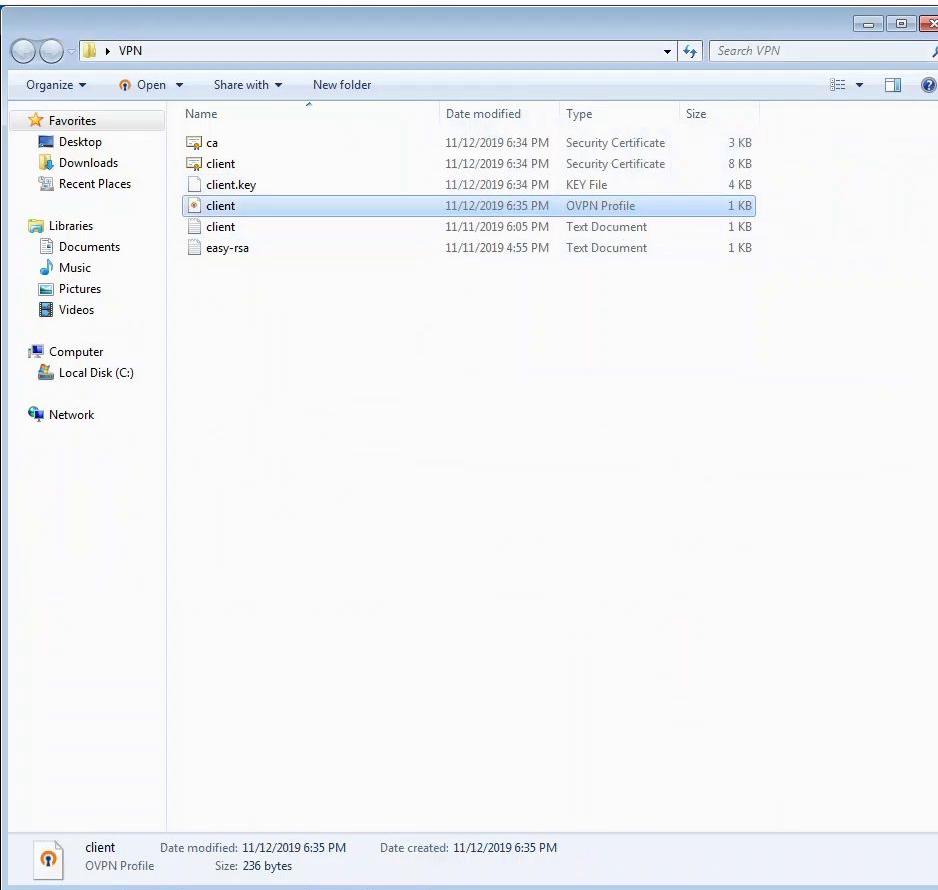
Waiting for www.google.com...

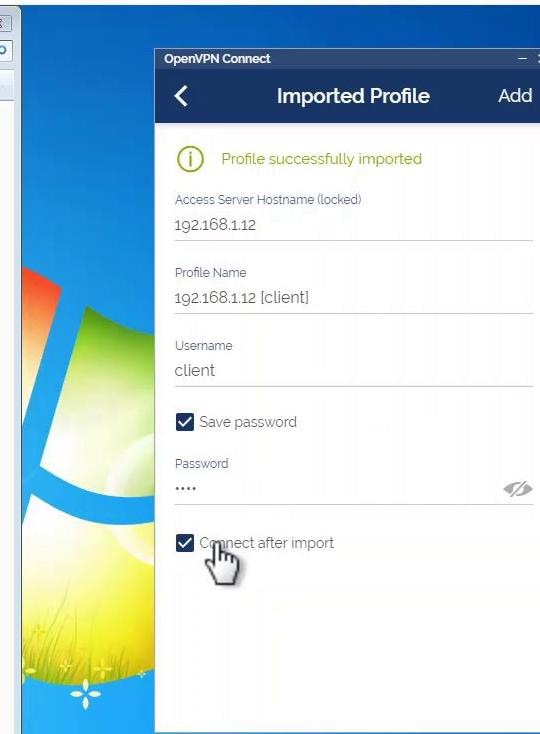
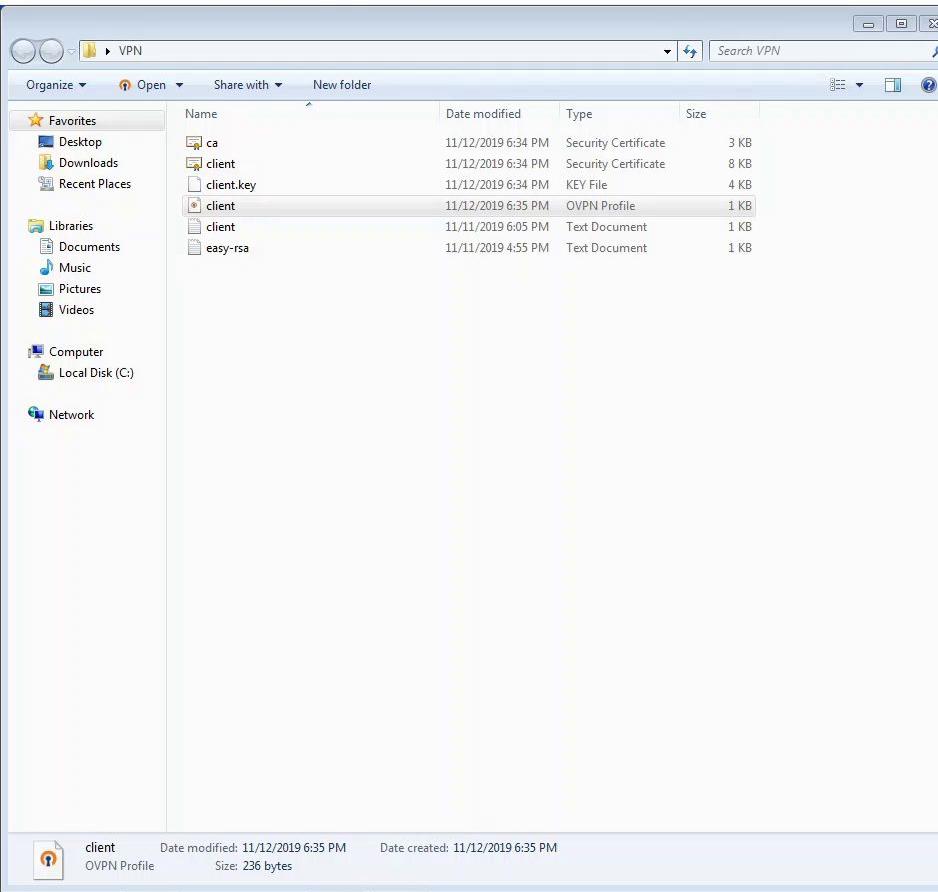
6:37 PM
11/12/2019

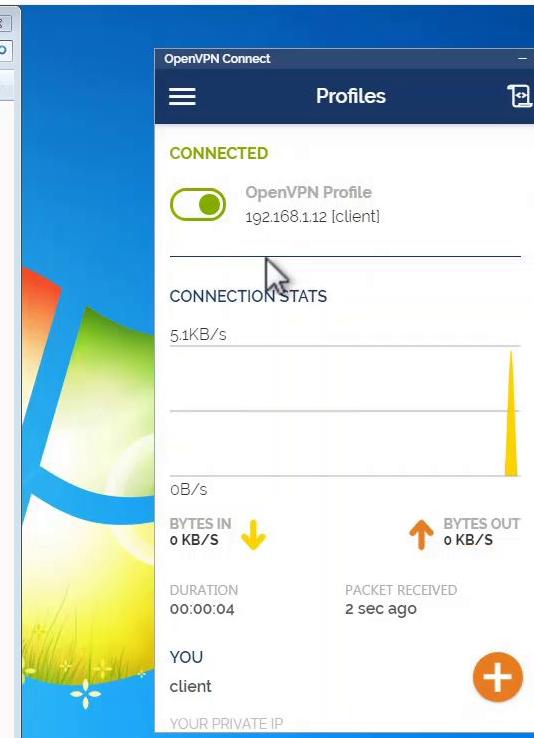
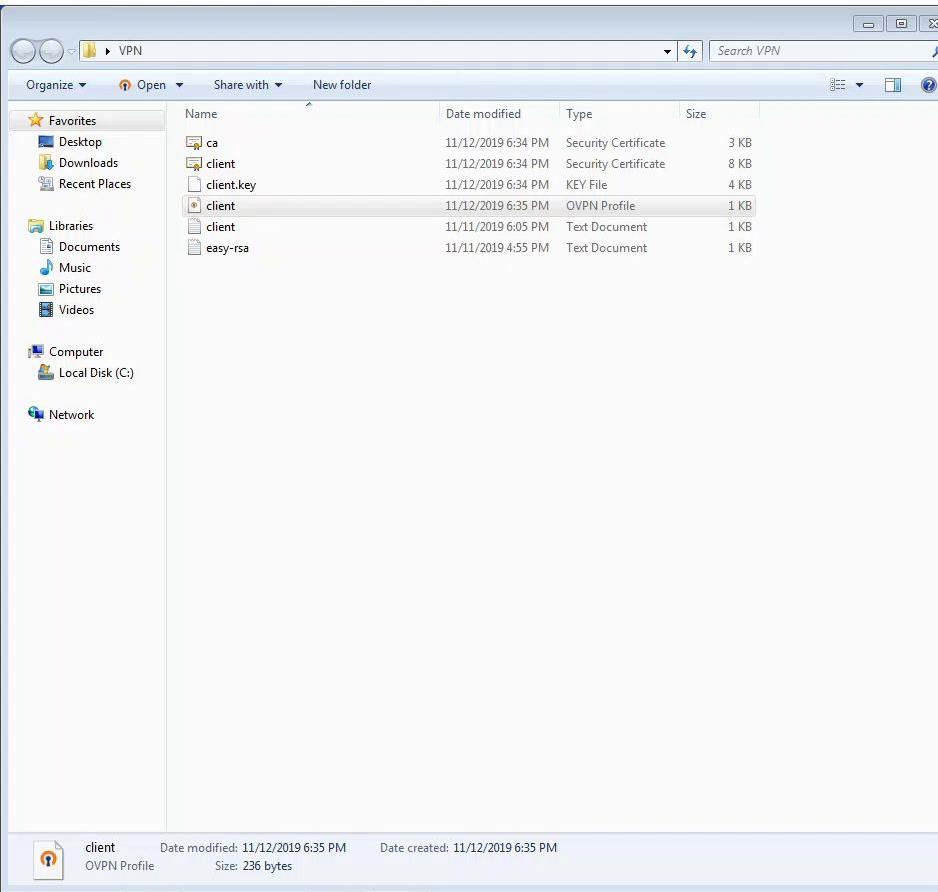
Right Ctrl



Colocamos el archivo **.ovpn** en la aplicación de openvpn donde colocamos las credenciales del cliente, y luego seleccionamos la opción conectar después de importar







Para enviar todo el tráfico de la red vpn al internet creamos una nueva regla con las iptables con salida a la interfaz de internet, colocando como parámetro la subred que utiliza openvpn

File Machine View Input Devices Help



w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@voip ~]# iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 10.8.0.0/24 -o enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE
```

