

Marketplace AMI 이용 안하고 EC2 프리티어로 OpenVPN 무료 사용하기
(AMI = Amazon linux 2023 kernel-6.1)

```
sudo passwd root  
(root 비밀번호 지정)
```

```
sudo su  
(root 유저로 로그인 * 지정한 비밀번호 입력)
```

```
dnf update -y  
dnf install -y openvpn git tar wget lz4 nftables  
(필요 패키지 설치)
```

```
mkdir -p /etc/openvpn  
cd /etc/openvpn  
git clone https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa.git easy-rsa  
cd easy-rsa/easyrsa3  
(Easy-RSA 수동 설치 (AMZ2023에는 easy-rsa 패키지가 없음 → GitHub에서 직접 설치))
```

```
cp vars.example vars
```

```
vi vars  
(undefined 오류 방지) 
```

```
set_var EASYRSA_CA_EXPIRE 3650  
set_var EASYRSA_CERT_EXPIRE 3650  
set_var EASYRSA_REQ_CN "My-OpenVPN-CA"
```

```
./easyrsa init-pki  
PKI 초기화
```

```
./easyrsa build-ca nopass  
CA 생성
```

```
./easyrsa gen-req server nopass
```

(서버 키/CSR/인증서 생성 요구사항 나오면 그냥 default 값으로 설정)

```
./easyrsa sign-req server server <<< "yes"
```

```
./easyrsa gen-dh
```

(Diffie-Hellman 생성)

```
openvpn --genkey secret ta.key
```

(TLS-auth 키 생성)

```
mkdir -p /etc/openvpn/server
```

```
cp pki/ca.crt /etc/openvpn/server/
```

```
cp pki/issued/server.crt /etc/openvpn/server/
```

```
cp pki/private/server.key /etc/openvpn/server/
```

```
cp pki/dh.pem /etc/openvpn/server/
```

```
cp ta.key /etc/openvpn/server/
```

(인증서/키 서버 디렉터리로 복사)

```
vi /etc/openvpn/server/server.conf
```



(서버 설정 파일(server.conf) 작성)

```
port 1194
proto udp
dev tun

user nobody
group nobody

ca /etc/openvpn/server/ca.crt
cert /etc/openvpn/server/server.crt
key /etc/openvpn/server/server.key
dh /etc/openvpn/server/dh.pem
tls-auth /etc/openvpn/server/ta.key 0
```

```
cipher AES-256-CBC
auth SHA256
```

```
topology subnet
server 10.8.0.0 255.255.255.0
```

```
push "redirect-gateway def1 bypass-dhcp"
push "dhcp-option DNS 8.8.8.8"
```

```
keepalive 10 120
persist-key
persist-tun
```

```
status /var/log/openvpn-status.log
verb 3
```

혹시라도 본인이 만든 VPC 대역 안에 위치한다면
밖에 위치하도록 대역을 수정해주세요

vi /etc/systemd/system/openvpn-server@.service
(OpenVPN systemd 서비스 생성)



```
[Unit]
Description=OpenVPN service for %i
After=network.target

[Service]
Type=simple
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/openvpn --config /etc/openvpn/server/%i.conf

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl enable openvpn-server@server
systemctl start openvpn-server@server
systemctl status openvpn-server@server
(서비스 활성화)

ip route show default
(dev 뒤에 나오는 이름 확인 ex) dev enX0)

vi etc/nftables.conf



(nftables 설정 파일 생성 iptables 아니고 nftables 사용)
저 붉은 부분 꼭 ip route show default 값 확인해서 넣어야 함 >>

```
flush ruleset

table inet filter {
    chain input {
        type filter hook input priority 0;
        policy accept;
    }
    chain forward {
        type filter hook forward priority 0;
        policy accept;
    }
    chain output {
        type filter hook output priority 0;
        policy accept;
    }
}

table ip nat {
    chain postrouting {
        type nat hook postrouting priority srcnat;
        oif "enX0" ip saddr 10.8.0.0/24 counter masquerade
    }
}
```

```
cp /etc/nftables.conf /etc/sysconfig/nftables.conf
```

```
systemctl enable --now nftables
```

```
nft -f /etc/sysconfig/nftables.conf
```

```
nft list ruleset
```

(작성한 nftables 적용 & 영구 저장)

nft list ruleset 값이 oif "enX0" ip saddr 10.8.0.0/24 counter masquerade 이 나타나면 정상(openvpn 대역대 안바꿨다면)

```
echo "net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1" >> /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
sysctl -p
```

```
sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward
```

IP 포워딩 활성화

0나오면 안됨 1나와야 함

vi /usr/local/bin/gen_ovpn.sh
(OVPN 자동 생성 스크립트 왼쪽 박스 먼저 입력하고
이어서 오른쪽 박스 입력해야 함 ppt 화면 때문에 나눠놓은 것)

chmod +x /usr/local/bin/gen_ovpn.sh
(스크립트 실행 권한 부여)

cd /usr/local/bin/gen_ovpn.sh

./gen_ovpn.sh client1
(스크립트가 위치한 곳으로 이동해 스크립트 실행)

자동 스크립트라 스크립트 명 뒤에 client1 같이 클라이언트 이름
지정해주면 자동으로 생성

ls /etc/openvpn/clients

```
[root@ip-10-0-1-253 clients]# ls /etc/openvpn/clients
client1.ovpn
```

```
#!/bin/bash

CLIENT_NAME=$1
OVERRIDE_IP=$2
PORT=1194

EASYRSA_DIR="/etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/easyrsa3"
OUTPUT_DIR="/etc/openvpn/clients"
TA_KEY="/etc/openvpn/server/ta.key"
CONFIG_FILE="$OUTPUT_DIR/${CLIENT_NAME}.ovpn"

if [ -z "$CLIENT_NAME" ]; then
    echo "사용법: $0 <client_name> [server_ip]"
    exit 1
fi

mkdir -p "$OUTPUT_DIR"

if [ -n "$OVERRIDE_IP" ]; then
    SERVER_IP="$OVERRIDE_IP"
else
    TOKEN=$(curl -sX PUT
    "http://169.254.169.254/latest/api/token" \
    -H "X-aws-ec2-metadata-token-ttl-seconds: 21600")

    SERVER_IP=$(curl -s \
    -H "X-aws-ec2-metadata-token: $TOKEN" \
    http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/public-ipv4)
fi

cd "$EASYRSA_DIR"

./easyrsa gen-req "$CLIENT_NAME" nopass
./easyrsa sign-req client "$CLIENT_NAME" <<< "yes"

CA_CRT="$EASYRSA_DIR/pki/ca.crt"
CLIENT_CRT="$EASYRSA_DIR/pki/issued/$CLIENT_NAME.crt"
CLIENT_KEY="$EASYRSA_DIR/pki/private/$CLIENT_NAME.key"

#echo "#이어서 왼쪽 박스에 있는 내용 입력"
```

```
echo "client
dev tun
proto udp
remote $SERVER_IP $PORT
resolv-retry infinite
nobind
persist-key
persist-tun
remote-cert-tls server
cipher AES-256-CBC
auth SHA256
verb 3
key-direction 1

<ca>" > "$CONFIG_FILE"

cat "$CA_CRT" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"
echo "</ca>" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"

echo "<cert>" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"
grep -A 1000 "BEGIN CERTIFICATE" "$CLIENT_CRT" >>
"$CONFIG_FILE"
echo "</cert>" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"

echo "<key>" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"
cat "$CLIENT_KEY" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"
echo "</key>" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"

echo "<tls-auth>" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"
cat "$TA_KEY" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"
echo "</tls-auth>" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"
echo "" >> "$CONFIG_FILE"
```

aws configure (awscli 안 깔려있으면 끝 페이지 확인)

AWS Access Key ID: (키 입력)

AWS Secret Access Key: (비밀키 입력)

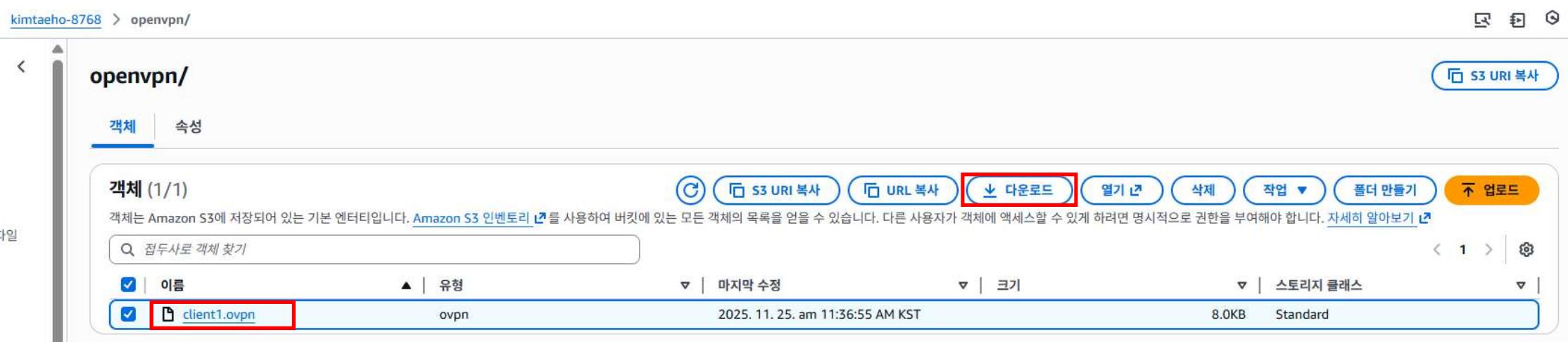
Default region name: (S3 위치한 리전 입력)

Default output format: json

aws s3 cp /etc/openvpn/clients/client1.ovpn s3://[내 버킷 이름]/openvpn/client1.ovpn

Ex) aws s3 cp /etc/openvpn/clients/client1.ovpn s3://kimtaeho-8768/openvpn/client1.ovpn

aws s3 ls s3://kimtaeho-8768/openvpn/



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. The left sidebar shows the path: kimtaeho-8768 > openvpn/. The main area displays the contents of the 'openvpn/' folder. A file named 'client1.ovpn' is selected and highlighted with a red box. Above the file list, there is a toolbar with various actions: Create (CloudFormation), S3 URI Copy (blue), URL Copy (blue), Download (red box), Open (blue), Delete (blue), Job (blue), Create Bucket (blue), and Upload (orange). Below the toolbar, there are filters for Name, Type, Last Modified, Size, and Storage Class. The 'Name' filter has 'client1.ovpn' selected and highlighted with a red box.

Name	Type	Last Modified	Size	Storage Class
client1.ovpn	ovpn	2025. 11. 25. am 11:36:55 AM KST	8.0KB	Standard

The screenshot displays three windows side-by-side:

- File Explorer (Left):** Shows the file path: 내 PC > 로컬 디스크 (C) > 사용자 > MZC-USER > 디렉토리. A file named "client1.ovpn" is selected and highlighted with a red box. A large black arrow points from this file towards the OpenVPN Connect window.
- OpenVPN Connect (Top Right):** The title bar says "OpenVPN Connect". The main area shows a green "CONNECTED" status with the text "OpenVPN Profile 3.35.0.245 [client1]". Below it, a "DISCONNECTED" section is collapsed. On the right, there's a "CONNECTION STATS" section with a graph showing data transfer rates over time, and text indicating "466.9KB/s" and "0B/s". Below the graph, "BYTES IN 63 B/S" and "BYTES OUT 11.01 KB/S" are shown with corresponding yellow and orange arrows. At the bottom, "DURATION 00:28:16" and "PACKET RECEIVED 1 sec ago" are displayed, along with a red "+" button.
- Browser Window (Bottom Left):** The address bar shows "ifconfig.me". The page content includes a message about needing a robust API, a heading "What Is My IP Address? - ifconfig.me", and a "Your Connection" section. In this section, the "IP Address" field contains "3.35.0.245", which is also highlighted with a red box.

```
curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
```

```
unzip awscliv2.zip
```

```
sudo ./aws/install
```

```
aws --version
```