

Cyber Security Lab

Assignment 9

Virtual Private Network

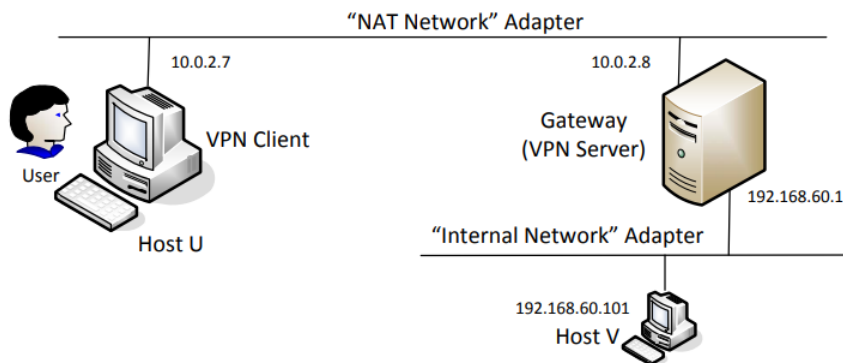
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Introduction

This document outlines the implementation of a simple TLS/SSL-based VPN (miniVPN) as part of the SEED Labs VPN assignment. The VPN establishes secure communication between a client (Host U) and a private network via a gateway server, allowing Host U to securely access Host V in the private network.

Virtual Machine Setup



Downloading Required files and Initial Configuration

- Disabling uncomplicated firewall (UFW) temporarily
- Enabling ipv4 forwarding by setting it to 1

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ sudo ufw disable
Firewall stopped and disabled on system startup
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ sudo ufw status
Status: inactive
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ sudo nano /etc/sysctl.conf
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ █
```

```
seed@VM: ~  
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/sysctl.conf  
  
# Uncomment the next two lines to enable Spoof protection (reverse-path filter)  
# Turn on Source Address Verification in all interfaces to  
# prevent some spoofing attacks  
#net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter=1  
#net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter=1  
  
# Uncomment the next line to enable TCP/IP SYN cookies  
# See http://lwn.net/Articles/277146/  
# Note: This may impact IPv6 TCP sessions too  
#net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=1  
  
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv4  
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1  
  
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv6  
# Enabling this option disables Stateless Address Autoconfiguration  
# based on Router Advertisements for this host  
#net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1  
  
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos  
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell ^_ Go To Line  
  
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ sudo nano /etc/sysctl.conf  
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$  
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$  
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ sudo sysctl -p  
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1  
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$
```

- Now, clone three virtual machines for this experiment

Lab Environmental Setup

Network Setup:

- Client and Server connected via "NAT Network" (simulating Internet)
- Server and Host V connected via "Internal Network"

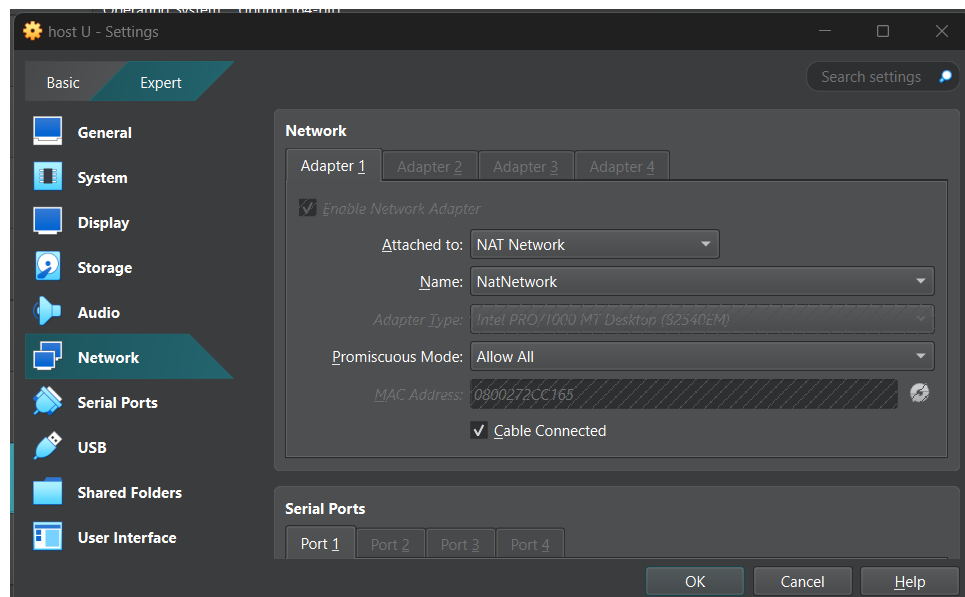
Configuring Network Interfaces:

- Adjusting Network setting for each Virtual Machine

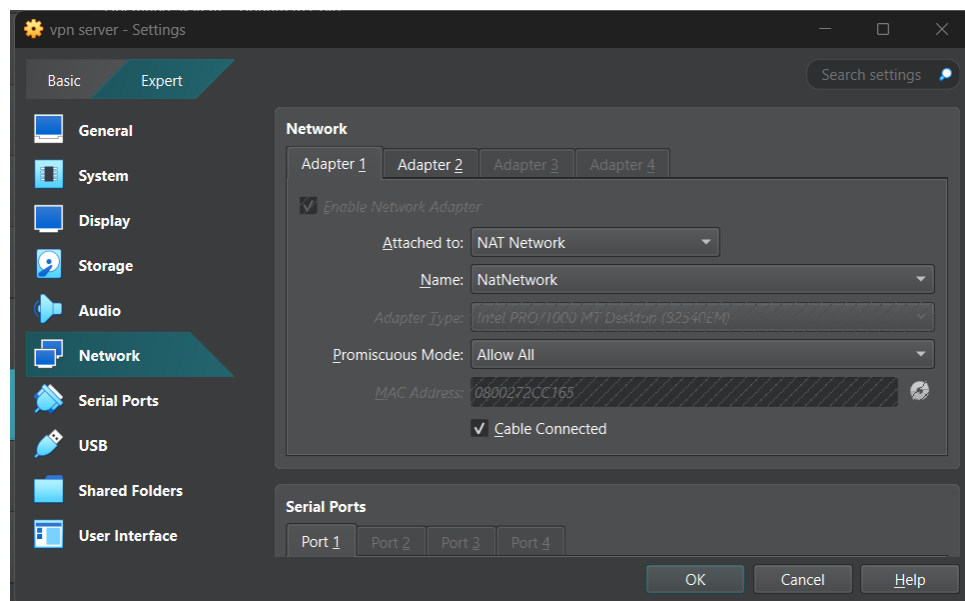
Host-only Networks			
NAT Networks			
Cloud Networks			
Name	IPv4 Prefix	IPv6 Prefix	DHCP Server
NatNetwork	10.0.2.0/24	fd17:625c:d037:2::/64	Enabled
vpn	10.0.2.0/24		Disabled

Configuring three virtual machines:

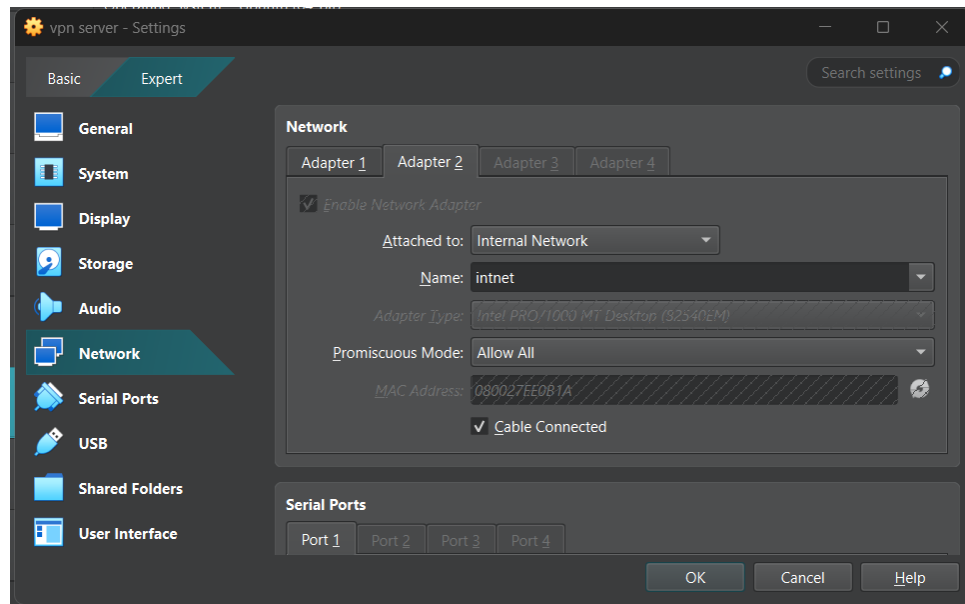
- **VPN Client (Host U):** Connects to the VPN server
- **Adapter 1:** NAT Network



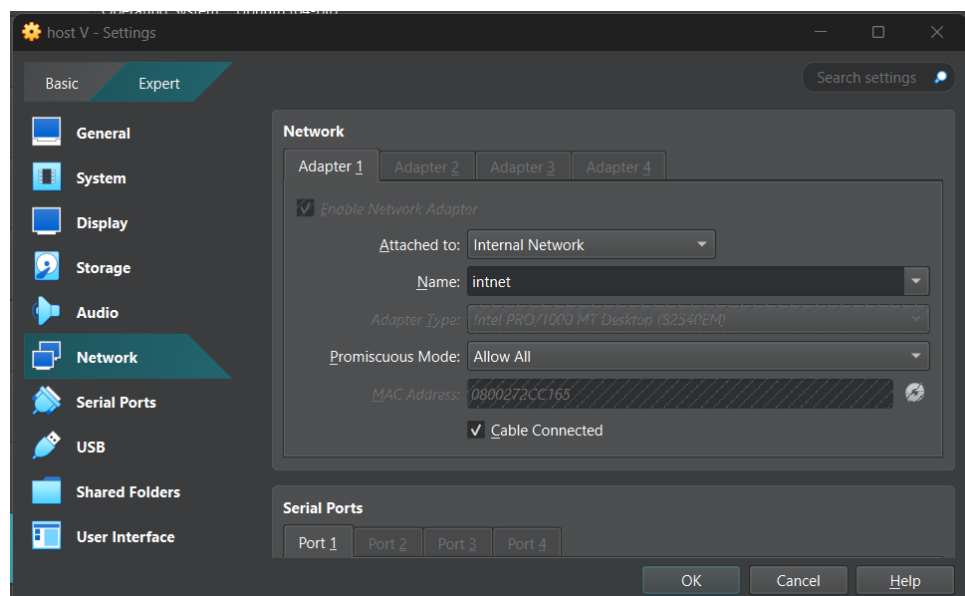
- **VPN Server:** Acts as gateway to the private network
- **Adapter 1:** NAT Network (Simulating an external internet connection)



- **Adapter 2:** Internal Network (Private communication with Host V)



- **Host V:** Host in the private network
- **Adapter 1:** Internal Network (Accessible only via the VPN Server)



Network Configuration:

VPN Client (Host U):

- IP address: 10.0.2.7
- Gateway: 10.0.2.8
- Network Adapter: NAT Network

The screenshot shows the 'Wired' network configuration window in NetworkManager. The 'IPv4' tab is selected. Under 'IPv4 Method', the 'Manual' option is chosen. The 'Addresses' table contains one entry with IP 10.0.2.7, Netmask 255.255.255.0, and Gateway 10.0.2.8. The 'DNS' section has the 'Automatic' toggle turned on.

Address	Netmask	Gateway
10.0.2.7	255.255.255.0	10.0.2.8

VPN Server (Gateway):

- External Network Interface:
 - IP address: 10.0.2.8
 - Gateway: 10.0.2.1
 - Adapter 1: NAT Network

Cancel **Wired** Apply

Details Identity **IPv4** IPv6 Security

IPv4 Method

☐ Automatic (DHCP)
 ☐ Link-Local Only
 ☒ Manual
 ☐ Disable
 ☐ Shared to other computers

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway	
10.0.2.8	255.255.255.0	10.0.2.1	

DNS Automatic ☒

Separate IP addresses with commas

- Internal Network Interface (Private):
 - IP address: 10.0.2.8
 - Gateway: 10.0.2.1
 - Adapter 2: Internal Network

Cancel **Wired** Apply

Details Identity **IPv4** IPv6 Security

IPv4 Method

☐ Automatic (DHCP)
 ☐ Link-Local Only
 ☒ Manual
 ☐ Disable
 ☐ Shared to other computers

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway	
192.168.60.1	255.255.255.0		

DNS Automatic ☒

Separate IP addresses with commas

Host V:

- IP address: 192.168.60.101
- Gateway: 192.168.60.1
- Network Adapter: NAT Network

The screenshot shows the 'Wired' network configuration window with the 'IPv4' tab selected. The 'IPv4 Method' is set to 'Manual'. The 'Addresses' table contains one entry with IP 192.168.60.101, Netmask 255.255.255.0, and Gateway 192.168.60.1. The 'DNS' section has a toggle for 'Automatic' which is turned on.

Address	Netmask	Gateway
192.168.60.101	255.255.255.0	192.168.60.1

Network Topology:

- The VPN tunnel carries encrypted traffic between client and server
- The server acts as gateway to the protected private network
- Host V is only accessible through the VPN tunnel
- The NAT network simulates the public Internet

Steps to implement VPN

- Install and configure three virtual machines
- Assign network adapters to each virtual machine based on the configuration
- Ensuring that VPN server adapters have been connected correctly
- Manually configure Host V as no DHCP is available in the network

Compile the VPN scripts

- Then, use the make command to compile both vpnserver.c and vpnclient.c.

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$ make
gcc -o vpnserver vpnserver.c
gcc -o vpnclient vpnclient.c
```

- Edit the vpnclient.c file to include the server's IP address (NAT network).

Running the VPN Server

- Start the VPN Server on the VPN Server Machine
- `sudo ./vpnserver`

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$ sudo ./vpnserver
```

- Configure the TUN Interface on the VPN Server
- `sudo ifconfig tun0 192.168.53.1/24 up`

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$ sudo ifconfig tun0 192.168.53.1/24 up
```

Running the VPN Client:

- On the VPN Client (Host U), start the client program

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$ nano vpnclient.c
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$
```

- Set up the TUN interface:
- Once this is complete, the VPN Client should be connected to the VPN Server.

Configuring Routing:

- To ensure proper communication, routing rules must be configured:


```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/../vpn$ sudo ifconfig tun0 192.168.53.5/24 up
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/../vpn$ ip a s
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:2c:c1:65 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.7/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global noprefixroute enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::9128:9340:6f74:5482/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: br-28b2dalca06f: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:0e:49:eb:e2 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.9.0.1/24 brd 10.9.0.255 scope global br-28b2dalca06f
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:f6:35:9f:89 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
5: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN group default qlen 500
    link:none
    inet 192.168.53.5/24 scope global tun0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::6c17:1aa2:a48a:a991/64 scope link stable-privacy
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/../vpn$ sudo ./vpncclient
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/../vpn$ sudo ./vpnserv
Connected with the client: Hello
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
```

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/../vpn$ sudo route add -net 192.168.60.0/24 tun0
```

- On Host V, configure routing to direct packets back to Host U via the VPN Server:

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ sudo route add -net 192.168.53.0/24 gw 192.168.60.1
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ █
```

- On the VPN Server, enable packet forwarding between the VPN tunnel and the internal network.
- On the VPN Client, add a route for the private network (192.168.60.0/24) via the VPN tunnel:

Testing the VPN Connection:

- Ping Test: Verify if Host U can communicate with Host V

Tunnel Disruption Test

- Establish a telnet connection from Host U to Host V:

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$ ping 192.168.60.101
PING 192.168.60.101 (192.168.60.101) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.60.101: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=6.24 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.101: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=6.60 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.101: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=6.06 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.101: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=5.38 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.101: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=7.62 ms
^C
--- 192.168.60.101 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4024ms
```

- Telnet Test: Attempt to establish a telnet connection from Host U to Host V:

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$ telnet 192.168.60.101
Trying 192.168.60.101...
Connected to 192.168.60.101.
Escape character is '^\''.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

0 updates can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Your Hardware Enablement Stack (HWE) is supported until April 2025.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
```

```
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$ telnet 192.168.60.101
Trying 192.168.60.101...
Connected to 192.168.60.101.
Escape character is '^\''.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
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applicable law.
```

- Stop the VPN Client process on Host U, which will terminate the VPN tunnel:

```
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from the tunnel
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from the tunnel
^C
```

- The telnet session should freeze, confirming that the VPN tunnel is essential for communication between Host U and Host V.

```

[03/25/25]seed@VM:~$ cd Documents
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/Documents$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 3 seed seed 4096 Mar 19 01:35 Labsetup
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 959 Mar 19 01:34 'Labsetup(1).zip'
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/Documents$ cd ~/Downloads/
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ ll
total 600
drwxrwxr-x 5 seed seed 4096 Mar 9 11:36 format
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 198540 Mar 12 02:44 'Format_String(1).pdf'
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 198540 Mar 11 00:26 Format_String.pdf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 190776 Feb 26 00:31 Format_String_Server.pdf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 959 Mar 19 01:34 'Labsetup(1).zip'
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 5807 Feb 26 00:26 Labsetup.zip
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 2728 Mar 25 06:20 vpn.zip
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/Downloads$
[03/25/25]seed@VM:~/Downloads$

```

- The telnet connection becomes unresponsive

Conclusion:

We successfully implemented a functional TLS/SSL VPN with:

- Secure encrypted tunnel using TUN/TAP
- Mutual authentication (server certificates and client passwords)
- Support for multiple concurrent clients
- Proper routing configuration for private network access

The implementation demonstrates core VPN concepts including tunneling, encryption, authentication, and routing while providing practical security for network communications.