LAB 1: OpenVPN

Network Architecture

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1. Introduction

This lab focuses on the practical implementation and analysis of OpenVPN, a tool for creating secure virtual private networks (VPNs). Building on the setup from Seminar 2, the lab explores the key processes involved in VPN operation, including connection establishment, data transfer, and client-to-client communication.

The work is structured into two parts:

Part 1 involves configuring an OpenVPN server and client, analyzing the handshake process using tcpdump, and verifying connectivity through virtual IP addresses.

Part 2 extends the setup to include a second client, addressing connectivity challenges between clients and examining real versus virtual network traffic.

Through this lab, we aim to develop a deeper understanding of VPN functionality, network troubleshooting, and secure communication protocols. The results will be documented in this report following the specified guidelines.

2. Part 1: Questions

In Part 1, we will determine IP addresses, validate ARP connectivity, capture traffic with tcpdump to check the OpenVPN handshake (TLS negotiation, key exchange), and verify virtual IP assignment.

2.1. Client and server IPs

The IP addresses for both the server and the client have been found using the command "ip a". For the server:

```
mininet@arqxxs:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00 brd 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:df:09:05 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:
    inet 192.168.56.3/24 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3
        valid_lft 307sec preferred_lft 307sec
    inet6 fe80::ff55:d222:dab1:85c8/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

3: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:41:26:47:63 brd 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
```

And for the client:

```
mininet@arqxxs:-$ ip a

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 08:00:27:97:cb:3d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.56.4/24 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3
        valid_lft 480sec preferred_lft 480sec
    inet6 fe80::7161:9197:899a:d6b/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:8f:8b:20:35 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
4: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN group default qlen 100
    link/none
    inet 10.8.0.6 peer 10.8.0.5/32 scope global tun0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a999:1412:296f:1094/64 scope link stable-privacy
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

From those responses, the server IP is 192.168.56.3/24, and the client IP is 192.168.56.4/24

2.2. Client-Server connection

To verify server-client reachability, we pinged each machine and inspected their ARP tables using arp -n. The server's ARP table listed the client's MAC, and the client's table listed the server's MAC, confirming bidirectional communication at Layer 2.

Server:

```
mininet@arqxxs:~$ arp -n
Address HWtype HWaddress Flags Mask
192.168.56.4 ether 08:00:27:97:cb:3d C
192.168.56.2 ether 08:00:27:f8:3e:85 C
```

Client:

```
mininet@arqxxs:~$ arp -n
Address HWtype HWaddress Flags Mask
192.168.56.2 ether 08:00:27:f8:3e:85 C
192.168.56.3 ether 08:00:27:df:09:05 C
```

2.3. Traffic filtering using tepdump

To capture and filter traffic between the OpenVPN server and the client, we used the tcpdump tool on the server VM.

First, we identified the active network interface by running ip a and noting the interface associated with the server's IP address. In our case, this interface was enp0s3. With this information, we executed the following command:

sudo tcpdump -n -i enp0s3 host 192.168.56.4

```
mininet@arqxxs:~$ sudo tcpdump -n -i enp0s3 host 192.168.56.4
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on enp0s3, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
^C
0 packets captured
0 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

The -n flag option helps making the output easier to read, -i enp0s3 chooses the right network connection, and host 192.168.56.4 makes sure we only see traffic between the server and the client. This let us watch how the server and client first started talking before the VPN connection was set up.

2.4. Handshake procedure

To observe the handshake process between the server and the client, we started both OpenVPN services. On the server, we ran *sudo openvpn --config server.conf*, and on the client, we ran *sudo openvpn --config client.conf*.

At the same time, we monitored the traffic using *tcpdump*, which showed packets being exchanged on UDP port 1194 — the default port used by OpenVPN. The OpenVPN logs on both sides confirmed the connection setup.

They showed the TLS handshake steps, including certificate verification and key exchange. We saw messages such as "VERIFY OK" (confirming the client's certificate was valid) and "Control Channel: TLSv1.3" (indicating a secure communication channel was established). Once the handshake was complete, the client logs displayed the message "Initialization Sequence Completed," confirming that the VPN tunnel was successfully established. The server logs also displayed the message "Peer Connection Initiated with [AF INET]192.168.56.4" (the IP address of the client).

For the Server:

Tcp:

```
Tue Apr 8 17:45:56 2025 Initialization Sequence Completed
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 TLS: Initial packet from [AF_INET]192.168.56.4:53797, sid=c85c71cb eea86e41
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 VERIFY OK: depth=1, CN=MyVPN-CA
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 VERIFY OK: depth=0, CN=client
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_VER=2.4.7
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_PLAT=linux
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_PLAT=linux
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_PROTO=2
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_LCP=2
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_LZ4=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_LZ4=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_LZ0=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
Tue Apr 8 17:46:04 2025 192.168.56.4:53797 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1
```

Vpn:

```
Thu Apr 10 14:45:16 2025 client,10.8.0.4

Thu Apr 10 14:45:16 2025 Initialization Sequence Completed

Thu Apr 10 14:45:16 2025 Initialization Sequence Completed

Thu Apr 10 14:45:16 2025 Initialization Sequence Completed

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 TLS: Initial packet from [AF_INET]192.168.56.4:52268, sid=e1135a70 1541348a

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 VERIFY OK: depth=1, CN=MyVPN-CA

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 VERIFY OK: depth=0, CN=Client

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_VER=2.4.7

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_PLAT=Linux

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_PLAT=Linux

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_PROTO=2

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_CP=2

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_LZ4=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_LZ4=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 peer info: IV_COMP_STUB=1

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 MUITI_sva: pool returned IPv4=10.8.0.6, IPv6=(Not enabled)

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 192.168.56.4:52268 MUITI_sva: pool returned IPv4=10.8.0.6, IPv6=(Not enabled)

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 client/192.168.56.4:52268 MUITI_sva: pool returned IPv4=10.8.0.6, IPv6=(Not enabled)

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 client/192.168.56.4:52268 MUITI_sva: pool returned IPv4=10.8.0.6, IPv6=(Not enabled)

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 client/192.168.56.4:52268 MUITI_sva: pool returned IPv4=10.8.0.6, IPv6=(Not enabled)

Thu Apr 10 14:46:00 2025 client/192.168.56.
```

For the Client:

Specific process to build the connection:

No.	Time	Source	Destination		Length Info
	1 0.000000	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	0penVPN	82 MessageType: P_DATA_V2
	2 5.091404	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	OpenVPN	82 MessageType: P_DATA_V2
	3 10.151880	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	OpenVPN	82 MessageType: P_DATA_V2
	4 10.267403	PcsCompu_97:cb:3d	PcsCompu_df:09:05	ARP	60 Who has 192.168.56.3? Tell 192.168.56.4
	5 10.267434	PcsCompu_df:09:05	PcsCompu_97:cb:3d	ARP	42 192.168.56.3 is at 08:00:27:df:09:05
	6 15.395711	PcsCompu_df:09:05	PcsCompu_97:cb:3d	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.56.4? Tell 192.168.56.3
	7 15.396180	PcsCompu_97:cb:3d	PcsCompu_df:09:05	ARP	60 192.168.56.4 is at 08:00:27:97:cb:3d
	8 15.532475	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	0penVPN	82 MessageType: P_DATA_V2
	9 19.485186	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	TLSv1.2	
	10 24.488079	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	OpenVPN	60 MessageType: P_CONTROL_HARD_RESET_CLIENT_V2
	11 24.488170	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	ICMP	84 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
	12 38.933004	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	OpenVPN	
	13 38.933224	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	0penVPN	
	14 38.933858	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	0penVPN	
	15 38.933858	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	TLSv1.3	
	16 38.935035	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	TLSv1.3	
	17 38.935047	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	TLSv1.3	
	18 38.935167	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	TLSv1.3	
	19 38.936798	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	0penVPN	
	20 38.937204	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	0penVPN	
	21 38.938440	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	TLSv1.3	
	22 38.938441	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	TLSv1.3	
	23 38.938441	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	TLSv1.3	
	24 38.938477	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	0penVPN	
	25 38.938962	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	TLSv1.3	
	26 38.939292	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	0penVPN	64 MessageType: P_ACK_V1
	27 38.939407	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	TLSv1.3	
	28 38.939817	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	0penVPN	64 MessageType: P_ACK_V1
	29 40.173914	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	TLSv1.3	
	30 40.174775	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	0penVPN	64 MessageType: P_ACK_V1
	31 40.174834	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	TLSv1.3	200 Application Data
	32 40.269965	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	0penVPN	64 MessageType: P_ACK_V1
	33 40.269966	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	0penVPN	114 MessageType: P_DATA_V2
	34 44.058949	PcsCompu_97:cb:3d	PcsCompu_df:09:05	ARP	60 Who has 192.168.56.3? Tell 192.168.56.4
	35 44.058949	192.168.56.4	192.168.56.3	OpenVPN	114 MessageType: P_DATA_V2
	36 44.058957	PcsCompu_df:09:05	PcsCompu_97:cb:3d	ARP	42 192.168.56.3 is at 08:00:27:df:09:05
	37 45.348156	PcsCompu_df:09:05	PcsCompu_97:cb:3d	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.56.4? Tell 192.168.56.3
	38 45.348534	PcsCompu_97:cb:3d	PcsCompu_df:09:05	ARP	60 192.168.56.4 is at 08:00:27:97:cb:3d
	39 46.115777	192.168.56.3	192.168.56.4	0penVPN	114 MessageType: P_DATA_V2

Vpn:

```
mininet@arqxxs:/etc/openvpn/client Q = - □ 

Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 PUSH: Received control message: 'PUSH_REPLY,route 10.8.
0.1,topology net30,ping 10,ping-restart 120,ifconfig 10.8.0.6 10.8.0.5,peer-id 0,cipher AES-256-GCM'
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: timers and/or timeouts modified
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: --ifconfig/up options modified
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: route options modified
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: route options modified
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: adjusting link_mtu to 1624
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: data channel crypto options modified
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: data channel crypto options modified
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 Outgoing Data Channel: Cipher 'AES-256-GCM'
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 Outgoing Data Channel: Cipher 'AES-256-GCM' initialized
with 256 bit key
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 Incoming Data Channel: Cipher 'AES-256-GCM' initialized
with 256 bit key
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 TUN/TAP device tun0 opened
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 TUN/TAP TX queue length set to 100
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 John/Tap TX queue length set to 100
Thu Apr 10 14:46:01 2025 /sbin/ip link set dev tun0 up mtu 1500
Thu Apr 10 14:46:02 2025 /sbin/ip addr add dev tun0 local 10.8.0.6 peer 10.8.0.5
Thu Apr 10 14:46:02 2025 /sbin/ip route add 10.8.0.1/32 via 10.8.0.5
Thu Apr 10 14:46:02 2025 /sbin/ip route add 10.8.0.1/32 via 10.8.0.5
Thu Apr 10 14:46:02 2025 /sbin/ip route add 10.8.0.1/32 via 10.8.0.5
Thu Apr 10 14:46:02 2025 MARNING: this configuration may cache passwords in memo
ry -- use the auth-nocache option to prevent this
Thu Apr 10 14:46:02 2025 Initialization Sequence Completed
```

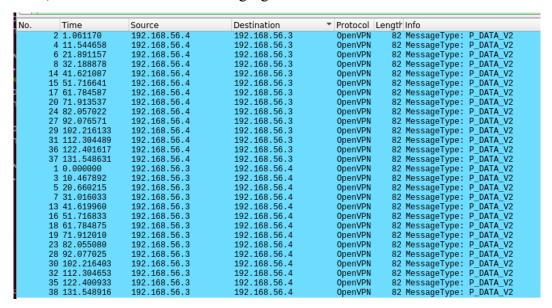
2.5. Client and server's VPN virtual IPs

After establishing the OpenVPN connection, we checked virtual IPs using *ip addr show tun0*. The server was assigned 10.8.0.1, and the client received 10.8.0.2. Pinging 10.8.0.1 from the client confirmed the VPN tunnel was functional.

```
mininet@arqxxs:~$ ip addr show tun0
5: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state
UNKNOWN group default qlen 100
link/none
inet 10.8.0.1 peer 10.8.0.2/32 scope global tun0
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::84fd:cb17:b28b:1a9a/64 scope link stable-privacy
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

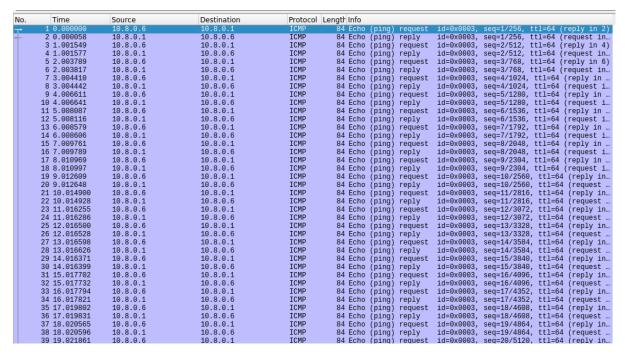
2.6. OpenVPN server's IP tcpdump capture

We use the command "ip.addr == 192.168.56.3" in the wireshark to filter the server's IP. In the wireshark it will only show the information that has either 192.168.56.3 for source or for destination, as we can see in the following figure:



2.7. OpenVPN client ping to OpenVPN server

We captured VPN traffic using *sudo tcpdump -n -i tun0 host 10.8.0.1*. The output showed encrypted packets between the server (10.8.0.1) and client (10.8.0.6 for network layer), confirmed by ICMP echoes during a ping test. Physical interface (eth0) traffic was excluded, focusing only on the VPN tunnel.



3. Part 2: Client-to-client connection

Part 2 extends the setup to a multi-client VPN: we'll create a second client, troubleshoot client-to-client communication by enabling client-to-client in the server configuration, and use tendump to contrast encrypted traffic on physical interfaces (real IPs/ports) with unencrypted ICMP over the VPN's virtual interface (10.8.0.x addresses).

3.1-3.5. Set up PKI and configure a second client

We created a new client2 by cloning the server VM, updating client.conf, and starting all relevant VMs. We followed the instructions for seminar 2 and changed from "client" to "client2" for the names of the certificate and key files.

```
88 ca /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/pki/ca.crt
89 cert /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/pki/issued/client2.crt
90 key /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/pki/private/client2.key
```

By adding client-to-client to the server's configuration (/etc/openvpn/server.conf) and restarting OpenVPN, we allowed direct communication between clients through the VPN server later.

3.6. Execution of OpenVPN server and client apps

Server:

```
This Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 OpenVPN 2.4.7 x86_64-pc-linux-gnu [SSL (OpenSSL)] [LZ0] [LZ4] [EPOLL] [PKCS11] [MH/PKTINFO] [AEAD] built on Mar 22 2022
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Library versions: OpenSSL 1.1.1f 31 Mar 2020, LZ0 2.10
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Library versions: OpenSSL 1.1.1f 31 Mar 2020, LZ0 2.10
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 TUN/TAP device tun0 opened
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 TUN/TAP device tun0 opened
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 TUN/TAP Aversions: Opened
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 TUN/TAP Aversions are tun0 opened
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Jobin/ip link set dev tun0 up mtu 1500
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 /sbin/ip addr add dev tun0 local 10.8.0.1 peer 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 /sbin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.2
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 Sobin/ip route add 10.8.0.0/24 via 10.8.0.4
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound): [AF_INET][undef]:1194
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link remote: [AF_INESPE]
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound): [AF_INET][undef]:1194
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound): [AF_INET][undef]:1194
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound): [AF_INET][undef]:1194
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound): [AF_INET][undef]:1194
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound): [AF_INET][undef]:1194
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound): [AF_INET][undef]:1194
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound): [AF_INET][undef]:1194
Thu Apr 10 17:29:34 2025 UPOV4 Link local (bound):
```

Client1: Client2:

```
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 PUSH: Received control message: 'PUSH_REPLY,route 10.8.
0.1,topology net30,ping 10,ping-restart 120,ifconfig 10.8.0.10 10.8.0.9,peer-id 1
c,topher AES-256-GCM'
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: timers and/or timeouts modified
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: timers and/or timeouts modified
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: oute options modified
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: oute options modified
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: oute options modified
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: oute options modified
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: oute options modified
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: adjusting link_mtu to 1624
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: adjusting link_mtu to 1624
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: distant to 1624
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: distant to 1624
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Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: distant to 1624
Thu Apr 10 17:33:52 2025 OPTIONS IMPORT: distant to 1624
Thu Apr 10
```

OpenVPN's Default Topology: net30. We initialized the OpenVPN server and two clients, confirming successful execution via the 'Initialization Sequence Completed' message in all logs.

Virtual IP assignments were verified with *ip addr show tun0*: the server (10.8.0.1), Client1 (10.8.0.6), and Client2 (10.8.0.10). Ping tests confirmed bidirectional communication between all nodes, demonstrating a functional multi-client VPN.

3.7. Ping from first client to second client and vIP of server node

From 3.6 we know that:

- Client1's virtual IP is 10.8.0.6
- Client2's virtual IP is 10.8.0.10
- Server's virtual IP is 10.8.0.1

To test the connection between server and client 1, we sent a ping from client 1 to server:

```
mininet@arqxxs: ~
ninmininet@arqxxs:~$ ping 10.8.0.1
lo PING 10.8.0.1 (10.8.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
qler64 bytes from 10.8.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.42
                              icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.574 ms
icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.577 ms
  in64 bytes from 10.8.0.
   64 bytes from 10.8.0.1:
                              icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.54
  in64 bytes from 10.8.0.1:
                              icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.54
      bytes from 10.8.0.1:
                              icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=1.75
                              icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.511 ms
  ni64 bytes from 10.8.0.1:
             from
  d:64 bytes
                               icmp sea=8
  64 bytes
             from
                               icmp seq=9 ttl=64 time=1.59
             from
                               icmp_seq=10
                              icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=1.68
icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=1.66
      bytes
             from
             from
                                            ttl=64 time=1.66
   64 bytes
                   10.8.0.1:
  i 64 bytes
             from
                   10.8.0.1:
                               icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=1.80
   64 bytes from 10.8.0.1:
                              icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.603 ms
                              icmp seg=15 ttl=64 time=2.88 ms
 do:64 bytes from 10.8.0.1:
                               icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=1.64 ms
gro:64 bytes from 10.8.0.1:
   64 bytes
             from
                               icmp_seq=17
                                             ttl=64 time=2.04
  i:64 bytes from 10.8.0.1:
                               icmp_seq=18
                                            ttl=64 time=1.50 ms
                               icmp_seq=19
                                            ttl=64 time=1.65 ms
   64 bytes
                               icmp_seq=20
                                            ttl=64 time=0.786 ms
                                            ttl=64 time=1.66 ms
```

To test the connection between client 1 and client 2 we also tried to use the ping command. We have seen that when trying to ping the virtual IP address of client 2 from client 1 terminal we get the error "Network is unreachable".

```
mininet@arqxxs:~ Q ≡ - □
mininet@arqxxs:~$ ping 10.8.0.10
ping: connect: Network is unreachable
mininet@arqxxs:~$
```

In conclusion, from Client1 we pinged both the server (10.8.0.1) and Client2 (10.8.0.10). While server pings succeeded immediately, Client2 only responded after enabling client-to-client in the server conf.

3.8 - 3.9. Discussion on client-to-client connection

The client-to-client directive tells OpenVPN to allow traffic between VPN clients directly. Without this line (or if it's commented out with ";"), clients cannot communicate with each other through the VPN. We find the line and remove it in the server conf:

```
200 # will also need to appropriately 208 # server's TUN/TAP interface.

[209 client-to-client
```

Clients could not initially ping each other because OpenVPN defaults to client isolation. By adding client-to-client to server.conf, we instructed the server to route traffic between clients. Post-configuration, pings from Client1 (10.8.0.6) to Client2 (10.8.0.10) succeeded, confirming the change resolved the issue. This demonstrates OpenVPN's security-first design while allowing flexibility for trusted networks.

We also make sure that we close the firewall by using *sudo ufw allow in on tun0 from* 10.8.0.0/24 to 10.8.0.0/24 in the server's terminal.

```
mininet@arqxxs:/etc/openvpn/server$ sudo ufw allow in on tun0 from 10.8.0.0/24 to 10.8.0.0/24 Rules updated
```

3.10. Verification ping from client to client.

After the change of the configuration, pings are successful from client1 to client2.

```
mininet@arqxxs:~ Q = - □  

mininet@arqxxs:~ Q = - □  

mininet@arqxxs:~ S ping 10.8.0.10

PING 10.8.0.10 (10.8.0.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.8.0.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.15 ms
64 bytes from 10.8.0.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.54 ms
64 bytes from 10.8.0.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.877 ms
64 bytes from 10.8.0.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.13 ms
64 bytes from 10.8.0.10: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.89 ms
64 bytes from 10.8.0.10: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=1.64 ms
64 bytes from 10.8.0.10: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=1.31 ms
64 bytes from 10.8.0.10: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=1.31 ms
67 c

--- 10.8.0.10 ping statistics --- 7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6017m s
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.877/1.360/1.890/0.321 ms
mininet@arqxxs:-$
```

3.11 & 3.12. Network capture and "Virtual" vs "Real" IPs

When starting a network capture in the server node using *sudo tcpdump -n -i any port 1194 or icmp* and executing a continuous ping from client1 to client 2, we have seen:

```
mininet@arqxxs:~$ sudo tcpdump -n -i any '(port 1194) or icmp
' -w icmp.pcap
[sudo] password for mininet:
tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked
v1), capture size 262144 bytes
^C72 packets captured
72 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

When doing the same in the terminal window for client2 node:

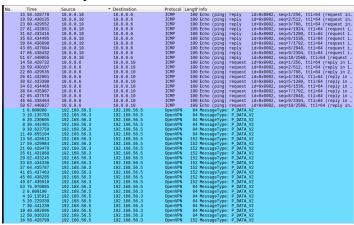
```
mininet@arqxxs:~$ sudo tcpdump -n -i any '(port 1194) or icmp' -w icmp.pcap [sudo] password for mininet: tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked v1), capture size 2 62144 bytes ^C54 packets captured 54 packets received by filter 0 packets dropped by kernel
```

The client-to-client configuration has been successfully implemented and verified through multiple testing methods. The VPN now properly routes traffic between all connected clients while maintaining server connectivity.

Server's capture:

No. Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length Info | 1 0.0000000 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 3 2.134419 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.4 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 4 2.138588 | 192.168.56.4 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 5 9.463316 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 7 12.501311 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 8 12.501390 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 9 13.587696 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 10 19.589051 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 11 22.666373 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 11 22.666373 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 11 22.666373 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 11 22.666373 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 12 22.766374 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 13 22.766374 | 192.168.56.3 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 14 29.724464 | 192.168.55.5 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 15 22.751390 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 15 22.751390 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 16 22.75254 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.3 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 17 29.818266 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 18 39.818259 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 19 42.821882 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 20 42.822333 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 21 59.033378 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 22 69.033378 | 192.168.56.5 | 192.168.56.5 | OpenVPN | 84 MessageType: P_DATA_V2 | 23 69.

Client2's capture:



(Contains real and virtual ip)

(Only actual ip address)

The server only sees scrambled data (UDP packets on port 1194) between real IP addresses—it's like passing sealed letters between clients.

The clients (like client2) open these sealed packets and see the actual ping messages (ICMP) using the fake VPN IPs. The server never sees the pings—it just moves the scrambled data. This shows how the VPN hides real network details but lets clients talk "secretly" using virtual addresses.

4. Conclusions

This lab successfully demonstrated the implementation and analysis of OpenVPN across server-client and multi-client configurations.

In Part 1, we established secure VPN connectivity, verified through IP assignments, ARP tables, and traffic captures using tcpdump. The handshake process revealed TLS negotiation and key exchange, while virtual IPs (e.g., 10.8.0.1 for the server) confirmed encrypted tunnel functionality.

In Part 2 extended this by introducing a second client, exposing OpenVPN's default client isolation. By enabling client-to-client in the server configuration, we resolved connectivity issues, allowing direct client communication via virtual IPs (10.8.0.x). Traffic analysis highlighted the separation between encrypted UDP traffic on physical interfaces (real IPs) and decrypted ICMP over virtual interfaces.

Overall, this lab provided a practical understanding of OpenVPN's connection establishment, tunneling behavior, and client communication policies, supported by systematic traffic analysis and network testing.