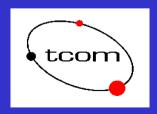
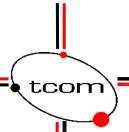
# Ecole d'Ingénieurs du Canton de Vaud VPN Solution

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TCOM Institute
EIVD





## **VPN - Virtual Private Network**



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Ecole d'ingénieurs - hes Genève Start date: 01.02.2002

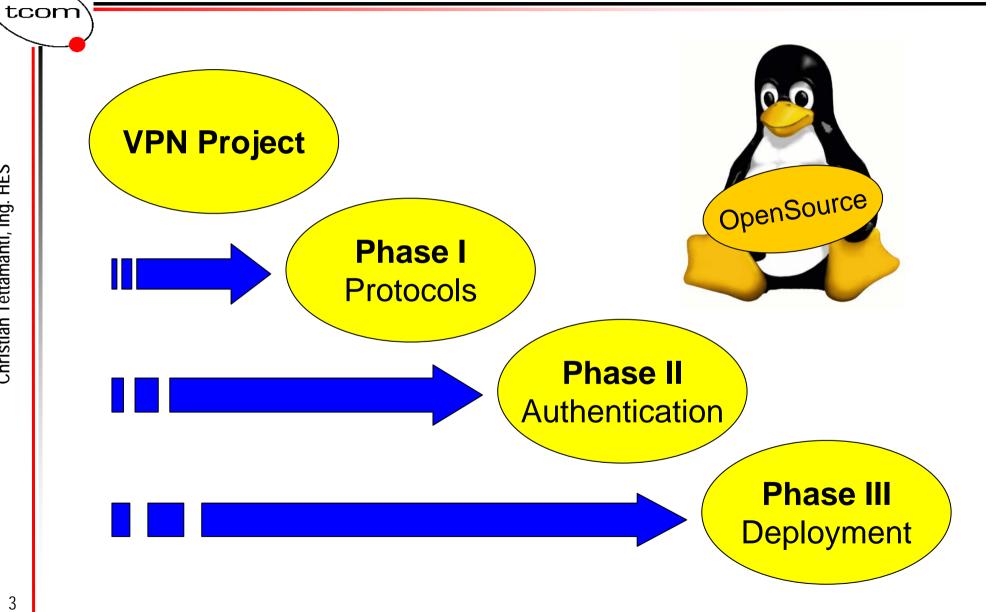
Duration: 1+1 years

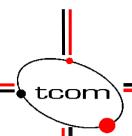
Stefano Ventura Christian Tettamanti Pascal Gachet

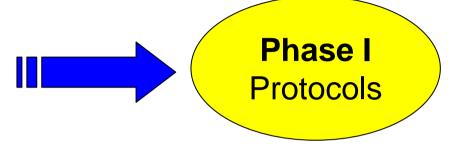
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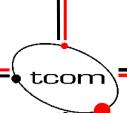




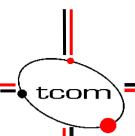


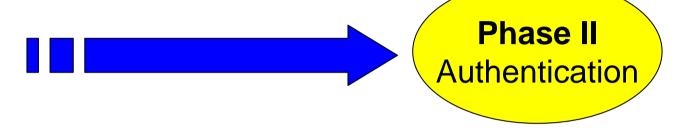
#### Phase I

- Research and study of remote access solutions
- Secure access on internal private network
- Interoperability tests
- Study of VPN protocols (L2TP, PPTP, IPSec)
- LAN-to-LAN and HOST-to-LAN scenarios

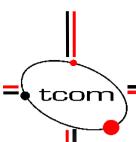


- Phase I Protocols
  - PPTP point-to-point tunneling protocol
  - L2TP layer 2 tunneling protocol
  - IPSEC IP security protocols
    - IKE → authentication
    - AH → integrity
    - ESP → confidentiality, integrity



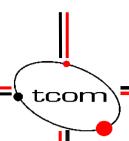


- Phase II
  - Research and study of secure authentication mechanisms
  - Study of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
  - Interoperability tests





- Phase III
  - Deployment
    - LAN-to-LAN between EIG and TCOM
    - HOST-to-LAN at EIVD



## VPN – Open Source Software

### Different solutions based on Open Source

Server OS: Slackware Linux

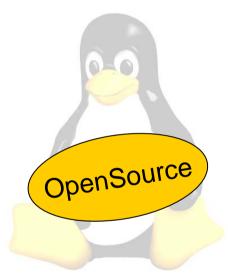
• Firewall: Netfilter/iptables

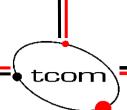
Gateway VPN: OpenSwan

PKI Authority: OpenCA

VPN Clients: Win2K: SSH Sentinel\*

Linux: OpenSwan

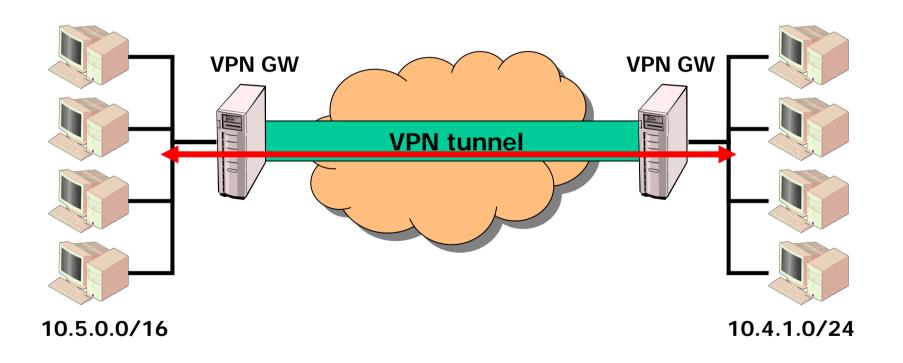




## VPN – Scenario 1

#### **EIG – Proprietary Solutions**

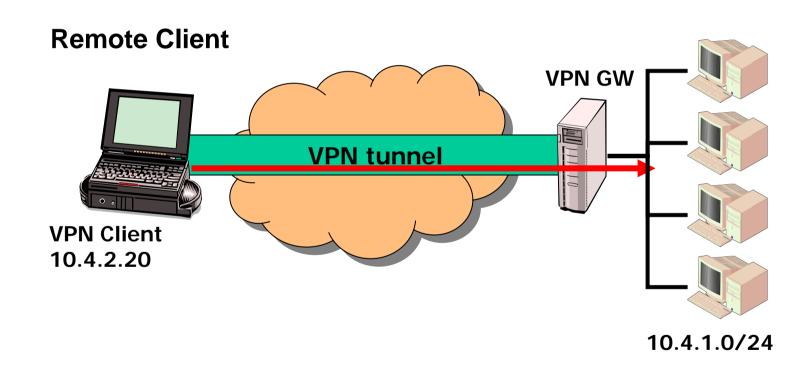
#### **EIVD – Open Source Solutions**



# tcom

## VPN – Scenario 2

#### **EIVD – Open Source Solutions**

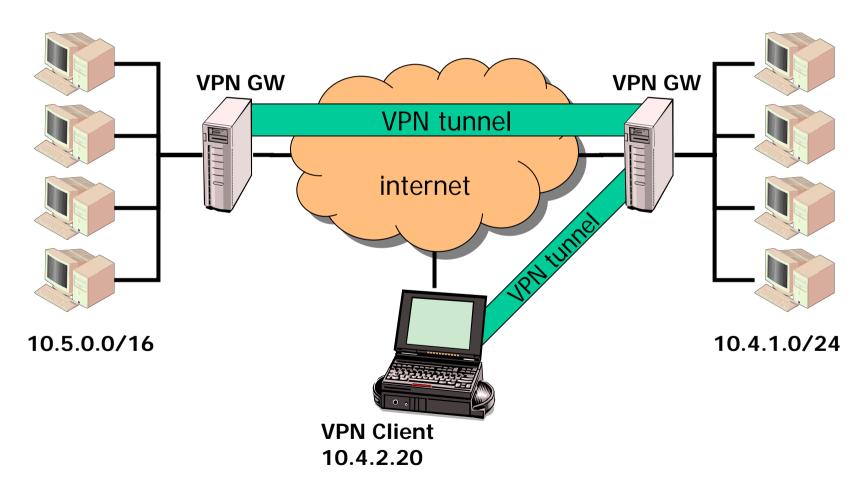


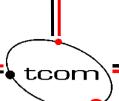
# tcom

## VPN – Scenario 3

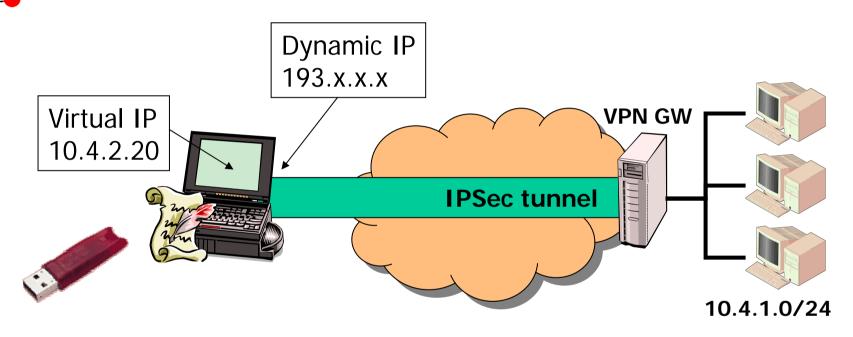
#### **EIG – Proprietary Solutions**

#### **EIVD – Open Source Solutions**





### **VPN** – Remote Client Authentication

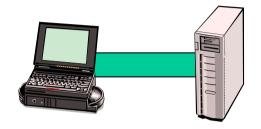


- The remote client authenticates himself on gw VPN
- The authentication is based on X.509 certificates
- The client acquire a private IP address with DCHP-over-IPSEC
- The remote client is part of the internal private network

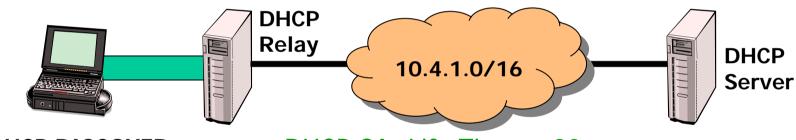
tcom

## VPN - DHCP-over-IPSec

• Internet Draft: draft-ietf-ipsec-dhcp-13.txt

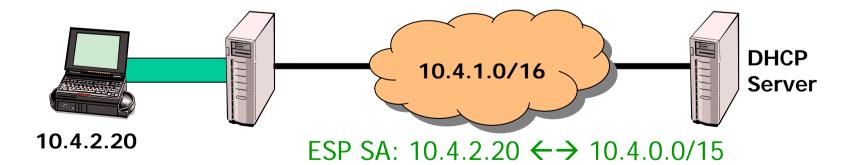


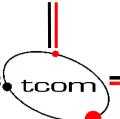
ISAKMP SA: Main Mode Auth.



**DHCP DISCOVER** 

DHCP SA: Life Time = 20 sec.

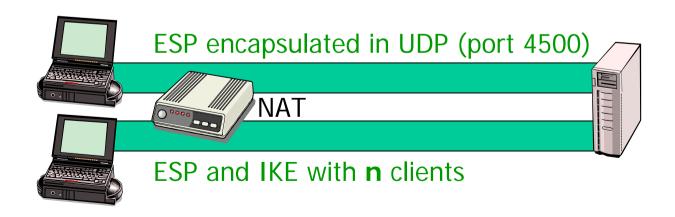


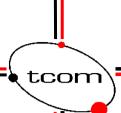


## VPN - NAT-Traversal

Internet Drafts: draft-ietf-ipsec-udp-encaps-03.txt draft-ietf-ipsec-nat-t-03.txt

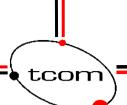






## **VPN** – Encountered Problems

- PKI
  - Token Integration
- Internet Service Provider (ISP)
  - Firewalls
  - Routing
- NAT routers
  - Intelligent Box
  - Stupid Box
    - NAT-Traversal
    - ESP→UDP Encapsulation



# VPN – Gateway VPN Capabilities

#### IKE:

Encryption algorithm: aes-256bit

Integrity function: SHA-2

DF Group: MODP 1536 (group 5)

PKI authentication OK

#### IPSEC - ESP (AH):

Encryption algorithm: aes-256bit

Integrity function: HMAC-SHA-2

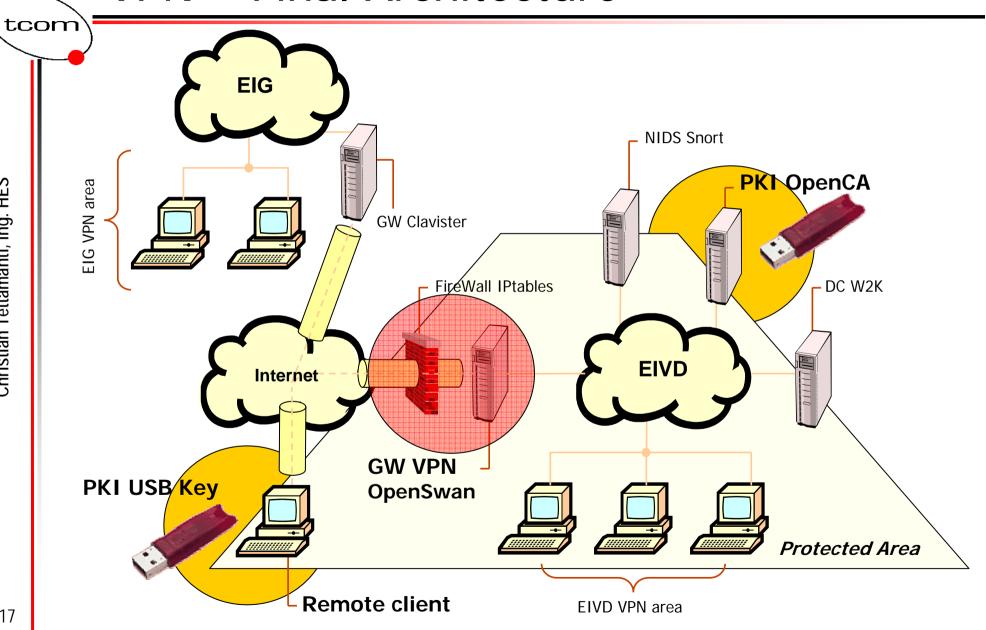
DF Group: MODP 1536 (group 5)

#### Other:

DHCP over IPSEC OK

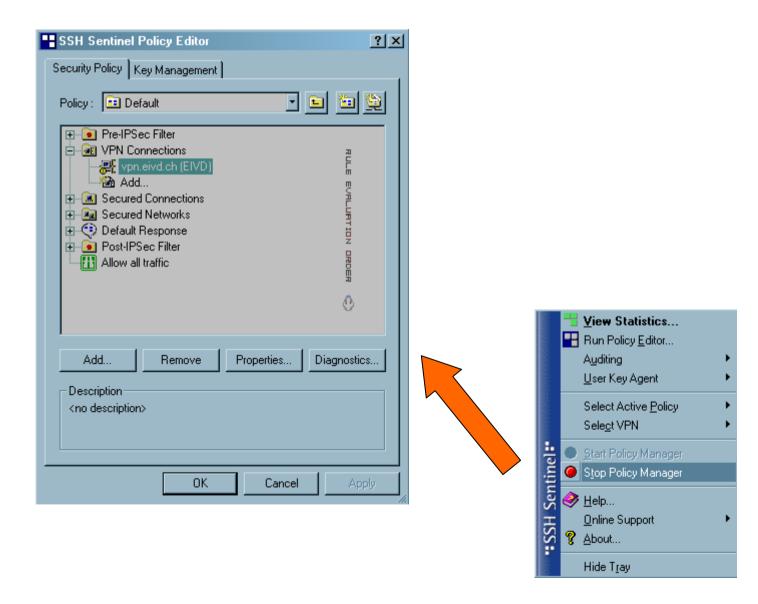
NAT-Traversal OK

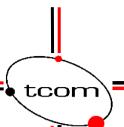
## **VPN** – Final Architecture



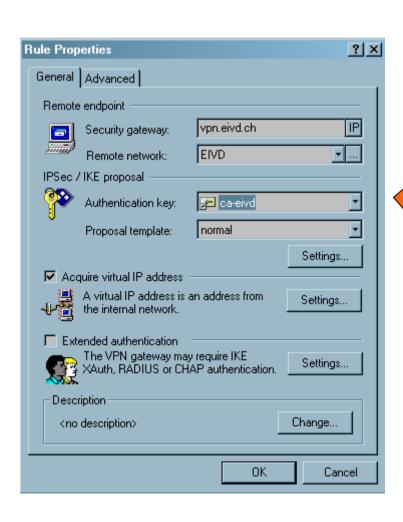
tcom

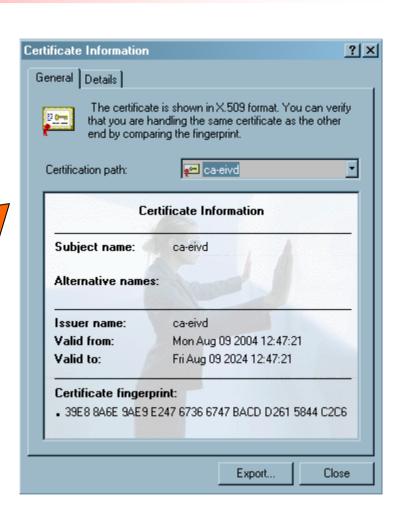
# VPN – SSH Sentinell Configuration

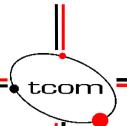




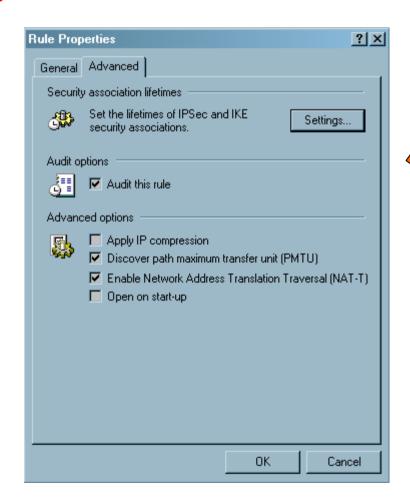
# VPN – PKI Certificate Configuration

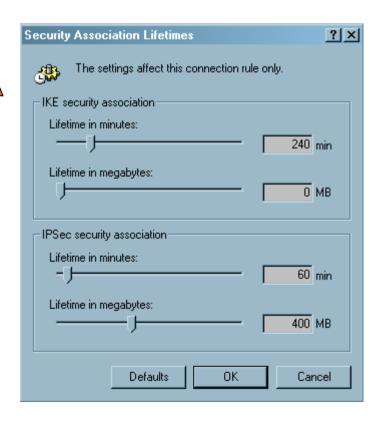


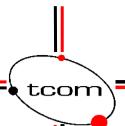




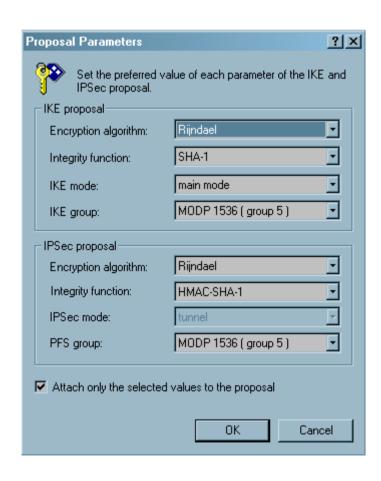
# VPN – SA Life & NAT Configuration

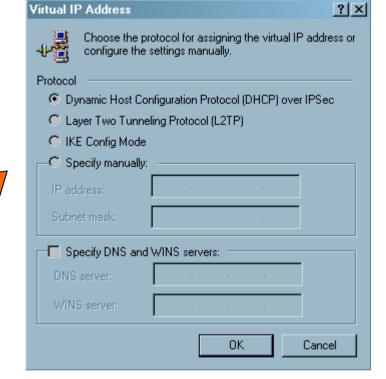




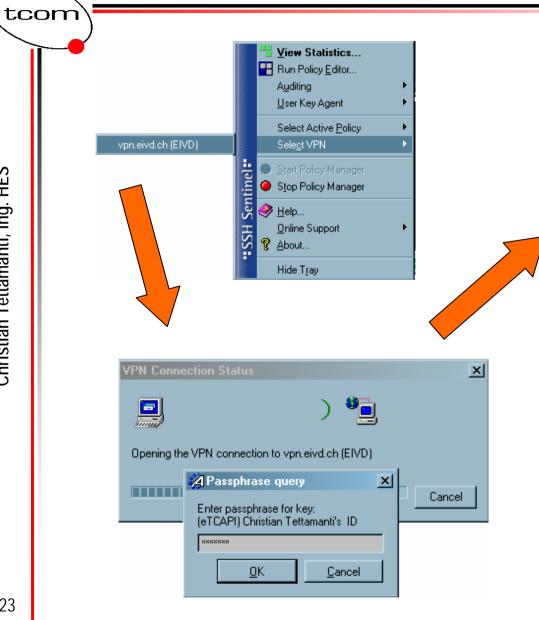


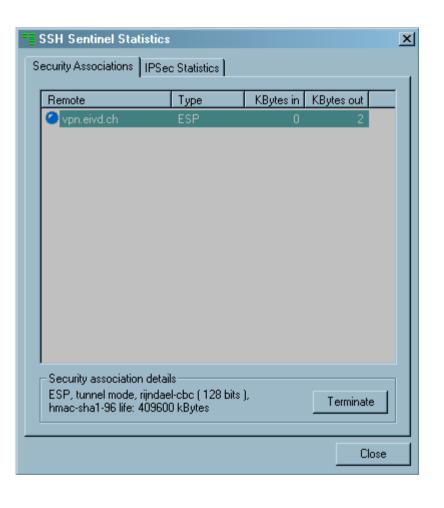
# VPN – IKE & ESP Configuration





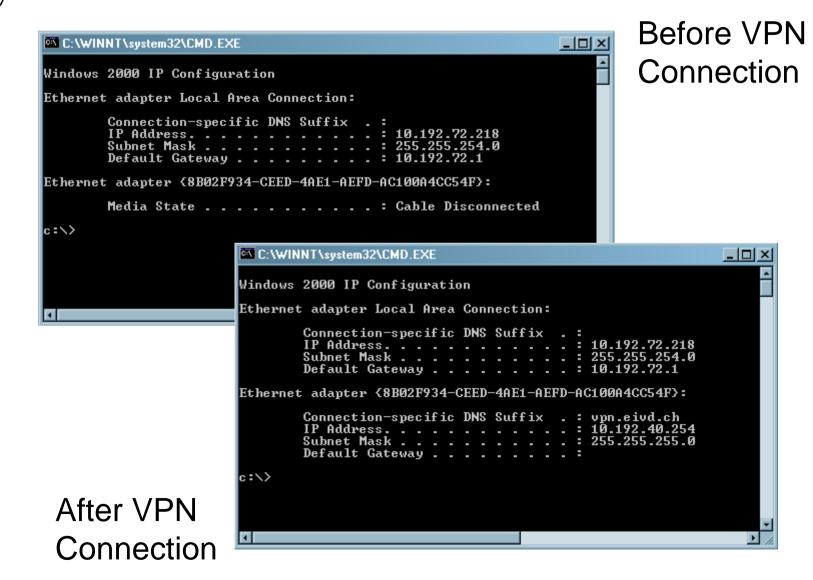
# VPN – Connection example







### **VPN** – **Network Interfaces**



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