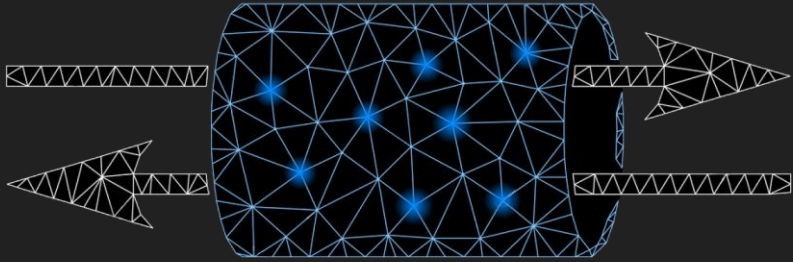




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What is a VPN?

- A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is a private network that runs over the internet using an encrypted connection.
- Think of it as a personal data tunnel that extends between your local network to the exit node located on the server.
- Allows you to appear as if you're in another location, allowing online freedom and privacy.



Purpose

- While traveling for business, it's important to have access to work servers and private networks, for professional and personal use.
- The need for a secure and reliable method to access personal file, as security and privacy has become a major concern.
- A VPN would allow users to bypass usage limitations and grant access to the information and services available in their home country.



Method



- Utilize Amazon Web Services to create two EC2 instances to run each VPN protocol.
 - One using WireGuard
 - The other using OpenVPN
- Use Wireshark to capture the VPNs during operation to analyze the protocols used by each standard.

WireGuard Installation



- Create an EC2 Instance

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Cancel and Exit

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace, or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Q ubuntu X

Search by Systems Manager parameter

Quick Start (8) < 1 to 8 of 8 AMIs >

My AMIs (0)

AWS Marketplace (509)

Community AMIs (38672)

☐ Free tier only ⓘ

Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0885b1f8bd170450c (64-bit x86) / ami-054e49cb26c2fd312 (64-bit Arm)

Free tier eligible

Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)
☒ 64-bit (x86)
☐ 64-bit (Arm)

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-00ddb0e5626798373 (64-bit x86) / ami-074db80f0dc9b5f40 (64-bit Arm)

Free tier eligible

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)
☒ 64-bit (x86)
☐ 64-bit (Arm)

- Configure Security Group

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group
☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name: wireguard

Description: launch-wizard-2 created 2020-12-03T13:06:15.130-08:00

Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Source ⓘ	Description ⓘ
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	SSH
Custom UDP	UDP	54321	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	wireguard

Add Rule

Warning

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel Previous Review and Launch

WireGuard Installation



- Download key pair

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Create a new key pair

Key pair name

wireguard-aws.key

Download Key Pair

...

You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

Cancel

Launch Instances

- Assign an external IP address

Elastic IP addresses (1/1)

Filter Elastic IP addresses

< 1 > ⚙

Elastic IP address: 52.203.33.143

Resource type
Choose the type of resource with which to associate the Elastic IP address.

Instance

Network interface

⚠

If you associate an Elastic IP address to an instance that already has an Elastic IP address associated, this previously associated Elastic IP address will be disassociated but still allocated to your account. [Learn more](#)

Instance

i-0093f46f17e3f1067

⌵

↻

Private IP address

The private IP address with which to associate the Elastic IP address.

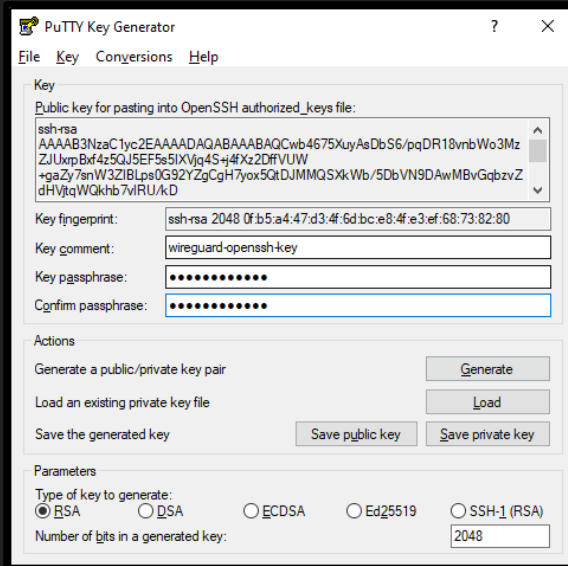
172.31.36.241

⌵

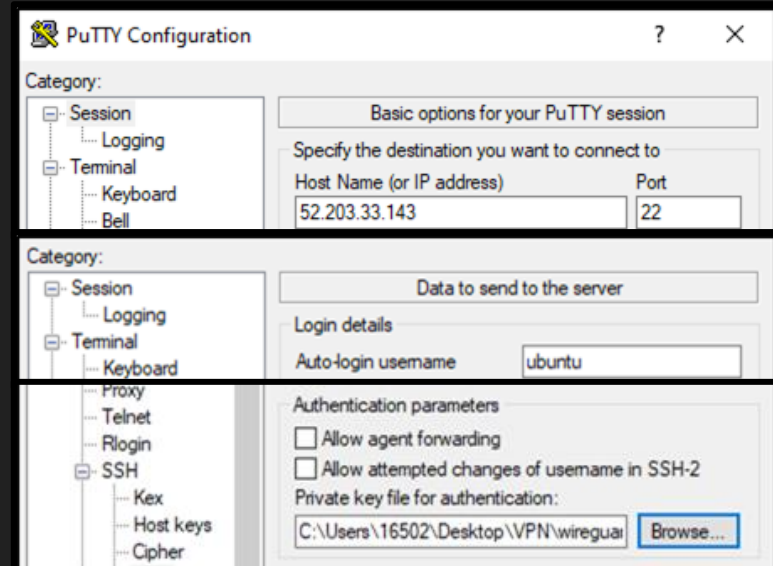
WireGuard Installation



- Convert key pair



- Login to the server



WireGuard Installation



- Configure server

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-36-241: ~  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Thu Dec  3 21:35:48 UTC 2020  
  
System load:  0.0           Processes:            111  
Usage of /:   11.2% of 19.32GB Users logged in:       0  
Memory usage: 28%          IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.36.241  
Swap usage:   0%           IPv4 address for wg0:  10.50.0.1  
  
* Introducing self-healing high availability clusters in MicroK8s.  
Simple, hardened, Kubernetes for production, from RaspberryPi to DC.  
  
https://microk8s.io/high-availability  
  
36 updates can be installed immediately.  
0 of these updates are security updates.  
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable  
  
*** System restart required ***  
Last login: Thu Nov 12 15:20:50 2020 from 74.51.154.16  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-36-241:~$
```

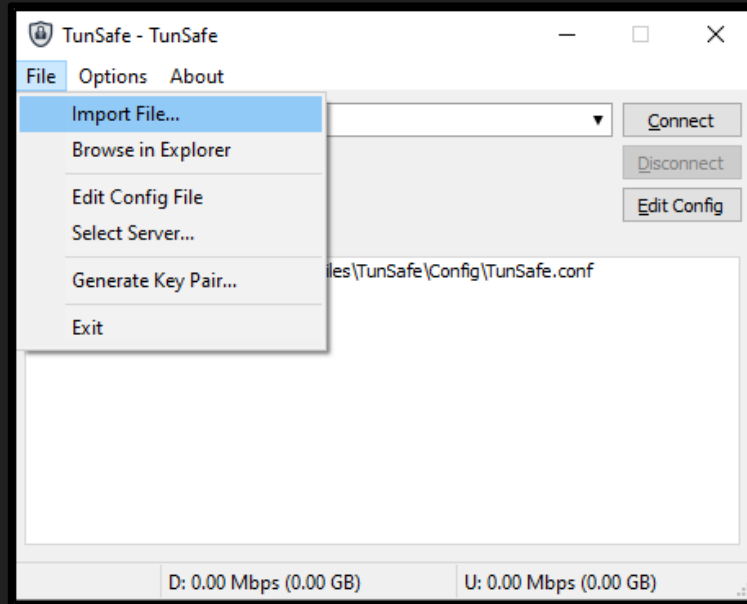
- Save info as .conf file

```
Enter VPN user name: Mike  
  
# Display Mike.conf  
[Interface]  
PrivateKey = sJ6qMT0Gf1+/0q9IYPbh6X64NsvwtFdqTz1LUFtgFw=  
Address = 10.50.0.6/32  
DNS = 1.1.1.1  
  
[Peer]  
PublicKey = AdmTVieA/fx2kFdw3Q7IbJlGnkfT8hE2taaHBlFKylg=  
PresharedKey = Qfu8yz2SYSAwUPPJLhZj1XyGRP+4jPGHvB6FyLUL9k=  
AllowedIPs = 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0  
Endpoint = 52.203.33.143:54321  
PersistentKeepalive=25  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-36-241:~/wireguard_aws$
```

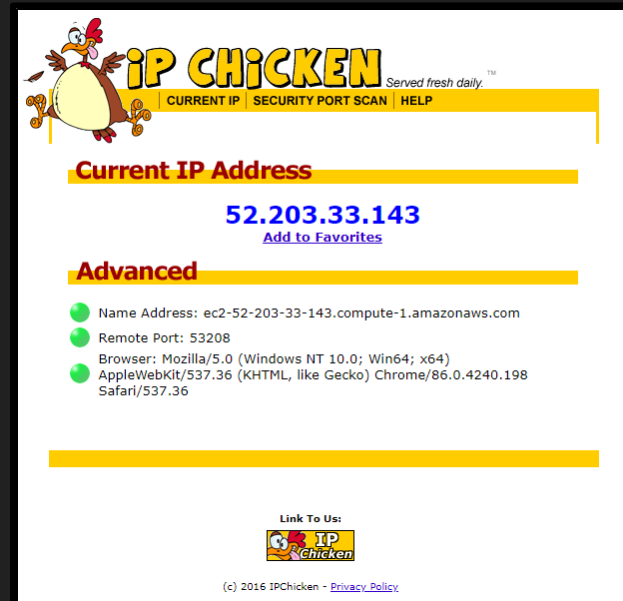

WireGuard Installation



- Import .conf file and connect



- Verify IP address



OpenVPN Installation



- Create an EC2 Instance


1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Search: openvpn

Quick Start (0) My AMIs (0) AWS Marketplace (29) Community AMIs (76) Categories All Categories Infrastructure Software (29)

**OpenVPN Access Server**
★★★★★ (39) | 2.8.5 Previous versions | By OpenVPN Inc.
Linux/Unix, Ubuntu Ubuntu 18 LTS | 64-bit (x86) Amazon Machine Image (AMI) | Updated: 8/3/20
Free tier eligible
Transform your business with a secure and powerful Virtual Private Network (VPN) software from OpenVPN Inc. OpenVPN Access Server supports a wide range of configurations, making it one of the most flexible secure virtual networking solutions available.
[More info](#)

Select

- Download key pair

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Create a new key pair

Key pair name
openvpn

Download Key Pair

... You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

OpenVPN Installation



- Connect to instance

Connect to instance [Info](#)

Connect to your instance i-0e60d993376d31639 using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect | Session Manager | **SSH client**

Instance ID

i-0e60d993376d31639

1. Open an SSH client.
2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is `openvpn.pem`
3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.
 `chmod 400 openvpn.pem`
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:
 `ec2-3-82-222-160.compute-1.amazonaws.com`

Example:

`ssh -i "openvpn.pem" root@ec2-3-82-222-160.compute-1.amazonaws.com`

- Connect using SSH

```
C:\Users\16502> ssh -i Downloads/openvpn.pem root@ec2-3-82-222-160.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

```
OpenVPN Access Server  
Initial Configuration Tool
```

```
-----  
OpenVPN Access Server End User License Agreement (OpenVPN-AS EULA)
```

Please login as the user "openvpnas" rather than the user "root".


Connection to ec2-3-82-222-160.compute-1.amazonaws.com closed.

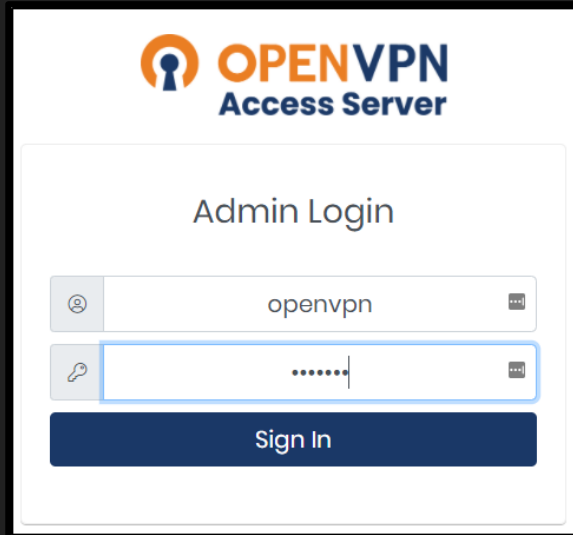
```
C:\Users\16502> ssh -i Downloads/openvpn.pem openvpnas@ec2-3-82-222-160.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

```
openvpnas@ip-172-31-88-144:~$ sudo passwd openvpn  
Enter new UNIX password:  
Retype new UNIX password:  
passwd: password updated successfully
```

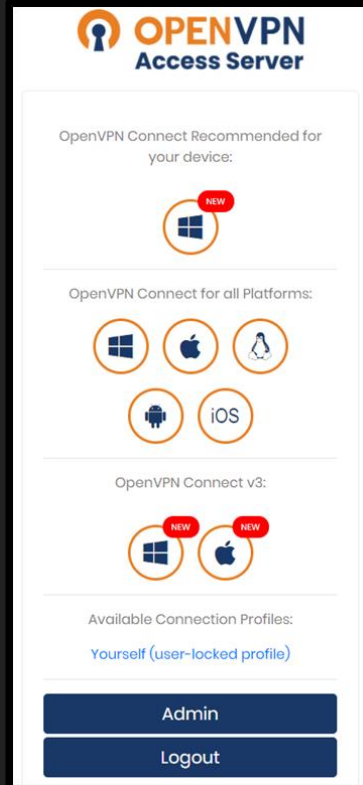
OpenVPN Installation

- Connect to instance

 <https://3.82.222.160:943/admin>



The screenshot shows the OpenVPN Access Server Admin Login page. At the top is the OpenVPN logo and the text "Access Server". Below this is the heading "Admin Login". There are two input fields: the first is for the username, containing "openvpn", and the second is for the password, represented by dots. A blue "Sign In" button is at the bottom.



The screenshot shows the OpenVPN Access Server Client Download page. At the top is the OpenVPN logo and the text "Access Server". Below this is the heading "OpenVPN Connect Recommended for your device:". There are three sections: "OpenVPN Connect for all Platforms:" with icons for Windows, macOS, Linux, Android, and iOS; "OpenVPN Connect v3:" with icons for Windows and macOS, both marked "NEW"; and "Available Connection Profiles:" with a link "Yourself (user-locked profile)". At the bottom are two buttons: "Admin" and "Logout".

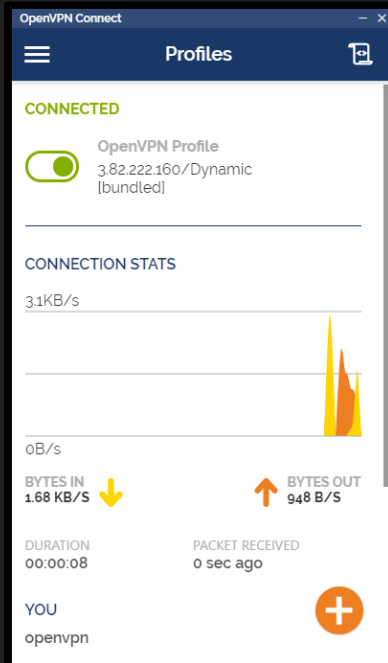


- Download client

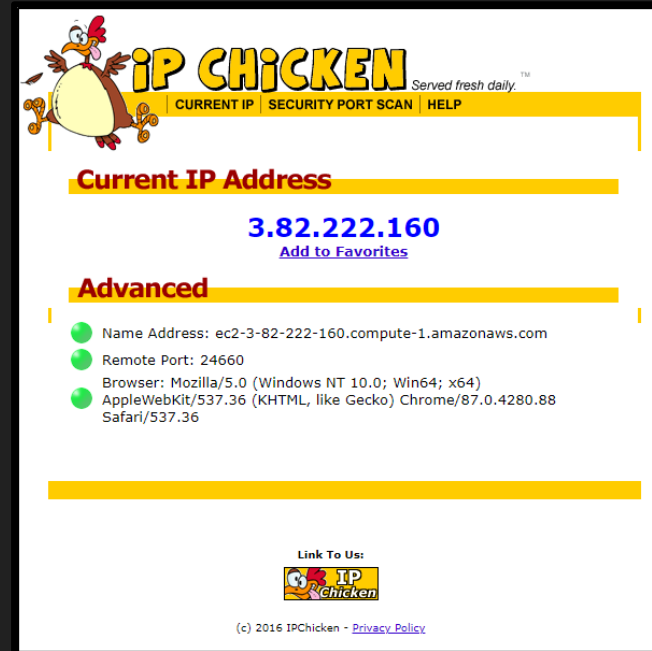
OpenVPN Installation



- Connect



- Verify IP address



Wireshark Captures



WireGuard

OpenVPN

Wireshark · Capture File Properties · Ethernet

Details

Interfaces

Interface	Dropped packets	Capture filter	Link type	Packet size limit
Ethernet	0 (0.0%)	none	Ethernet	262144 bytes

Statistics

Measurement	Captured	Displayed	Marked
Packets	3312	3312 (100.0%)	—
Time span, s	60.147	60.147	—
Average pps	55.1	55.1	—
Average packet size, B	566	566	—
Bytes	1874218	1874218 (100.0%)	0
Average bytes/s	31 k	31 k	—
Average bits/s	249 k	249 k	—

Capture file comments

Refresh Save Comments Close Copy To Clipboard Help

Wireshark · Capture File Properties · Ethernet

Details

Interfaces

Interface	Dropped packets	Capture filter	Link type	Packet size limit
Ethernet	0 (0.0%)	none	Ethernet	262144 bytes

Statistics

Measurement	Captured	Displayed	Marked
Packets	385	385 (100.0%)	—
Time span, s	58.630	58.630	—
Average pps	6.6	6.6	—
Average packet size, B	277	277	—
Bytes	106568	106568 (100.0%)	0
Average bytes/s	1817	1817	—
Average bits/s	14 k	14 k	—

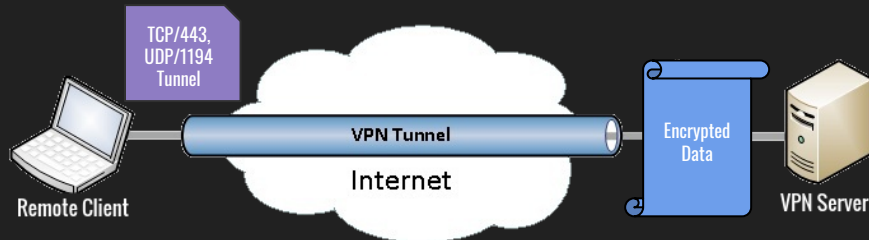
Capture file comments

Refresh Save Comments Close Copy To Clipboard Help

Protocols

OpenVPN

- Implements the OSI layer 2 and 3 for secure network extension. This enables any IP subnetwork to be tunneled over a single UDP or TCP port and depends entirely on the security of OpenSSL.



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.0.62	3.21.53.60	OpenVPN	127	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
2	0.056827	3.21.53.60	192.168.0.62	OpenVPN	119	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
3	0.076841	142.250.72.206	192.168.0.62	UDP	67	443 → 62037 Len=25
4	0.115786	192.168.0.62	3.21.53.60	OpenVPN	145	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
5	0.156306	192.168.0.62	3.21.53.60	OpenVPN	1092	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
6	0.169809	3.21.53.60	192.168.0.62	OpenVPN	119	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
7	0.214020	3.21.53.60	192.168.0.62	OpenVPN	161	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
8	0.214490	192.168.0.62	3.21.53.60	OpenVPN	130	MessageType: P_DATA_V2

Frame 2: 119 bytes on wire (952 bits), 119 bytes captured (952 bits) on interface en0, id 0	
Ethernet II, Src: PhicommS_b1:ed:d6 (fc:7c:02:b1:ed:d6), Dst: Apple_10:03:bc (f0:79:60:10:03:bc)	
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 3.21.53.60, Dst: 192.168.0.62	
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 1194, Dst Port: 59432	
Source Port: 1194	
Destination Port: 59432	
Length: 85	
Checksum: 0xaf66 [unverified]	
[Checksum Status: Unverified]	
[Stream index: 0]	
[Timestamps]	
[Time since first frame: 0.056827000 seconds]	
[Time since previous frame: 0.056827000 seconds]	
OpenVPN Protocol	
Type: 0x48 [opcode/key_id]	
0100 1... = Opcode: P_DATA_V2 (0x09)	
.... 000 = Key ID: 0	
Peer ID: 0	
Data (73 bytes)	
Data: 00000a8bd040c6c1818f03404af3b3c419397f5a7b68361c...	

0000	f0 79 60 10 03 bc fc 7c 02 b1 ed d6 08 00 45 20	y'....E
0010	00 69 e5 de 40 00 1e 11 7d 4e 03 15 35 3c c0 a8	.1...@...}N..5<..
0020	00 3e 04 aa e8 28 00 55 af 66 48 00 00 00 00 00	>...(.U.fH.....
0030	0a 8b d0 40 c6 c1 81 8f 03 40 4a f3 b3 c4 19 39	...@...@...9
0040	7f 5a 7b 68 36 1c e1 3f 33 95 e9 76 57 e1 e5 7b	Z{h6...?3..vW...{
0050	7f 86 3e 41 ee 4a 35 f4 a1 5d bb 69 45 f4 6f 62	..>A.J5..]..iE.ob

Protocol	Percent Packets	Packets	Percent Bytes	Bytes	Bits/s	End Packets
▼ Frame	100.0	2090	100.0	1466931	1148 k	0
▼ Ethernet	100.0	2090	2.0	29260	22 k	0
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4	100.0	2090	2.8	41800	32 k	0
▼ User Datagram Protocol	98.8	2064	1.1	16512	12 k	0
OpenVPN Protocol	98.5	2058	93.9	1376909	1077 k	2058
Data	0.3	6	0.0	253	198	6
▼ Transmission Control Protocol	1.1	24	0.1	2117	1657	17
Transport Layer Security	0.3	7	0.0	377	295	7
Internet Control Message Protocol	0.1	2	0.0	80	62	2

Protocols

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

- Specializes in data transmission and is located in layer 4 of the OSI model, where it runs on top of the IP address.
- Works along with an IP address to maintain the connection between the source and the target and ensures all packets are being transmitted without missing any data.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3311	57.668478	172.217.164.110	192.168.0.62	TCP	153	[TCP Retransmission] 4
3177	56.108260	65.8.162.196	192.168.0.62	TCP	129	[TCP Retransmission] 4
3151	54.268070	65.8.162.196	192.168.0.62	TCP	129	[TCP Retransmission] 4
3140	53.378195	65.8.162.196	192.168.0.62	TCP	129	[TCP Retransmission] 4

▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 50837, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 70
Source Port: 443
Destination Port: 50837
[Stream index: 1]
[TCP Segment Len: 70]
Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)
Sequence number (raw): 4056159643
[Next sequence number: 71 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment number (raw): 487420961
1000 = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
▼ Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)
000. = Reserved: Not set
...0. = Nonce: Not set
....0. = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
....0. = ECN-Echo: Not set
....0. = Urgent: Not set
....1. = Acknowledgment: Set
....1. = Push: Set
....0. = Reset: Not set
....0. = Syn: Not set
....0. = Fin: Not set

0000	f0 79 60 10 03 bc fc 7c 02 b1 ed d6 08 00 45 20	y'.....E
0010	00 7a 27 1d 00 00 7a 06 07 13 ac d9 a4 6e c0 a8	z'.....n
0020	00 3e 01 bb c6 95 f1 c4 15 9b 1d 0d 74 21 80 18	>.....t!
0030	04 1a 03 b0 00 00 01 01 08 0a c9 c0 c8 3d 33 ee=3
0040	f5 99 17 03 03 00 1a 5f 1b 10 92 65 9c aa a7 dbe
0050	fa 11 6c a5 75 90 55 03 06 78 bf aa e1 6d fa dd	..L..U..x..m
0060	fb 17 03 03 00 22 6b 75 e1 b6 26 ce 78 07 b0 c"ku..x..L
0070	40 79 f0 3a bb 51 d1 ca c0 93 a2 01 ae 7e ff 4c	@y:..Q.....L
0080	9f 2e 38 5d 42 eb c3 04	..8]B....

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3311	57.668478	172.217.164.110	192.168.0.62	TCP	153	[TCP Retransmission] 4
3177	56.108260	65.8.162.196	192.168.0.62	TCP	129	[TCP Retransmission] 4
3151	54.268070	65.8.162.196	192.168.0.62	TCP	129	[TCP Retransmission] 4
3140	53.378195	65.8.162.196	192.168.0.62	TCP	129	[TCP Retransmission] 4

▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 50878, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 63
Source Port: 443
Destination Port: 50878
[Stream index: 9]
[TCP Segment Len: 63]
Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)
Sequence number (raw): 1105906209
[Next sequence number: 65 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment number (raw): 1072275398
1000 = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
▼ Flags: 0x019 (FIN, PSH, ACK)
000. = Reserved: Not set
...0. = Nonce: Not set
....0. = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
....0. = ECN-Echo: Not set
....0. = Urgent: Not set
....1. = Acknowledgment: Set
....1. = Push: Set
....0. = Reset: Not set
....0. = Syn: Not set
....1. = Fin: Set

0000	f0 79 60 10 03 bc fc 7c 02 b1 ed d6 08 00 45 20	y'.....E
0010	00 73 c7 14 00 00 06 06 5e 9d 41 08 a2 c4 c0 a8	s.....^A.....
0020	00 3e 01 bb c6 be 41 ea ca 21 3f e9 9f c6 80 19	>.....A..!.....
0030	01 09 0c db 00 00 01 01 08 0a 9e c7 db a8 33 ec-3.....
0040	3d 02 17 03 03 00 22 62 2a f3 33 ff 33 27 d6 00a33.....
0050	e2 34 55 b9 13 a2 0a b7 7c b5 cd 0e f5 93 a0 68h.....
0060	9d 45 6e dc 87 d1 01 9c 49 17 03 03 00 13 b9 f3	En.....I.....
0070	1c da 4f 7e 37 6b 6f d5 b7 c7 a0 42 46 97 cf b6	-0~7ko...BF....
0080	1d	

Protocols

UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

- A communication protocol that is used to quickly transfer data between two devices and is commonly used for video and voice. This protocol sends transmission data without establishing a connection.
- UDP is faster but less reliable than TCP

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2895	44.735402	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.1	UDP	46	54218 → 192 Len=4
2885	44.233031	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.1	UDP	46	54218 → 192 Len=4
2566	33.730027	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.1	UDP	46	54218 → 192 Len=4
2523	33.228947	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.1	UDP	46	54218 → 192 Len=4
2332	29.091757	142.250.72.206	192.168.0.62	UDP	132	443 → 65399 Len=90
1872	22.725581	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.1	UDP	46	54218 → 192 Len=4
1865	22.223005	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.1	UDP	46	54218 → 192 Len=4
1864	22.196642	142.250.72.206	192.168.0.62	UDP	67	443 → 65399 Len=25
1645	13.718949	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.1	UDP	46	54218 → 192 Len=4
▶ Frame 2332: 132 bytes on wire (1056 bits), 132 bytes captured (1056 bits) on interface en0, id 0						
▶ Ethernet II, Src: PhicommS_b1:ed:d6 (fc:7c:02:b1:ed:d6), Dst: Apple_10:03:bc (f0:79:60:10:03:bc)						
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 142.250.72.206, Dst: 192.168.0.62						
▼ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 65399						
Source Port: 443						
Destination Port: 65399						
Length: 98						
Checksum: 0x60d1 [unverified]						
[Checksum Status: Unverified]						
[Stream index: 3]						
▶ [Timestamps]						
▼ Data (90 bytes)						
Data: 52be1119e509d38ec627e68fe89ab9370dc3538ddd63cdb8...						
[Length: 90]						
0020	00 3e 01 bb ff 77 00 62	60 d1 52 be 11 19 e5 09	->...w.b`R...			
0030	d3 8e c6 27 e6 8f e8 9a	b9 37 0d c3 53 8d dd 63	...:..7.S.c			
0040	cd b8 3b 1d f7 5c d2 d8	b3 24 d8 8b a3 2e b1 80	...;\. \$....			
0050	22 c2 bc cf 89 e8 4c 2b	42 27 32 8e ed 72 c9 2f	"...L+ B'2.r./			
0060	66 4c d9 b3 33 d6 4d 64	52 da 4e a3 22 2a c1 f8	fL..3.Md R.N."*..			
0070	90 64 12 97 ae e5 da f7	5b e5 86 a8 86 93 2b 4e	.d.....[.....+N			

Protocols

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
958	78.450119	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.62	ICMP	88	33494 → 65020 [ACK] Seq=1 ACK=3 Win=4096
959	78.540306	3.21.53.60	192.168.0.62	OpenVPN	106	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
960	78.657583	PhicommS_b1:ed:d6	Apple_10:03:bc	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.62? Tell 192.168.0.1
961	78.657645	Apple_10:03:bc	PhicommS_b1:ed:d6	ARP	42	192.168.0.62 is at f0:79:60:10:03:bc
962	80.314811	3.21.53.60	192.168.0.62	OpenVPN	175	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
963	80.314818	3.21.53.60	192.168.0.62	OpenVPN	142	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
964	80.314820	3.21.53.60	192.168.0.62	OpenVPN	118	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
965	80.315221	192.168.0.62	3.21.53.60	OpenVPN	118	MessageType: P_DATA_V2
966	80.315366	192.168.0.62	3.21.53.60	OpenVPN	118	MessageType: P_DATA_V2

▶ Frame 960: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface en0, id 0

▼ Ethernet II, Src: PhicommS_b1:ed:d6 (fc:7c:02:b1:ed:d6), Dst: Apple_10:03:bc (f0:79:60:10:03:bc)

▶ Destination: Apple_10:03:bc (f0:79:60:10:03:bc)

▶ Source: PhicommS_b1:ed:d6 (fc:7c:02:b1:ed:d6)

Type: ARP (0x0806)

▼ Address Resolution Protocol (request)

Hardware type: Ethernet (1)

Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)

Hardware size: 6

Protocol size: 4

Opcode: request (1)

Sender MAC address: PhicommS_b1:ed:d6 (fc:7c:02:b1:ed:d6)

Sender IP address: 192.168.0.1

Target MAC address: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00) ←

Target IP address: 192.168.0.62

0000 f0 79 60 10 03 bc fc 7c 02 b1 ed d6 08 06 00 01 .y'.... |

Wi-Fi: en0: <live capture in progress>

Packets:

ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

- Functions as a communication map between two devices connecting over the internet. Includes requesting, responding, and storing data of the target IP address.
- ARP works by broadcasting a packet request in order to find the MAC address destination from layer 2 of the OSI model.

Notice: starting with a (request)

Sender Mac Address: & Sender IP address: (are coming from my computer)

Target Mac address: (includes only zeros since we don't have it yet) but when looking the replay should reveal the Mac address in it

Protocols

TLS (Transport Layer Security)

- Located within the application layer and is responsible for securing the data communications over the internet.
- Its primary function is encrypting the communication between the web application and server like the web browsers search the websites.
- This is where the handshake occurs between users and the web server.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3114	52.632197	65.8.162.196	192.168.0.62	TLSv1.2	90	Application Data
36	1.114767	74.125.135.189	192.168.0.62	TLSv1.2	136	Application Data, Application Data
118	3.717182	172.217.164.110	192.168.0.62	TLSv1.2	136	Application Data, Application Data
1986	23.844289	162.125.35.136	192.168.0.62	TLSv1.2	143	Application Data, Encrypted Alert

▶	Frame 118: 136 bytes on wire (1088 bits), 136 bytes captured (1088 bits) on interface en0, id 0
▶	Ethernet II, Src: PhicommS_b1:ed:d6 (fc:7c:02:b1:ed:d6), Dst: Apple_10:03:bc (f0:79:60:10:03:bc)
▶	Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.217.164.110, Dst: 192.168.0.62
▶	Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 50837, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 70
▼	Transport Layer Security
▼	TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: http-over-tls
	Content Type: Application Data (23)
	Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
	Length: 26
	Encrypted Application Data: 5f1b1092659caaa7dbfa116ca5759055030678bfaae16dfa...
▼	TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: http-over-tls
	Content Type: Application Data (23)
	Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
	Length: 34
	Encrypted Application Data: 6b75e1b626ce7807b00c4079f03abb51d1cac093a201ae7e...

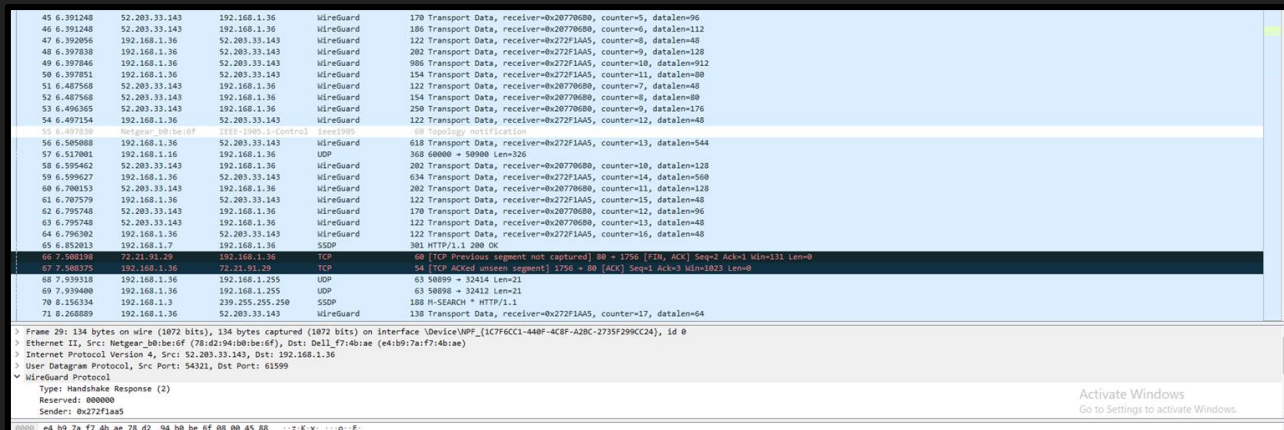
0000	f0 79 60 10 03 bc fc 7c 02 b1 ed d6 08 00 45 20	y.....E
0010	00 7a b6 13 00 00 7a 06 78 1c ac d9 a4 6e c0 a8	z.....n
0020	00 3e 01 bb c6 95 f1 c4 15 9b 1d 0d 74 21 80 18	>.....t!
0030	04 1a d6 70 00 00 01 01 08 0a c9 bf f5 7d 33 ee}3
0040	f5 99 17 03 03 00 1a 5f 1b 10 92 65 9c aa a7 dbe
0050	fa 11 6c a5 75 90 55 03 06 78 bf aa e1 6d fa dd	l-u-U...x-m
0060	fb 17 03 03 00 22 6b 75 e1 b6 26 ce 78 07 b0 0c"ku...&x
0070	40 79 f0 3a bb 51 d1 ca c0 93 a2 01 ae 7e ff 4c	@y:~Q.....~L
0080	9f 2e 38 5d 42 eb c3 04	..81B...

Notice the data application is encrypted

Protocols

WireGuard

- A simpler, safer, faster, and stable VPN protocol that uses UDP for transport.
- Functions on layer 3 of the OSI model
- Uses newer algorithms for encryption, including:
 - ChaCha20 for encryption
 - Curve25519 for key exchange
 - BLAKE2s for hashing
 - SipHash24 for hashable keys
 - Poly1305 for data authentication



VPN Protocols

PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)

- Operates on TCP port 1723 and is one of the oldest VPN protocols still in use.
- Used for audio and video streaming on older devices.
- Lacks security.

L2TP/IPSec (Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol)

- An upgrade for L2F and PPTP, but lacks encryption and authentication.
- Usually requires IPSec for security.
 - Provides end-to-end security that solves the problems of L2TP
 - IPsec encrypts and authenticates every IP packet. L2TP/IPsec is more secure than PPTP.

VPN Protocols

SSTP (Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol)

- Developed by Microsoft, meant to provide secure online data and traffic which is supposed to surpass PPTP and L2TP/IPsec. SSTP creates a secure connection within the VPN client and server and all data that goes through this tunnel is encrypted. Servers are authenticated when a connection is taken place because of SSL/TLS. SSTP uses TCP port 443 and only supports user authentication.

IKEv2 (Internet Key Exchange version 2)

- Based on IPsec tunneling that has a secure VPN channel. Version 2 has 256-bit data encryption and also uses IPsec for security, with a more stable connection and better speed. IKEv2 will not act until it recognizes user identity, which helps prevent attacks.



Comparison



WireGuard

- Released in 2019
- 4,000 lines of code
- Not Crypto-agile
- Security, less complexity
- Fast performance

OpenVPN

- Released in 2001
- 70,000+ lines of code
- Crypto-agile
- Security, more complexity
- Moderate performance

Results



No VPN vs WireGuard

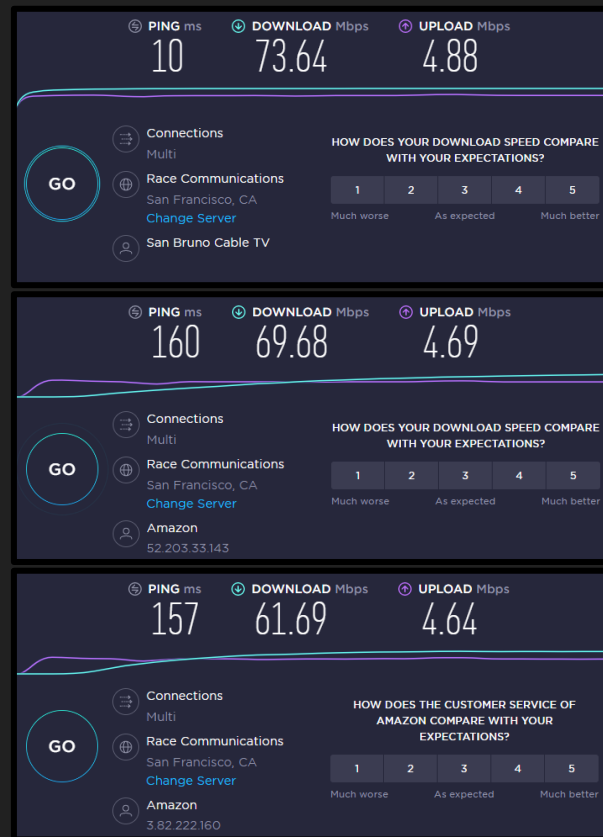
- WireGuard saw a 5.4% decrease in download speed compared to no VPN
- WireGuard saw a 3.9% decrease in upload speed compared to no VPN

No VPN vs OpenVPN

- OpenVPN saw a 16.2% decrease in download speed compared to no VPN
- OpenVPN saw a 4.9% decrease in upload speed compared to no VPN

WireGuard vs OpenVPN

- OpenVPN saw a 11.5% decrease in download speed compared to WireGuard
- OpenVPN saw a 1.1% decrease in upload speed compared to WireGuard



Recommendation

- If performance and using the newest protocols are the primary concern, WireGuard would be our recommendation
- If you want something tested and reliable, with ease of setup, due to an available Amazon Machine Image (AMI) on the AWS Marketplace, then OpenVPN would be our recommendation





Thank you!