

# IPSec over ExpressRoute for GSTN Connectivity

Note on configuring IPSec on ExpressRoute / MPLS connection to  
GSTN DCs

*Prepared for*

**GSP Technical Decision Makers and Networking team**

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## Revision and Signoff Sheet

### Change Record

Date	Author	Version	Change reference
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### Reviewers

Name	Version approved	Position	Date

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# 1 Introduction

GSTN requires all the GSPs (GST Suvidha Providers) to connect to GSTN's APIs over a private network connected via MPLS. As MPLS is inherently un-encrypted there is an additional requirement of configuring an IPsec VPN (Virtual Private Network) to encrypt the traffic between GSP datacenter and GSTN's datacenter.

This short note provides high level guidance, list of resources and vendor contact information to get the above task achieved and is meant for consumption of *GSP's Technical Team* only.

## 2 IPsec over ExpressRoute:

To get started, the following diagram represents a setup with a DMZ between Azure and on-premises networks. In our context, GSTN's DC represents the on-premises DC and Azure DC represents the GSP solution hosted on Azure.

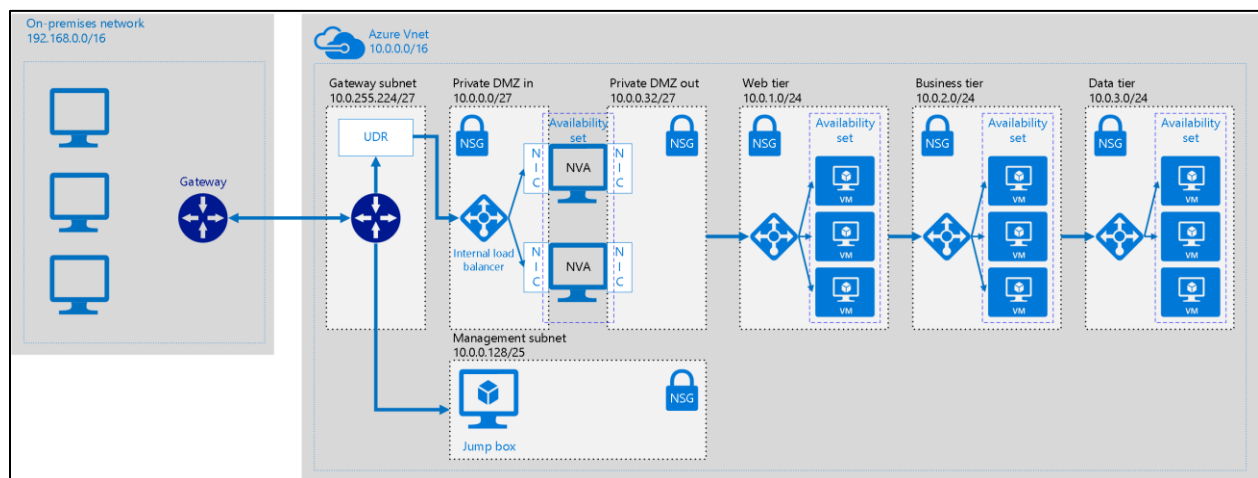


Figure 1 DMZ between On-Premises DC and Azure

More details on the setup are available at the link below.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/dmz/secure-vnet-hybrid>

On the Azure DC side a NVAs (Network Virtual Appliances), provided by vendors such as Cisco/ Barracuda/ CheckPoint etc, combined with UDR (User Defined Routing, explained here

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>) achieve our goal of routing traffic between On Premise DC and Azure DC.

In case of GSP – GSTN connectivity the connection happens over MPLS/ ExpressRoute (ER). Though this establishes a private connection it doesn't offer encryption of traffic by default.

There are two ways to achieve traffic encryption over ExpressRoute:

- a> An Azure customer or an ER provider can encrypt traffic over the connection by defining IPsec tunnel-mode policies for all traffic flowing between the on premises, in this case GSTN's, resources and Azure resources.
- b> The second option would be to use a firewall / appliance at each end point of the ExpressRoute circuit and configure routing to route the traffic using a IPsec VPN. This will require the GSP to setup an 3rd party firewall VMs/Appliances on the GSP Azure subnet to be installed on both ends to encrypt the traffic over the ExpressRoute circuit.

The figure below illustrates the general network setup for option (a) .

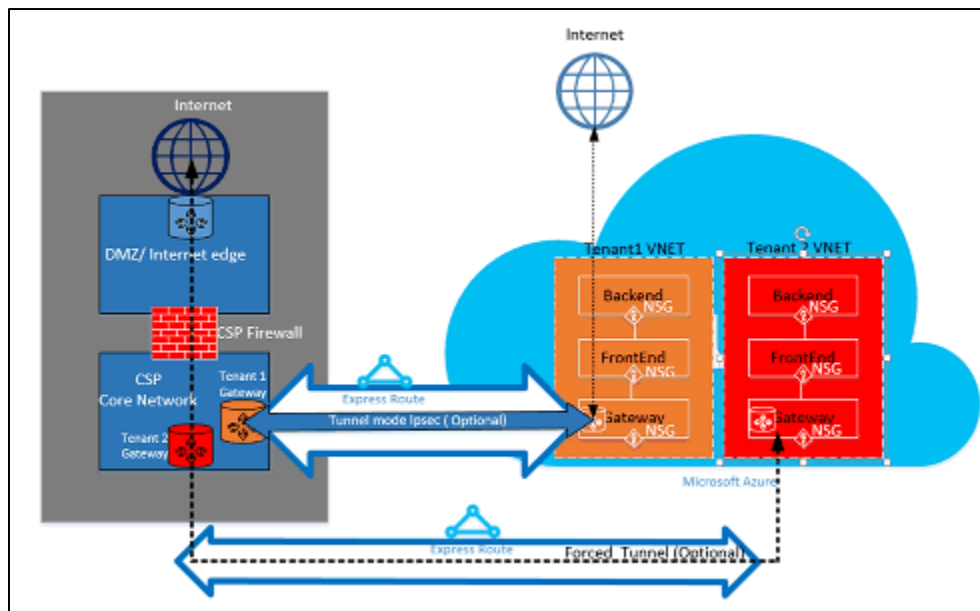


Figure 2 IPsec over ExpressRoute

More information on this setup is available at this link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-for-cloud-solution-providers>

The second option, option (b) above, is to employ (network virtual appliances) NVAs on the Azure DC side and route the traffic to GSTNs DC via an IPsec tunnel formed by the NVA with the network device on the GSTN side.

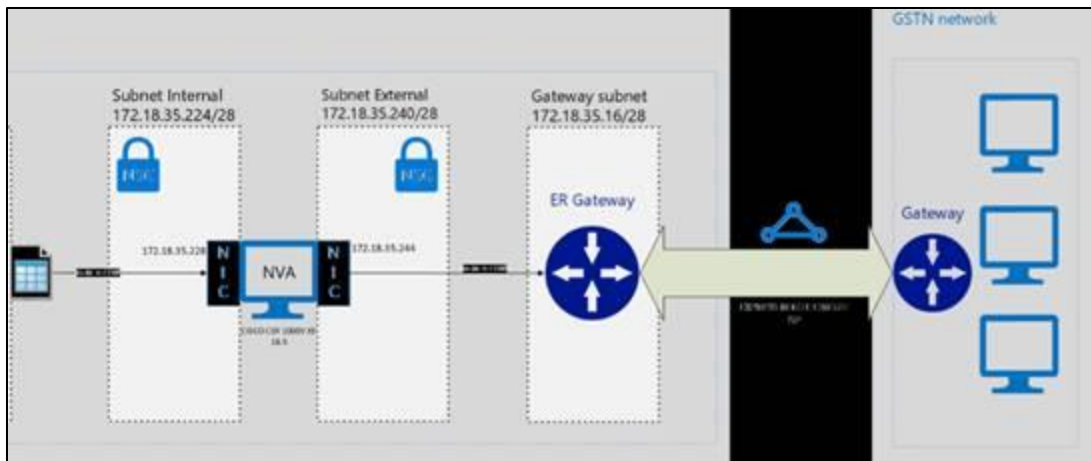


Figure 3 Using NVA and UDR to encrypt ER traffic [the IP addresses shown are for illustration only]

### 3 Working with NVA

Once the ER route is setup between the GSP DC and Azure DC network, one can start setting up the IPsec tunnel.

The NVAs and their pricing are available on the Azure Marketplace and one can provision and configure them as any other resource.

You can find the pricing and plan for these virtual appliances on Azure at:

<https://azuremarketplace.microsoft.com/en-us/marketplace/apps/category/networking?page=1>

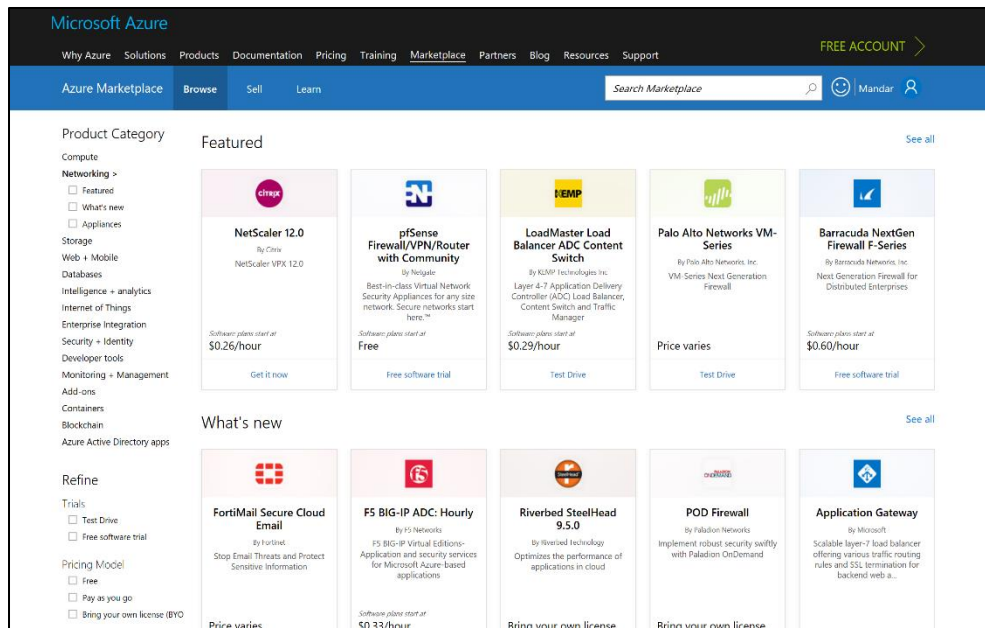


Figure 4 NVAs on Azure Marketplace

It is always advisable to seek assistance from the ExpressRoute Provider and NVA vendor to plan, deploy, configure, secure and test the solution.

The planning process will need to include:

- a> Current GSP solution network topology and addressing scheme
- b> Inputs from GSTN to setup the IPsec VPN including DNS settings, alternate DC connections etc.
- c> NVA specific configurations

For those who chose to go with the NVA based options the sections below mention some of the popular NVA vendors and links to their product literature and contact information as of date. Note that the list is not exhaustive, and details may change with time.

We have few GSPs up and running on Azure with ER and IPsec configured using some of the appliances mentioned below however we do expect all GSPs to do due diligence before selecting a NVA.

Contact information provided below is for convenience only and as per our best information and may change.

### 3.1.1 Barracuda

#### Appliance

Link to documentation:



[https://assets.barracuda.com/assets/docs/dms/Barracuda NextGen Firewall F SB Deploying Multi-Tier Architectures Azure US.pdf](https://assets.barracuda.com/assets/docs/dms/Barracuda%20NextGen%20Firewall%20F%20SB%20Deploying%20Multi-Tier%20Architectures%20Azure%20US.pdf)

**Barracuda Contacts:**

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### 3.1.2 Cisco

**Appliance:**

Cisco CSR 1000v.

Link to documentation:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/csr1000/software/azu/b\\_csr1000config-azure.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/csr1000/software/azu/b_csr1000config-azure.html)

Licensing of the NVA Works on Bring Your Own License (BYOL) concept. The customer would need to buy the license from Cisco (typically via a Cisco Partner). The customer can spin up the CSR1000v from Azure Market Place and apply the license.

<https://azuremarketplace.microsoft.com/en-us/marketplace/apps/cisco.cisco-csr-basic-template>

The BYOL allows the customer to get support from Cisco TAC for any troubleshooting or ongoing support.

**Cisco Contacts:**

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+91- 99111 20419

### 3.1.3 Check Point

**Appliance Setup:**

[https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal?eventSubmit\\_doGoviewsolutiondetails=&solutionid=sk110993](https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal?eventSubmit_doGoviewsolutiondetails=&solutionid=sk110993)

### 3.1.4 F5:

Appliance Setup:

<https://devcentral.f5.com/articles/securing-express-route-with-the-big-ip-26671>

**<End of Document>**