

# COMP 5334 Advanced Network and Security

## Virtual Private Network (VPN) Lab

### Final Project

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#### 1 Introduction

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is used for creating a private scope of computer communications or providing a secure extension of a private network into an insecure network such as the Internet. VPN is a widely used security technology. VPN can be built upon IPsec or TLS/SSL (Transport Layer Security/Secure Socket Layer). These are two fundamentally different approaches for building VPNs. In this lab, we focus on the TLS/SSL-based VPNs. This type of VPNs is often referred to as TLS/SSL VPNs. The learning objective of this lab is for students to master the network and security technologies underlying VPNs. To achieve this goal, students will be asked to implement a simple TLS/SSL VPN. Although this VPN is simple, it does include all the essential elements of a VPN. The design and implementation of TLS/SSL VPNs exemplify a number of security principles, including the following:

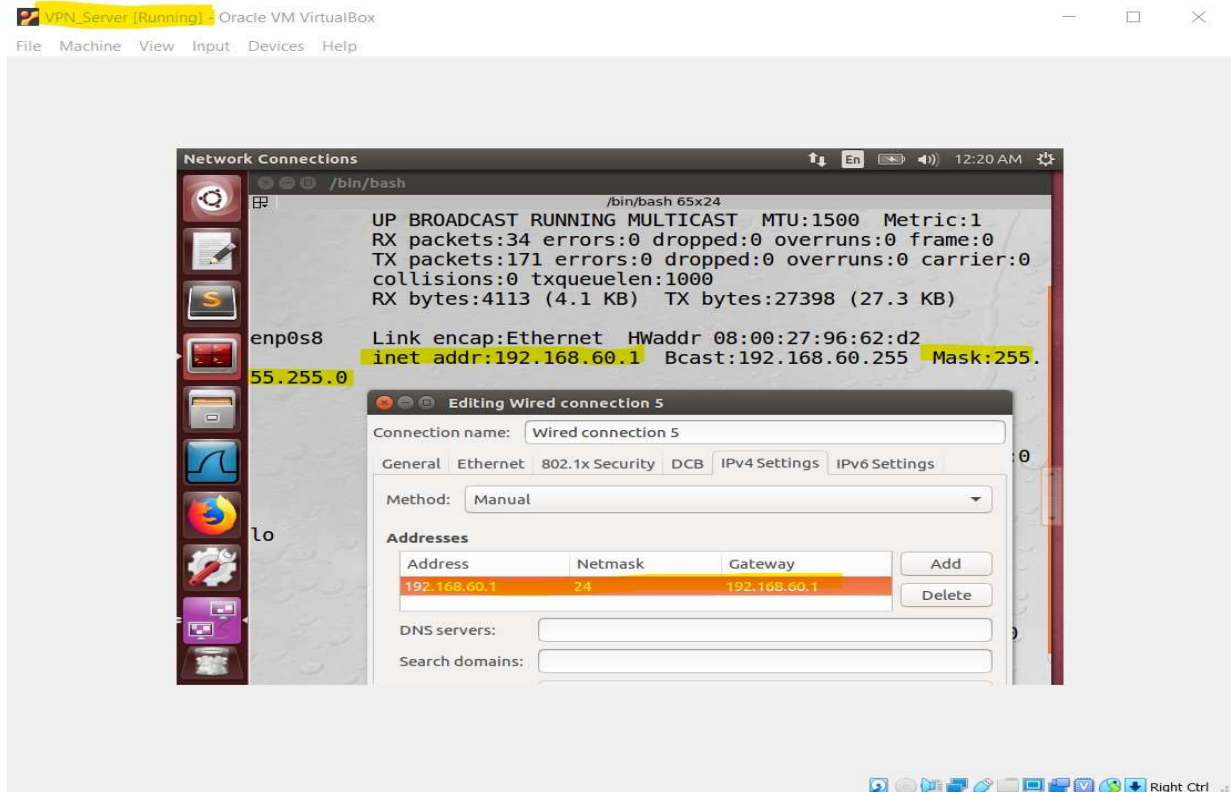
- Virtual Private Network
- TUN/TAP, and IP tunneling
- Routing
- Public-key cryptography, PKI, and X.509 certificate

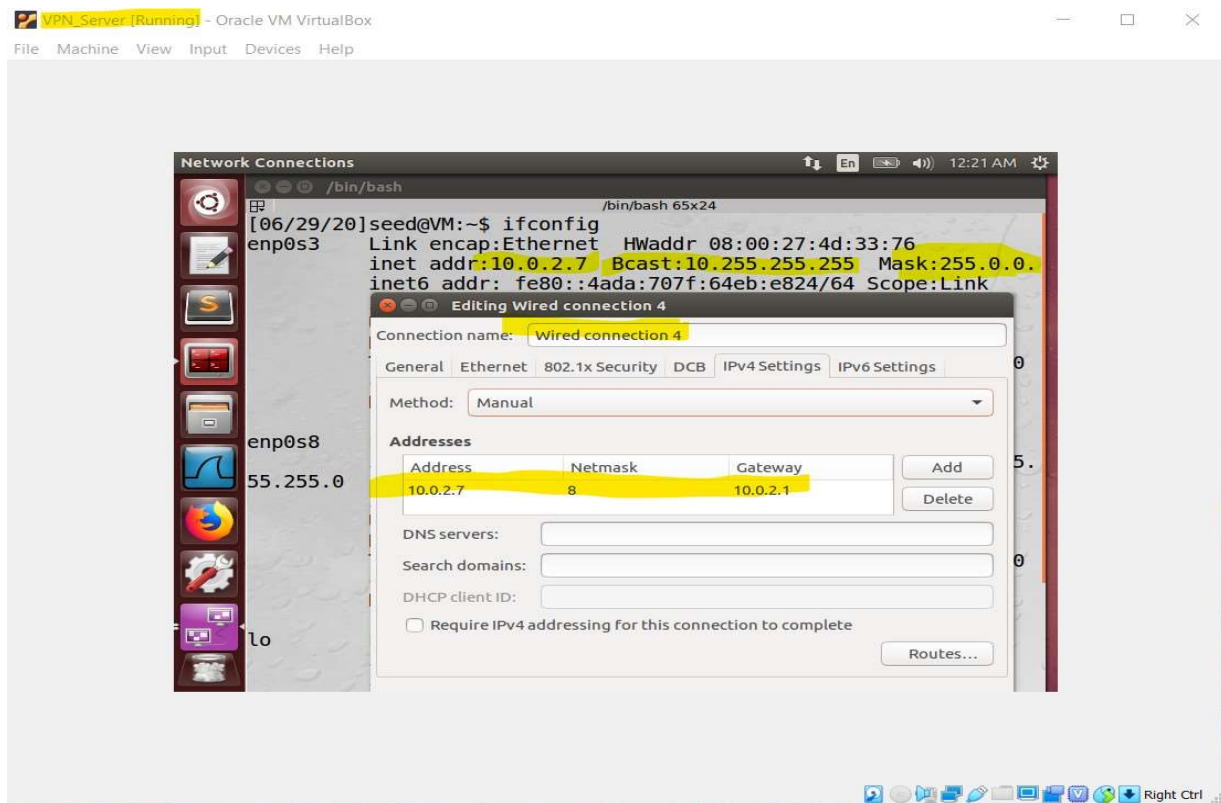
- TLS/SSL programming
- Authentication

## 2 Lab Tasks

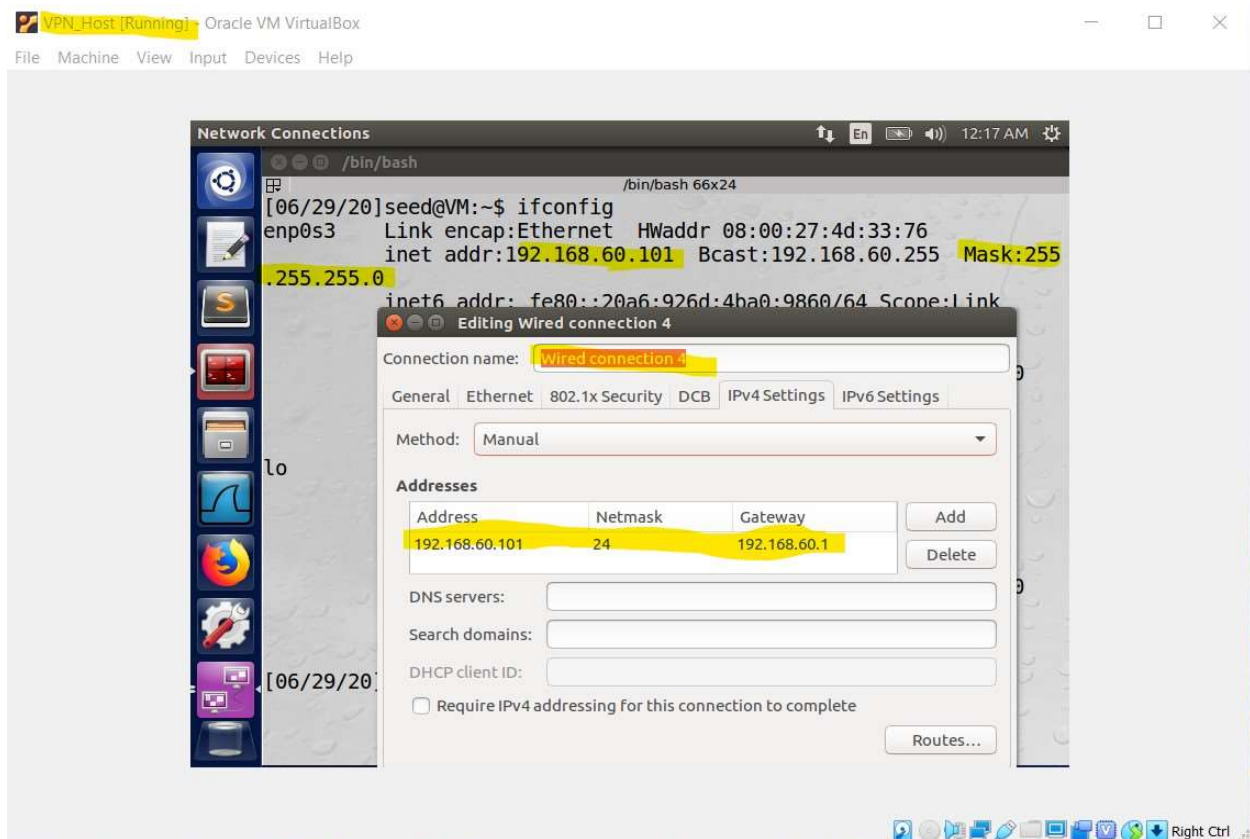
### 2.1 Task 1: VM Setup

VPN Server: We manually set up the IP address for the "Internal Network" adaptor on VPN Server:

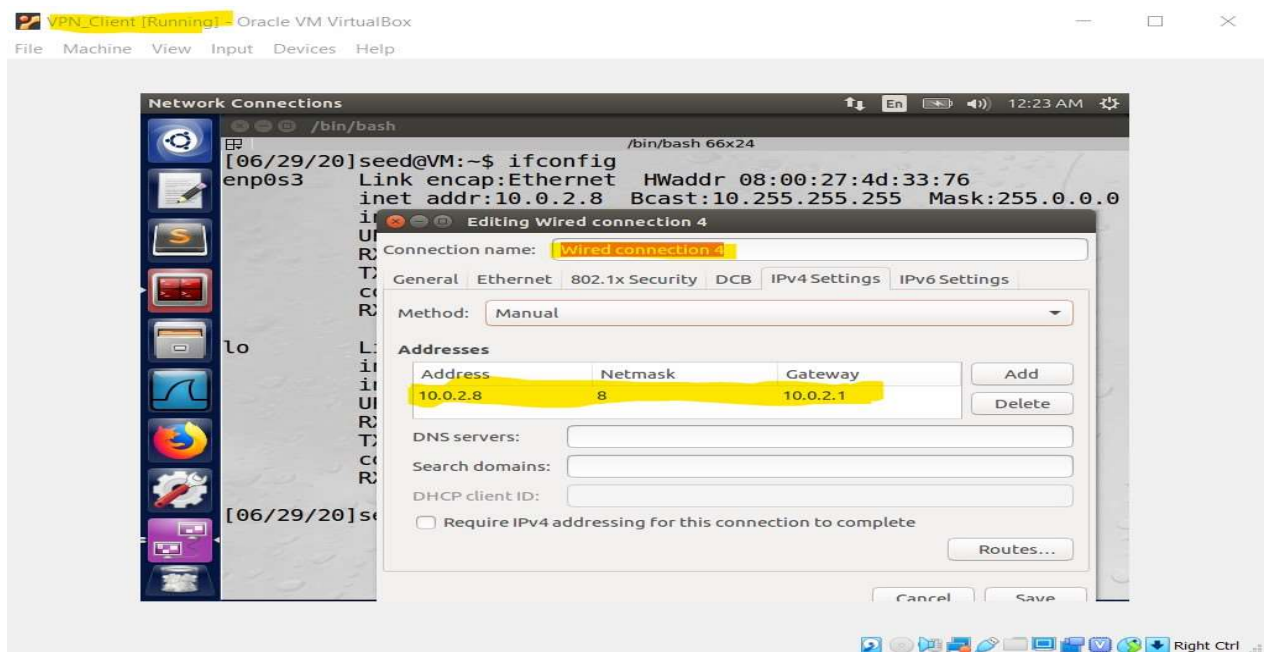




Host V: We set up the Host V by giving the gateway as the server's IP, both of which are connected through internal network.



Also, I created manual IP on the client machine.



## 2.2 Task 2: Creating a VPN Tunnel using TUN/TAP

## Step 1 Run VPN Server

Assigning IP address 192.168.53.1 to the tun0 device and bringing it up.

I also enable the IP forwarding on the VPN server so that it behaves like a gateway:

```
/bin/bash
/bin/bash 66x11
TX packets:1530 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
RX bytes:133829 (133.8 KB) TX bytes:133829 (133.8 KB)

[06/14/20]seed@VM:~$ cd Downloads
[06/14/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$
[06/14/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ ls
vpn  vpn.zip
[06/14/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ cd vpn
[06/14/20]seed@VM:~/../vpn$ sudo ./vpnservice

/bin/bash 66x11
TX packets:1588 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
RX bytes:138306 (138.3 KB) TX bytes:138306 (138.3 KB)

tun0 Link encap:UNSPEC HWaddr 00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00
      inet addr:192.168.53.1 P-t-P:192.168.53.1 Mask:255.255.255.0
      inet6 addr: fe80::c824:b754:27a9:c1a4/64 Scope:Link
      UP POINTOPOINT RUNNING NOARP MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
```

## Step 2: Running the VPN Client:



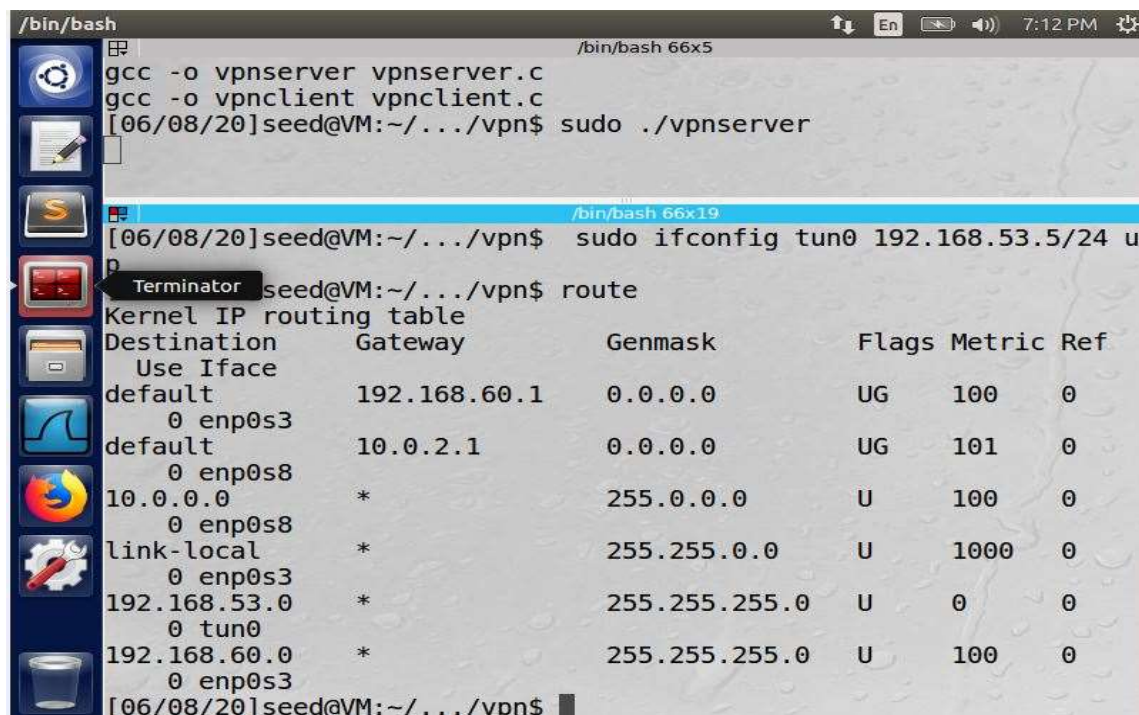
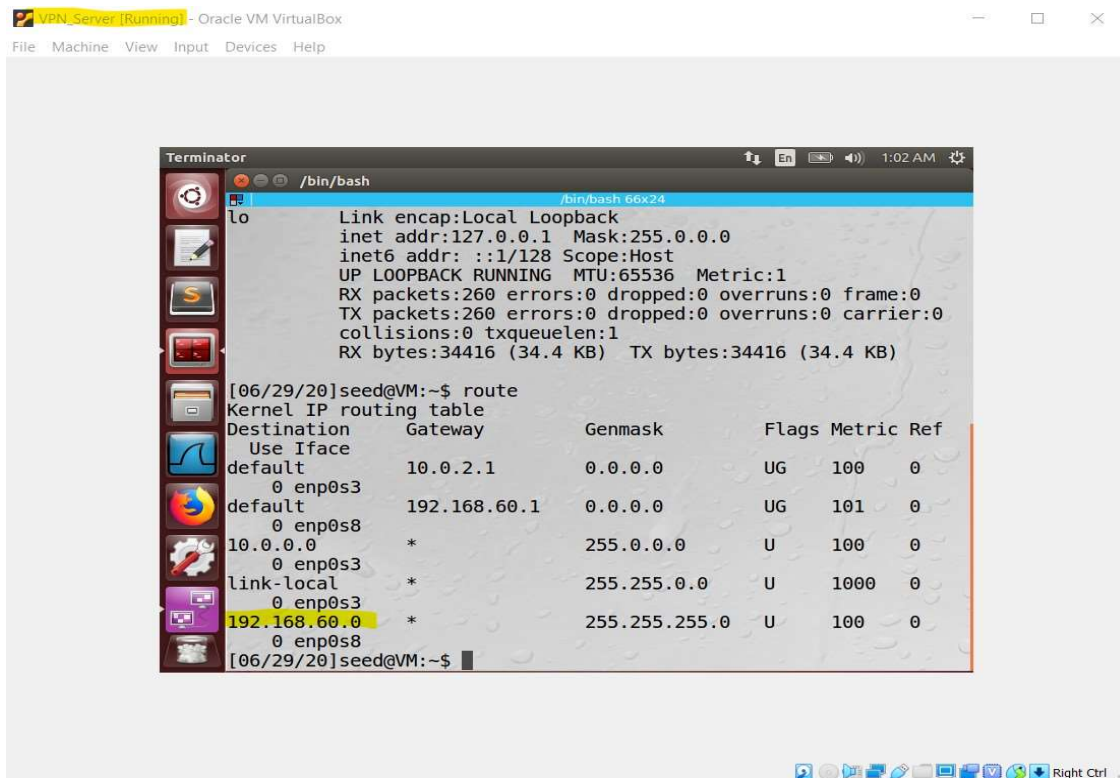
```
link-local * 255.255.0.0 U 1000 0
0 enp0s3
[06/14/20]seed@VM:~$ cd Downloads
[06/14/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ ls
1 vpn vpnclient.c vpn.zip
[06/14/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ cd vpn
[06/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$ sudo ./vpnclient 10.0.2.8
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN
Got a packet from TUN

inet addr:192.168.53.5 P-t-P:192.168.53.5 Mask:255.255.255.0
inet6 addr: fe80::4762:656c:c566:e4f4/64 Scope:Link
UP POINTOPOINT RUNNING NOARP MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:3 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:500
RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:144 (144.0 B)

[06/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../vpn$
```

Step 3: Set Up Routing on Client and Server VMs:

Add 192.168.60.0/24 on the client so that it forwards the packet directed to the host V on the network, 192.168.60.0 towards the tun interface.



Step 4: Set Up Routing on Host V

I add the following routing entry in the Host V so that the machine knows that the traffic directed to the network 192.168.53.0/24 goes through the VPN server acting as the gateway.

```
192.168.53.0    192.168.60.1    255.255.255.0    UG    0    0    0
192.168.60.0    0.0.0.0        255.255.255.0    U    100    0    0
[04/25/2018 23:45] () seed@HostV$
```

Step 5: Test the VPN Tunnel:

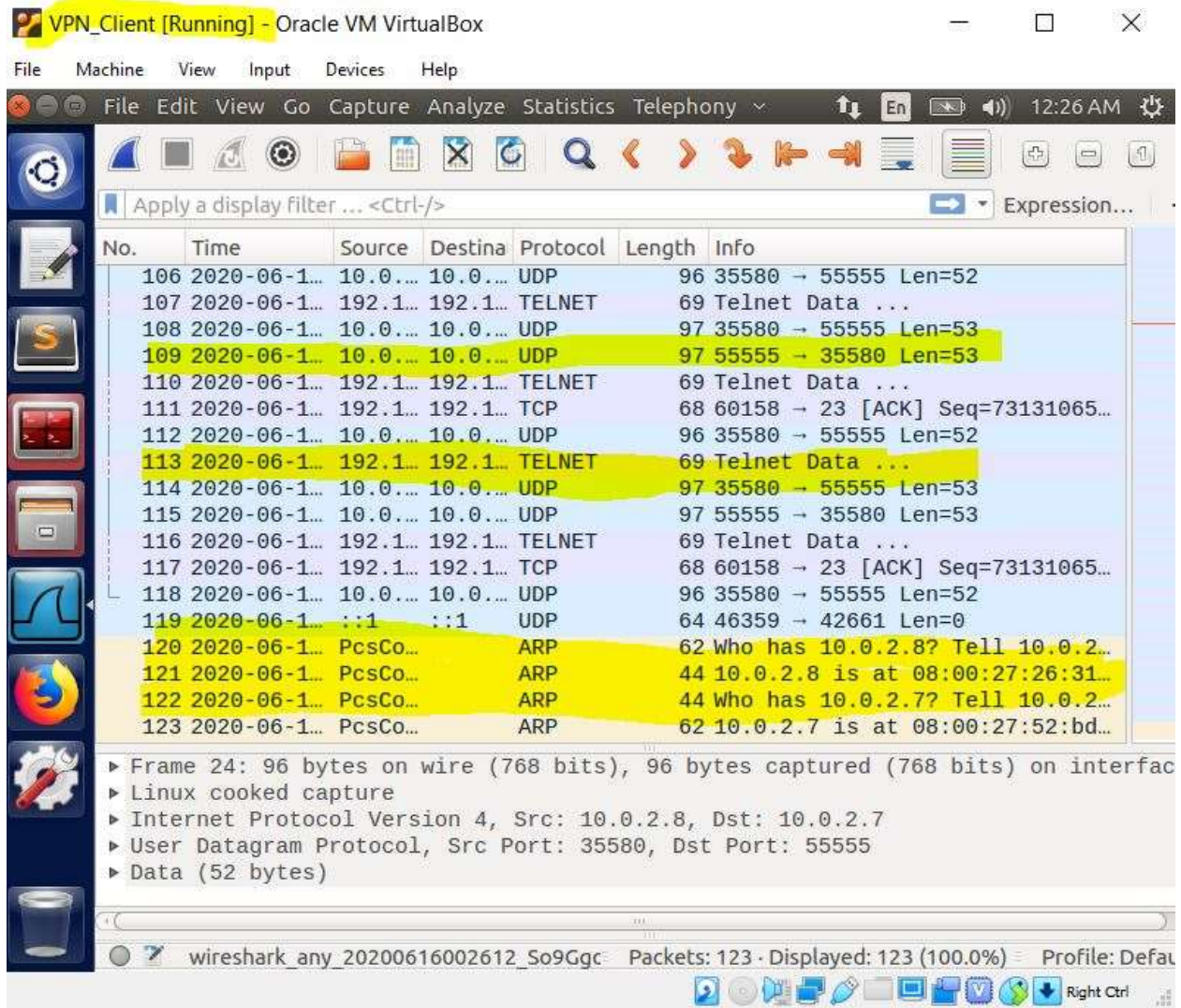
I ping from the VPN Client (i.e. Host U) to Host V:

```
192.168.53.5) seed@HostU$ ping 192.168.53.1
PING 192.168.53.1 (192.168.53.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.453 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.30 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.27 ms
^C
```

Step 6: Tunnel-Breaking Test:

Wireshark capture.





### 2.3 Task 3: Encrypting the Tunnel

Running the tlsserver program.

Assigning IP address 192.168.53.1 to the tun0 interface of the server and bringing it up.

I run the client giving the domain and the port number. SSL connection is established between the server and the client. It sends an HTTP Get request to the server and receives a reply.

From the Wireshark capture, we can see that the communication between the client and server happens through the TLS layer and also that the data is encrypted.

```
Terminal 12:49 AM
^C
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ make
gcc -o tlsclient tlsclient.c -lssl -lcrypto
gcc -o tlserver tlserver.c -lssl -lcrypto
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ ./tlserver
^C
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ make
gcc -o tlsclient tlsclient.c -lssl -lcrypto
gcc -o tlserver tlserver.c -lssl -lcrypto
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ tlserver.c
bash: ./tlserver.c: Permission denied
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ tlserver.c -lssl -lcrypto
bash: ./tlserver.c: Permission denied
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ gcc -o tlserver tlserver
.c -lssl -lcrypto
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ make
gcc -o tlsclient tlsclient.c -lssl -lcrypto
gcc -o tlserver tlserver.c -lssl -lcrypto
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ gcc -o tlserver tlserver
.c -lssl -lcrypto
[06/16/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$
```



\*any

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> Expression...

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
33	2020-...	10.0.2.7	224.0.0.251	MDNS	183	Standard query response
3	2020-...	10.0.2.8	98.137.246.7	TCP	56	50756 → 443 [ACK] Seq=...
5	2020-...	10.0.2.8	98.137.246.7	TCP	56	50756 → 443 [ACK] Seq=...
7	2020-...	10.0.2.8	98.137.246.7	TCP	56	[TCP Dup ACK 5#1] Seq=...
8	2020-...	10.0.2.8	98.137.246.7	TCP	56	50756 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=...
11	2020-...	10.0.2.8	98.137.246.7	TCP	56	50756 → 443 [RST] Seq=...
15	2020-...	10.0.2.8	224.0.0.251	MDNS	150	Standard query response
26	2020-...	10.0.2.8	224.0.0.251	MDNS	150	Standard query response
1	2020-...	98.137.246.7	10.0.2.8	TLSv1.2	87	Encrypted Alert
2	2020-...	98.137.246.7	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	443 → 50756 [FIN, ACK] Seq=...
4	2020-...	98.137.246.7	10.0.2.8	TCP	87	[TCP Out-Of-Order] Seq=...
6	2020-...	98.137.246.7	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	[TCP Out-Of-Order] Seq=...
9	2020-...	98.137.246.7	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	443 → 50756 [ACK] Seq=...
10	2020-...	98.137.246.7	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	[TCP Dup ACK 9#1] Seq=...
12	2020-...	:::1	:::1	UDP	64	52980 → 58227 Len=0
23	2020-...	:::1	:::1	UDP	64	52980 → 58227 Len=0
34	2020-...	:::1	:::1	UDP	64	52980 → 58227 Len=0
35	2020-...	10.0.2.7	224.0.0.251	MDNS	248	Standard query response

0000 00 00 00 01 00 06 52 54 00 12 35 00 00 00 08 00 .....RT ..5.....  
 0010 45 00 00 47 03 53 00 00 ff 06 53 c5 62 89 f6 07 E..G.S... ..S.b...  
 0020 0a 00 02 08 01 bb c6 44 00 00 63 ce c1 e7 79 04 .....D ..c...y.  
 0030 50 18 7e 14 10 67 00 00 15 03 03 00 1a 97 e3 f4 P~..g.. ..  
 0040 bc 53 28 19 c3 6c f4 39 08 5a 8d 8a 78 0e 37 71 .S(..l.9 .Z..x.7q  
 0050 4d ef d4 48 b8 9f 83 M..H...

wireshark any 20200618185005 TEYbcO Packets: 44 · Displayed: 44 (100.0%) Profile: Default

\*any

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> Expression...

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	2020-...	10.0.2.7	224.0.0.251	MDNS	196	Standard query response 0x0000
2	2020-...	10.0.2.7	224.0.0.251	MDNS	184	Standard query response
3	2020-...	10.0.2.7	224.0.0.251	MDNS	184	Standard query response
4	2020-...	10.0.2.8	10.0.2.7	TCP	76	52672 → 4433 [SYN] Seq=...
5	2020-...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.8	TCP	76	4433 → 52672 [SYN, ACK] Seq=...
6	2020-...	10.0.2.8	10.0.2.7	TCP	68	52672 → 4433 [ACK] Seq=...
7	2020-...	10.0.2.8	10.0.2.7	SSL	373	Client Hello
8	2020-...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.8	TCP	68	4433 → 52672 [ACK] Seq=...
9	2020-...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.8	TCP	68	4433 → 52672 [RST, ACK] Seq=...
10	2020-...	10.0.2.7	224.0.0.251	MDNS	184	Standard query response

► Frame 7: 373 bytes on wire (2984 bits), 373 bytes captured (2984 bits) on interface  
 ► Linux cooked capture  
 ► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.8, Dst: 10.0.2.7  
 ► Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52672, Dst Port: 4433, Seq: 2376241194  
 ► Secure Sockets Layer

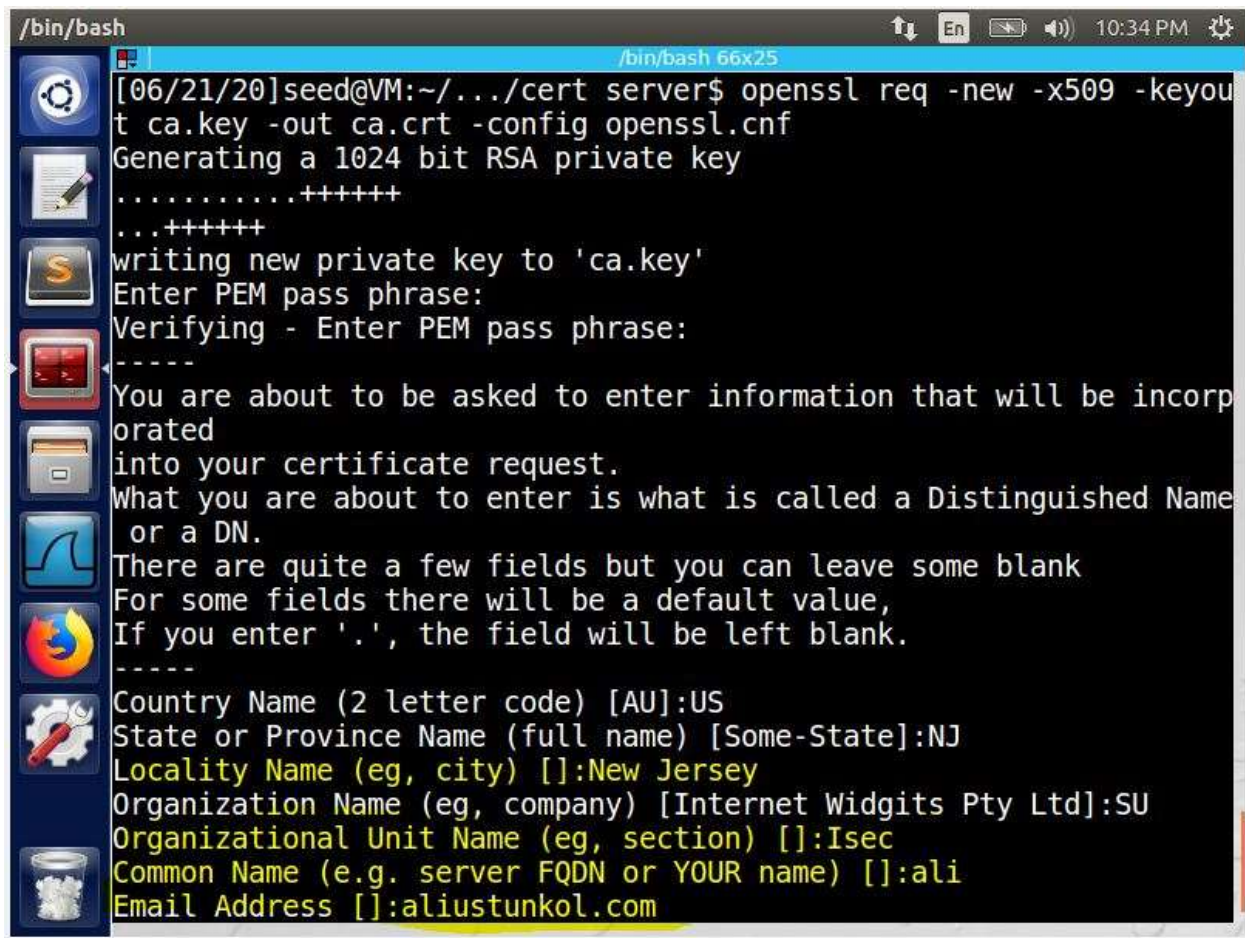
wireshark any 20200621005550 jz8eMB Packets: 10 · Displayed: 10 (100.0%) Profile: Default

## 2.4 Task 4: Authenticating the VPN Server

Creating a server certificate for aliustunkol.com

### Step 1: Becoming CA

I generate a self-signed certificate for our CA. This means that this CA is totally trusted, and its certificate will serve as the root certificate. The output of the command is: CA's private key and the CA's public-key certificate.



```
/bin/bash
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../cert server$ openssl req -new -x509 -keyout ca.key -out ca.crt -config openssl.cnf
Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key
.....+++++
...+++++
writing new private key to 'ca.key'
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name
or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:NJ
Locality Name (eg, city) []:New Jersey
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:SU
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Isec
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:ali
Email Address []:aliustunkol.com
```

### Step 2: Creating a Certificate for aliustunkol.com

Generating public/private key pair: We can run the following command to generate an RSA key pair (both private and public keys). We also provide a password to encrypt the private key.



```
/bin/bash
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../cert_server$ openssl genrsa -aes128 -out ca.key 1024
Generating RSA private key, 1024 bit long modulus
.....++++++
.....++++++
e is 65537 (0x10001)
Enter pass phrase for ca.key:
Verifying - Enter pass phrase for ca.key:
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../cert_server$
```

### Generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

Now we have the key file, so we generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR), which basically includes the company's public key. The CSR will be sent to the CA, who will generate a certificate for the key.



```
/bin/bash
/bin/bash 66x25
-out caserver.csr -config openssl.cnf
Enter pass phrase for ca.key:
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name
or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:NJ
Locality Name (eg, city) []:NJ
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Ali's Company
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:InternetSecurity
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:aliustunkol.com
Email Address []:aliustunkol.com

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:ali
string is too short, it needs to be at least 4 bytes long
A challenge password []:aliu
```

## Generating Certificates

The CSR file needs to have the CA's signature to form a certificate. The following command turns the certificate signing request (server.csr) into an X509 certificate (server.crt), using the CA's ca.crt and ca.key:

```
/bin/bash
/bin/bash 66x25
Using configuration from openssl.cnf
Enter pass phrase for ca.key:
Check that the request matches the signature
Signature ok
Certificate Details:
    Serial Number: 4098 (0x1002)
    Validity
        Not Before: Jun 22 03:40:55 2020 GMT
        Not After : Jun 22 03:40:55 2021 GMT
    Subject:
        countryName           = US
        stateOrProvinceName   = NJ
        organizationName      = ustunkolltd
        organizationalUnitName = Isec
        commonName            = ali
        emailAddress          = aliustunkol.com
    X509v3 extensions:
        X509v3 Basic Constraints:
            CA:FALSE
        Netscape Comment:
            OpenSSL Generated Certificate
        X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
            57:DA:80:F7:D8:74:77:9B:E2:27:83:17:51:66:F4:9E:AD
:F1:0E:EE
    X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
```



```
/bin/bash
Validity
    Not Before: Jun 22 03:40:55 2020 GMT
    Not After : Jun 22 03:40:55 2021 GMT
Subject:
    countryName           = US
    stateOrProvinceName   = NJ
    organizationName       = ustunkolltd
    organizationalUnitName = Isec
    commonName             = ali
    emailAddress           = aliustunkol.com
X509v3 extensions:
    X509v3 Basic Constraints:
        CA:FALSE
    Netscape Comment:
        OpenSSL Generated Certificate
    X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
        57:DA:80:F7:D8:74:77:9B:E2:27:83:17:51:66:F4:9E:AD
:F1:0E:EE
    X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
        keyid:58:14:8C:E2:C1:5C:B2:C0:BA:6B:5B:8C:CF:3F:51
:CC:D2:67:9E:52
Certificate is to be certified until Jun 22 03:40:55 2021 GMT (365
days)
Sign the certificate? [y/n]:
```

We then copy the root CA's certificate to the client and create a symbolic link to the file using its hash value:

```
Terminator
/bin/bash
[06/18/20]seed@VM:~/.../ca_client$ openssl x509 -in GeoTrustGlobal
CA.pem -noout -subject_hash
2c543cd1
[06/18/20]seed@VM:~/.../ca_client$ ls -l
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 seed seed 1236 Mar 16 2018_2c543cd1.0
-rw-r--r-- 1 seed seed 1289 Mar 16 2018_9b58639a.0
-rw-r--r-- 1 seed seed 1289 Mar 16 2018_cacert.pem
-rw-r--r-- 1 seed seed 1236 Mar 16 2018_GeoTrustGlobalCA.pem
[06/18/20]seed@VM:~/.../ca_client$
```

We run the client program giving the correct domain and the port number which the server is using.

Our server's certificate and our CA's certificates are verified.

Also, the client is asked for authentication. Once he provides correct credentials, the requested data will be given. The username and password are checked in the server's shadow file.

The image shows two side-by-side terminal windows from Oracle VM VirtualBox. The left window is titled 'VPN\_Client [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox' and the right window is titled 'VPN\_Server [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox'. Both windows show a bash shell with various commands and outputs related to setting up a TLS-based VPN.

**VPN\_Client [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox**

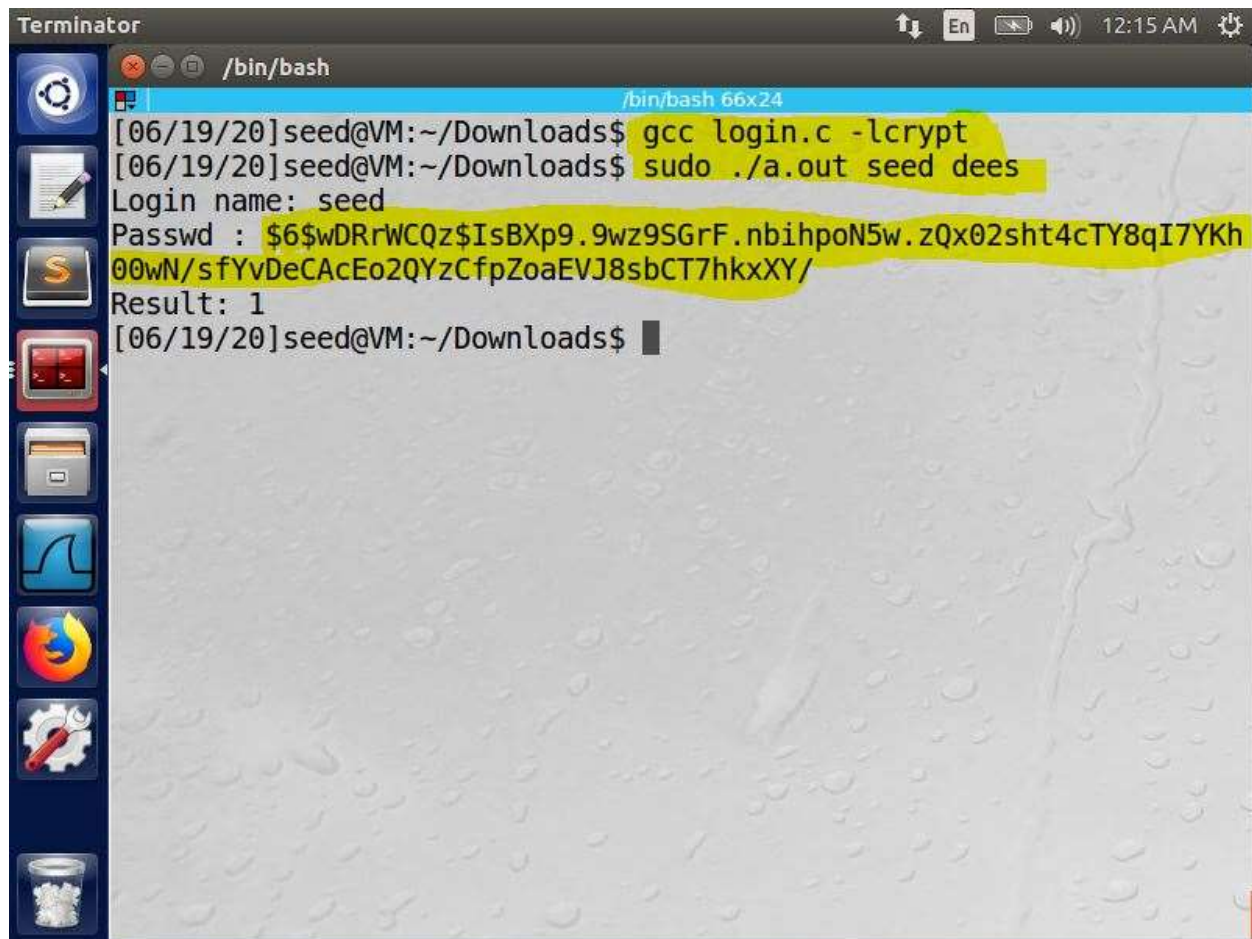
```
/bin/bash
192.168.60.0 * 255.255.255.0 U 0 0
0 tun0
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ ./tlsclient ustunkol 4433
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ sudo ./tlsclient ustunkol 4433
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ sudo ./tlsclient ustunkol 4433
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ sudo ./tlsclient ustunkol 4433
subject= /C=US/ST=NY/O=SYR/OU=SYR/CN=vpnlabserver.com
Verification failed: Hostname mismatch.
subject= /C=US/ST=NY/L=SYR/O=SYR/OU=SYR/CN=seedlabca.com
Verification passed.
subject= /C=US/ST=NY/O=SYR/OU=SYR/CN=vpnlabserver.com
Verification failed: certificate has expired.
subject= /C=US/ST=NY/O=SYR/OU=SYR/CN=vpnlabserver.com
Verification passed.
SSL connection is successful
SSL connection using AES256-GCM-SHA384
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html
<!DOCTYPE html><html><head><title>Hello World</title></head><style>
body {background-color: black}h1 {font-size:3cm; text-align: center;
color: white;text-shadow: 0 0 3mm yellow}</style></head><body>
<h1>Hello, world!</h1></body></html>
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$
```

**VPN\_Server [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox**

```
/bin/bash
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ make
gcc -o tlsclient tlsclient.c -lssl -lcrypto
gcc -o tlsserver tlsserver.c -lssl -lcrypto
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ gcc -o tlsserver tlsserver.c -lssl -l
crypto
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ ./tlsserver
^[[A
^C
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ ./tlsserver
^C
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ ./tlsserver
^C
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ sudo ifconfig tun0 192.168.53.1/24 up
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ make
gcc -o tlsclient tlsclient.c -lssl -lcrypto
gcc -o tlsserver tlsserver.c -lssl -lcrypto
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ gcc -o tlsserver tlsserver.c -lssl -l
crypto
[06/21/20]seed@VM:~/.../tls$ sudo ./tlsserver
SSL connection established!
Received: GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: ustunkol
```

## 2.5 Task 5: Authenticating the VPN Client

The server will break its connection with the user, and thus no tunnel will be established.

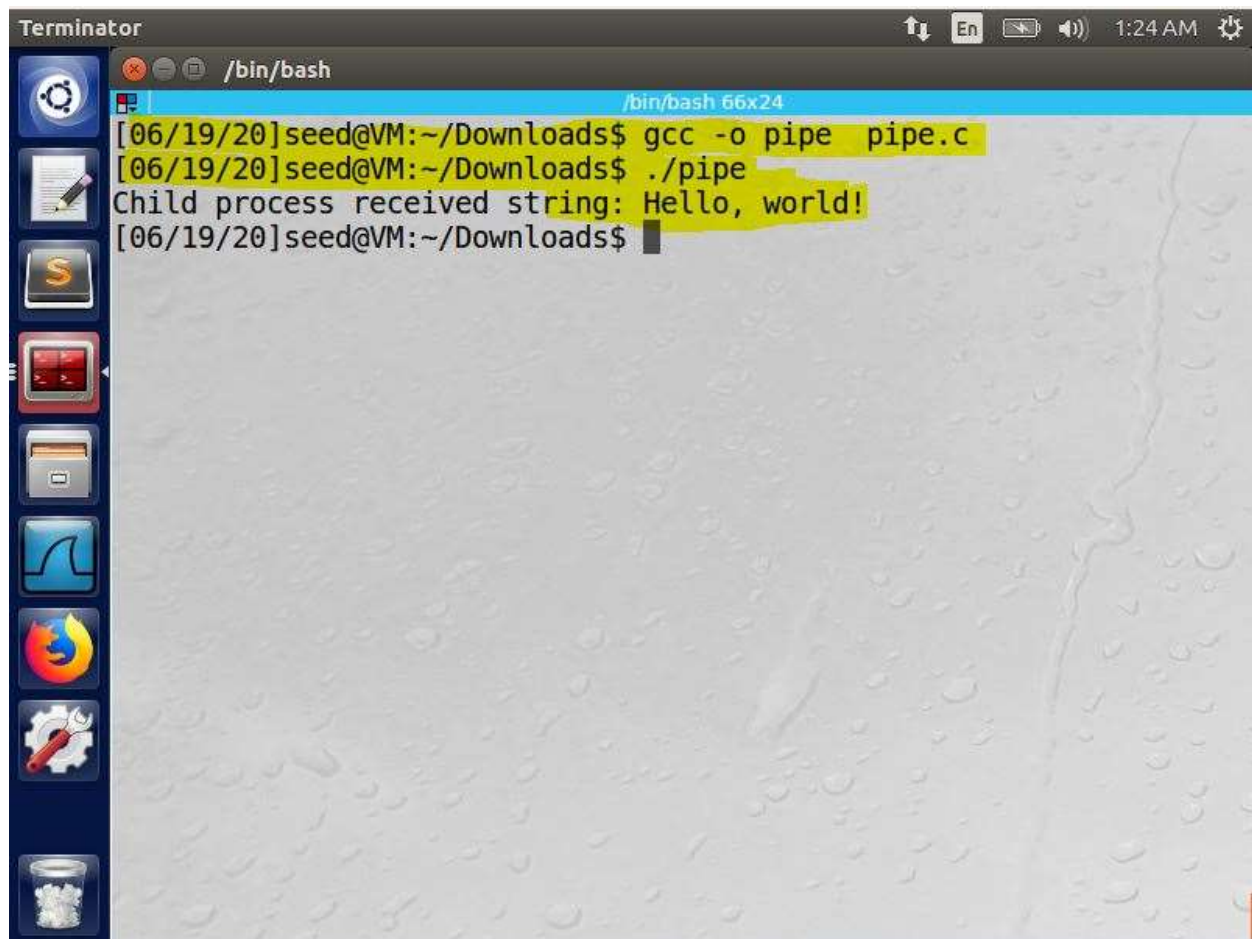


The image shows a screenshot of a Terminator terminal window. The title bar at the top reads "Terminator" and includes standard window controls and system status icons (network, volume, battery, and time 12:15 AM). The terminal itself has a title bar that says "/bin/bash" and a subtitle "/bin/bash 66x24". The background of the terminal is a light gray with a subtle pattern of water droplets. On the left side of the terminal, there is a vertical dock with several application icons: a gear, a notepad, a terminal, a file manager, a web browser, a settings icon, and a trash can. The terminal text shows a user named "seed" at a VM prompt in the directory ~/Downloads. They run the command "gcc login.c -lcrypt", followed by "sudo ./a.out seed dees". The program prompts for a "Login name:" which is "seed", and a "Passwd:" which is a long alphanumeric string. The program then outputs "Result: 1". The prompt returns to the user.

```
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ gcc login.c -lcrypt
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ sudo ./a.out seed dees
Login name: seed
Passwd : $6$wDRrWCQz$IsBXp9.9wz9SGrF.nbihpoN5w.zQx02sht4cTY8qI7YKh
00wN/sfYvDeCAcEo2QYzCfpZoaEVJ8sbCT7hkxXY/
Result: 1
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$
```

## 2.6 Task 6: Supporting Multiple Clients

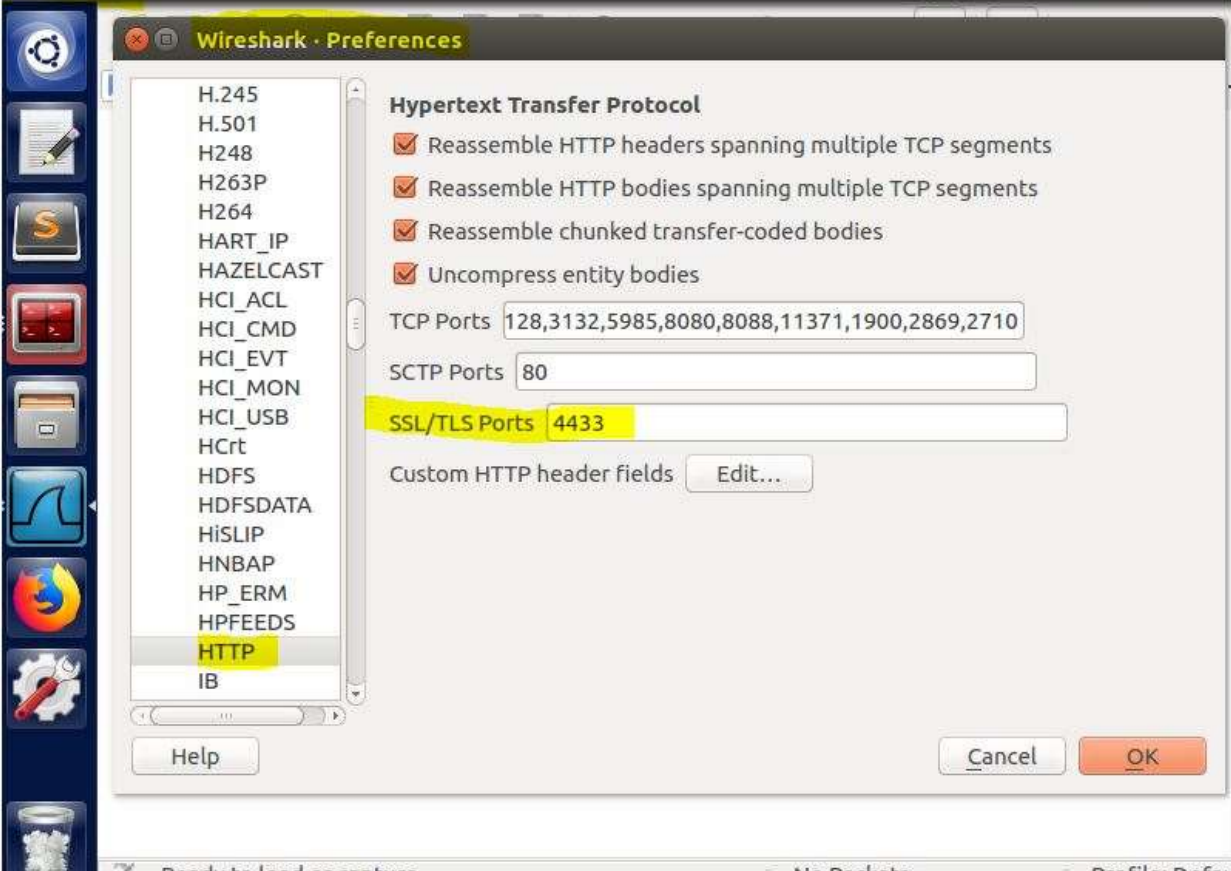




The image shows a Terminator terminal window with a dark theme. The title bar at the top reads "Terminator" and includes standard window controls and system status icons (network, volume, battery, and time 1:24 AM). The terminal window has a title bar that says "/bin/bash" and a subtitle that says "/bin/bash 66x24". The terminal content shows a user named "seed" at a VM prompt in the directory ~/Downloads. The user has compiled a C program named "pipe.c" using "gcc -o pipe pipe.c" and then executed it with "./pipe". The output of the program is "Child process received string: Hello, world!". The terminal background has a light gray, textured appearance. On the left side of the terminal window, there is a vertical dock with several application icons: a gear, a notepad, a terminal, a file manager, a web browser, a settings icon, and a trash can.

```
Terminator
/bin/bash
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ gcc -o pipe pipe.c
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ ./pipe
Child process received string: Hello, world!
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$
```

### 3.1 Displaying TLS Traffic in Wireshark



\*any

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

Packet list Narrow & Wide ☐ Case sensitive Regular Expression 443 Find

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	2020-...	10.0.2.8	104.112.13.64	TCP	56	32814 → 443 [ACK] Seq
2	2020-...	104.112.13.64	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	[TCP ACKed unseen se
3	2020-...	104.112.13.64	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	[TCP Dup ACK 2#1] [T
4	2020-...	10.0.2.8	104.18.20.226	TCP	56	49478 → 80 [ACK] Seq
5	2020-...	104.18.20.226	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	[TCP ACKed unseen se
6	2020-...	104.18.20.226	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	[TCP Dup ACK 5#1] [T
7	2020-...	10.0.2.8	66.218.87.15	TCP	679	36618 → 443 [PSH, AC
8	2020-...	10.0.2.8	66.218.87.15	TCP	94	36618 → 443 [PSH, AC
9	2020-...	66.218.87.15	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	443 → 36618 [ACK] Se
10	2020-...	66.218.87.15	10.0.2.8	TCP	62	[TCP Dup ACK 9#1] 44
11	2020-...	66.218.87.15	10.0.2.8	TCP	256	443 → 36618 [PSH, AC
12	2020-...	10.0.2.8	66.218.87.15	TCP	56	36618 → 443 [ACK] Se
13	2020-...	66.218.87.15	10.0.2.8	TCP	256	[TCP Spurious Retran
14	2020-...	10.0.2.8	66.218.87.15	TCP	56	[TCP Dup ACK 12#1] 5

► Frame 2: 62 bytes on wire (496 bits), 62 bytes captured (496 bits) on interface

► Linux cooked capture

► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 104.112.13.64, Dst: 10.0.2.8

▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 32814, Seq: 5338671, Ac

Source Port: 443

Destination Port: 32814

[Stream index: 0]

[TCP Segment Len: 0]

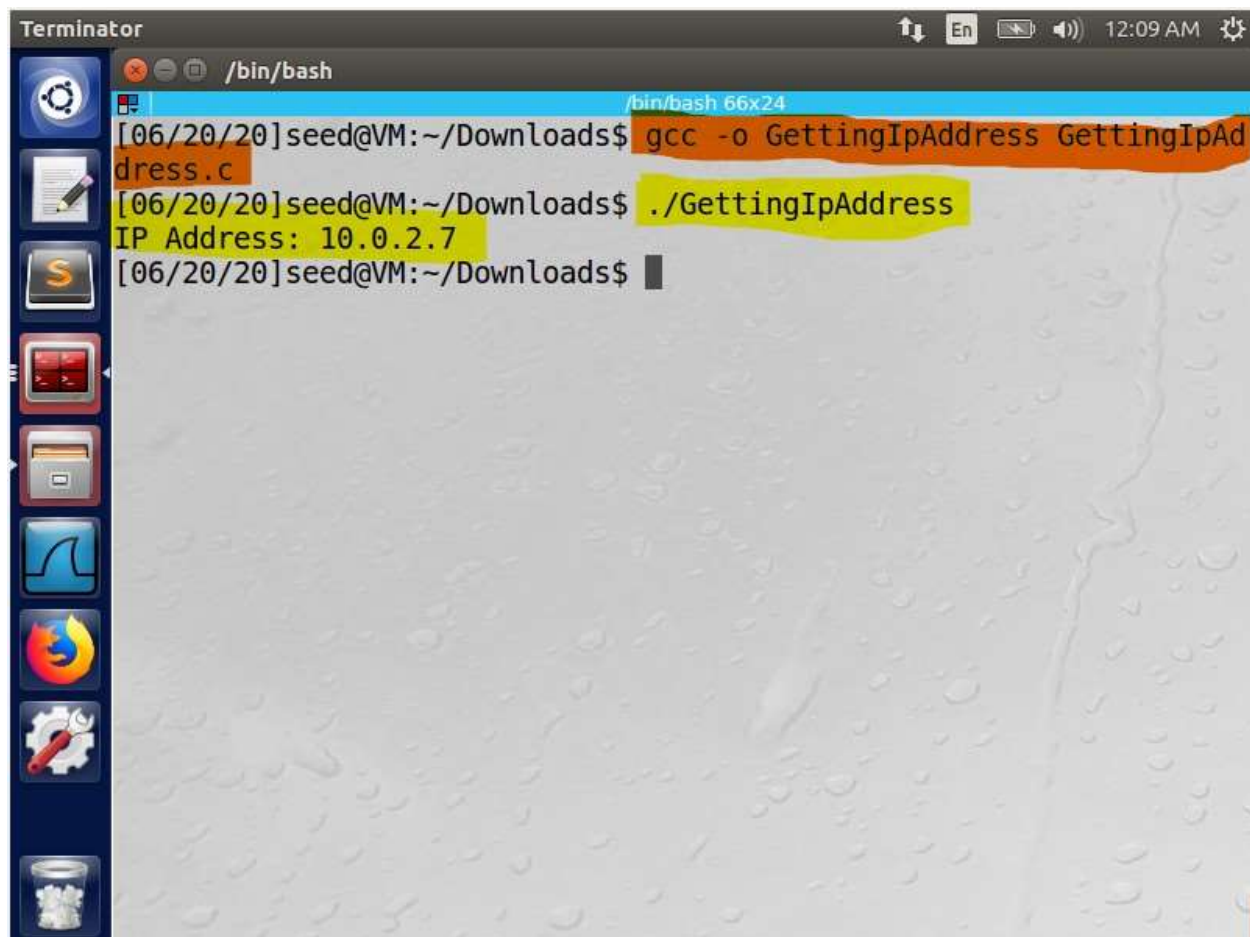
Sequence number: 5338671

wireshark\_any\_20200620184907\_4qunn9 Packets: 5544 · Displayed: 5544 (100.0%)

```
/bin/bash
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 VM
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
127.0.0.1 User
127.0.0.1 Attacker
127.0.0.1 Server
127.0.0.1 www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com
127.0.0.1 www.xsslabelgg.com
127.0.0.1 www.csrflabelgg.com
127.0.0.1 www.csrfabattacker.com
127.0.0.1 www.repackagingattacklab.com
127.0.0.1 www.seedlabclickjacking.com
10.0.2.7 aliustunkol.com
[ Read 20 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell
```

### 3.2 Getting IP Address from Hostname



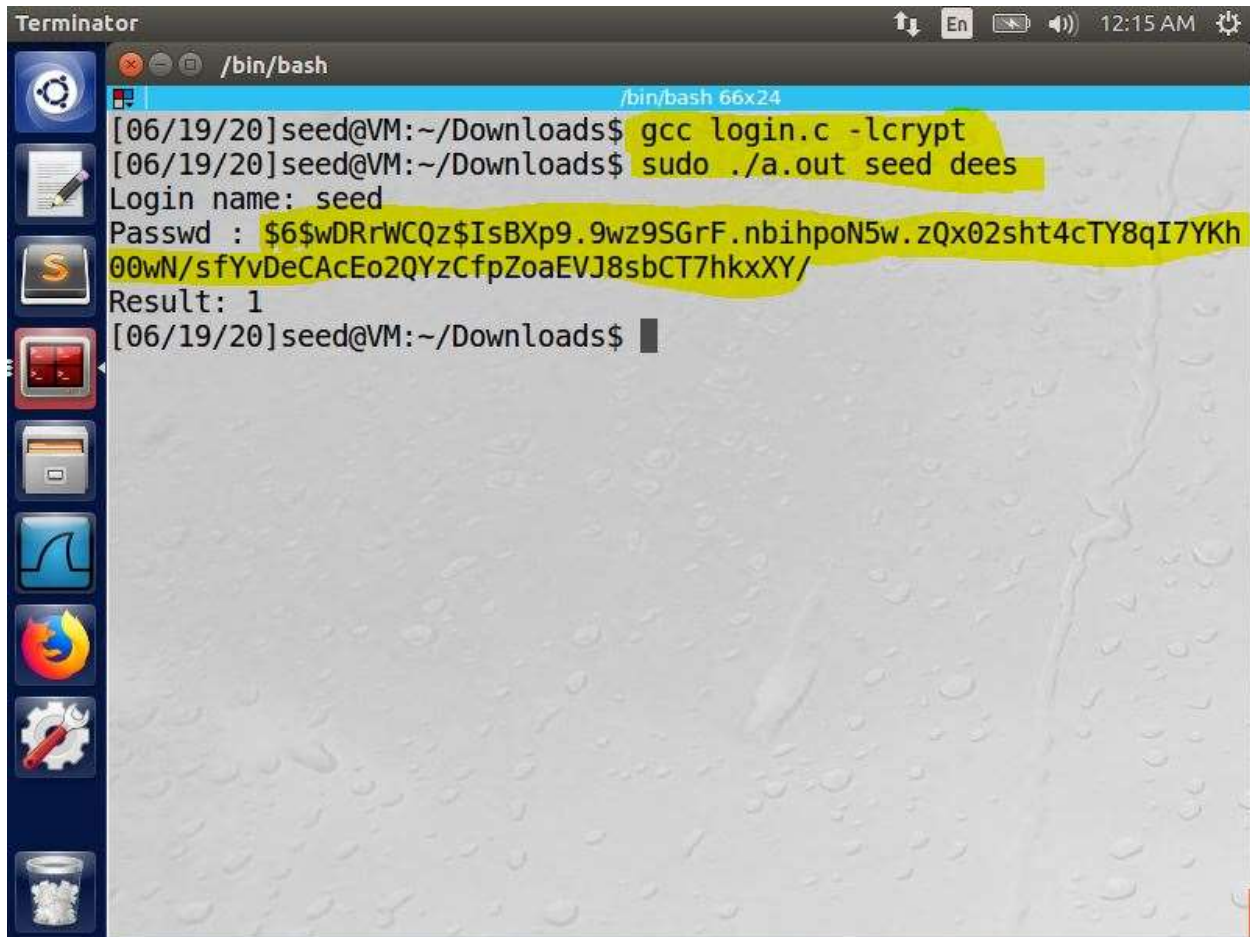


The image shows a Terminator terminal window with a dark grey title bar. The window title is "Terminator". On the right side of the title bar, there are icons for window management (up, down, close), a language icon labeled "En", a battery icon, a speaker icon, and a clock showing "12:09 AM". The terminal itself has a light blue header bar with the text "/bin/bash" on the left and "/bin/bash 66x24" on the right. The main area of the terminal has a grey background with a subtle pattern of water droplets. On the left side of the terminal, there is a vertical dock with several icons: a gear, a notepad, a terminal window, a folder, a graph, a Firefox logo, a wrench and screwdriver, and a jar of marbles. The terminal text shows the following commands and output:

```
[06/20/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ gcc -o GettingIpAddress GettingIpAddress.c
[06/20/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ ./GettingIpAddress
IP Address: 10.0.2.7
[06/20/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$
```

### 3.3 Authentication Using the Shadow File



A screenshot of a Terminator terminal window. The window title is "Terminator". The terminal shows a user named "seed" at a VM prompt. The user runs "gcc login.c -lcrypt" and then "sudo ./a.out seed dees". The program prompts for a login name, which is "seed", and a password, which is "\$6\$wDRrWCQz\$IsBXp9.9wz9SGrF.nbihpoN5w.zQx02sht4cTY8qI7YKh00wN/sfYvDeCACeO2QYzCfpZoaEVJ8sbCT7hkxXY/". The program outputs "Result: 1". The terminal window has a sidebar with icons for settings, a file manager, a terminal, a web browser, a file manager, a terminal, a web browser, a file manager, a terminal, a web browser, and a file manager. The background of the terminal window is a light blue textured pattern.

```
Terminator
/bin/bash
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ gcc login.c -lcrypt
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$ sudo ./a.out seed dees
Login name: seed
Passwd : $6$wDRrWCQz$IsBXp9.9wz9SGrF.nbihpoN5w.zQx02sht4cTY8qI7YKh00wN/sfYvDeCACeO2QYzCfpZoaEVJ8sbCT7hkxXY/
Result: 1
[06/19/20]seed@VM:~/Downloads$
```

## Conclusion

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is used for creating a private scope of computer communications or providing a secure extension of a private network through an insecure network such as the Internet. VPN is a widely used in network security. VPN can be built upon IPsec or Secure Socket Layer (SSL). These are two fundamentally different approaches for building VPNs. In our work, we focused on the SSL-based VPNs which is often referred to as SSL VPNs. Designing and implementing the SSL VPNs exemplify a number of security principles and technologies, including crypto, integrity, authentication, key management, key exchange, and Public- Key Infrastructure (PKI). To achieve this goal, we implemented a simple SSL VPN for Linux Ubuntu operating system.

### Used commands for the project;

[06/29/20]seed@VM:~\$ history 250

- 1 sudo apt-get install xfce4
- 2 ping www.google.com
- 3 ifconfig
- 4 ping www.google.com
- 5 ifconfig
- 6 ping www.google.com
- 7 ping 8.8.8.8
- 8 ping www.syr.edu
- 9 ping www.google.com
- 10 sudo apt-get update
- 11 sudo gedit /etc/sudoers
- 12 sudo apt-get update
- 13 sudo apt-get install xfce4
- 14 ls
- 15 ping www.google.com
- 16 cd /
- 17 find . -name 'xfce-teal.jpg'
- 18 sudo find . -name 'xfce-teal.jpg'
- 19 cd /usr/share/backgrounds/
- 20 ls
- 21 cp Black\_hole\_by\_Marek\_Koteluk\_with\_logo.jpg xfce/
- 22 ll
- 23 sudo cp Black\_hole\_by\_Marek\_Koteluk\_with\_logo.jpg xfce/
- 24 ls
- 25 cd xfce/
- 26 ls
- 27 sudo rm Black\_hole\_by\_Marek\_Koteluk\_with\_logo.jpg

```
28 ls
29 cd ..
30 ipconfig
31 clr
32 cls
33 ifconfig
34 ping 192.168.60.1
35 cd /etc
36 ls
37 sudo nano resolv.conf
38 service network.manager restart
39 service network.manager restartresolv.confexit
40 sudo service network.manager restart
41 sudo nano resolv.config
42 sudo service network.manager restart
43 ls
44 ifconfig
45 cd Desktop
46 ls
47 cd Desktop
48 cd Desktop
49 cd Desktop
50 ls
51 ls -al
52 cat article.txt
53 tr [:upper:] [:lower:] < article.txt > lowercase.txt
54 $ tr -cd '[a-z][\n][:space:]' < lowercase.txt > plaintext.txt
55 python
```

56 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in plain.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

57 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in plain.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

58 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in plain.txt -out aes128.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

59 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in plain.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

60 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in plaintext.txt -out alicipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

61 openssl enc -aes-128-cfb8 -e -in plaintext.txt -out alicipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

62 openssl enc -aes-192-cbc -e -in plaintext.txt -out alicipher3.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

63 openssl enc -des-ede3-cbc -e -in plaintext.txt -out alicipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

64 openssl enc -aes-256-ecb -e -in plaintext.txt -out alicipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

65 openssl enc -aes-128-cfb -e -in plaintext.txt -out alicipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

66 ls -l

67 head -c 54 pic\_original.bmp > header

68 tail -c +55 pic\_original.bmp > body

69 cat header body > new.bmp

70 echo -n "1234567890" > f2.txt

71 echo -n "1234567890123456" > f3.txt

72 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in f1.txt -out p1.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

73 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in f1.txt -out p1.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff

74 -iv 0102030405060708

75 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in f1.txt -out p1.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff

76 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in f1.txt -out p1.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff

77 -iv 0102030405060708

[illegible]



456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890" > p1000.txt

100 openssl enc -aes-128-ecb -e -in p1000.txt -out p1000cipher.txt -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff

101 -iv 0102030405060708

102 cat p1000cipher.txt

103 openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -e -in plaintext6.txt -out plaintext6cipher.bin -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

104 cat plaintext6cipher.bin

105 cat plaintext6cipher.bin

106 openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -d -in plaintext6.txt -out plaintext6cipher.bin -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

107 openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -e -in plaintext6.txt -out plaintext6cipher.bin -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

108 cat plaintext6cipher.bin

109 openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -d -in plaintext6.txt -out plaintext6cipher.txt -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

110 cat plaintext6cipher.bin

111 openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -e -in plaintext6.txt -out plaintext6cipher.bin -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

112 cat plaintext6cipher.bin

113 cat plaintext6cipher.bin

114 openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -d -in plaintext6.txt -out plaintext6cipher.txt -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

115 openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -d -in plaintext6cipher.bin -out plaintext6cipher.txt -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

116 openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in plaintext6.txt -out plaintext6cbc.txt -K  
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

117 exit

118 assdfgdgdghghdf

119 gfghfhyfhf

120 geyerjufrj

```
121 ping 192.168.60.101
122 cd Downloads
123 ls
124 exit
125 ifconfig
126 ping 192.168.1
127 ping 192.168.10.1
128 ping 192.168.60.1
129 sudo route add -net 192.168.53.0/24 gw 192.168.60.1 enp0s9
130 ping 192.168.60.1
131 ping 192.168.101
132 ifconfig
133 cd VPN
134 cd Downloads
135 cd VPN
136 cd vpn
137 exit
138 cd Downloads
139 ls
140 unzip tls.zip
141 ls
142 cd CA
143 ls
144 cd cert_server
145 ls
146 openssl genrsa -aes128 -out server.key 1024
147 openssl rsa -in server.key -text
148 openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr -config openssl.cnf
149 $ openssl ca -in server.csr -out server.crt -cert ca.crt -keyfile ca.key -config openssl.cnf
```

```
150 cd ..

151 $ openssl ca -in server.csr -out server.crt -cert ca.crt -keyfile ca.key $ openssl ca -in server.csr -out
server.crt -cert ca.crt -keyfile ca.key \

152 $ openssl ca -in server.csr -out server.crt -cert ca.crt -keyfile ca.key config openssl.cnf

153 $ openssl ca -in server.csr -out server.crt -cert ca.crt -keyfile ca.key -config openssl.cnf

154 cd crt_server

155 cd cert_server

156 openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr -config openssl.cnf

157 openssl ca -in server.csr -out server.crt -cert ca.crt -keyfile ca.key \-config openssl.cnf

158 cd Desktop

159 cd CA

160 cd PKI

161 openssl req -new -x509 -keyout ca.key -out ca.crt -config openssl.cnf

162 clear

163 openssl req -new -x509 -keyout ca.key -out ca.crt -config openssl.cnf

164 clear

165 openssl req -new -x509 -keyout ca.key -out ca.crt -config openssl.cnf

166 openssl genrsa -aes128 -out server.key 1024

167 openssl ca -in server.csr -out server.crt -cert ca.crt -keyfile ca.key -config openssl.cnf

168 sudo nano -w/etc/hosts

169 sudo nano -w /etc/hosts

170 cp server.key server.pem

171 cat server.crt >> server.pem

172 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www

173 sudo nano -w /etc/hosts

174 cp server.key server.pem

175 cat server.crt >> server.pem

176 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www

177 sudo nano -w /etc/hosts
```

```
178 cp server.key server.pem
179 cat server.crt >> server.pem
180 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www
181 sudo nano ca.crt
182 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www
183 sudo nano ca.crt
184 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www
185 cp server.key server.pem
186 cat server.crt >> server.pem
187 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www
188 sudo nano ca.crt
189 cp server.key server.pem
190 cat server.crt >> server.pem
191 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www
192 sudo nano 000-default.conf
193 sudo nano default-ssl.conf
194 sudo apachet1 configtest
195 sudo nano default-ssl.conf
196 sudo nano 000-default.conf
197 sudo apachet1 configtest
198 sudo nano default-ssl.conf
199 sudo nano 000-default.conf
200 sudo apachet1 configtest
201 sudo apachetl configtest
202 sudo apachectl configtest
203 sudo nano 000-default.conf
204 sudo nano default-ssl.conf
205 sudo nano ca.crt
206 sudo nano -w /etc/hosts
```



```
207 cp server.key server.pem
208 cat server.crt >> server.pem
209 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www
210 sudo nano -w /etc/hosts
211 cp server.key server.pem
212 cat server.crt >> server.pem
213 openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www
214 sudo nano 000-default.conf
215 sudo nano default-ssl.conf
216 sudo apachectl configtest
217 sudo
218 sudo nano 000-default.conf
219 sudo nano default-ssl.conf
220 sudo apachectl configtest
221 sudo service apache2 restart
222 sudo apachectl configtest
223 sudo a2enmod ssl
224 sudo service apache2 restart
225 sudo nano 000-default.conf
226 sudo apachectl configtest
227 sudo a2enmod ssl
228 sudo service apache2 restart
229 sudo nano 000-default.conf
230 sudo nano default-ssl.conf
231 sudo nano -w /etc/hosts
232 cd /Desktop/CA/PKI
233 ls
234 cd demoCA
235 ls
```

```
236 cat index.txt
237 cat index.txt
238 cd ..
239 sudo a2ensite default-ssl
240 service apache2 reload
241 sudo service apache2 restart
242 sudo vi /etc/hosts
243 sudo apt-get update
244 sudo apt-get install apache2
245 sudo mkdir -p /var/www/example.com/public_html
246 sudo mkdir -p /var/www/test.com/public_html
247 sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/example.com/public_html
248 sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/test.com/public_html
249 sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www
250 nano /var/www/example.com/public_html/index.html
251 cp /var/www/example.com/public_html/index.html /var/www/test.com/public_html/index.html
252 nano /var/www/test.com/public_html/index.html
253 sudo cp /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf /etc/apache2/sites-
available/example.com.conf
254 sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/example.com.conf
255 sudo cp /etc/apache2/sites-available/example.com.conf /etc/apache2/sites-
available/test.com.conf
256 sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/test.com.conf
257 sudo a2ensite example.com.conf
258 sudo a2ensite test.com.conf
259 sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
260 sudo systemctl restart apache2
261 sudo service apache2 restart
262 sudo nano /etc/hosts
```

```
263 ifconfig
264 sudo nano /etc/hosts
265 nano /var/www/example.com/public_html/index.html
266 sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/example.com.conf
267 sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/test.com.conf
268 sudo nano /etc/hosts
269 sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/test.com.conf
270 sudo nano /etc/hosts
271 sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/test.com.conf
272 sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/example.com.conf
273 sudo nano /etc/hosts
274 sudo nano server.pem
275 sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/test.com.conf
276 nano /var/www/example.com/public_html/index.html
277 cp /var/www/example.com/public_html/index.html /var/www/test.com/public_html/index.html
278 history 500
[06/29/20]seed@VM:~$
```