

Remote Access VPN with Windows AD Auth - Debian&Windows

-Setup

- Domain: wsc2022.kr
- Public subnet: 10.10.10.0/24
- Debian server: 10.10.10.1/24
 - Windows server: 10.10.10.2/24
- Windows client: 10.10.10.10/24
- Debian client: 10.10.10.100/24
- Private subnet: 192.168.100.0/24
 - Debian server: 192.168.100.100/24
- VPN private IP pool: 192.168.3.0/24
- Users in AD
 - Emil
 - Frank

-Install strongswan and it's plugins

apt install strongswan strongswan-pki libcharon-extra-plugins

-Create a CA and create the certs

- Create the directories
- ```
mkdir -p ~/pki/{cacerts,certs,private}
chmod 700 ~/pki
```

## **-Generate the key**

```
pki --gen --type rsa --size 4096 --outform pem > ~/pki/private/ca-key.pem
```

## **-Sign the root cert**

```
pki --self --ca --lifetime 3650 --in ~/pki/private/ca-key.pem --type rsa --dn "CN=vpn.wsc2022.kr" --outform pem > ~/pki/cacerts/ca-cert.pem
```

## **-Generate a private key for the VPN server**

```
pki --gen --type rsa --size 4096 --outform pem > ~/pki/private/server-key.pem
```

## **-Create and sign the VPN server cert. If you use the DNS name of the server in the CN and SAN fields you'll only need one SAN field**

```
pki --pub --in ~/pki/private/server-key.pem --type rsa | pki --issue --lifetime 1825 --cacert ~/pki/cacerts/ca-cert.pem --cakey ~/pki/private/ca-key.pem --dn "CN=10.10.10.1" --san @10.10.10.1 --san 10.10.10.1 --flag serverAuth --flag ikeIntermediate --outform pem > ~/pki/certs/server-cert.pem
```

## **-Copy the certs and keys to /etc/ipsec.d and /etc/freeradius/3.0**

```
cp -r ~/pki/* /etc/ipsec.d
```

## **-Configure Strongswan-**

### **-Edit /etc/ipsec.conf**

```
config setup
 uniqueids = no
 charondebug = "ike 1, knl 1, cfg 0"
conn ikev2-vpn
 auto = add
 compress = no
 type = tunnel
 keyexchange = ikev2
 fragmentation = yes
 forceencaps = yes
 dpdaction = clear
```

```
dpddelay = 300s
rekey = no
left = %any
leftid = 10.10.10.1 #you can use a domain name aswell: leftid = @domain.tld
leftcert = server-cert.pem
leftsendcert = always
leftsubnet = 192.168.100.0/24
right = %any
rightid = %any
rightauth = eap-radius
rightsourceip = 192.168.3.0/24
rightdns = 8.8.8.8,8.8.4.4
rightsendcert = never
eap_identity = %identity
ike = aes128-sha1-modp1024!
esp = aes128-sha1!
```

```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/ipsec.conf *
ipsec.conf - strongSwan IPsec configuration file

basic configuration

config setup
 uniqueids = no
 charondebug = "ike 1, knl 1, cfg 0"
Add connections here.
conn ikev2-vpn
 auto = add
 compress = no
 type = tunnel
 keyexchange = ikev2
 fragmentation = yes
 forceencaps = yes
 dpdaction = clear
 dpddelay = 300s
 rekey = no
 left = %any
 leftid = 10.10.10.1
 leftcert = server-cert.pem
 leftsendcert = always
 leftsubnet = 192.168.100.0/24
 right = %any
 rightid = %any
 rightauth = eap-radius
 rightsourceip = 192.168.3.0/24
 rightdns = 8.8.8.8,8.8.4.4
 rightsendcert = never
 eap_identity = %any
 ike = aes128-sha1-modp1024!
 esp = aes128-sha1!
```

-Edit /etc/ipsec.secrets  
: RSA "server-key.pem"

```

GNU nano 5.4 /etc/ipsec.secrets
This file holds shared secrets or RSA private keys for authentication.

RSA private key for this host, authenticating it to any other host
which knows the public part.

: RSA "server-key.pem"

```

-Edit /etc/strongswan.conf

-In the plugins module define the eap-radius module and the radius server itself

```

GNU nano 5.4 /etc/strongswan.conf
strongswan.conf - strongSwan configuration file
#
Refer to the strongswan.conf(5) manpage for details
#
Configuration changes should be made in the included files

charon {
 load_modular = yes
 plugins {
 include strongswan.d/charon/*.conf
 eap-radius {
 servers {
 server-a {
 address = 10.10.10.2
 secret = supersecret
 }
 }
 }
 }
}

include strongswan.d/*.conf

```

-Enable packet forwarding in /etc/sysctl.conf

-Uncomment the following lines

```

net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding = 1
net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects = 0
net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects = 0

```

-Enable the changes with: `sysctl -p`

```

root@debvpn:~# sysctl -p
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding = 1
net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects = 0
net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects = 0
root@debvpn:~#

```

- Restart the strongswan and freeradius
  - systemctl restart freeradius
  - systemctl restart strongswan-starter

- To check active connections

ipsec status

```

root@debvpn:~# ipsec status
Security Associations (2 up, 0 connecting):
 ikev2-vpn[2]: ESTABLISHED 2 minutes ago, 10.10.10.1[10.10.10.1]...10.10.10.100[bob]
 ikev2-vpn[2]: INSTALLED, TUNNEL, reqid 2, ESP in UDP SPIs: c045f69d_i c991dcb4_o
 ikev2-vpn[2]: 192.168.100.0/24 == 192.168.3.2/32
 ikev2-vpn[1]: ESTABLISHED 3 minutes ago, 10.10.10.1[10.10.10.1]...10.10.10.10[10.10.10.10]
 ikev2-vpn[1]: INSTALLED, TUNNEL, reqid 1, ESP in UDP SPIs: ce708cc6_i 32184764_o
 ikev2-vpn[1]: 192.168.100.0/24 == 192.168.3.1/32
root@debvpn:~# _

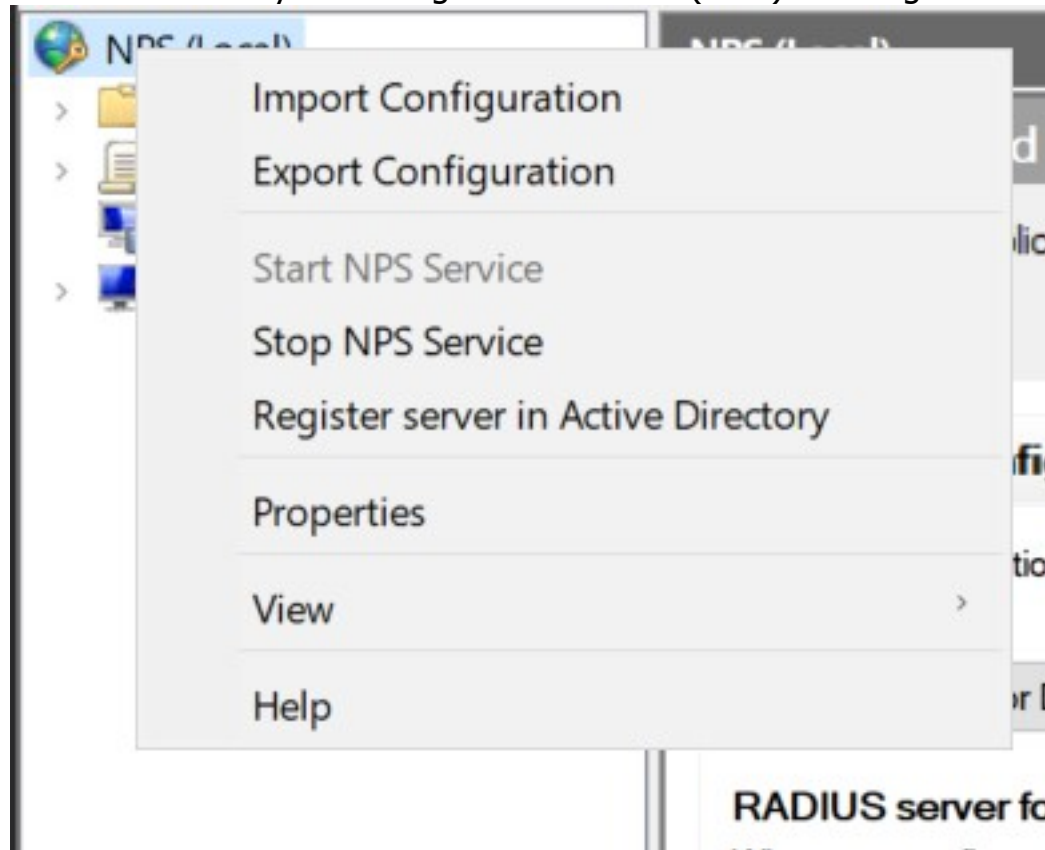
```

- Configuring the Windows Server (ONLY WORKS IN WINDOWS SERVER 2022 for some fucking reason)-

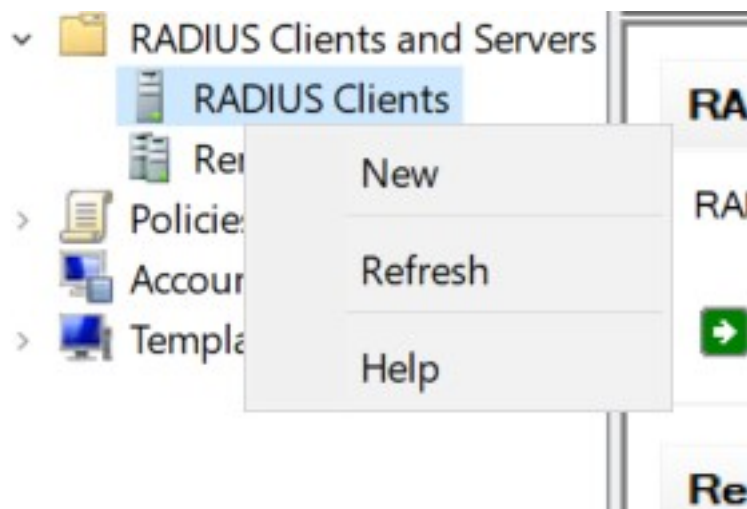
- Install AD DS and Network Policy and Access Service

- Setup AD DS with wsc2022.kr domain name

- In Network Policy Server right click on NPS (local) and Register server in Active Directory



- Right click on RADIUS clients and add the VPN server



## New RADIUS Client



Settings

Advanced

☒ Enable this RADIUS client

☐ Select an existing template:

### Name and Address

Friendly name:

debvpn

Address (IP or DNS):

10.10.10.1

Verify...

### Shared Secret

Select an existing Shared Secrets template:

None

To manually type a shared secret, click Manual. To automatically generate a shared secret, click Generate. You must configure the RADIUS client with the same shared secret entered here. Shared secrets are case-sensitive.

☒ Manual

☐ Generate

Shared secret:

●●●●●●●●●●

Confirm shared secret:

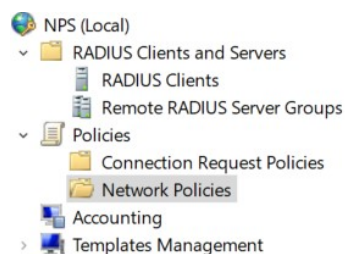
●●●●●●●●●●

OK

Cancel

-In Network Policies disable Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server: Right click -> Disable





| Network Policies                                                                                                                                  |          |                  |             |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Network policies allow you to designate who is authorized to connect to the network and the circumstances under which they can or cannot connect. |          |                  |             |             |
| Policy Name                                                                                                                                       | Status   | Processing Order | Access Type | Source      |
| Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server                                                                                         | Disabled | 999998           | Deny Access | Unspecified |
| Connections to other access servers                                                                                                               | Enabled  | 999999           | Deny Access | Unspecified |

-Right click on Connections to other access servers -> Properties -> Overview -> Select Grant Access

## Connections to other access servers Properties

Overview Conditions Constraints Settings

Policy name: **Connections to other access servers**

**Policy State**  
If enabled, NPS evaluates this policy while performing authorization. If disabled, NPS does not evaluate this policy.

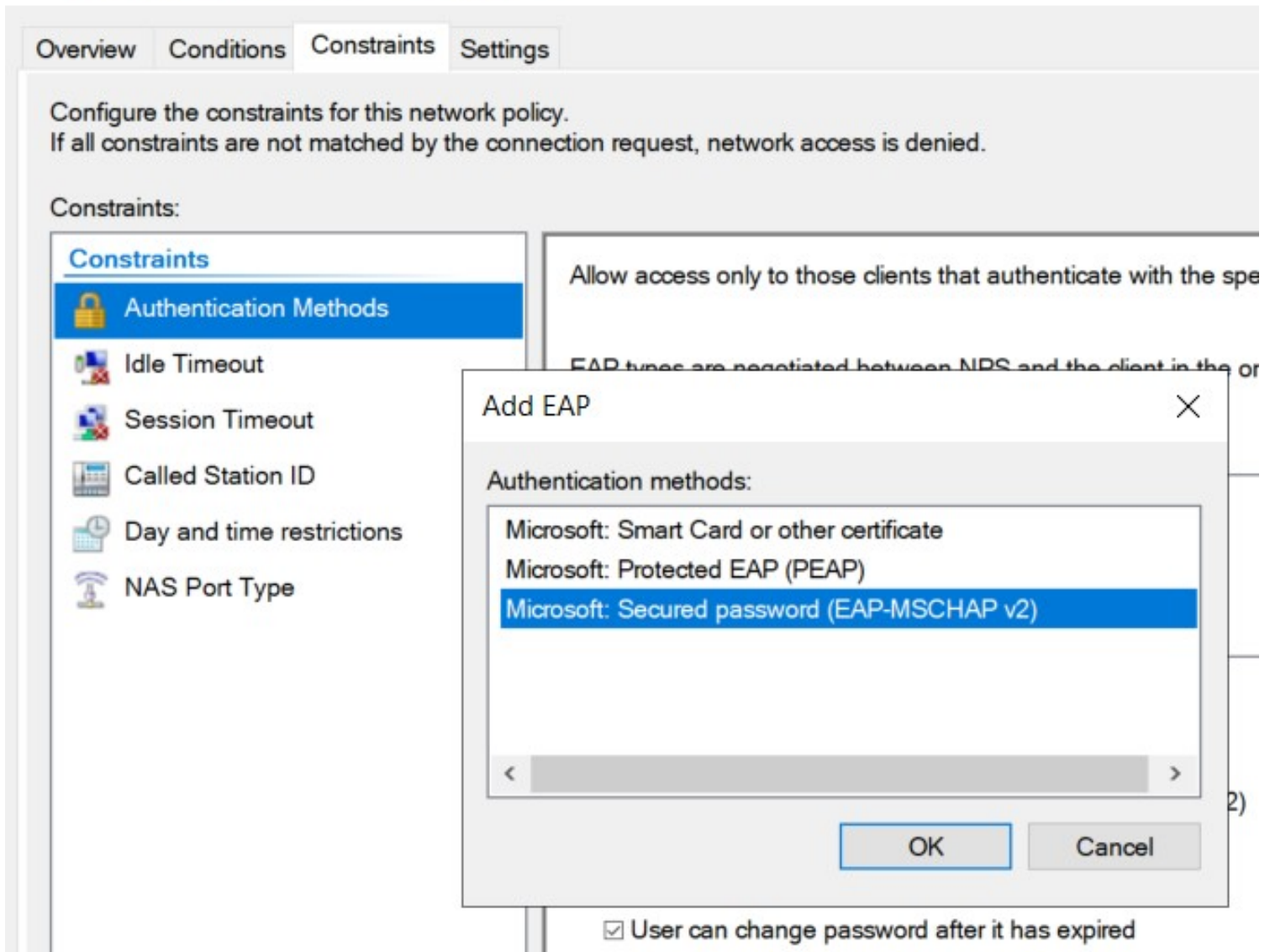
☒ Policy enabled

**Access Permission**  
If conditions and constraints of the network policy match the connection request, NPS grants or denies access. [What is access permission?](#)

☒ Grant access. Grant access if the connection request matches this policy.

☐ Deny access. Deny access if the connection request matches this policy.

-Go to Constraints -> Add EAP Type -> EAP-MSCHAP v2



-Create new users in AD

-Configuring the Debian client-

-Install strongswan on the client aswell

apt install strongswan libcharon-extra-plugins

-Copy the CA certificate from the server to /etc/ipsec.d/cacerts

-To ensure the VPN only runs on demand, disable it from running automatically

systemctl disable --now strongswan-starter

-Edit the /etc/ipsec.secrets file

<username> : EAP "<password>"

<SCREENSHOT HERE>

-Edit the /etc/ipsec.conf

conn ikev2-rw

right = 10.10.10.1 #You can use domain name

rightid = 10.10.10.1 #You can use domain name

rightsubnet = 0.0.0.0/0

rightauth = pubkey

leftsourceip = %config

leftid = <username> #Enter a username from /etc/ipsec.secrets

leftauth = eap-mschapv2

eap\_identity = %identity

auto = start



```
ike = aes128-sha1-modp1024! #Needs to be same as it's on the server
esp = aes128-sha1! #Needs to be the same as it's on the server
<SCREENSHOT HERE>
```

-To connect to the VPN

```
systemctl start strongswan-starter
```

-To disconnect

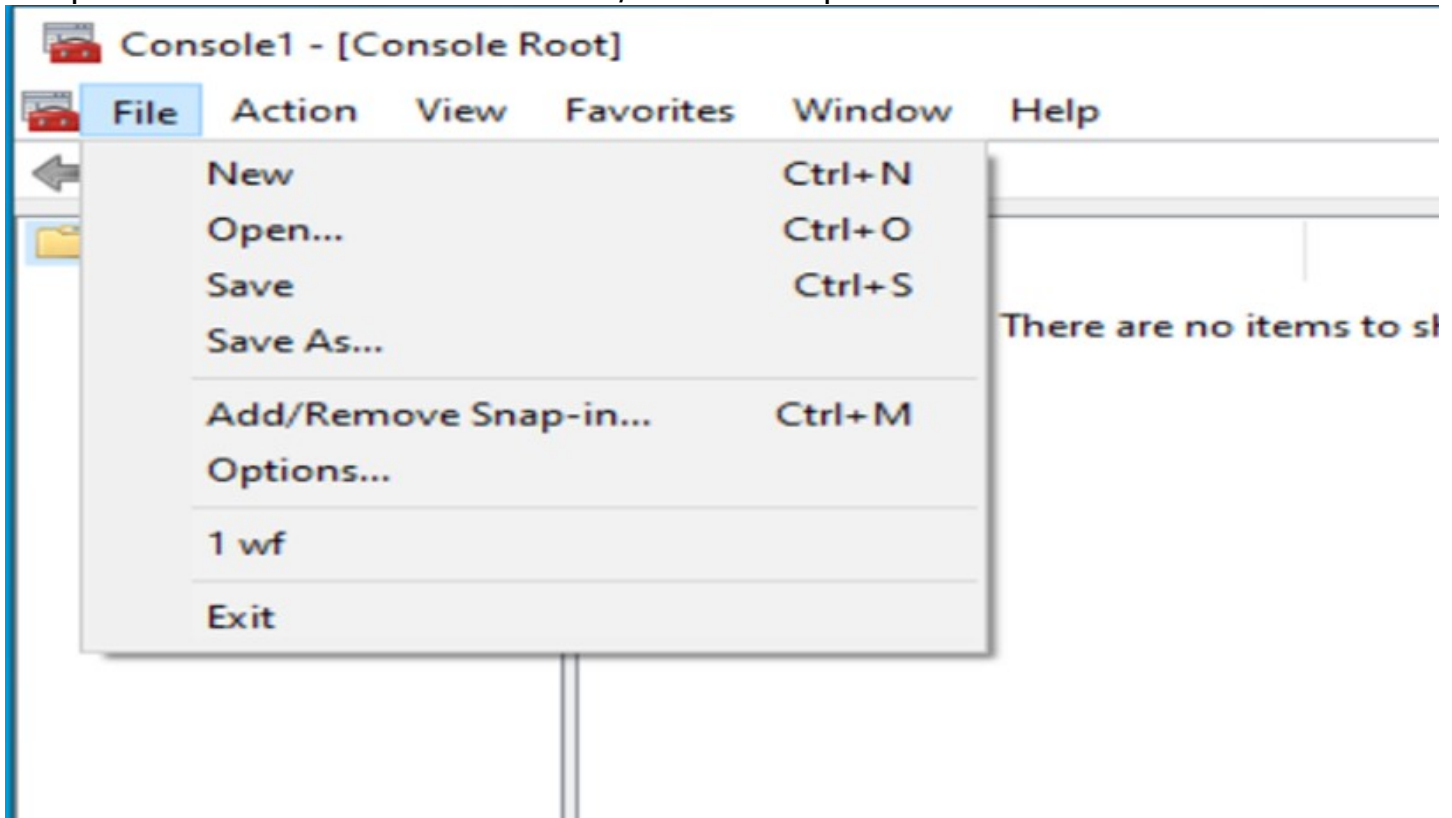
```
systemctl stop strongswan-starter
```

-Configuring the Windows client-

-Copy the CA certificate from the server

-Import the root cert

-Open mmc.exe -> click on File > Add/Remove Snap-in...











-Add the Certificates snap-in

## Add or Remove Snap-ins

You can select snap-ins for this console from those available on your computer. For extensible snap-ins, you can configure which extensions are enabled.

### Available snap-ins:

| Snap-in                                                                                                 | Vendor           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|  ActiveX Control       | Microsoft Cor... |
|  Authorization Manager | Microsoft Cor... |
|  <b>Certificates</b>   | Microsoft Cor... |
|  Component Services    | Microsoft Cor... |
|  Computer Managem...   | Microsoft Cor... |
|  Device Manager        | Microsoft Cor... |
|  Disk Management       | Microsoft and... |
|  Event Viewer          | Microsoft Cor... |

Add >

-Select Computer Account, then Local Computer, then OK

### Selected snap-ins:

 Console Root  
 Certificates (Local Computer)

Edit Extensions...

Remove

Move Up

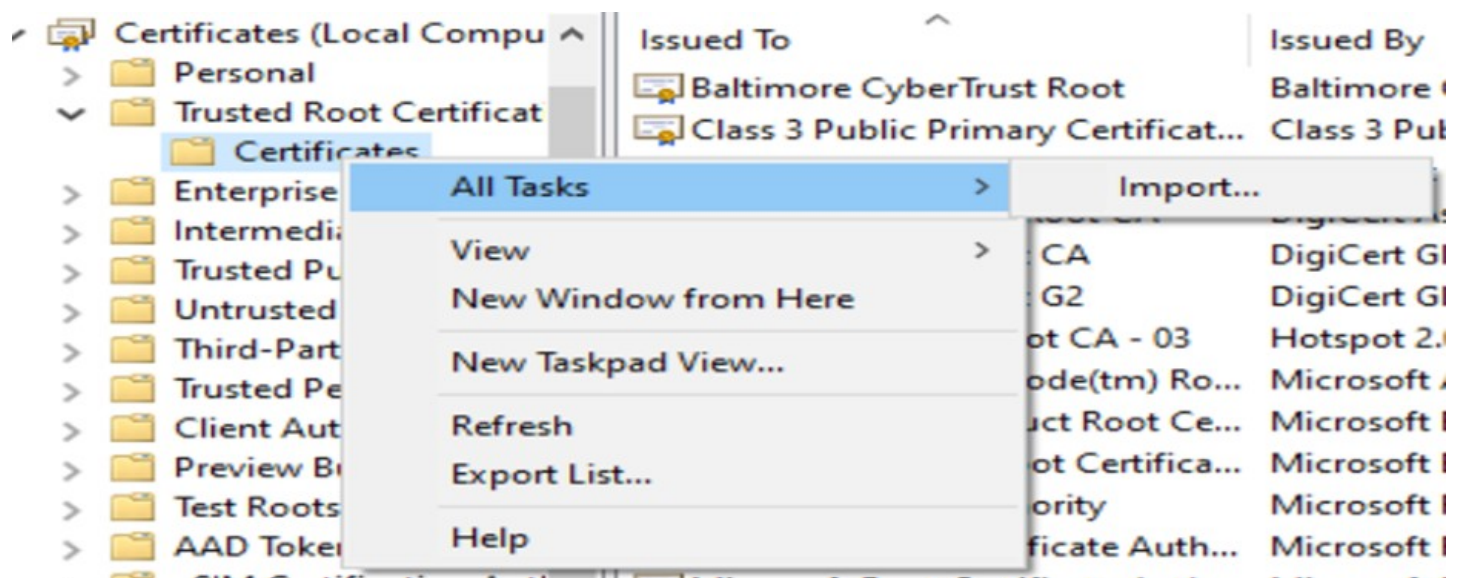
Move Down

Advanced...

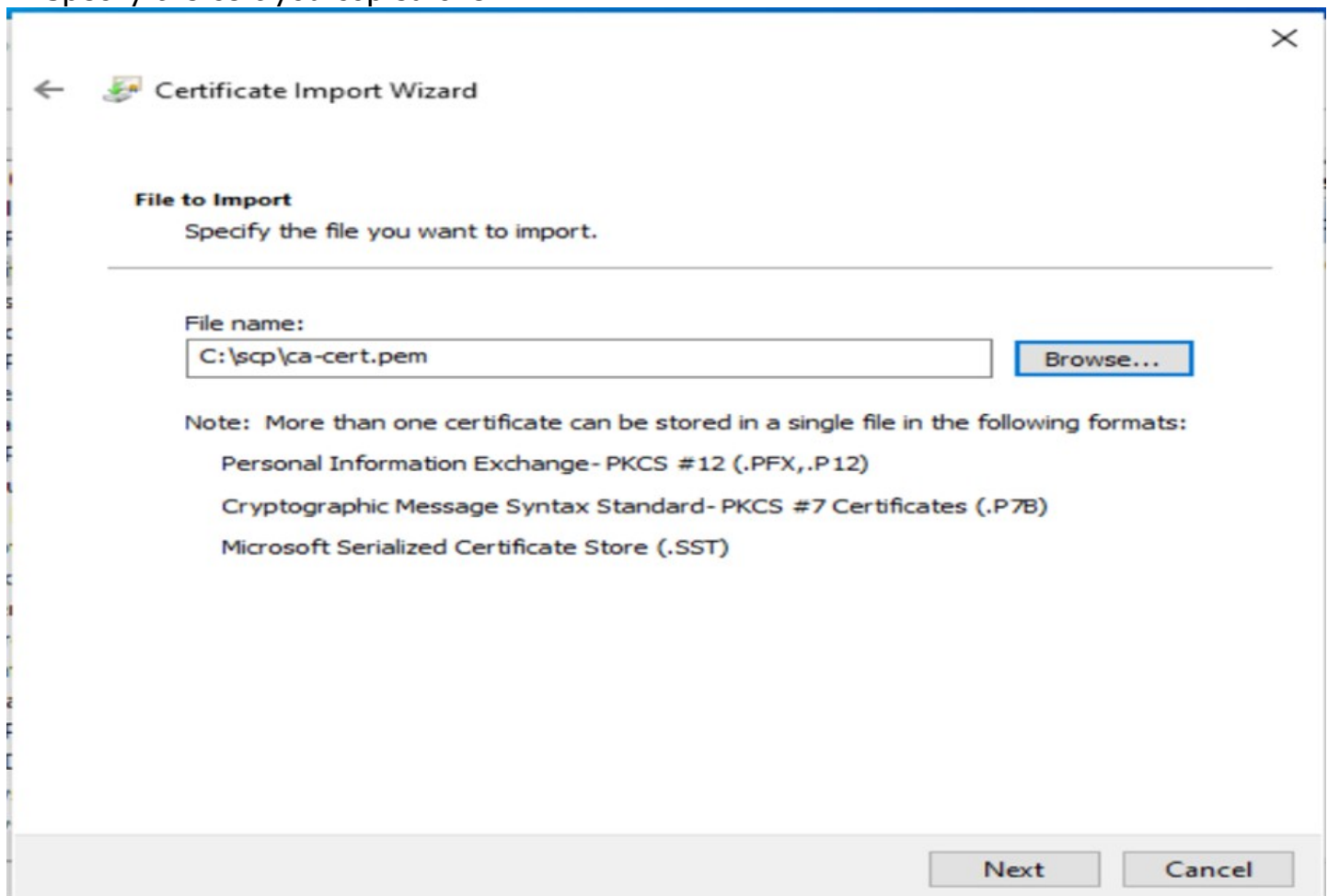
OK

Cancel

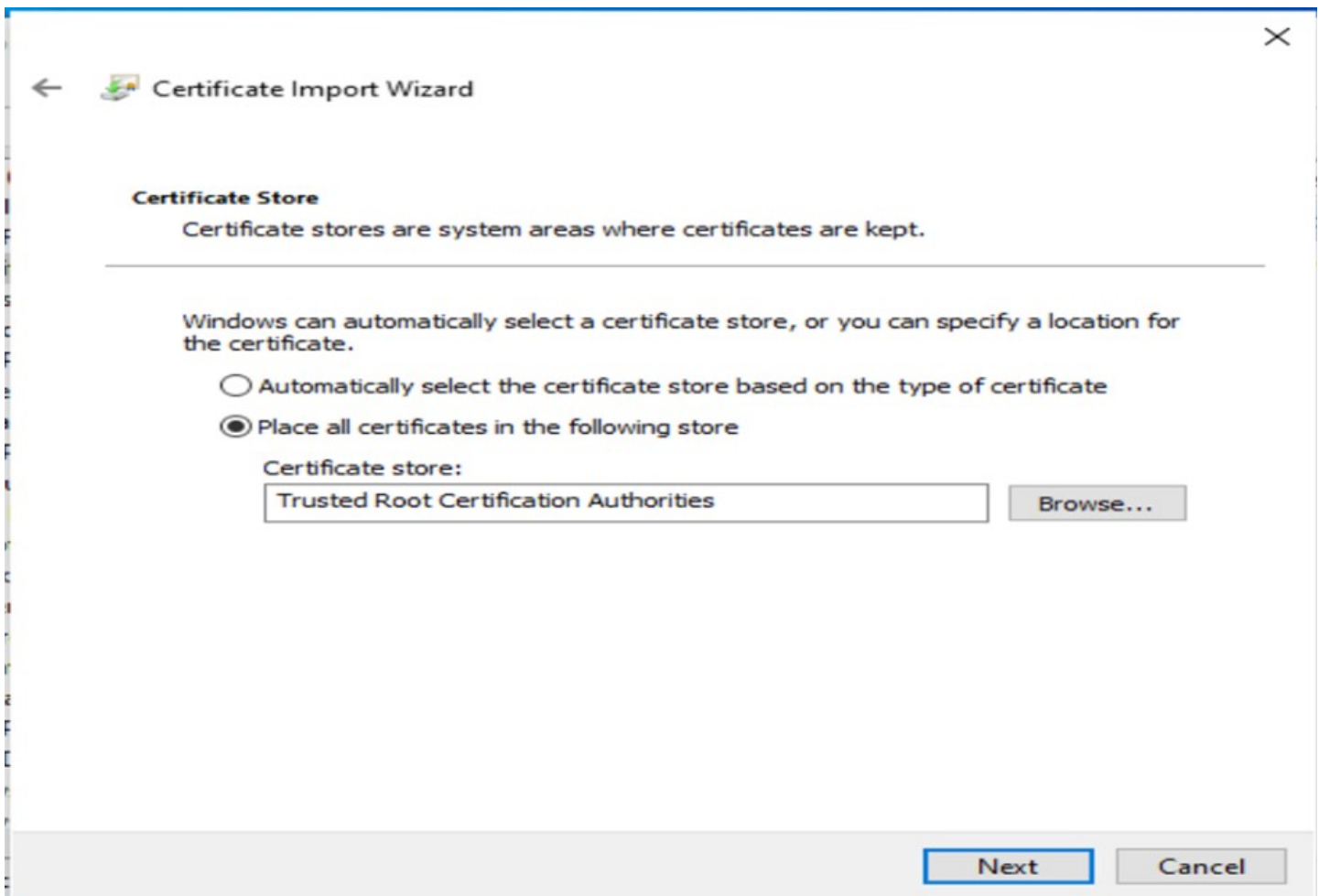
-Open Trusted Root Certification Authorities and right click on Certificates, then click on All tasks > Import



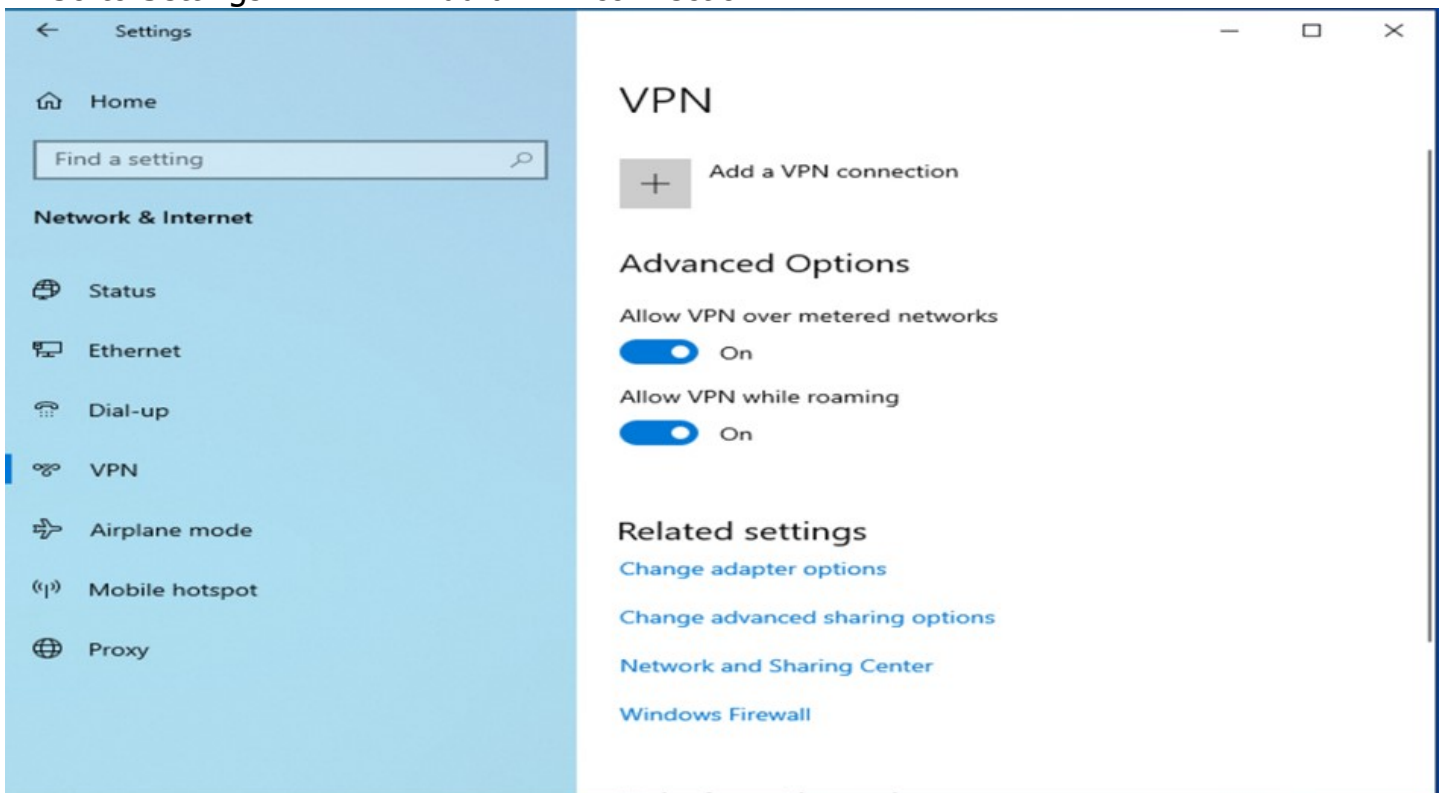
-Specify the cert you copied over



-Make sure it goes to the Trusted Root Certification Authorities



- Add a new VPN connection
- Go to Settings > VPN > Add a VPN connection



- Fill out the fields

# Add a VPN connection

VPN provider

Windows (built-in)

Connection name

RAvpn

Server name or address

10.10.10.1

VPN type

IKEv2

<SCREENSHOT HERE>

-Click on connect on the new VPN connection



RAvpn

Connect

Advanced options

Remove

-If everything works you should be able to ping stuff in 192.168.100.0/24

```
C:\Users\LocalAdmin>ping 192.168.100.100
```

```
Pinging 192.168.100.100 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 192.168.100.100: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.100.100: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
```

```
Ping statistics for 192.168.100.100:
```

```
 Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
```

```
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

```
 Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```



```
bob@debClient:~$ ping 192.168.100.100
PING 192.168.100.100 (192.168.100.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.100.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.24 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.808 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.100: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.712 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.100: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.966 ms
^C
--- 192.168.100.100 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.712/0.930/1.237/0.198 ms
bob@debClient:~$
```