

# SSL VPN

Virtual Private Networks based on  
Secure Socket Layer

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# SSL VPN: What is that?

SSL as the central mechanism on which to base secure access

→ Site-to-site VPN

→ Remote access VPN 远程接入VPN

→ Secure service access 安全服务接入

→ Loose interpretation of VPN

→ SSL (pseudo)VPN

→ Tunneling based on TCP or UDP

管道是基于TCP或者UDP

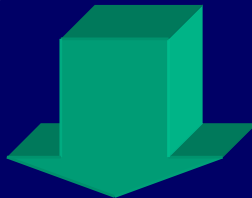
# Why Not IPsec VPN?

IPsec太复杂并且过于昂贵

- IPsec too difficult and/or too expensive to use securely
  - Too many options to be configured and administered
- Operates in kernel space
  - Failures potentially catastrophic
  - Installation difficult and risky
  - Concerns fade with maturity

# Why SSL VPN

- Lower complexity 低复杂度
  - Installation
  - Configuration
  - Management 跟核心区域没有交互
- Non-interference with kernel
- Most widely used 广泛使用
- Higher, more robust security 更高的安全鲁棒性



# Compared to IPsec VPN

- No problem with NAT traversal
  - No authentication of IP header
  - ESP (encapsulation security payload) IPsec to be used
- Packets dropped at a higher level  
L4判断是否丢弃数据包
- Critical with DOS attacks  
对DoS攻击很敏感

# Compared to PPTP

微软专用

→ Initially proprietary (Microsoft)

→ Initially weak security

脆弱的安全性

→ Fixed later

→ Poor interoperability with non-Microsoft platforms

兼容性差

→ GRE (generic routing encapsulation) tunneling

→ Possibly blocked by routers

使用的是GRE管道，很有可能会被路由器屏蔽

# SSL (pseudo)VPN

IPsec直接连接网络，对整个主机，或子网开VPN

→ IPsec VPNs connect networks

→ Or hosts to networks

→ SSL VPNs connect

SSL只对，应用或者用户开VPN

→ Users to services

→ Application clients to application servers

# Why SSL (pseudo)VPN

- No client code is to be installed
  - Usable anywhere (kyosk)
- Applications available through web browser
  - Deploying HTTPS
- Not a general security solution
  - 不是一个普遍的安全解决方案（取决于应用的类型）
  - Specific solutions suitable to selected applications



# In Summary

SSL VPNs have a good chance of working on any network scenario

→ TCP or UDP tunneling enable

→ NAT traversal

内网穿透

→ Firewall traversal

防火墙穿透

→ Router traversal

路由器穿透

→ SSL (pseudo)VPN enable  
universal client (web browser)

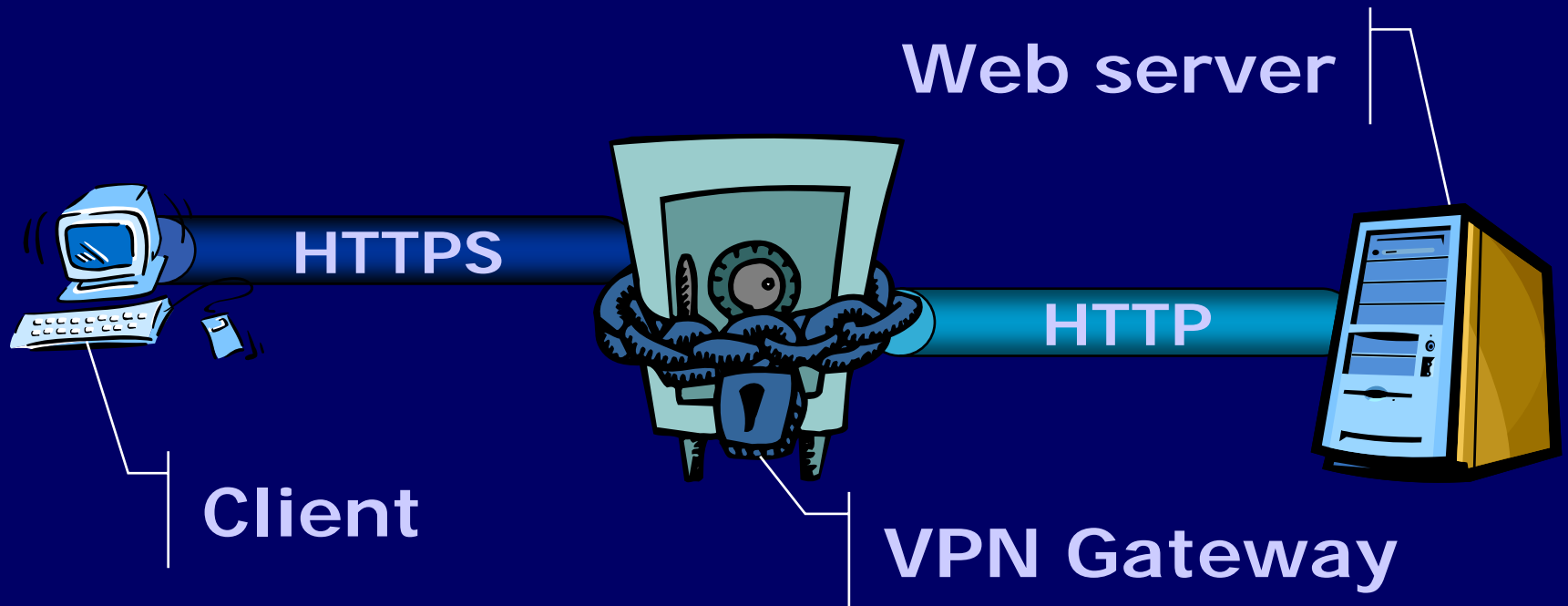
# SSL VPN Flavors

- Web proxying 代理
  - Application translation
  - Port forwarding
  - SSL'ed protocols
  - Application proxying
  - Network extension
  - Site-to-site connectivity
- Pseudo VPN

# Proxying

代理

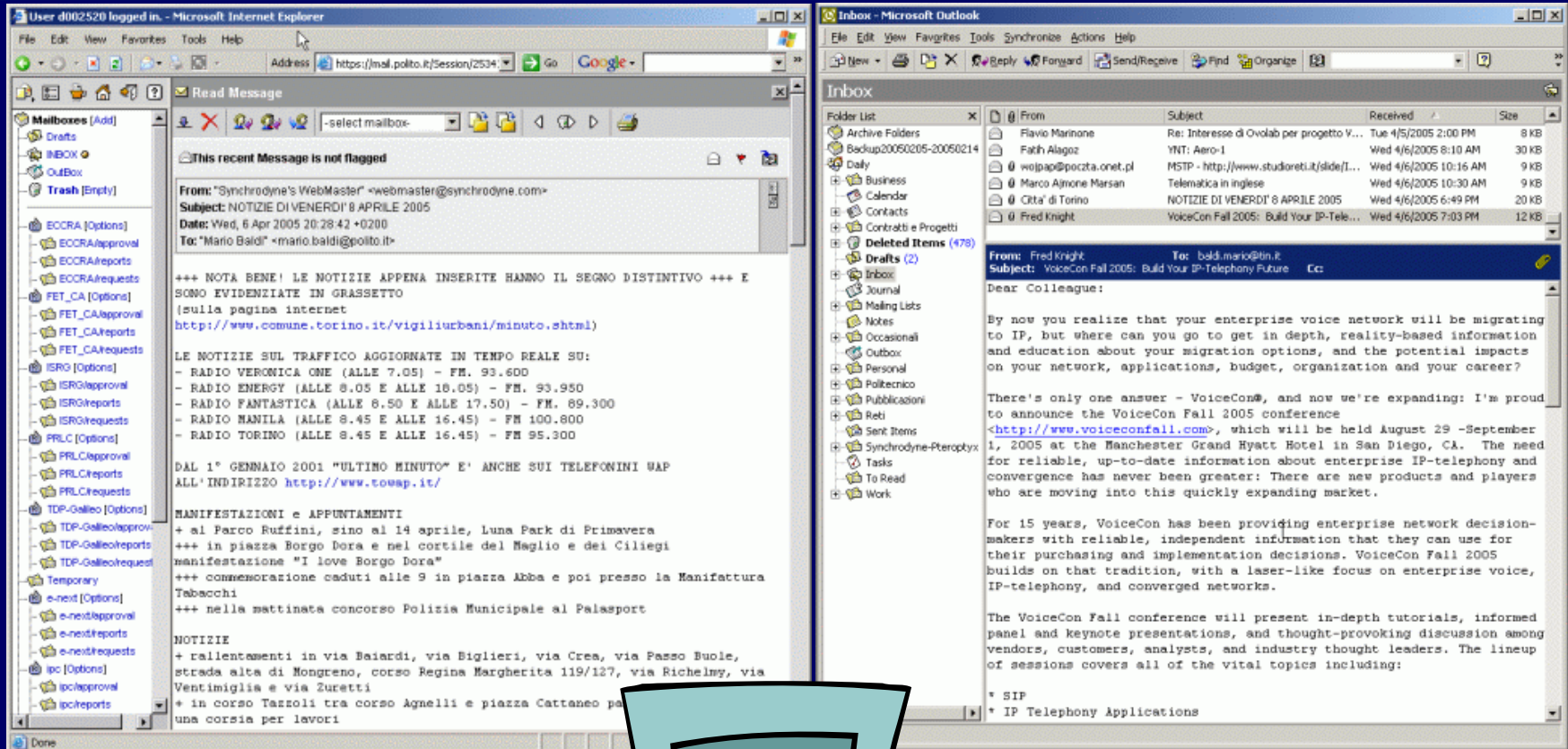
- VPN Gateway downloads web pages through HTTP
- Ship them through HTTPS



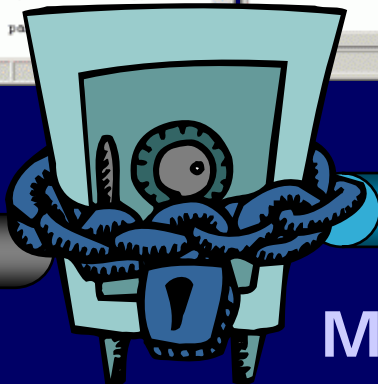
# Application Translation

- Native protocol between VPN server and application server
  - E.g., FTP, STMP, POP
- Application user interface as a web page
- HTTP(S) between VPN server and client
- Not suitable for all applications
  - Look&feel might be lost

# Application Translation



HTTPS



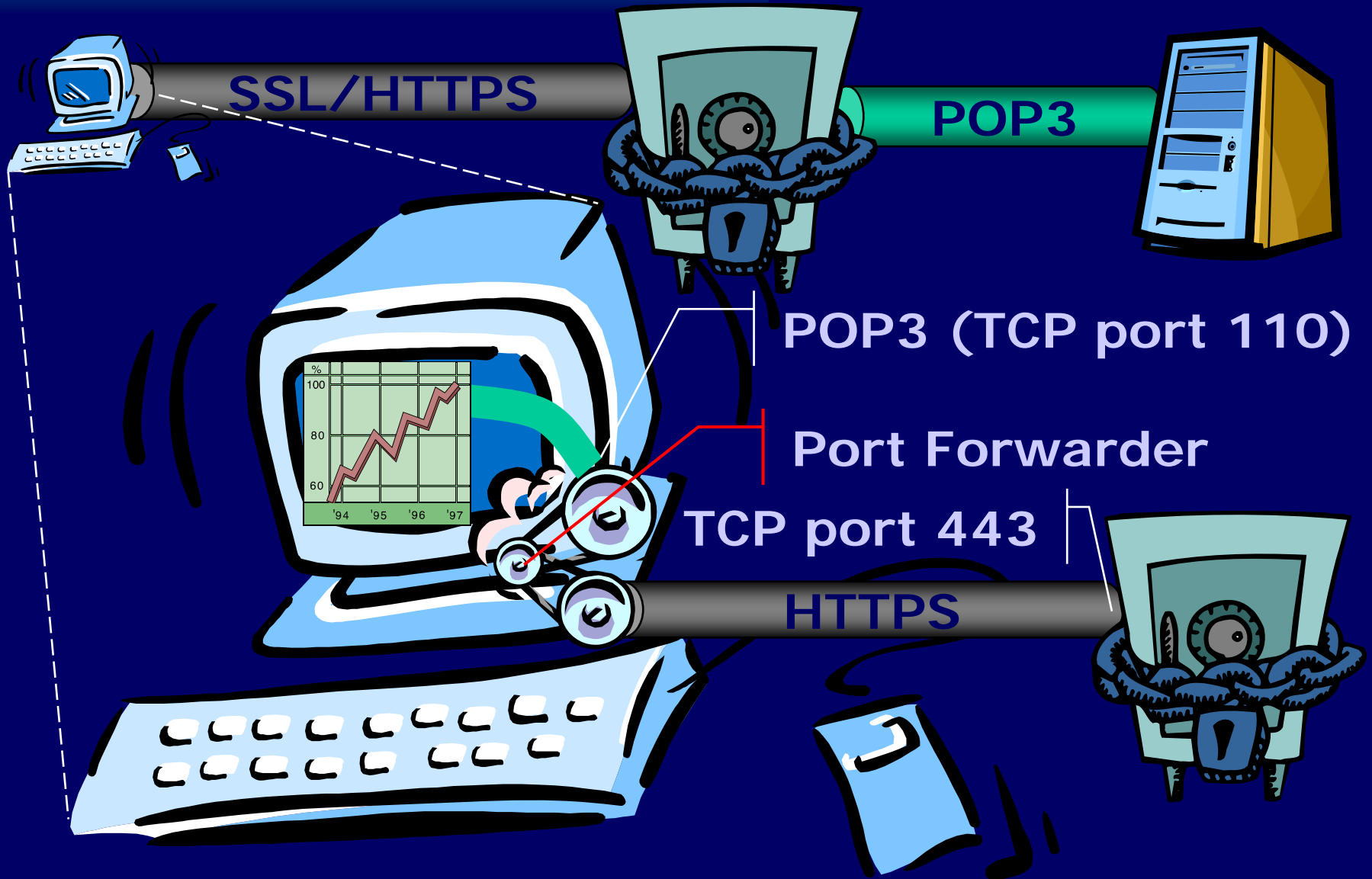
POP3

Mail server

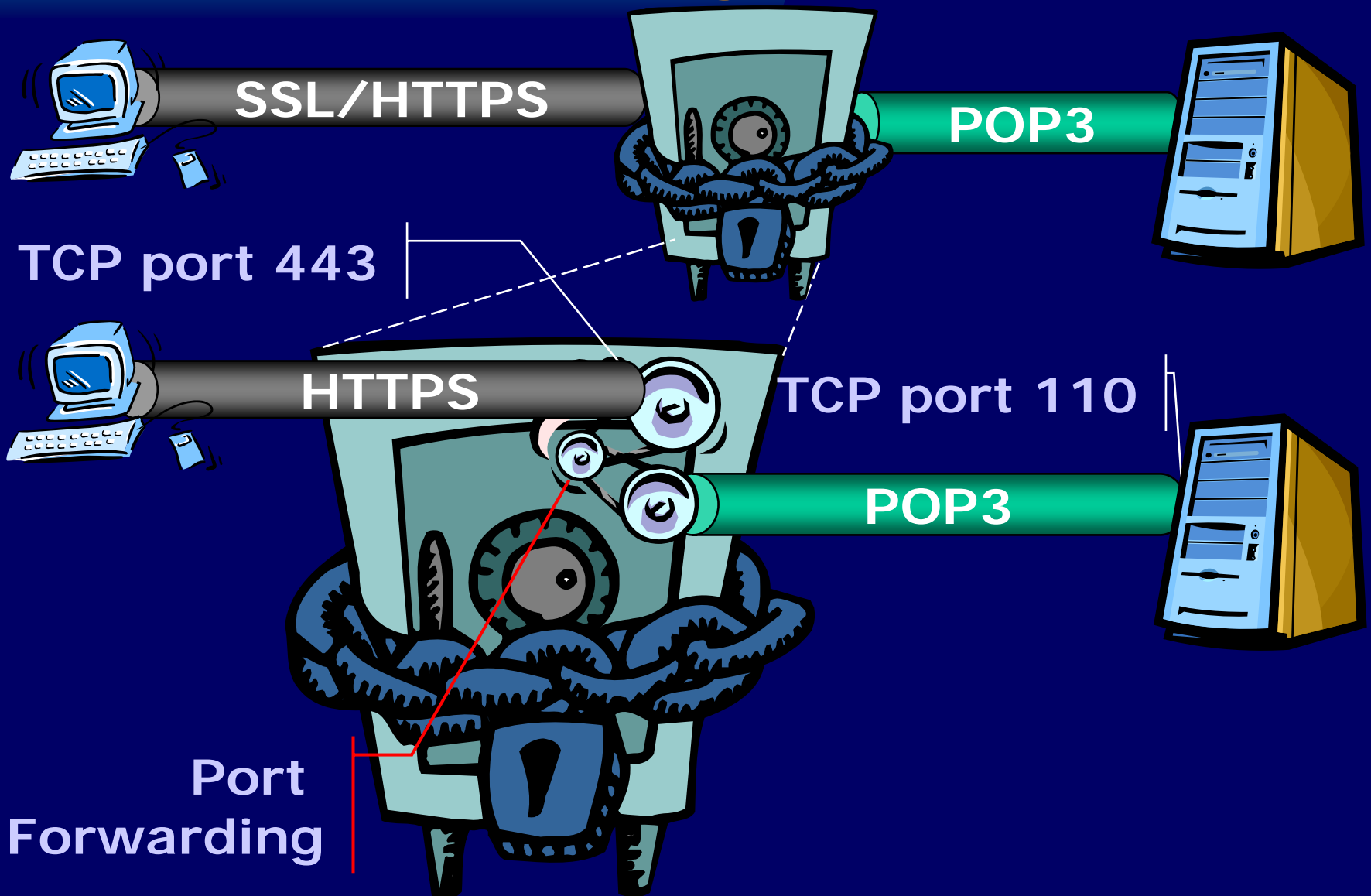


# Port Forwarding

端口映射：110到443



# Port Forwarding



# Port Forwarding

- Works only with fixed port protocols 只能用于固定的端口协议
- Problems with address and port in application layer protocol 应用层协议中的地址和端口问题
  - SSL-VPN gateway must know application protocol to translate
  - Application layer gateway (ALG)



# SSL'ed Protocols

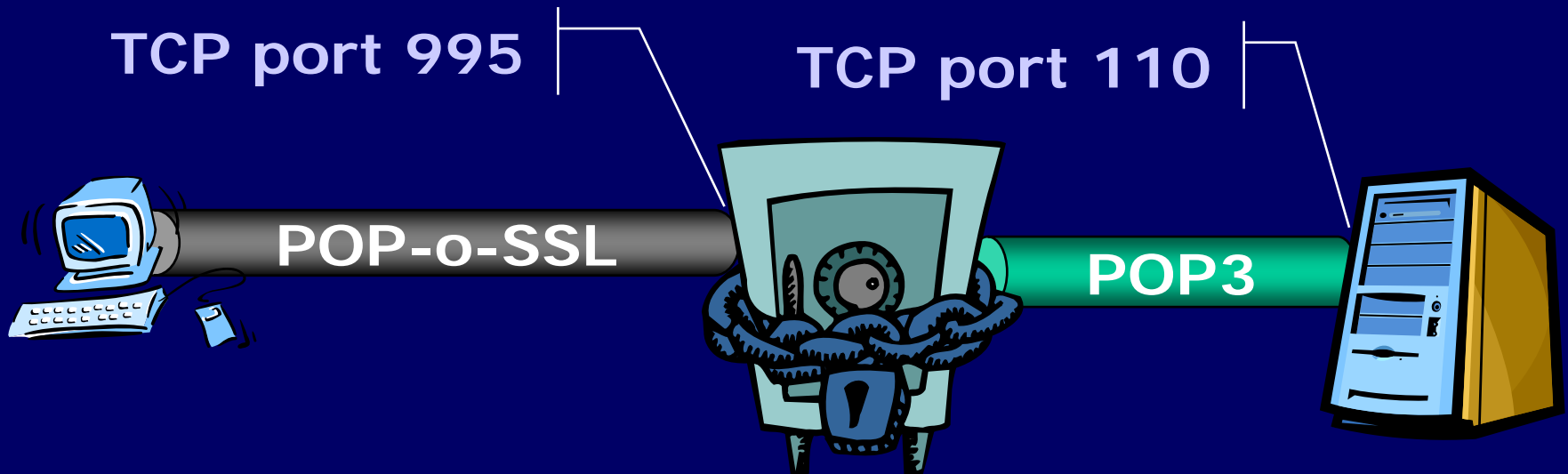
安全应用层协议

- Secure application protocols
- Protocol-over-SSL
  - E.g., POP-over-SSL, IMAP-over-SSL, SMTP-over-SSL
- Client and server support required

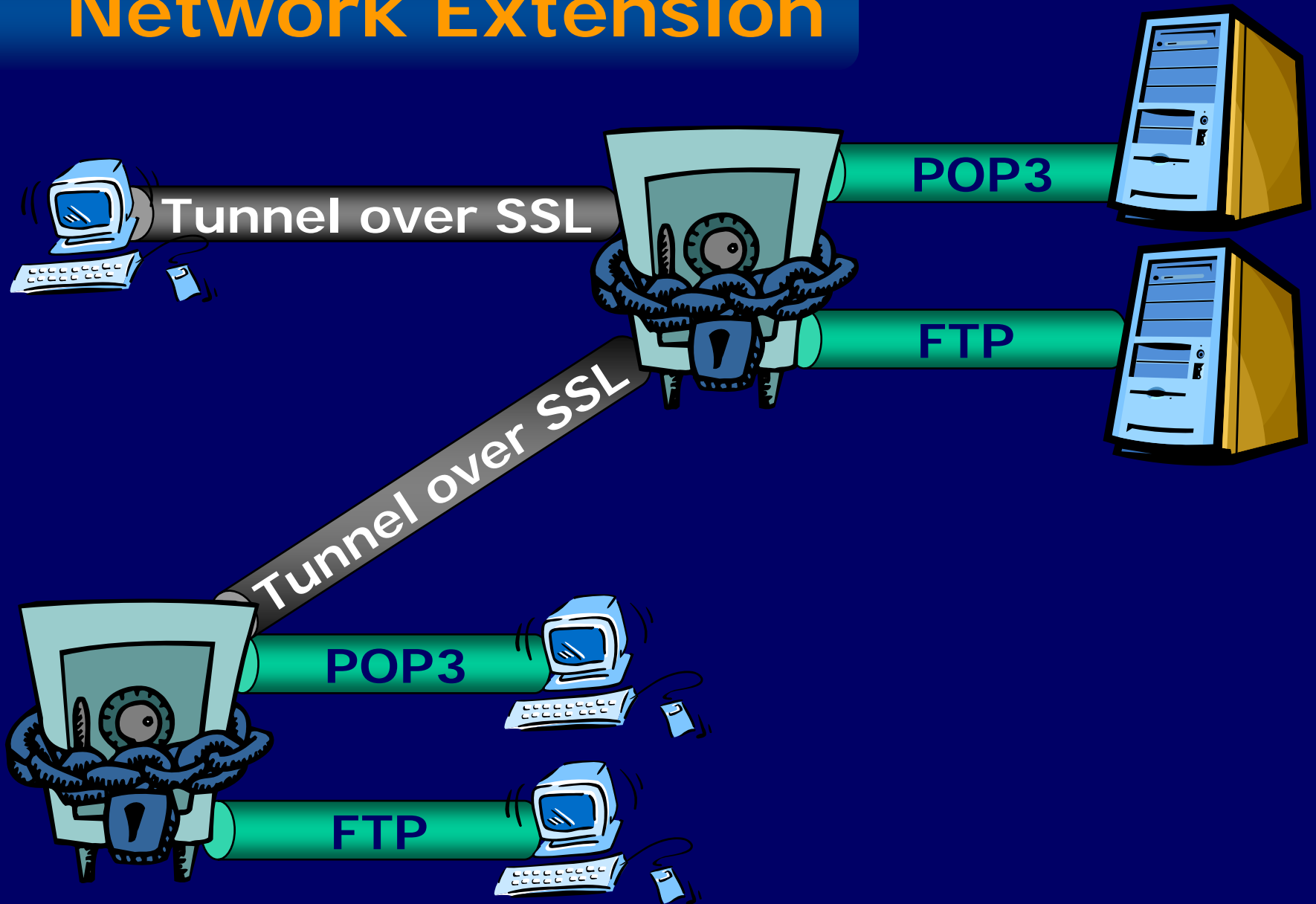


# Application Proxying

- Compatibility with older servers
- Client points at SSL-VPN gateway



# Network Extension



# Products and Vendors

- Open VPN ([openvpn.net](http://openvpn.net))
- AEP
- F5 Networks
- NetScreen Technologies
- Netilla
- Nokia
- Symantec
- Whale Communications

# Main Issues

- Interoperability 互用性
- Product specific features 特定产品的功能
- Implementation weaknesses 实现的弱点
- Availability of client on specific platforms 特定平台上客户机的可用性