

VPN with Mobile Devices revisited

55. DFN Betriebstagung Oktober 2011 Berlin

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- Multihoming bei mehreren Netzwerkkarten (UMTS, WLAN, etc)
 - ➔ IKEv2 MOBIKE Protokoll (RFC 4555)
- Routing im Innern des Tunnels bei dynamischen IP Adressen
 - ➔ Vergabe von virtuellen IP Adressen durch Pool oder DHCP
- Verfügbarkeit des Gateways
 - ➔ High Availability & Load Sharing
- Durch Malware verseuchte Mobile Devices
 - ➔ Trusted Network Connect & Platform Trust Service

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MOBIKE – Mobility and Multihoming Protocol

IKEv2 Remote Access Szenario

```
#ipsec.secrets for roadwarrior carol
: RSA carolKey.pem "nH5ZQEWtku0RJEZ6"
```

```
#ipsec.secrets for gateway moon
: RSA moonKey.pem
```

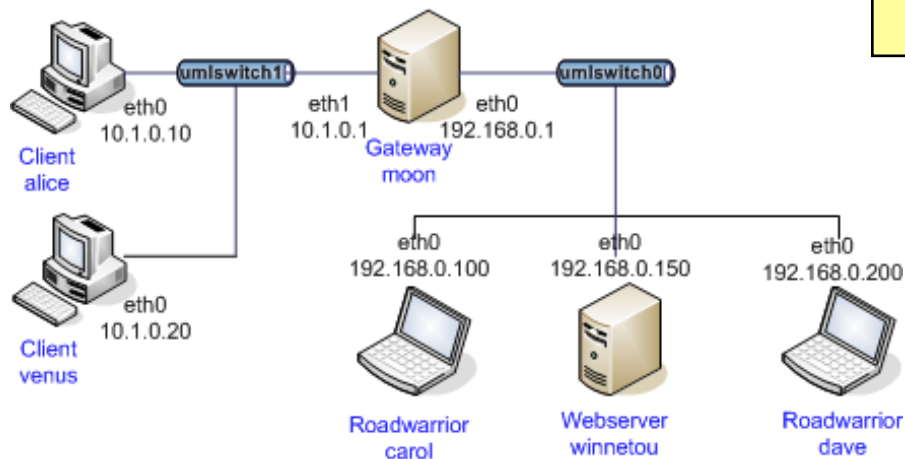
```
#ipsec.conf for roadwarrior carol

conn home
    keyexchange=ikev2
    leftsourceip=%config
    leftcert=carolCert.pem
    leftid=carol@strongswan.org
    leftfirewall=yes
    right=moon.strongswan.org
    rightid=@moon.strongswan.org
    rightsubnet=10.1.0.0/16
    auto=start
```

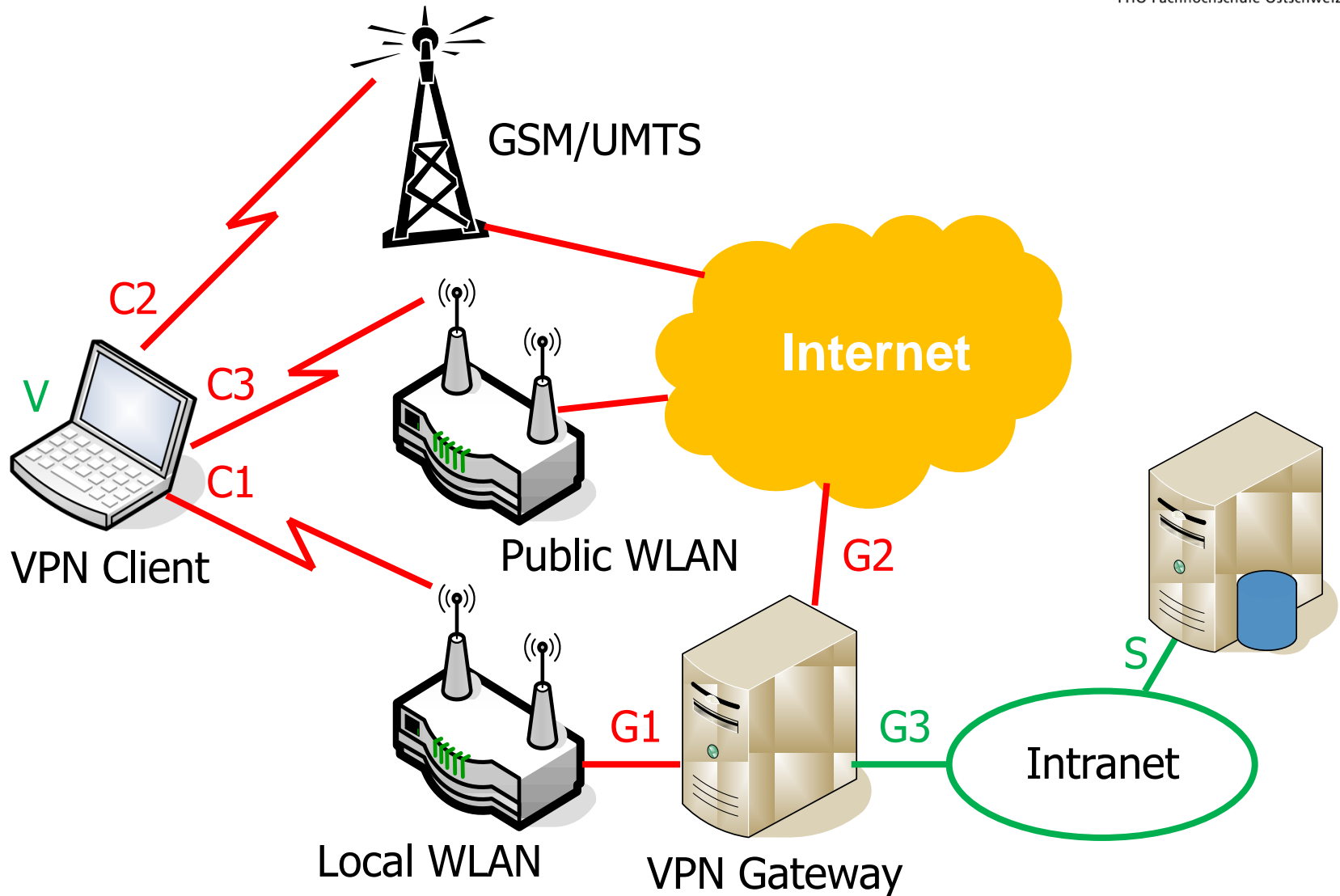
```
#ipsec.conf for gateway moon

config setup
    plutostart=no #IKEv1 not needed

conn rw
    keyexchange=ikev2
    leftsubnet=10.1.0.0/24
    leftcert=moonCert.pem
    leftid=@moon.strongswan.org
    leftfirewall=yes
    right=%any
    rightsourceip=10.3.0.0/24
    auto=add
```



VPN Multihoming Szenario I



VPN Multihoming Szenario II

- Lokale WLAN Verbindung, UMTS Interface im Standby

```
C1 -> G1: IKE_SA Req #0 [ SA KE No N(NATD_S_IP) N(NATD_D_IP) ]  
C1 <- G1: IKE_SA Res #0 [ SA KE No N(NATD_S_IP) N(NATD_D_IP) ... ]  
C1 -> G1: IKE_AUTH Req #1 [ IDi N(MOBIKE_SUP) N(ADD_4_ADDR C2) ... ]  
C1 <- G1: IKE_AUTH Res #1 [ IDr N(MOBIKE_SUP) N(ADD_4_ADDR G2) N(ADD_4_ADDR G3) ]
```

IPsec SA: C1 <-> G1 IPsec Policy: V/32 <-> S/32

- VPN Client verlässt lokales WLAN und schaltet Defaultroute auf UMTS um

```
C2 -> G1: INFORMATIONAL Req #2 [ ]  
C2 -> G2: INFORMATIONAL Req #2 [ ]  
C2 -> G3: INFORMATIONAL Req #2 [ ]  
C2 <- G2: INFORMATIONAL Res #2 [ ]  
C2 -> G2: INFORMATIONAL Req #3 [ N(UPD_SA_ADDR) N(NATD_S_IP) N(NATD_D_IP) N(COOKIE2) ]  
C2 <- G2: INFORMATIONAL Res #3 [ N(NATD_S_IP) N(NATD_D_IP) N(COOKIE2) ]
```

IPsec SA: C2 <-> G2 IPsec Policy: V/32 <-> S/32

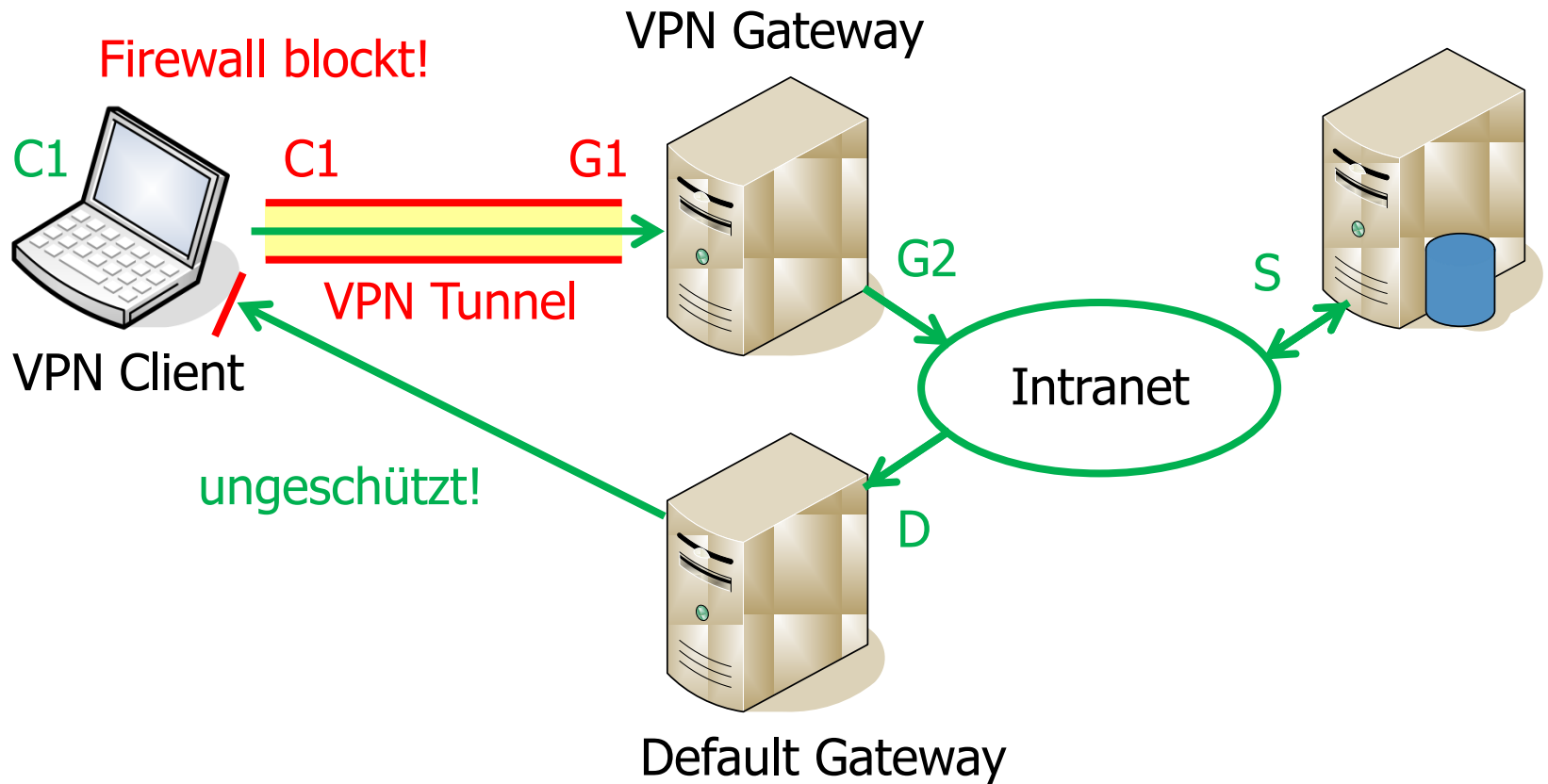
- Der IPsec Tunnel muss nicht neu aufgebaut werden.
Es wird nur die IPsec SA via IKEv2 MOBIKE (RFC 4555) aufdatiert
- Knacknuss: Wie sollen die gefundenen Routen priorisiert werden?

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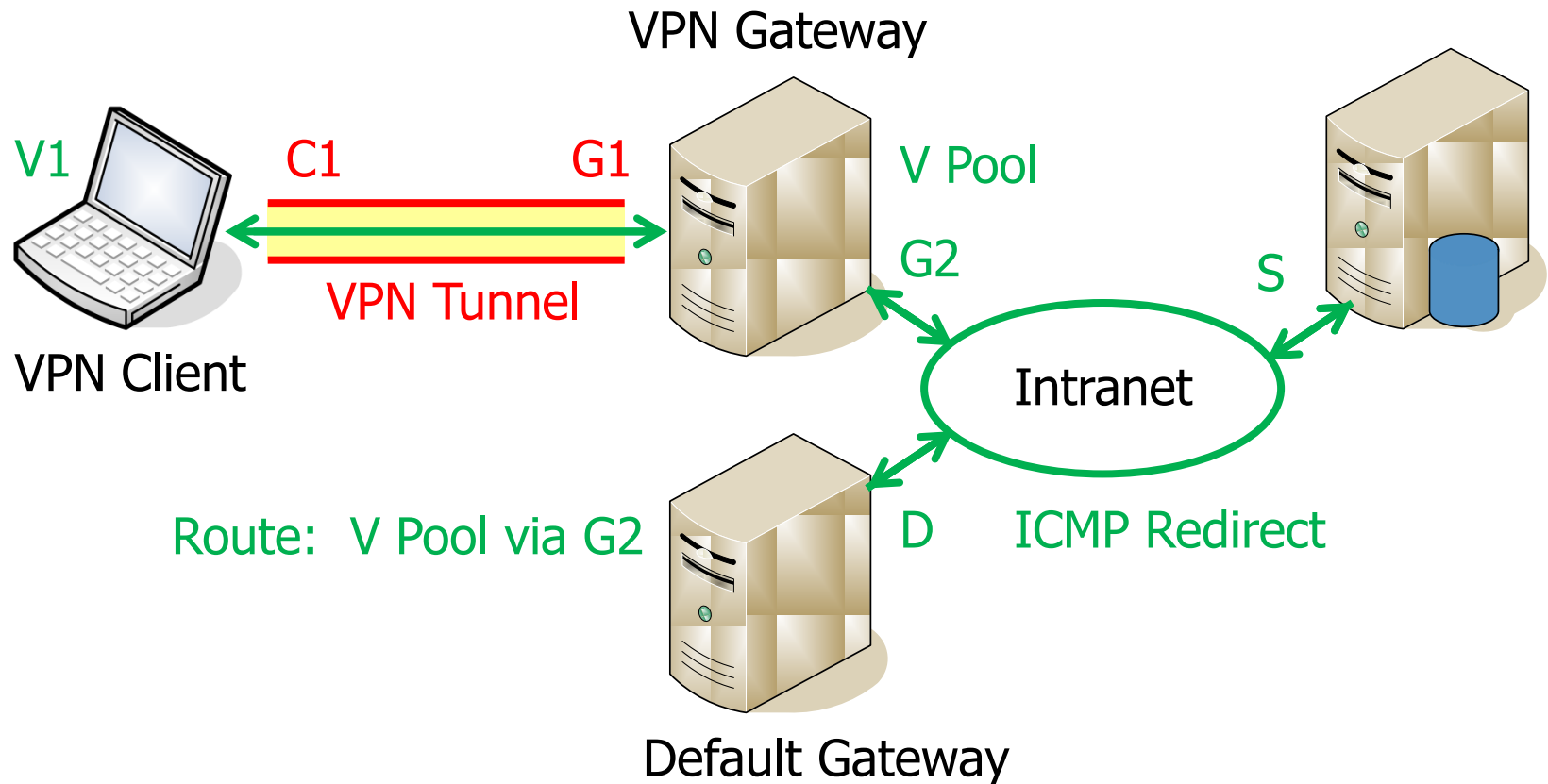
Virtual IP Address Pools & DHCP Support

VPN Routing ohne Virtuelle IP Adresse



VPN Routing mit Virtueller IP Adresse

- Virtuelle IP und DNS Information via IKEv2 Configuration Payload



Flüchtiger RAM-basierter IP Address Pool

- Konfiguration in ipsec.conf

```
conn rw
...
rightsourcemap=10.3.0.0/24
auto=add
```

- Statistik

```
ipsec leases

Leases in pool 'rw', usage: 2/255, 2 online
    10.3.0.2   online   'dave@strongswan.org'
    10.3.0.1   online   'carol@strongswan.org'
```

- Referenzieren eines RAM-basierten Pools

```
conn rw1
...
rightsourcemap=%rw
auto=add
```

Persistenter SQL-basierter IP Address Pool I

- SQLite Datenbankschema

```
http://wiki.strongswan.org/repositories/entry/strongswan/  
testing/hosts/default/etc/ipsec.d/tables.sql
```

- Erstellen der SQLite Datenbank

```
cat /etc/ipsec.d/table.sql | sqlite3 /etc/ipsec.d/ipsec.db
```

- Verbinden mit der SQLite Datenbank

```
# /etc/strongswan.conf - strongSwan configuration file  
  
libhydra {  
  plugins {  
    attr-sql {  
      database = sqlite:///etc/ipsec.d/ipsec.db  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Persistenter SQL-basierter IP Address Pool II

- Definition des Pools

```
ipsec pool --add bigpool --start 10.3.0.1 --end 10.3.0.254 --timeout 48  
allocating 254 addresses... done.
```

- Konfiguration in ipsec.conf

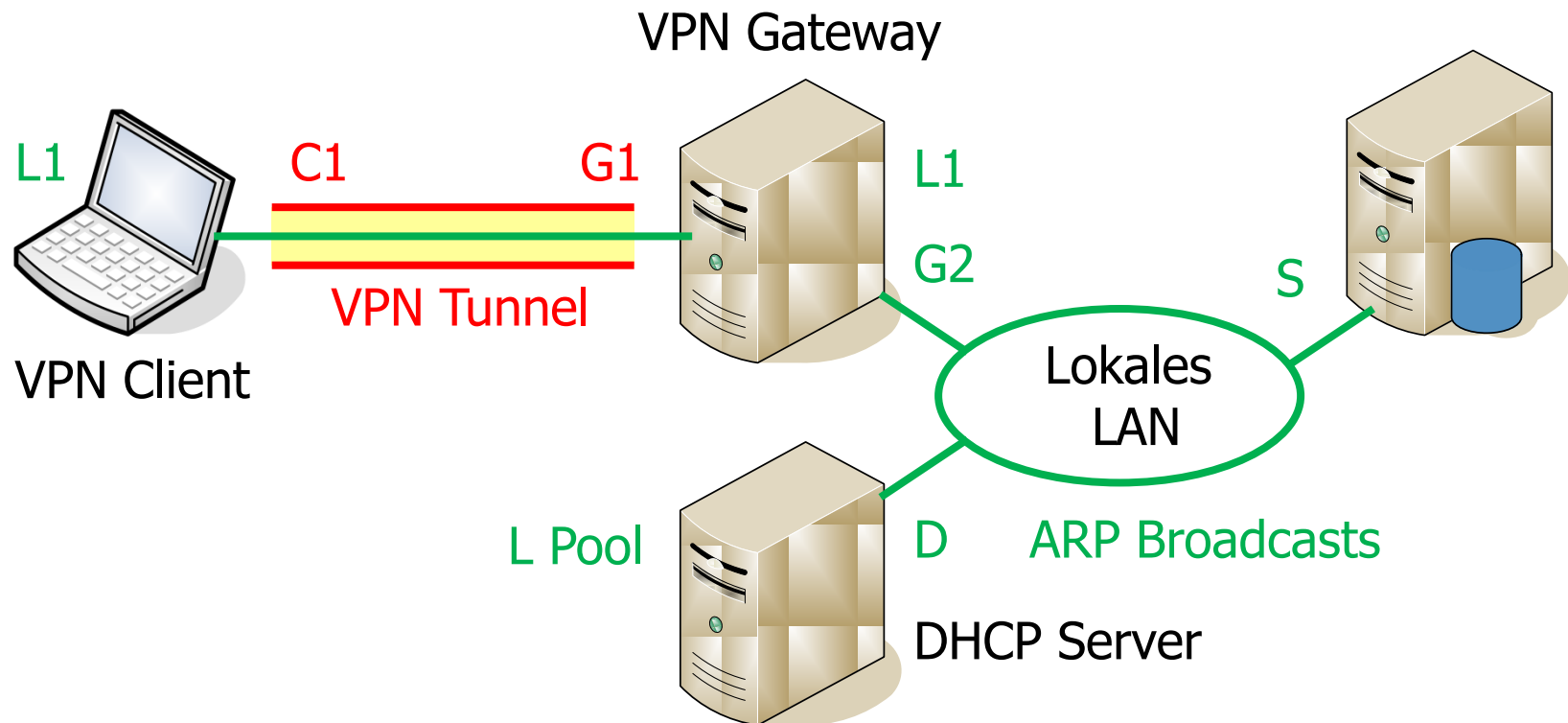
```
conn rw  
...  
rightsourcetype=bigpool  
auto=add
```

- Statistik

```
ipsec pool --status  
name      start      end          timeout    size    online    usage  
bigpool   10.3.0.1   10.3.0.254  48h       254    1 ( 0%)  2 ( 0%)  
  
ipsec pool --leases --filter pool=bigpool  
name      address    status start          end          identity  
bigpool   10.3.0.1  online Oct 22 23:13:50 2009          carol@strongswan.org  
bigpool   10.3.0.2  valid  Oct 22 23:14:11 2009 Oct 22 23:14:25 2009 dave@strongswan.org
```

VPN Gateway als ARP und DHCP Proxy

- VPN Gateway verlangt vom DHCP Server lokale IP Adresse und sendet sie via IKEv2 Configuration Payload an VPN Client.



- VPN Gateway beantwortet stellvertretend für VPN Client ARP Anfragen. Dadurch werden IP Pakete an den VPN Client automatisch getunnelt.

strongSwan SOHO Lösung für Windowsnetze



Verbindungen Benutzerkonten Gerät Log Abmelden

VPN Verbindungs-Log

```
[21.07.11 22:26:26] initiating EAP_IDENTITY method (id 0x00)
[21.07.11 22:26:26] peer supports MOBIKE
[21.07.11 22:26:26] authentication of 'C=CH, O=revosec AG, CN=PBL6HJ7E' (myself) w
[21.07.11 22:26:26] sending end entity cert "C=CH, O=revosec AG, CN=PBL6HJ7E"
[21.07.11 22:26:26] generating IKE_AUTH response 1 [ IDr CERT AUTH EAP/REQ/ID ]
[21.07.11 22:26:26] sending packet: from 10.10.1.24[4500] to 193.247.250.29[20089]
[21.07.11 22:26:26] received packet: from 193.247.250.29[20089] to 10.10.1.24[4500]
[21.07.11 22:26:26] parsed IKE_AUTH request 2 [ EAP/RES/ID ]
[21.07.11 22:26:26] received EAP identity '1300-0010-3767-2178@upn.suisseid.ch'
[21.07.11 22:26:26] initiating EAP_TLS method (id 0x6E)
[21.07.11 22:26:26] generating IKE_AUTH response 2 [ EAP/REQ/TLS ]
[21.07.11 22:26:26] sending packet: from 10.10.1.24[4500] to 193.247.250.29[20089]
[21.07.11 22:26:27] received packet: from 193.247.250.29[20089] to 10.10.1.24[4500]
[21.07.11 22:26:27] parsed IKE_AUTH request 3 [ EAP/RES/TLS ]
[21.07.11 22:26:27] received TLS 'renegotiation info' extension
[21.07.11 22:26:27] received TLS 'elliptic curves' extension
[21.07.11 22:26:27] received TLS 'ec point formats' extension
[21.07.11 22:26:27] negotiated TLS version TLS 1.0 with suite TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128
[21.07.11 22:26:27] sending TLS server certificate 'C=CH, O=revosec AG, C
[21.07.11 22:26:27] sending TLS cert request for 'C=CH, O=SwissSign AG, C
[21.07.11 22:26:27] sending TLS cert request for 'C=ch, O=Swisscom, OU=Di
[21.07.11 22:26:27] sending TLS cert request for 'C=BM, O=QuoVadis Limite
[21.07.11 22:26:27] generating IKE_AUTH response 3 [ EAP/REQ/TLS ]
[21.07.11 22:26:27] sending packet: from 10.10.1.24[4500] to 193.247.250.
[21.07.11 22:26:27] received packet: from 193.247.250.29[20089] to 10.10.
[21.07.11 22:26:27] parsed IKE_AUTH request 4 [ EAP/RES/TLS ]
[21.07.11 22:26:27] generating IKE_AUTH response 4 [ EAP/REQ/TLS ]
[21.07.11 22:26:27] sending packet: from 10.10.1.24[4500] to 193.247.250.
```

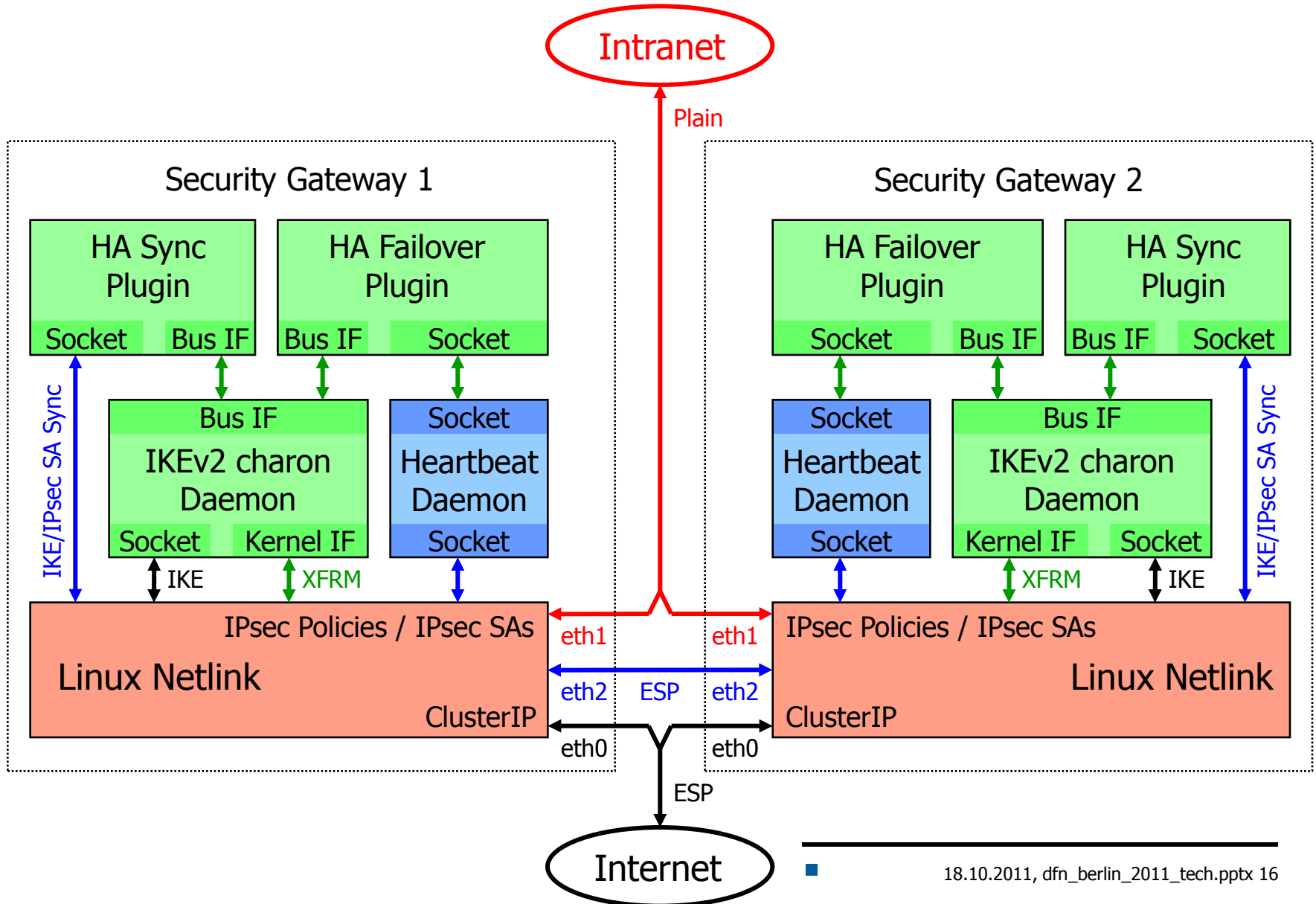


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High Availability mit ClusterIP

strongSwan High-Availability Architektur



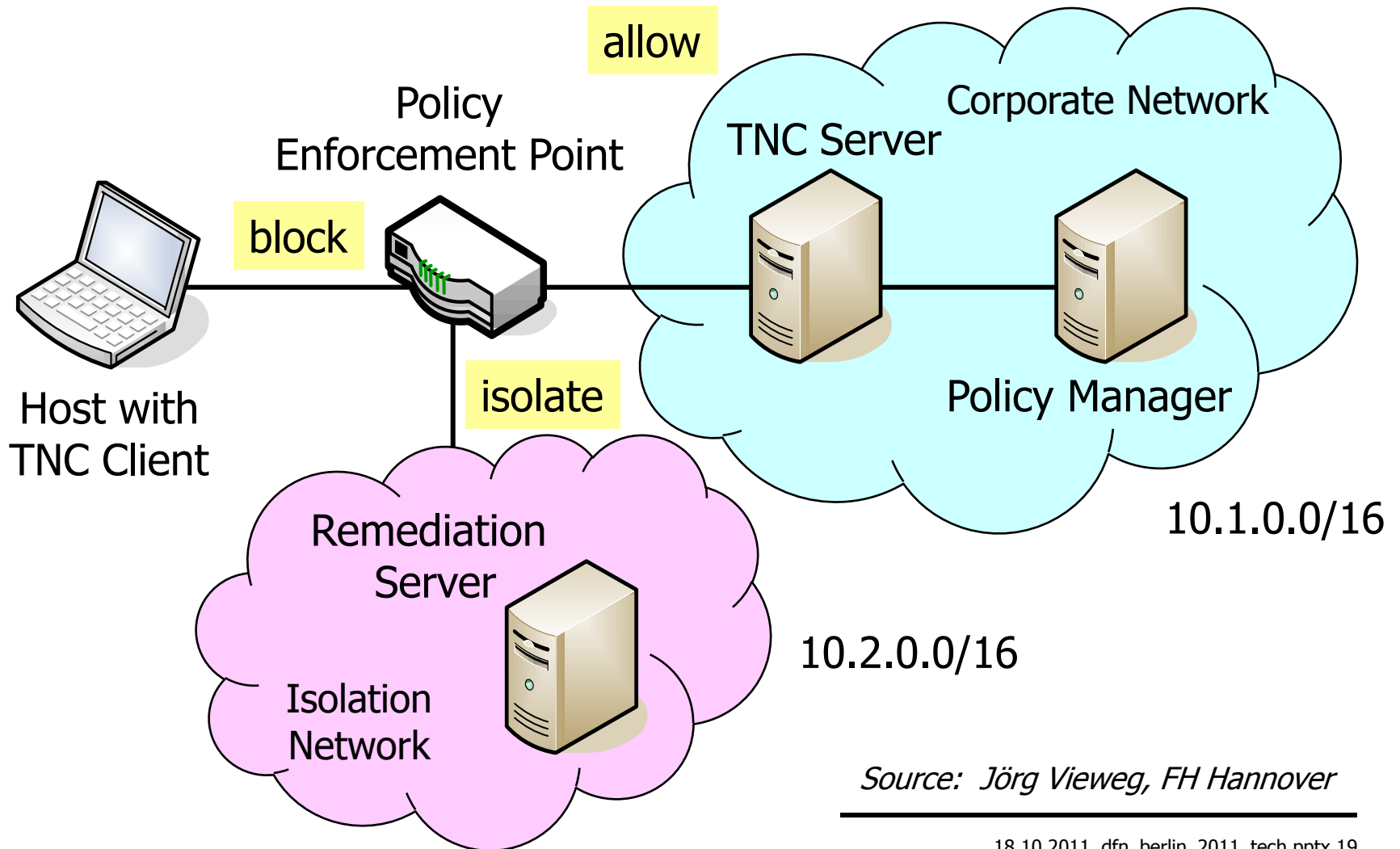
- Die äusseren eth0 und inneren **eth1** Interfaces von SG1 und SG2 teilen sich je eine **Phantom IP** Adresse mit zugehöriger **Multicast MAC** Adresse.
- Dadurch erhalten beide SGs alle verschlüsselten ESP Pakete auf eth0 und synchronisieren so ständig die **Anti-Replay Sequenznummern**.
- Auf der Basis von **ClusterIP** (Hash über Source IP und SPI des ESP Packets) entscheidet jeder SG für welche **IPsec SAs** er zuständig ist.
- **ClusterIP** (Hash über Destination IP und SPI der IPsec SA) wird auch ausgangsseitig auf die Klartextpakete von **eth1** angewendet.
- Für **IKEv2** ist nur ein Master SG zuständig. Alle IKEv2 und ESP Schlüssel werden auf dem Slave SG gespiegelt.
- Fällt ein SG aus, übernimmt der andere sofort sämtliche IPsec SAs.
- Fällt der Master SG aus, übernimmt sofort der Slave SG sofort die IKEv2 Verbindungen mit quasi-synchronisierten Sequenznummern.

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Trusted Network Connect (TNC) &
Platform Trust Service (PTS)

TNC Policy Enforcement



Source: Jörg Vieweg, FH Hannover

strongSwan Konfiguration auf der PEP Seite

```
conn rw-allow
  rightgroups=allow
  leftsubnet=10.1.0.0/16
  also=rw-eap
  auto=add
```

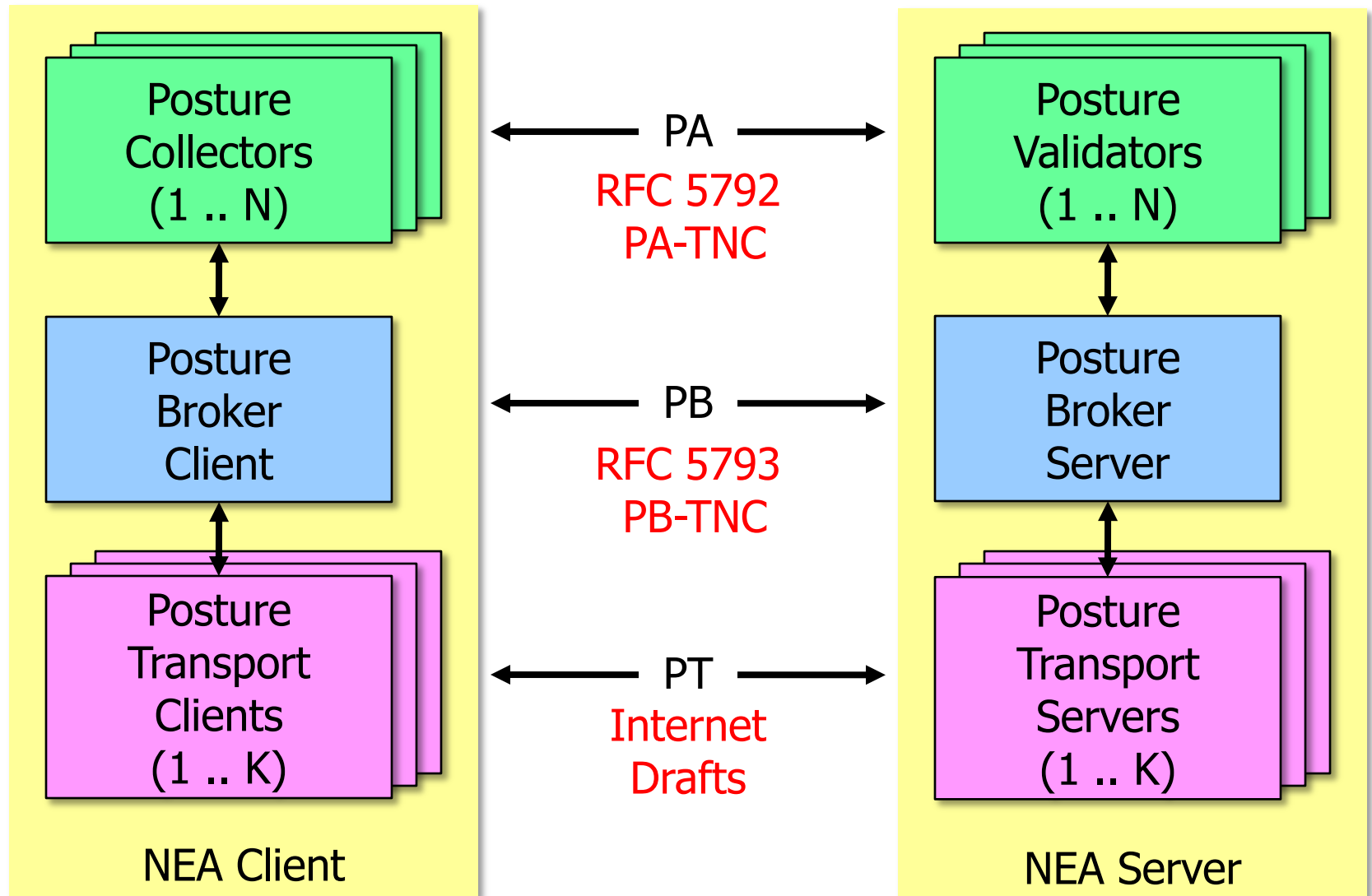
```
conn rw-isolate
  rightgroups=isolate
  leftsubnet=10.2.0.0/16
  also=rw-eap
  auto=add
```

```
conn rw-eap
  left=192.168.0.1
  leftcert=moonCert.pem
  leftid=@moon.strongswan.org
  leftauth=eap-ttls
  leftfirewall=yes
  rightauth=eap-radius
  rightid=*@strongswan.org
  rightsendcert=never
  right=%any
```

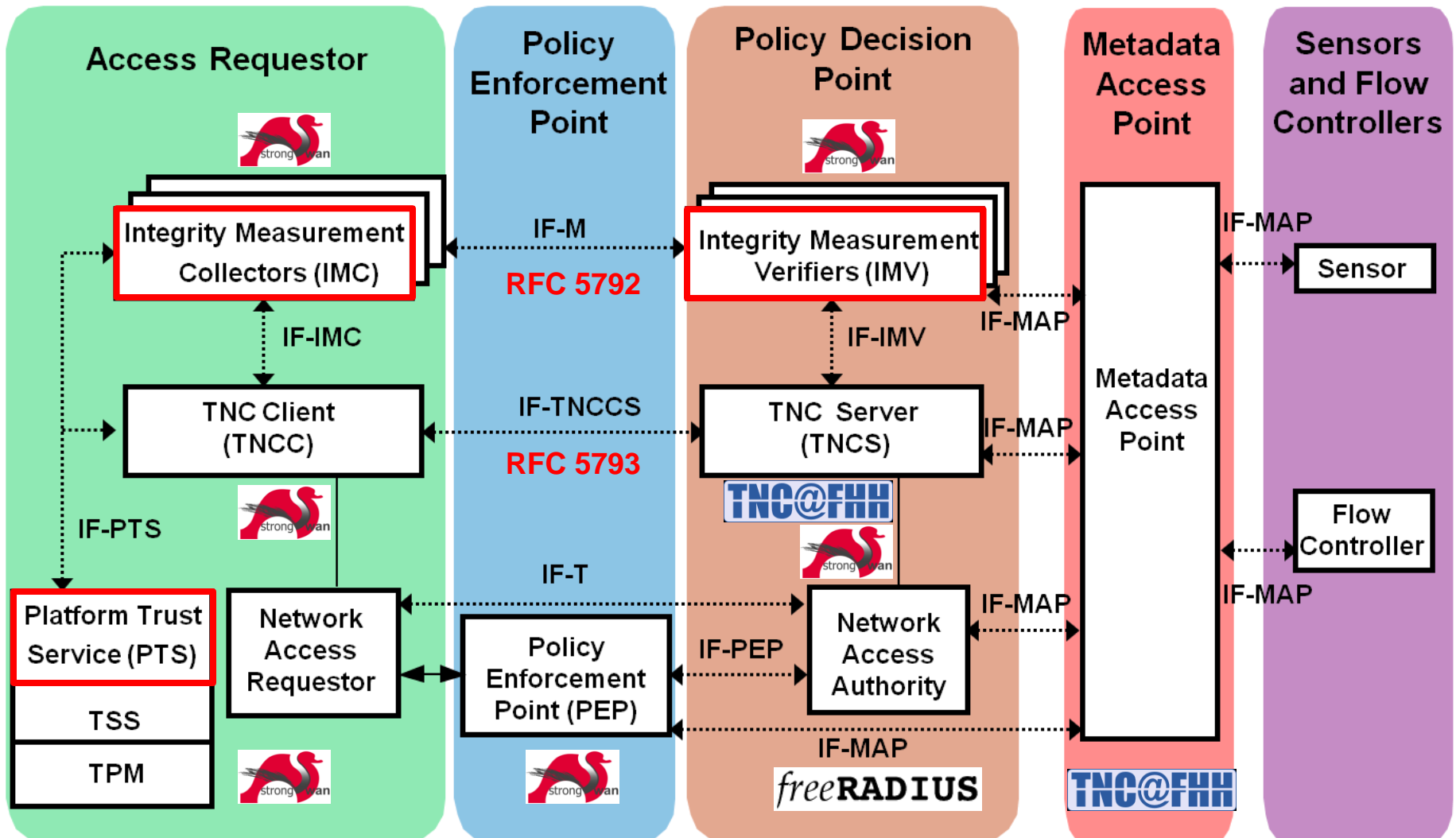
IF-PEP Protokoll auf dem strongSwan PEP

```
05[CFG] received RADIUS Access-Accept from server '10.1.0.10'  
05[IKE] received RADIUS attribute Tunnel-Type: tag = 0, value = 9  
05[IKE] received RADIUS attribute Filter-Id: 'allow'  
05[IKE] RADIUS authentication of 'carol@strongswan.org' successful  
05[IKE] EAP method EAP_TTLS succeeded, MSK established  
05[ENC] generating IKE_AUTH response 11 [ EAP/SUCC ]  
05[NET] sending packet: from 192.168.0.1[4500] to 192.168.0.100[4500]  
04[NET] received packet: from 192.168.0.100[4500] to 192.168.0.1[4500]  
04[ENC] parsed IKE_AUTH request 12 [ AUTH ]  
04[IKE] authentication of 'carol@strongswan.org' with EAP successful  
04[IKE] authentication of 'moon.strongswan.org' (myself) with EAP  
04[IKE] IKE_SA rw-allow[1] established between  
192.168.0.1[moon.strongswan.org]...192.168.0.100[carol@strongswan.org]  
02[CFG] received RADIUS Access-Accept from server '10.1.0.10'  
02[IKE] received RADIUS attribute Tunnel-Type: tag = 0, value = 9  
02[IKE] received RADIUS attribute Filter-Id: 'isolate'  
02[IKE] RADIUS authentication of 'dave@strongswan.org' successful  
02[IKE] EAP method EAP_TTLS succeeded, MSK established  
02[ENC] generating IKE_AUTH response 11 [ EAP/SUCC ]  
02[NET] sending packet: from 192.168.0.1[4500] to 192.168.0.200[4500]  
01[NET] received packet: from 192.168.0.200[4500] to 192.168.0.1[4500]  
01[ENC] parsed IKE_AUTH request 12 [ AUTH ]  
01[IKE] authentication of 'dave@strongswan.org' with EAP successful  
01[CFG] constraint check failed: group membership required  
01[CFG] selected peer config 'rw-allow' unacceptable  
01[CFG] switching to peer config 'rw-isolate,  
01[IKE] authentication of 'moon.strongswan.org' (myself) with EAP  
01[IKE] IKE_SA rw-isolate[2] established between  
192.168.0.1[moon.strongswan.org]...192.168.0.200[dave@strongswan.org]
```

Network Endpoint Assessment (RFC 5209)



strongSwan als TNC Client und TNC Server



Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Fragen?

www.strongswan.org

