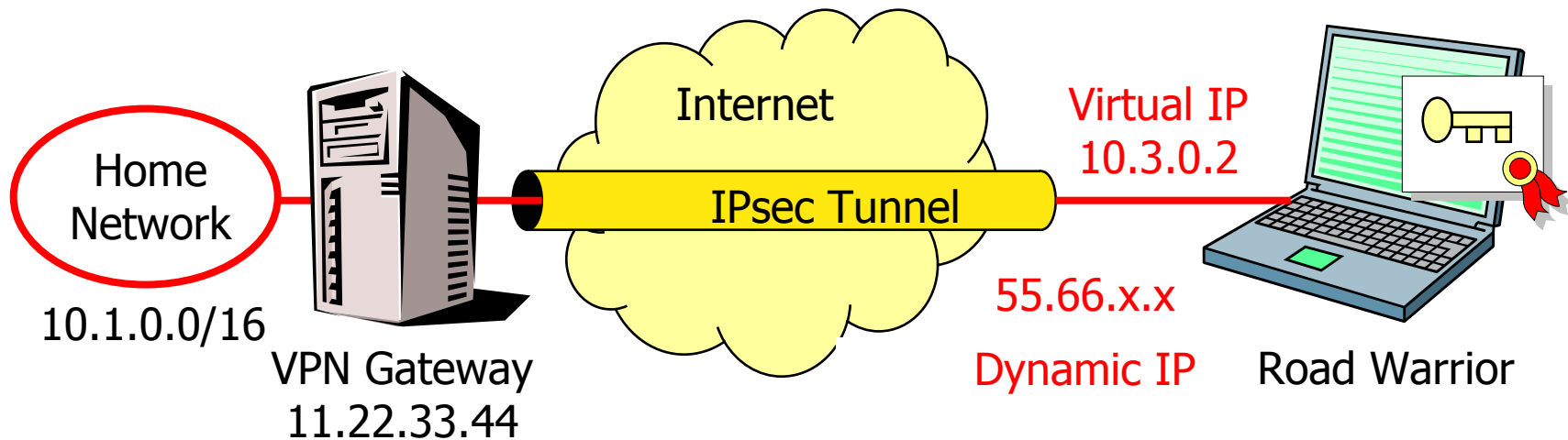


# Large-Scale Road Warrior Access based on X.509 Certificates and DHCP-over-IPsec

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# The „Road Warrior“ Remote Access Case



- Road warriors sign on to their home network via IKE with varying IP addresses assigned dynamically by their local ISP.
- Authentication is usually based on RSA public keys and X.509 certificates issued by the home network.
- Virtual IP assigned statically or dynamically by the home network. Remote hosts thus become part of an **extruded net**.

# Requirements for Large-Scale VPN Deployment

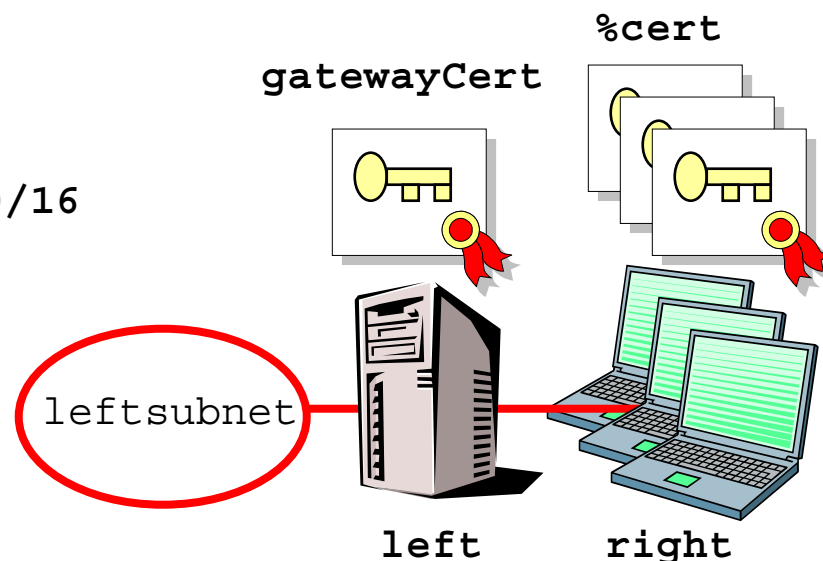
- Automatic assignment of virtual IP addresses
  - Avoid error-prone individual configuration of VPN clients
- Authentication based on X.509 certificates
  - Preshared secrets do not scale well with the number of VPN clients
  - Preshared secrets do not work with dynamic IPs and IKE Main Mode
- Safe storage of private keys
  - VPN road warrior certificates and private keys should preferably be stored on smart cards or USB tokens.
- User authentication and access control policies
  - VPN access control usually based on X.509 user certificates
  - Timely updates of certificate revocation lists are of utmost importance.
  - Better: Separate user authentication and access control

# Linux FreeS/WAN as a VPN Gateway

- Available from [www.freeswan.ca](http://www.freeswan.ca) / [www.strongsec.com](http://www.strongsec.com)
  - OpenSource IPsec stack for Linux 2.2 and 2.4 kernels
  - X.509 certificate support developed by **ZHW** !!!
  - Easy installation via RedHat/SuSE/Debian/Mandrake RPMs
  - Number of VPN tunnels is limited by hardware resources, only.
  - Linux Free/SWAN can also be used as a VPN client
- Road Warrior and Virtual IP support using X.509 certificates:

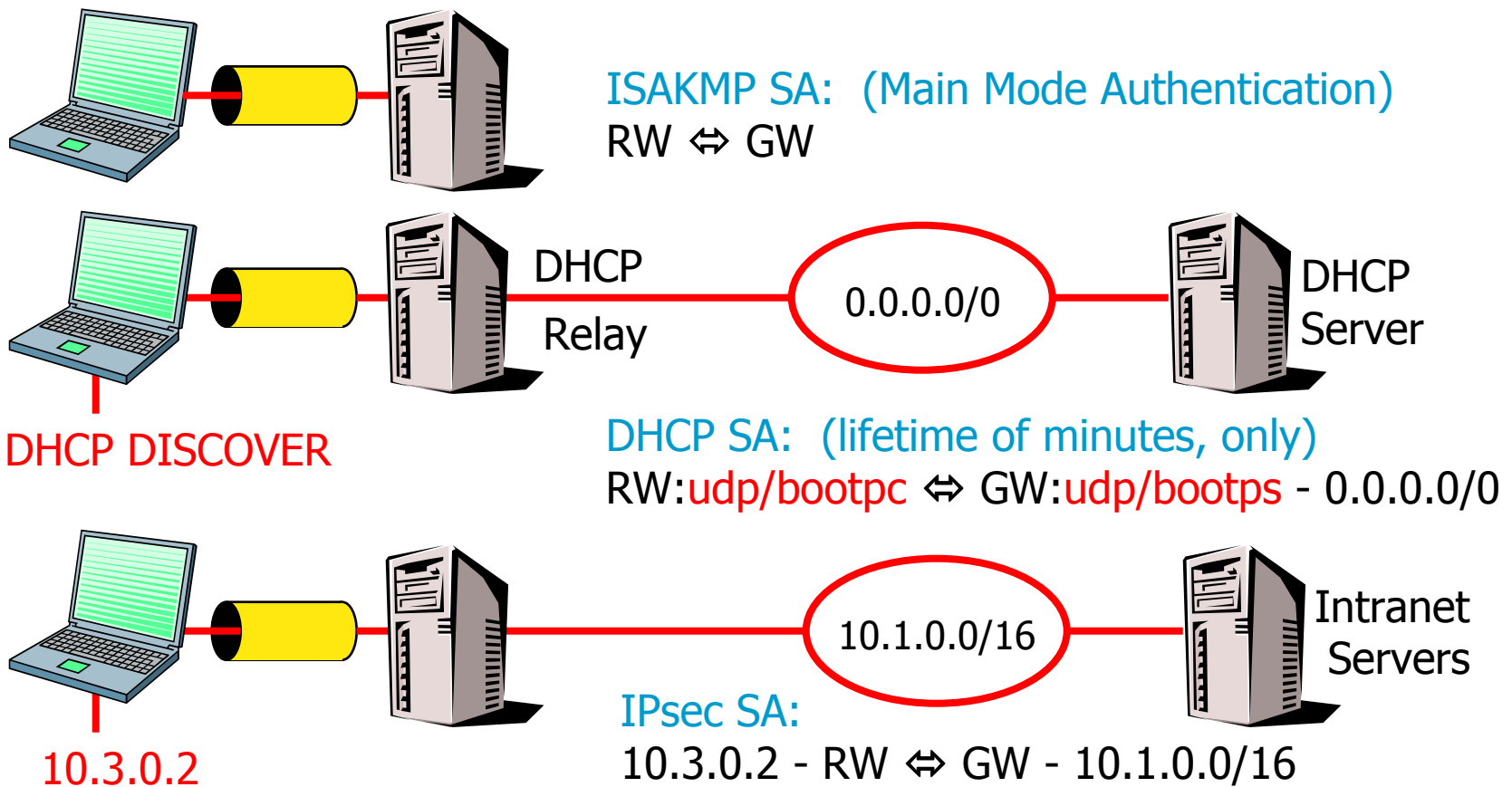
```
conn road-warrior
  right=%any
  rightrsasigkey=%cert
  rightsubnetwithin=10.3.0.0/16
  left=%defaultroute
  leftsubnet=10.1.0.0/16
  leftcert=gatewayCert.pem
  auto=add
```

- Simple configuration



# Virtual IP Assignment via DHCP-over-IPsec

- Internet Draft : [draft-ietf-ipsec-dhcp-13.txt](#)
- Currently supported by SSH Sentinel and Linux FreeS/WAN



- Features
  - By providing a Virtual IP plus additional network information like e.g. local DNS and WINS server addresses, **DHCP-over-IPsec** can offer the same functionality as the heavy-weight **L2TP-over-IPsec** protocol.
  - On the VPN gateway a **DHCP Relay** is required which relays DHCP messages to and from the DHCP server in the home network.
- Open Questions
  - A Virtual IP interface does not have a physical MAC address. The DHCP-over-IPsec draft does not specify how the unique client hardware address should be formed.
  - Unicast DHCP messages like e.g. DHCPREQUEST use the normal IPsec tunnel SA. What about broadcast DHCPDISCOVER messages?
- DHCP Relay Agent for Linux FreeS/WAN
  - Download: <http://www.strongsec.com/freeswan/dhcrelay>

- Users are admitted on the basis of a valid X.509 certificate.
- In order to lock out a user, the corresponding certificate must be revoked and the CRL made quickly available to all VPN end points.
- A X.509v3 extension can contain one or several **crIDistributionPoints** that consist either of a HTTP, FTP, or an LDAP Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). Example in OpenSSL notation:

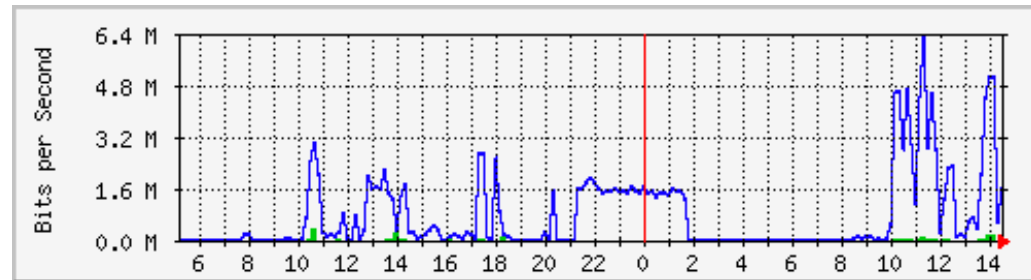
```
crIDistributionPoints =  
    URI:http://www.rolex.ch/ca/cert.crl
```

- Upon reception of a peer certificate, a VPN client will try to get an updated Certificate Revocation List from the URI(s) listed in the **crIDistributionPoints** field.
- Version 1.1.0 of X.509 patch for Linux FreeS/WAN 2.00 supports URI-based dynamic CRL fetching.

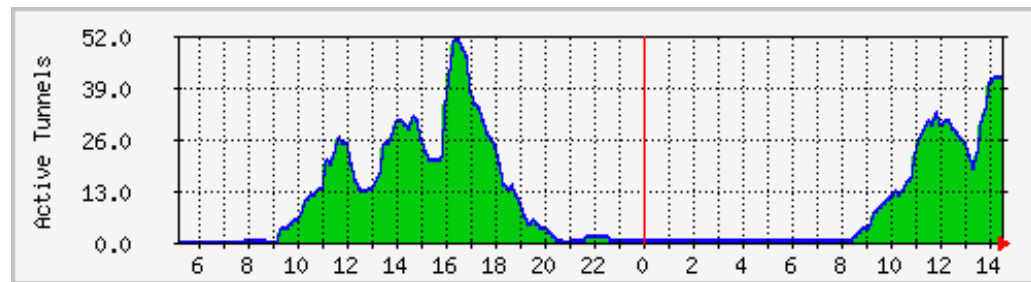
# Deployment – University of Freiburg, Germany



Campus



IPsec throughput at VPN gateway



Active VPN tunnels

- 44 WLAN access points, 1 Linux VPN gateway, no DHCP-over-IPsec
- 202 active and 88 revoked X.509 certificates
- FreeS/WAN Linux clients / SSH Sentinel Windows clients
- Further information: <http://mopoinfo.wlan.informatik.uni-freiburg.de>

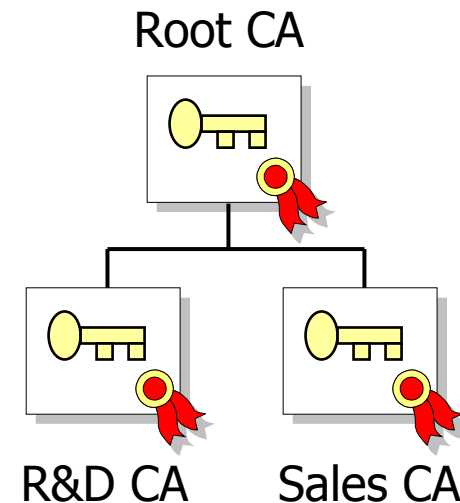


# IPsec Policies Coping with Complexity

# IPsec Policy Model - Intermediate CAs

- `conn research`  
`right=%any`  
`rightca="C=CH, O=Rolex, CN=R&D CA"`  
`leftsubnet=10.1.1.0/24`
- `conn sales`  
`right=%any`  
`rightca="C=CH, O=Rolex, CN=Sales CA"`  
`leftsubnet=10.1.2.0/24`

- Advantage: decentralized management of access control rights possible
- Drawback: user or host certificate is bound to intermediate CA
- Linux FreeS/WAN:  
Access control based on intermediate CAs might be implemented in 2003



# IPsec Policy Model - Identity Wild Cards

- `conn research`  
`right=%any`  
`rightid="C=CH, O=Rolex, OU=R&D, CN=*" /* DN */`  
`leftsubnet=10.1.1.0/24`
- `conn sales`  
`right=%any`  
`rightid=*@sales.rolex.ch /* USER FQDN */`  
`leftsubnet=10.1.2.0/24`
- `conn it-hosts`  
`right=%any`  
`rightid=@*.it.rolex.ch /* FQDN */`  
`leftsubnet=10.1.3.4/32`
- Wild cards as defined by [draft-ietf-ipsec-config-policy-model-06.txt](#)
- Drawback: Identity is strongly bound to user or host certificate
- Linux FreeS/WAN: wild cards will be introduced in **1Q 2003**

- X.509 Attribute Certificates (AC)
  - ACs separate the tasks of authentication (based on user certificates) and authorization (based on attribute certificates).
  - Attribute certificates grant short-term access control rights but are themselves bound to long-lived user certificates.
  - Due to the short lifetime of attribute certificates, revocation will usually not be necessary.
- Kerberos V5 tickets with Privilege Attribute Certificates (PAC)
  - For its Windows 2000 authentication and authorization solution Microsoft added a proprietary PAC containing group memberships to Kerberos V5 tickets. Kerberos can be used to authenticate IPsec connections and to grant access control rights.
- Linux FreeS/WAN:
  - Solutions based on Attribute Certificates and/or Kerberos Tickets are being studied at the Zurich University of Applied Sciences.