



# VPN

## Virtual Private Network

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jnlm

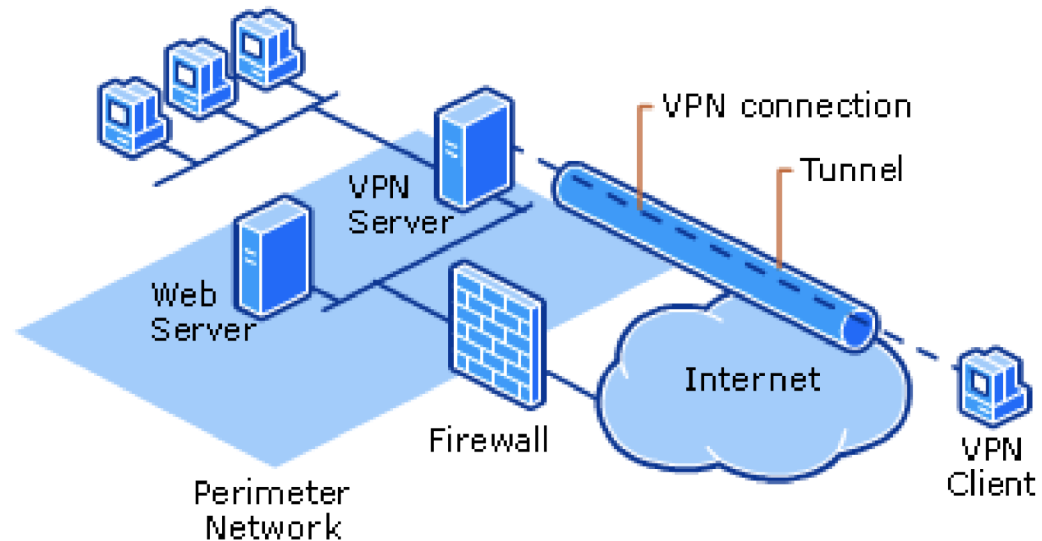
# Introduction

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- ❑ Uses public telecommunication channels, such as the Internet or other network service, instead of leased lines channels.
- ❑ Described as Virtual because it is distant connection using private connections.
- ❑ Used to widely now because of today's globalization.
- ❑ Connects users or branches.
- ❑ Used to use dial-up or Leased communication, now using IP-VPN's

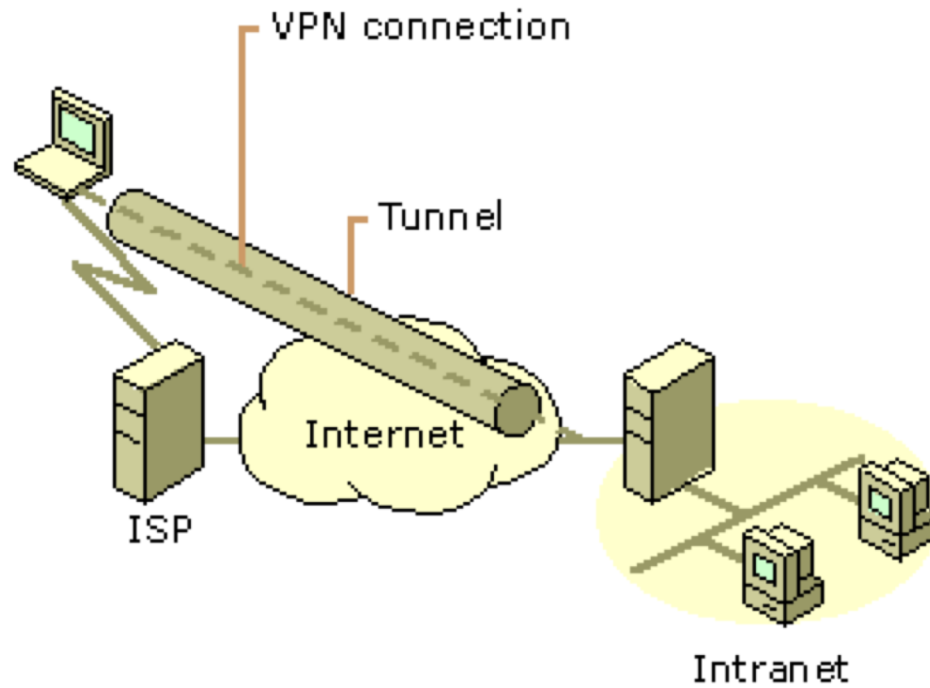
# What is VPN

- ❑ Extension of a private network that encompasses links across shared or public networks like the Internet.
- ❑ Enable to send data between two computers across a shared or public internet network in a manner that emulates the properties of a point-to-point private link.



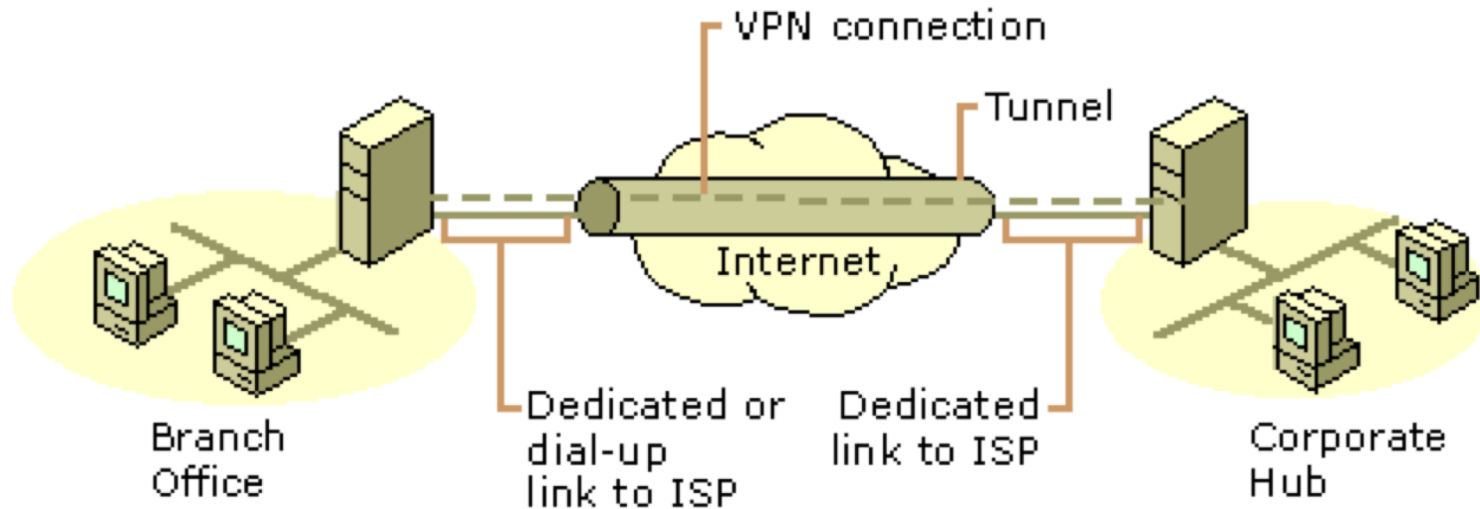
# Common Uses of VPNs (1/3)

## 1. Remote Access Over the Internet



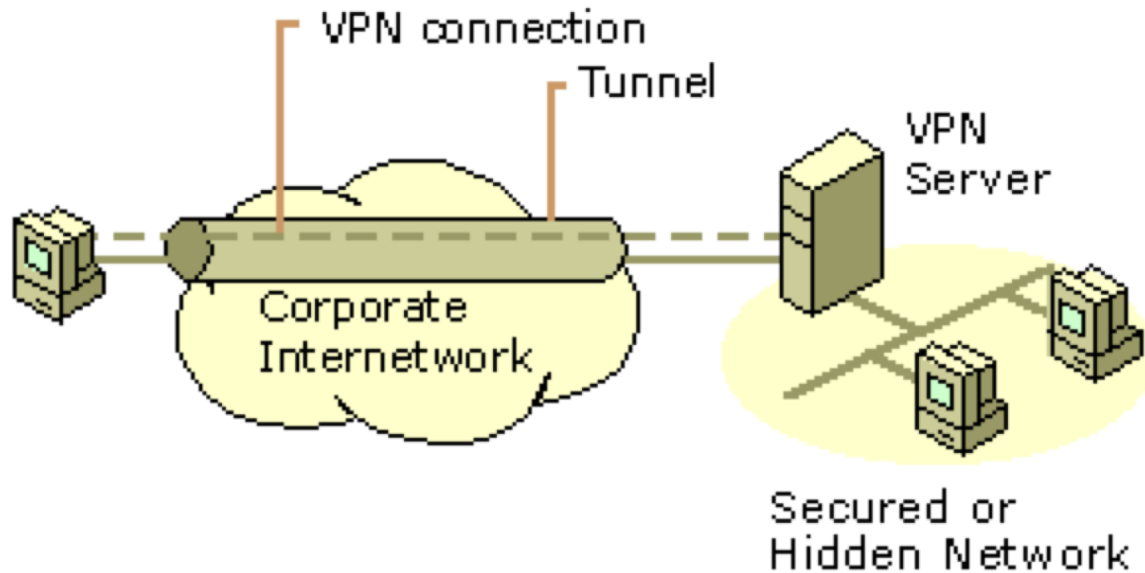
# Common Uses of VPNs (2/3)

## 2. Connecting Networks Over the Internet (Site to Site VPN)



# Common Uses of VPNs (3/3)

## 3. Connecting Computers over an Intranet (similar to 1.)



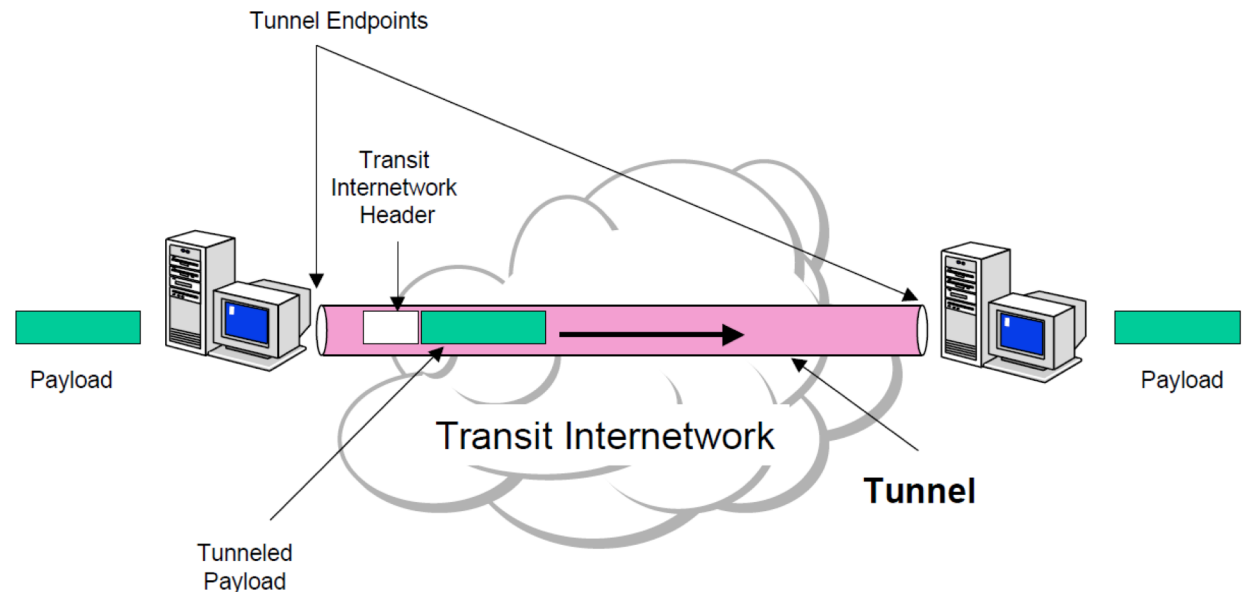
# Why Use VPN?

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- ❑ Cheap
  - Legacy private network uses remote connectivity through dial-up modems or through leased line connections, it's expensive.
- ❑ Scalable
  - Extending a leased line connection is complex.
  - Easy to administer.
- ❑ Security
  - Provide encryption and file integrity.

# VPN Key Concept - Tunneling

- ❑ VPN consists of a set of point to point connections tunneled over the Internet.
- ❑ In order to achieve tunneling, the packets are encapsulated as the payload of packets.
  - Payloads, to and from addresses, port numbers and other standard protocol packet headers
  - As seen by the external routers carrying the connection





# Basic VPN Requirements

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- User Authentication
- Key Management
- Address Management
- Data Encryption

# Basic VPN Requirements (1/2)

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## ❑ User Authentication

- Verify the VPN client's identity and restrict VPN access to authorized users only.
- Provide audit and accounting records to show who accessed what information and when.
- [X.509](#), pre-shared key, etc.

## ❑ Key Management

- Generate and refresh encryption keys for the client and the server.
- Simple Key Management for IP: ISAKMP/Oakley, etc.

# Basic VPN Requirements (2/2)

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## ❑ Address Management

- Assign a VPN client's address on the intranet and ensure that private addresses are kept private

## ❑ Data Encryption

- No one outside the VPN can alter the VPN.
- Data carried on the public network must be rendered unreadable to unauthorized clients on the network.

# VPN Security

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- ❑ **Authentication**
  - Ensuring that the data originates at the source that it claims.
- ❑ **Access Control**
  - Restricting unauthorized users from gaining admission to the network.
- ❑ **Confidentiality**
  - Preventing anyone from reading or copying data as it travels across the Internet.
- ❑ **Data Integrity**
  - Ensuring that no one tampers with data as it travels across the Internet.

# Common Implementations

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- ❑ Based on PPP
  - Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) (PPP + encryption + GRE)
  - Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) (PPTP + L2F)
- ❑ Based on TCP/IP
  - L2TP/IPsec
  - IPsec Tunnel mode [[RFC 4301](#)]
  - BGP/MPLS IP VPN [[RFC 4364](#)]
- ❑ SSL/TLS
  - Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol ([SSTP](#)) (PPTP + SSL)
  - SSL VPN
  - OpenVPN

# PPP - Point-to-Point Protocol

- ❑ PPP [[RFC 1661](#)] provides a standard method for transporting multi-protocol datagrams over point-to-point (direct) links.  
=> Data link layer (layer 2) protocol
- ❑ Three components
  - Encapsulation (for transporting purpose)
  - Link Control Protocol (for data-link connectability)
  - Network Control Protocols (NCP) family (L3 management support)
- ❑ Extra Options
  - Authentication: [PAP](#), [CHAP](#), [EAP](#), [MS-CHAP](#), [MS-CHAPv2](#), etc.
  - Link Quality and error detection
  - Compression
  - Encryption: [MPPC](#) + [MPPE](#), etc.
  - Multilink ([MP](#), The PPP Multilink Protocol)

# Tunneling Protocol

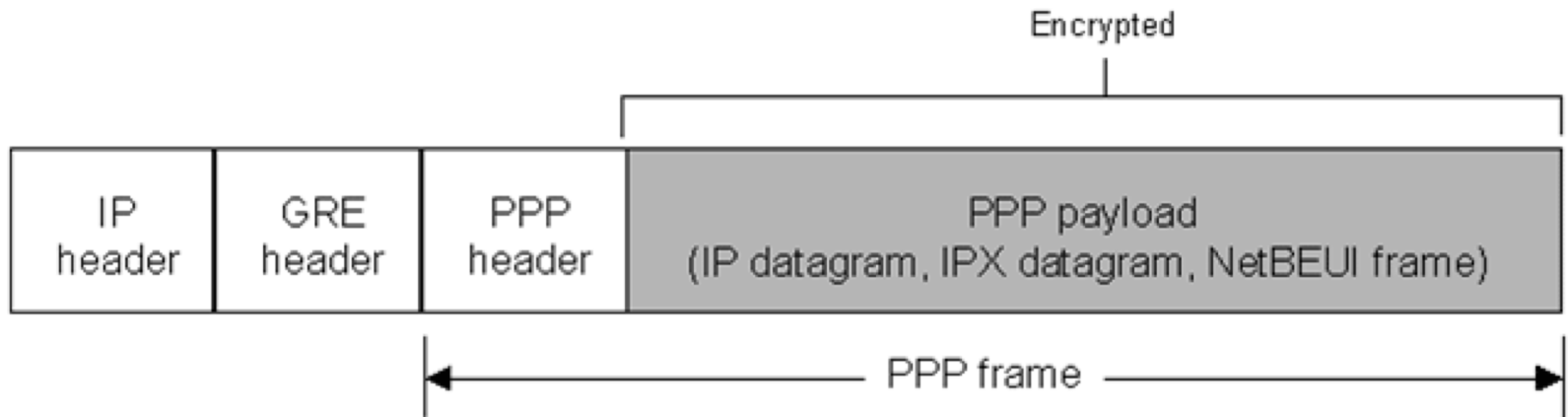
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Allows a network user to access or provide a network service that the underlying network does not support or provide directly. ([Wikipedia](#))

- ❑ [GRE](#) (Generic Routing Encapsulation): Establish a virtual point-to-point connection between two networks.
  - IP as a delivery protocol
  - Virtual Tunnel: (Tunnel) IP header + GRE packet header
  - Encapsulation, *not* encryption
- ❑ PPTP / L2TP
- ❑ IPsec
- ❑ OpenVPN (with SSL/TLS)
- ❑ etc.

# PPTP - Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol

- ❑ PPTP [[RFC 2637](#)] uses an enhanced GRE mechanism to provide a flow- and congestion-controlled (TCP) encapsulated datagram service for carrying PPP packets.
- ❑ PPTP creates a GRE tunnel through which the PPTP GRE packets are sent.





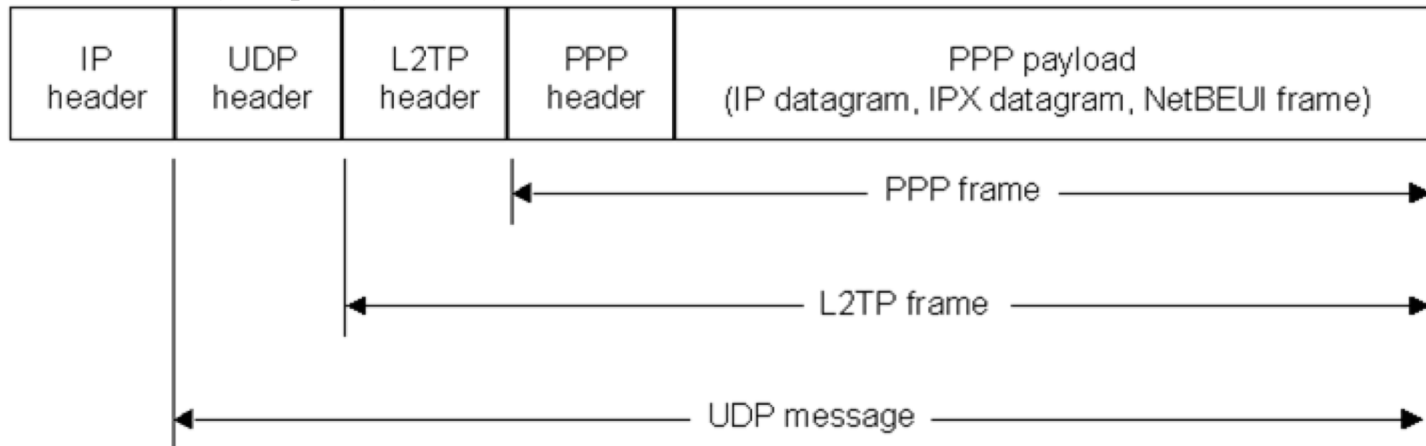
# Security of PPTP

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- ❑ PPTP has been the subject of many security analyses and
- ❑ serious security vulnerabilities have been found
  - MS-CHAP is fundamentally insecure.
  - MS-CHAPv2 is vulnerable to dictionary attack on the captured challenge response packets.
- ❑ The PPP payload can be encrypted by using Microsoft Point to Point Encryption (MPPE) when using MS-CHAPv1/v2
- ❑ EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol – TLS) is the superior authentication choice for PPTP.

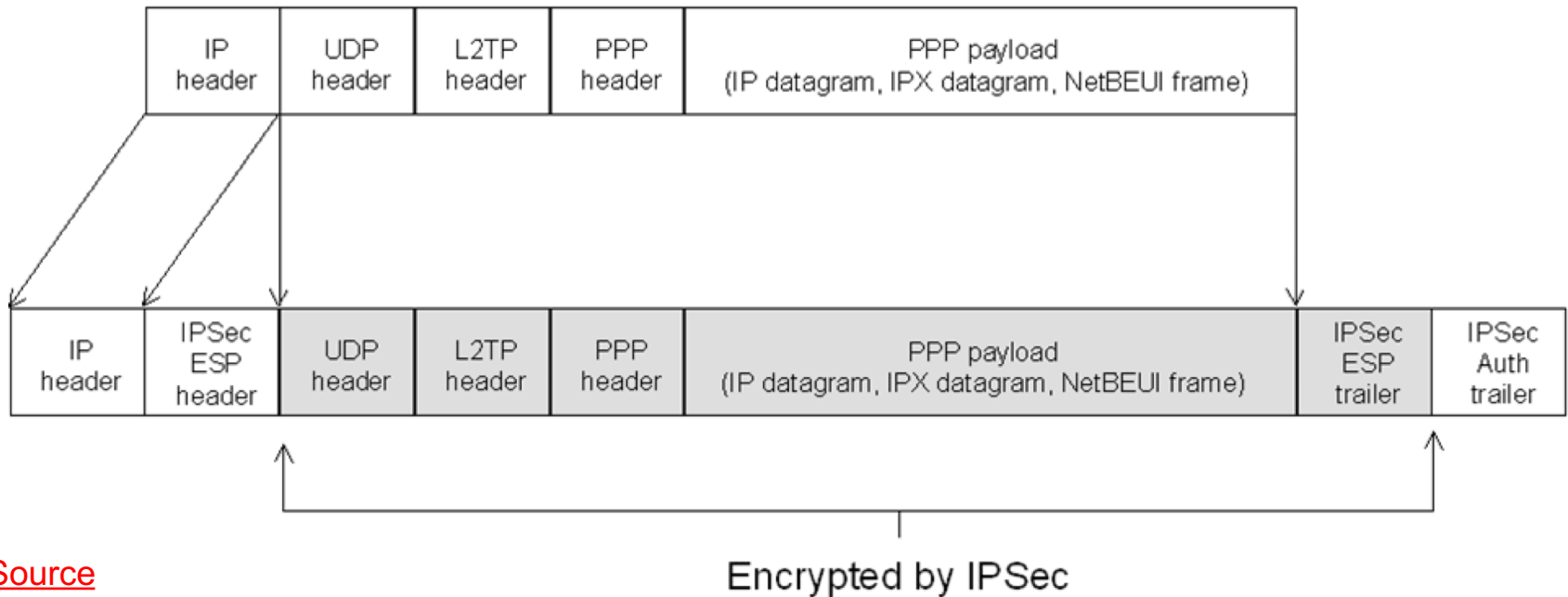
# L2TP - Layer Two Tunneling Protocol

- ❑ L2TP [[RFC 2661](#)]: PPTP + [L2F](#) (Layer Two Forwarding)
- ❑ High level protocols (e.g., PPP) establish L2TP session (“call”) within the L2TP tunnel, and traffic for each session is isolated.
- ❑ A tunnel can contains multiple connections at once.
- ❑ L2TP over IP internetworks uses UDP and a series of L2TP messages for tunnel maintenance.
- ❑ [L2TPv3](#) provides additional security features, improved encapsulation, and the ability to carry data links other than simply PPP over an IP network. ([Wikipedia](#))



# L2TP/IPsec

- ❑ L2TP does not provide confidentiality or strong authentication.
- ❑ Usually use **IPsec ESP** (Encapsulating Security Payload) to encrypt the L2TP packet.
  - Data encryption begins before the PPP connection process by negotiating an IPsec security association.
  - Require computer-level authentication using computer certificates.

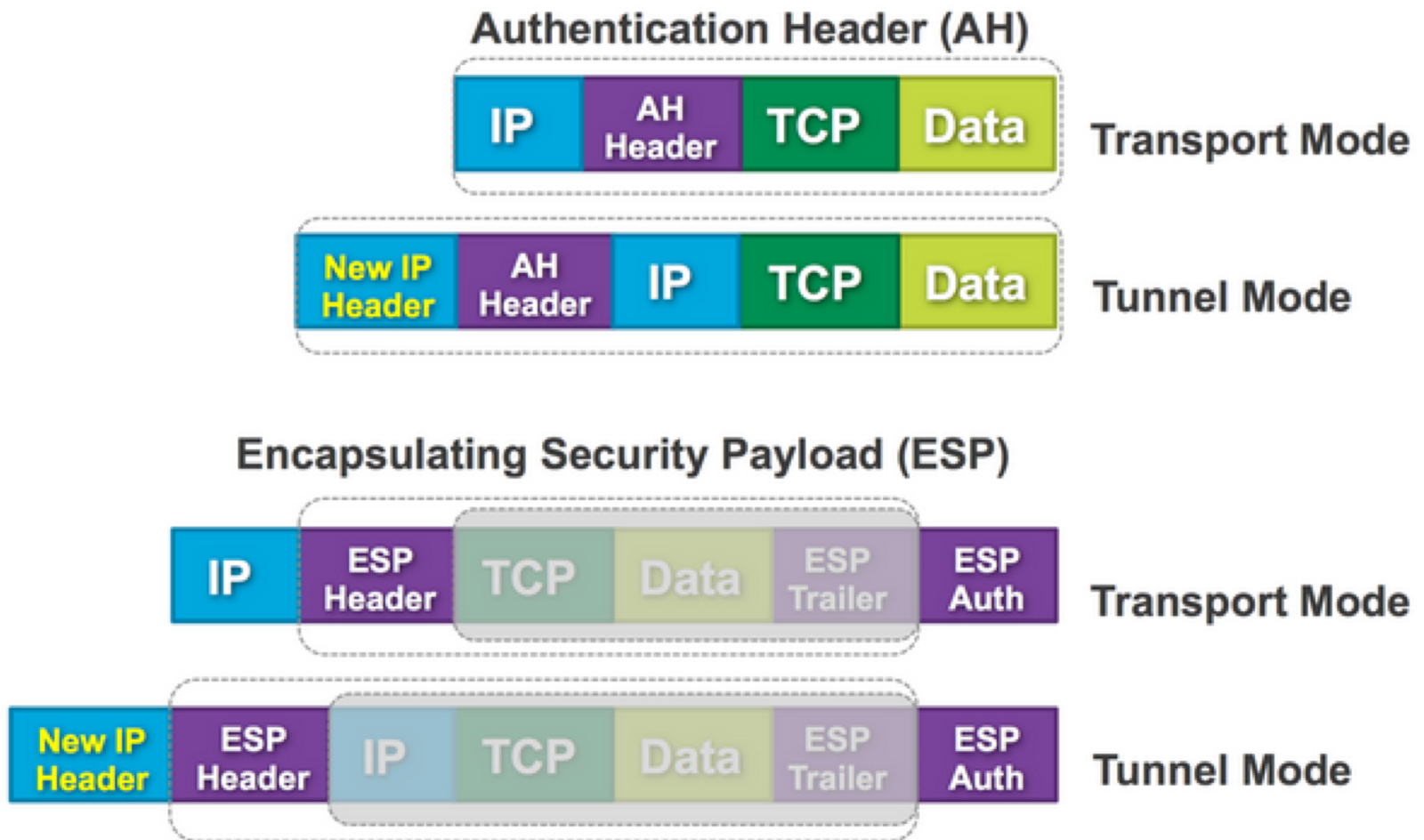


# IPsec

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- ❑ IPsec [[RFC 4301](#)] is a secure network protocol suite provides authentication and encryption ability over IPv4 network.
- ❑ Two modes in IPsec
  - **Transport mode**: Insert IPsec header (AH/ESP) between IP and TCP header, then modify original IP header.
  - **Tunnel mode**: Encapsulate original packet, and prepend new IP and IPsec header.
- ❑ Two functions that ensure confidentiality:
  - Authentication Header (AH)
    - Provide source authentication and integrity *without* encryption.
  - Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)
    - Provide both data authentication, data integrity and data encryption.
- ❑ Security Associations (SA) provides the parameters necessary for AH and/or ESP operations.
  - **IKE** (Internet Key Exchange): Provide authentication and key exchange. e.g., ISAKMP, OAKLEY

# IPsec Modes



# SSL VPN

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- ❑ A form of VPN that can be used with a standard Web browser.
  - ❑ Also can be used to tunnel traffic via SSL or TLS protocol
- ❑ The traffic is encrypted with the SSL protocol or Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.
- ❑ Proprietary software
  - Cisco AnyConnect
  - Juniper Networks Pulse Secure
  - Fortigate
- ❑ Open Source
  - OpenVPN

# Appendix

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- ❑ [I Am Anonymous When I Use a VPN – 10 Myths Debunked](#)
- ❑ [Virtual Private Networking: An Overview](#)
- ❑ [BeyondCorp](#) by Google: Protected connection from untrusted networks without the use of a VPN.
  - See also: Role-Based Access Control ([RBAC](#))
- ❑ Protocol reference
  - [VPN](#)
  - [PPP](#) / [GRE](#) / [PPTP](#) / [L2TP](#)
  - [IPsec](#) / [IKE](#)
  - [IP protocol numbers](#)