



TheGreenBow IPSec VPN Client Configuration Guide

Endian Firewall Community Release 2.2.rc3

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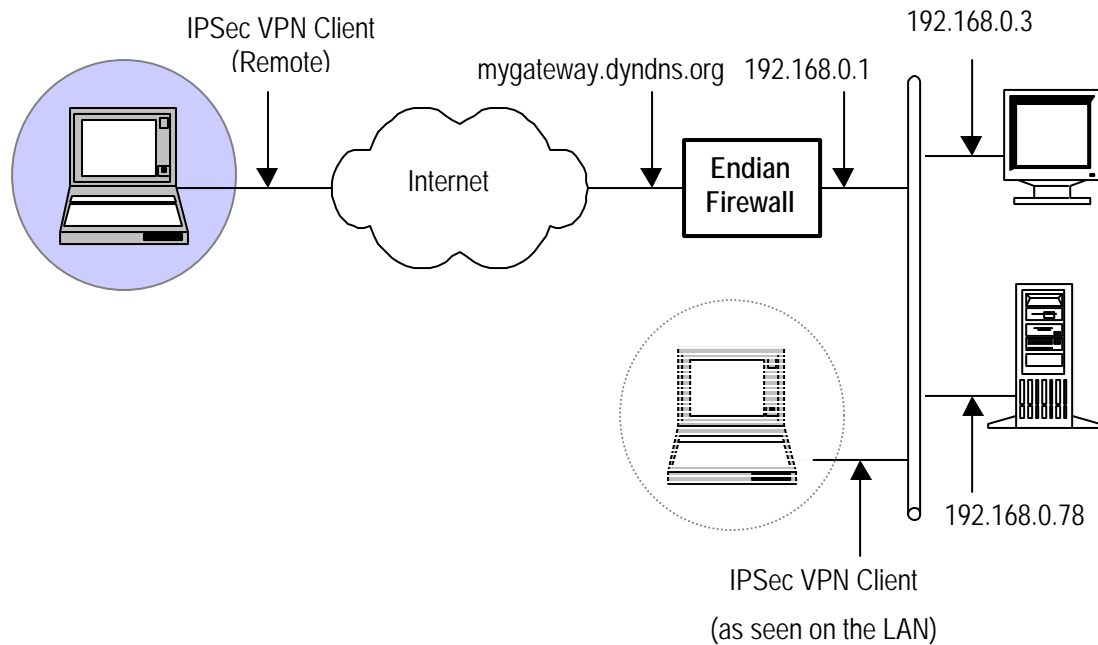
1 Introduction

1.1 Goal of this document

This configuration guide describes how to configure TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client with a Endian Firewall VPN router.

1.2 VPN Network topology

In our VPN network example (diagram hereafter), we will connect TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client to the LAN behind the Endian Firewall router. The VPN client is connected to the Internet with a DSL connection or through a LAN. All the addresses in this document are given for example purpose.



1.3 Endian Firewall Restrictions

No known restrictions.

1.4 Endian Firewall VPN Gateway

Our tests and VPN configuration have been conducted with Endian Firewall Community release 2.2.rc3.

1.5 Endian Firewall VPN Gateway product info

It is critical that users find all necessary information about Endian Firewall VPN Gateway. All product info, User Guide and knowledge base for the Endian Firewall VPN Gateway can be found on the Endian Firewall website: <http://www.endian.com>.

Endian Firewall Product page	http://www.endian.com/en/community/overview/
Endian Firewall User Guide	http://www.endian.com/en/community/help/documentation/
Endian Firewall FAQ/Knowledge Base	http://kb.endian.com/

2 Endian Firewall VPN configuration

This section describes how to build an IPSec VPN configuration with your Endian Firewall VPN router. Once connected to your Endian Firewall VPN gateway, you must select "VPN" and "IPsec" tabs.

Click "Add" to configure a Roadwarrior connection

Choose "Host to Net Virtual Private Network (roadwarrior)" and click "Add"

>> Connection type

Connection type:

Host-to-Net Virtual Private Network (roadwarrior)

Net-to-Net Virtual Private Network

Add

In your Endian Firewall VPN gateway Connection Configuration, enter the name for this connection.

RED interface and Local subnet are already chosen by default.

Check "Edit advanced settings".

In Authentication, choose "Use a pre-shared key" and enter a password which will be used in the VPN Client.

Virtual Private Networking

OpenVPN server

OpenVPN client (Gw2Gw)

IPsec

>> Connection configuration

Name: Enabled:

Local Interface: Remote Remote host/IP:

Local subnet: Remote ID:

Options: Dead peer detection action: Remark:

Edit advanced settings

>> Authentication

Use a pre-shared key:

Upload a certificate request:

Upload a certificate:

Upload PKCS12 file PKCS12 file password:

Peer is identified by either IPV4_ADDR, FQDN, USER_FQDN or DER_ASN1_DN string in remote ID field

Generate a certificate:

User's full name or system hostname:

User's email address:

User's department:

Organization name:

City:

State or province:

Country:

Subject alt name (subjectAltName=email:*,URI:*,DNS:*,RID:*)

PKCS12 file password:

PKCS12 file password:(Confirmation)

Click on "Save" to go to Advanced settings.

Virtual Private Networking

>> Advanced connection parameters

Internet Key Exchange protocol configuration

IKE encryption: AES (256 bit)
AES (128 bit)
3DES

IKE integrity: SHA
MD5

IKE group type: DH group 14 (2048 bits)
DH group 5 (1536 bits)
DH group 2 (1024 bits)
DH group 1 (768 bits)

IKE lifetime: hours

Encapsulating security payload configuration

ESP encryption: AES (256 bit)
AES (128 bit)
3DES

ESP integrity: SHA1
MD5

ESP group type: Phase1 group

ESP key life: hours

Additional options

IKE aggressive mode allowed. Avoid if possible (pre-shared key is transmitted in clear text)

Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) Save

Negotiate payload compression Cancel

Roadwarrior virtual IP (sometimes called inner-IP)

Choose algorithms, DH group and click "Save".

Your Road warrior connection is now defined on VPN main screen.

Virtual Private Networking

>> Global settings

Local VPN hostname/IP: Enabled:

Override default MTU:

VPN on ORANGE: Enabled:

VPN on BLUE: Enabled:

Debug options

This field may be blank Save

>> Connection status and control

Name	Type	Common name	Remark	Status	Actions
Tunnel1	Host (PSK)			OPEN	

Legend: Enabled (click to disable) Show certificate Edit Remove

Disabled (click to enable) Download certificate Restart

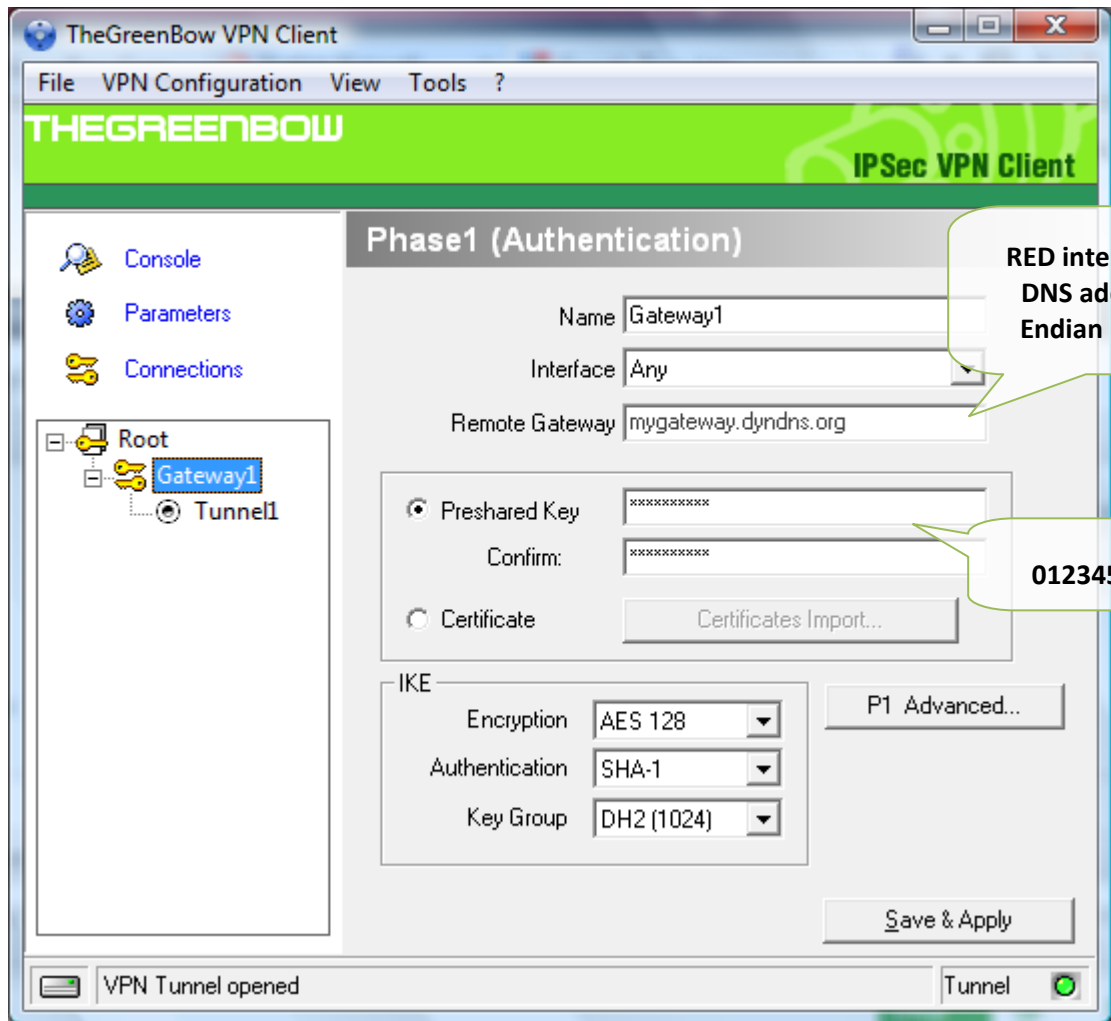
Endian Firewall VPN Configuration is finished.

3 TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client configuration

This section describes the required configuration to connect to a Endian Firewall VPN router.

To download the latest release of TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client software, please go to http://www.thegreenbow.com/vpn_down.html.

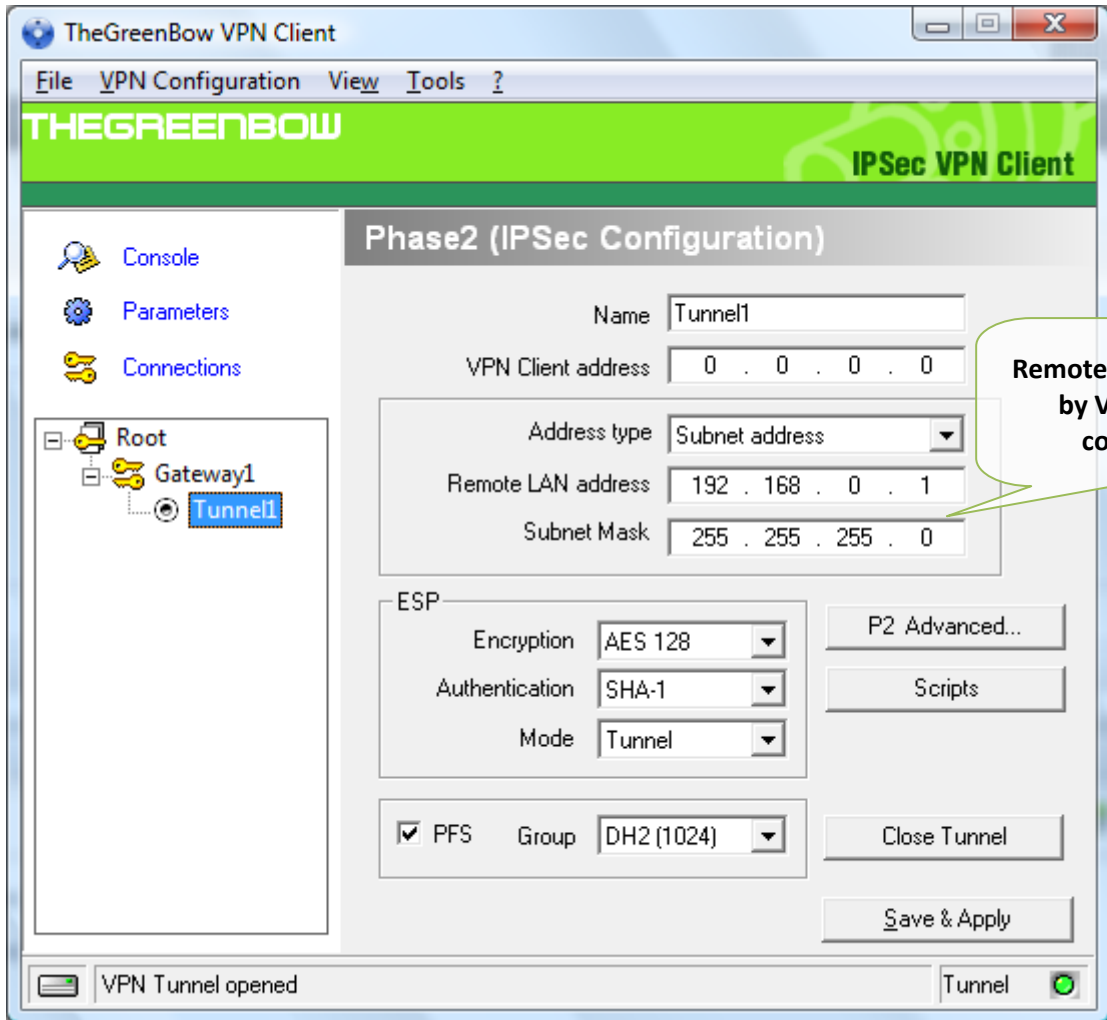
3.1 VPN Client Phase 1 (IKE) Configuration



Phase 1 configuration

You may use either Pre-shared Key or Certificates, USB Tokens with the Endian Firewall router. This configuration is one example of can be accomplished in term of Pre-Shared Key. You may want to refer to either the Endian Firewall router user guide or TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client User Guide for more details on User Authentication options.

3.2 VPN Client Phase 2 (IPSec) Configuration



Phase 2 Configuration

3.3 Open IPsec VPN tunnels

Once both Endian Firewall router and TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client software have been configured accordingly, you are ready to open VPN tunnels. First make sure you enable your firewall with IPsec traffic.

1. Click on **"Save & Apply"** to take into account all modifications we've made on your VPN Client configuration
2. Click on **"Open Tunnel"**, or generate traffic that will automatically open a secure IPsec VPN Tunnel (e.g. ping, IE browser)
3. Select **"Connections"** to see opened VPN Tunnels
4. Select **"Console"** if you want to access to the IPsec VPN logs and adjust filters to display less IPsec messaging. The following example shows a successful connection between TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client and a Endian Firewall VPN router.

```

20090218 144527 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA] [VID] [VID] [VID] [VID] [VID]
20090218 144648 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA] [VID] [VID] [VID] [VID] [VID]
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA] [VID] [VID] [VID] [VID] [VID]
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [SA] [VID] [VID] [VID]
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [KEY_EXCH] [NONCE] [NAT_D] [NAT_D]
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [KEY_EXCH] [NONCE] [NAT_D] [NAT_D]
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [HASH] [ID] [NOTIFY]
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [HASH] [ID]
20090218 144842 Default phase 1 done: initiator id 192.168.205.151, responder id mygateway.dyndns.org
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-Tunnel1-P2) SEND phase 2 Quick Mode [HASH] [SA] [KEY_EXCH] [NONCE] [ID] [ID]
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-Tunnel1-P2) RECV phase 2 Quick Mode [HASH] [SA] [KEY_EXCH] [NONCE] [ID] [ID]
20090218 144842 Default (SA Gateway1-Tunnel1-P2) SEND phase 2 Quick Mode [HASH]
20090218 144912 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND Informational [HASH] [NOTIFY] type DPD_R_U_THERE
20090218 144912 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV Informational [HASH] [NOTIFY] type DPD_R_U_THERE_ACK
    
```

4 Tools in case of trouble

Configuring an IPSec VPN tunnel can be a hard task. One missing parameter can prevent a VPN connection from being established. Some tools are available to find source of troubles during a VPN establishment.

4.1 A good network analyser: Wireshark

Wireshark is a free software that can be used for packet and traffic analysis. It shows IP or TCP packets received on a network card. This tool is available on website <http://www.wireshark.org>. It can be used to follow protocol exchange between two devices. For installation and use details, read its specific documentation (<http://www.wireshark.org/docs/>).

No. .	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.2	ISAKMP	Identity Protection (Main Mode)
2	0.153567	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.3	ISAKMP	Identity Protection (Main Mode)
3	0.205363	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.2	ISAKMP	Identity Protection (Main Mode)
4	0.257505	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.3	ISAKMP	Identity Protection (Main Mode)
5	0.300882	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.2	ISAKMP	Identity Protection (Main Mode)
6	0.310186	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.3	ISAKMP	Identity Protection (Main Mode)
7	0.313742	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.2	ISAKMP	Quick Mode
8	0.321913	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.3	ISAKMP	Quick Mode
9	0.323741	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.2	ISAKMP	Quick Mode
10	0.334980	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.3	ISAKMP	Quick Mode
11	0.691160	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.2	ESP	ESP (SPI=0x919bfabc)
12	1.692568	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.3	ESP	ESP (SPI=0x919bfabc)
13	1.693164	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.2	ESP	ESP (SPI=0x53a5925e)
14	2.693600	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.3	ESP	ESP (SPI=0x919bfabc)
15	2.694026	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.2	ESP	ESP (SPI=0x53a5925e)

Frame 1 (142 bytes on wire, 142 bytes captured)
 Ethernet II, Src: 00:50:04:ad:f2:73, Dst: 00:10:b5:07:2f:ff

5 VPN IPSec Troubleshooting

5.1 « PAYLOAD MALFORMED » error (wrong Phase 1 [SA])

```
114920 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
114920 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [NOTIFY]
114920 Default exchange_run: exchange_validate failed
114920 Default dropped message from 195.100.205.114 port 500 due to notification
type PAYLOAD_MALFORMED
114920 Default SEND Informational [NOTIFY] with PAYLOAD_MALFORMED error
```

If you have an « PAYLOAD MALFORMED » error you might have a wrong Phase 1 [SA], check if the encryption algorithms are the same on each side of the VPN tunnel.

5.2 « INVALID COOKIE » error

```
115933 Default message_rcv: invalid cookie(s) 5918ca0c2634288f 7364e3e486e49105
115933 Default dropped message from 195.100.205.114 port 500 due to notification
type INVALID_COOKIE
115933 Default SEND Informational [NOTIFY] with INVALID_COOKIE error
```

If you have an « INVALID COOKIE » error, it means that one of the endpoint is using a SA that is no more in use. Reset the VPN connection on each side.

5.3 « no keystate » error

```
115315 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
115317 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
115317 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [KEY][NONCE]
115319 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [KEY][NONCE]
115319 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
115319 Default ipsec_get_keystate: no keystate in ISAKMP SA 00B57C50
```

Check if the preshared key is correct or if the local ID is correct (see « Advanced » button). You should have more information in the remote endpoint logs.

5.4 « received remote ID other than expected » error

```
120348 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
120349 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
120349 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [KEY][NONCE]
120351 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [KEY][NONCE]
120351 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
120351 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
120351 Default ike_phase_1_rcv_ID: received remote ID other than expected
support@thegreenbow.fr
```

The « Remote ID » value (see « Advanced » Button) does not match what the remote endpoint is expected.

5.5 « NO PROPOSAL CHOSEN » error

```

115911 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
115913 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
115913 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [KEY][NONCE]
115915 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [KEY][NONCE]
115915 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
115915 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
115915 Default phase 1 done: initiator id c364cd70: 195.100.205.112, responder id
c364cd72: 195.100.205.114, src: 195.100.205.112 dst: 195.100.205.114
115915 Default (SA Gateway1-Tunnell-P2) SEND phase 2 Quick Mode
[SA][KEY][ID][HASH][NONCE]
115915 Default RECV Informational [HASH][NOTIFY] with NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN error
115915 Default RECV Informational [HASH][DEL]
115915 Default Gateway1-P1 deleted

```

If you have an « NO PROPOSAL CHOSEN » error, check that the « Phase 2 » encryption algorithms are the same on each side of the VPN Tunnel.

Check « Phase 1 » algorithms if you have this:

```

115911 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
115911 Default RECV Informational [NOTIFY] with NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN error

```

5.6 « INVALID ID INFORMATION » error

```

122623 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
122625 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [SA][VID]
122625 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [KEY][NONCE]
122626 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [KEY][NONCE]
122626 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
122626 Default (SA Gateway1-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
122626 Default phase 1 done: initiator id c364cd70: 195.100.205.112, responder id
c364cd72: 195.100.205.114, src: 195.100.205.112 dst: 195.100.205.114
122626 Default (SA Gateway1-Tunnell-P2) SEND phase 2 Quick Mode
[SA][KEY][ID][HASH][NONCE]
122626 Default RECV Informational [HASH][NOTIFY] with INVALID_ID_INFORMATION error
122626 Default RECV Informational [HASH][DEL]
122626 Default Gateway1-P1 deleted

```

If you have an « INVALID ID INFORMATION » error, check if « Phase 2 » ID (local address and network address) is correct and match what is expected by the remote endpoint.

Check also ID type ("Subnet address" and "Single address"). If network mask is not check, you are using a IPV4_ADDR type (and not a IPV4_SUBNET type).

5.7 I clicked on "Open tunnel", but nothing happens.

Read logs of each VPN tunnel endpoint. IKE requests can be dropped by firewalls. An IPSec Client uses UDP port 500 and protocol ESP (protocol 50).

5.8 The VPN tunnel is up but I can't ping !

If the VPN tunnel is up, but you still cannot ping the remote LAN, here are a few guidelines:

- Check Phase 2 settings: VPN Client address and Remote LAN address. Usually, VPN Client IP address should not belong to the remote LAN subnet
- Once VPN tunnel is up, packets are sent with ESP protocol. This protocol can be blocked by firewall. Check that every device between the client and the VPN server does accept ESP
- Check your VPN server logs. Packets can be dropped by one of its firewall rules.
- Check your ISP support ESP

Doc.Ref	tgvpn_ug-endian-firewall_en
Doc.version	3.0 – Mar 2009
VPN version	4.5x

- If you still cannot ping, follow ICMP traffic on VPN server LAN interface and on LAN computer interface (with Wireshark for example). You will have an indication that encryption works.
- Check the “default gateway” value in VPN Server LAN. A target on your remote LAN can receive pings but does not answer because there is a no “Default gateway” setting.
- You cannot access to the computers in the LAN by their name. You must specify their IP address inside the LAN.
- We recommend you to install Wireshark (<http://www.wireshark.org>) on one of your target computer. You can check that your pings arrive inside the LAN.

	Doc.Ref	tgvpn_ug-endian-firewall_en
	Doc.version	3.0 – Mar 2009
	VPN version	4.5x

6 Contacts

News and updates on TheGreenBow web site: <http://www.thegreenbow.com>

Technical support by email at support@thegreenbow.com

Sales contacts by email at sales@thegreenbow.com