

TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client

Configuration Guide

FortiGate

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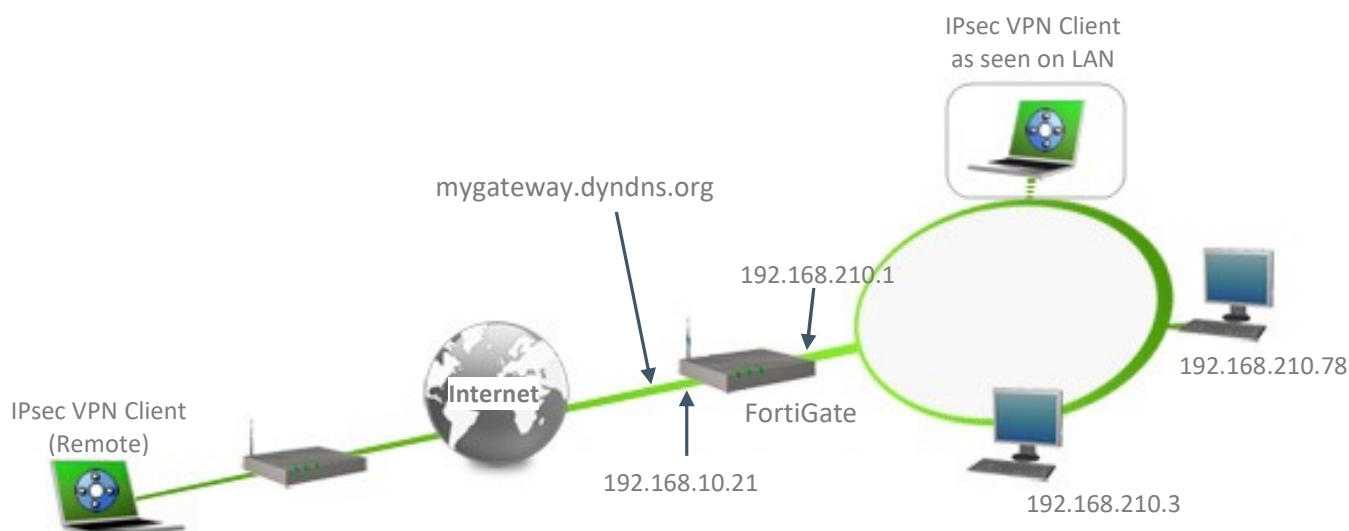
1 Introduction

1.1 Goal of this document

This configuration guide describes how to configure TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client software with a FortiGate VPN router to establish VPN connections for remote access to corporate network.

1.2 VPN Network topology

In our VPN network example (diagram hereafter), we will connect TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client software to the LAN behind the FortiGate 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 FortiGate Restrictions

No known restrictions

1.4 FortiGate VPN Gateway

Our tests and VPN configuration have been conducted with FortiGate version 6.0.

1.5 FortiGate VPN Gateway product info

It is critical that users find all necessary information about FortiGate VPN Gateway. All product info, User Guide and knowledge base for the FortiGate VPN Gateway can be found on the FortiGate website:

<https://www.fortinet.com/>

FortiGate Product page

FortiGate User Guide

FortiGate Knowledge Base

<https://www.fortinet.com/>

<https://docs.fortinet.com/fortigate/admin-guides>

<http://kb.fortinet.com/kb/microsites/microsite.do>

2 FortiGate VPN configuration

This section describes how to build an IPsec VPN configuration with your FortiGate VPN router. Once connected to your FortiGate VPN gateway, go to menu VPN > IPsec Tunnels. Add a tunnel.

Provide a tunnel name and select "Custom" in Template Type.

Name	tgb
Comments	<input type="text" value="Comments"/>

Network ✓ ↺

IP Version IPv4

Remote Gateway

Interface

Local Gateway

Mode Config

Use system DNS in mode config

Assign IP From

IPv4 mode config

Client Address Range

Subnet Mask

DNS Server

Enable IPv4 Split Tunnel

IPv6 mode config

Client Address Range

Prefix Length

DNS Server

Enable IPv6 Split Tunnel

NAT Traversal

Dead Peer Detection

Authentication ✓ ↺

Method

Pre-shared Key

IKE

Version

Mode

Peer Options

Accept Types

Here we selected Version 2 for IKEv2.

Note :

For IKEv1, simply select Version 1. VPN Client side, configuration needs to be created under IKEv1.

Phase 1 Proposal ✓ ↺

Encryption Authentication

Diffie-Hellman Group 31 30 29 28 27 21
 20 19 18 17 16 15
 14 5 2 1


Key Lifetime (seconds)

Local ID

XAUTH ✓ ↺

Type

Phase 2 Selectors

Name	Local Address	Remote Address	
tgb	192.168.210.0/255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	

Edit Phase 2



Name: tgb

Comments:

Local Address: Subnet

Remote Address: Subnet

Advanced...

Phase 2 Proposal

Encryption: Authentication:

Enable Replay Detection

Enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)

Diffie-Hellman Group: 31 30 29 28 27 21
 20 19 18 17 16 15
 14 5 2 1

Local Port: All

Remote Port: All

Protocol: All

Autokey Keep Alive:

Key Lifetime:

Seconds:

Configuration Guide

Once configured above tunnel, Create a Policy.

Edit Policy

Name	<input type="text" value="Incoming VPN TGB"/>
Incoming Interface	<input type="text" value="tgb"/>
Outgoing Interface	<input type="text" value="port2"/>
Source	<input type="text" value="tgb"/>
Destination	<input type="text" value="all"/>
Schedule	<input type="text" value="always"/>
Service	<input type="text" value="ALL"/>
Action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCEPT <input type="checkbox"/> DENY <input type="checkbox"/> LEARN

Firewall / Network Options

NAT

IP Pool Configuration Use Outgoing Interface Address Use Dynamic IP Pool

Security Profiles

AntiVirus

Web Filter

DNS Filter

Application Control

IPS

Proxy Options

SSL Inspection

Logging Options

Log Allowed Traffic Security Events All Sessions

Generate Logs when Session Starts

Capture Packets

Comments 0/1023

Enable this policy

Configuration Guide

The image shows two panels from a firewall configuration interface. The left panel, titled "Edit Policy", has the following settings:

- Name: Incoming VPN TGB
- Incoming Interface: tgb
- Outgoing Interface: port2
- Source: tgb
- Destination: all
- Schedule: always
- Service: ALL
- Action: ACCEPT (checked), DENY, LEARN
- Firewall / Network Options: NAT (checked), IP Pool Configuration (Use Outgoing Interface Address selected)
- Security Profiles: All are disabled (Antivirus, Web Filter, DNS Filter, Application Control, IPS, Proxy Options, SSL Inspection)
- Logging Options: Log Allowed Traffic (checked, Security Events selected), Generate Logs when Session Starts (disabled), Capture Packets (disabled)
- Comments: Write a comment... (0/1023)
- Enable this policy (checked)

The right panel, titled "Edit Address", has the following settings:

- Name: tgb
- Color: Change
- Type: IP Range
- Subnet / IP Range: 10.10.10.10-10.10.10.20
- Interface: any
- Show in Address List (checked)
- Comments: (0/255)
- Tags: Add Tag Category

An arrow points from the "Source" field in the "Edit Policy" panel to the "Edit Address" panel.

Configuration Guide

The image shows two side-by-side configuration panels. The left panel, titled 'Edit Policy', has the following settings:

- Name: Incoming VPN TGB
- Incoming Interface: tgb
- Outgoing Interface: port2
- Source: tgb
- Destination: all (highlighted with a yellow background and an arrow pointing to the right)
- Schedule: always
- Service: ALL
- Action: ACCEPT (checked), DENY, LEARN

The right panel, titled 'Edit Address', has the following settings:

- Name: all
- Color: Change
- Type: Subnet
- Subnet / IP Range: 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
- Interface: any
- Show in Address List: checked
- Static Route Configuration: unchecked
- Comments: (empty)

At the bottom of the 'Edit Address' panel, there is a 'Tags' section with an 'Add Tag Category' button, and 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Configuration Guide

The image shows two overlapping configuration windows. The 'Edit Policy' window on the left has the following settings:

- Name: Incoming VPN TGB
- Incoming Interface: tgb
- Outgoing Interface: port2
- Source: tgb
- Destination: all
- Schedule: always
- Service: ALL (highlighted with a white arrow pointing to the 'Edit Service' window)
- Action: ACCEPT (checked), DENY, LEARN
- Firewall / Network Options: NAT is enabled; IP Pool Configuration is set to 'Use Outgoing Interface Address'.
- Security Profiles: All are disabled (AntiVirus, Web Filter, DNS Filter, Application Control, IPS, Proxy Options, SSL Inspection).
- Logging Options: Log Allowed Traffic is checked with 'Security Events' selected; Generate Logs when Session Starts and Capture Packets are disabled.
- Comments: Write a comment...
- Enable this policy: checked

The 'Edit Service' window on the right has the following settings:

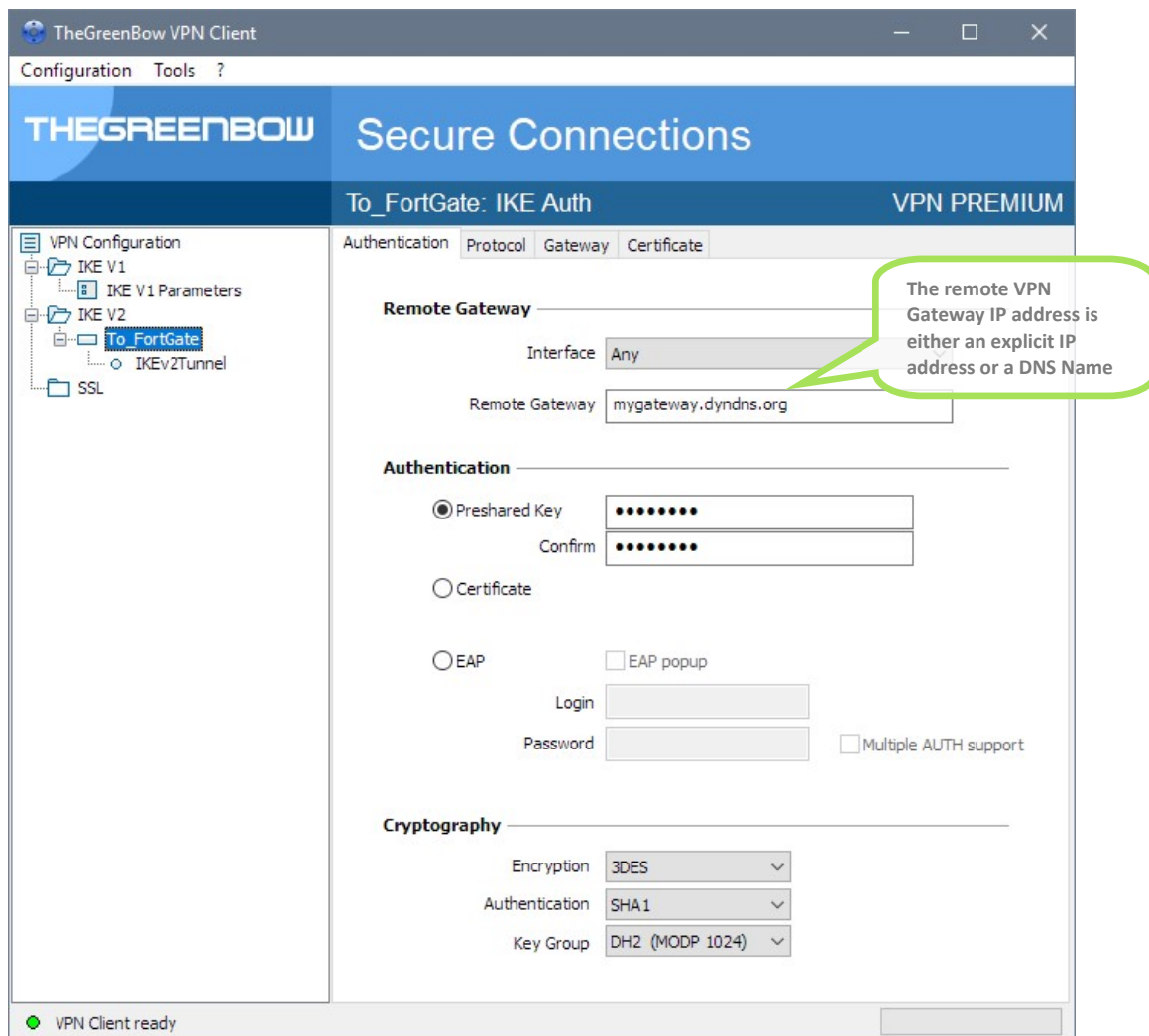
- Name: ALL
- Comments: (empty)
- Color: Change button
- Show in Service List: checked
- Category: General
- Protocol Options: Protocol Type is IP, Protocol Number is 0
- Buttons: OK, Cancel

Once done, Save the policy.

3 TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client configuration

This section describes the required configuration to connect to a FortiGate VPN router via VPN connections. To download the latest release of TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client software, please go to www.thegreenbow.com/vpn_down.html.

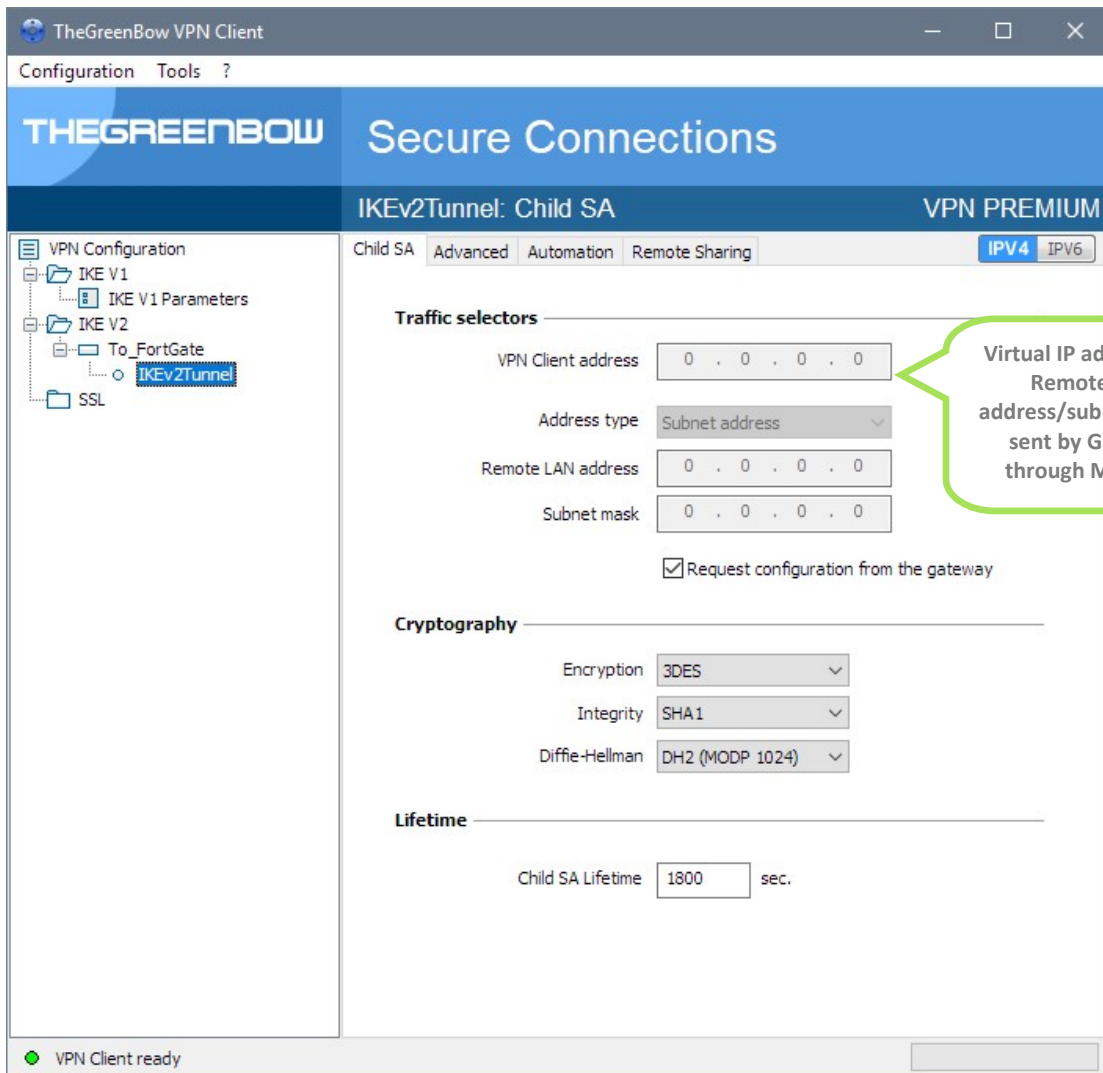
3.1 VPN Client - IKE Auth Configuration



IKE Auth configuration

This configuration is one example of what can be accomplished in term of User Authentication. You may want to refer to either the FortiGate router user guide or TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client software User Guide for more details on User Authentication options.

3.2 VPN Client Phase 2 (Child SA) Configuration



Child SA Configuration

3.3 Open IPsec VPN tunnels

Once both FortiGate 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/ Select menu "**Configuration**" and "**Save**" to take into account all modifications we've made on your VPN Client configuration.
- 2/ Double Click on your Child SA tunnel name or Click "**Open**" button in Connection panel to open tunnel.
- 3/ Select menu "**Tools**" and "**Console**" if you want to access to the IPsec VPN logs. The following example shows a successful connection between TheGreenBow IPsec VPN Client and a FortiGate VPN router.

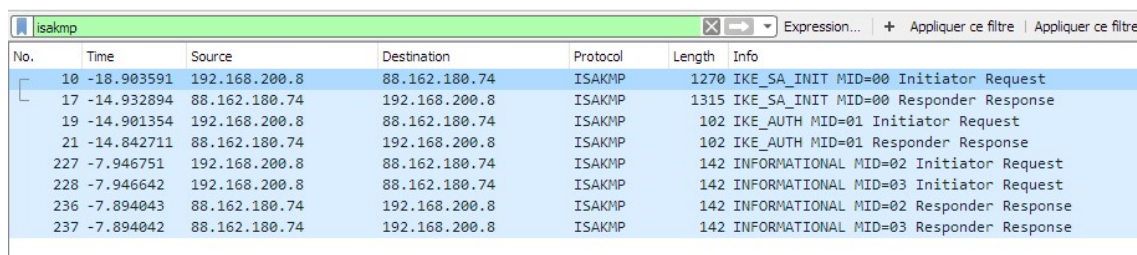
```
20180913 15:57:06:650 Default IKE daemon is removing SAs...
20180913 15:57:06:650 Default reinitializing daemon
20180913 15:57:06:650 No SSL configuration
20180913 15:57:06:650 TIKEV2_Tunnel configuration OK
20180913 15:57:10:933 TIKEV2_Tunnel SEND IKE_SA_INIT [HDR][SA][NONCE][N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)][N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)][KE][VID][N(FRAGMENTATION_SUPPORTED)]
20180913 15:57:15:450 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV IKE_SA_INIT [HDR][SA][KE][NONCE][N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)][N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)][CERTREQ][N(MULTIPLE_AUTH_SUPPORTED)]
20180913 15:57:15:466 TIKEV2_Tunnel IKE SA I-SPI FD628330DF582EA2 R-SPI 380B2FB4EE7E1AD7
20180913 15:57:15:482 TIKEV2_Tunnel SEND IKE_AUTH [HDR][ID][CERT][CERTREQ][AUTH][CP][SA][TSI][TSr][N(INITIAL_CONTACT)][N(ESP_TFC_PADDING_NOT_SUPPORTED)]
20180913 15:57:15:537 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV IKE_AUTH [HDR][ID][CERT][AUTH][CP][SA][TSI][TSr][N(AUTH_LIFETIME)]
20180913 15:57:15:537 TIKEV2_Tunnel Outbound SPI C76C2529 10.80.80.1/255.255.255.255 => 192.168.175.0/255.255.255.0
20180913 15:57:15:537 TIKEV2_Tunnel Inbound SPI 144495ED 192.168.175.0/255.255.255.0 => 10.80.80.1/255.255.255.255
20180913 15:57:15:537 TIKEV2_Tunnel IKE CHILD renewal in 1625 seconds (16:24:20)
20180913 15:57:15:537 TIKEV2_Tunnel IKE AUTH renewal in 1576 seconds (16:23:31)
20180913 15:57:15:568 TIKEV2_Tunnel [VirtualItf] Virtual Interface properly configured for instance 1 and ItfIndex 4.
```

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 www.wireshark.org. It can be used to follow protocol exchange between two devices. For installation and use details, read its specific documentation (www.wireshark.org/docs/).



The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a capture of ISAKMP traffic. The packet list pane displays the following data:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
10	-18.903591	192.168.200.8	88.162.180.74	ISAKMP	1270	IKE_SA_INIT MID=00 Initiator Request
17	-14.932894	88.162.180.74	192.168.200.8	ISAKMP	1315	IKE_SA_INIT MID=00 Responder Response
19	-14.901354	192.168.200.8	88.162.180.74	ISAKMP	102	IKE_AUTH MID=01 Initiator Request
21	-14.842711	88.162.180.74	192.168.200.8	ISAKMP	102	IKE_AUTH MID=01 Responder Response
227	-7.946751	192.168.200.8	88.162.180.74	ISAKMP	142	INFORMATIONAL MID=02 Initiator Request
228	-7.946642	192.168.200.8	88.162.180.74	ISAKMP	142	INFORMATIONAL MID=03 Initiator Request
236	-7.894043	88.162.180.74	192.168.200.8	ISAKMP	142	INFORMATIONAL MID=02 Responder Response
237	-7.894042	88.162.180.74	192.168.200.8	ISAKMP	142	INFORMATIONAL MID=03 Responder Response

5 VPN IPsec Troubleshooting

5.1 “NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN” error (wrong IKE Auth)

```
20XX0913 16:08:53:387 TIKEV2_Tunnel SEND IKE_SA_INIT
[HDR] [SA] [NONCE] [N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)] [N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)] [KE] [VID] [N(FRAGMENTATION_SUPPORTED)]
20XX0913 16:08:53:419 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV IKE_SA_INIT [HDR] [N(NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN)]
```

If you have an “NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN” error you might have a wrong Phase 1 [IKE Auth], check if the encryption algorithms are the same on each side of the VPN tunnel.

5.2 “AUTHENTICATION_FAILED” error

```
20XX0913 16:15:22:032 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV IKE_AUTH [HDR] [N(AUTHENTICATION_FAILED)]
20XX0913 16:15:22:032 TIKEV2_Tunnel Remote endpoint sends error AUTHENTICATION_FAILED
```

If you have an “AUTHENTICATION_FAILED” error, it means that the certificate or the preshared key is not matching. Check the Gateway if the user certificate or preshared key is valid.

5.3 “No user certificate available for the connexion” error

```
20XX0913 16:18:07:491 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV IKE_SA_INIT
[HDR] [SA] [KE] [NONCE] [N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)] [N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)] [CERTREQ] [N(FRAGMENTATION_SUPPORTED)] [N(MULTIPLE_AUTH_SUPPORTED)]
20XX0913 16:18:07:491 TIKEV2_Tunnel IKE SA I-SPI 8D4467C52C91C316 R-SPI 9DF0F0E4A91F8867
20XX0913 16:18:07:491 TIKEV2_Tunnel No user certificate available for the connexion
20XX0913 16:18:07:491 TIKEV2_Tunnel Connection aborted.
```

Check if the certificate is selected or the Token (smartcard) is available on the computer.

5.4 “Remote IDr rejected” error

```
20180913 16:24:32:087 TIKEV2_Tunnel ID types do not match. Expecting ID_RFC822_ADDR.
Receiving ID_DER_ASN1_DN
20180913 16:24:32:087 TIKEV2_Tunnel Remote IDr rejected
```

The “Remote ID” value (see “Protocol” tab) does not match what the remote endpoint is expected.

5.5 “NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN” error (wrong CHILD SA)

```
20XX0913 16:25:14:933 TIKEV2_Tunnel SEND IKE_SA_INIT
[HDR] [SA] [NONCE] [N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)] [N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)] [KE] [N(FRAGMENTATION_SUPPORTED)]
20XX0913 16:25:15:118 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV IKE_SA_INIT
[HDR] [SA] [KE] [NONCE] [N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)] [N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)] [CERTREQ] [N(MULTIPLE_AUTH_SUPPORTED)]
20XX0913 16:25:15:118 TIKEV2_Tunnel IKE SA I-SPI E389FC49EE7078F1 R-SPI 00F37D557ED307FC
20XX0913 16:25:15:118 TIKEV2_Tunnel SEND IKE_AUTH
[HDR] [IDi] [CERT] [CERTREQ] [AUTH] [CP] [SA] [TSi] [TSr] [N(INITIAL_CONTACT)] [N(ESP_TFC_PADDING_NOT_SUPPORTED)]
20XX0913 16:25:15:165 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV IKE_AUTH
[HDR] [IDr] [CERT] [AUTH] [CP] [N(AUTH_LIFETIME)] [N(NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN)]
20XX0913 16:25:15:165 TIKEV2_Tunnel IKE AUTH renewal in 1654 seconds (16:52:49)
20XX0913 16:25:15:165 TIKEV2_Tunnel SEND CHILD_SA
[HDR] [SA] [NONCE] [KE] [TSi] [TSr] [N(ESP_TFC_PADDING_NOT_SUPPORTED)]
20XX0913 16:25:15:202 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV CHILD_SA [HDR] [N(NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN)]
20XX0913 16:25:15:202 TIKEV2_Tunnel Remote endpoint sends error NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN
20XX0913 16:25:15:202 TIKEV2_Tunnel SEND INFORMATIONAL [HDR] [DELETE]
```

If you have an “NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN” error, check that the “Child SA” encryption algorithms are the same on each side of the VPN Tunnel.

5.6 “FAILED_CP_REQUIRED” error

```
20XX0913 16:29:46:780 TIKEV2_Tunnel RECV IKE_AUTH
[HDR] [IDr] [CERT] [AUTH] [N(AUTH_LIFETIME)] [N(FAILED_CP_REQUIRED)] [N(TS_UNACCEPTABLE)]
20180913 16:29:46:780 TIKEV2_Tunnel Remote endpoint sends error FAILED_CP_REQUIRED
20XX0913 16:29:46:780 TIKEV2_Tunnel Remote endpoint is expecting a configuration request
from the client
```

If you have an “FAILED_CP_REQUIRED” error, then the Gateway is configured to use Mode CP. Go to Traffic selectors and enable “Request configuration from the gateway”.

5.7 I clicked on “Open tunnel”, but nothing happens.

```
20XX1003 11:08:34:031 [VPNCONF] TGBIKE_STARTED received
20XX1003 11:21:34:379 TIKEV2_vRHEL75 SEND IKE_SA_INIT
[HDR] [SA] [NONCE] [N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)] [N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)] [KE]
20XX1003 11:21:39:397 TIKEV2_vRHEL75 SEND IKE_SA_INIT
[HDR] [SA] [NONCE] [N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)] [N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)] [KE]
20XX1003 11:21:44:409 TIKEV2_vRHEL75 SEND IKE_SA_INIT
[HDR] [SA] [NONCE] [N(NAT_DETECTION_SOURCE_IP)] [N(NAT_DETECTION_DESTINATION_IP)] [KE]
20XX1003 11:21:49:423 TIKEV2_vRHEL75 3 attempts with no response. Aborting connection.
```

Read logs of each VPN tunnel endpoint. IKE requests can be dropped by firewalls. An IPsec Client uses UDP port 500.

Check if the remote server is online.

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 Child SA 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 and if the protocol 50 is allowed to pass traffic in your firewalls.
- 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 (www.wireshark.org) on one of your target computer. You can check that your pings arrive inside the LAN.

6 Contacts

News and updates on TheGreenBow web site: www.thegreenbow.com

Technical support by email at: support@thegreenbow.com

Sales contacts by email at: sales@thegreenbow.com

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TheGreenBow Security Software