TheGreenBow IPSec VPN Client

Configuration Guide

Micronet SP881

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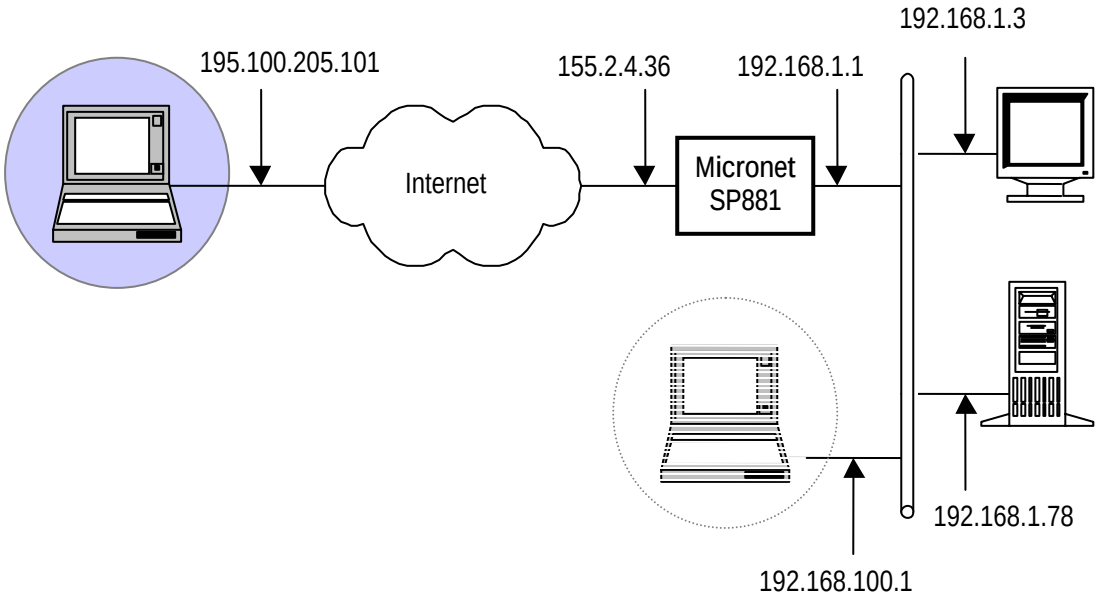
1 Introduction

1.1 Goal of this document

This document describes how to configure TheGreenBow IPSec VPN Client with a Micronet SP881 Broadband VPN Firewall.

1.2 Network topology

In our example, we will connect TheGreenBow VPN client to the LAN behind the Micronet Router. The VPN client is connected to the Internet by a dialup/DSL connection from an ISP. The client will have a virtual IP address in the remote LAN. All the addresses in this document are given for example purpose.



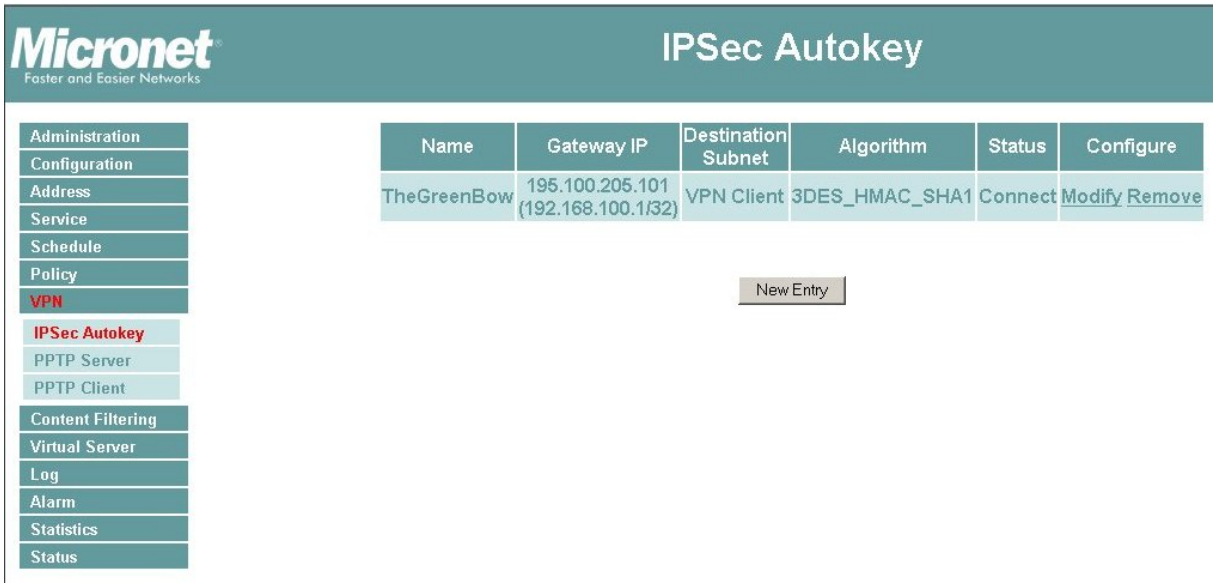
2 Micronet SP881 VPN Configuration

Micronet firmware release version used during tests was 2.50.

Micronet SP881 configuration can be achieved with a web browser. Read Micronet SP881 documentation for more information.

2.1 Micronet SP881 create new IPSec VPN tunnel

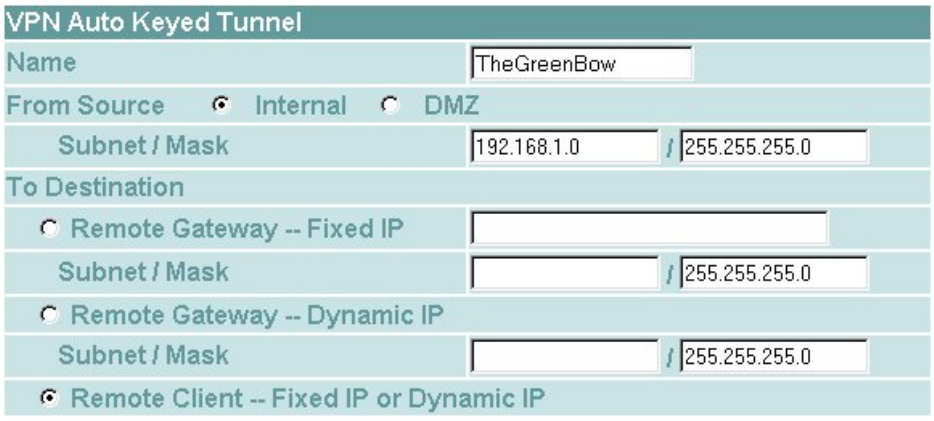
First, select "VPN" and click on "IPSec Autokey" link in the Micronet VPN configuration interface. Select a connection and click on "Modify", or if you want to add a new configuration click on "New Entry".



Enter a "Name" for the VPN Tunnel.

Specify your local Network. This is the network which TheGreenbow VPN Clients should be allowed to connect to.

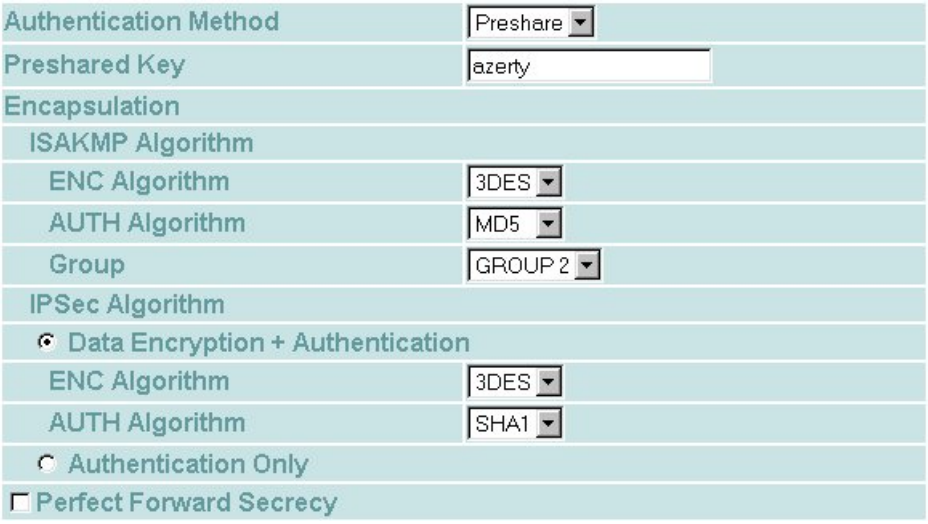
And select "Remote Client".



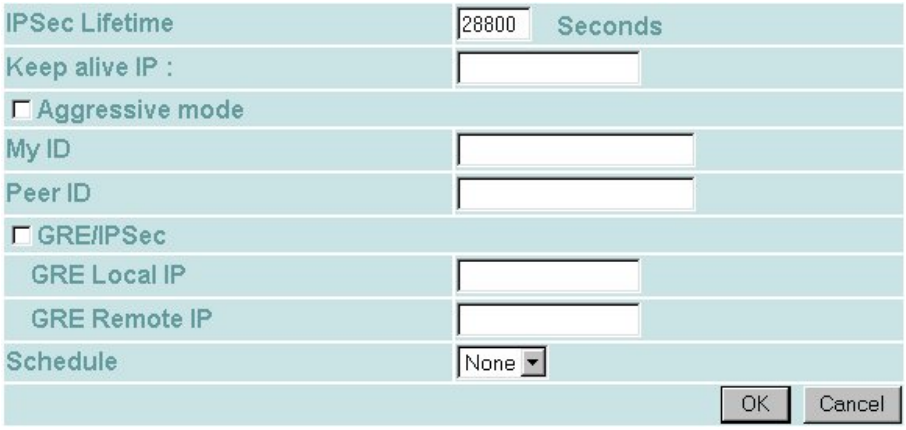
2.2 Micronet SP881 Authentication method

Select “Preshare” for Authentication method and choose a "Preshared key".

Select algorithms you want to use. For IPSec Algorithm don’t forget to select "Data Encryption + Authentication".



Leave the other fields empty and click "Ok"



The VPN configuration of Micronet SP881 router is completed.

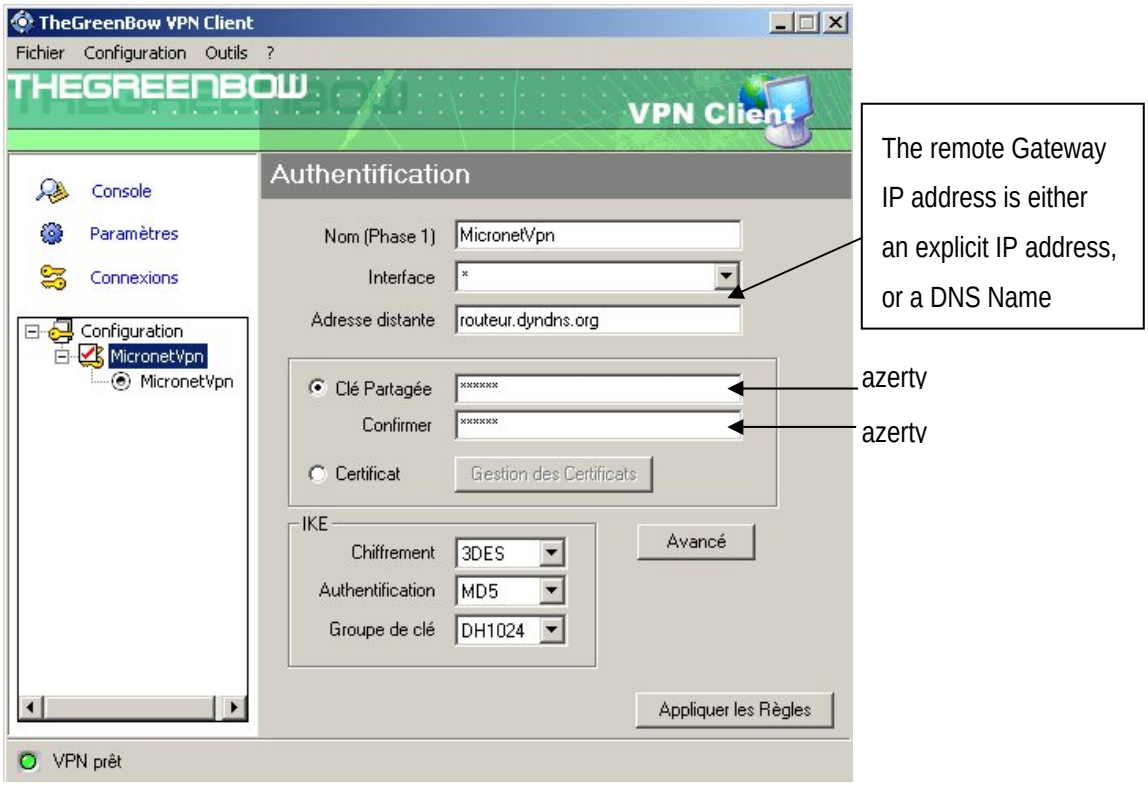
3 TheGreenBow IPSec VPN Client configuration

3.1 VPN Client Phase 1 (IKE) Configuration

In the "Interface" field, you can select a star ("*"), if the client host receive a dynamic IP Address from an ISP for example.

"Remote Address" field value is the Micronet router public IP address or DNS address.

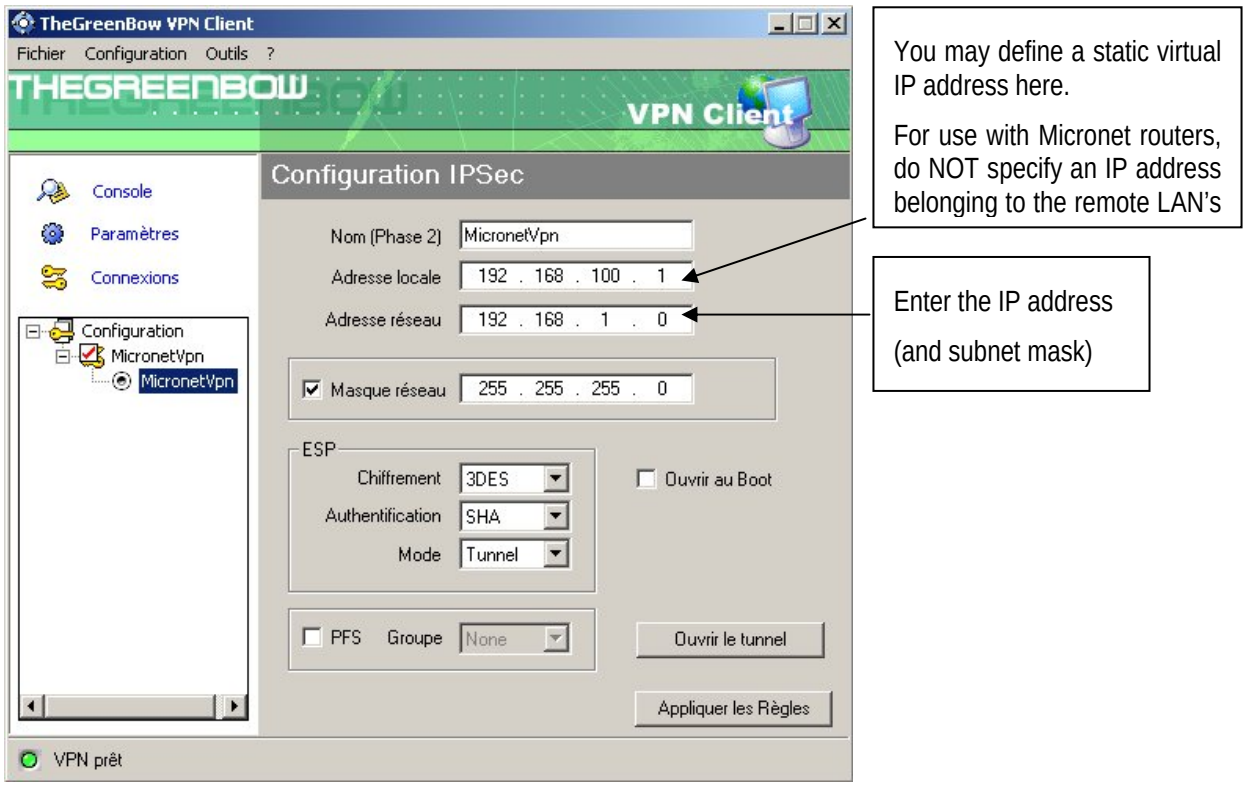
By clicking in "Advanced" button, you can setup Phase 1 IDs and Aggressive Mode.



Phase 1 configuration

3.2 VPN Client Phase 2 (IPSec) Configuration

In this window, you define IPSec Policy. "Local Address" is the virtual IP address of the client inside the LAN. This address must not belong to the remote LAN.



Phase2 Configuration

3.3 Open IPSec VPN tunnels

Once both MicroNet SP881 router and TheGreenBow IPSec VPN Client have been configured accordingly, you are ready to open VPN tunnels. First make sure you enable your firewall with IPSec traffic.

1. Click on "Apply Rules" 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.

4 VPN IPSec Troubleshooting

Those error samples have been voluntarily produced with a Linksys WRV54G, but logs and IPSec messaging shall be exactly the same with a MicroNet SP881 VPN Gateway.

4.1 « PAYLOAD MALFORMED » error

```
114920 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
114920 Default (SA WRV54G-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.

4.2 « INVALID COOKIE » error

```
115933 Default message_recv: 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.

4.3 « no keystate » error

```
115315 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
115317 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
115317 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [KEY][NONCE]
115319 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [KEY][NONCE]
115319 Default (SA WRV54G-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.

4.4 « received remote ID other than expected » error

```
120348 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
120349 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
120349 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [KEY][NONCE]
120351 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [KEY][NONCE]
120351 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
120351 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
120351 Default ike_phase_1_recv_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.

4.5 « NO PROPOSAL CHOSEN » error

```
115911 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
115913 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
115913 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [KEY][NONCE]
115915 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [KEY][NONCE]
115915 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
115915 Default (SA WRV54G-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    WRV54G-WRV54G-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 WRV54G-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 WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
115911 Default RECV Informational  [NOTIFY] with NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN error
```

4.6 « INVALID ID INFORMATION » error

```
122623 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
122625 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [SA][VID]
122625 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [KEY][NONCE]
122626 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) RECV phase 1 Main Mode  [KEY][NONCE]
122626 Default (SA WRV54G-P1) SEND phase 1 Main Mode  [ID][HASH][NOTIFY]
122626 Default (SA WRV54G-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    WRV54G-WRV54G-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 WRV54G-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).

4.7 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).

4.8 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

- If you still cannot ping, follow ICMP traffic on VPN server LAN interface and on LAN computer interface (with Ethereal 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 ethereal (http://www.ethereal.com) on one of your target computer. You can check that your pings arrive inside the LAN.

5 Contacts

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

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