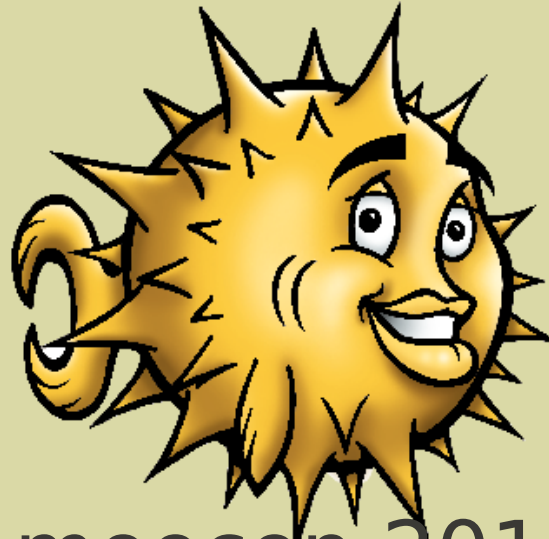


OpenVPN



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Who am I?

- Founder of bytemine GmbH
- (idle) OpenBSD developer
 - fkr@openbsd.org
- More or less active member of the OpenVPN e.V.
- Twitter: @felixkronlage



Whats to come

- Introduction VPN
- Introduction OpenVPN
- Why and where use OpenVPN
- Various usage scenarios
- Upper layer: *bytemine-manager*
- Lower layer: socket-wrapper *ut*
- Questions and Answers



Introduction VPN

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Authenticity
- Replay protection



Confidentiality

- Ensure it is hard for anyone but the receiver to understand what data has been communicated.
 - Ensuring the secrecy of passwords when logging into a remote machine over the Internet.
- Not only company data needs to be protected – more and more sniffing in private environments!



Authenticity and Integrity

- Authenticity and Integrity come together
- **Authenticity**
 - Sign your data so that others can see that it is really you that sent it. It is clearly nice to know that documents are not forged.
- **Integrity**
 - Guarantee that the data does not get changed in transit.



Replay Protection

- An attacker should not be able to record a connection and replay it later



Use cases for VPN

- Site-to-site within one company
- Roaming road-warriors
- Encryption of wireless connections
- Secure client-server connections
- Interconnection within one building
- Ensuring your privacy!



VPN technologies

- IPsec
- L2TP - Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol
- **OpenVPN**
- mesh'ed VPNs
 - CloudVPN
- SSH based ad-hoc
- pptp - Point-to-Point tunneling protocol



OpenVPN Overview

- Layer-7
 - *application layer*
 - SSL-based
 - Secure Socket Layer
 - NAT-T not needed
- Offers routed und bridged mode
- Protokoll is similar to https
 - Even works in proxied environments
- Much effort needed to detect



OpenVPN Overview (2)

- Standard-port (since version 2)
 - 1194
- Since version 2.1 port-sharing possible
 - security by obscurity?
- Layer-2 traffic in bridged-mode possible
 - dhcp
 - IPX
 - Microsoft netservices



OpenVPN CLI client

- Free-, Net- und OpenBSD and DragonFly
- Linux in all its variations
- Solaris / OpenSolaris
- Mac OS X
- Win32 since windows 2000



OpenVPN GUI clients

- Integration into Gnome
 - network manager plugin
- Integration into KDE
- Tunnelblick and viscosity for Mac OS X
- “OpenVPN GUI” and “OpenVPN Admin” for Windows based platforms



OpenVPN on the phone

- Snom has integrated OpenVPN
 - At least in the 3xx line
- Android via TunnelDroid
 - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/tunneldroid>
- Windows Mobile works
- No iPhone nor Symbian client yet
 - Problem: tun-interface not available



OpenVPN Servers

- All unix flavors that offer the CLI client can act as a server
- Zerina / IPCop
- OpenWRT
- Various other embedded firewall projects



OpenVPN authentication

- Pre-shared key
- Username / Password
 - User database
 - s/key
 - token-based
- Certificate based
- Dual-Factor Authentication possible



OpenVPN Auth Plugins

- PAM
- bsdauth
- LDAP
- Radius
- MySQL
- Sqlite
- Samba
- POP3



OpenVPN plugins

- Sadly no central place for plugins (yet)
- A compilation can be found in a forum
 - <http://forum.openvpn.eu/viewtopic.php?f=1&t=3663>



OpenVPN configuration

- First: *routed or bridged*
 - *Bridged* is not as efficient
 - IP-address conflicts possible
 - Harder to restrict
 - Broadcast services possible
- OpenVPN Software can be a client or a server
 - Mode is decided upon configuration



Certificate Authority

- A journey through the world of X509
- One of the “big” burdens going to OpenVPN
- The “hard” way:
 - *easy-rsa*
- The “easy” way:
 - tinyCA
 - *bytemine-manager*



Certificate games

- Root Certificate Authority
 - Possibly going through an intermediate
- Server Certificate
- Client Certificate
- Certificate Revocation List (CRL)
- Diffie-hellmann params



easy-rsa

- Collection of scripts coming from OpenVPN
 - */usr/local/share/examples/openvpn/easy-rsa*
- Edit *vars*
 - *./build-ca*
 - *./build-key-server*
 - *./build-key client1*
 - *./build-dh*
- Adding further clients via script



Leaving the old way

- *bytemine manager*
- Java-based desktop software
 - Why not a web-app?
- Released under bsd 2-clause license at this years CeBIT
- Bundles certificate management as well as administration



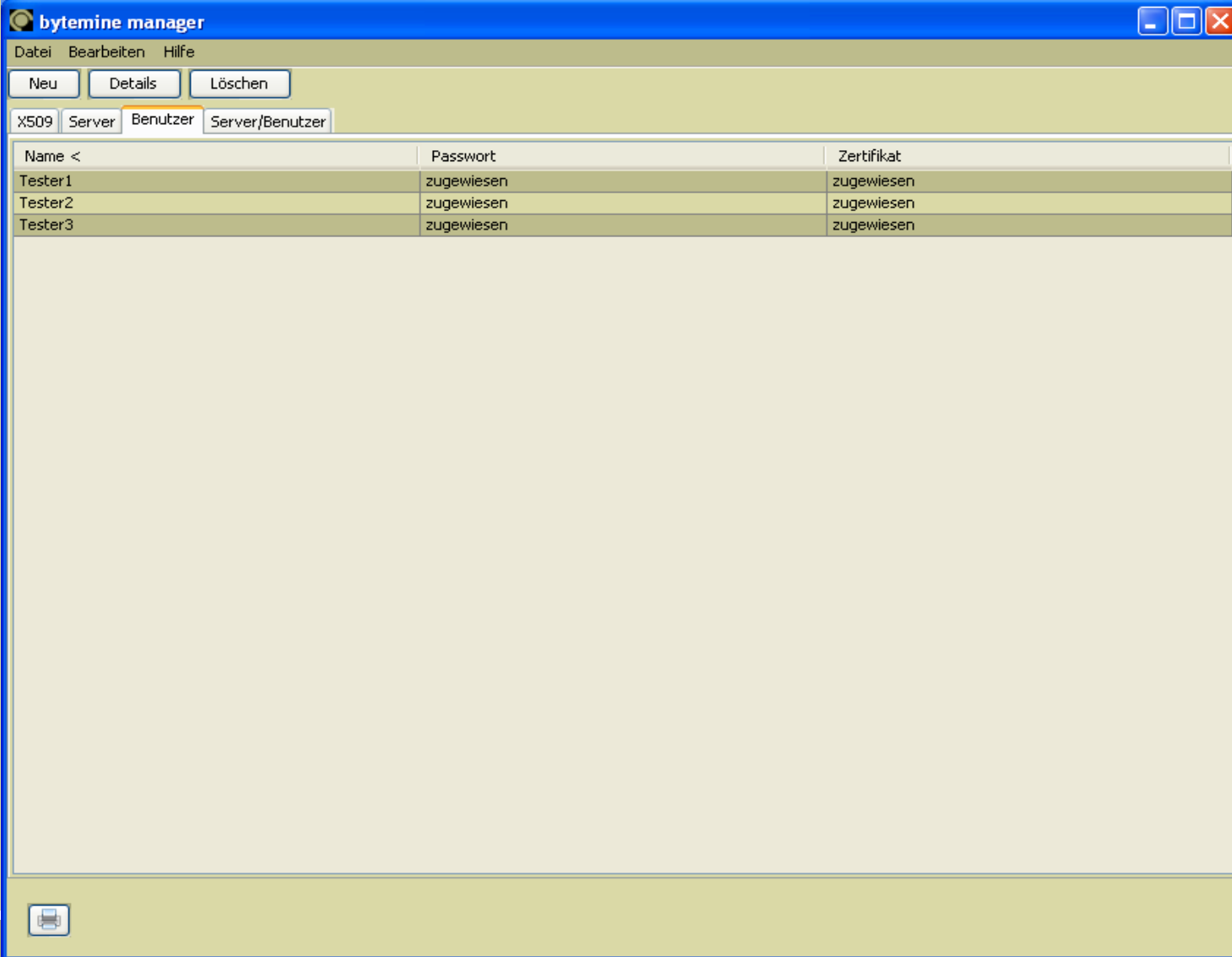
bytemine-manager

bytemine manager - X509 Konfiguration

Root Zertifikate		Server Zertifikate	
Land (C)	<input type="text" value="DE"/>	Tage gültig	<input type="text" value="730"/> <input type="text" value="Tage"/>
Bundesland (ST)	<input type="text" value="NDS"/>		
Stadt (L)	<input type="text" value="Oldenburg"/>		
Organisation (O)	<input type="text" value="example"/>		
Abteilung (OU)	<input type="text"/>	Client Zertifikate	
Name (CN)	<input type="text" value="exampleCA"/>	Tage gültig	<input type="text" value="365"/> <input type="text" value="Tage"/>
Email (E)	<input type="text" value="root@example.org"/>		
Gültig von	<input type="text" value="08.02.2010"/>	Allgemeine Einstellungen	
Gültig bis	<input type="text" value="08.02.2020"/>	Schlüsselstärke	<input type="text" value="1024"/> Bits



bytemine-manager (2)



The screenshot shows the 'bytemine manager' application window. The title bar is blue and contains the text 'bytemine manager' and standard window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'Datei', 'Bearbeiten', and 'Hilfe'. Underneath the menu bar are three buttons: 'Neu', 'Details', and 'Löschen'. Below these buttons are four tabs: 'X509', 'Server', 'Benutzer', and 'Server/Benutzer'. The 'Benutzer' tab is currently selected. The main area of the window displays a table with three columns: 'Name <', 'Passwort', and 'Zertifikat'. The table contains three rows of data:

Name <	Passwort	Zertifikat
Tester1	zugewiesen	zugewiesen
Tester2	zugewiesen	zugewiesen
Tester3	zugewiesen	zugewiesen

At the bottom left of the window, there is a small printer icon.



Communication - *ut*

- Communication to the concentrator via ssh
- *ut* – Socket Wrapper
- A simple multiplexer
- Executing *ut* over the SSH channel
- Since OpenVPN 2.1rc13 the management interface supports unix domain socket
- bsd licensed as well



OpenVPN server config

- */etc/openvpn/*
- ca.crt, server.crt, server.key, cri.pem
- example: server-udp.conf
- tun / tap interface

```
01 for _conf in $(find /etc/openvpn -name '*.conf' -maxdepth 1 -type f); do
02     test -r $_conf || continue
03     echo "starting OpenVPN($(basename $_conf))"
04     /usr/local/sbin/openvpn --config $_conf --daemon \
05         --cd /tmp --script-security 2
06 done
```



OpenVPN Server config (2)

```
01 local 134.106.146.206
02 port 8080
03 proto udp
04 dev tun1
05 ca /etc/openvpn/keys/ca.crt
06 cert /etc/openvpn/keys/server.crt
07 key /etc/openvpn/keys/server.key # This file should be kept secret
08 dh /etc/openvpn/keys/dh1024.pem
09 server 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0
10 ifconfig-pool-persist ipp.txt
11 push "route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0"
12 push "redirect-gateway"
13 push "dhcp-option DNS 192.168.1.1"
14 keepalive 10 120
15 comp-lzo
16 user nobody
17 group nobody
18 status /var/log/openvpn/openvpn-status.log
19 management /var/run/management-udp unix
20 auth-user-pass-verify /usr/local/sbin/auth.pl via-file
```



OpenVPN Client config

```
01 client
02 dev tun0
03 proto udp
04 remote 134.106.146.206 8080
05 resolv-retry infinite
06 user nobody
07 group daemon
08 persist-key
09 persist-tun
10 ca ca.crt
11 cert fkr_49.crt
12 key fkr_49.key
13 ns-cert-type server
14 comp-lzo
15 auth-user-pass
```



OpenVPN and the wish for redundancy

- Redundancy only possible as a way of 'load-balancing'
- carp(4) to the rescue!
- How do you take over a SSL-connection?
 - Fool, you don't!
 - SSL/TLS Client-Key-Renogiation
 - Man-in-the-middle attack



Scaling OpenVPN

- Load-balancing mode
- client configuration is being configured N servers
- server-configuration identical except for the virtual IP address pool



Monitoring OpenVPN

- Process checks via nagios / icinga
- TCP- and process checks are easy
- What about UDP?
- monitoringexchange.org for more
- Zabbix (or other flavors?) anyone?



OpenVPN *Best-Practices*

- Keep the concentrator simple!
- Use dual-factor auth
- Activate *tls-auth* and *ns-cert-type*
- Use unprivileged users
 - user/group *nobody*
- *chroot* the process
- Restrict the users on the IP level
- Port 443 (https)



The OpenVPN Community

- Since 2010 openvpn.net goes new ways
 - Samoli as Community Manager
 - Experimental branch(?)
- The german *OpenVPN e.V.*
 - <http://www.openvpn.eu/>
- Why is it important to push OpenVPN?



OpenVPN Books

- *Beginning OpenVPN 2.0.9*
 - Markus Feilner
 - ISBN-10: 184719706X
 - ISBN-13: 978-1847197061
- *OpenVPN – Kurz und Gut*
 - Sven Riedel
 - ISBN-10: 3897215292
 - ISBN-13: 978-3897215290



Commercial OpenVPN?

- OpenVPN AS
- bytemine GmbH
 - bytemine openbsd appliance
 - OpenVPN consultancy, development und support
- SecurePoint GmbH
 - UTM Appliances, OpenVPN Client



Commercial OpenVPN (2)

- Funkwerk / Bintec
 - UTM Appliances
- OpenSource Training
 - OpenVPN Training
 - <http://www.os-t.de/>



Ressources

- Official website
 - <http://www.openvpn.net/>
- Official, central development site
 - <https://community.openvpn.net/openvpn>
- English web forum
 - <http://www.ovpnforum.com/>
- German forum and home of OpenVPN e.V.
 - <http://www.openvpn.eu/>



Ressources (2)

- Things we do at bytemine
 - <http://blog.bytemine.net/>
- Our released code
 - <http://github.com/bytemine/>



The famous (almost) last page!

- Thanks Stefan for Amoocon!
- Further infos regarding the following, ask me after the talk:
 - OpenBSD
 - OpenVPN
 - VPN stuff
 - The OpenVPN e.V.
 - German beer



Thanks for listening!

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