

Interoperability Profile for FortiGate-50 with SSH Sentinel VPN Client

The purpose of this document is to provide you with necessary steps to configure SSH Sentinel with remote Fortigate-50 VPN Gateway. This document is based on VPN Consortium's Profile of Interoperability and should help to understand VPN setup scenario. All these configurations has been installed and verified by myself and is for information only.

VPN Client-to-Gateway with pre-shared secrets



The following is a typical client-to-gateway VPN that uses a pre-shared secret for authentication.

Client connects to the internal LAN 172.23.9.0/24 via the Internet through Gateway B's WAN Interface 22.23.24.25. Gateway B is configured for RAS clients with dynamic IP addressing. In other configurations static IP addressing could be used, such as LAN, PPPoE and NT RAS connections.

The IKE Phase 1 parameters used this Scenario are:

- Main mode
- TripleDES
- SHA-1
- MODP group 2 (1024 bits)
- pre-shared secret of "hr5xb84l6aa9r6"
- SA lifetime of 28800 seconds (eight hours) with no kbytes rekeying



DISCLAIMER

This Technical Tip or TechNote is provided as information only. I connot make any guarantee, either explicit or implied, as to its accuracy to specific system installations / configurations. Readers should consult each Vendor for further information or support. The IKE Phase 2 parameters used in this Scenario are:

- TripleDES
- SHA-1
- ESP tunnel mode
- MODP group 2 (1024 bits)
- Perfect forward secrecy for rekeying
- SA lifetime of 3600 seconds (one hour) with no kbytes rekeying
- Selectors for all IP protocols, all ports, between 0.0.0.0 and 172.23.9.0/24, using IPv4 subnets

Assuming, you have VPN Gateway already configured. If you run this setup from scratch, go the section "VPN GATEWAY CONFIGURATION" and complete installation & configuration before configuring Client.

Products:

- CLIENT: WIN 2000 Professional & SSH Sentinel 1.4.0.178-30-EVAL
- VPN Gateway: Fortinet FortiGate-50 (Firmware 2.50 Maintenance Release 5)

SSH Sentinel Configuration

The installation of the SSH Sentinel software is easy and straightforward. Start the SSH Sentinel setup program (Fortinet1.4.0.178-30-EVAL.exe) by double-clicking the icon and follow the instructions on the screen. The installation procedure is also well documented in the SSH Sentinel User Manual (available from SSH Sentinel documentation web page).

Create a new VPN Connection

1. Right-click on the SSH icon 💾 and select Run Policy Editor



2. Expand VPN Connections by clicking on + , select Add... and click on ADD



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3. In the add VPN Connection dialog box, click on IP. Gateway Name will change to Gateway IP Address

Add VPN	Connection
	Gateway IP address: 22 . 23 . 24 . 25 JP
۳ 🖪	Remote network: any
	Authentication key: 🐖 greyface certificate 💌
	🔲 🖳 use legacy proposal
<u>D</u> iagno	stics <u>P</u> roperties OK Cancel

- 4. In the Gateway IP address, enter 22.23.24.25 (Gateway-B WAN Address)
- 5. Select to add a new remote network

Network Editor Give netwo can later us Defined networks —	orks and subnetwork se the names when (s custom names. ' creating rules.	? × You
Name	IP address	Subnet mask	
any	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	_
LAN-B	172.23.9.0	255.255.255.0	
	New	<u> </u>	/e
Network name:			
IP address:	172 . 23 .	9.0	<u>~</u>
Subnet mask:	255 . 255 .	255 . 0	
	0	K Car	ncel

Add pre-shared key to be used during Phase-1 negotiations. The client pre-shared key must match the VPN Gateway authentication key. Typos or different key won't be able to complete Phase-1

Go to SSH Sentinel Policy Editor -> Key Management -> My Keys



Select Add.



On the New Authentication Key wizard, select Create a pre-shared key. Type a unique name and use the same shared secret, as stated at the first page VPN Consortium's requirement (IKE Phase-1 parameters)

Pre-Shared Key Information		×
Create Pre-Shared Key Type in the shared secret.		(ssh
Give the pre-shared key a twice to avoid typos. Use I in the communication with Pre-shared key	name that is for your referenc he fingerprint to verify the sec out revealing the actual secre	e only. Type the shared secret sret with the other party involved t.
Name:	LAN-B Key	
Shared secret:	*****	
Confirm shared secret:	*****	
Fingerprint (SHA-1):	a118 e9be	
	< <u>B</u> ack	. Finish Cancel

Apply pre-shared key to VPN policy and policy will be updated. Go back to Security Policy and select a newly added VPN Connection (LAN-B)





Click on **Properties**

Rule Prop	erties		<u>? ×</u>
General	Advanced		
Remote	e endpoint		
	Security gateway:	22 . 23 .	24 . 25 JP
intel	Remote network:	LAN-B	▼
IPSec /	/IKE proposal		
*	Authentication key:	🐖 LAN-B Key	•
Ť	Proposal template:	legacy	•
			Settings
E Acc	quire virtual IP address		
-1- ¹	A virtual IP address is a the internal network.	an address from	Settings
🗖 Ext	ended authentication		
	The VPN gateway may XAuth, RADIUS or CH.	AP authentication.	Settings
Desci	ription		
			<u>C</u> hange
		OK	Cancel

Select the LAN-B Key for Authentication Key

Change Proposal Template to LEGACY



Click on SETTINGS under IPSec/IKE Proposal

3DES 💌
SHA-1
main mode 💌
MODP 1024 (group 2)
3DES 💌
HMAC-SHA-1
tunnel
MODP 1024 (group 2)

Change the values, based on IKE PHASE-1 requirements.

To change the IKE and IPSec re-keying information, select the advanced tab and click on the Settings tab of Security association lifetimes.

Security Association Lifetimes	×
The settings affect this connection rule only.	
-IKE security association	7
Lifetime in minutes:	
IPSec security association	
Lifetime in minutes:	
Lifetime in megabytes:	
Defaults OK Cancel	



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Don't forget to Apply, when done. Now you can probe by selecting the VPN Connection and click on Diagnostics.



A successful Diagnostics would look like that

nostics			
Diagnost connecti paramete	ics complete. You ca on to the remote end ars, click Details.	n establish an II . To view the co	PSec-protected Innection
		<< <u>D</u>	etails Close
robe Result	3		
	Connection	n Properties	
Remote: Vendor ID:	22.23.24.25		
Virtual IP	Not assigned		
	IKE	SA	
Auth.:	pre-shared key	Mode:	main
Encryption:	3des-cbc (168 bits)	Group:	MODP 1024
Hash:	sha1	Lifetime:	OMB/28800s
NAT-T:	disabled		
	IPSe	c SA	
Protocol:	ESP	Mode:	tunnel
Encruption	3des (168 bits)	PFS group:	MODP 1024
Encryption.	1 1 4 00	Lifetimer	400MD /2000-
HMAC:	hmac-sha1-96	Liretime.	4001/07/20002

This is a simple setup. You could assign virtual IP and natting as well.



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FortiGate-50 Configuration

Connect FortiGate with Console Cable, start and logon as admin

```
      Image: Tera Term - COM1 VT

      File Edit Setup Control Window Help

      Fortigate-50 login: admin

      Password:

      Welcome!

      Type ? for a list of commands.

      Fortigate-50 # execute factoryreset

      This operation will change all settings to

      factory default!Do you want to continue? (y/n)

      System is resetting to factory default...
```

When FortiGate has been rebooted, logon and assign internal Interface IP Address (LAN-B)



Assign external Interface IP Address (WAN-B)

🛄 Tera Term - COM1 VT	
<u> Eile Edit S</u> etup C <u>o</u> ntrol <u>W</u> indow <u>H</u> elp	
Fortigate-50 login: admin Password: Welcome! Type ? for a list of commands.	
Fortigate-50 # set system interface external mode static ip 2 255.0 Fortigate-50 #	22.23.24.25 255.255.

Verify to ping each device to make sure the IP is working.



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I have a client connected at WAN interface to see if external interface can be reached and internal interface has been secured.

C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe	
C:≻>ping 22.23.24.25	_
Pinging 22.23.24.25 with 32 bytes of data:	
Reply from 22.23.24.25: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255 Reply from 22.23.24.25: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255 Reply from 22.23.24.25: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255 Reply from 22.23.24.25: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255	
Ping statistics for 22.23.24.25: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms	
C:>>ping 172.23.9.1	
Pinging 172.23.9.1 with 32 bytes of data:	
Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out.	
Ping statistics for 172.23.9.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% Loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms	
€: \>	-

This is all, you have to do on the console. Everything else can be done via Web Interface.

Configure FortiGate Unit as Dial-Up Server



Logon to FortiGate-50



Add a Remote Gateway

- 1. Go to VPN -> IPSEC -> Phase 1
- 2. Select New
- 3. Enter the following information. Everything else can be kept at default
 - Gateway Name: DialupClient
 Remote Gateway: Dialup User
 Mode: Main (ID Protection)
 P1 Proposal: 1-Encryption 3DES, Authentication SHA1
 DH Group: 2
 Value Vision 20000
 - Keylife: 28800
 Authentication Mode: Preshared
 - Authentication Mode: Preshared Key
 Pre-shared Key: hr5xb84l6aa9r6

Gateway Name	DialupClient
Remote Gateway	Dialup User
Mode	O Aggressive
P1 Proposal	1 - Encryption: 3DES 💉 Authentication: SHA1 💌 🖪
DH Group	1 2 2 5
Keylife:	28800 (120-172800 seconds)
Authentication Metho	od: Preshared Key 💌
Pre-shared Key	•••••
Local ID	(optional)
Advanced Options	(Dialup Group, Peer, XAUTH, Nat Traversal, DPD)

4. Click on OK



Add an AutoIKE VPN Tunnel

5. Go to VPN -> IPSEC -> Phase 2

6. Enter the following information. Everything else can be kept at default

- **Tunnel Name:** Get_into_LAN_B •
- **Remote Gateway:** ----DIALUP-----•
- **P2** Proposal: **1-Encryption 3DES, Authentication SHA1** •
- **Replay Detection: Disabled** • Enabled
- PFS:
- **DH Group:**
- **Keylife:** •
- Disabled **Autokey Keep Alive:** •
- **Concentrator:** None •
- Quick Mode Identities: Use selectors from policy

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3600

Tunnel Name	Get_into_LAN_B
Remote Gateway	DIALUP
P2 Proposal	1-Encryption: 3DES 💌 Authentication: SHA1 💌 🕒
	Enable replay detection
	Enable perfect forward secrecy(PFS).
	DH Group 1 🔿 2 💿 5 🔿
Keylife:	Seconds 🖌 1800 (Seconds) 4608000 (KBytes)
Autokey Keep Alive	Enable
Concentrator	None 💌
Quick Mode Identities	• • Use selectors from policy
	○Use wildcard selectors
ОК	Cancel
	Guilder

Add a source address to specify the address or address range on the FortiGate internal network that is part of the VPN

- 7. Go to Firewall -> Address -> Internal
- 8. Select New
- 9. Enter the following information



- Address Name: LAN-B
- IP Address: 172.23.9.0
- Netmask: 255.255.255.0

Address Name	LAN-B
IP Address	172.23.9.0
Netmask	255.255.255.0
ОК	Cancel

Add an internal to external encrypt policy that includes the source address, the destination address External_All, and the Dial-Up VPN Tunnel

- 10. Click on **OK**
- 11. Go to Firewall -> Policy -> Int->Ext.
- 12. Enter the following information

	-	
•	Source:	LAN-B
•	Destination:	External_All
•	Schedule:	Always
•	Service:	Any
•	Action:	Encrypt
•	VPN Tunnel:	Get_into_LAN_B
•	Allow inbound:	Check Allow Inbound to enable inbound users to connect to the source address
•	Allow outbound:	Check Allow Outbound to enable outbound users to connect to the destination address
•	Inbound NAT:	Uncheck Inbound NAT
•	Outbound NAT:	Uncheck Outbound NAT
•	Traffic Shaping:	Disabled
•	Anti-Virus & Web Filter:	Disabled
•	Log Traffic:	Enabled
•	Comments:	(none)



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	New Policy	
Source	LAN-B	~
Destination	External_All	~
Schedule	Always	×
Service	ANY	~
Action	ENCRYPT	▼
VPN Tunnel	Get_into_LAN_	B 🞽
🗹 Allow inbound	🔝 Inbound NAT	•
Allow outbound	🗌 Outbound NA	AT.
Traffic Shaping	Guaranteed Bandwidth	0 (KBytes/s
	Maximum Bandwidth	0 (KBytes/s
	Traffic Priority	High 🔽
		1
Anti-virus & web fin	er	

Establish a VPN Connection

13. Right click on 🖿 and select VPN "22.23.24.25 (LAN-B)



14. Verify again, if ping works. This time, a host located in LAN B should be positively pinged as well.



C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe	
C:>>ping 22.23.24.25	_
Pinging 22.23.24.25 with 32 bytes of data:	
Reply from 22.23.24.25: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255 Reply from 22.23.24.25: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255 Reply from 22.23.24.25: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255 Reply from 22.23.24.25: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255	
Ping statistics for 22.23.24.25: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms	
C:>>ping 172.23.9.1	
Pinging 172.23.9.1 with 32 bytes of data:	
Reply from 172.23.9.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=255 Reply from 172.23.9.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255 Reply from 172.23.9.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255 Reply from 172.23.9.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=255	
Ping statistics for 172,23.9.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 5ms	
C:>>ping 172.23.9.2	
Pinging 172.23.9.2 with 32 bytes of data:	
Reply from 172.23.9.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=127 Reply from 172.23.9.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=127 Reply from 172.23.9.2: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=127 Reply from 172.23.9.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=127	
Ping statistics for 172.23.9.2: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 7ms	
C: \>	-

On FortiGate's Dialup Monitor, you should see a successful VPN connection

				🔁 🛃
Remote gateway	Lifetime	Timeout	Proxy ID Source	Proxy ID Destination
22.23.24.27	3600 secs	3439	172.23.9.0/255.255.255.0	22.23.24.27/255.255.255.255

That's pretty much all to do for a successful Client-Gateway VPN with shared Secret.

