

VPN (가)





⌘ VPN ?

⌘ VPN

⌘ VPN

⌘ Tunneling

⌘ L2F

⌘ PPTP

⌘ L2tp

⌘ IPSEC

⌘ IKE

⌘

VPN ?

⌘ VPN

☞ **Virtual Private Network** : 가



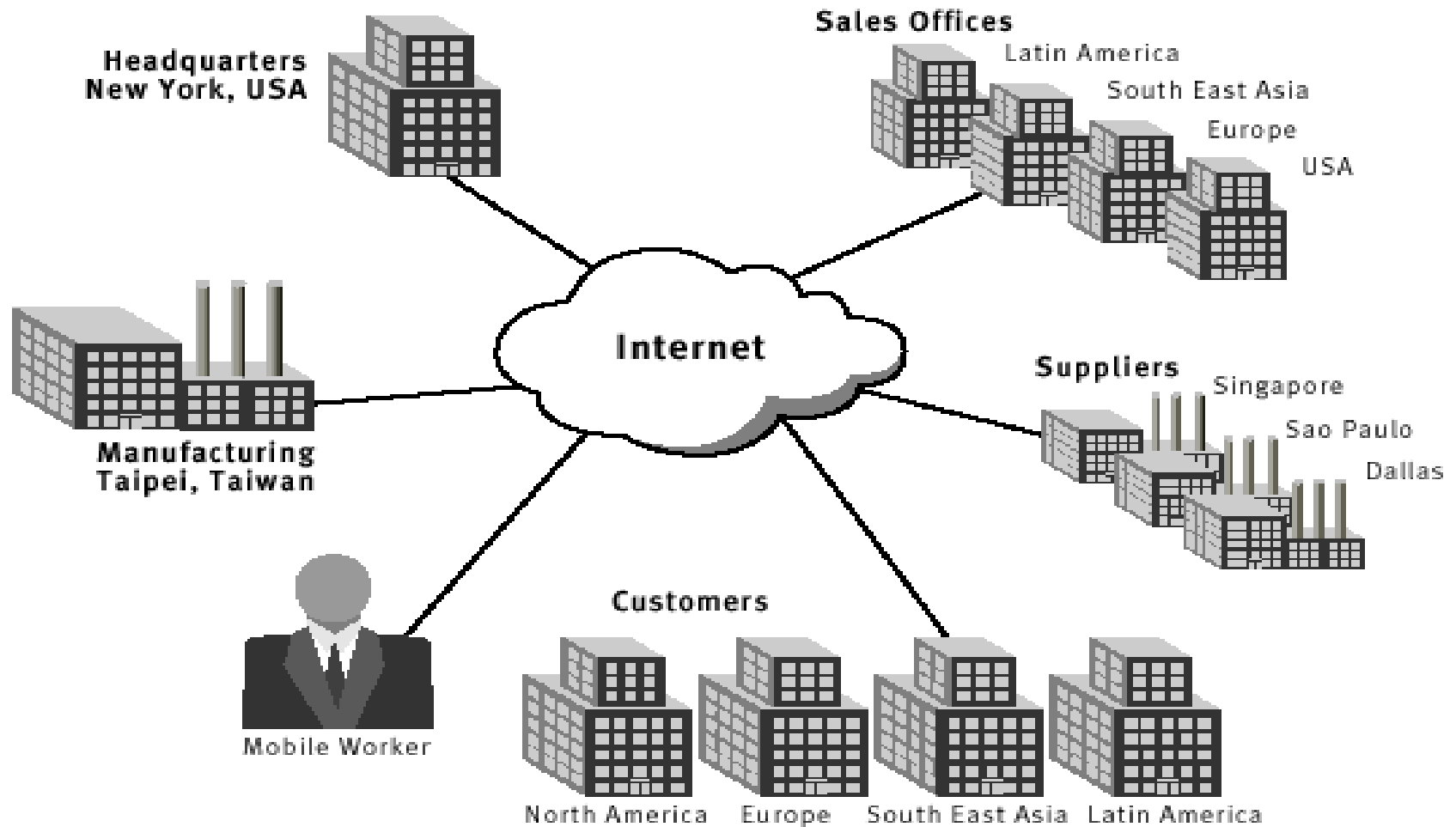
가



☞ Extranet

Intranet

VPN ?



VPN

()



,



network



network



network



network

,

가

VPN

(ISP)



Network



가가



interactive (,)

contents hosting



,



VPN



가

- (, , ...)



(resource)

- QoS
- (best-effort) , QoS
- ,



(Leased Line)



가



VPN +



,

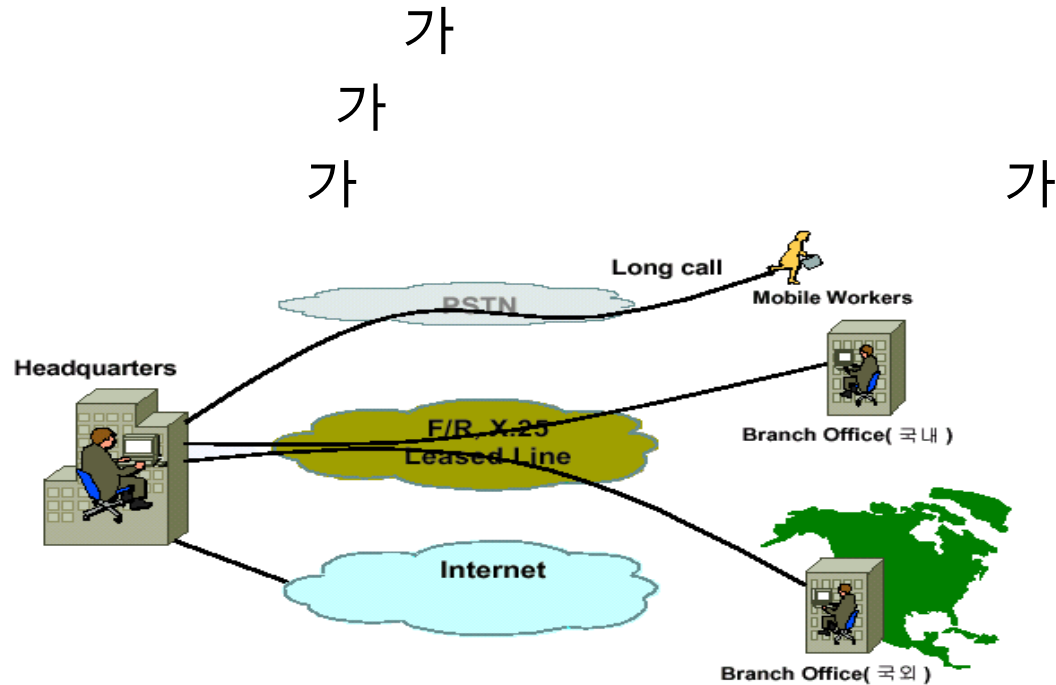
VPN



WAN

network
intranet

Leased Line, FrameRelay



VPN

가 (VPN)



ISP

가



가

ISP



ISP

POP

network

가



, QoS

pop : points of presence 가 가 ISP

VPN

⌘ VPN



, mobile user, telecommuter



,



extranet



VPN

⌘ VPN ()

	network network
	VPN QoS

VPN

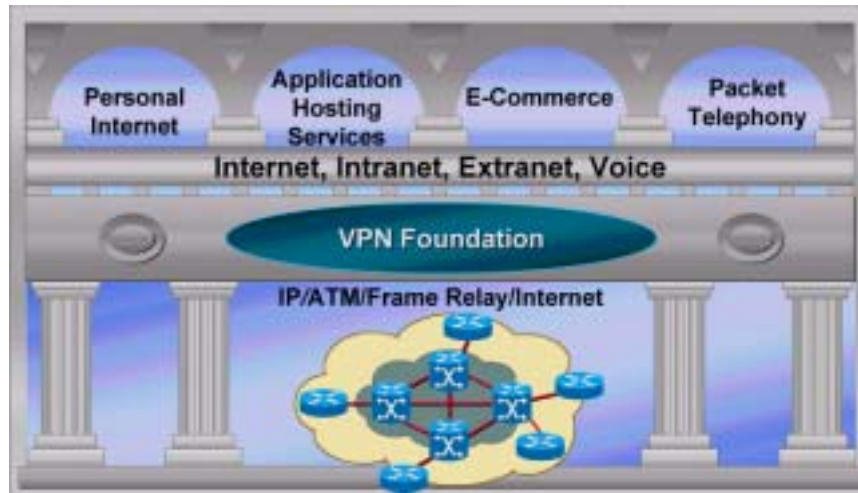


☒ intranet VPN : LAN .

☒ Extranet VPN : Intranet VPN Remote Access VPN .

☒ Remote Access VPN :
가 ISP 가 .

VPN Service & Architecture



Service	Architecture	Technologies
Access VPN	Client-Initiated NAS-Initiated	Layer 2F/2TP, IPSec Dial, ISDN, DSL, Mobile IP, Cable
Intranet VPN	IP Tunnel Virtual Circuit MPLS	GRE, IPSec Frame Relay, TM IP or IP + ATM
Extranet VPN	IP Tunnel Virtual Circuit MPLS	GRE, IPSec Frame Relay, ATM IP or IP + ATM

VPN



Key management
to LAN

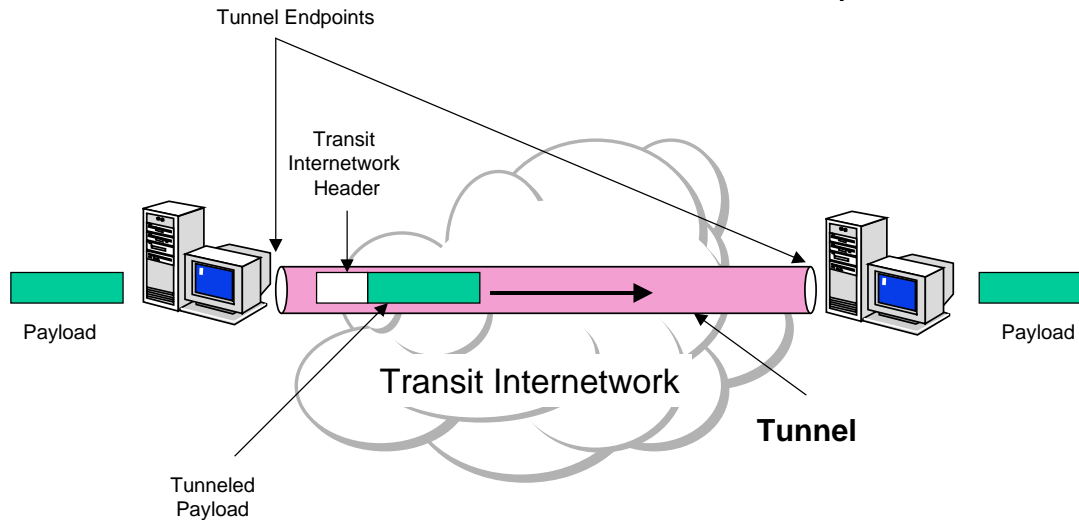
VPN

DATA

LAN to LAN

Dial-up

IPSec(IP Security)



VPN



☒ VPN server

- VPN client
- 가,
-
- -
- checkpoint, radguard, vpnet, shiva

☒ Router

- router access server VPN 가
- router VPN
- point-to-point tunneling
- - router
- cisco, shiva, intel,...

☒ firewall

- firewall VPN 가
- bottleneck 가
- checkpoint, ,

VPN



⌘ VPN

- ☑ Remote Access VPN

 - ☒ PSTN, ISDN, DSL, Cable Modem...

- ☑ LAN to LAN VPN(Site-to-site VPN)

- ☑ LAN to LAN VPN

- ☑ LAN to Client VPN

- ☑ ISP VPN

Remote Access VPN

⌘ Mobile Worker, Telecommuter,

⌘ Client Initiated VPN

☐ 가

☐ PC 가

☐ QoS

⌘ NAS(Network Access Server) Initiated VPN

☐ 가

☐ ISP

Remote Access VPN

⌘ Client Initiated VPN

☒ PC VPN S/W
server(gateway) tunnel



☒ public IP

- public IP : internet
- private IP : network



: VPN S/W , upgrade



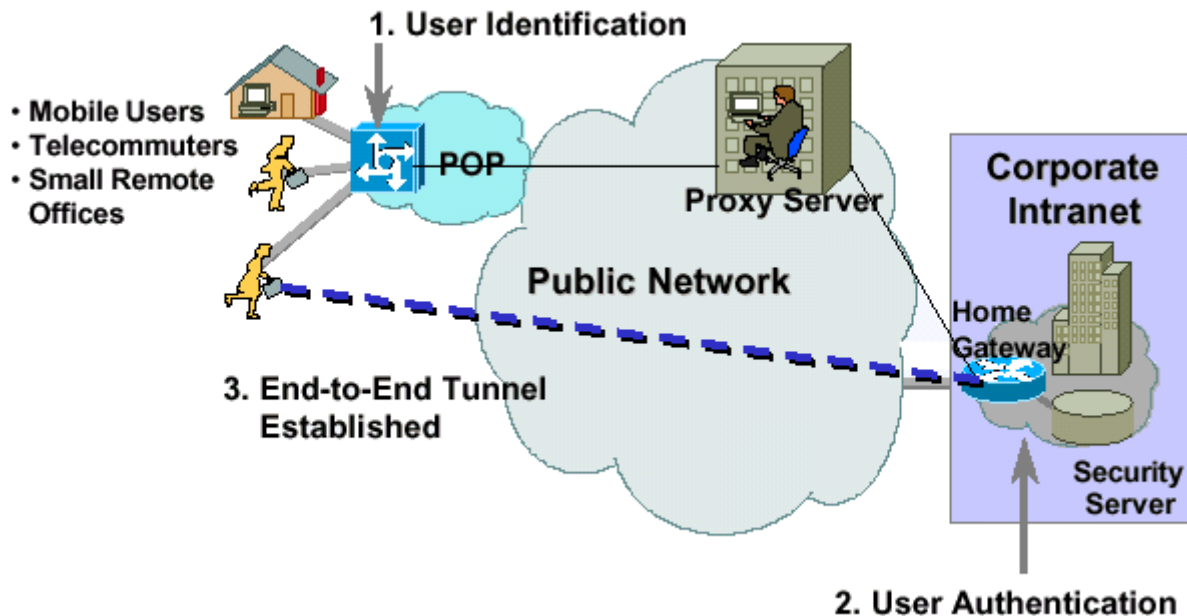
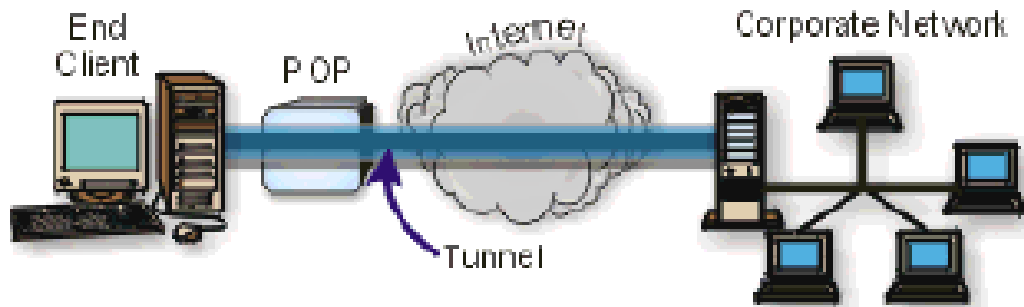
Tunneling

☒ IPSec

☒ PPTP, L2TP

Remote Access VPN

⌘ Client Initiated VPN



Remote Access VPN

⌘ NAS Initiated VPN

☒ ISP NAS(Network Access Server)
server(Gateway) tunnel



☒ NAS VPN 가

☒ private IP

- internet 가, network 가
- client VPN s/w



Tunneling

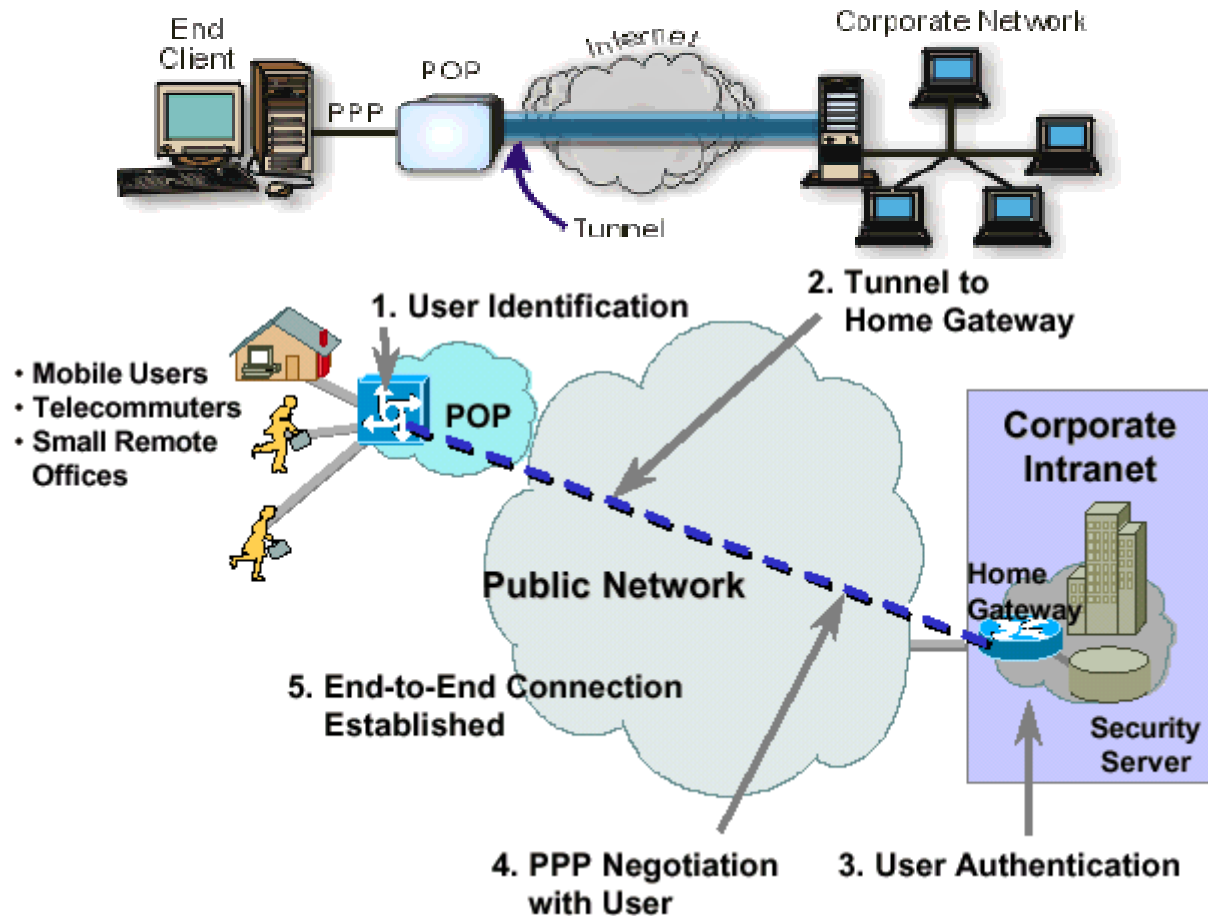
☒ L2TP, L2F



☒ cisco, Lucent, 3Com

Remote Access VPN

⌘ NAS Initiated VPN



LAN to LAN VPN



network

network



IP VPN

☑ CPE based VPN



가



site

VPN

☑ Core based VPN



가



ISP

VPN



MPLS

* CPE : Customer Promise Equipment

LAN to LAN VPN

⌘ CPE based VPN



VPN

☒ Microsoft, Novell, Checkpoint,...

☒ VPNet, Lucent, Cisco, 3Com,...



CPE VPN



☒ ISP가 VPN management

- network manage
- Firewall manage
- VPN manage



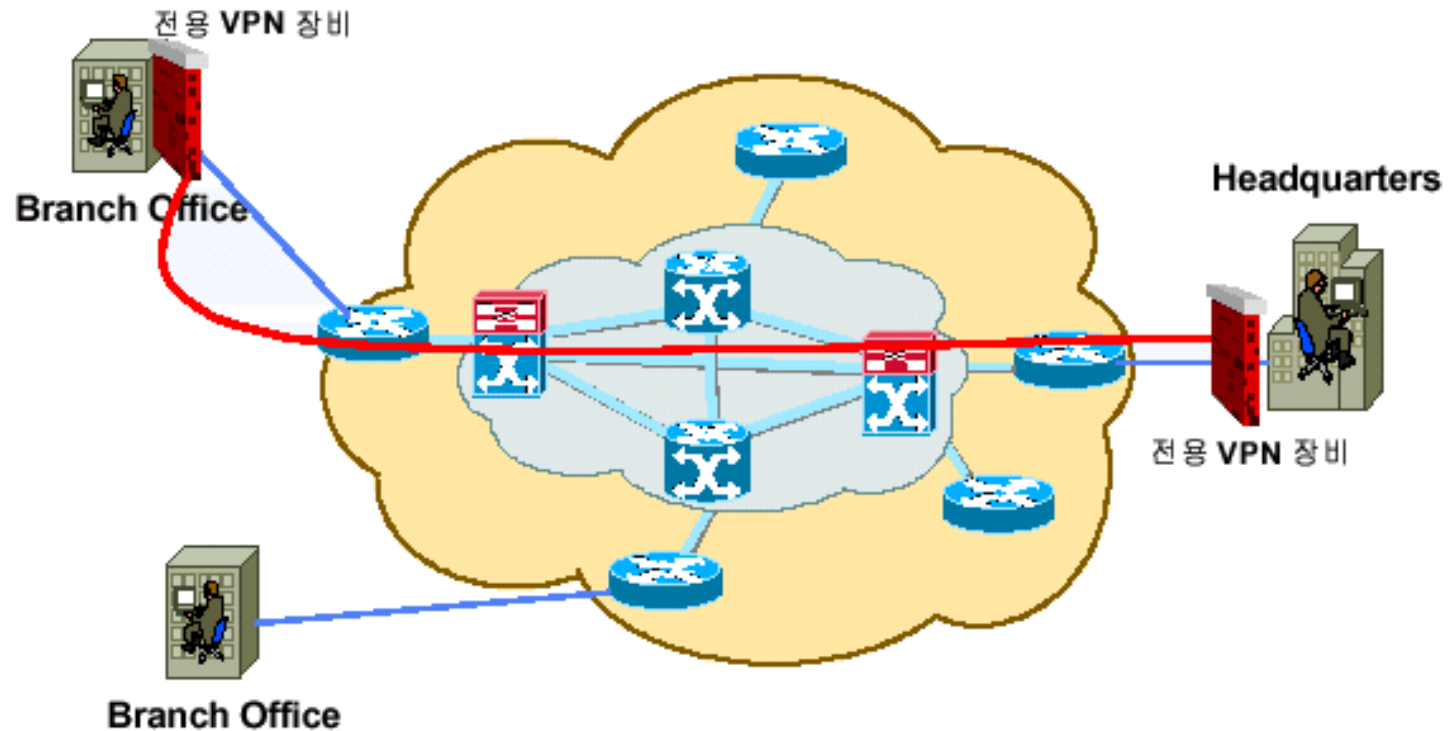
Tunneling



IPSec

LAN to LAN VPN

⌘ CPE based VPN



LAN to LAN VPN

⌘ Core based VPN

⏏ ISP (Router ..) VPN



⏏ VPN

가

⏏ Core network

QoS

가



Service Management



Tunneling

⏏ IPSec

⏏ MPLS

LAN to LAN VPN

⌘ Core based VPN

- ☒ MPLS (Multi-Protocol Label Switching)

 - ☒ Cisco Tag switching

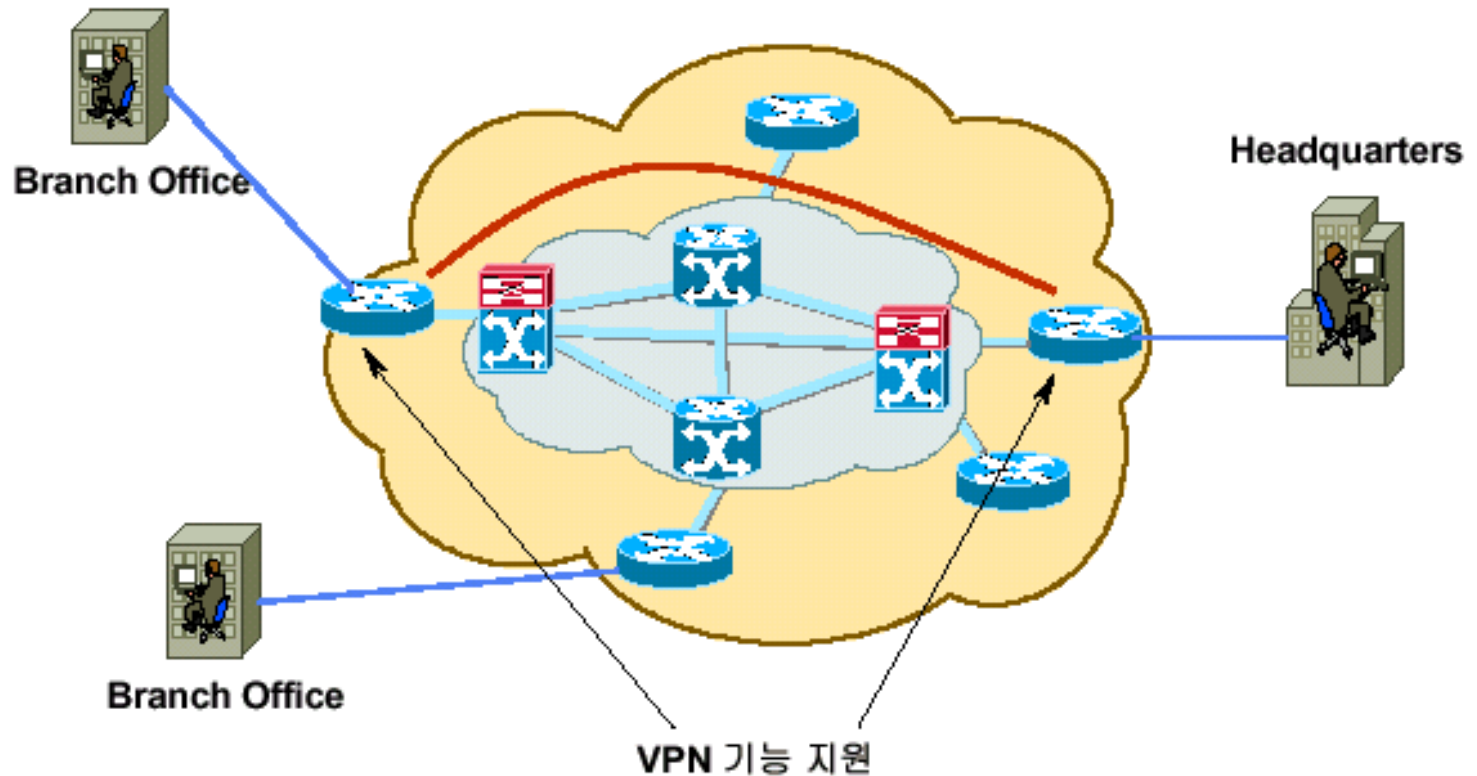
- ☒ ATM, FrameRelay 가

- ☒ Label packet forwarding load

- ☒ Traffic Engineering QoS service 가

LAN to LAN VPN

⌘ Core based VPN

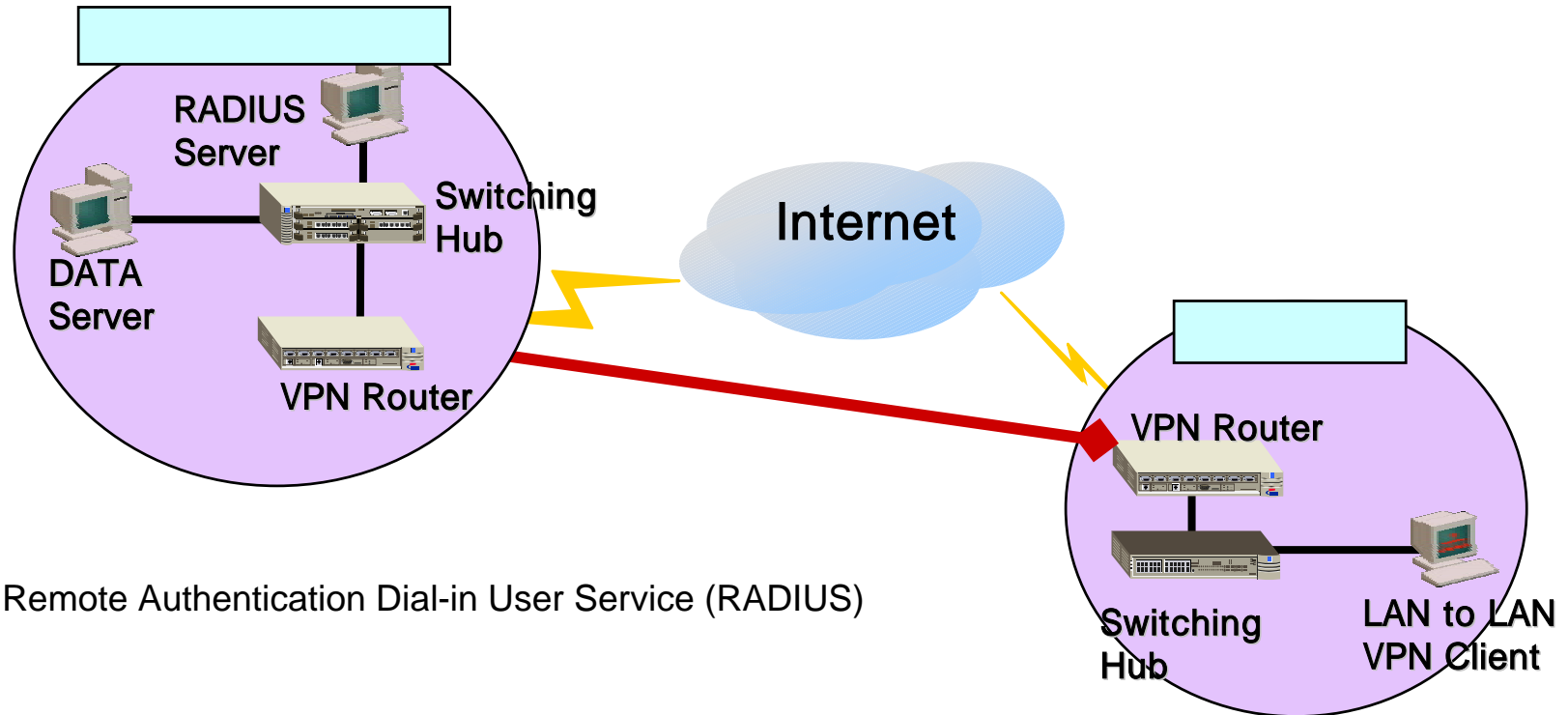


LAN to LAN VPN



VLL(Virtual Leased Line)

Tunneling



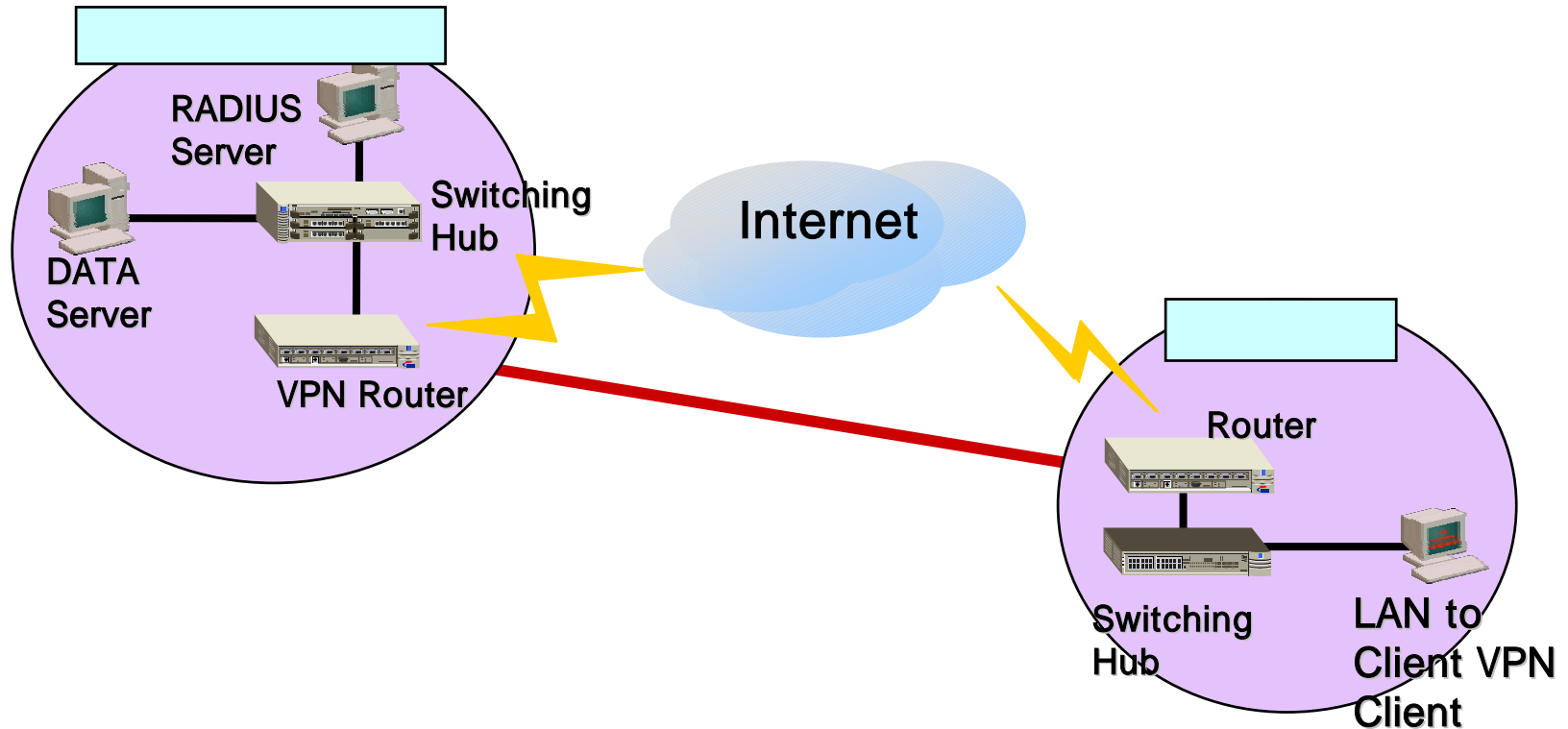
LAN to Client VPN



PC

VPN
RAS

Tunneling



ISP

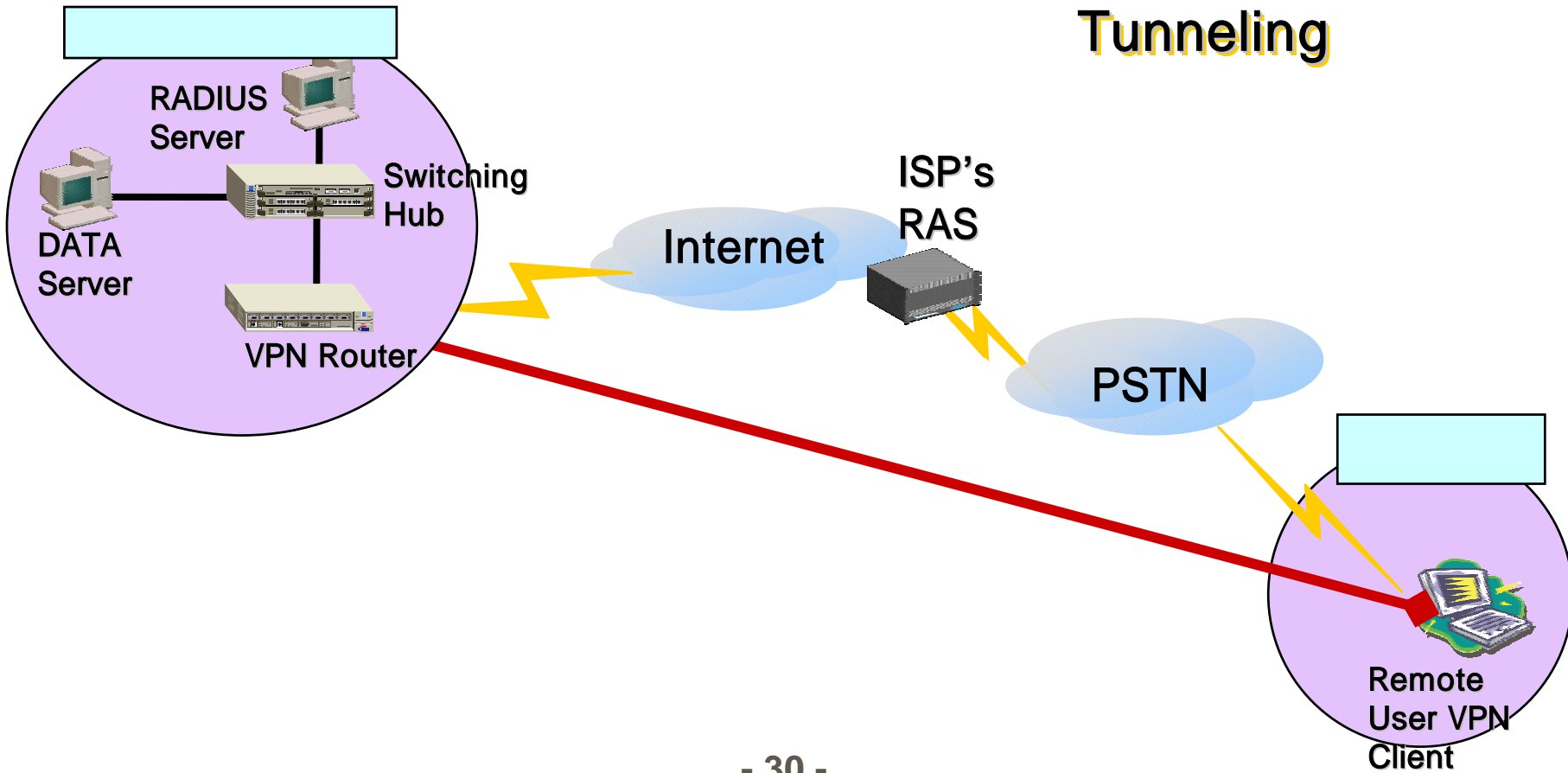
VPN



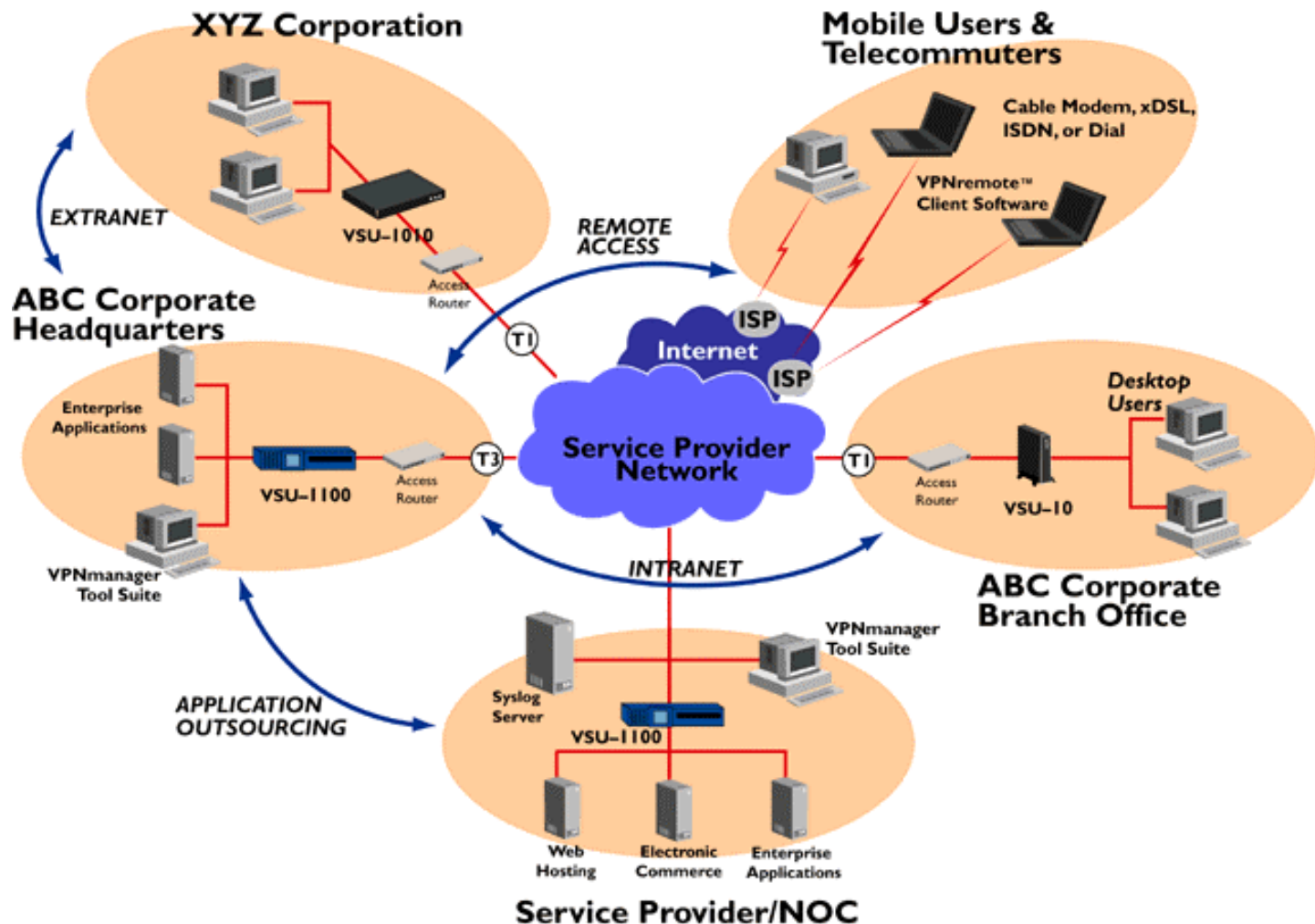
가 ISP

VPN

Tunneling



VPN



VPN



⌘ Tunneling



point-to-point
가 tunnel

⌘ Security



⌘ Quality of Services



Leased Line, FR

Bandwidth

VPN



⌘ Tunneling

☒ Layer2

- ☒ L2F(layer 2 Forwarding)

- ☒ PPTP(Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)

- ☒ L2TP(Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol)

☒ Layer 3

- ☒ IPSEC(Internet Protocol Security)

- ☒ ATMP(Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol)

- ☒ VTP(Virtual Tunneling Protocol)

VPN

⌘ Tunneling

Exhibit 4 **VPN Technology Standards Compared**

	PPTP	L2TP	IPSec
Mode	Client-server	Client-server	Host-to-host
Purpose	Remote access via tunneling	Remote access via tunneling	Intranets, extranets, remote access via tunneling
OSI Layer	Layer-2	Layer-2	Layer-3
Protocols Encapsulated	IP, IPX, AppleTalk, etc.	IP, IPX, Appletalk, etc.	IP
Security:			
User authentication	None (use PAP, CHAP, Kerberos, Token ID, etc.)	None (use PAP, CHAP, Kerberos, Token ID, etc.)	None (use PAP, CHAP, Kerberos, Token ID, etc.)
Packet authentication	None ¹	None ²	AH header
Packet encryption	None ³	None ³	ESP header
Key management	None ³	None ³	ISAKMP/Oakley, SKIP
Tunnel Services	Single point-to-point tunnel, no simultaneous Internet access	Single point-to-point tunnel, no simultaneous Internet access	Multipoint tunnels; simultaneous VPN and public access
Notes	1. Not in standard, not offered 2. Vendor-specific implementation only 3. Refers to IPSec for implementation		

VPN

⌘ Security

☑ authentication()

☑ Integrity()

☑ encryption()



☒ DES (Data Encryption Standard) : CPU intensive

☒ 3DES

☒ RC5

☒ MPPE

VPN

⌘ Quality of Service(QoS)



Bandwidth



RSVP : cisco



CR-LDP : nortel



diffserv (Differentiated Service)



RFC 2474



RFC 2475

Tunneling Protocol : L2F

⌘ L2F(Layer 2 Forwarding)

☐ Cisco, Nortel, Shiva

☐ ISP server tunnel server L2F

☐ 가 tunnel direct-dial PPP/RAS

☐ home site

☐ home site gateway

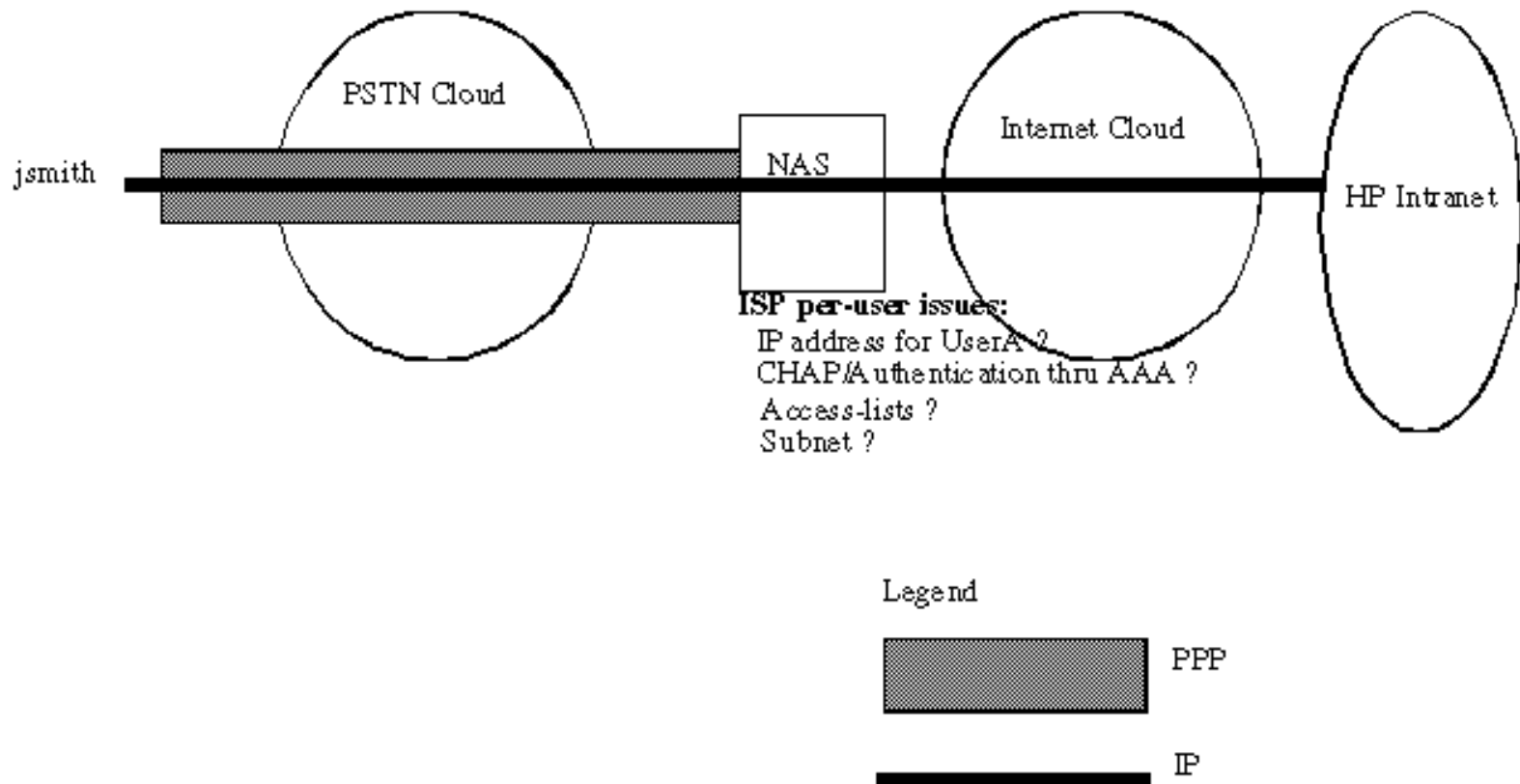
☐ server domain ID 가

☐ FrameRelay ATM 가
(tunneling IP)

☐ PPP(point-to-point)

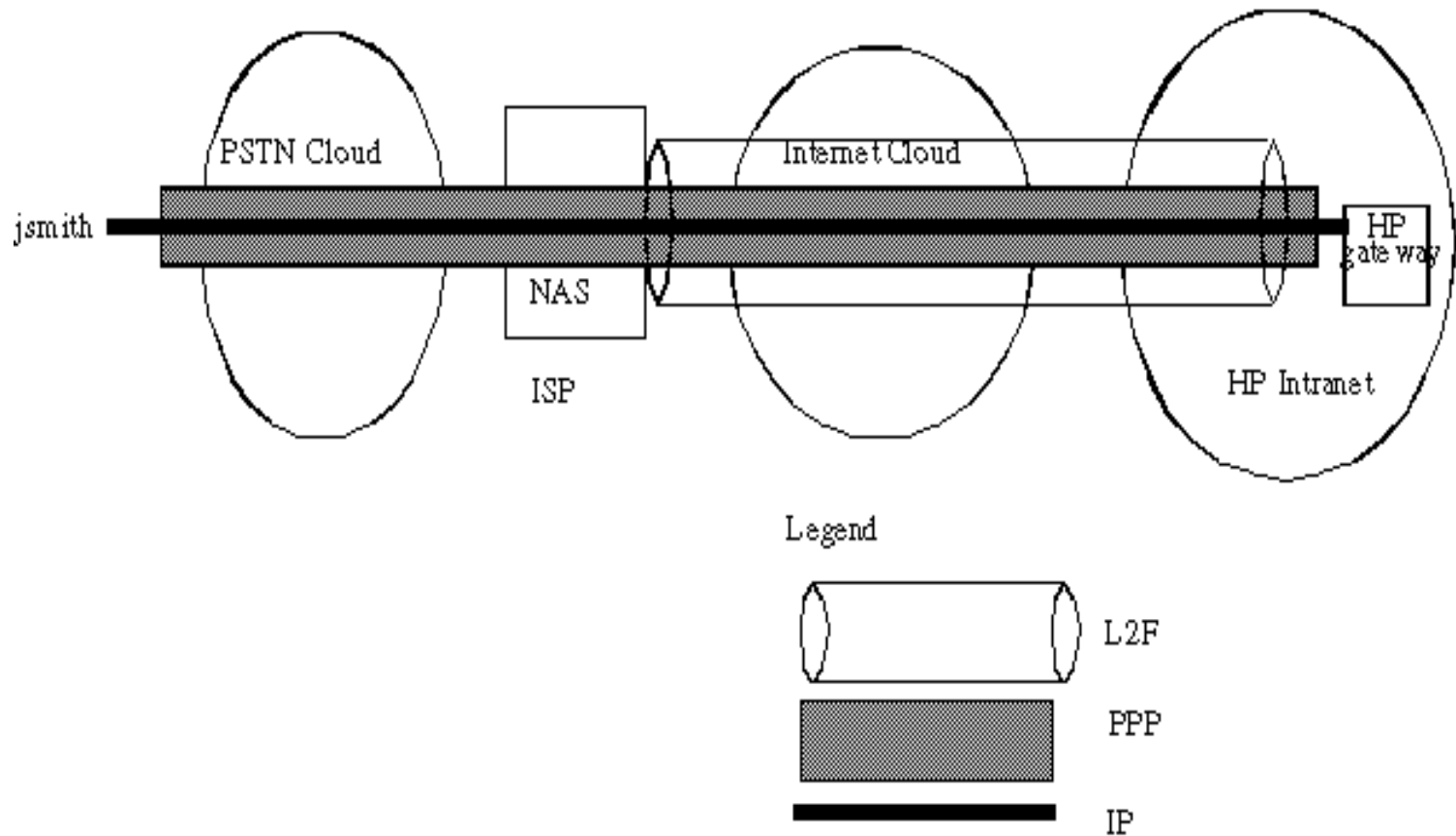
☐ : TACACSA+, RADIUS

Tunneling Protocol : L2F



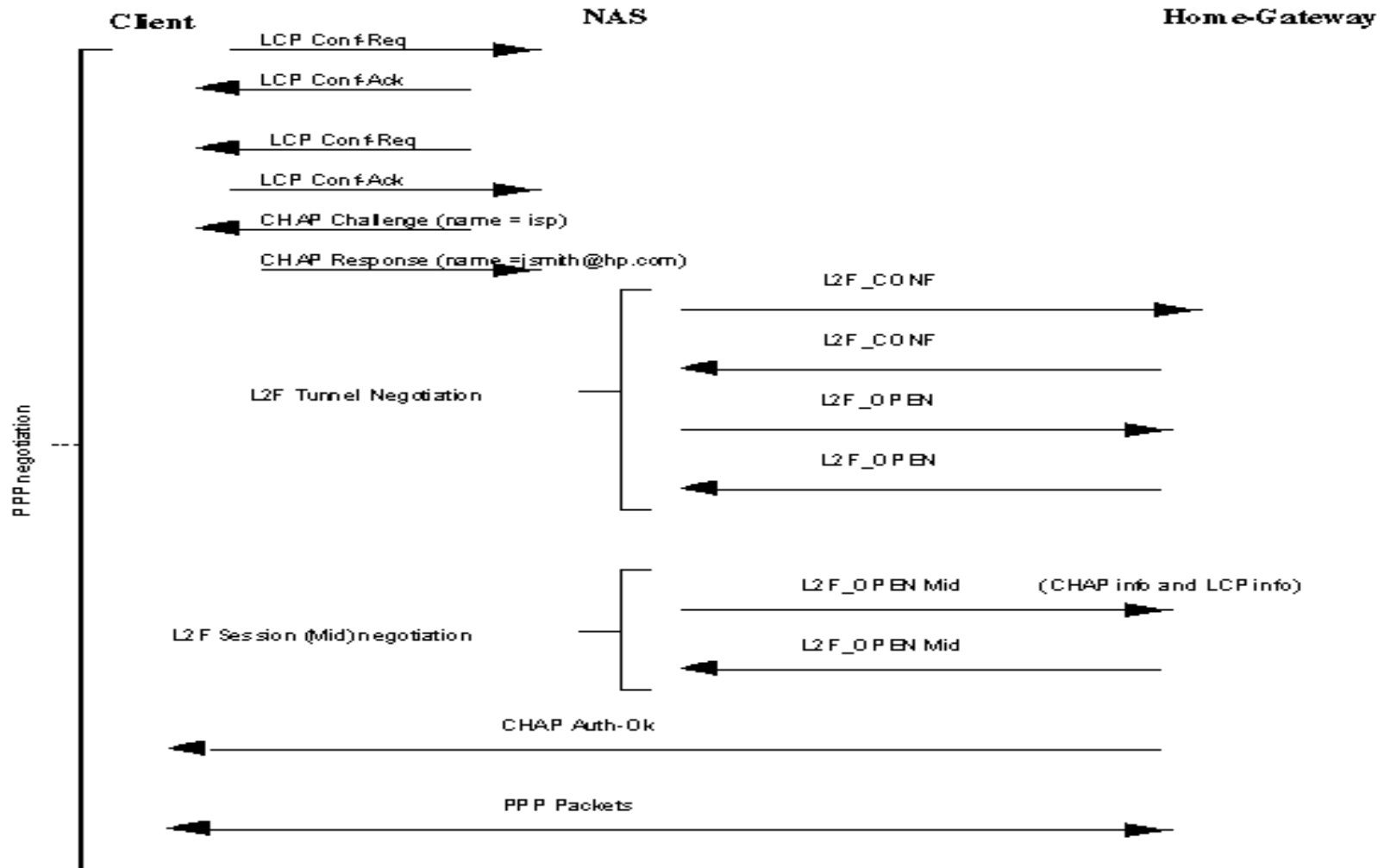
Tunneling Protocol : L2F

⌘ L2F(Layer 2 Forwarding)



Tunneling Protocol : L2F

⌘ L2F Flow (PPP authentication)



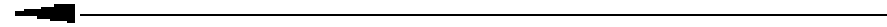
Tunneling Protocol : L2F

⌘ L2F Tunnel Authentication

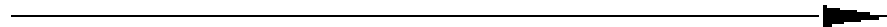
L2F_CONF name=isp challenge=A



L2F_CONF name=hp-gw challenge=B key=A=MD5(A + isp secret)



L2F_OPEN key=B' = MD5(B + hp-gw secret)



L2F_OPEN key=A'



All subsequent messages have key=B'



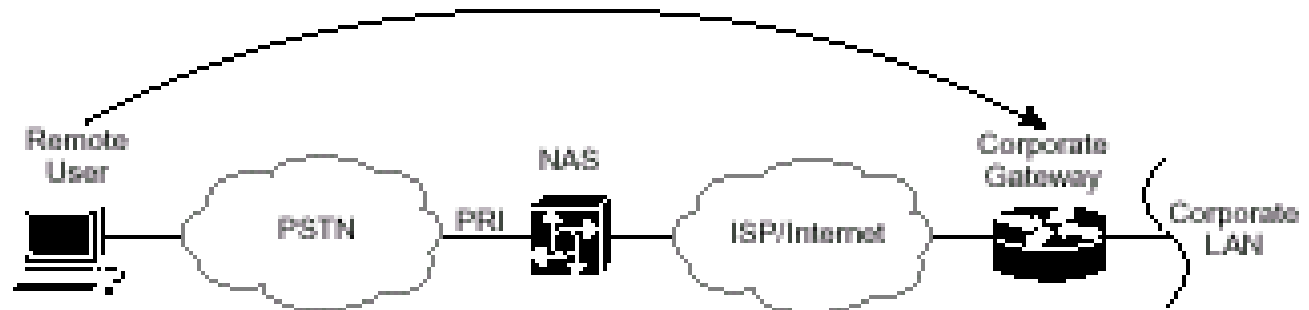
All subsequent messages have key=A'



Tunneling Protocol : L2F

☒ Frame

IP/UDP	L2F	PPP (Data)
Carrier Protocol	Encapsulating Protocol	Passenger Protocol



Tunneling Protocol : PPTP

⌘ PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)

- ☐ 3COM, Microsoft, Ascend, US Robotics

- ☐ first popular tunneling standard,

- ☐ PPP

- ☐ Client/Server

⌘ Windows 95 Windows NT 4.0

⌘ Mobile user가 home site 가

⌘

⌘ Allows you to tunnel or encapsulate IPX and NetBEUI packets in a standard TCP/IP dial-up connection or a dedicated Internet connection

⌘ PPTP uses the security policy you already have set up on the network

⌘ Over 90 million PCs are PPTP-enabled--unlike other protocols

Tunneling Protocol : PPTP

- ⌘ Bi-directional Tunnel

- ⌘ Two mode

 - ☑ client enabled

 - ☑ ISP enabled

- ⌘ Non IP protocol : IPX, Appletalk

- ⌘ PAP, CHAP, MS-CHAP

- ⌘ RC4(40bits/128bits)

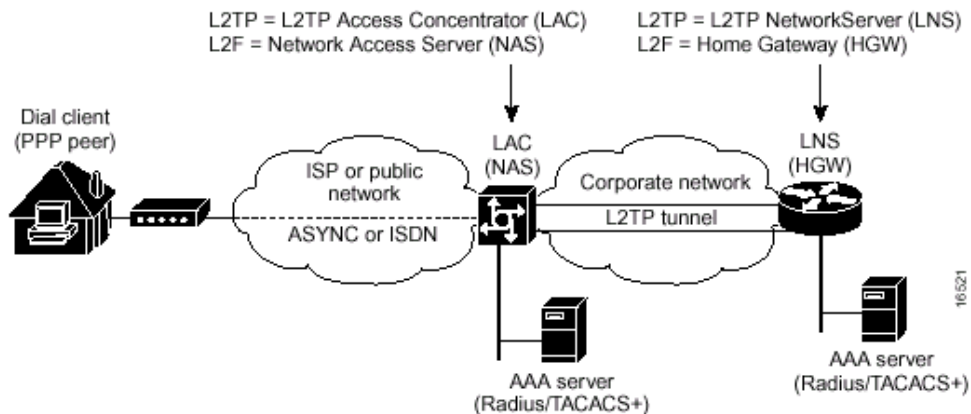
- ⌘ Microsoft dependent (Windows NT)

- ⌘ RAS vendor가

Tunneling Protocol : L2TP

⌘ L2TP : Layer2 Tunneling Protocol

- ⏏ remote LAC(L2TP Access Server)
Home gateway LNS(L2TP Network Server)
- ⏏ remote access
- ⏏ cost overhead
- ⏏ flexibility
- ⏏ scalability
- ⏏ client initiated VPN



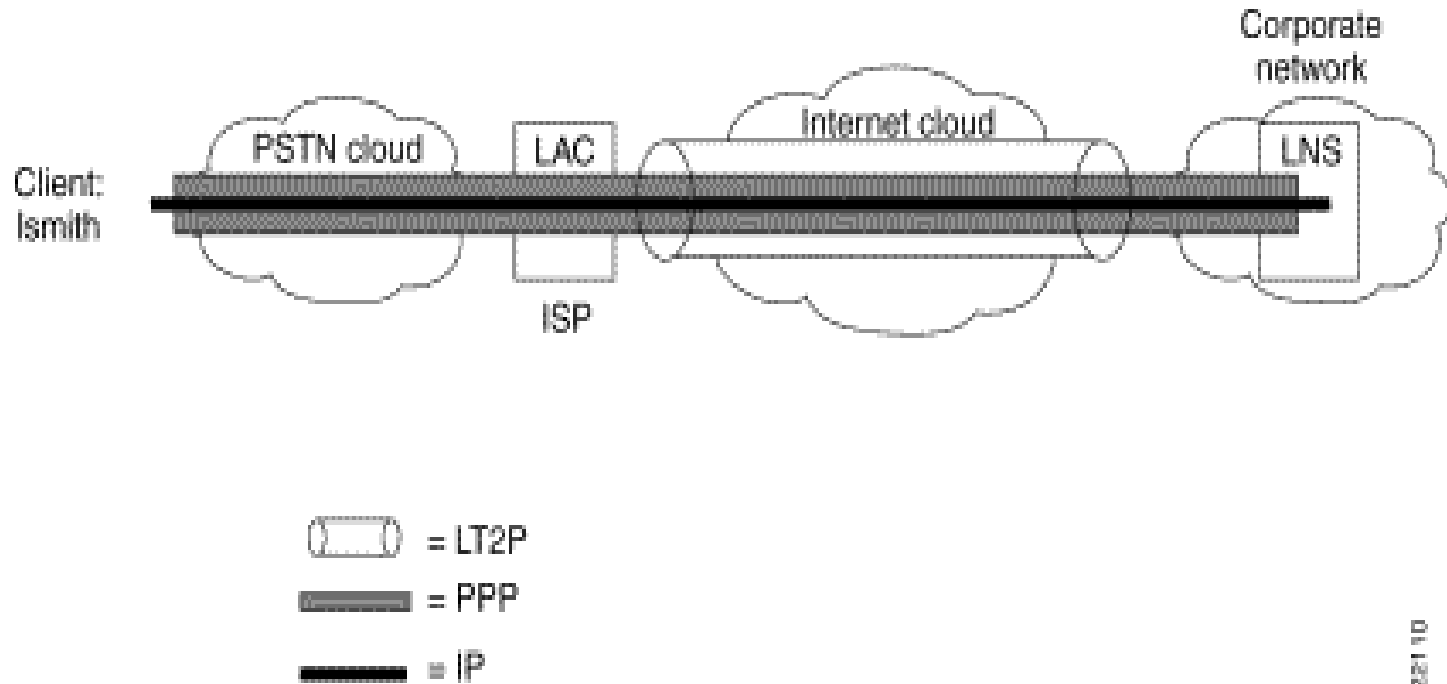
Tunneling Protocol : L2TP



- ☒ Hybrid of L2F and PPTP
- ☒ Emerging standard for VPN tunneling
- ☒ Multiple protocol : IP, IPX, AppleTalk
- ☒ non-IP network 가
 - ☒ LAN-to-LAN VPN
- ☒ WAN : X.25, ATM, Frame Relay, SONET
- ☒ network traffic
- ☒ flow control : server가 congestion handling 가 (netw
ork access system home gateway)
- ☒ LAC (L2TP Access Concentrator)
 - ☒ 가 ISP NAS
- ☒ LNS (L2TP Network Server)
 - ☒ edge (router, firewall)

Tunneling Protocol : L2TP

⌘ L2TP Tunnel Structure

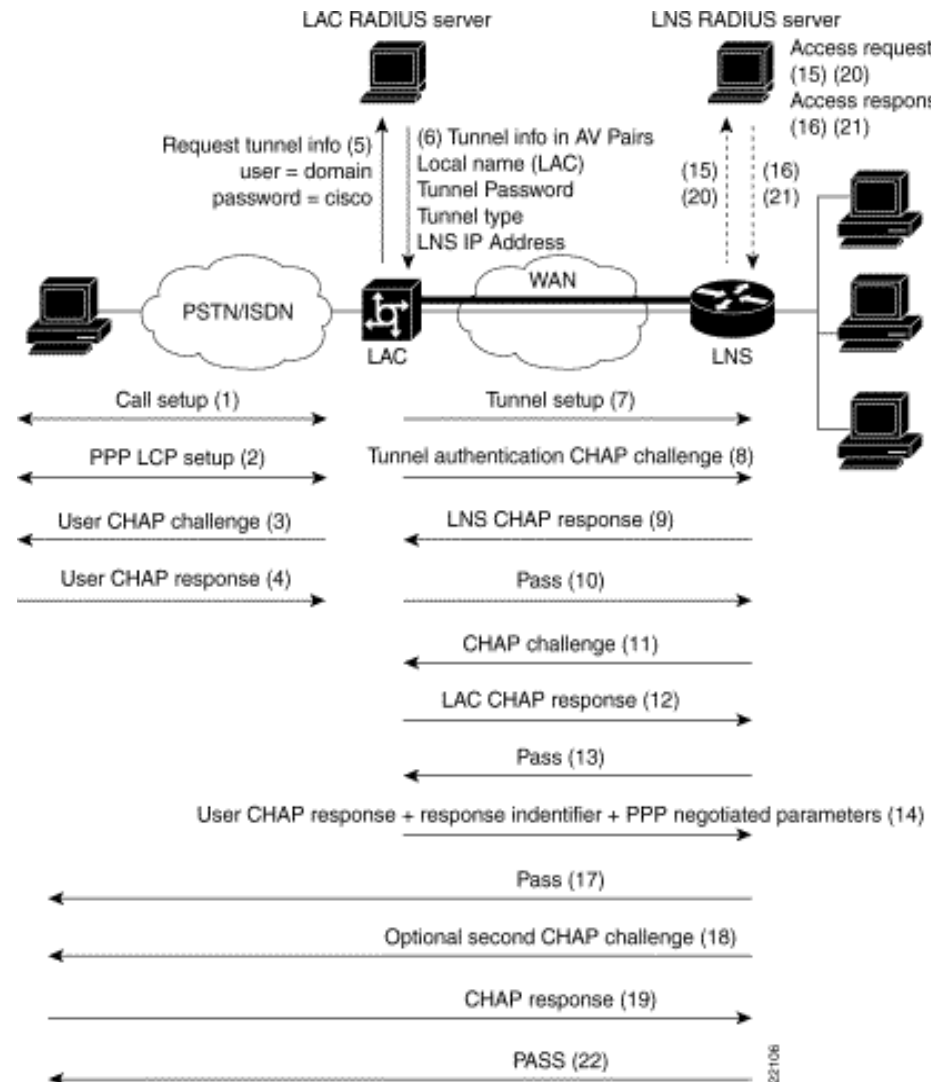


22/10

Tunneling Protocol : L2TP

⌘ L2TP Incomming Call Flow



Remote user ISP PPP
 ISP Network LAC POP PPP Link
 End User LNS가 LCP Negotiation LAC CHAP
 PAP End User Authentication
 User name, Domain name User가 VPDN client
 User가 VPDN Client가 Client
 Access
 VPDN client user name End Point mapping
 The LNS)
 Tunnel End Point LAC LNS Session Tunnel
 Tunnel L2TP Session End User
 LAC LCP CAHP/PAP Authentication LNS



Tunneling Protocol : L2TP



2 Message Type ()

-  - Control message : Establish, Maintenance, Clearing . L2TP Control Channel
-  - Data message : Encapsulation PPP . Packet Loss Retransmit .

0

L2TP

32

T L X X S X O P X X X X Ver	Length(opt)
Tunnel ID	Session ID
Ns (opt)	Nr (opt)
Offset size(opt)	Offset size(opt)

Tunneling Protocol : L2TP

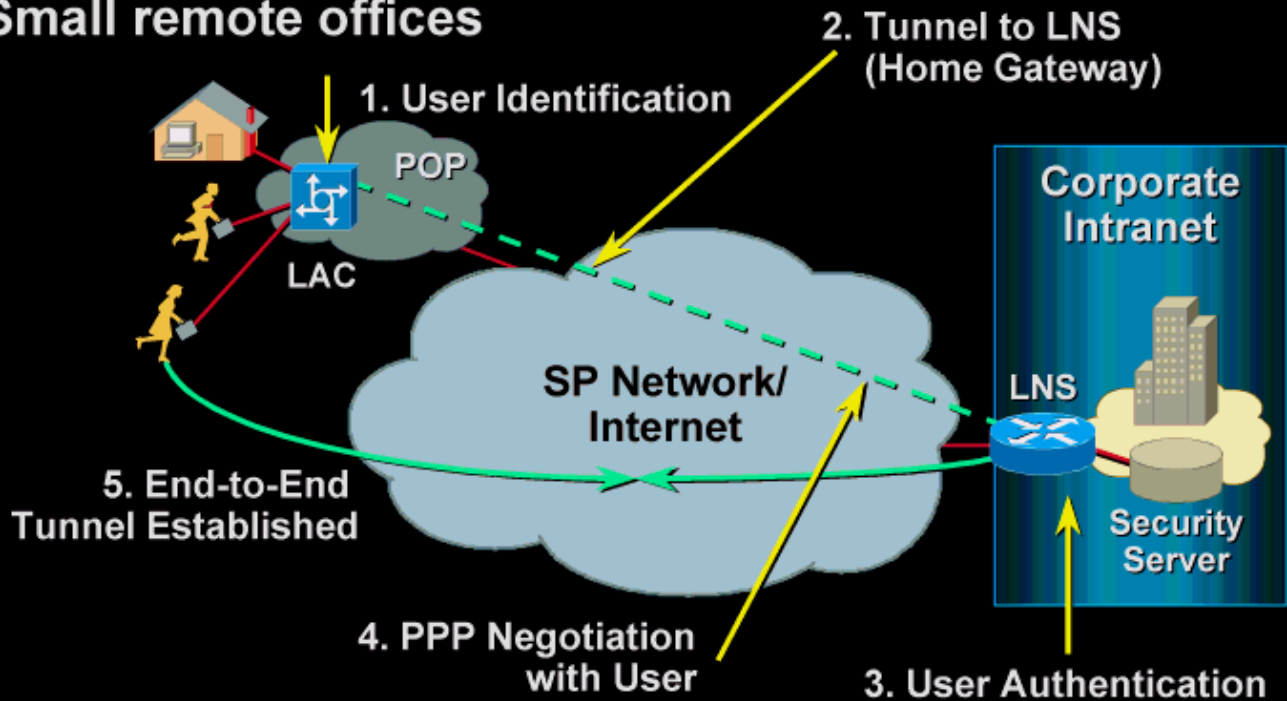
- T bit: Message 가 . 0 Data message 1 Control message
- L bit : 1 Length 가 . Control message 1 .
- X bit :
- S bit : 1 Ns Nr 가 . Control message 1 .
- O bit : 1 Offset 가 . Control message 0 .
- P bit : 1 Data message Local queuing . Data message . Control message 0 가
- Ver : 2 L2TP 1 L2F 가
- Length : Message
- Tunnel ID : Control Connection ID
- Session ID : Session ID
- Ns : Data Control Message Sequence Number 가 . 0 2^{16} 1 가
- Nr : Control message Sequence Number . 0 2^{16} 1 가
- Offset : Payload .

0	L2TP	32
T L X X S X O P X X X X Ver	Length(opt)	
Tunnel ID	Session ID	
Ns (opt)	Nr (opt)	
Offset size(opt)	Offset size(opt)	

Tunneling : L2F/L2TP

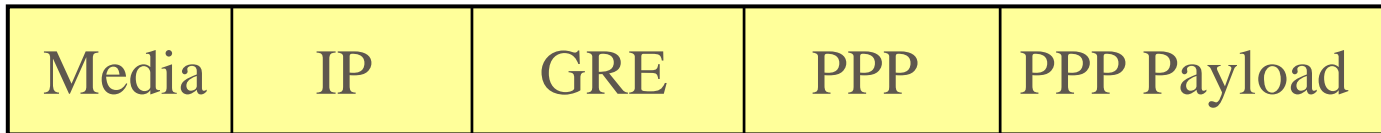
⌘ L2F/L2TP operation

- Mobile users
- Telecommuters
- Small remote offices



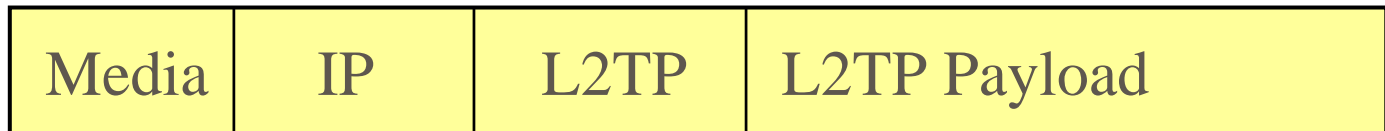
Data Packet Format

⌘ PPTP



draft-ietf-pppext-pptp-07.txt

⌘ L2TP



draft-ietf-pppext-l2tp-12.txt

IPSec

- ⌘ IETF IPsec working Group
- ⌘ VPN tunneling
- ⌘ 가 layer 3
- ⌘ IPv6
 - ☞ Non-IPSec
- ⌘ protocol
 - ☞ Authentication Header(AH) protocol : Packet Payload Encrypt
 - ☞ Encapsulating Security Payload(ESP) protocol : Fully Encrypt Overload
 - ☞ 가
 - ☒ Encryption Algorithms
 - DES(Data Encrypt Standards), 3DES, RC5
 - ☒ Authentication Algorithms
 - MD(Message Digest)5->128bit , SHA(Secure Hash Algorithm)1->160 bit
 - ☒ IKE

IPSec



(Authentication Header)

ESP(Encapsulation Security Payload)



가

IP

가

가



(Security Association)



IPSec

- ⌘ Enables transmission of sensitive information over unprotected networks such as the Internet
- ⌘ IPSec
 - ⏏ (Confidentiality): packets encrypted before transmission
 - ⏏ (Integrity): authenticates packets at the destination peer to ensure that data has not been tampered during transmission
 - ⏏ (Authentication): peers authenticate source of all IPSEC protected packets
 - ⏏ (Anti-replay): prevents capture and replay of packets

IPSec



가



IPSec



IPSec

가



RFC

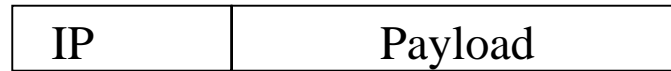
- ☒ RFC 1825 : Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol
- ☒ RFC 1826 : IP Authentication Header
- ☒ RFC 1827 : IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)
- ☒ RFC 1828 : IP Authentication Using Keyed MD5 (Message Digest)
- ☒ RFC 1829 : The ESP DES-CBC Transform
- ☒ RFC 2085 : HMAC-MD5 IP Authentication with Replay Prevention
- ☒ RFC 2104 : HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication

IPSec header

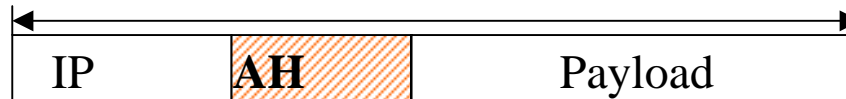
⌘ AH - Authentication Header

- ⊞ IP datagram authentication, integrity
- ⊞ data integrity, data origin authentication, optional Anti-replay protection : RFC 2402
- ⊞ inserted after the IP header and before any upper layer headers
- ⊞ (integrity)
 - ⊞ MD5, SHA-1 message checksum
- ⊞ IP
 - ⊞ (secret shared key)
- ⊞ Replay
 - ⊞ AH header sequence number

IPSec : AH Header

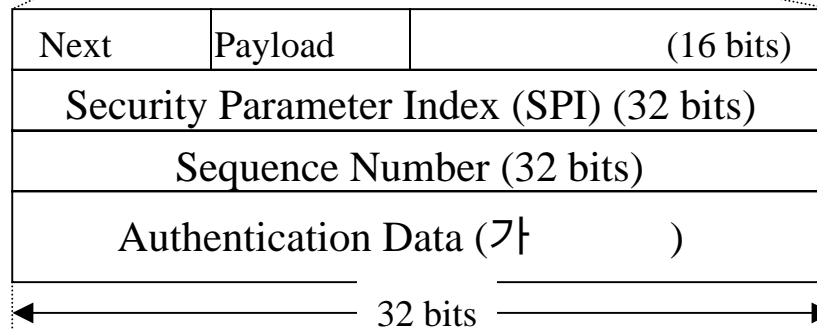
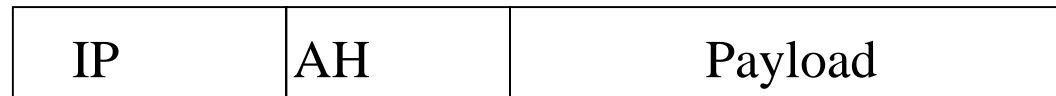


IP

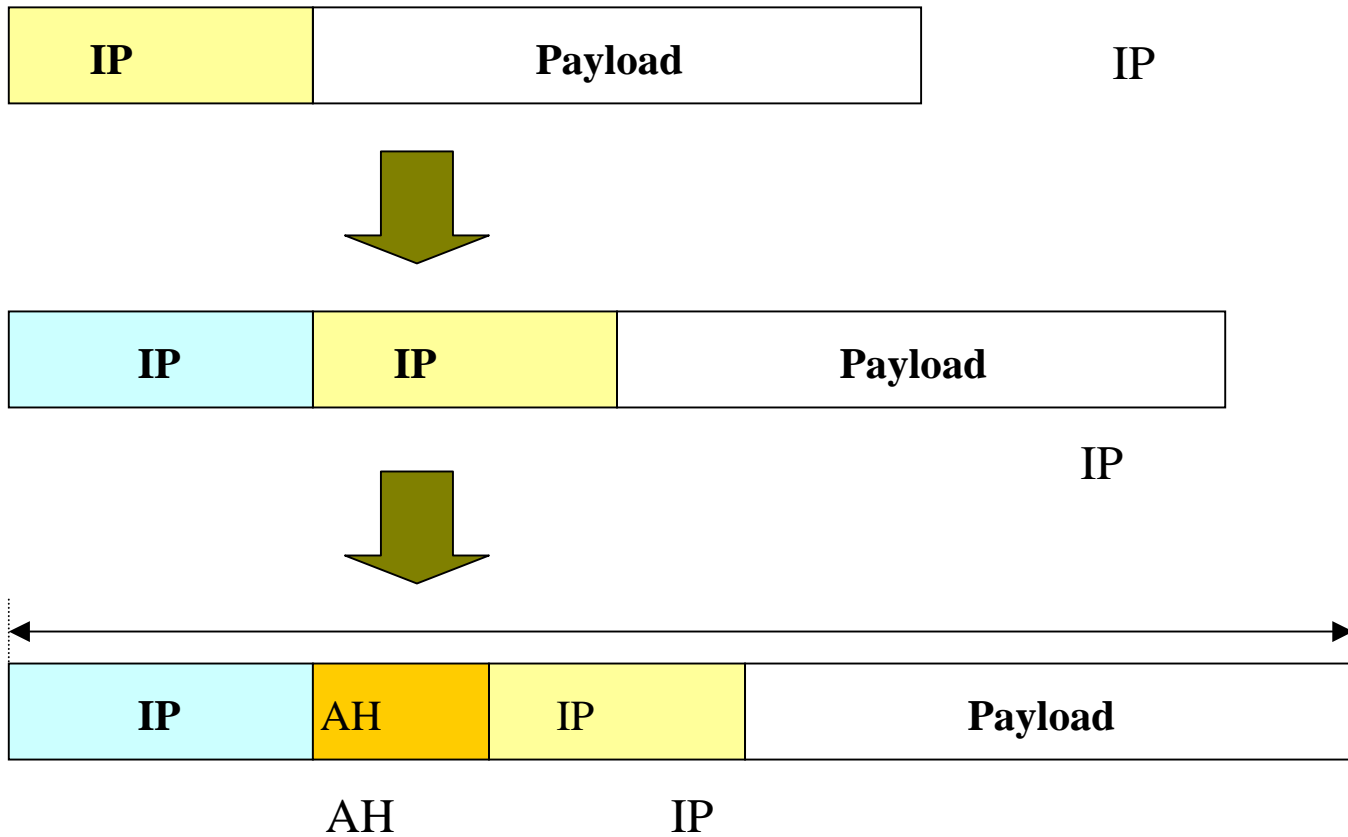


AH

IP



IPSec : AH Header

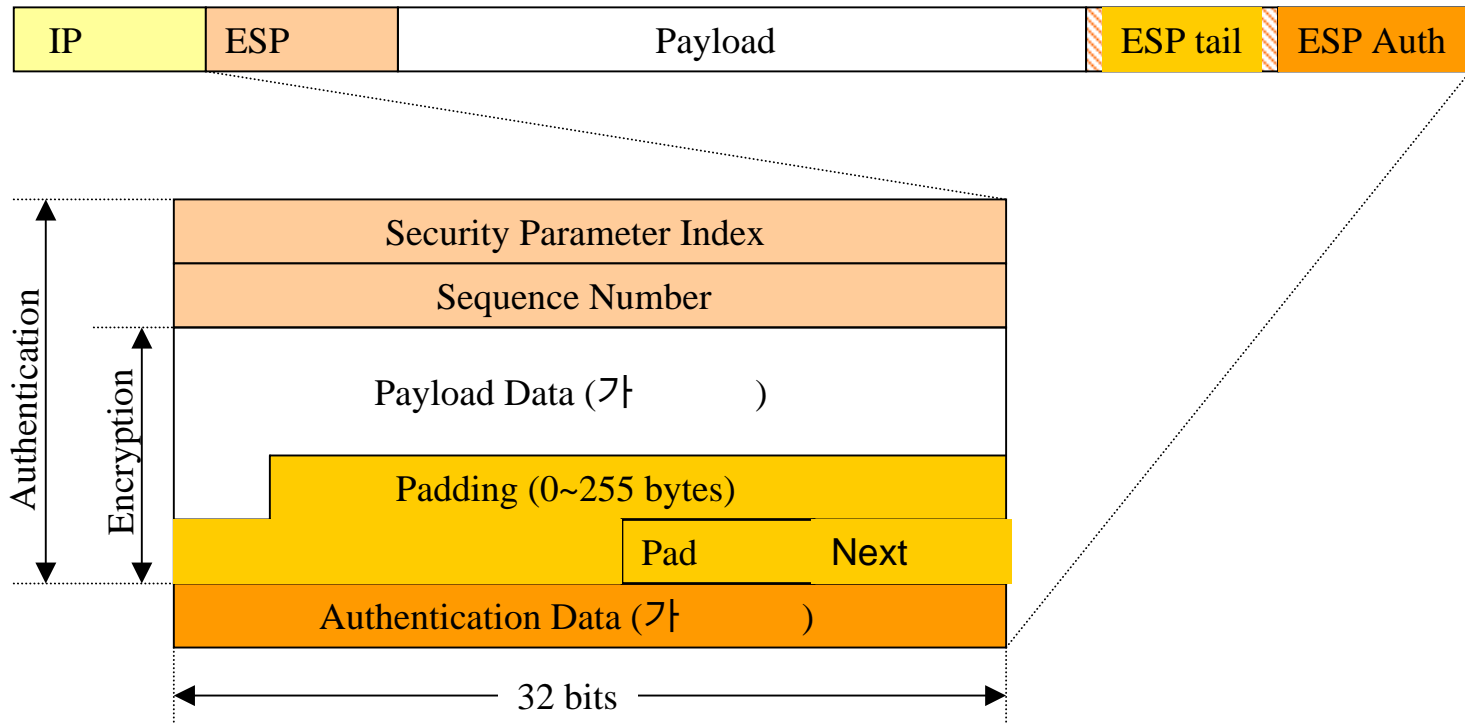


IPSec: ESP Header

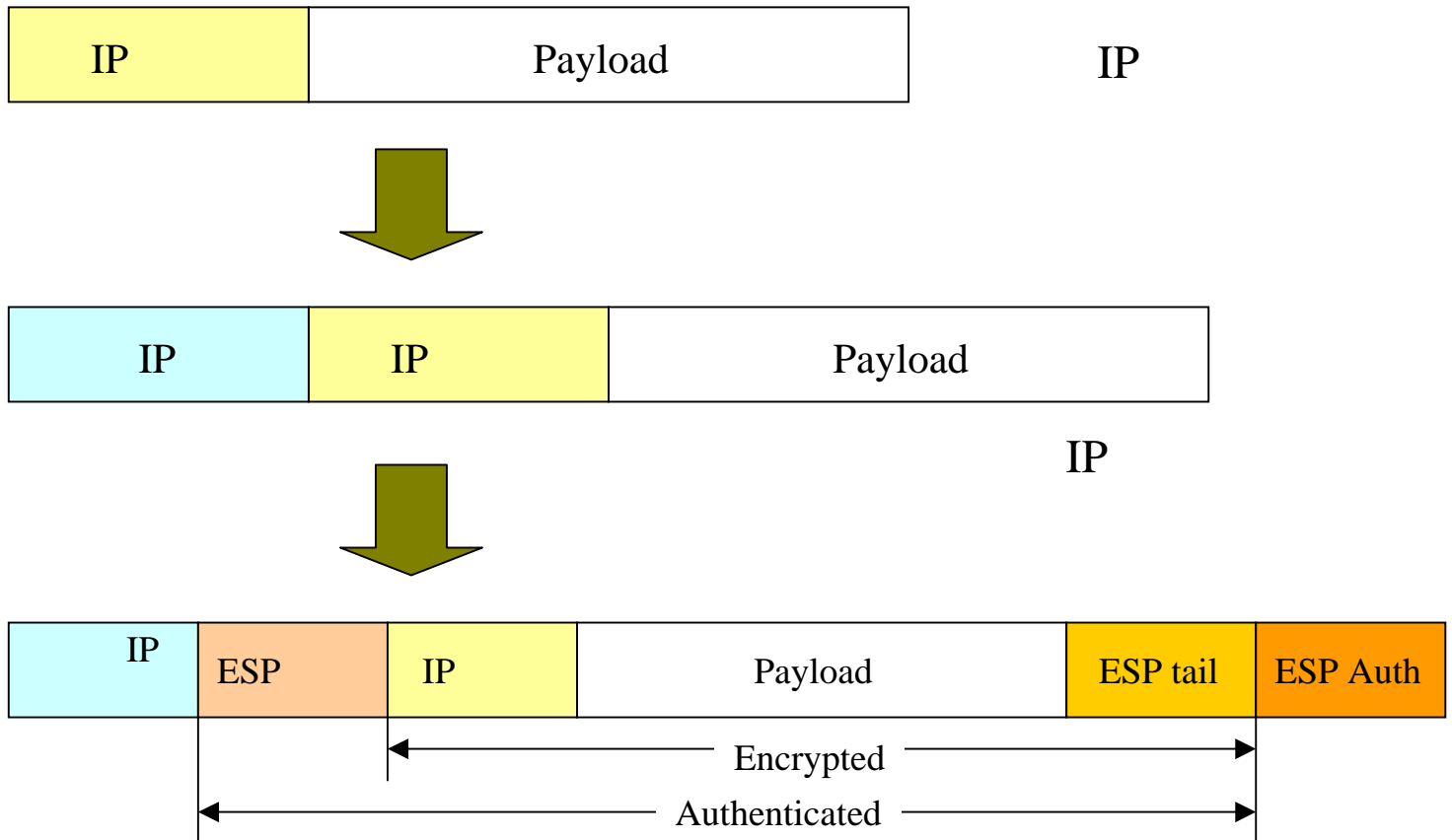
⌘ ESP - Encapsulating Security Payload

- ☒ Payload Encrypt -> AH Overhead
- ☒ IP datagram confidentiality, integrity
- ☒ data confidentiality optional data integrity, peer authentication, anti-replay protection : RFC 2406
- ☒ Inserted after the IP header and before any upper layer headers
- ☒
 - ☒ DES(Data Encryption Standard, 53bit)/3DES
IP packet
- ☒ :
 - ☒
 - ☒
 - ☒ Replay sequence number

IPSec : ESP Header



IPSec: ESP Header

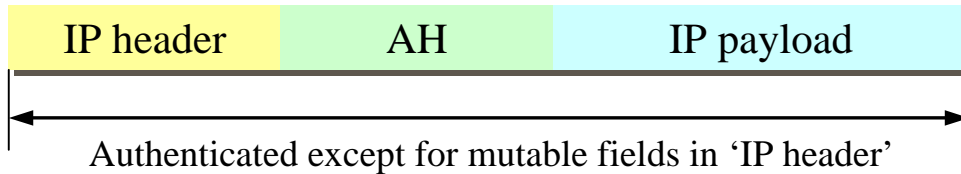


IPSec:Transport Mode vs Tunnel Mode

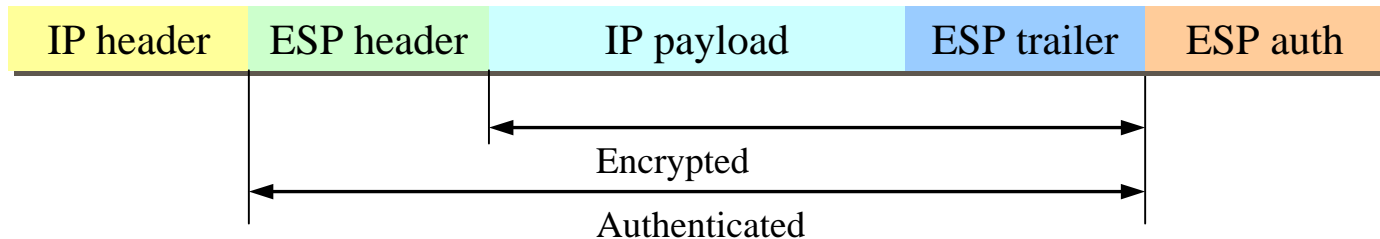
Transport Mode

- ⌘ IP payload Encrypt original IP header
- ⌘ byte
- ⌘ Public network device가 Source/Destination
- ⌘ QoS Processing 가
- ⌘ IP header가 clear 4 Traffic

AH-transfer mode

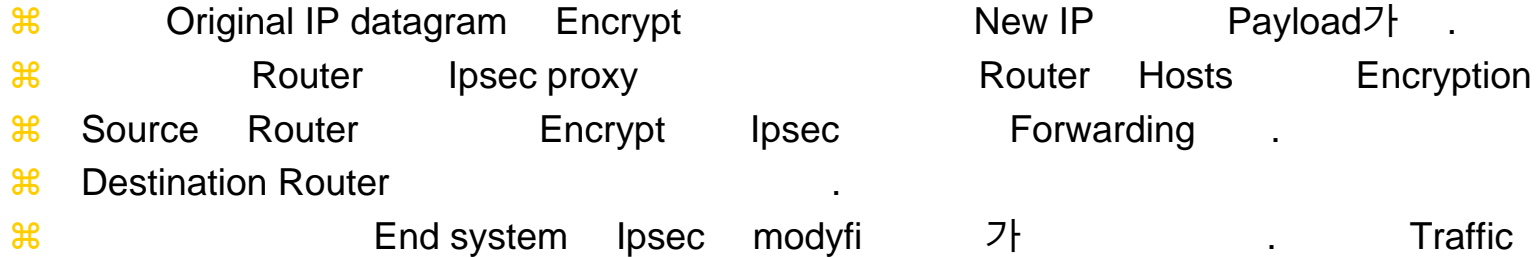


ESP-transfer mode

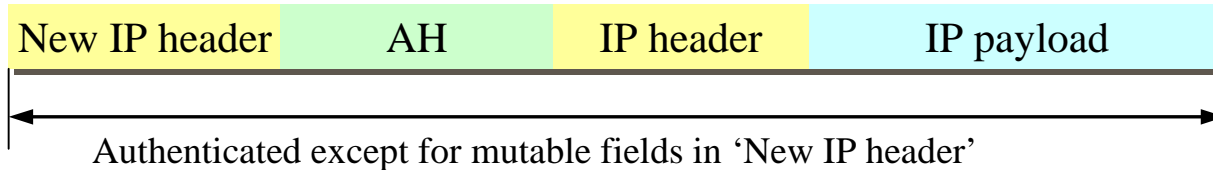


IPSec:Transport Mode vs Tunnel Mode

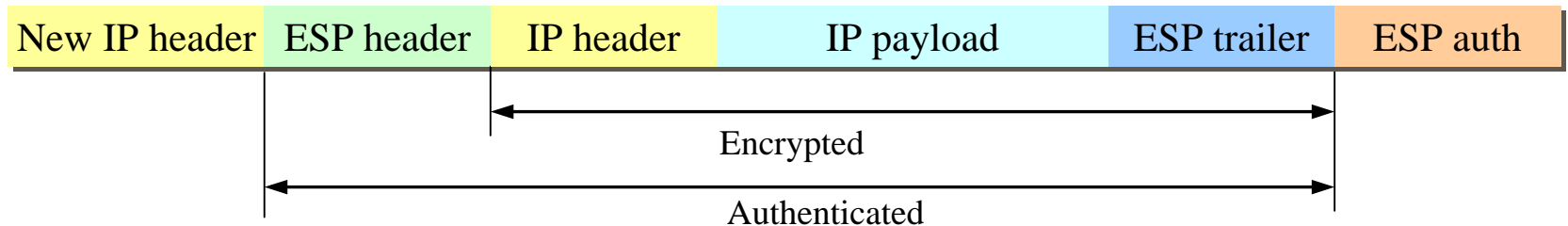
Tunnel Mode



AH-tunnel mode

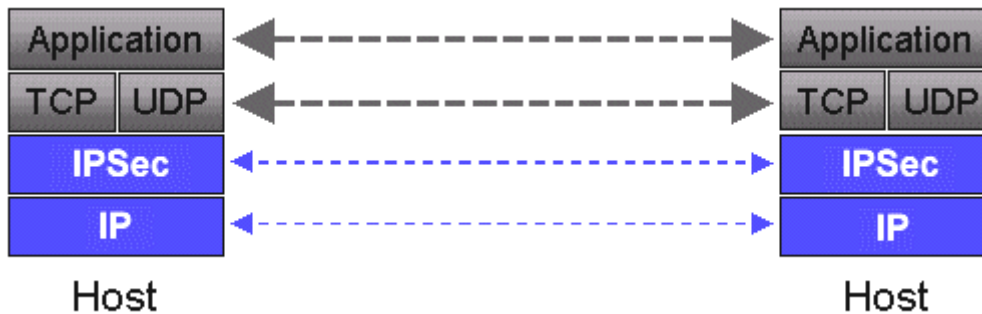


ESP-tunnel mode

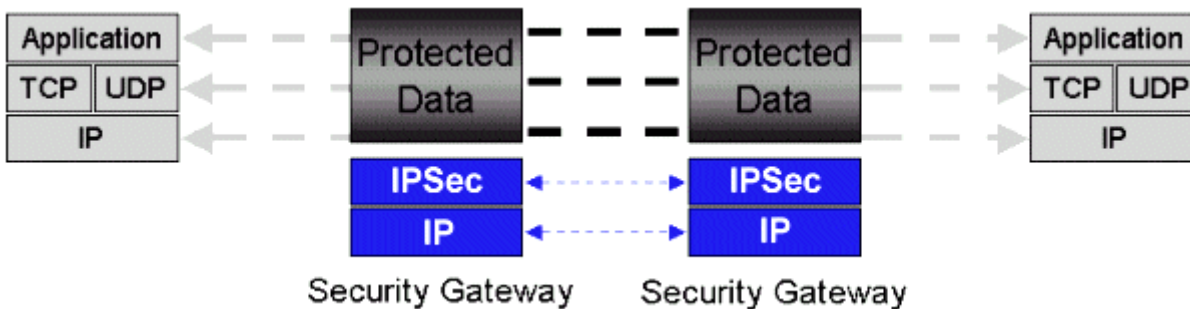


IPSec: Transport Mode vs Tunnel Mode

⌘ Transport Mode

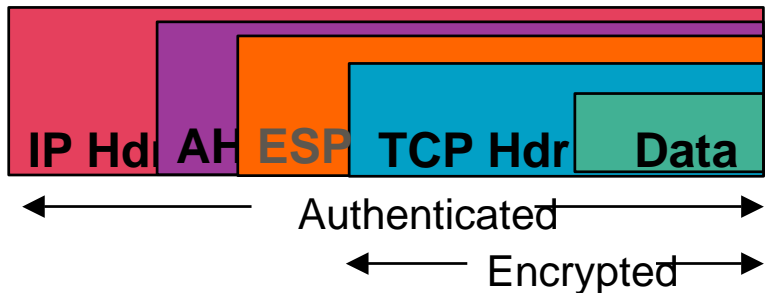
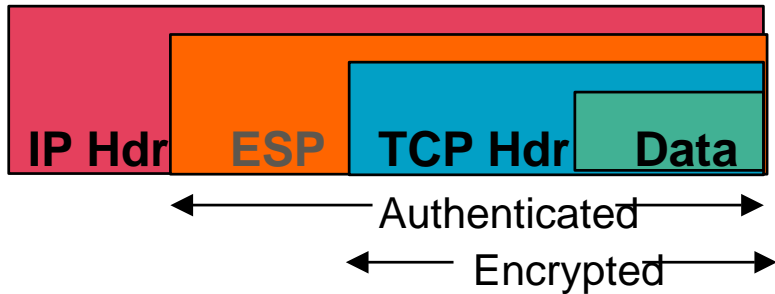
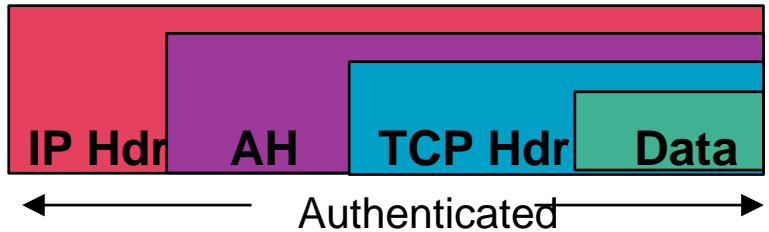


⌘ Tunnel Mode

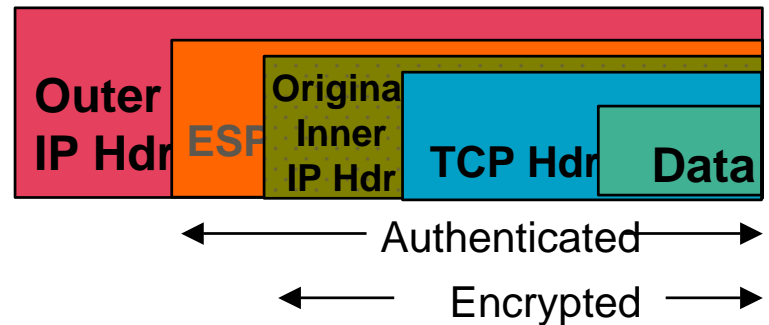
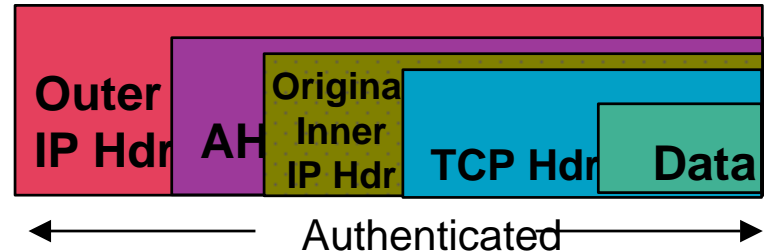


IPSec: Transport Mode vs Tunnel Mode

Transport Mode



Tunnel Mode

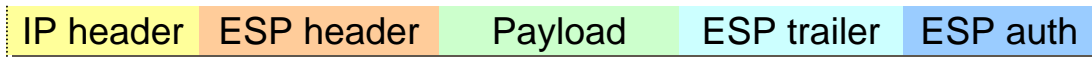


IPSec: Transport Mode vs Tunnel Mode

- ♣ ESP : host
- ♣ AH : secure gateway



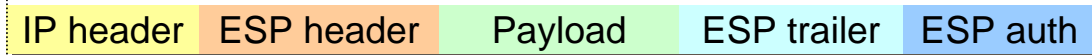
Between Host A and
Secure gateway 1



Between two
Secure gateways



Between Host B and
Secure gateway 2



AH Added

ESP applied packet

IPSec vs Non-IPSec

⌘ IPSec

- ☑ IP

- ☑ Certificate Authority

- ☑

⌘ Non-IPSec

- ☑

- ☑ VPN

VPN

- ☑ L2F, L2TP, PPTP, SOCKS

VPN

IPSec

- ⌘ () VPN
- ⌘ LAN-to-LAN VPN Dialup-to-LAN VPN
- 가
- ⌘ IPv6 Non-IPSec
- ⌘

Key management exchange

⌘ Security association(SA)



nego : protocol, , key



key



⌘ SA under IPSEC specifies next things

- ⊠ the mode of the authentication algorithm used in AH and the keys to that authentication algorithm
- ⊠ the ESP encryption algorithm mode and the keys to that encryption algorithm.
- ⊠ the presence and size of(or absence of) any cryptographic synchronization to be used in that encryption algorithm.
- ⊠ how you authenticate your communications(using what protocol, what encrypting algorithm, and what key).
- ⊠ how you make your communication private(what algorithm, and what key).
- ⊠ how often those keys are to be changed.
- ⊠ the authentication algorithm mode, and transform for use in ESP plus the keys to be used by that algorithm.
- ⊠ the key lifetimes.
- ⊠ the lifetime of the SA itself.

Key management exchange

⌘ SA



VPN

⌘ SA SPI

⌘ SA :

⌘ SPI : SA unique number(32bit),



⌘ AH /ESP header

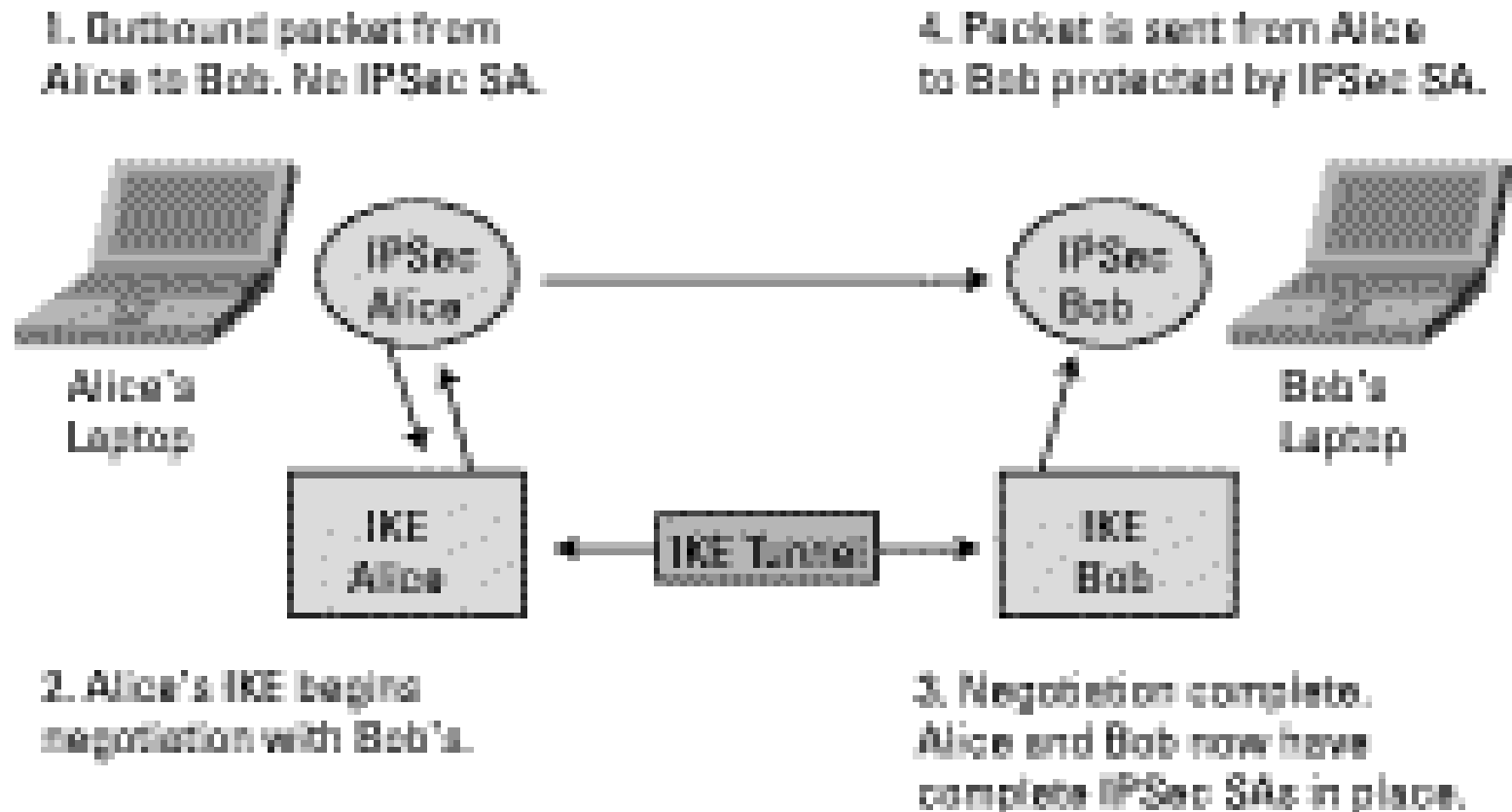
IPSec : IKE

⌘ Internet Key Exchange (IKE)

- ☒ a powerful, flexible negotiation protocol that allows users to agree on authentication methods, encryption methods, the keys to use, how long to use the keys before changing them, and that allows smart, secure key exchange
- ☒ key : Diffie-Helman
- ☒ Strong data encryption requires frequent key change
- ☒ IKE phase
 - ☒ Phase I - IKE peer secure channel
 - ☒ Phase II - peer SA negotiation
 - Dynamically exchanges keys for bulk data encryption

IPSec : IKE

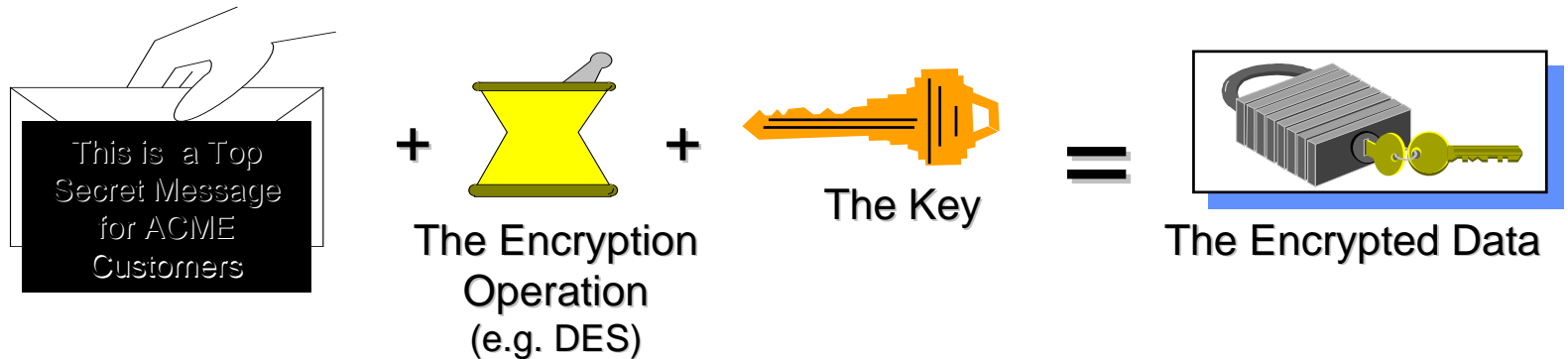
⌘ Internet Key Exchange (IKE)



IPSec : IKE

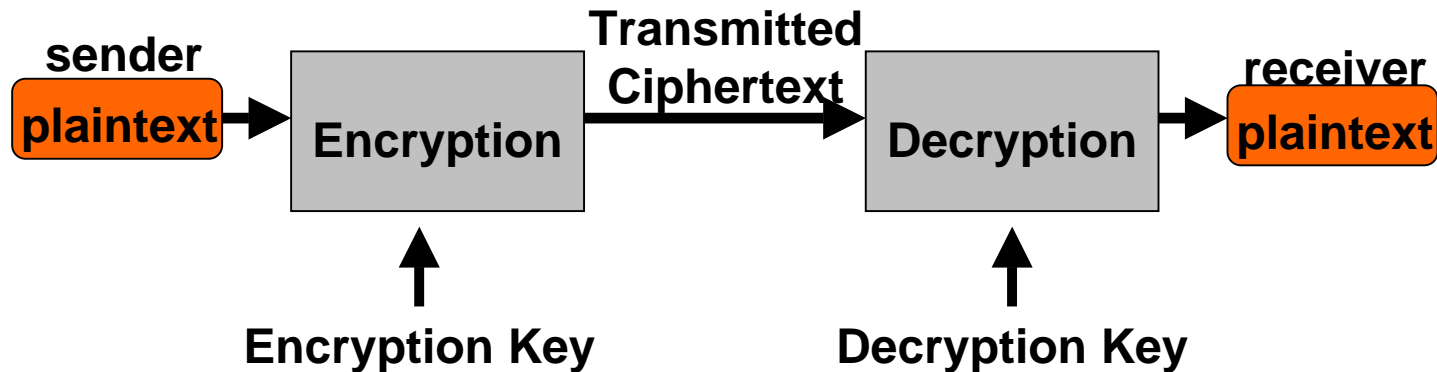
Internet Key Exchange (IKE)

- ⌘ Coupled with IPSec's key management systems
- ⌘ Employed to exchange information used to generate encryption key
- ⌘ Agrees on encryption and data authentication algorithms
- ⌘ Each participant has pair of keys; one private and one public.
- ⌘ Digital signatures supplied by a Certificate Authority.



(Cryptography)

⌘ Encrypted communication



⌘ Secret key public key

⌘ secret key

- ⌘ single key, encryption key decryption key
- ⌘ symmetric key, N N key

⌘ public key

- ⌘ a pair of keys, public key private key
- ⌘ asymmetric key

(Cryptography)

⌘ Secret key -> Private Enterprise Network

☒ DES(Data Encryption Standard)

☒ Triple-DES

☒ IDEA, Blowfish, CAST-128.....

⌘ DES

☒ block cipher : 64bit plaintext ==> 64bit ciphertext

☒ key length = 56 bits

☒ 16

☒ permutation() of secret key 가

☒

⌘ Triple-DES

☒ DES 3

☒ key length = 56bit * 3 = 168 bits

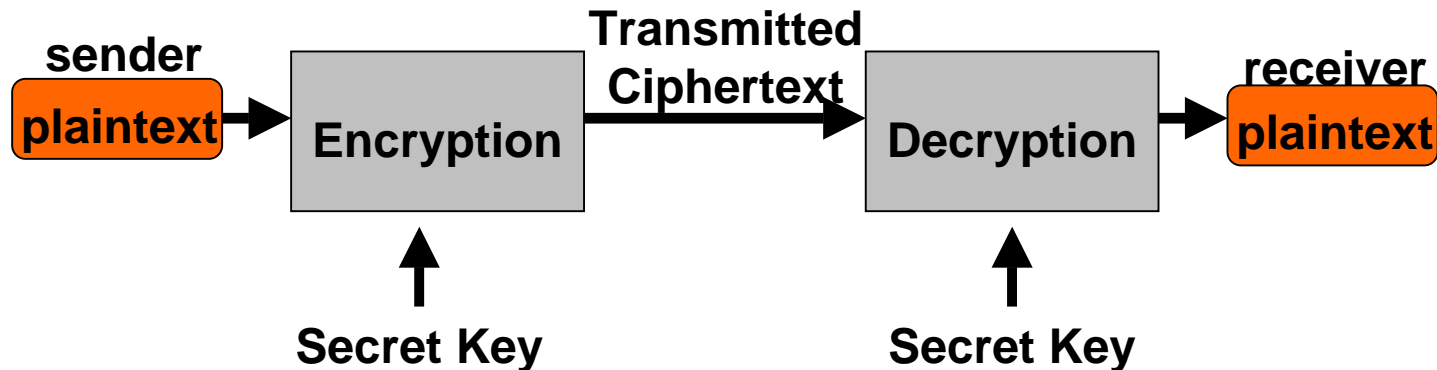
(Cryptography)

⌘ DES 3-DES



⏏ DES : brute-force attack 가 , plaintext resource

⏏ 3-DES : brute-force attack computer system 가



(Cryptography)

⌘ Public key

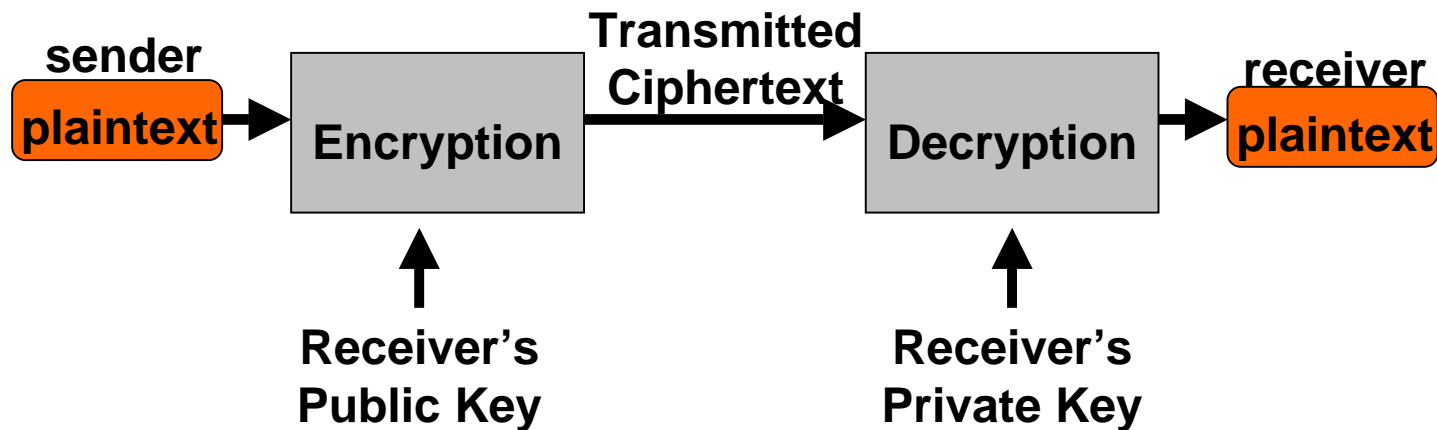
⏏ RSA(Rivest-Shamir-Adleman)

⏏ system 2 key (Public key, Private key)

⏏ Public key :

⏏ Private key : receiver ,

⏏ , 가



(Cryptography)

⌘ Public key ->

☒ CPU load ↗ secret key

☒ key digital signature application

☒

☒ encryption :

☒ sender : receiver public key

☒ receiver: receiver private key

☒ authentication :

☒ sender : sender private key

☒ everyone : sender public key

PKI : Public Key Infrastructure

⌘ PKI



:



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☐ PKI



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