

Tunnel IPSEC Pfsense

Introduction

Dans le cadre de la sécurisation des échanges inter-sites, la mise en place d'un tunnel IPsec sur pfSense permet de chiffrer et d'authentifier le trafic réseau entre deux réseaux distants. IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) est un ensemble de protocoles garantissant la confidentialité, l'intégrité et l'authenticité des données transitant sur des réseaux non sécurisés, comme Internet. Grâce à pfSense, une solution pare-feu open source, il est possible de configurer et d'administrer facilement ce tunnel sécurisé. La procédure ci-dessous détaille les étapes de création et de paramétrage d'une nouvelle connexion IPsec, depuis l'accès à l'interface d'administration jusqu'à la configuration des phases 1 et 2, afin d'établir une liaison fiable et sécurisée entre vos différents sites.

Présentation du VPN IPsec

Les VPN de type IPsec permettent d'établir un tunnel sécurisé entre des sites distants, assurant ainsi la confidentialité et l'intégrité des échanges de données sur des réseaux non sécurisés. Les principales caractéristiques de ce type de VPN sont :

- **Chiffrement et Confidentialité :**
L'utilisation d'algorithmes robustes (comme AES ou 3DES) garantit que les données transitant par le tunnel sont protégées contre toute interception.
- **Intégrité et Authentification :**
Grâce à des mécanismes de hachage (SHA-1, SHA-256, etc.) et à l'authentification par clés pré-partagées ou certificats numériques, le VPN IPsec vérifie que les données n'ont pas été altérées et que les entités communiquant sont bien légitimes.
- **Négociation des Clés (IKE) :**
Le protocole IKE (Internet Key Exchange) permet d'établir de manière sécurisée les paramètres de chiffrement et d'authentification, facilitant ainsi l'établissement du tunnel.
- **Modes de Fonctionnement :**
En mode transport, seul le contenu du paquet IP est chiffré, tandis qu'en mode tunnel, l'intégralité du paquet est encapsulée. Ce dernier mode est particulièrement adapté aux connexions inter-sites.

- **Interopérabilité et Flexibilité :**

IPSec est une norme largement adoptée, compatible avec une grande diversité de systèmes d'exploitation et d'appareils réseau, ce qui en fait une solution idéale pour des infrastructures hétérogènes.

Usage du VPN IPSec

L'usage du VPN IPSec s'inscrit dans une démarche de sécurisation des communications entre des sites géographiquement dispersés ou pour offrir un accès sécurisé aux utilisateurs distants. Ses applications incluent :

- **Sécurisation des échanges inter-sites :**

En chiffrant le trafic entre les différents sites, le VPN IPSec assure la continuité des opérations tout en protégeant les informations sensibles de l'entreprise.

- **Accès distant sécurisé :**

Les employés ou partenaires externes peuvent accéder aux ressources internes via un tunnel VPN sécurisé, garantissant une connexion fiable même sur des réseaux publics.

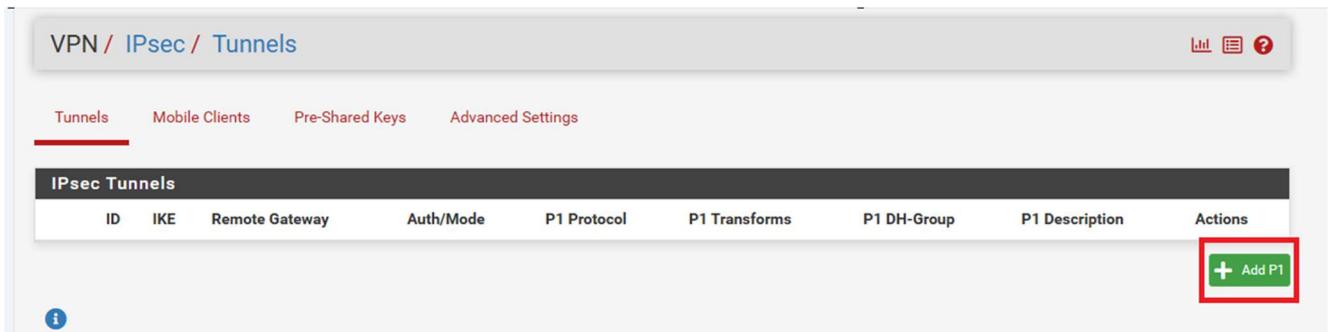
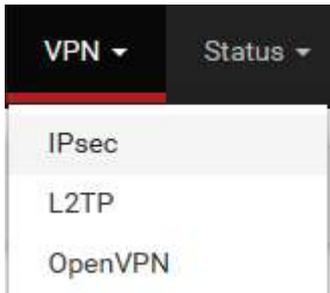
- **Protection contre les intrusions :**

La combinaison de chiffrement, d'authentification et de vérification d'intégrité réduit considérablement les risques d'interception et de manipulation des données.

Configuration Tunnel Ipsec

1.1. Accéder à l'interface d'administration

1. Connectez-vous à l'interface web de pfSense.
2. Allez dans **VPN > IPsec**.
3. Cliquez sur **Ajouter une nouvelle connexion**.



1.2. Paramétrage de la phase 1

1. **Activer la connexion** : cochez **Enable IPsec**.
2. **Interface** : WAN.
3. **Type de tunnel** : Site-to-Site.
4. **Adresse IP du pair distant** : entrez l'adresse publique de l'autre pfSense.
5. **Identifiant local** : Adresse IP publique locale.
6. **Identifiant distant** : Adresse IP publique du pair.

General Information	
Description	Site1-to-site2 <small>A description may be entered here for administrative reference (not parsed).</small>
Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/> Set this option to disable this phase1 without removing it from the list.
IKE ID	1
IKE Endpoint Configuration	
Key Exchange version	IKEv2 <small>Select the Internet Key Exchange protocol version to be used. Auto uses IKEv2 when initiator, and accepts either IKEv1 or IKEv2 as responder.</small>
Internet Protocol	IPv4 <small>Select the Internet Protocol family.</small>
Interface	WAN <small>Select the interface for the local endpoint of this phase1 entry.</small>
Remote Gateway	192.168.15.128 <small>Enter the public IP address or host name of the remote gateway.</small>

1. **Méthode d'authentification** : Choisissez **Pre-Shared Key**.
2. **Saisissez la clé partagée** (ex : SuperSecretKey123).

3.

Phase 1 Proposal (Authentication)	
Authentication Method	Mutual PSK <small>Must match the setting chosen on the remote side.</small>
My identifier	My IP address
Peer identifier	Peer IP address
Pre-Shared Key	 <small>Enter the Pre-Shared Key string. This key must match on both peers. This key should be long and random to protect the tunnel and its contents. A weak Pre-Shared Key can lead to a tunnel compromise.</small> Generate new Pre-Shared Key
Pre-Shared Key	0f4b31918c04794d99996bfac005b1d3be1505a8a3c680b511c2d0bf <small>Enter the Pre-Shared key string. This key must match on both peers. This key should be long and random to protect the tunnel and its contents. A weak Pre-Shared Key can lead to a tunnel compromise.</small> Generate new Pre-Shared Key

Chiffrement et authentification :

- Algorithme de chiffrement : AES 256

- Algorithme d'authentification : SHA256
 - Groupe DH : 14 (2048 bits)
4. **Durée de vie de la SA** : 3600 secondes.
 5. **Enregistrer et appliquer.**

Expiration and Replacement	
Life Time	<input type="text" value="86000"/> Hard IKE SA life time, in seconds, after which the IKE SA will be expired. Must be larger than Rekey Time and Reauth Time. Cannot be set to the same value as Rekey Time or Reauth Time. If left empty, defaults to 110% of whichever timer is higher (reauth or rekey)
Rekey Time	<input type="text" value="25920"/> Time, in seconds, before an IKE SA establishes new keys. This works without interruption. Cannot be set to the same value as Life Time. Only supported by IKEv2, and is recommended for use with IKEv2. Leave blank to use a default value of 90% Life Time when using IKEv2. Enter a value of 0 to disable.
Reauth Time	<input type="text" value="0"/> Time, in seconds, before an IKE SA is torn down and recreated from scratch, including authentication. This can be disruptive unless both sides support make-before-break and overlapping IKE SA entries. Cannot be set to the same value as Life Time. Supported by IKEv1 and IKEv2. Leave blank to use a default value of 90% Life Time when using IKEv1. Enter a value of 0 to disable.
Rand Time	<input type="text" value="2880"/> A random value up to this amount will be subtracted from Rekey Time/Reauth Time to avoid simultaneous renegotiation. If left empty, defaults to 10% of Life Time. Enter 0 to disable randomness, but be aware that simultaneous renegotiation can lead to duplicate security associations.

1.3. Paramétrage de la phase 2

1. **Mode** : Tunnel.
2. **Réseau local** : 192.168.1.0/24 (exemple de réseau local).
3. **Réseau distant** : 192.168.2.0/24 (réseau du second site).
4. **Protocole ESP** :
 - Chiffrement : AES 256
 - Authentification : SHA256
 - Groupe PFS : 14
5. **Durée de vie de la SA** : 3600 secondes.
6. **Enregistrer et appliquer.**

Tunnels Mobile Clients Pre-Shared Keys Advanced Settings

The IPsec tunnel configuration has been changed.
The changes must be applied for them to take effect. Apply Changes

IPsec Tunnels

ID	IKE	Remote Gateway	Auth/Mode	P1 Protocol	P1 Transforms	P1 DH-Group	P1 Description	Actions	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disable	1	V2	WAN 192.168.1.254	Mutual PSK	AES (128 bits)	SHA256	14 (2048 bit)	Pont serveur pf 1

ID	Mode	Local Subnet	Remote Subnet	P2 Protocol	P2 Transforms	P2 Auth Methods	Description	P2 actions
+ Add P2								

+ Add P1 Delete P1s

General Information

Description
A description may be entered here for administrative reference (not parsed).

Disabled Disable this phase 2 entry without removing it from the list.

Mode Tunnel IPv4

Phase 1 Site1-to-site2 (IKE ID 1)

Networks

Local Network LANWIFI subnet / 0
Type Address
Local network component of this IPsec security association.

NAT/BINAT translation None / 0
Type Address
If NAT/BINAT is required on this network specify the address to be translated

Remote Network Network / 24
Type Address
Remote network component of this IPsec security association.

General Information	
Description	<input type="text" value="Site1-to-site2"/> <p>A description may be entered here for administrative reference (not parsed).</p>
Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/> Disable this phase 2 entry without removing it from the list.
Mode	<input type="text" value="Tunnel IPv4"/>
Phase 1	Site1-to-site2 (IKE ID 1)
P2 reqid	1
Networks	
Local Network	<input type="text" value="SERVERLAN subnet"/> <input type="text" value=""/> / <input type="text" value="0"/> <p>Type Address</p> <p>Local network component of this IPsec security association.</p>
NAT/BINAT translation	<input type="text" value="None"/> <input type="text" value=""/> / <input type="text" value="0"/> <p>Type Address</p> <p>If NAT/BINAT is required on this network specify the address to be translated</p>
Remote Network	<input type="text" value="Network"/> <input type="text" value="10.11.11.0"/> / <input type="text" value="24"/> <p>Type Address</p> <p>Remote network component of this IPsec security association.</p>

Expiration and Replacement

Life Time

Hard Child SA life time, in seconds, after which the Child SA will be expired. Must be larger than Rekey Time. Cannot be set to the same value as Rekey Time. If left empty, defaults to 110% of Rekey Time. If both Life Time and Rekey Time are empty, defaults to 3960.

Rekey Time

Time, in seconds, before a Child SA establishes new keys. This works without interruption. Cannot be set to the same value as Life Time. Leave blank to use a default value of 90% Life Time. If both Life Time and Rekey Time are empty, defaults to 3600. Enter a value of 0 to disable, but be aware that when rekey is disabled, connections can be interrupted while new Child SA entries are negotiated.

Rand Time

A random value up to this amount will be subtracted from Rekey Time to avoid simultaneous renegotiation. If left empty, defaults to 10% of Life Time. Enter 0 to disable randomness, but be aware that simultaneous renegotiation can lead to duplicate security associations.

Keep Alive

Automatically ping host

Sends an ICMP echo request inside the tunnel to the specified IP Address. Can trigger initiation of a tunnel mode P2, but does not trigger initiation of a VTI mode P2.

Keep Alive Enable periodic keep alive check

Periodically check this P2 and initiate it if disconnected; does not send traffic inside the tunnel. This check ignores the P1 option "Child SA Start Action" and works for both VTI and tunnel mode P2s. For IKEv2 without split connections, this only needs to be enabled on one P2.

 Save

[Tunnels](#) [Mobile Clients](#) [Pre-Shared Keys](#) [Advanced Settings](#)

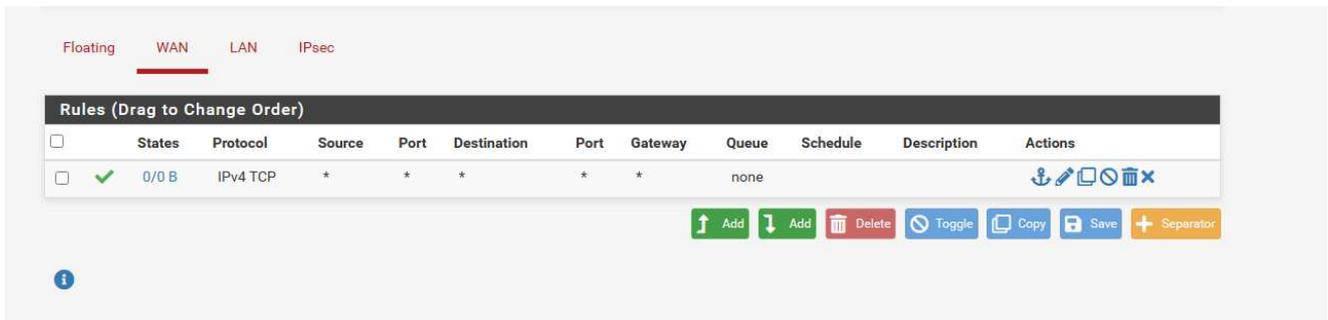
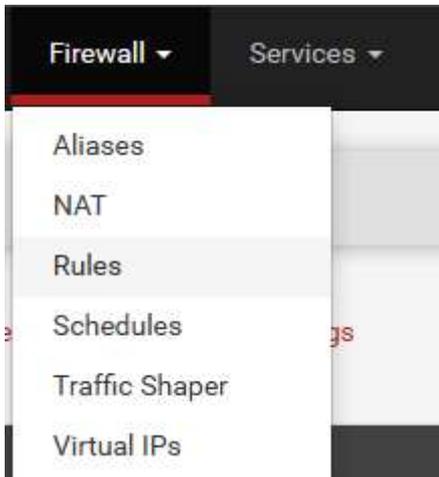
IPsec Tunnels

	ID	IKE	Remote Gateway	Auth/Mode	P1 Protocol	P1 Transforms	P1 DH-Group	P1 Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> 	1	V2	WAN 192.168.15.128	Mutual PSK -	AES (128 bits)	SHA256	14 (2048 bit)	Site1-to-site2	  
	ID	Mode	Local Subnet	Remote Subnet	P2 Protocol	P2 Transforms	P2 Auth Methods	Description	P2 actions
<input type="checkbox"/> 	1	tunnel	SERVERLAN	10.11.11.0/24	ESP	AES (128 bits), AES128-GCM (128 bits)	SHA256	Site1-to-site2	  
 Add P2									

 Add P1

 Delete P1s

1. Appliquer les règles et tester la connexion.



Edit Firewall Rule

Action Pass

Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below.
 Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is returned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is dropped silently. In either case, the original packet is discarded.

Disabled Disable this rule
 Set this option to disable this rule without removing it from the list.

Interface WAN

Choose the interface from which packets must come to match this rule.

Address Family IPv4

Select the Internet Protocol version this rule applies to.

Protocol Any

Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.

Source

Source Invert match Any Source Address /

Destination

Destination Invert match Any Destination Address /

+

Floating WAN **LAN** IPsec

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

<input type="checkbox"/>	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4/2.31 MIB	*	*	*	LAN Address	80	*	*		Anti-Lockout Rule	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0/404.00 MIB	IPv4 *	LAN subnets	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN to any rule	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0/0 B	IPv6 *	LAN subnets	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN IPv6 to any rule	

↑ Add
↓ Add
🗑 Delete
🔄 Toggle
📄 Copy
💾 Save
➕ Separator

Edit Firewall Rule

Action

Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below.
Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is returned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is dropped silently. In either case, the original packet is discarded.

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Protocol

Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.

Source

Source Invert match /

Destination

Destination Invert match /

The firewall rule configuration has been changed.
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Floating WAN LAN IPsec

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

<input type="checkbox"/>	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	0/0 B	IPv4 TCP	*	*	*	*	*	none		

↑ Add ↓ Add 🗑 Delete 🔄 Toggle 📄 Copy 💾 Save ⚡ Separator

Edit Firewall Rule

Action

Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below.
Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is returned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is dropped silently. In either case, the original packet is discarded.

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Source

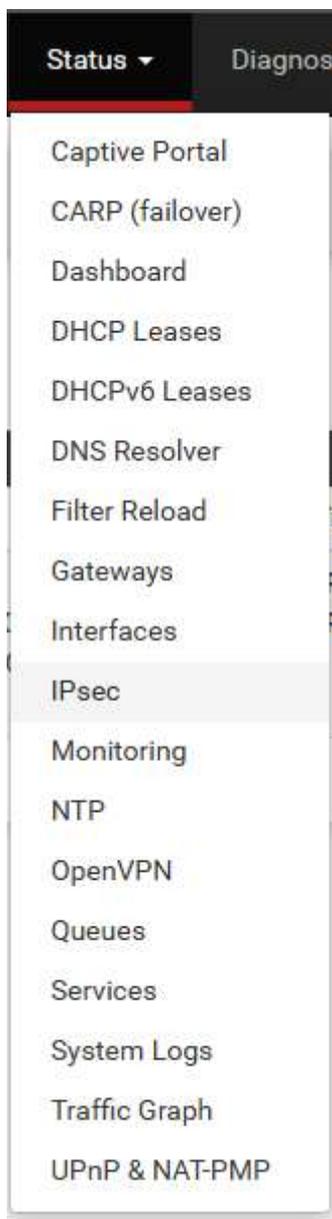
Source Invert match /

Destination

Destination Invert match /

Vérification du tunnel IPsec

1. Allez dans **Status > IPsec**.
2. Vérifiez que le tunnel est **établi** et que les sessions sont actives.
3. Testez la connectivité en effectuant un **ping** entre les deux réseaux (ex: serveur site 2 : 10.11.11.200)



Overview Leases SADs SPDs

IPsec Status							
ID	Description	Local	Remote	Role	Timers	Algo	Status
con1 #13	Site1-to-site2	ID: 192.168.15.28 Host: 192.168.15.28:500 SPI: 935db0a4ddc1dd11	ID: 192.168.15.128 Host: 192.168.15.128:500 SPI: a6fb48eb92ca80ba	IKEv2 Responder	Rekey: 69051s (19:10:51) Reauth: Disabled	AES_CBC (128) HMAC_SHA2_256_128 PRF_HMAC_SHA2_256 MODP_2048	Established 638 seconds (00:10:38) ago Disconnect P1
ID	Description	Local	SPI(s)	Remote	Times	Algo	Stats
con1: #2	Site1-to-site2	172.16.1.0/24	Local: c3040513 Remote: ca7cff27	10.11.11.0/24	Rekey: 69586s (19:19:46) Life: 85762s (23:49:22) Install: 638s (00:10:38)	AES_GCM_16 (128) IPComp: None	Bytes-In: 30,894 (30 KiB) Packets-In: 343 Bytes-Out: 32,096 (31 KiB) Packets-Out: 288 Installed Disconnect P2

```
C:\Users\Administrateur>ipconfig

Configuration IP de Windows

Carte Ethernet Ethernet :

    Suffixe DNS propre à la connexion. . . . :
    Adresse IPv4. . . . . : 172.16.1.1
    Masque de sous-réseau. . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Passerelle par défaut. . . . . : 172.16.1.252

C:\Users\Administrateur>ping 10.11.11.200

Envoi d'une requête 'Ping' 10.11.11.200 avec 32 octets de données :
Réponse de 10.11.11.200 : octets=32 temps<1ms TTL=126
Réponse de 10.11.11.200 : octets=32 temps=1 ms TTL=126
Réponse de 10.11.11.200 : octets=32 temps=1 ms TTL=126
Réponse de 10.11.11.200 : octets=32 temps=1 ms TTL=126

Statistiques Ping pour 10.11.11.200:
    Paquets : envoyés = 4, reçus = 4, perdus = 0 (perte 0%),
    Durée approximative des boucles en millisecondes :
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Moyenne = 0ms

C:\Users\Administrateur>
```