

Example - Configuring a Site-to-Site IPsec VPN Tunnel

https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/14320455/

To configure a Site-to-Site VPN connection between two Barracuda NextGen X-Series Firewalls, in which one unit (Location 1) has a dynamic Internet connection and the peer unit (Location 2) has a static public IP address, create an IPsec tunnel on both units. In this setup, Location 1 acts as the active peer. You will need to add an access rule to allow VPN traffic. Because the WAN IP address of Location 1 is chosen dynamically via DHCP, the remote gateway on Location 2 must use 0.0.0.0/0 so that any incoming IP address is accepted. Using 0.0.0.0/0 as the remote gateway is supported only for site-to-site tunnels in Aggressive mode. This setup does not require third-party DNS services such as DynDNS.



This example configuration uses the following settings:

	X-Series Firewall Location 1	X-Series Firewall Location 2
Published VPN Network	172.16.0.0/24	10.0.0/25
Public IP Addresses	dynamic via DHCP	62.99.0.74

Before you Begin

On the **VPN > Settings** page of both X-Series Firewalls, verify that you selected a valid VPN certificate. For more information, see <u>Certificate Manager</u>.

Step 1. Enable VPN Listener on the Dynamic IP Address of the Active Peer



On the X-Series Firewall at Location 1, enable **Use Dynamic IPs** in the **GLOBAL SERVER SETTINGS** of the **VPN** > **Settings** page for the VPN service to listen on all IP addresses.

					Hel
Use TCP Port 443 No 👻	CRL Poll Time [mins]	0	Global TOS Copy	Off 🔻	
Tunnel Check Interval 5	Exchange Timeout	30	Use Dynamic IPs	Yes 👻	

Step 2. Create the IPsec Tunnel on Location 1

Configure the X-Series Firewall at Location 1 with the dynamic WAN IP as the active peer.

- 1. Log into the X-Series Firewall at Location 1.
- 2. Go to the **VPN > Site-to-Site VPN** page.
- 3. In the Site-to-Site IPSec Tunnels section, click Add.
- 4. Enter a **Name** for the VPN tunnel.
- 5. Configure the settings for **Phase 1** and **Phase 2**.

Edit Site-to-Site IPSec Tunnel @

Name:	DynamicBFW-2-StaticBFW Disabled		
Phase 1 💿		Phase 2 💿	
Encryption:	AES -	Encryption:	AES -
Hash Method:	SHA 🔻	Hash Method:	SHA1 -
DH Group:	Group 1 👻	DH Group:	None -
Lifetime:	28800	Lifetime:	3600
		Perfect Forward Secrecy:	

- 6. Specify the network settings:
 - Local End Select Active.
 - Local Address Select Dynamic.
 - **Local Networks** Enter 172.16.0.0/24 (the network address for the locally configured LAN), and click +.
 - **Remote Gateway** Enter 62.99.0.74 (the WAN IP address of Location 2).
 - **Remote Networks** Enter 10.0.0.0/25 (the remote LAN), and click +.
- 7. Specify the authentication settings:



• Authentication - Select Shared Passphrase.

- **Passphrase** Enter the shared secret.
- 8. Enable **Aggressive Mode**.
- 9. Define the **Aggressive Mode ID**.

Local End:	 Active 	Passive	Authentication:	Shared Passphrase	•
			Passphrase:		
Local Address:	Dynamic 👻		Enable Aggressive Mode:	Yes ONO	
			Aggressive Mode	barracuda	
			ID:		
Local Networks:	172.16.0.0/24	+	Local Certificate:	default 🗸	
Remote Gateway:	62.99.0.74		CA Root Certificate:	Use All Known 👻	
Remote Networks:	10.0.0.0/25	+	x509 Matching Conditions:	Common Name 🗸	
	10.0.0.0/20	-	Conditions.		+

10. Click **Add**.

Step 3. Create the IPsec Tunnel on Location 2

Configure the X-Series Firewall at Location 2, with the static WAN IP as the passive peer. Use 0.0.0.0/0 as the IP address for the remote gateway to allow the Location 1 unit to use dynamic WAN IP addresses.

- 1. Log into the X-Series Firewall at Location 2.
- 2. Go to the **VPN > Site-to-Site VPN** page.
- 3. In the Site-to-Site IPSec Tunnels section, click Add.
- 4. Enter a **Name** for the VPN tunnel.
- 5. Configure the same settings for **Phase 1** and **Phase 2** as for Location 1.
- 6. Specify the network settings:
 - Local End Select Passive.
 - Local Address Select 62.99.0.74 (the WAN IP address of Location 2).
 - \circ Local Networks Enter 10.0.0.0/25 (the network address for the locally configured LAN), and click +.
 - **Remote Gateway** Enter 0.0.0/0 because the WAN IP address of location 1 is chosen dynamically via DHCP.
 - Remote Networks Enter 172.16.0.0/24. (the remote LAN), and click +.
- 7. Specify the authentication settings:
 - Authentication Select Shared Passphrase.
 - **Passphrase** Enter the shared secret.
- 8. Enable **Aggressive Mode**.
- 9. Define the **Aggressive Mode ID**.

Barracuda NextGen Firewall X

Local End: Active Passive Authentication: Shared Passphrase Ŧ Passphrase: Local Address: 62.99.0.74 -Enable Aggressive Yes No Mode: Aggressive Mode barracuda ID: Local Networks: Local Certificate: default • 10.0.0.0/25 Remote Gateway: 0.0.0/0 CA Root Certificate: Use All Known ÷ Remote Networks: x509 Matching Common Name 172.16.0.0/24 Conditions: +

10. Click **Add**.

Step 4. Configure the Access Rule for VPN Traffic

Remote and local subnets are automatically added to the **VPN-Local-Networks** and **VPN-Remote-Networks** network objects when saving the Site-to-Site VPN configuration. If not present, go to **FIREWALL > Network Objects** and create these network objects. For more information, see <u>Network Objects</u>.

VPN-Local-Networks	All locally defined networks for Site-2-Site VPN			
		⇒	10.0.0.0	25
VPN-Remote-Networks	All defined remote networks for Site-2-Site VPN			
		•	172.16.0.0	24

Create PASS access rules on both Location 1 and Location 2 X-Series Firewalls to allow traffic in and out of the VPN tunnel.

- 1. Log into the X-Series Firewall.
- 2. Go to **FIREWALL > Firewall Rules** page.
- 3. Add an access rule with the following settings:
 - Action Allow
 - Connection Select No SNAT
 - **Bi-directional** Select the **Bi-directional** checkbox.
 - **Service** Select **Any**. All types of network traffic are allowed between the remote and local network.
 - Source Select the VPN-Local-Networks network object.
 - Destination Select the VPN-Remote-Networks network object.





Action:	Name:		Bi-directional:	Yes	No
Allow •	VPN-SITE-2-SITE		Disable:	Yes	No
	Description:		IPS:	Yes	No
		h	Application Control:	Yes	No
	Connection:		URL Filter:	Yes	No
DNAT (port forwarding) - Redirect traffic to a specific IP address.	No SNAT	Safe Search:	Yes	No	
Redirect to Service - Redirect traffic to a service on the Barracuda Firewall.	Adjust Bandwidth:	Virus Protection:	Yes	No	
Bi-directional - Source and destination networks are nterchangeable.	Business	*	SSL Inspection:	Yes	 No No No No No No depend irus
	The interface must have bandwidth management ene on the NETWORK > IP Configuration page for this to be applied.		URL Filter, Virus Protection au on Application Control enablec Protection require a valid Web	I. URL Filter and Vii	us
Source	Network Services		Destination		
Any v	+ Any	• +	Any		•
Ref: VPN-Local-Networks	_ Any	-	Ref: VPN-Remote-Ne	tworks	

- 4. At the top of the Add Access Rule window, click Add.
- 5. Use drag and drop to place the access rule above any other access rule matching this traffic.
- 6. Click **Save**.

Step 5. Verify Successful VPN Tunnel Initiation and Traffic Flow

To verify that the VPN tunnel was initiated successfully and traffic is flowing, go to the **VPN** > **Siteto-Site VPN** page. Verify that green check marks are displayed in the **Status** column of the VPN tunnel.

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CI	hoose	a bulk a	action 👻 🤅	Select all	Deselect all										
CI		a bulk i													
	hoose a	a bulk a	Name	Local Address	Remote Gate	Local Networks	Remote Netwo	B/10s	Total	Idle	Start	Кеу	Advanced Settings	Actions	
		up		Local Address		Local Networks	Remote Netwo	B/10s	Total	Idle	Start	Кеу	Advanced Settings Traffic Control	Actions	

Use ping to verify that network traffic is passing the VPN tunnel. Open the console of your operating system and ping a host within the remote network. If no host is available, you can ping the management IP address of the remote X-Series Firewall. Go to the **NETWORK > IP Configuration**



page and ensure that **Services to Allow: Ping** is enabled for the management IP address of the remote firewall.

If network traffic is not passing the VPN tunnel, go to the **BASIC** > **Recent Connections** page and ensure that network traffic is not blocked by any other access rule.



Figures

- 1. s_to_s_dynamic.png
- 2. s2s_dynamic_ips.png
- 3. s2s_ipsec_settings01.png
- 4. s2s_ipsec_settings02.png
- 5. s2s_ipsec_settings04.png
- 6. s2s_net_objects.png
- 7. s2s_access_rule.png
- 8. s2s_ipsec_tunnels.png

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