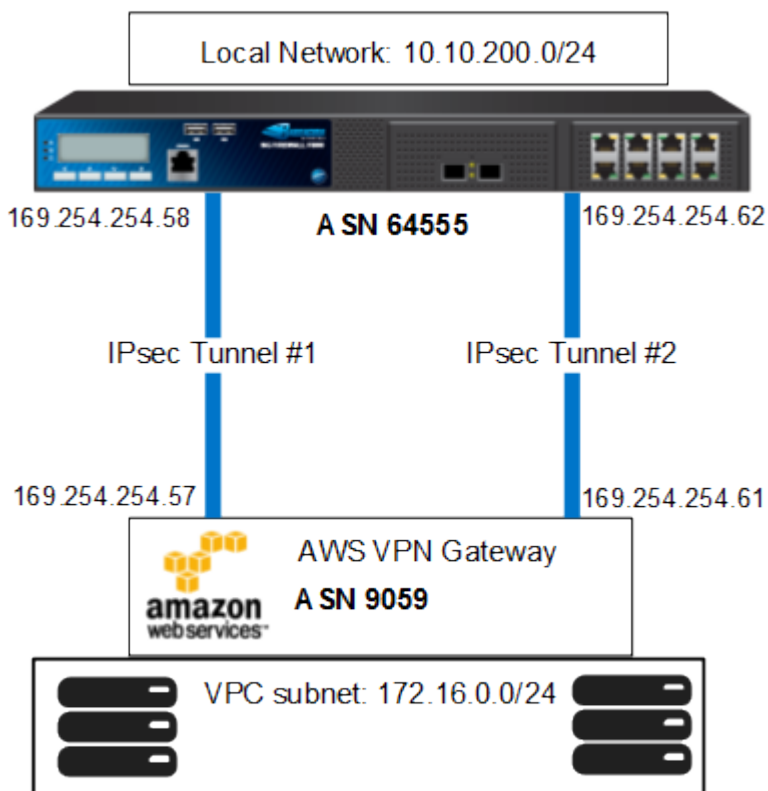


How to Configure an IPsec VPN to an AWS VPN Gateway with BGP

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/41116400/>

If you are using the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, you can transparently extend your local network to the cloud by connecting both networks with a site-to-site IPsec VPN tunnel. The Amazon virtual private gateway uses two parallel IPsec tunnels to ensure constant connectivity. The subnets behind the VPN Gateway are propagated via BGP.

Additional Amazon AWS charges apply. For more information, see Amazon's monthly pricing calculator at <http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/calc5.html>.



In this article:

Before You Begin

- Create an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

The local and remote (VPC) subnets must not overlap. E..g, If your local network is

10.0.1.0/24 do not use 10.0.0.0/16 for your VPC.

- Create at least one subnet in the VPC.
- Create and configure the Amazon Routing Table.

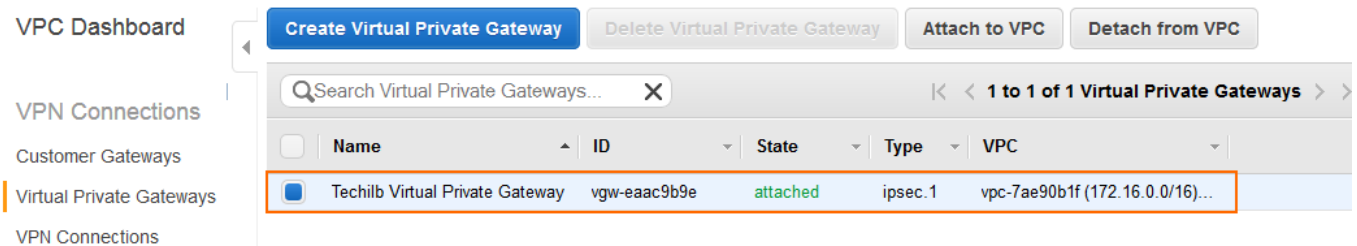
Step 1. Create the Amazon VPN Gateway

Step 1.1 Create a Virtual Private Gateway

The Amazon virtual private gateway is the VPN concentrator on the remote side of the IPsec VPN connection.

1. Go to the [Amazon VPC Management Console](#).
2. In the left pane, click **Virtual Private Gateways**.
3. Click **Create Virtual Private Gateway**.
4. Enter the **Name tag** for the VPN gateway (e.g., Techlib Virtual Private Gateway).
5. Click **Yes, Create**.
6. Select the newly created virtual private gateway, and click **Attach to VPC**.
7. Select your VPC from the **VPC** list, and click **Yes, Attach**.

The virtual private gateway is now available.



VPC Dashboard

VPN Connections

Customer Gateways

Virtual Private Gateways

VPN Connections

Create Virtual Private Gateway Delete Virtual Private Gateway Attach to VPC Detach from VPC

Search Virtual Private Gateways...

1 to 1 of 1 Virtual Private Gateways

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	ID	State	Type	VPC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Techlib Virtual Private Gateway	vgw-eaac9b9e	attached	ipsec.1	vpc-7ae90b1f (172.16.0.0/16)...

Step 1.2. Add Your Customer Gateway Configuration

The Amazon customer gateway is your Barracuda NG Firewall on your end of the VPN connection. Specify your external IP address and routing type in the customer gateway configuration:

1. Go to the [Amazon VPC Management Console](#).
2. In the left pane, click **Customer Gateway**.
3. Click **Create Customer Gateway**.
4. Enter the connection information for your Barracuda Firewall:
 - **Name Tag** – Enter a name for your device (e.g., My Barracuda NG Firewall).
 - **Routing** – Select **Dynamic**.
 - **IP Address** – Enter your external **IP Address**. To look up your external IP address, go to **CONTROL > Network**.

Create Customer Gateway

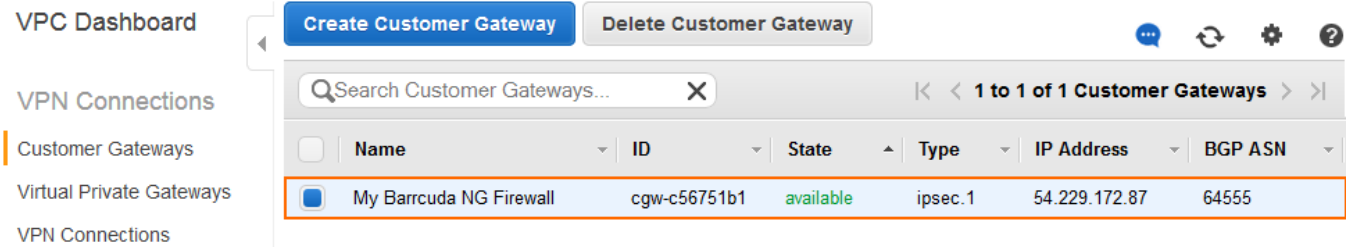


Specify the Internet-routable IP address for your gateway's external interface; the address must be static and can't be behind a device performing network address translation (NAT). For dynamic routing also specify your gateway's Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Number (ASN); this can be either a public or private ASN (such as those in the 64512-65534 range).

Name tag: ⓘ
Routing: ⓘ
BGP ASN: ⓘ
IP Address: ⓘ

5. Click **Yes, Create**.

Your Barracuda NG Firewall is now configured in the AWS cloud and can be used to configure VPN connections.



VPC Dashboard

VPN Connections

Customer Gateways

Name	ID	State	Type	IP Address	BGP ASN
My Barracuda NG Firewall	cgw-c56751b1	available	ipsec.1	54.229.172.87	64555

Step 1.3. Create a VPN Connection

Create a VPN connection with the customer gateway and the virtual private gateway that you just created. Then download the VPN configuration file, because it contains all the necessary information for configuring the VPN connection on the Barracuda NG Firewall.

The Amazon VPN configuration file is different for every VPN connection.

1. Go to the [Amazon VPC Management Console](#).
2. In the left pane, click **VPN Connections**.
3. Click **Create VPN Connection**.
4. In the **Create VPN Connection** window, enter the configuration information for your VPN connection:
 - **Name tag** - Enter a name for your VPN connection (e.g., NG2AWSCLoud).

- **Virtual Private Gateway** - Select the virtual private gateway created in [Step 1](#).
- **Routing Options** - Select **Dynamic (requires BGP)**.

Create VPN Connection ? X

Select the Virtual Private Gateway and Customer Gateway that you would like to connect via a VPN connection. You must have entered the Virtual Private Gateway and your Customer Gateway information already.

Name tag i

Virtual Private Gateway

Customer Gateway Existing
 New

Specify the routing for the VPN Connection ([Help me choose](#))

Routing Options **Dynamic (requires BGP)**
 Static

VPN connection charges apply once this step is complete. [View Rates](#)

5. Click **Yes, Create**.
6. Click **Download Configuration**.
7. Select generic vendor and platform settings for the configuration file:
 - **Vendor** - Select **Generic**.
 - **Platform** - Select **Generic**.
 - **Software** - Select **Vendor Agnostic**.

Download Configuration ? X

Please choose the configuration to download based on your type of customer gateway.

Vendor: i

Platform: i

Software: i

8. Click **Yes, Download**, and save the vpn- .txt file.

```

Amazon Web Services Virtual Private Cloud VPN Connection Configuration
=====
===== AWS utilizes unique identifiers to manipulate the configuration
    
```

of a VPN Connection. Each VPN Connection is assigned a VPN Connection Identifier and is associated with two other identifiers, namely the Customer Gateway Identifier and the Virtual Private Gateway Identifier. Your VPN Connection ID : vpn-YOUR-VPN-CONNECTION-ID Your Virtual Private Gateway ID : vgw-YOUR-VIRTUAL-PRIVATE-GATEWAY-ID Your Customer Gateway ID : cgw-YOUR-CUSTOMER-GATEWAY-ID A VPN Connection consists of a pair of IPSec tunnel security associations (SAs). It is important that both tunnel security associations be configured. IPSec Tunnel #1

```
=====
===== #1: Internet Key Exchange Configuration Configure the IKE SA as
follows - Authentication Method : Pre-Shared Key - Pre-Shared Key :
YOUR-PRESHARED-KEY - Authentication Algorithm : sha1 - Encryption
Algorithm : aes-128-cbc - Lifetime : 28800 seconds - Phase 1 Negotiation
Mode : main - Perfect Forward Secrecy : Diffie-Hellman Group 2 #2: IPSec
Configuration Configure the IPSec SA as follows: - Protocol : esp -
Authentication Algorithm : hmac-sha1-96 - Encryption Algorithm :
aes-128-cbc - Lifetime : 3600 seconds - Mode : tunnel - Perfect Forward
Secrecy : Diffie-Hellman Group 2 IPSec Dead Peer Detection (DPD) will be
enabled on the AWS Endpoint. We recommend configuring DPD on your
endpoint as follows: - DPD Interval : 10 - DPD Retries : 3 IPSec ESP
(Encapsulating Security Payload) inserts additional headers to transmit
packets. These headers require additional space, which reduces the
amount of space available to transmit application data. To limit the
impact of this behavior, we recommend the following configuration on
your Customer Gateway: - TCP MSS Adjustment : 1387 bytes - Clear Don't
Fragment Bit : enabled - Fragmentation : Before encryption #3: Tunnel
Interface Configuration Your Customer Gateway must be configured with a
tunnel interface that is associated with the IPSec tunnel. All traffic
transmitted to the tunnel interface is encrypted and transmitted to the
Virtual Private Gateway. The Customer Gateway and Virtual Private
Gateway each have two addresses that relate to this IPSec tunnel. Each
contains an outside address, upon which encrypted traffic is exchanged.
Each also contain an inside address associated with the tunnel
interface. The Customer Gateway outside IP address was provided when the
Customer Gateway was created. Changing the IP address requires the
creation of a new Customer Gateway. The Customer Gateway inside IP
address should be configured on your tunnel interface. Outside IP
Addresses: - Customer Gateway : YOUR-EXTERNAL-IP - Virtual Private
Gateway : VIRTUAL-PRIVATE-NETWORK-EXTERNAL-IP Inside IP Addresses -
Customer Gateway : 169.254.254.58/30 - Virtual Private Gateway :
169.254.254.57/30 Configure your tunnel to fragment at the optimal size:
- Tunnel interface MTU : 1436 bytes #4: Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
Configuration: The Border Gateway Protocol (BGPv4) is used within the
tunnel, between the inside IP addresses, to exchange routes from the VPC
to your home network. Each BGP router has an Autonomous System Number
(ASN). Your ASN was provided to AWS when the Customer Gateway was
```

created. BGP Configuration Options: - Customer Gateway ASN : 64555

Step 2. Configure IPsec Tunnels on the Barracuda NG Firewall

For each IPsec tunnel create a next-hop-interface and then configure two IPsec site-to-site VPN tunnel. Use the IP addresses provided in the Amazon generic VPN configuration file you downloaded at the end of Step 1.

Step 2.1. Create VPN Next-hop Interfaces

For each IPsec tunnel a VPN next-hop interface must be created. Use the IP addresses provided in the Amazon generic VPN configuration file you downloaded at the end of Step 1.

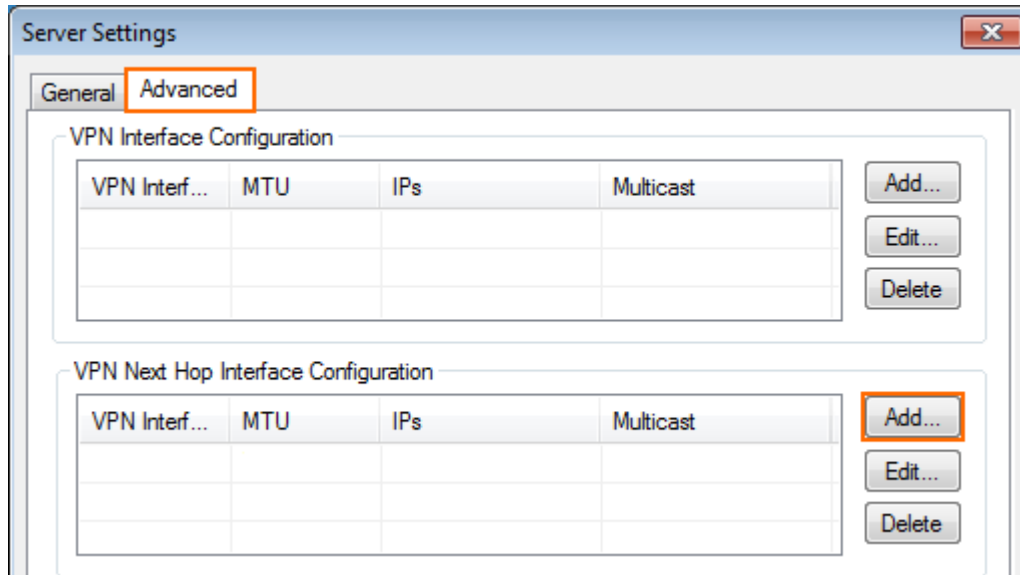
```
[...]  
IPSec Tunnel #1  
=====
```

```
====  
[...]  
#3: Tunnel Interface Configuration  
[...]  
Inside IP Addresses  
- Customer Gateway           : 169.254.254.58/30  
- Virtual Private Gateway    : 169.254.254.57/30  
Configure your tunnel to fragment at the optimal size:  
- Tunnel interface MTU      : 1436 bytes  
[...]  
IPSec Tunnel #2  
=====
```

```
====  
[...]  
#3: Tunnel Interface Configuration  
[...]  
Inside IP Addresses  
- Customer Gateway           : 169.254.254.62/30  
- Virtual Private Gateway    : 169.254.254.61/30  
Configure your tunnel to fragment at the optimal size:  
- Tunnel interface MTU      : 1436 bytes  
[...]
```

1. Open the **VPN Settings** page (**Config > Full Config > Virtual Servers > your virtual server > Assigned Services > VPN**).
2. Click **Lock**.

3. Click on **Click here for Server Settings**.
4. Click on the **Advanced** tab.

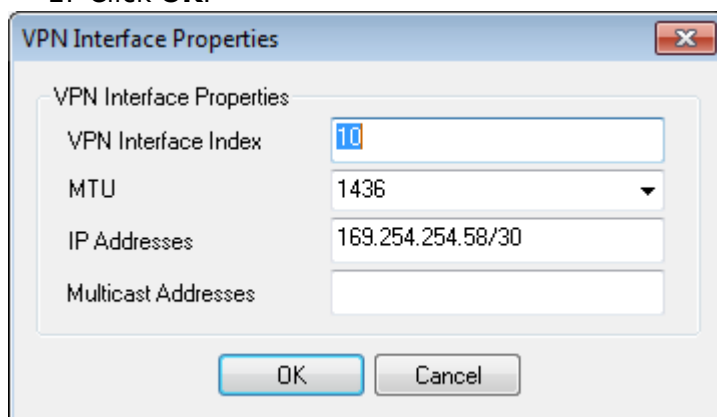


5. Create a VPN next hop interface for each IPsec tunnel by clicking **Add** in the **VPN Next Hop Interface Configuration n** section.

1. In the **VPN Interface Properties** window enter:

- **VPN Interface Index** - Enter a number between 0 and 99. Each interface index number must be unique. E.g., IPsec tunnel1: 10 and IPsec tunnel: 11
- **MTU** - Enter 1436.
- **IP Addresses** - Enter the **Inside IP Address** for the **Customer Gateway** provided by Amazon. E.g, IPsec tunnel1: 169.254.254.58/30, IPsec tunnel 2: 169.254.254.62/30

2. Click **OK**.



6. Click **OK**.
7. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

Step 2.2. Configure Two Site-to-Site IPsec Tunnels

Configure two site-to-site IPsec tunnels using the VPN next-hop interfaces. Make sure to use the correct IP addresses and corresponding next-hop interfaces listed in the Amazon generic VPN configuration file for each tunnel.

```
Amazon Web Services
Virtual Private Cloud
[...]
```

IPSec Tunnel #1

```
=====
===
```

#1: Internet Key Exchange Configuration

Configure the IKE SA as follows

- Authentication Method : Pre-Shared Key
- Pre-Shared Key : YOUR-PRESHARED-KEY
- Authentication Algorithm : sha1
- Encryption Algorithm : aes-128-cbc
- Lifetime : 28800 seconds
- Phase 1 Negotiation Mode : main
- Perfect Forward Secrecy : Diffie-Hellman Group 2

#2: IPSec Configuration

Configure the IPSec SA as follows:

- Protocol : esp
- Authentication Algorithm : hmac-sha1-96
- Encryption Algorithm : aes-128-cbc
- Lifetime : 3600 seconds
- Mode : tunnel
- Perfect Forward Secrecy : Diffie-Hellman Group 2

IPSec Dead Peer Detection (DPD) will be enabled on the AWS Endpoint. We recommend configuring DPD on your endpoint as follows:

- DPD Interval : 10
- [...]

#3: Tunnel Interface Configuration

[...]

Outside IP Addresses:

- Customer Gateway : YOUR-EXTERNAL-IP-ADDRESS
- Virtual Private Gateway : AMAZON-VPN-GATEWAY-IP-ADDRESS-TUNNEL-2

[...]

Configure your tunnel to fragment at the optimal size:

- Tunnel interface MTU : 1436 bytes

[...]

IPSec Tunnel #2

```
=====
===
```

#1: Internet Key Exchange Configuration

Configure the IKE SA as follows

- Authentication Method : Pre-Shared Key
- Pre-Shared Key : YOUR-PRESHARED-KEY
- Authentication Algorithm : sha1
- Encryption Algorithm : aes-128-cbc
- Lifetime : 28800 seconds
- Phase 1 Negotiation Mode : main
- Perfect Forward Secrecy : Diffie-Hellman Group 2

#2: IPSec Configuration

Configure the IPSec SA as follows:

- Protocol : esp
- Authentication Algorithm : hmac-sha1-96
- Encryption Algorithm : aes-128-cbc
- Lifetime : 3600 seconds
- Mode : tunnel
- Perfect Forward Secrecy : Diffie-Hellman Group 2

IPSec Dead Peer Detection (DPD) will be enabled on the AWS Endpoint. We recommend configuring DPD on your endpoint as follows:

- DPD Interval : 10

[...]

#3: Tunnel Interface Configuration

[...]

Outside IP Addresses:

- Customer Gateway : YOUR-EXTERNAL-IP-ADDRESS
- Virtual Private Gateway : AMAZON-VPN-GATEWAY-IP-ADDRESS-TUNNEL-2

[...]

Configure your tunnel to fragment at the optimal size:

- Tunnel interface MTU : 1436 bytes

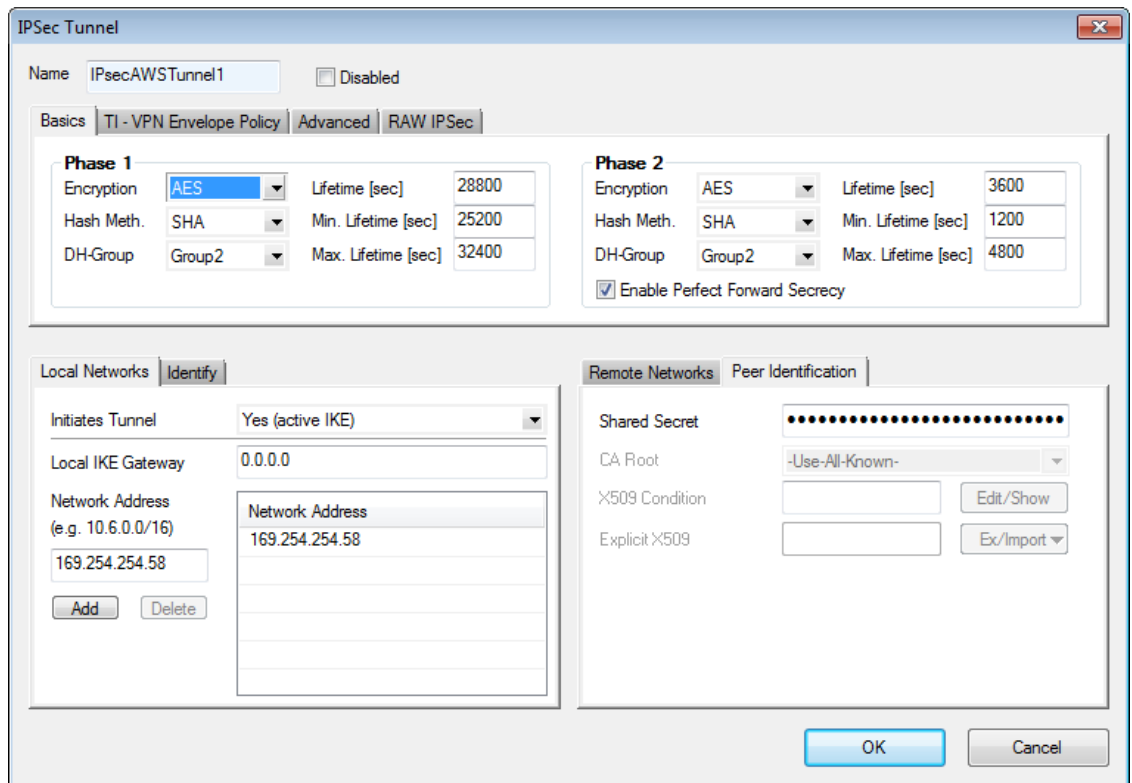
[...]

1. Open the **Site to Site** page (**Config > Full Config > Virtual Servers > your virtual server > Assigned Services > VPN**).
2. Click on the **IPSEC Tunnels** tab.
3. Click **Lock**.
4. For each IPsec tunnel right click and click **New IPsec tunnel**.
 1. Enter the IPsec tunnel configurations:
 1. Enter a **Name**. E.g, IPsec Tunnel 1: IPsecAWSTunnel1 and for IPsec Tunnel 2: IPsecAWSTunnel2
 2. Enter the **Phase 1** and **Phase 2** settings:

	Phase 1	Phase 2
Encryption	AES	AES

Hash Meth.	SHA	SHA
DH-Group	Group2	Group 2
Lifetime(sec)	28800	3600
Perfect Forward Secrecy		Enable

3. In the **Local Networks** tab:
 - **Local IKE Gateway** - Enter your external IP address. If you are using a dynamic WAN interface enter 0.0.0.0
 - **Network Address** - Enter the **Inside IP Address** of the **Customer Gateway** (without the /30) and click **Add**. E.g., IPsec tunnel 1 169.254.254.58 and for IPsec tunnel 2 169.254.254.62.
4. In the **Remote Networks** tab:
 - **Remote IKE Gateway** - Enter the **Outside IP Address** of the **Virtual Private Gateway** .
 - **Network Address** - Enter the **Inside IP Address** of the **Virtual Private Gateway** (without the /30) and click **Add**. E.g., IPsec tunnel 1 169.254.254.57 and for IPsec tunnel 2 169.254.254.61 .
5. In the **Peer Identification** tab:
 - **Shared Secret** - Enter the Amazon **Pre-Shared Key**.
6. In the **Advanced** tab:
 - **DPD intervals (s)** - Enter 10.
 - **Interface Index** - Enter the **VPN Next Hop Interface index** number you entered in step 1.1. E.g., IPsec tunnel 1 10 and for IPsec tunnel 2 11.
 - **VPN Next Hop Routing** - Enter the **Inside IP address** of the **Virtual Private Gateway**. E.g., IPsec tunnel 1 169.254.254.57 and for IPsec tunnel 2 169.254.254.61
7. Click **OK**.



IPsec Tunnel (Name: IPsecAWSTunnel1, Disabled)

Basics | TI - VPN Envelope Policy | Advanced | RAW IPsec

Phase 1

Encryption	AES	Lifetime [sec]	28800
Hash Meth.	SHA	Min. Lifetime [sec]	25200
DH-Group	Group2	Max. Lifetime [sec]	32400

Phase 2

Encryption	AES	Lifetime [sec]	3600
Hash Meth.	SHA	Min. Lifetime [sec]	1200
DH-Group	Group2	Max. Lifetime [sec]	4800

Enable Perfect Forward Secrecy

Local Networks | Identify

Initiates Tunnel: Yes (active IKE)

Local IKE Gateway: 0.0.0.0

Network Address (e.g. 10.6.0.0/16): 169.254.254.58

Remote Networks | Peer Identification

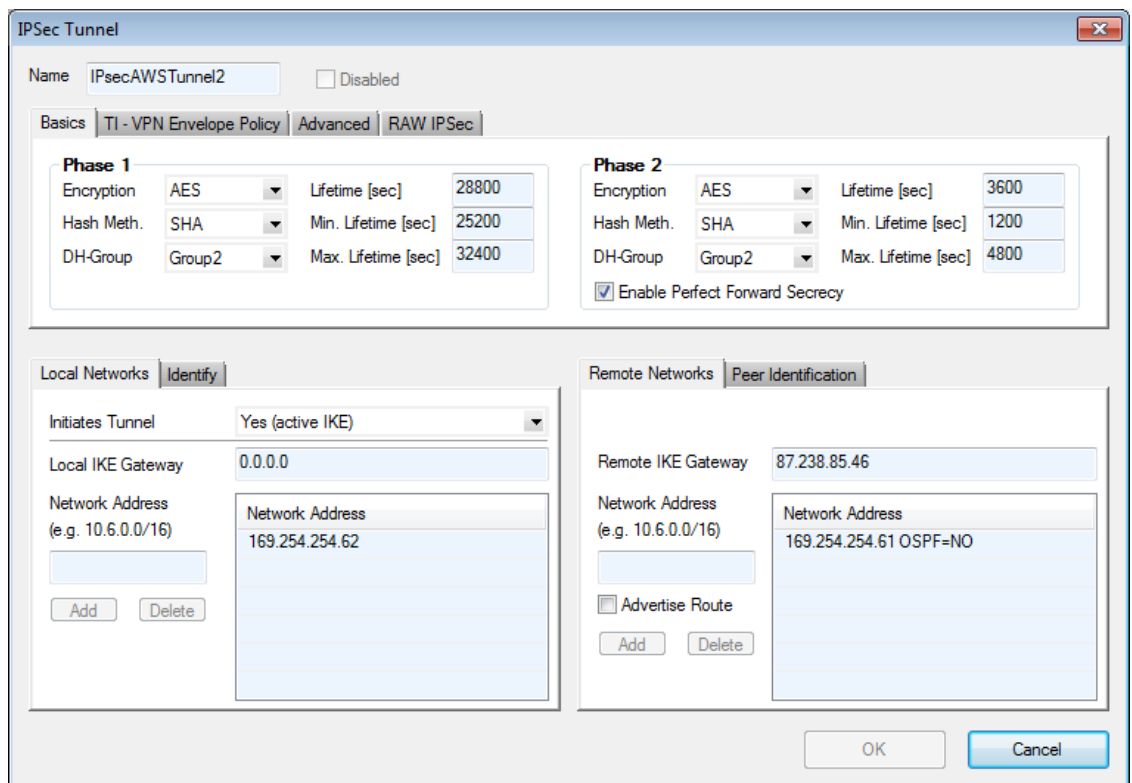
Shared Secret: [Redacted]

CA Root: -Use-All-Known-

X509 Condition: [Empty] (Edit/Show)

Explicit X509: [Empty] (Ex/Import)

OK | Cancel



IPsec Tunnel (Name: IPsecAWSTunnel2, Disabled)

Basics | TI - VPN Envelope Policy | Advanced | RAW IPsec

Phase 1

Encryption	AES	Lifetime [sec]	28800
Hash Meth.	SHA	Min. Lifetime [sec]	25200
DH-Group	Group2	Max. Lifetime [sec]	32400

Phase 2

Encryption	AES	Lifetime [sec]	3600
Hash Meth.	SHA	Min. Lifetime [sec]	1200
DH-Group	Group2	Max. Lifetime [sec]	4800

Enable Perfect Forward Secrecy

Local Networks | Identify

Initiates Tunnel: Yes (active IKE)

Local IKE Gateway: 0.0.0.0

Network Address (e.g. 10.6.0.0/16): 169.254.254.62

Remote Networks | Peer Identification

Remote IKE Gateway: 87.238.85.46

Network Address (e.g. 10.6.0.0/16): 169.254.254.61 OSPF=NO

Advertise Route

OK | Cancel

5. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

You now have two VPN next-hop interfaces listed in the **Interfaces/IPs** section on the **CONTROL > Network** page and the VPN tunnels on the **CONTROL > VPN > STATUS**.

Server **Network** Processes System Licenses

Interface/IP	Label	Ping	MAC of duplicate IP
dhcp			
eth0			
lo			
vpn10			
vpn11			
vpn10			
vpn11			

Interfaces/IPs | IPs | Interfaces | Proxy ARPs | ARPs | Statistics | OSPF | RIP | BGP

STATUS CONFIG CONTROL FIREWALL **VPN** PROXY LOGS STATISTICS EVENTS SSH

Site-to-Site Client-to-Site Status Access Cache Drop Cache Client Downloads Selection Filter Show CRL... Refresh (F5) Disconnect

Tunnel	Name	Type	Group	I...	State	Succ.	Fail	Last Access	Last Peer	Last Info	Last Duration	Last Client
IPSEC	IPsecAWSTunnel2-169.254.254.61-169.25...				ACTIVE	1	1	2m 0s	87.238.85.46	Access Granted	2m 0s	Unknown
IPSEC	IPsecAWSTunnel1-169.254.254.57-169.25...				ACTIVE	37	5	50m 19s	87.238.85.42	Access Granted	50m 19s	Unknown

Step 3. Configure the BGP Service

Configure BGP routing to learn the subnets on the other side of the VPN tunnels. The BGP route propagated by the second (backup) IPsec tunnel is artificially elongated so traffic is routed per default over the first IP tunnel, as suggested by Amazon.

[...]IPSec Tunnel #1

```
====
=== [...] #4: Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Configuration: [...] BGP
Configuration Options: - Customer Gateway ASN : YOUR-ASN-NUMBER (e.g., 64555)
- Virtual Private Gateway ASN : 9059 - Neighbor IP Address : 169.254.254.57 -
Neighbor Hold Time : 30 [...] IPSec Tunnel #2
```

```
====
=== [...] #4: Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Configuration: [...] BGP
Configuration Options: - Customer Gateway ASN : 64555 - Virtual Private
Gateway ASN : 9059 - Neighbor IP Address : 169.254.254.61 - Neighbor Hold
Time : 30 [...]
```

Step 3.1. Configure Routes to be Advertised via BGP

Only routes with the parameter **Advertise** set to **yes** will be propagated via BGP.

1. Open the **Network** page (**Config > Full Config > Box**).
2. Click **Lock**.
3. (optional) To propagate the management network, set **Advertise Route** to **yes**.
4. In the left menu click on **Routing**.
5. Double click on the **Routes** you want to propagate and set **Advertise Route** to **yes**.
6. Click **OK**.
7. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

Step 3.2. Configure the BGP Routes

Configure the BGP setting for the BGP service on the Barracuda NG Firewall.

1. Open the **OSPF/RIP/BGP Settings** page (**Config > Full Config > Box > Virtual Servers > your virtual server > Assigned Services > OSPF-RIP-BGP-Service > OSPF/RIP/BGP Settings**).
2. Select **yes** from the **Run BGP Router** list.
3. Select **advertise-learn** from the **Operations Mode** list.

Operational Setup

Run OSPF Router	no	▼	📄
Run RIP Router	no	▼	📄
Run BGP Router	yes	▼	📄
Hostname			📄
Operation Mode	advertise-learn	▼	📄
Router ID	10.10.200.101		📄

4. In the left pane, click **BGP Router Setup**.
5. Enter the **AS Number** (e.g., 64555).
6. In the **Networks** table, add the local network(s)(e.g., 10.10.200.0/24).

BGP Router Configuration

AS Number

Terminal Password

Current

New

Confirm

Strength

Networks ✔

Name	Network Prefix
LocalNetwork	10.10.200.0/24











7. In the left pane, expand **Configuration Mode** and click **Switch to Advanced Mode**.
8. Click the **Set** button for the **Advanced Settings**. The **Advanced Settings** window opens.
9. Set the **Hold timer** to 30 seconds.
10. Set the **Keep Alive Timer** to 10 seconds.
11. Click **OK**.
12. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

Step 3.3. Add a BGP Neighbor for each IPsec Tunnel

To dynamically learn the routing of the neighboring network, set up a BGP neighbor for each VPN next-hop interface.

1. In the left pane of the **OSPF/RIP/BGP Settings** page, click **Neighbor Setup IPv4**.
2. Click **Lock**.
3. For each IPsec tunnel click the plus sign (+) next to the **Neighbors** table, to add a new neighbor.
4. Enter a **Name** for the neighbor. E.g., AWS1 and AWS2
5. In the **Neighbors** window, configure the following settings in the **Usage and IP** section:
 - **Neighbor IPv4** – Enter the inside IP Address of the Virtual Private Gateway (remote address for the VPN next hop interface on the NG Firewall) E.g., IPsec Tunnel 1: 169.254.254.57 and for IPsec Tunnel 2 169.254.254.61.
 - **OSPF Routing Protocol Usage** – Select **no**.
 - **RIP Routing Protocol Usage** – Select **no**.
 - **BGP Routing Protocol Usage** – Select **yes**.
6. In the **BGP Parameters** section, configure the following settings:
 - **AS Number**: Enter the ASN for the remote network: 9059
 - **Update Source**: Select **Interface.vpnr**
 - **Update Source Interface**: Enter the vpnr interface for the IPsec tunnels. E.g., IPsec Tunnel 1: vpnr10 and for IPsec Tunnel 2 vpnr11.













Usage and IP

Neighbor IPv4	<input type="text" value="169.254.254.57"/>	 
Active	<input type="text" value="yes"/>	 
OSPF Routing Protocol Usage	<input type="text" value="no"/>	 
RIP Routing Protocol Usage	<input type="text" value="no"/>	 
BGP Routing Protocol Usage	<input type="text" value="yes"/>	 

OSPF Parameters

Neighbor Priority	<input type="text"/>	
Dead Neighbor Poll Interval	<input type="text"/>	

BGP Parameters

AS Number	<input type="text" value="9059"/>	
Description	<input type="text"/>	
Peer Group Affiliation	<input type="text"/>	 
Update Source	<input type="text" value="Interface"/>	 
Update Source Interface	<input type="text" value="vpn10"/>	
Update Source IPv4 Address	<input type="text"/>	  
Peer Filtering For Input	<input type="button" value="Set..."/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>	NOTSET: No section present 
Peer Filtering For Output	<input type="button" value="Set..."/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>	NOTSET: No section present 

Usage and IP

Neighbor IPv4	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="169.254.254.61"/>	
Active	<input type="text" value="yes"/>	
OSPF Routing Protocol Usage	<input type="text" value="no"/>	
RIP Routing Protocol Usage	<input type="text" value="no"/>	
BGP Routing Protocol Usage	<input type="text" value="yes"/>	

OSPF Parameters

Neighbor Priority	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Dead Neighbor Poll Interval	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	

BGP Parameters

AS Number	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="9059"/>	
Description	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Peer Group Affiliation	<input type="text"/>	
Update Source	<input type="text" value="Interface"/>	
Update Source Interface	<input type="text" value="vpn11"/>	
Update Source IPv4 Address	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Peer Filtering For Input	<input type="button" value="Set..."/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> NOTSET: No section present	
Peer Filtering For Output	<input type="button" value="Set..."/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> NOTSET: No section present	

7. Click **OK**.
8. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

Step 3.4. Add a Filter Setup for the Second IPsec Tunnel

To make the route over the first IPsec tunnel the preferred route we will lengthen the AS-Path of the second tunnel.

1. In the left pane of the **OSPF/RIP/BGP Settings** page, click **Filter Setup IPv4**.
2. Click **Lock**.
3. In the **Route Map IPv4 Filters** page click on **+**. The **Route Maps IPv4** window opens.
4. In the **BGP Specific Conditions** section click **+**. The **Route Map Entry** window opens.
5. In the **Route Map Entry** window, specify the following settings:
 - **Sequence Number** - Enter a unique sequence number (e.g., 1). This sequence number

must be unique across all route maps. For additional entries iterate the sequence numbers.

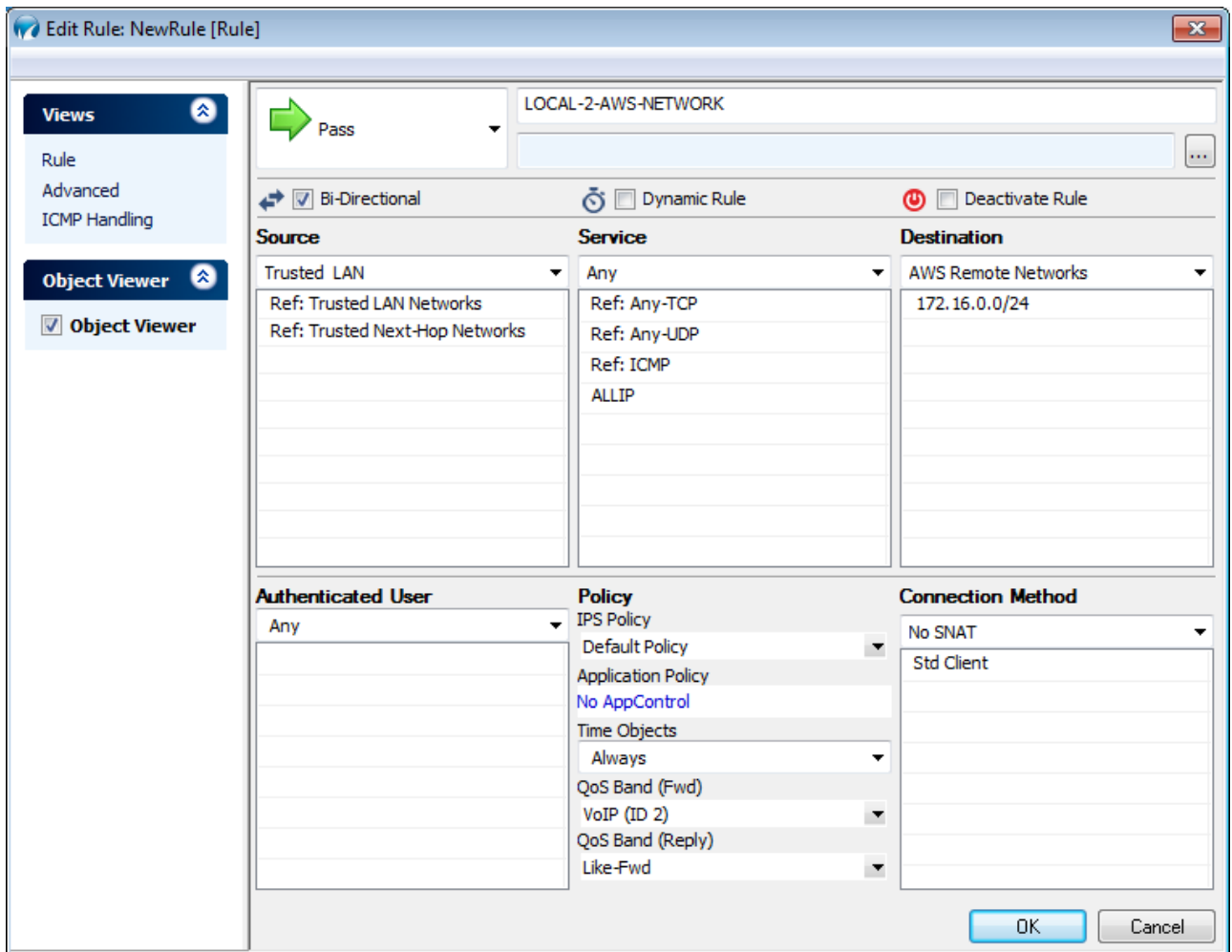
- **Type** - Select **permit**.
 - **Match Condition** - Select **Gateway_IP**.
 - **Gateway IP** - Enter the **Inside IP** for the **Virtual Private Gateway** for IPsec Tunnel #2. E.g., 169.254.254.62
 - **Set Action** - Select **AS_Path**.
 - **Set addition to AS-Path** - Enter Amazons ASN number 9059.
6. Click **OK**.
 7. Click **OK**.
 8. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

Step 4. Create a Access Rule for VPN Traffic

To allow traffic to and from the VPN networks a pass access rule is needed. You also need to set the **Clear DF bit** and **Force Maximum Segment Size** settings according to the Amazon configuration file in the advanced firewall rule settings. You also need to set **Reverse Interface (Bi-directional)** to **Any**, to allow return traffic using a different VPN tunnel then was used to initiate the connection.

[...] IPsec ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) inserts additional headers to transmit packets. These headers require additional space, which reduces the amount of space available to transmit application data. To limit the impact of this behavior, we recommend the following configuration on your Customer Gateway: - TCP MSS Adjustment : 1387 bytes - Clear Don't Fragment Bit : enabled [...]

1. [Create a Pass firewall rule](#):
 - **Bi-Directional** - Enable.
 - **Source** - Select the local network(s) you are propagating via BGP.
 - **Service** - Select the service you want to have access to the remote network or **ALL** for complete access.
 - **Destination** - Select the remote VPC subnet(s).
 - **Connection Method** - Select **No Src NAT**.



2. In the left navigation, click on **Advanced**.
3. In the **TCP Policy** section set **Force MSS (Maximum Segment Size)** to 1387.

TCP Policy	
Generic TCP Proxy	OFF
Syn Flood Protection (Forward)	Server Default
Syn Flood Protection (Reverse)	Server Default
Accept Timeout (s)	10
Last ACK Timeout (s)	10
Retransmission Timeout (s)	300
Halfside Close Timeout (s)	30
Disable Nagle Algorithm	
Force MSS (Maximum Segment Size)	1387
Generic IPS Patterns	-NONE-
Port Protocol Protection Policy	Use Matching Service Settings
Raw TCP mode	No

4. In the **Miscellaneous** section set **Clear DF Bit** to **Yes**.

Miscellaneous	
Authentication	No Inline Authentication
IP Counting Policy	Default Policy
Time Restriction	
Clear DF Bit	Yes
Set TOS Value	0 (TOS unchanged)
Prefer Routing over Bridging	No
Color	RGB(0,0,0)

5. In the **Dynamic Interface Handling** section set **Reverse Interface (Bi-directional)** to **Any**.

Dynamic Interface Handling	
Source Interface	Matching
Continue on Source Interface Mismatch	No
Reverse Interface (Bi-directional)	Any
Interface Checks After Session Creation	Enabled

6. Click **OK**.
7. Move the firewall rule up in the rule list, so that it is the first rule to match the firewall traffic.
8. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

You now have two IPsec VPN tunnels connecting your Barracuda NG to the Amazon AWS cloud. Per default the first IPsec tunnel is chosen. It may take some time for BGP to learn the new routes, in case of a failure.

IPsec Tunnels are connected

Tunnel	Name	Type	Group	Info	State	Succ.	Fail	Last Access	Last Peer	Last Info
IPSEC	IPsecAWSTunnel1-169.254.254.57-169.25...				ACTIVE	1	1	4m 31s	87.238.85.42	Access Granted
IPSEC	IPsecAWSTunnel2-169.254.254.61-169.25...				ACTIVE	1	1	4m 31s	87.238.85.46	Access Granted

BGP Configuration (CONTROL > NETWORK > BGP)

Network	Next Hop	Metric	Local Pref	Weight	Path	Origin
Local						
> 10.10.200.0/24	0.0.0.0	0		32768	Local	IGP
AS 9059						
Neighbor: 169.254.254.61						
Neighbor: 169.254.254.57						
172.16.0.0	169.254.254.61		0		9059	IGP
> 172.16.0.0	169.254.254.57		0		9059	IGP

Interfaces/IPs | IPs | Interfaces | Proxy ARPs | ARPs | Statistics | OSPF | RIP | **BGP** | Switch Info | Ndisc

AWS VPN status in the Amazon AWS management interface

vpn-00665074 | NG2AWScloud

Summary

Tunnel Details

Static Routes

Tags

VPN Tunnel	IP Address	Status	Status Last Changed	Details
Tunnel 1	87.238.85.46	UP	2014-05-27 17:38 UTC+2	1 BGP ROUTES
Tunnel 2	87.238.85.42	UP	2014-05-27 17:38 UTC+2	1 BGP ROUTES

Figures

1. Amazon_VPN_Gateway.png
2. IPsecAWS01.png
3. IPsecAWS02.png
4. IPsecAWS03.png
5. IPsecAWS04.png
6. IPsecAWS05.png
7. next_hopVPN00.png
8. next_hopVPN01.png
9. IPsecTunnel01.png
10. IPsecTunnel02.png
11. next_hopVPN02.png
12. IPsecTunnel03.png
13. BGP00.png
14. BGP01.png
15. BGP02.png
16. BGP03.png
17. FW01.png
18. FW03.png
19. FW02.png
20. FW04.png
21. finished01.png
22. finished02.png
23. finished03.png

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