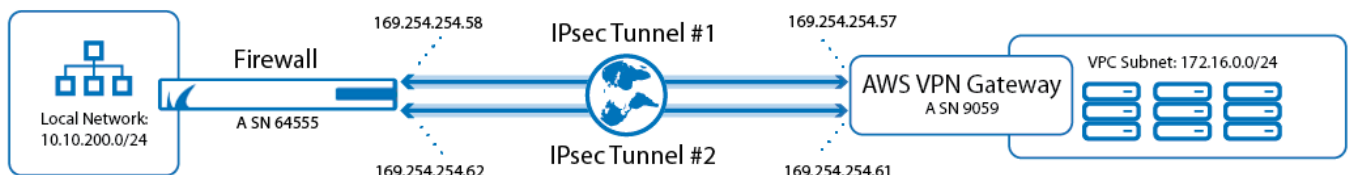


## How to Configure an IKEv2 IPsec VPN to an AWS VPN Gateway with BGP

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/90443632/>

If you are using the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, you can transparently extend your local network to the cloud by connecting the private networks through a site-to-site IKEv2 IPsec VPN tunnel. The Amazon virtual private gateway uses two parallel IKEv2 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>.



### 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.
- The security group of the VPC must allow the desired connections. For more information, see [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/en\\_pv/vpn/latest/s2svpn/SetUpVPNConnections.html#vpn-configure-security-groups](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/en_pv/vpn/latest/s2svpn/SetUpVPNConnections.html#vpn-configure-security-groups).
- On your CloudGen Firewall, create the VPN service if it does not already exist.
- Configure the VPN Service Listeners.
- Create the OPSF/RIP/BGP service if it does not already exist.


### 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 menu, click **Virtual Private Gateways**.
3. Click **Create Virtual Private Gateway**.
4. Enter the **Name tag** for the VPN gateway (e.g., Campus Virtual Private Gateway).
5. Click **Create Virtual Private Gateway**.
6. Select the newly created virtual private gateway, click **Actions** and select **Attach to VPC**.
7. Select your VPC from the **VPC** list, and click **Yes, Attach**.

The virtual private gateway is now available.



Name	ID	State	Type	VPC	ASN (Amazon side)
Campus Virtual Private Gateway	vgw-0ff8e8f1dfda22155	attached	ipsec.1	vpc-0449b3a9db80da1fe   Campus VPC	64512

### Step 1.2 - Add Your Customer Gateway Configuration

The Amazon customer gateway is your Barracuda CloudGen 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 menu, click **Customer Gateways**.
3. Click **Create Customer Gateway**.
4. Enter the connection information for your firewall:
  - o **Name** – Enter a name for your device (e.g., My Barracuda CloudGen Firewall).
  - o **Routing** – Select **Dynamic**.
  - o **BGP ASN** – Enter your BGP ASN number.
  - o **IP Address** – Enter your external **IP Address**. To look up your external IP address, go to **CONTROL > Network**.

[Customer Gateways](#) > Create Customer Gateway

#### Create Customer Gateway

Specify the Internet-routable IP address for your gateway's external interface. The address must be static and may 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

Routing  Dynamic  Static

BGP ASN

IP Address

Certificate ARN

\* Required Cancel

5. Click **Create Customer Gateway**.

Your firewall is now registered in the AWS cloud and you can configure VPN connections.

### Step 1.3 - Create a VPN Connection

Create a VPN connection with the Customer Gateway (Your CloudGen Firewall) and the Amazon Virtual Private Gateway that you just created. Then download the VPN configuration file that contains all necessary information for configuring the VPN connection on the firewall.

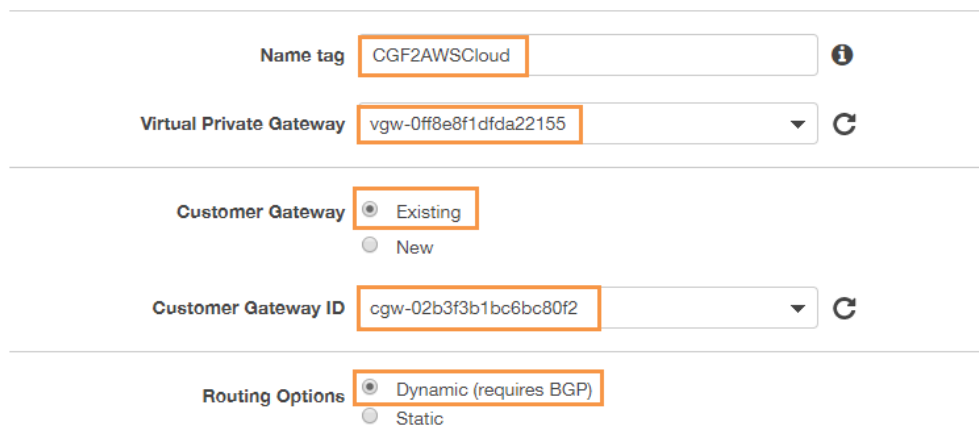
The Amazon VPN configuration file is different for every VPN connection.

1. Go to the [Amazon VPC Management Console](#).
2. In the left menu, click **Site-to-Site VPN Connections**.
3. Click **Create VPN Connection**.
4. In the **Create VPN Connection** window, enter the configuration information for your VPN connection:
  - o **Name tag** - Enter a name for your VPN connection (e.g., CGF2AWSCloud).
  - o **Virtual Private Gateway** - Select the virtual private gateway created in Step 1.
  - o **Customer Gateway** - Select the customer gateway created in Step 1.
  - o **Routing Options** - Select **Dynamic (requires BGP)**.

[VPN Connections](#) > Create VPN Connection

## Create VPN Connection

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

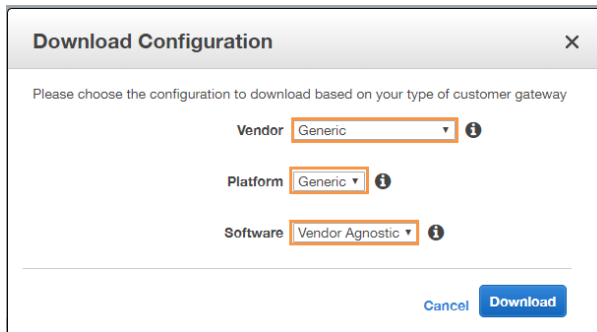
Virtual Private Gateway

Customer Gateway  Existing  New

Customer Gateway ID

Routing Options  Dynamic (requires BGP)  Static

5. Click **Create VPN Connection**.
6. Once the connection is available in AWS, click **Download Configuration**.
7. Select generic vendor and platform settings for the configuration file:
  - o **Vendor** - Select **Generic**.
  - o **Platform** - Select **Generic**.
  - o **Software** - Select **Vendor Agnostic**.



**Download Configuration** [X]

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

Vendor: Generic ⓘ

Platform: Generic ⓘ

Software: Vendor Agnostic ⓘ

Cancel Download

- Click **Download**, and save the `vpn-<YOUR-VPC-ID>.txt` file. The configuration file contains all required information to configure each VPN tunnel and the respective BGP routing options on your CloudGen Firewall.

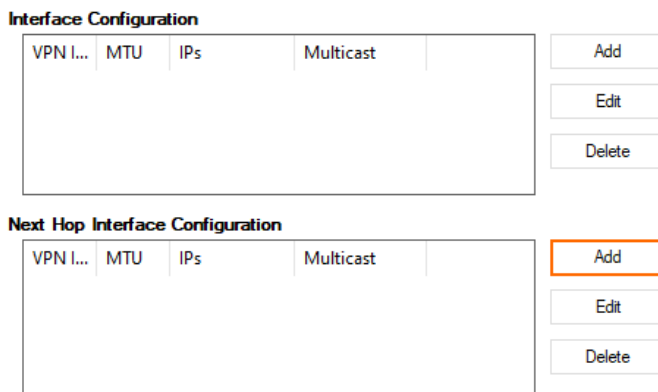
## Step 2 - Configure IPsec Tunnels on the Barracuda CloudGen Firewall

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.

- Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > Assigned Services > VPN-Service > VPN Settings**.
- Click **Lock**.
- In the left navigation bar, click **Routed VPN**.



**Interface Configuration**

VPN I...	MTU	IPs	Multicast

Add Edit Delete

**Next Hop Interface Configuration**

VPN I...	MTU	IPs	Multicast

Add Edit Delete

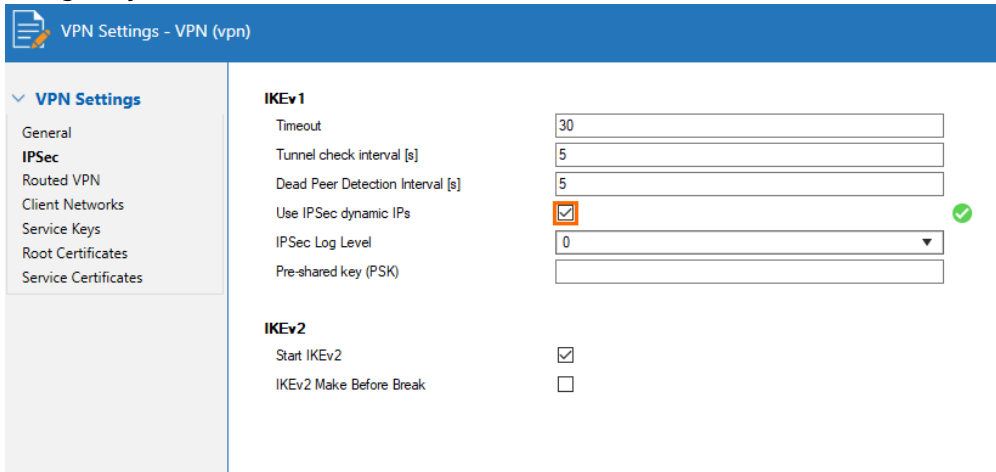
- Create a VPN next-hop interface for each IPsec tunnel by clicking **Add** in the **VPN Next Hop Interface Configuration** section.
  - In the **VPN Interface Properties** window enter:
    - **VPN Interface Index** – Enter a number between 0 and 99. Each interface index

number must be unique. E.g., IPsec tunnel1: 10 and IPsec tunnel: 11

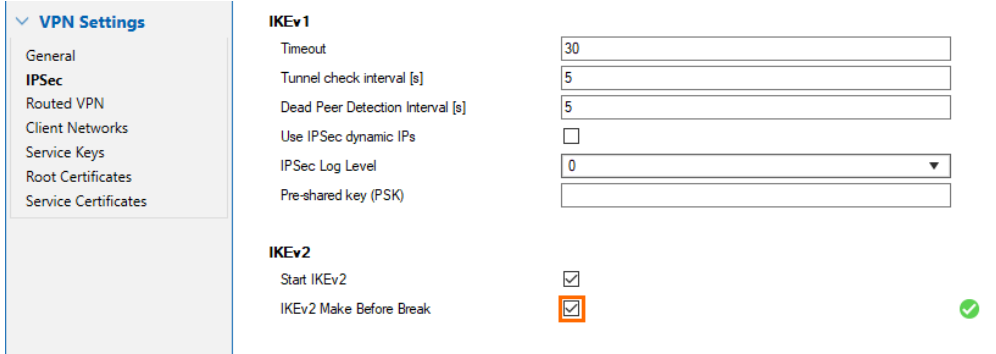
- **MTU** – Enter 1436.
- **IP Addresses** – Enter the **Inside IP Address** of the **Customer Gateway** provided by Amazon. E.g., IPsec tunnel1: 169.254.254.58/30, IPsec tunnel 2: 169.254.254.62/30

2. Click **OK**.

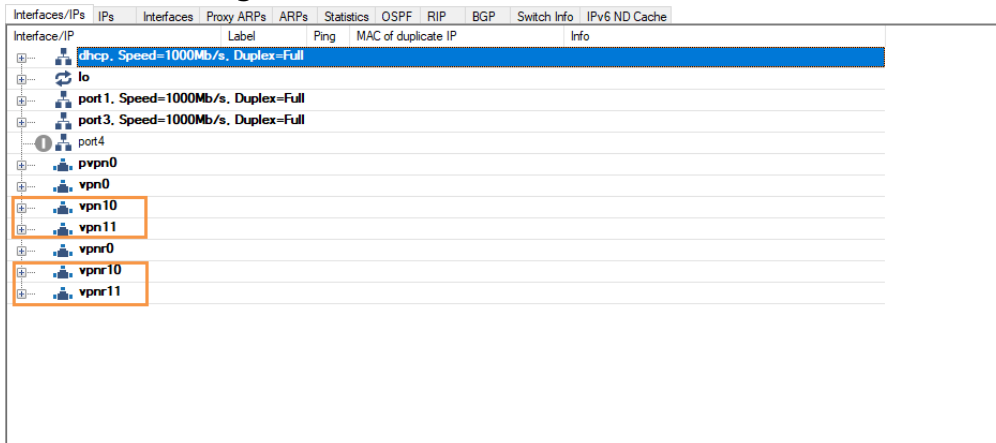
5. (optional) In the left navigation bar, click **IPSec**. Enable **Use IPSec dynamic IPs** if you are using a dynamic WAN IP address. This will create an IPsec VPN listener on 0.0.0.0/0.



6. In the left navigation bar, click **IPSec**. Enable **IKEv2 Make Before Break**.



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.

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > Assigned Services > VPN-Service > Site to Site**.
2. Click on the **IPSEC IKEv2 Tunnels** tab.
3. Click **Lock**.
4. For each IPsec tunnel, right-click and click **New IPsec IKEv2 tunnel**.

1. In the **General** section:

- Enter a **Tunnel Name**. E.g, IPsec Tunnel 1: IPsecAWSTunnel1 and for IPsec Tunnel 2: IPsecAWSTunnel2
- **Initiates tunnel** - Select **Yes**.

2. In the **Authentication** section:

- **Authentication Method:** - Select **Pre-shared key**.
- **Shared Secret** - Enter the Amazon **Pre-Shared Key**.

3. In the **Phase 1 / Phase 2 section:**

- Enter the **Phase 1** and **Phase 2** settings. The following values are supported for a tunnel to the AWS VPN gateway:

	Phase 1	Phase 2
<b>Encryption</b>	AES AES 256	AES AES 256
<b>Hash Meth.</b>	SHA SHA256	SHA SHA256
<b>DH-Group</b>	Group 2 Group 14 Group 15 Group 16 Group 17 Group 18 Group 22 Group 23 Group 24	Group 2 Group 5 Group 14 Group 15 Group 16 Group 17 Group 18 Group 22 Group 23 Group 24
<b>Lifetime(sec)</b>	28800	3600
<b>Perfect Forward Secrecy</b>	-	Enable

4. In the **Network Settings** section:

- **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
- **Interface Index** - Enter the Interface Index number you entered in Step 2.1. E.g., IPsec tunnel1: 10 and IPsec tunnel: 11.

5. In the **Network Local** section:

- **Local Gateway** – Enter your external IP address. If you are using a dynamic WAN interface, enter 0.0.0.0
  - **Network address**
    1. Click +.
    2. 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.
6. In the **Network Remote** section:
- **Remote Gateway:** – Enter the **Outside IP address** of the **Virtual Private Gateway**.
  - **Network address**
    1. Click +.
    2. 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. In the **Dead Peer Detection** setting
1. **Delay (seconds)** - Enter 10.
8. Click **OK**.

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 **VPN > STATUS** page.

Interface/IP	Label	Ping	MAC of duplicate IP	Info
dhcp. Speed=1000Mb/s, Duplex=Full				
lo				
port 1. Speed=1000Mb/s, Duplex=Full				
port 3. Speed=1000Mb/s, Duplex=Full				
port 4				
pvpn0				
vpn0				
vpn10				
vpn11				
vpn0				
vpn10				
vpn11				

Name	Tunnel	Local IP	Peer IP	Transport	Encryption	Compression	bit/s	Start
IKEAWS2	IPSec-IKEv2	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0		No enc.	0%	2.2 K	09.10.2019 15:57:38
IKEAWS2 169.254....	IPSec-IKEv2	172.16.0.149:4500	34.241.154.178:4500	ESPoUDP	AES256	0%	2.2 K	09.10.2019 15:57:38
IKE2AWS1	IPSec-IKEv2	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0		No enc.	0%	2.2 K	09.10.2019 15:57:38
IKE2AWS1 169.254...	IPSec-IKEv2	172.16.0.149:4500	18.200.129.82:4500	ESPoUDP	AES256	0%	2.2 K	09.10.2019 15:57:38

### 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.

#### 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. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > Network**.
2. Click **Lock**.
3. (optional) To propagate the management network, set **Advertise Route** to **yes**.
4. In the left menu, click **Advanced 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 firewall.

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > 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 menu, click **BGP Router Setup**.
5. Enter your **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	64555				
Terminal Password	Current: New: Confirm: Strength:				
Networks	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Network Prefix</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LocalNetwork</td> <td>10.10.200.0/24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Network Prefix	LocalNetwork	10.10.200.0/24
Name	Network Prefix				
LocalNetwork	10.10.200.0/24				

7. In the left menu, 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 menu 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 CloudGen 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**
  - **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="vpnr10"/>
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 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 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="vpmr11"/>
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

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

### Step 3.4 - Add an Access List for the Second IPsec Tunnel

1. In the left menu of the **OSPF/RIP/BGP Settings** page, click **Filter Setup IPv4**.
2. In the **Access List IPv4 Filters** section, click **+**.
3. Enter a **Name** for the Access List. E.g., 2ndGWIP. The **Access List IPv4** windows opens.
4. Click **+** to add an access list **Type**. The **Type** window opens.
5. Select **permit** from the **Type** drop-down menu.
6. Enter the **Inside IP** for the **Virtual Private Gateway** for IPsec Tunnel #2. E.g., 169.254.254.62 to the **Network Prefix** field.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Click **OK**.

### Step 3.5 - 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 menu of the **OSPF/RIP/BGP Settings** page, click **Filter Setup IPv4**.
2. Click **Lock**.
3. In the **Route Map IPv4 Filters** section, click **+**. 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 (Access List)** – Select the access list entry created in Step 3.4.
- **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**.

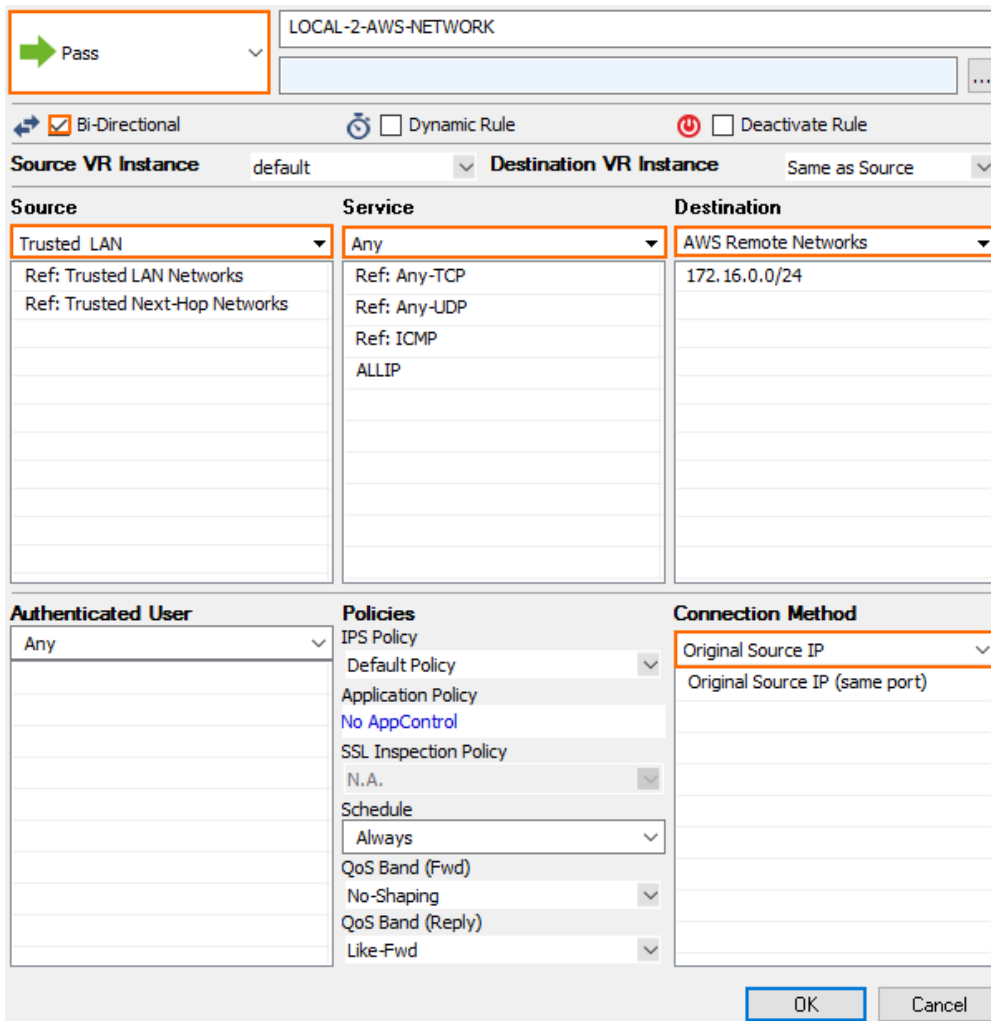
#### Step 4. Create an Access Rule for VPN Traffic

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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 than was used to initiate the connection.

1. [Create a Pass access 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 **Original Source IP**.



Pass

LOCAL-2-AWS-NETWORK

Bi-Directional  Dynamic Rule  Deactivate Rule

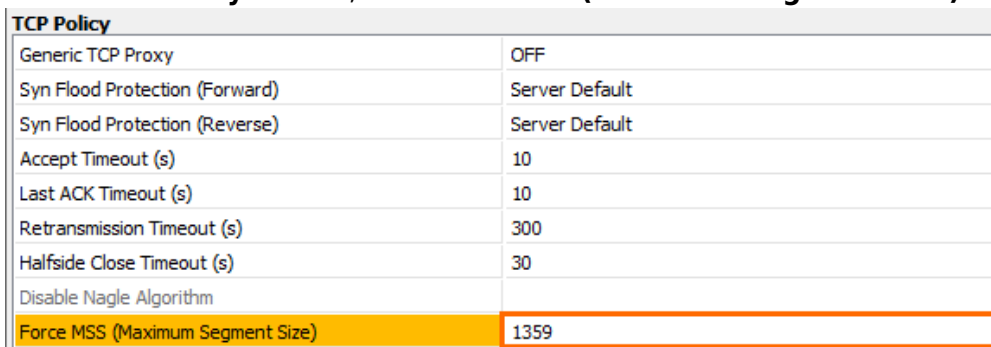
Source VR Instance: default Destination VR Instance: Same as Source

Source	Service	Destination
Trusted LAN	Any	AWS Remote Networks
Ref: Trusted LAN Networks Ref: Trusted Next-Hop Networks	Ref: Any-TCP Ref: Any-UDP Ref: ICMP ALLIP	172.16.0.0/24

Authenticated User	Policies	Connection Method
Any	IPS Policy Default Policy Application Policy No AppControl SSL Inspection Policy N.A. Schedule Always QoS Band (Fwd) No-Shaping QoS Band (Reply) Like-Fwd	Original Source IP Original Source IP (same port)

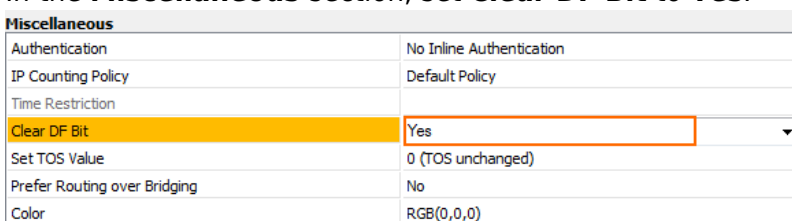
OK Cancel

- In the left navigation, click **Advanced**.
- In the **TCP Policy** section, set **Force MSS (Maximum Segment Size)** to 1359.



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	
<b>Force MSS (Maximum Segment Size)</b>	<b>1359</b>

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



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

- In the **Dynamic Interface Handling** section:
  - Set **Continue on Source Interface Mismatch** to **Yes**.

2. Set **Reverse Interface (Bi-directional)** to **Any**.
3. Set **Interface Checks after Session Creation** to **Disabled**.

Dynamic Interface Handling	
Source Interface	Matching
Continue on Source Interface Mismatch	Yes
Reverse Interface (Bi-directional)	Any
Interface Checks After Session Creation	Disabled

6. Click **OK**.
7. Move the access 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 CloudGen Firewalls 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.

If the TCP 179 connection is established via loopback IP, check which interface is used by the VPN IP.

### IPsec Tunnels are Connected (VPN > Status)

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)

Interfaces/IPs	IPs	Interfaces	Proxy ARPs	ARPs	Statistics	OSPF	RIP	<b>BGP</b>	Switch Info	IPv6 ND										
Network																				
Local																				
AS 9059																				
Neighbor: 169.254.254.61																				
PrefixesReceived: 1																				
Up/Down-Time: 00:17:18																				
Sent Messages: 108																				
Received Messages: 107																				
Neighbor: 169.254.254.57																				
PrefixesReceived: 1																				
Up/Down-Time: 00:17:17																				
Sent Messages: 109																				
Received Messages: 107																				
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 40%;">&gt; 172.16.0.0/24</td> <td style="width: 20%;">169.254.254.61</td> <td style="width: 10%;">100</td> <td style="width: 10%;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>172.16.0.0/24</td> <td>169.254.254.57</td> <td>200</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>												> 172.16.0.0/24	169.254.254.61	100	0		172.16.0.0/24	169.254.254.57	200	0
	> 172.16.0.0/24	169.254.254.61	100	0																
	172.16.0.0/24	169.254.254.57	200	0																

### AWS VPN Status in the Amazon AWS Management Interface

It may take some time until the tunnel is displayed as up in AWS.

1. Go to the [Amazon VPC Management Console](#).
2. In the left menu, click **Site-to-Site VPN Connections**.
3. Search for your connection created in Step 1.
4. Click **Tunnel Details**.

Details

**Tunnel Details**

Tags

#### Tunnel State

Tunnel Number	Outside IP Address	Inside IP CIDR	Status	Status Last Changed	Details
Tunnel 1	18.200.129.82	169.254.229.168/30	UP	October 9, 2019 at 10:06:33 AM UTC+2	4 BGP ROUTES
Tunnel 2	34.241.154.178	169.254.216.116/30	UP	October 9, 2019 at 10:07:41 AM UTC+2	4 BGP ROUTES

## Figures

1. Amazon\_VPN\_Gateway.png
2. IPsecAWS01.png
3. aws\_create\_customer\_gw.png
4. IPsecAWS04.png
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