vpn extsuperscript2 Documentation

Release 0.0.1

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Contents

1	About	1
	1.1 Copyright	1
	1.2 License	1
2	Project Organization	3
	2.1 Obtaining the source code	3
	2.1 Obtaining the source code	3
3	Architecture of the vpn	5
	3.1 Features	5
	3.2 Technical Overview	5
4	Building the Software	7
	4.1 Software requirements	7
5	Appendix	9
	5.1 Licences	9
6	Indices and tables	21

About

vpn² is a decentral vpn using the OpenPGP's web of trust model to authenticate peers.

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vpn² makes use of other components either by dynamic or static linking depending on compile time switches. Refer to their licences for further information.

2 Chapter 1. About

Project Organization

This project uses GitHub for source code hosting and Read the Docs for building the documentation.

Obtaining the source code

Since this software is in early stages of development official releases have been made. Release tarballs are not available yet. Nevertheless a zip-snapshot of the current development version can the downloaded via GitHub.

vpn² uses git as version control system. The git repository is available on https://github.com/joke/vpn. Feel free to contribute.

Reporting Bugs

Bugs should be reported on the projects https://github.com/joke/vpn/issues presence.

vpn extsuperscript2 Documentation, Release 0.0.1	

Architecture of the vpn

vpn² is a virtual private network software much like the popular OpenVPN. But unlike OpenVPN is based on a peer-to-peer architecture to alleviate the need for central server.

Features

- · Decentral organisation of the vpn
 - No dedicated server is required

Technical Overview

- vpn² peers use direct (peer-to-peer) connections to communicate between each other
 - Peers operate as client and server altogether
 - No single point of failure
- Direct encrypted connection between peers:
 - UDP transport with TLS encryption using DTLS (RFC 6347)
 - TLS heartbeat extension (RFC 6520) to
 - * Prevent NAT timeout
 - * Monitor state of peers
- Authentication based on OpenPGP (RFC 6091)
 - Using local GnuPG keyring
 - Trust delegation using trusted signatures
 - OpenPGP's Web-of-Trust algorithm
 - Key exchange during TLS handshake possible
- IPv6 (RFC 4291) addresses used for addressing vpn² peers
 - Address prefix fc00::/8 used for vpn²

- Auto address assignment of unique local address (ULA, RFC 4193) based on OpenPGP certificate hash and fc00::/64 prefix
- LAN connectivity
 - * Routing of prefix fc00::/64 between LAN and vpn
 - * Stateless address autoconfiguration (SLAAC, RFC 4862) of prefix for LAN access
 - * Routing of multicast addresses (RFC 4291#section-2.7) with site-local scope or link-local scope to support mDNS (RFC 6762)
- Decentral organization
 - No configuration needed
 - Addresses not assigned by central authority
 - Low chance of address conflicts due to IPv6 address space
- Implementation in Userspace
 - C++11 code base
 - GnuTLS encryption
 - Boost.ASIO network library
 - Userspace software using tun/tap kernel support

Building the Software

Software requirements

Several components are required to run vpn². Since this software is in its early stages and has been tested on Fedora 19 (64 bit) only this list is considered incomplete for the time being.

Compiletime requirements

- gcc 4.7.1 with support for c++11.
- Boost 1.54
 - Boost ASIO
 - Boost Program Options
 - Boost Serialization
- GnuTLS 3.1.11
- GnuPG Made Easy (GPGME)
- GNU IDN Library (libidn2)
- Sphinx (to build manual)
- Doxygen (to build api documentation)

Runtime requirements

• GnuPG 2.0.0 or later

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Appendix

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To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program **is** free software: you can redistribute it **and/or** modify it under the terms of the GNU Affero General Public License **as** published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, **or** (at your option) any later version.

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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If your software can interact **with** users remotely through a computer network, you should also make sure that it provides a way **for** users to get its source. For example, **if** your program **is** a web application, its interface could display a "Source" link that leads users to an archive of the code. There are many ways you could offer source, **and** different solutions will be better **for** different programs; see section 13 **for** the specific requirements.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU AGPL, see http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Indices and tables

- genindex
- search

vnn	extsuperscript2	Documentation.	Release 0.01
voii	CALGUPCIOCIPIL	Documentation.	I ICICASC C.C. I

Index

В
bugs, 3
D
DTLS, 5
G
GnuPGP, 5
1
IPv6, 5
L
license, 1 local address, 5
M
mDNS, 5
0
OpenPGP, 5
P
p2p, 5
peer-to-peer, 5
R
repository, 3 RFC
RFC 4193, 6 RFC 4291, 5 RFC 4291#section-2.7, 6 RFC 4862, 6
RFC 6091, 5 RFC 6347, 5
RFC 6520, 5
RFC 6762, 6 Routing, 5
S

source code, 3

Т TLS, 5 U unique, 5 W Web-of-Trust, 5