

Advanced Web Hacking

Manual VPN Connection Guide



Prerequisites:

- VPN Account – userX
- Password – XXXXXXXX
- Pool Information – PoolX
- OpenVPN configuration file - PoolX.ovpn

Step 1: Open the terminal and navigate to “/root/tools/VPN” directory:

```
root@kali:~# cd tools/VPN  
root@kali:~/tools/VPN# openvpn --config PoolX.ovpn
```

```
(root👁kali)-[~/tools/VPN]  
└─# ls -la  
total 36  
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 May 14  2020 .  
drwxr-xr-x 21 root root 4096 Jul 12 03:04 ..  
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 1818 Feb 27  2018 ca.crt  
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root  126 Jul 12  2018 Pool1.ovpn  
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root  126 Jul 12  2018 Pool2.ovpn  
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root  126 Jul 12  2018 Pool3.ovpn  
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root  126 Jul 12  2018 Pool4.ovpn  
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root  126 May 20  2019 Pool5.ovpn  
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root  126 May 20  2019 Pool6.ovpn  
  
(root👁kali)-[~/tools/VPN]  
└─# openvpn --config Pool6.ovpn
```

Step 2: OpenVPN will prompt for the credentials, provide the Username(userX) and Password (XXXXXXXX) as shown in Figure:

```
(root@kali)-[~/tools/VPN]
└─# openvpn --config Pool6.ovpn
2021-07-12 22:44:24 WARNING: Compression for receiving enabled. Compression has been used in the past to break encryption. Sent packets are not compressed unless "allow-compression yes" is also set.
2021-07-12 22:44:24 DEPRECATED OPTION: --cipher set to 'AES-128-CBC' but missing in --data-ciphers (AES-256-GCM:AES-128-GCM). Future OpenVPN version will ignore --cipher for cipher negotiations. Add 'AES-128-CBC' to --data-ciphers or change --cipher 'AES-128-CBC' to --data-ciphers-fallback 'AES-128-CBC' to silence this warning.
2021-07-12 22:44:24 OpenVPN 2.5.1 x86_64-pc-linux-gnu [SSL (OpenSSL)] [LZO] [LZ4] [EPOLL] [PKCS11] [MH/PKTINFO] [AEAD] built on May 14 2021
2021-07-12 22:44:24 library versions: OpenSSL 1.1.1k 25 Mar 2021, LZO 2.10
Enter Auth Username: user30
Enter Auth Password: *****
2021-07-12 22:44:48 WARNING: No server certificate verification method has been enabled. See http://openvpn.net/howto.html#mitm for more info.
2021-07-12 22:44:48 TCP/UDP: Preserving recently used remote address: [AF_INET]88.208.221.53:443
2021-07-12 22:44:48 Attempting to establish TCP connection with [AF_INET]88.208.221.53:443 [nonblock]
2021-07-12 22:44:48 TCP connection established with [AF_INET]88.208.221.53:443
2021-07-12 22:44:48 TCP_CLIENT link local: (not bound)
2021-07-12 22:44:48 TCP_CLIENT link remote: [AF_INET]88.208.221.53:443
2021-07-12 22:44:49 [hacklab] Peer Connection Initiated with [AF_INET]88.208.221.53:443
2021-07-12 22:44:51 TUN/TAP device tap0 opened
2021-07-12 22:44:51 net_iface_mtu_set: mtu 1500 for tap0
2021-07-12 22:44:51 net_iface_up: set tap0 up
2021-07-12 22:44:51 net_addr_v4_add: 192.168.4.85/24 dev tap0
2021-07-12 22:44:51 WARNING: this configuration may cache passwords in memory -- use the auth-nocache option to prevent this
2021-07-12 22:44:51 Initialization Sequence Completed
```

Step 3: Once you are logged into the VPN keep the terminal and open a new tab or terminal, provide the following command to confirm the access as shown in Figure:

```
root@kali:~/tools/VPN# ping 192.168.200.12
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
└─# ping 192.168.200.12
PING 192.168.200.12 (192.168.200.12) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.200.12: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=446 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.200.12: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=143 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.200.12: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=142 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.200.12: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=144 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.200.12: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=230 ms
```