

## Setup a PPTP VPN server on Centos 6

Written by BiRU

Monday, 08 June 2015 12:03 - Last Updated Monday, 20 July 2015 07:28

---

---

Although PPTP is now a deprecated protocol because of all the vulnerabilities, it is an easy way to route our packets through a different network, so leaving security aside this is what I did to setup my PPTPD daemon on a remote server, and use the server location to do some scraping work.

All commands are runnings as root.

### Step 1: Install pptpd

```
[root@X log]
```

### Step 2: Setup pptpd

Now we need to setup the server according to our needs, most of the config options are on /etc/pptpd.conf and /etc/ppp/options.pptpd

I've added the following settings to /etc/pptpd.conf

```
localip 10.0.0.1 remoteip 10.0.0.100-200
```

And the following settings to /etc/ppp/options.pptpd

```
ms-dns 8.8.8.8 ms-dns 4.4.4.4
```

### Step 3: Add some users

**Add user accounts in /etc/ppp/chap-secrets (assign username and password)**

To allow our users to connect, we need to add them first, the file to do that is

```
# client server secret IP addresses sdx * 123456 *
```

### Step 4: Routing

## Setup a PPTP VPN server on Centos 6

Written by BiRU

Monday, 08 June 2015 12:03 - Last Updated Monday, 20 July 2015 07:28

---

Now we need to enable `ip_forward`, and add some iptables routes, so we can use the server as relay from our vpn clients.

we first change the port forward directive in the kernel `net.ipv4.ip_forward` from 0 to 1 if we haven't, on centos this is located on the file `/etc/sysctl.conf` then we can use `sysctl` to apply the changes.

```
[root@X log]$ vi /etc/sysctl.conf
[root@X log]$ sysctl -p
```

now we add a NAT and a FORWARD rules to iptables, so we can route the packages from our clients properly

```
[root@X log]$ iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
[root@X log]$ iptables -I FORWARD -p tcp --tcp-flags SYN,RST SYN -j TCPMSS
--clamp-mss-to-pmtu
[root@X log]$ iptables-save
```

finally we open the port 1723 on our firewall and start the service

```
[root@X log]$ iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 1723 -j ACCEPT
[root@X log]$ iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --sport 1723 -j ACCEPT
[root@X log]$ iptables -F
[root@X log]$ iptables -s root -o @x -d log
```

We create a new connection on our client to test, and check the logs.

```
Nov  4 12:04:05 10-224-43-15 pptpd[19087]: MGR: Manager process started
Nov  4 12:04:05 10-224-43-15 pptpd[19087]: MGR: Maximum of 15 connections available
Nov  4 12:08:09 10-224-43-15 pptpd[19109]: CTRL: Client 201.1.1.7 control connection started
```

## Setup a PPTP VPN server on Centos 6

Written by BiRU

Monday, 08 June 2015 12:03 - Last Updated Monday, 20 July 2015 07:28

---

```
Nov  4 12:08:10 10-224-43-15 pptpd[19109]: CTRL: Starting call (launching pppd, opening GRE)
Nov  4 12:08:10 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: Plugin /usr/lib64/pptpd/pptpd-logwtmp.so loaded.
Nov  4 12:08:10 10-224-43-15 kernel: PPP generic driver version 2.4.2
Nov  4 12:08:10 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: pppd 2.4.5 started by ivan, uid 0
Nov  4 12:08:10 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: Using interface ppp0
Nov  4 12:08:10 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: Connect: ppp0  /dev/pts/1
Nov  4 12:08:12 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: peer from calling number 201.1.1.7 authorized
Nov  4 12:08:12 10-224-43-15 kernel: PPP MPPE Compression module registered
Nov  4 12:08:12 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: MPPE 128-bit stateless compression enabled
Nov  4 12:08:15 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: found interface eth0 for proxy arp
Nov  4 12:08:15 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: local  IP address 10.224.43.15
Nov  4 12:08:15 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: remote IP address 10.224.43.210
Nov  4 12:15:46 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: LCP terminated by peer ({M-^K[[^@ Nov  4
12:15:46 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: Connect time 7.6 minutes.
Nov  4 12:15:46 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: Sent 25687094 bytes, received 1325876 bytes.
Nov  4 12:15:46 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: Modem hangup
Nov  4 12:15:46 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: Connection terminated.
Nov  4 12:15:46 10-224-43-15 pppd[19110]: Exit.
```