NVIDIA DOCA East-West Overlay Encryption

Application
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Chapter 1. Introduction

IPsec is used to set up encrypted connections between different devices. It helps keep data sent over public networks secure. IPsec is often used to set up VPNs, and it works by encrypting IP packets as well as authenticating the packets’ originator.

IPsec contains the following main modules:

- **Key exchange** – a key is a string of random bytes that can be used for encryption and decryption of messages. IPsec sets up keys with a key exchange between the connected devices, so that each device can decrypt the other device’s messages.
- **Authentication** – IPsec provides authentication for each packet which ensures that they come from a trusted source.
- **Encryption** – IPsec encrypts the payloads within each packet and possibly, based on the transport mode, the packet’s IP header.
- **Decryption** – at the other end of the communication, packets are decrypted by the IPsec supported node.

IPsec supports two types of headers:

- **Authentication header (AH)** – AH protocol ensures that packets are from a trusted source. AH does not provide any encryption.
- **Encapsulating security protocol (ESP)** – ESP encrypts the payload for each packet as well as the IP header depending on the transport mode. ESP adds its own header and a trailer to each data packet.

IPsec support two types of transport mode:

- **IPsec tunnel mode** – used between two network nodes, each acting as tunnel initiator/terminator on a public network. In this mode, the original IP header and payload are both encrypted. Since the IP header is encrypted, an IP tunnel is added for network forwarding. At each end of the tunnel, the routers decrypt the IP headers to route the packets to their destinations.
- **Transport mode** – the payload of each packet is encrypted, but the original IP header is not. Intermediary network nodes are therefore able to view the destination of each packet and route the packet, unless a separate tunneling protocol is used.

strongSwan is an open-source IPsec-based VPN solution. For more information, please refer to strongSwan documentation.
Chapter 2. System Design

IPsec full offload offloads both IPsec crypto (encrypt/decrypt) and IPsec encapsulation to the hardware. IPsec full offload is configured on the Arm via the uplink netdev.

The deployment model allows the IPsec offload to be transparent to the host with the benefits of securing legacy workloads (no dependency on host SW stack) and to zero CPU utilization on host.

IPsec full offload configuration works with and is transparent to OVS offload. This means all packets from OVS offload are encrypted by IPsec rules.

The following figure illustrates the interaction between IPsec full offload and OVS VXLAN offload.

Note: OVS offload and IPsec IPv6 do not work together.
Chapter 3. Application Architecture

2. Traffic is sent from the host through BlueField.
3. Using OVS, the packets are encapsulated on ingress using tunnel protocols (VXLAN for example) to match IPsec configuration by strongSwan.
4. Set by strongSwan configuration file, traffic will be encrypted using the hardware offload.
5. Egress flow is decryption first, decapsulation of the tunnel header and forward to the relevant physical function.
Chapter 4.  DOCA Libraries

N/A
Chapter 5. Configuration Flow

The following section provides information on manually configuring IPsec full offload in general and on using OVS IPsec with strongSwan specifically.

Note: There is a script, *east_west_overlay_encryption.sh*, which is elaborated on in section Running Application which performs the steps in this section automatically.

If you are working directly with the `ip xfrm` tool, use `/opt/mellanox/iproute2/sbin/ip` to benefit from IPsec full offload support.

There are two parts in the configuration flow:

1. Enabling IPsec full offload mode.
2. Configuring the IPsec OVS bridge using one of three modes of authentication.

Note: An alternative for step two is configuring `swanctl.conf` files (configuration files for strongSwan) manually and using strongSwan directly instead of using IPsec OVS (which automatically generates `swanctl.conf` files) as explained in Configuring OVS IPsec Using strongSwan Manually

5.1. Enabling IPsec Full Offload

This section explicitly enables IPsec full offload on the Arm cores before setting up offload-aware IPSec tunnels.

Note: There is a script, *east_west_overlay_encryption.sh*, which is elaborated on in section Running Application which performs the steps in this section automatically.

Explicitly enable IPsec full offload on the Arm cores:

1. Disable mlx-regex. Run:
   ```bash
   systemctl stop mlx-regex
   ```
2. Set `IPSEC_FULL_OFFLOAD"yes"` in `/etc/mellanox/mlnx-bf.conf`.

Note: If `IPSEC_FULL_OFFLOAD` does not appear in `/etc/mellanox/mlnx-bf.conf` then you are probably using an old version of the BlueField image. Check the way of enabling IPsec full offload in a previous DOCA versions in the NVIDIA DOCA Documentation Archives.
3. Restart IB driver (rebooting also works). Run:
   `/etc/init.d/openibd restart`
4. Re-enable mlx-regex. Run:
   `systemctl restart mlx-regex`

**Note:** To check if IPsec full offload is indeed enabled, verify that `/sys/class/net/*/compat/devlink/ipsec_mode` is full. If not (i.e., none), then something is wrong. Retry this procedure and try rebooting instead of restarting the IB driver.

**Note:** To revert IPsec full offload mode, redo the procedure from step 1, only difference is to set `IPSEC_FULL_OFFLOAD="no"` in `/etc/mellanox/mlnx-bf.conf`.

### 5.2. Configuring OVS IPsec

**Note:** Before proceeding with this section, make sure to follow the procedure in Enabling IPsec Full Offload for both DPUs.

This section configures OVS IPsec VXLAN tunnel which automatically generates the `swanctl.conf` files and runs strongSwan (the IPsec daemon). The following figure illustrates an example with two BlueField DPUs, Left and Right, operating with a secured VXLAN channel.

Two BlueField DPUs are required to build an OVS IPsec tunnel between the two hosts, Right and Left.

The OVS IPsec tunnel configures an unaware IPsec connection between the two hosts' InfiniBand devices. For the sake of this example, the host’s InfiniBand network device is `HOST_PF`, and the DPU’s host representor is `PF_REP` and the DPU’s physical function `PF`.
This example sets up the following variables on both Arms:

```
# host_ip1=1.1.1.1
# host_ip2=1.1.1.2
# HOST_PF=ens7np0
# ip1=192.168.50.1
# ip2=192.168.50.2
# PF=p0
# PF_REP=pf0hpf
```

**Note:** The name of the `HOST_PF` could be different in your machine. You may verify this by running the following on the host:

```
# ibdev2netdev
mlx5_0 port 1 ==> ens7np0 (Down)
mlx5_1 port 1 ==> ens8np1 (Down)
```

**Note:** This example uses the first InfiniBand's `mlx5_0` network device which is `ens7np0`.

1. Configure IP addresses for the `HOST_PF`s of both hosts (x86):
   a). On `host_1`:
      ```
      # ifconfig $HOST_PF $host_ip1/24 up
      ```
   b). On `host_2`:
      ```
      # ifconfig $HOST_PF $host_ip2/24 up
      ```

   **Note:** Step 1 is the only command that is performed on the host, the rest of the commands are performed on the Arm (DPU) side.

2. Configure IP addresses for the PFs of both Arms:
   a). On `Arm_1`:
      ```
      # ifconfig $PF $ip1/24 up
      ```
   b). On `Arm_2`:
      ```
      # ifconfig $PF $ip2/24 up
      ```

3. Enable TC offloading for the PF. Run the following on both `Arm_1` and `Arm_2`:
   ```
   # ethtool -K $PF hw-tc-offload on
   ```

4. Disable host PF as the port owner from Arm. Run the following on both `Arm_1` and `Arm_2`:
   ```
   # mlxprivhost -d /dev/mst/mt${pciconf} --disable_port_owner r
   ```

   **Note:** To get `{pciconf}`, run the following on the Arm:
   ```
   # ls --color=never /dev/mst/ | grep --color=never '^m.*f0$' | cut -c 3-
   ```
   For example:
   ```
   # mlxprivhost -d /dev/mst/mt41686_pciconf0 --disable_port_owner r
   ```

5. Start Open vSwitch. If your operating system is Ubuntu, run the following on both `Arm_1` and `Arm_2`:
   ```
   # service openvswitch-switch start
   ```
   If your operating system is CentOS, run the following on both `Arm_1` and `Arm_2`:
   ```
   # service openvswitch restart
   ```

6. Start OVS IPsec service. Run the following on both `Arm_1` and `Arm_2`:
   ```
   # systemctl start openvswitch-ipsec.service
   ```

7. Set up OVS bridges in both DPUs. Run the following on both `Arm_1` and `Arm_2`:
   ```
   # ovs-vsctl add-br vxlan-br
   # ovs-vsctl add-port ovs-br $PF_REP
   ```
Configuration Flow

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# ovs-vsctl set Open_vSwitch . other_config:hw-offload=true

**Note:** Configuring `other_config:hw-offload=true` sets IPsec full offload. Setting it to `false` sets software IPsec. Make sure that IPsec devlink’s mode is set back to `none` for software IPsec. This is done by reverting the configurations in Enabling IPsec Full Offload.

**Note:** The MTU of the tunnel interface (PF) should be at least 50 bytes larger than the MTU of the endpoints of the tunnels above (PF_REP) to account for the size of the VXLAN tunnel header. For example, if the MTU of PF_REP is 1500 then the MTU of PF should at least be 1550. To configure the MTU of the PF:

```bash
# ifconfig $PF mtu $PF_MTU up
```

8. Set up IPsec tunnel on the OVS bridge.

Three authentication methods are possible. Select your preferred method and follow the steps relevant to it. Note that the last two authentication methods require you to create certificates (self-signed or certificate authority certificates).

**Note:** After the IPsec tunnel is set up using one of the three methods of authentication, strongSwan configuration is done automatically and the `swanctl.conf` files are generated and strongSwan runs automatically.

### 5.2.1. Authentication Methods

The following subsections detail the possible authentication methods for setting up the IPsec tunnel on the OVS bridge.

#### 5.2.1.1. Pre-shared Key

This method configures OVS IPsec using a pre-shared key. You must select a pre-shared key, for example:

psk=swordfish

1. **On Arm_1**, run:

```bash
# ovs-vsctl add-port vxlan-br tun -- \
set interface tun type=vxlan \ 
  options:local_ip=$ip1 \ 
  options:remote_ip=$ip2 \ 
  options:key=100 \ 
  options:dst_port=4789 \ 
  options:psk=$psk
```

2. **On Arm_2**, run:

```bash
# ovs-vsctl add-port vxlan-br tun -- \
set interface tun type=vxlan \ 
  options:local_ip=$ip2 \ 
  options:remote_ip=$ip1 \ 
  options:key=100 \ 
  options:dst_port=4789 \ 
  options:psk=$psk
```
5.2.1.2. Self-signed Certificate

This method configures OVS IPsec using self-signed certificates. You must generate self-signed certificates and keys. This example demonstrates how to generate self-signed certificates using `ovs-pki` but you may generate them in any other way while skipping step 1.

1. Generate self-signed certificates using `ovs-pki`:
   a. On _Arm_1, run:
      
      ```
      # ovs-pki req -u host_1
      # ovs-pki self-sign host_1
      ```
      After running this code you should have `host_1-cert.pem` and `host_1-privkey.pem`.
   b. On _Arm_2, run:
      
      ```
      # ovs-pki req -u host_2
      # ovs-pki self-sign host_2
      ```
      After running this code you should have `host_2-cert.pem` and `host_2-privkey.pem`.

2. Configure the certificates and private keys:
   a. Copy the certificate of _Arm_1 to _Arm_2, and the certificate of _Arm_2 to _Arm_1.
   b. On each machine, move both `host_1-privkey.pem` and `host_2-cert.pem` to `/etc/swanctl/x509/` if on Ubuntu, or `/etc/strongswan/swanctl/x509/` if on CentOS.
   c. On each machine, move the local private key (`host_1-privkey.pem` on _Arm_1 and `host_2-privkey.pem` on _Arm_2) to `/etc/swanctl/private` if on Ubuntu, or `/etc/strongswan/swanctl/private` if on CentOS.

3. Set up OVS `other_config` on both sides.
   a. On _Arm_1:
      
      ```
      # ovs-vsctl set Open_vSwitch . other_config:certificate=/etc/swanctl/x509/host_1-cert.pem
      other_config:private_key=/etc/swanctl/private/host_1-privkey.pem
      ```
   b. On _Arm_2:
      
      ```
      # ovs-vsctl set Open_vSwitch . other_config:certificate=/etc/swanctl/x509/host_2-cert.pem
      other_config:private_key=/etc/swanctl/private/host_2-privkey.pem
      ```

4. Set up the VXLAN tunnel:
   a. On _Arm_1:
      
      ```
      # ovs-vsctl add-port vxlan-br vxlanp0 -- set interface vxlanp0 type=vxlan
      options:local_ip=$ip1
      options:remote_ip=$ip2 options:dst_port=4789
      options:remote_cert=/etc/swanctl/x509/host_2-cert.pem
      # service openvswitch-switch restart
      ```
   b. On _Arm_2:
      
      ```
      # ovs-vsctl add-port vxlan-br vxlanp0 -- set interface vxlanp0 type=vxlan
      options:local_ip=$ip2
      options:remote_ip=$ip1 options:dst_port=4789
      options:remote_cert=/etc/swanctl/x509/host_1-cert.pem
      # service openvswitch-switch restart
      ```

**Note:** In steps 3 and 4, if you are in CentOS you must change the path of the certificates to `/etc/strongswan/swanctl/x509/` and the path of the private keys to `/etc/strongswan/swanctl/private.`
5.2.1.3. CA-signed Certificate

This method configures OVS IPsec using self-signed certificates. You must generate self-signed certificates and keys. This example demonstrates how to generate self-signed certificates using ovs-pki but you may generate them in any other way while skipping step 1.

1. Generate CA-signed certificates using ovs-pki. For this method, all the certificates and the requests must be in the same directory during the certificate generating and signing. This example refers to this directory as certsworkspace.

   a). On Arm_1, run:
   ```
   # ovs-pki init --force
   # cp /var/lib/openvswitch/pki/controllerca/cacert.pem <path_to>/certsworkspace
   # cd <path_to>/certsworkspace
   # ovs-pki req -u host_1
   # ovs-pki sign host1 switch
   ```
   After running this code, you should have host_1-cert.pem, host_1-privkey.pem, and cacert.pem in the certsworkspace folder.

   b). On Arm_2, run:
   ```
   # ovs-pki init --force
   # cp /var/lib/openvswitch/pki/controllerca/cacert.pem <path_to>/certsworkspace
   # cd <path_to>/certsworkspace
   # ovs-pki req -u host_2
   # ovs-pki sign host_2 switch
   ```
   After running this code, you should have host_2-cert.pem, host_2-privkey.pem, and cacert.pem in the certsworkspace folder.

2. Configure the certificates and private keys:

   a). Copy the certificate of Arm_1 to Arm_2 and the certificate of Arm_2 to Arm_1.

   b). On each machine, move both host_1-privkey.pem and host_2-cert.pem to /etc/swanctl/x509/ if on Ubuntu, or /etc/strongswan/swanctl/x509/ if on CentOS.

   c). On each machine, move the local private key [host_1-privkey.pem if on Arm_1 and host_2-privkey.pem if on Arm_2] to /etc/swanctl/private if on Ubuntu, or /etc/strongswan/swanctl/private if on CentOS.

   d). On each machine, copy cacert.pem to the x509ca directory under /etc/swanctl/x509ca/ if on Ubuntu, or /etc/strongswan/swanctl/x509ca/ if on CentOS.

3. Set up OVS other_config on both sides.

   a). On Arm_1:
   ```
   # ovs-vsctl set Open_vSwitch .
   other_config:certificate=/etc/strongswan/swanctl/x509/host_1.pem
   other_config:private_key=/etc/strongswan/swanctl/private/host_1-privkey.pem
   other_config:ca_cert=/etc/strongswan/swanctl/x509ca/cacert.pem
   ```

   b). On Arm_2:
   ```
   # ovs-vsctl set Open_vSwitch .
   other_config:certificate=/etc/strongswan/swanctl/x509/host_2.pem
   other_config:private_key=/etc/strongswan/swanctl/private/host_2-privkey.pem
   other_config:ca_cert=/etc/strongswan/swanctl/x509ca/cacert.pem
   ```

4. Set up the tunnel:
5.4. Configuring OVS IPsec Using strongSwan Manually

This section configures an OVS VXLAN tunnel which then uses swanctl.conf files and runs strongSwan (the IPsec daemon) manually.

Note: Before proceeding with this section, make sure to follow the procedure in Enabling IPsec Full Offload for both DPUs.

1. Build a VXLAN tunnel over OVS and connect the PF representor to the same OVS bridge.

   a). On Arm_1:
   ```
   # ovs-vsctl add-br vxlan-br
   # ovs-vsctl add-port vxlan-br PF_REP
   # ovs-vsctl add-port vxlan-br vxlan11 -- set interface vxlan11 type=vxlan
   options:local_ip=$ip1 \  
   options:remote_ip=$ip2 options:key=100 options:dst_port=4789 \  
   options:remote_name=host_2
   # service openvswitch-switch restart
   ```

   b). On Arm_2:
   ```
   # ovs-vsctl add-br vxlan-br
   # ovs-vsctl add-port vxlan-br PF_REP
   # ovs-vsctl add-port vxlan-br vxlan11 -- set interface vxlan11 type=vxlan
   options:local_ip=$ip2 \  
   options:remote_ip=$ip1 options:key=100 options:dst_port=4789 \  
   options:remote_name=host_1
   # service openvswitch-switch restart
   ```

2. If your operating system is Ubuntu, run on both Arm_1 and Arm_2:
   ```
   service openvswitch-switch start
   ```
   If your operating system is CentOS, run:
   ```
   service openvswitch restart
   ```

3. Enable TC offloading for the PF. Run on both Arm_1 and Arm_2:
   ```
   # ethtool -K $PF hw-tc-offload on
   ```
4. Disable host PF as the port owner from Arm. Run on both Arm_1 and Arm_2:
   
   ```shell
   # mlxprivhost -d /dev/mst/mt${pciconf} --disable_port_owner r
   ```

   **Note:** To get `$pciconf`, run the following on the DPU:
   
   ```shell
   # ls --color=never /dev/mst/ | grep --color=never '^m.*f0$' | cut -c 3-
   ```

   **For example:**
   
   ```shell
   # mlxprivhost -d /dev/mst/mt41686_pciconf0 --disable_port_owner r
   ```

5. Configure the `swanctl.conf` files for each machine. See section **swanctl.conf Files**.

6. Load the `swanctl.conf` files and initialize strongSwan. Run:

   a). On the Arm_2, run:
   
   ```shell
   systemctl restart strongswan-starter.service
   swanctl --load-all
   ```

   b). On the Arm_1, run:
   
   ```shell
   systemctl restart strongswan-starter.service
   swanctl --load-all
   swanctl -i --child bf
   ```

   Now the IPsec connection should be established.

5.5. **swanctl.conf Files**

strongSwan configures IPSec HW full offload using a new value added to its configuration file `swanctl.conf`. The file should be placed under `sysconfdir` which by default can be found at `/etc/swanctl/swanctl.conf`.

The terms Left (BFL) and Right (BFR), in reference to the illustration under **Application Architecture**, are used to identify the two nodes (or machines) that communicate.

**Note:** Either side (BFL or BFR) can fulfill either role (initiator or receiver).

In this example, 192.168.50.1 is used for the left PF uplink and 192.168.50.2 for the right PF uplink.

```plaintext
connections {
    BFL-BFR {
        local_addrs  = 192.168.50.1
        remote_addrs = 192.168.50.2

        local {
            auth = psk
            id = host1
        }
        remote {
            auth = psk
            id = host2
        }

        children {
            bf {
```
local_ts = 192.168.50.1/24 [udp/4789]
remote_ts = 192.168.50.2/24 [udp/4789]
esp_proposals = aes128gcm128-x25519
mode = transport
policies_fwd_out = yes
hw_offload = "full"
}
}
version = 2
mobike = no
reauth_time = 0
proposals = aes128-sha256-x25519
}
}
secrets {
  ike-BF {
    id-host1 = host1
    id-host2 = host2
    secret = 0sv+NkxY9LLZvwj4qCC2o/gGrWDF2d1jL
  }
  }
}
The BFB installation will place two example swanctl.conf files for BFL and BFR (BFL.swanctl.conf and BFR.swanctl.conf respectively) in the strongSwan conf.d directory. Each node should have only one swanctl.conf file in its strongSwan conf.d directory.

Note that:

- "hw_offload = full" is responsible for configuring IPSec HW full offload
- Full offload support has been added to the existing hw_offload field and preserves backward compatibility.

For your reference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Do not configure HW offload, fail if not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Configure crypto HW offload if supported by the kernel, fail if not supported [Existing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Configure crypto HW offload if supported by the kernel, do not fail [Existing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>Configure full HW offload if supported by the kernel, fail if not supported [New]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Whenever the value of hw_offload is changed, strongSwan configuration must be reloaded.
- Switching to crypto HW offload requires setting up devlink/ipsec_mode to none beforehand.
- Switching to full HW offload requires setting up devlink/ipsec_mode to full beforehand.
- [udp/4789] is crucial for instructing strongSwan to IPSec only VXLAN communication.
- Full HW offload can only be done on what is streamed over VXLAN.

Mind the following limitations:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Limitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reauth_time</td>
<td>Ignored if set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rekey_time</td>
<td>Do not use. Ignored if set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rekey_bytes</td>
<td>Do not use. Not supported and will fail if it is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rekey_packets</td>
<td>Use for rekeying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6. Running Application

Refer to the following documents:

- NVIDIA DOCA Installation Guide for Linux for details on how to install BlueField-related software.
- NVIDIA DOCA Troubleshooting Guide for any issue you may encounter with the installation, compilation, or execution of DOCA applications.

6.1. Running strongSwan Example

Notes:

- IPsec daemons are started by systemd strongswan-starter.service
- Use `systemctl [start | stop | restart]` to control IPsec daemons through `strongswan-starter.service`. For example, to restart, run:
  ```
  systemctl restart strongswan-starter.service
  ```
  This command effectively does the same thing as `ipsec restart`.

  **Note:** Do not use the `ipsec` script (located under `/usr/sbin/ipsec`) to restart/stop/start the IPsec connection.

This subsection explains how to configure and set an IPsec connection using the script. To configure the IPsec connection, you need two DPUs, referred to as the initiator and receiver machines. There are no differences between the two machines except that the initiator is the one that initiates the connection between the two (and should run the script after the receiver).

The script is located under `/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/east_west_overlay_encryption.sh`

6.1.1. Script Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Use When</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>side</td>
<td>The side of the connection (receiver or initiator).</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>receiver, i</td>
<td>initiator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This parameter must be always passed on the command line and cannot be
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Use When</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>json</td>
<td>The JSON parameters file full path.</td>
<td>JSON file path, written according to the template demonstrated in the following file: /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/east_west_overlay_encryption_params.json.</td>
<td>To pass the parameters as a JSON file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initiator_ip_addr</td>
<td>The IP address of the initiator machine’s port interface for the IPsec connection.</td>
<td>A valid IP address, ranging from 1.1.1.1 to 255.255.255.255.</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>In the JSON file it is set by default to 192.168.50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiver_ip_addr</td>
<td>The IP address of the receiver machine’s port interface for the IPsec connection.</td>
<td>A valid IP address, ranging from 1.1.1.1 to 255.255.255.255.</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>In the JSON file it is set by default to 192.168.50.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_num</td>
<td>The number of the port interface [p0/p1] for the IPsec connection.</td>
<td>0 or 1.</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>In the JSON file it is set by default to 192.168.50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth_method</td>
<td>the authentication method of IPsec. can be psk [pre-shared key], ssc [self-signed certificate] or ca [CA-signed certificate]. Set by default to psk.</td>
<td>Can be psk [pre-shared key], ssc [self-signed certificate] or ca [CA-signed certificate].</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>In the JSON file it is set by default to psk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preshared_key</td>
<td>The pre-shared key.</td>
<td>A sequence of characters [string].</td>
<td>The auth_method parameter is set to psk</td>
<td>In the JSON file it is set by default to swordfish. Both the initiator and receiver must configure the same preshared_key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initiator_cert_path</td>
<td>The initiator’s certificate.</td>
<td>Any valid self-signed or CA-signed certificate. Must provide full path of certificate.</td>
<td>The auth_method parameter is set to ssc or ca</td>
<td>Both the initiator and receiver must configure the same initiator_cert_path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Valid Values</td>
<td>Use When</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiver_cert_path</td>
<td>The receiver’s certificate.</td>
<td>Any valid self-signed or CA-signed certificate. Must provide full path of certificate.</td>
<td>The auth_method parameter is set to ssc or ca</td>
<td>Both the initiator and receiver must configure the same receiver_cert_path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initiator_key_path</td>
<td>The initiator’s private-key.</td>
<td>Any valid private key that is generated with the certificate. Must provide full path of private key.</td>
<td>The side parameter is set to initiator and the auth_method is set to ssc or ca</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiver_key_path</td>
<td>The receiver’s private-key.</td>
<td>Any valid private key that is generated with the certificate. Must provide full path of private key.</td>
<td>The side parameter is set to receiver and the auth_method is set to ssc or ca</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initiator_cacert</td>
<td>The initiator’s CA certificate.</td>
<td>Any valid CA certificate. Must provide full path of certificate.</td>
<td>The side and auth_method parameters are set to initiator and ca respectively</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiver_cacert</td>
<td>The receiver’s CA certificate.</td>
<td>Any valid CA certificate. Must provide full path of certificate.</td>
<td>The side and auth_method parameters are set to receiver and ca respectively</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initiator_cn</td>
<td>The common name (CN) of the initiator’s certificate.</td>
<td>Must be the same as the CN described in the initiator’s certificate.</td>
<td>The side and auth_method parameters are set to receiver and ca respectively</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiver_cn</td>
<td>The CN of the receiver’s certificate.</td>
<td>Must be the same as the CN described in the receiver’s certificate.</td>
<td>The side and auth_method parameters are set to initiator and ca respectively</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.1.2. Using JSON Parameters File

In this method, you must configure the parameters file and then run the script:

1. Configure the JSON parameters file located under /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/east_west_overlay_encryption_params.json or create a JSON file according to the
template of `east_west_overlay_encryption_params.json` for the script according to the explanation under **Script Parameters**.

2. Run the script on the receiver’s DPU with the JSON file:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
east_west_overlay_encryption.sh --side=r --json=/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/
east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/east_west_overlay_encryption_params.json
   ```

3. Run the script on the initiator’s DPU:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
east_west_overlay_encryption.sh --side=i --json=/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/
east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/east_west_overlay_encryption_params.json
   ```

You may now send encrypted data over the PF interface [192.168.50.1|2] configured for VXLAN.

### 6.1.3. Passing Parameters on Command Line

In this method, you do not need to configure the parameters file and can run the script with the appropriate parameters.

#### 6.1.3.1. Passing Parameters for Pre-shared Key Authentication Method

1. Run the script on the receiver’s DPU:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
east_west_overlay_encryption.sh --side=r --initiator_ip_addr=INITIATOR_IP_ADDRESS
   --receiver_ip_addr=RECEIVER_IP_ADDRESS --port_num=PORT_NUM
   --auth_method=psk --preshared_key=PRESHARED_KEY
   ```

2. Run the script on the initiator’s DPU:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
east_west_overlay_encryption.sh --side=i --initiator_ip_addr=INITIATOR_IP_ADDRESS
   --receiver_ip_addr=RECEIVER_IP_ADDRESS --port_num=PORT_NUM
   --auth_method=psk --preshared_key=PRESHARED_KEY
   ```

   **Note:** If you configure the parameters file and pass the parameters on the command line, then the parameters that are passed on the command line override those that are in the parameters file.

#### 6.1.3.2. Passing Parameters for Self-signed Certificates Authentication Method

1. Run the script on the receiver’s DPU:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
east_west_overlay_encryption.sh --side=r --initiator_ip_addr=INITIATOR_IP_ADDRESS
   --receiver_ip_addr=RECEIVER_IP_ADDRESS --port_num=PORT_NUM
   --auth_method=ssc --initiator_cert_path=INITIATOR_CERT_PATH
   --receiver_cert_path=RECEIVER_CERT_PATH --receiver_key_path=RECEIVER_KEY_PATH
   ```

2. Run the script on the initiator’s DPU:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
east_west_overlay_encryption.sh --side=i --initiator_ip_addr=INITIATOR_IP_ADDRESS
   --receiver_ip_addr=RECEIVER_IP_ADDRESS --port_num=PORT_NUM
   ```
6.1.3.3. Passing Parameters for CA Certificates Authentication Method

1. Run the script on the receiver’s DPU:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
   east_west_overlay_encryption.sh --side=r --initiator_ip_addr=INITIATOR_IP_ADDRESS
   --receiver_ip_addr=RECEIVER_IP_ADDRESS --port_num=PORT_NUM \
   --auth_method=ca --initiator_cert_path=INITIATOR_CERT_PATH \
   --receiver_cert_path=RECEIVER_CERT_PATH --receiver_key_path=RECEIVER_KEY_PATH \
   --receiver_cacert_path=RECEIVER_CACERT_PATH --initiator_cn=INITIATOR_CN
   ```

2. Run the script on the initiator’s DPU:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
   east_west_overlay_encryption.sh --side=i --initiator_ip_addr=INITIATOR_IP_ADDRESS
   --receiver_ip_addr=RECEIVER_IP_ADDRESS --port_num=PORT_NUM \
   --auth_method=ssc --initiator_cert_path=INITIATOR_CERT_PATH \
   --receiver_cert_path=RECEIVER_CERT_PATH --initiator_key_path=INITIATOR_KEY_PATH \
   --initiator_cacert_path= INITIATOR_CACERT_PATH --receiver_cn=RECEIVER_CN
   ```

   **Note:** If you configure the parameters file and pass the parameters on the command line, then the parameters that are passed on the command line override those that are in the parameters file.

For help and usage, run the script with `--help/-h` flag:

   ```bash
   /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/
   east_west_overlay_encryption.sh -h
   ```

6.2. Building strongSwan

   **Note:** Perform the following only if you want to build your own BFB and would like to rebuild strongSwan.

1. strongSwan IPsec full version can be found [here](tag: 5.9.6bf).
2. Install dependencies mentioned [here](#). libgmp-dev is missing from that list, so make sure to install that as well.
3. Git clone [https://github.com/Mellanox/strongswan.git](https://github.com/Mellanox/strongswan.git).
4. Git checkout BF-5.9.6.
5. Run autogen.sh within the strongSwan repo.
6. Run the following:

   ```bash
   configure --enable-openssl --disable-random --prefix=/usr/local --sysconfdir=/etc \
   --enable-systemd
   make
   make install
   ```
Notes:

- `--enable-systemd` enables the systemd service for strongSwan present inside the GitHub repo (see step 3) at `init/systemd-starter/strongswan-starter.service.in`. This service file is meant for Ubuntu, Debian and Yocto distributions. For CentOS, the contents of the above file must be replaced by the one present in `systemd-conf/strongswan-starter.service.in.centos` inside the GitHub repo before running the configure script above.

- When building strongSwan on your own, the `openssl.cnf.mlnx` file, required for PK and RNG HW offload via OpenSSL plugin, is not installed. It must be copied over manually from GitHub repo inside the `openssl-conf` directory. See section “Running StrongSwan Example” for important notes.

- The `openssl.cnf.mlnx` file references PKA engine shared objects. `libpka` (version 1.3 or later) and `openssl` (version 1.1.1) must be installed for this to work.

### 6.3. Reverting IPsec Configuration

To destroy IPsec configuration, run the following on both machines:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/east_west_overlay_encryption.sh -d
```

Note: If you run this command without initializing the connection first (steps 2 and 3 in section Running strongSwan Example) you will receive errors. These errors have no functional impact and may be safely ignored.
Chapter 7. References

- /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/east_west_overlay_encryption.sh
- /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/east_west_overlay_encryption/bin/east_west_overlay_encryption_params.json
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