

NCP Secure Entry macOS Client

Release Notes



Service Release: 3.00 r38902
Date: March 2018

Prerequisites

Apple OS X operating systems:

The following Apple macOS operating systems are supported with this release:

- macOS High Sierra 10.13
- macOS Sierra 10.12
- OS X El Capitan 10.11
- OS X Yosemite 10.10

1. New Features and Enhancements

None

2. Improvements / Problems Resolved

VPN services not started due to high number of network adapters

A high number of active network adapters on your system could impede the start of the VPN client. In that case you got noticed that the VPN services could not be started. The handling of a high number of network adapters has been optimized with the result that they won't interfere with the VPN services anymore.

3. Known Issues

FIPS mode cannot be enabled under Mac OSX 10.10.

4. Getting Help for the NCP Secure Entry macOS Client

To ensure that you always have the latest information about NCP's products, always check the NCP website at:

<https://www.ncp-e.com/en/resources/download-vpn-client/version-information/>

E-Mail: support@ncp-e.com

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Major Release: 3.00 r37856
Date: November 2017

Prerequisites

Apple OS X operating systems:

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- macOS High Sierra 10.13
- macOS Sierra 10.12
- OS X El Capitan 10.11
- OS X Yosemite 10.10

1. New Features and Enhancements

Support for macOS High Sierra 10.13

macOS High Sierra 10.13 is fully supported. Permission to install the kernel extension must be granted manually in the system settings so that the VPN service can be started and a connection established.

New Client UI Design

Support of FIPS mode

The client can be configured with FIPS support during installation.

Full Support for IKEv2 and IKEv2 Redirect

The client supports IKEv2 from this version onwards, and IKEv2 redirect in accordance with RFC 5685 is also supported within IKEv2.

New Firewall Option

The option "Do not allow VPN connection in friendly networks" has been added under "Friendly networks" in the firewall configuration. If this option is activated, the client cannot establish a VPN tunnel when connected to a friendly network.

2. Improvements / Problems Resolved

Improvement of DPD functionality

3. Known Issues

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5. Features

Operating Systems

See Prerequisites on page 1.

Security Features

Support of the Internet Society's Security Architecture for IPsec and all the associated RFCs.

Virtual Private Networking / RFC conformant IPsec (Layer 3 Tunneling)

- IPsec Tunnel Mode
- IPsec proposals are negotiated via the IPsec gateway (IKE Phase 1, IPsec Phase 2)
- Communication only in the tunnel
- Message Transfer Unit (MTU) size fragmentation and reassembly

Personal Firewall

- Stateful Packet Inspection
- IP-NAT (Network Address Translation)
- Friendly Net Detection (Firewall rules adapted automatically if connected network recognized based on its IP subnet address, the DHCP server's MAC address or an NCP FND Serverⁱ)
- Supports secure hotspot logon feature
- Differentiated filter rules relative to:
 - Protocols, ports, applications and IP addresses

Encryption

Symmetric processes:

AES-CBC 128, 192, 256 Bit;

AES-CTR 128, 192, 256 Bit;

AES-GCM 128, 256 Bit (only IKEv2);

Blowfish 128, 448 Bit;

Triple-DES 112, 168 Bit;

Dynamic processes for key exchange:

RSA to 4096 Bit;

ECDSA to 521 Bit, Seamless Rekeying (PFS);

Hash Algorithms: SHA, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512, MD5;

Diffie Hellman groups: 1, 2, 5, 14-21, 25-30 (starting from group 25: brainpool curves);

Key exchange

IKEv1 (Aggressive Mode and Main Mode): Pre-shared key, RSA, XAUTH;

IKEv2: Pre-shared key, RSA, EAP-MS CHAPv2, EAP-MD5, EAP-TLS, EAP-PAP,

Signature Authentication (RFC 7427), IKEv2 fragmentation (RFC 7383);



VPN Path Finder

NCP Path Finder Technology: Fallback to HTTPS (port 443) from IPsec if neither port 500 nor UDP encapsulation are available

FIPS Inside

The Secure Client incorporates cryptographic algorithms conformant to the FIPS standard. The embedded cryptographic module incorporating these algorithms has been validated as conformant to FIPS 140-2 (certificate #1051).

FIPS conformance will always be maintained when any of the following algorithms are used for establishment and encryption of the IPsec connection:

- Diffie Hellman Group: Group 2 or higher (DH starting from a length of 1024 Bit)
- Hash Algorithms: SHA1, SHA 256, SHA 384, or SHA 512 Bit
- Encryption Algorithms: AES with 128, 192, 256 Bit or Triple DES

Split Tunneling

When using Split-Tunneling, those domains whose DNS packets are to be routed via the VPN Tunnel can be specified exactly.

Authentication

Internet Key Exchange (IKE):

Aggressive Mode, Main Mode,
Quick Mode,

Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS),

IKE config mode for dynamic assignment of a virtual address from the internal address pool (private IP),

Pre-shared secrets or RSA signatures (with corresponding Public Key Infrastructure);

User authentication:

XAUTH for extended user authentication,

One-time passwords and challenge response systems,

Authentication details from certificate (prerequisite PKI);

Support for certificates in a PKI:

Multi Certificate Configurations for PKCS#11 and PKCS#12;

Machine Authentication:

Authentication with certificates from filesystem or the OS X key ring;

Seamless Rekeying (PFS):

IEEE 802.1x:

EAP-MD5: Extensible Authentication Protocol (Message Digest 5), extended authentication relative to switches and access points (Layer 2);

EAP-TLS: Extensible Authentication Protocol (Transport Layer Security), extended authentication relative to switches and access points on the basis of certificates (Layer 2);

RSA SecurID Ready;

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IP Address Allocation

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol);

IKE Config Mode (IKEv1);

Config Payload (IKEv2);

DNS (Domain Name Service): gateway selection using public IP address allocated by querying DNS server. When using Split-Tunneling, those domains whose DNS packets are to be routed via the VPN Tunnel can be specified exactly;

Strong Authentication (Standards)

X.509 v.3 Standard;

Support for certificates in a PKI:

PKCS#11 interface for 3rd party authentication solutions (Tokens / Smartcards)

PKCS#12 interface for private keys (soft certificates);

Line Management

DPD (Dead Peer Detection) with configurable time interval;

Timeout;

VPN on demand for the automatic construction of the VPN tunnel and the exclusive communication about it;

Internet Society, RFCs and Drafts

RFC 4301 (IPsec), RFC 4303 ESP, RFC 3947 (NAT-T negotiations), RFC 3948 (UDP encapsulation), IKEv1, RFC 3526, ISAKMP, RFC 7296 (IKEv2), RFC 4555 (MOBIKE), RFC 5685 (Redirect), RFC 7383 (Fragmentation), RFC 7427, 3279 Section 2.2.3, 3447 Section 8 (Signature Authentication), RFC 5903, 6954, 6989, 4754 (ECC), RFC 2451, 3686 (AES with ESP), 5930 (AES-CTR), 4106 (AES-GCM), 5282, 6379 (Suite B), RFC 3447 Section 8 (Padding)

Client Monitor

Intuitive GUI

English, German;

Configuration update;

Connection control and management;

Connection statistics, log files;

Trace tool for error diagnostics;

Network informations;

* NCP FND-Server download for free: <https://www.ncp-e.com/en/resources/download-vpn-client/>

** Prerequisites: NCP Secure Enterprise Server V 10.x or later