Configuring IPsec VPN between a FortiGate and Microsoft Azure™

The following recipe describes how to configure a site-to-site IPsec VPN tunnel. In this example, one site is behind a FortiGate and another site is hosted on Microsoft Azure™, for which you will need a valid Microsoft Azure profile.

Using FortiOS 5.2, the example demonstrates how to configure the tunnel between each site, avoiding overlapping subnets, so that a secure tunnel can be established with the desired security profiles applied.

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1. Configuring the Microsoft Azure™ virtual network

Log into Microsoft Azure and click **New** in the lower-left corner to add a new service.

From the prompt, select **Network Services > Virtual Network > Custom Create**.

Under ‘Virtual Network Details’, enter a **Name** for the VPN and a **Location** where you want the VMs to reside, then click the **Next** arrow.

Under ‘DNS Servers and VPN Connectivity’, enable the **Configure a site-to-site VPN** checkbox and enter DNS server information if required. Click the **Next** arrow.

Under ‘Site-to-Site Connectivity’, enter a **Name** and **IP Address** for the FortiGate device.

Under Address Space, include a **Starting IP** and **CIDR (Address Count)** for the tunnel, avoiding overlapping subnets.

Click the **Next** arrow.
Under ‘Virtual Network Address Spaces’, configure the desired address space or accept the default settings.

Select **add gateway subnet** to configure a gateway IP and click the **Checkmark** in the lower-right corner to accept the configuration.

After accepting the configuration, you will have to wait a short period of time for the virtual network to be created, but it shouldn’t be long.

### 2. Creating the Microsoft Azure™ virtual network gateway

On the ‘networks’ home screen, click the name of the virtual network you just created.

Under this virtual network, go to the **Dashboard**. You will notice that the gateway has not yet been created. You will create the gateway in this step.

At the bottom of the screen, select **Create Gateway > Dynamic Routing**.

When prompted, select **Yes**.
The operation to create the virtual network gateway will run. The process takes a short amount of time.

Azure will indicate to you that the gateway is being created. You may wish to leave this running for a few minutes as wait periods in excess of 10 minutes are common.

When the operation is complete, the status changes and you are given a Gateway IP Address.

The gateway will then attempt to connect to the Local Network.

At the bottom of the screen, select Manage Key.
The ‘Manage Shared Key’ dialogue appears. **Copy** the key that is shown. You can select **regenerate key** if you want to copy a different key.

Click the **Checkmark** when you are confident that the key is copied.

You are now ready to configure the FortiGate endpoint of the tunnel.

### 3. Configuring the FortiGate tunnel

Go to **VPN > IPsec > Wizard** and select **Custom VPN Tunnel (No Template)**.

Enter a **Name** for the tunnel and click **Next**.
Enter the desired parameters. Set the **Remote Gateway** to **Static IP Address**, and include the gateway **IP Address** provided by Microsoft Azure.

Set the **Local Interface** to **wan1**.

Under **Authentication**, enter the **Pre-shared Key** provided by Microsoft Azure.

Disable **NAT Traversal** and **Dead Peer Detection**.

Under **Authentication**, ensure that you enable **IKEv2** and set **DH Group** to **2**.

Enable the encryption types shown and set the **Keylife** to **56600** seconds.
Scroll down to **Phase 2 Selectors** and set **Local Address** to the local subnet and **Remote Address** to the VPN tunnel endpoint subnet (found under ‘Virtual Network Address Spaces’ in Microsoft Azure).

Enable the encryption types to match Phase 1 and set the **Keylefe** to **7200** seconds.

### 4. Creating the FortiGate firewall addresses

Go to **Policy & Objects > Objects > Addresses** and configure a firewall address for the local network.
Create another firewall object for the Azure VPN tunnel subnet.

5. Creating the FortiGate firewall policies

Go to **Policy & Objects > Policy > IPv4** and create a new policy for the site-to-site connection that allows outgoing traffic.

Set the **Source Address** and **Destination Address** using the firewall objects you just created.

When you are done, create another policy for the same connection to allow incoming traffic.

This time, invert the **Source Address** and **Destination Address**.

6. Results

Go to **VPN > Monitor > IPsec Monitor**. Right-click the tunnel you created and select **Bring Up** to activate the tunnel.
Go to **Log & Report > Event Log > VPN.**

Select an entry to view more information and verify the connection.

Return to the Microsoft Azure virtual network **Dashboard.** The status of the tunnel will show as **Connected.** **Data In** and **Data Out** will indicate that traffic is flowing.