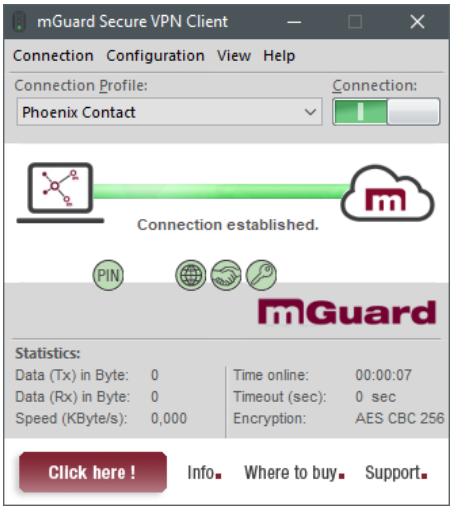
MGUARD SECURE VPN CLIENT

VPN software client



Data sheet
107026_en_03

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1 Description

The VPN software client is a software application for connecting PCs to a virtual private network (VPN). The client expands the private network by means of a public, unsecure network, such as the Internet. This ensures that resources from remote networks can be accessed both securely and transparently.

As a result, data can be transferred reliably between the client and the mGuard system. The IPsec protocol ensures the confidentiality, authenticity, and integrity of all data.

With a single click, the client automatically selects the ideal transfer medium, starts connecting to the Internet, and establishes the VPN tunnel. A centrally defined parameter lock prevents users from making accidental changes to the configuration data.

The client supports both mobile and stationary applications. It is compatible with all mGuard VPN applications, mGuard Secure Clouds, and cellular routers from Phoenix Contact.

Features

- For desktops, laptops, or tablet PCs running Windows® 10 (64 bit)
- Compatible with the complete mGuard system
- Compatible with cellular routers from Phoenix Contact
- Maximum security with IPsec protocol on Layer 3
- Supports current certificates such as x509.v3
- Secure data transmission with 128/192/256-bit AES encryption
- Extended authentication compared to switches and access points in accordance with IEEE 802.1x
- Free 30-day trial version available to download

Make sure you always use the latest documentation.
It can be downloaded at: phoenixcontact.net/product/2702579

2 Ordering data

Description	Type	Item no.	Pcs./Pkt.
License for mGuard Secure VPN Client v11.x	MGUARD SECURE VPN CLIENT LIC	2702579	1

3 Technical data

System requirements	
Supported operating systems	Windows® 10 (64 bit)
Supported VPN remote peers	mGuard Secure Cloud
	TC ROUTER 3xxx...
	TC ROUTER 4xxx...
	TC MGUARD ... VPN
	FL MGUARD ... VPN

VPN (virtual private network)	
VPN (virtual private network)	IPsec (layer 3 tunneling)
	RFC-compliant
	IPsec proposals can be determined by the IPsec gateway (IKEv1 / IKEv2, IPsec Phase 2)
	Event log
	Communication in tunnel only
	MTU-size fragmentation and reassembly
	Dead peer detection (DPD)
	NAT traversal (NAT-T)
	IPsec tunnel mode

Encryption	
Symmetrical operation	AES 128/192/256 bit, Blowfish 128/448 bit, Triple DES 112/168 bit
Dynamic operation for exchanging keys	RSA up to 2,048 bit, seamless rekeying (PFS)
Hash algorithms	SHA-256, SHA-348, SHA-512, MD5, DH group 1, 2, 5, 14 ... 18
Cryptography module	Embedded, certified in accordance with FIPS 140-2 (certificate #1747)

FIPS compatibility is always specified if one of the following algorithms is used to establish and encrypt the IPsec connection:

- Diffie-Hellman group: Group 2 or higher (DH from a length of 1,024 bit)
- Hash algorithms: SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-384, or SHA-512
- Encryption algorithms: AES with 128 bit, 192 bit, or 256 bit, triple DES

Authentication	
Authentication methods	IKE (aggressive and main mode), quick mode
	XAUTH for extended user authentication
	IKE config mode for dynamically allocating a virtual address from the internal address range (private IP)
	PFS (Perfect Forward Secrecy)
	PAP, CHAP, MS CHAP V.2
IEEE 802.1x	EAP-MD5 (extensible authentication protocol) for extended authentication compared to switches and access points (layer 2)
	EAP-TLS (extensible authentication protocol – transport layer security) for extended authentication compared to switches and access points based on certificates (layer 2)
Supporting certificates in a PKI	Soft certificates, smart cards, and USB tokens
	Multi-certificate configuration
	Pre-Shared Secrets
	One Time Passwords (OTP)
	Challenge response systems (e.g. RSA SecurID Ready)
Authentication standards	X.509 v.3 default
	Entrust Ready
	PKCS#11 interface for encryption tokens (USB and smart cards)
	Smart-card operating systems: TCOS 1.2, 2.0, and 3.0
	Smart-card reader interfaces: PC/SC, CT-API
	PKCS#12 interface for private keys in soft certificates
	CSP for using user certificates in the Windows certificate store
	PIN directive, administrative specification for entering any complex pins
Revocation	EPRL (end-entity public-key certificate revocation list, formerly CRL)
	CARL (certification authority revocation list, formerly ARL)
	OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol)

Networking	
LAN emulation	Virtual Ethernet adapter with NDIS interface, integrated, complete WLAN and WWAN support (wireless wide area network, mobile broadband from Windows 7)

VPN Path Finder	
VPN Path Finder	VPN path finder technology, fallback: IPsec / HTTPS (port 443), if port 500 and UDP encapsulation are not possible

Prerequisite: VPN path finder technology at VPN gateway, from mGuard firmware 8.3.

Line management	
Line management	DPD with configurable time interval
	Short Hold Mode
	WLAN roaming (handover)
	Timeout, time-controlled

Data compression	
Data compression	IPCOMP (LZS), Deflate

RFC compatibility	
RFC compatibility	RFC 2401 ... 2409 (IPsec)
	RFC 3947 (NAT-T Negotiations)
	RFC 3948 (UDP Encapsulation)
	IP Security Architecture
	ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload)
	ISAKMP/Oakley
	IKE (Internet Key Exchange)
	XAUTH
	IKECFG
	Dead peer detection (DPD)
	NAT traversal (NAT-T)
	UDP Encapsulation
	IPCOMP (Internet Protocol Payload Compression Protocol)