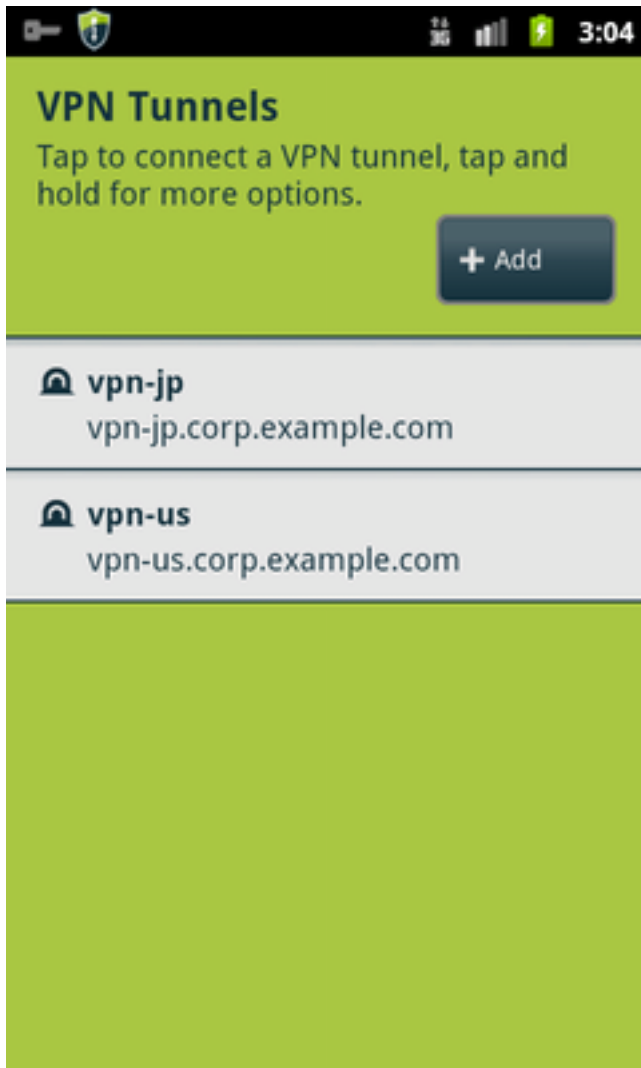


## 07 Adding and Editing VPN Tunnels

### 07 Adding and Editing VPN Tunnels

Push the **Tunnels** button on the main screen to get to the tunnel list screen, which is shown in the following screen shot.



The tunnel list screen shows a list of all configured VPN tunnels. The screen shot has two VPN tunnels configured, they are named **vpn-us** and **vpn-jp** and have VPN servers **vpn-us.corp.example.com** and **vpn-jp.corp.example.com**.

To add your first VPN tunnel, push the **Add** button, which takes you to the tunnel edit screen. Other than that, there are a few other things that you can do on this screen. There are slight differences between Android tablets and Android phones:

**Android tablets** - A **short tap** on a configured VPN tunnel takes you to the tunnel edit screen and allows you to edit the tunnel. Moreover, a **long tap** on a configured VPN tunnel shows a delete button for the tunnel and allows you to delete the tunnel.

**Android phones** - A **short tap** on a configured VPN tunnel connects the tunnel. Moreover, a **long**

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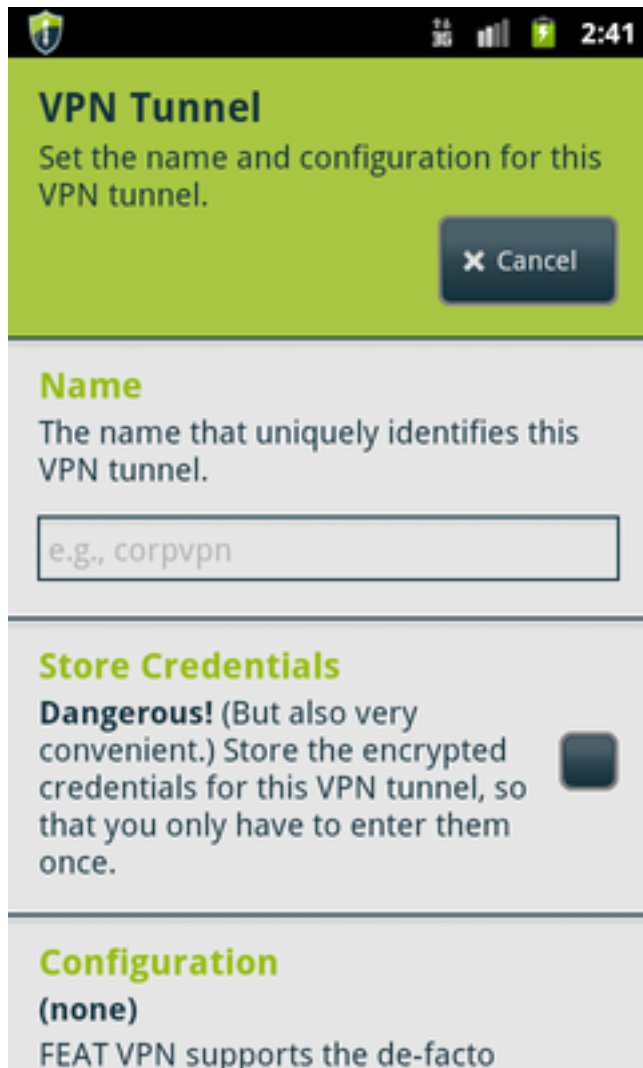
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**tap** on a configured VPN tunnel displays further options in a dialog box. Pushing the **Edit** button in the dialog box takes you to the tunnel edit screen and allows you to edit the tunnel. Pushing the **Delete** button in the dialog box deletes the tunnel. Finally, pushing the **Cancel** button in the dialog box just closes the dialog box without taking any action.

Pushing the back button of your device always takes you back from the tunnel list screen to the main screen, on tablets as well as on phones.

A new or existing VPN tunnel is configured on the tunnel edit screen, which is shown in the following screen shot.



Let us take a look at the individual settings.

**Name.** This assigns a name to the VPN tunnel. The name is displayed on the tunnel list screen. In addition, on Android tablets the tunnel to connect is specified by entering its name. See the section **Connecting A VPN Tunnel** for details on this.

**Store Credentials.** This tells FEAT VPN to store the user name and password(s) that you enter when establishing this VPN tunnel. When you later establish this VPN tunnel again, FEAT VPN uses the stored credentials and you do not have to re-enter them. This is convenient, but it is also risky. If an attacker gains access to your Android device, she will be able to retrieve the stored VPN credentials. FEAT VPN applies encryption and file system permissions to make credential theft harder. But it does remain a risk.

**Configuration.** The configuration of this VPN tunnel. FEAT VPN supports configurations in the two most common formats:

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- **ZIP archive.** The ZIP archive must contain one (and only one) VPN configuration file and its accompanying certificate and key files. The file name of the VPN configuration file inside the ZIP archive must end with **.ovpn**. Otherwise FEAT VPN does not recognize it. The file name of the ZIP archive, obviously, must end with **.zip**.
- **Self-contained VPN configuration file.** Instead of referencing external key and certificate files, a VPN configuration file can inline the required certificate and key files. Such a configuration file then has, for example, a `<ca> ... </ca>` section that contains the inlined certificate of the certificate authority instead of a `ca` option that references an external certificate file. The file name of a self-contained VPN configuration file must end with **.ovpn**

Configurations can be loaded from the tunnel edit screen. Consult the section **Loading Configurations** for more information.

The following configuration options need to be controlled by FEAT VPN for proper operation:

```
dev, dev-type, dev-node, iproute, socks-proxy, askpass, auth-user-pass, auth-retry,
auth-nocache, ifconfig-noexec, route-noexec, route-delay, up-delay, persist-tun, user,
group, chroot, cd, setcon, mlock, daemon, syslog, inetd, log, log-append, writepid, status,
replay-persist-file
```

When a configuration is loaded, these options are stripped from the **.ovpn** file.

**Address.** This is the IP address or DNS name of the VPN server. It is taken from the `remote` option in the **.ovpn** file.

**CA Certificate.** This is the file name of the CA certificate. It is taken from the `ca` option in the **.ovpn** file.

**User Certificate.** This is the file name of the certificate used to authenticate with the VPN server. It is taken from the `cert` option in the **.ovpn** file.

**User Key.** This is the file name of the private key used to authenticate with the VPN server. It is taken from the `key` option in the **.ovpn** file.

**TLS Key.** This is the file name of the shared TLS authentication key for the HMAC authentication of VPN packets. It is taken from the `tls-auth` option in the **.ovpn** file.

**Secret Key.** This is the file name of the pre-shared static encryption key, if SSL is not used. It is taken from the `secret` option in the **.ovpn** file.

In order to save the settings for a VPN tunnel, simply push the back button on your device to return from the tunnel edit screen to the tunnel list screen. In order to abandon your changes to a VPN tunnel, push the **Cancel** button at the top of the tunnel edit screen.

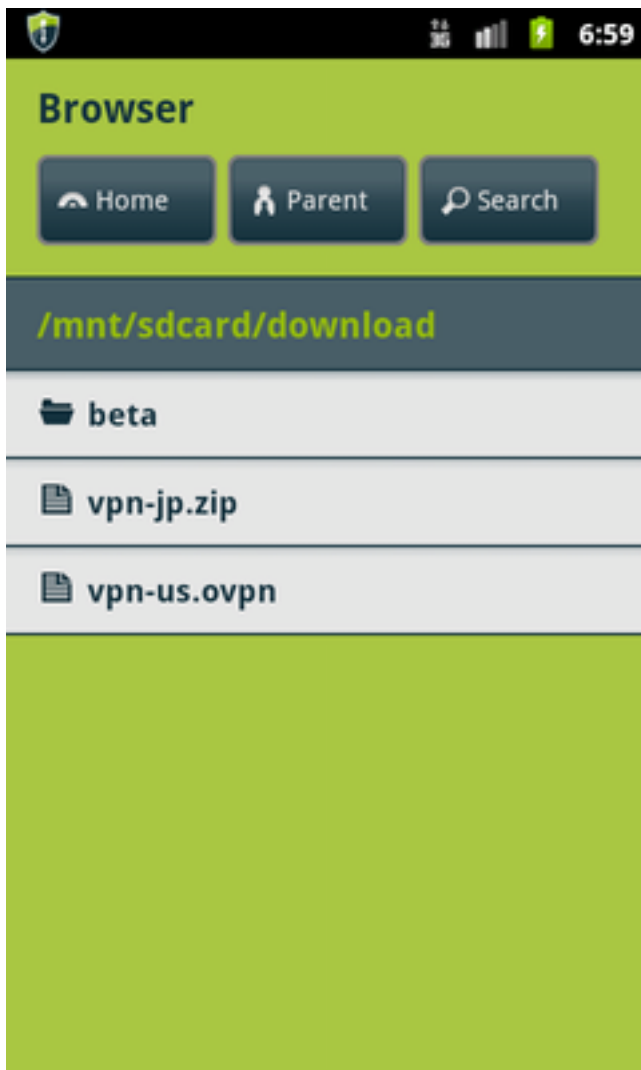
### Loading Configurations

Push the **Load** button on the tunnel edit screen to get to the file browser screen, which is shown in the following screen shot.

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Initially, the file browser screen shows the content of the root directory of the SD card. Tap on a subdirectory to switch to the subdirectory and show its content. Push the **Parent** button to return to the parent directory. Push the **Home** button to return to the root directory of the SD card.

The current directory is always displayed above the directory content. Here's what kind content is displayed for a directory:

- Subdirectories
- Files with names ending in **.zip** (i.e., configuration ZIP archives)
- Files with names ending in **.ovpn** (i.e., self-contained VPN configuration files)

In particular, all other files are filtered and not displayed. We are only interested in VPN configurations, after all.

The screen shot shows that the current directory is the download directory of the web browser, **/mnt/sdcard/download**, which contains two VPN configurations: the ZIP archive **vpn-jp.zip** and the self-contained VPN configuration file **vpn-us.ovpn**.

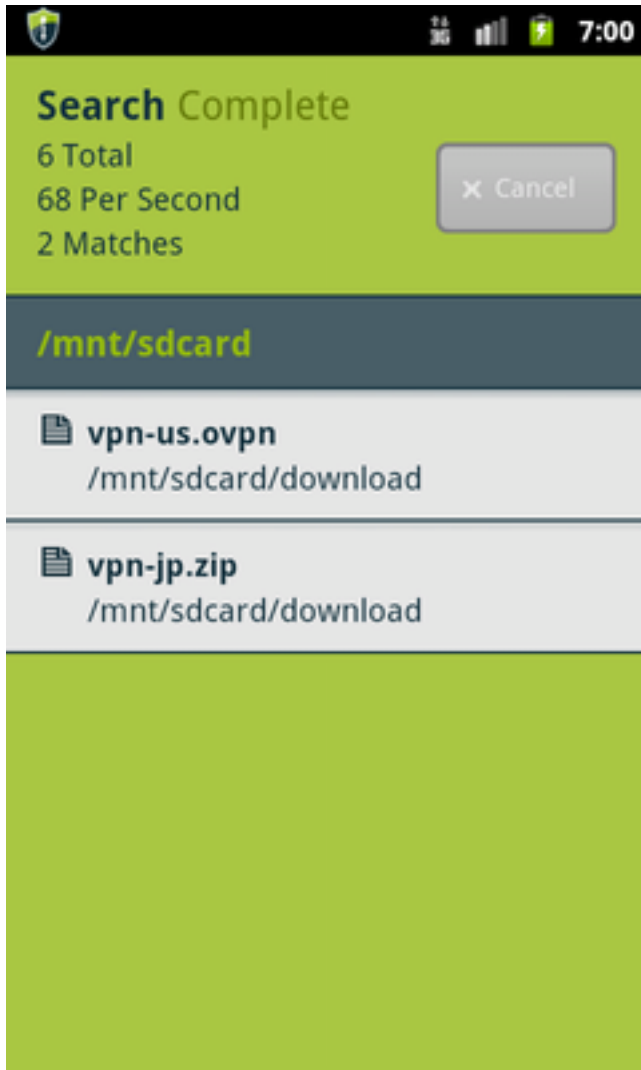
Tapping on a configuration loads it and takes you back to the tunnel edit screen. Push the back button of your device to return to the tunnel edit screen without loading any configuration.

Instead of navigating through layers of subdirectories to a configuration, you can also simply push the **Search** button. It searches the current directory and, recursively, all subdirectories beneath it for configurations, i.e., for files with names ending in **.zip** or **.ovpn**. The **Search** button takes you to the search screen, which is shown in the following screen shot.

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The screen shows the start directory of the search, **/mnt/sdcard**, and the search results: **vpn-jp.zip** and **vpn-us.ovpn**. For each result the file name of the configuration and the directory in which it is located is given. In the screen shot, both configurations were found in **/mnt/sdcard/download**.

Tap on a search result to load the configuration and return to the tunnel edit screen. Push the back button of your device to return to the file browser screen without loading any configuration. While the search is running, search statistics are periodically updated. Push the **Cancel** button to abort the ongoing search.

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