

Putting  
**IPv6**  
to work



## North American IPv6 Summit

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Rocky Mountain IPv6 Task Force



# IPv6 Security and Unicorns

*Staying with IPv4 or moving to IPv6 in  
the Security Operations Centers (SOC)*

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**DISRUPT 6**

"Next Generation Security for the **Next Generation Internet**"

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# IPv6 Deployment Delay

**“With IPv6, security products are the long pole in the tent”**

- *Kris Strance, DoD CIO IPv6 Lead (2005)*

**“USG IPv6 transition is being delayed due to a lack of IPv6 security products.”**

- *Bob Gourley, CTO of Crucial Point (2014)*

**“We added IPv6 to our product by upgrading the IP data field to 128 bits, now we can claim IPv6 support”**

- *Business Executive, Security Product Company (2014)*



# The Question...

- Should your  
Security Operations Center (SOC) ---
1. Do nothing,
  2. Move to Dual Stack, or Native IPv6?



# Definitions

## Unicorn



- A mythical animal typically represented as a horse with a single straight horn projecting from its forehead

## Rainbows and Unicorns (RU)

- A sarcastic expression of well-being used when confronted by a s\*\*tstorm or a clusterf\*\*\* of magnificent and awe inspiring proportions. A series of painful incidents or unfortunate experiences.

## Rainbows, Butterflies and Unicorns (RBUs)

- When a situation or expectations are unrealistic and one has to put on a 😊 regardless.



# Definition

## Security



- The state of being free from danger or threat
- The state of feeling safe, stable, and free from fear or anxiety

## Cybersecurity



**RBU**

- Measures taken to protect a computer or computer systems against unauthorized access or attack





# Definition

## Cyber Security Operations Center (C-SOC)

- Measures taken to protect a computer or computer system (as on the Internet) against unauthorized access or attack
- Can be managed in-house or outsourced to Managed Security Service Providers (MSSP)
- Should be 24x7



# Why your SOC needs IPv6!

The Internet of Things

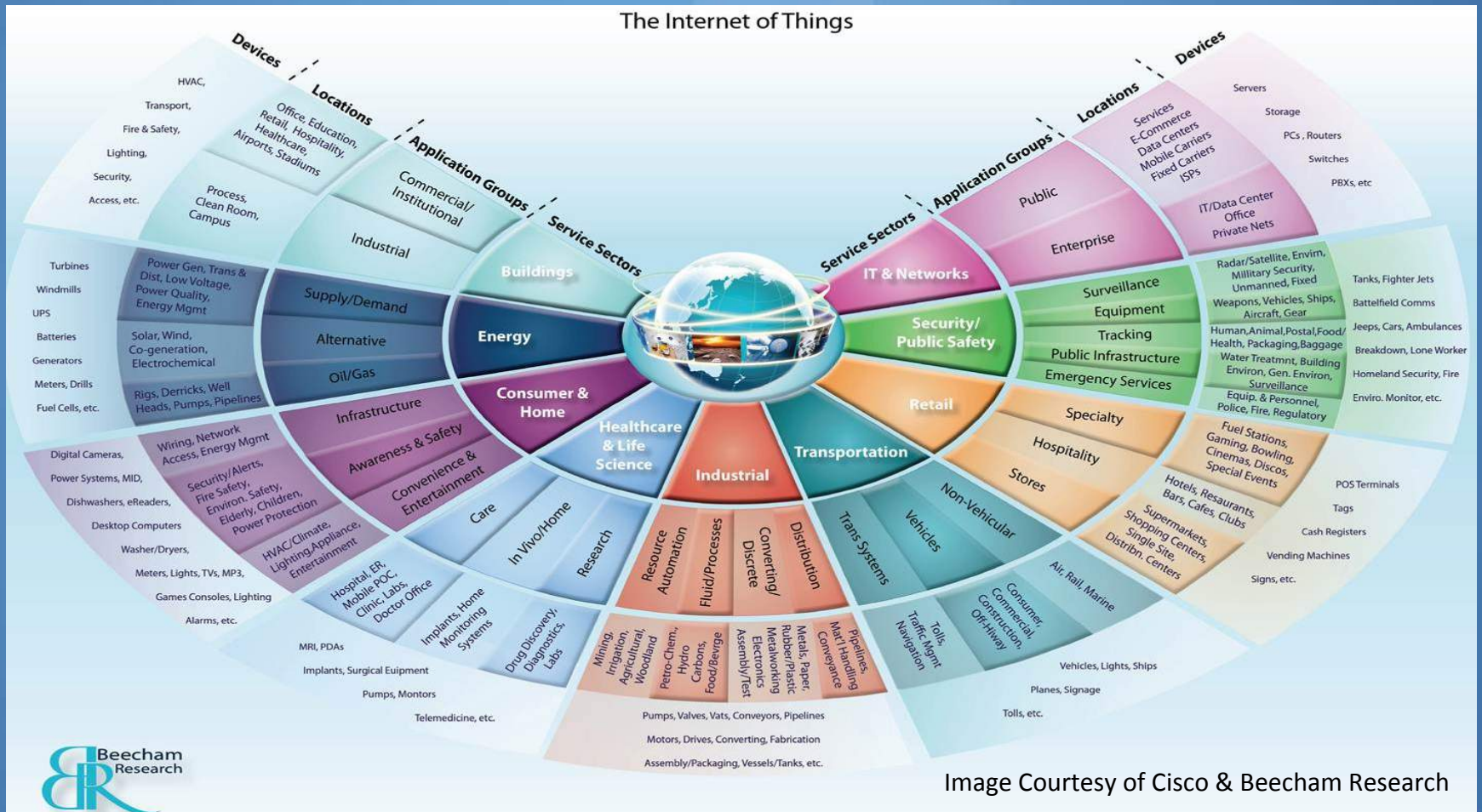


Image Courtesy of Cisco & Beecham Research







# Impact on SOC operations, staying on IPv4



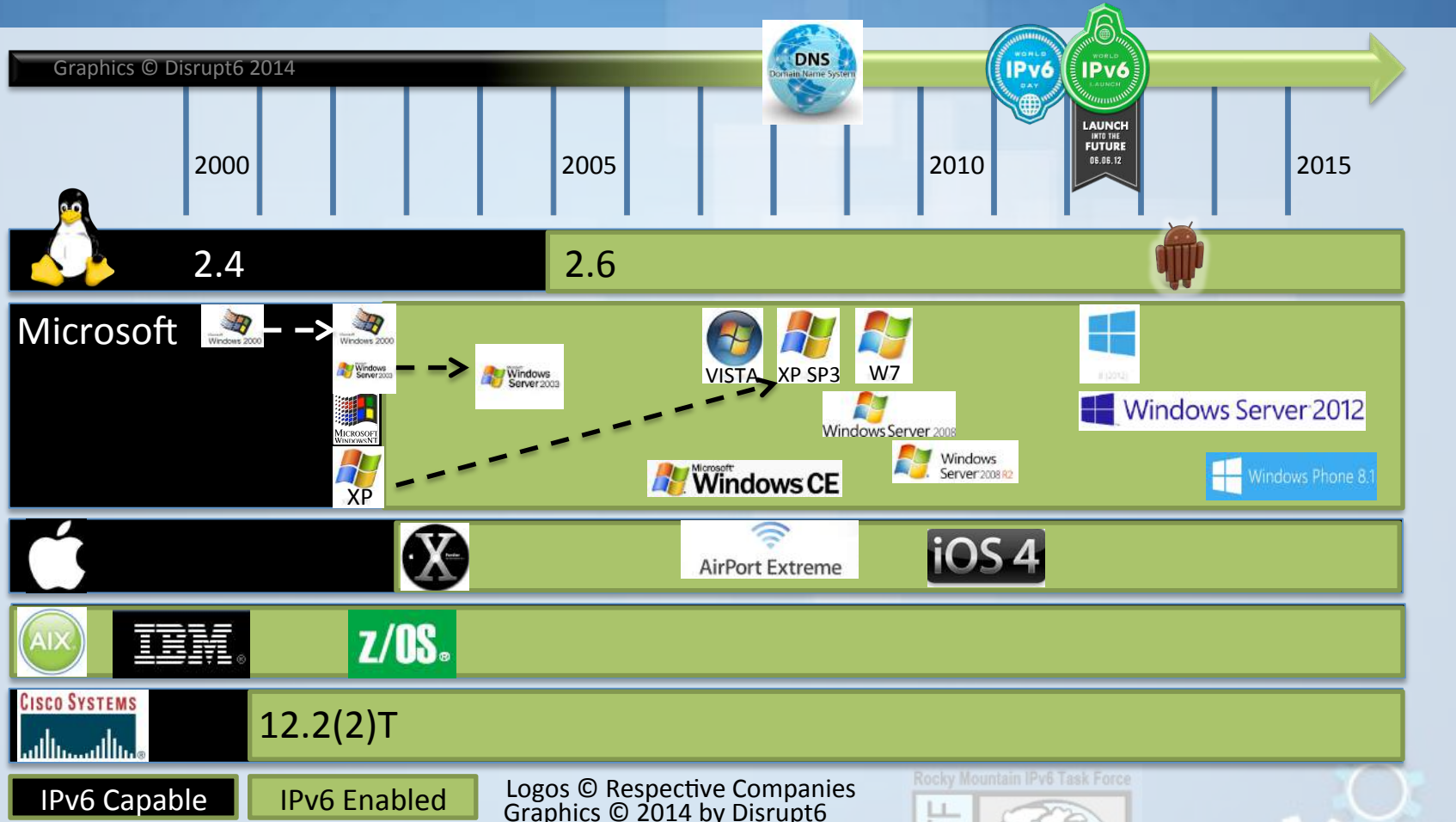
- IPv4 BGP Routing and Internal/IGP routing; Packet Filtering
- Security Products, Tools & Services
- CGN & Tunnels
  - Loss of threat intel
  - Loss of geo-location
  - Broken Applications
  - Legal discovery
  - New 'state' challenges
- Outsourced Services



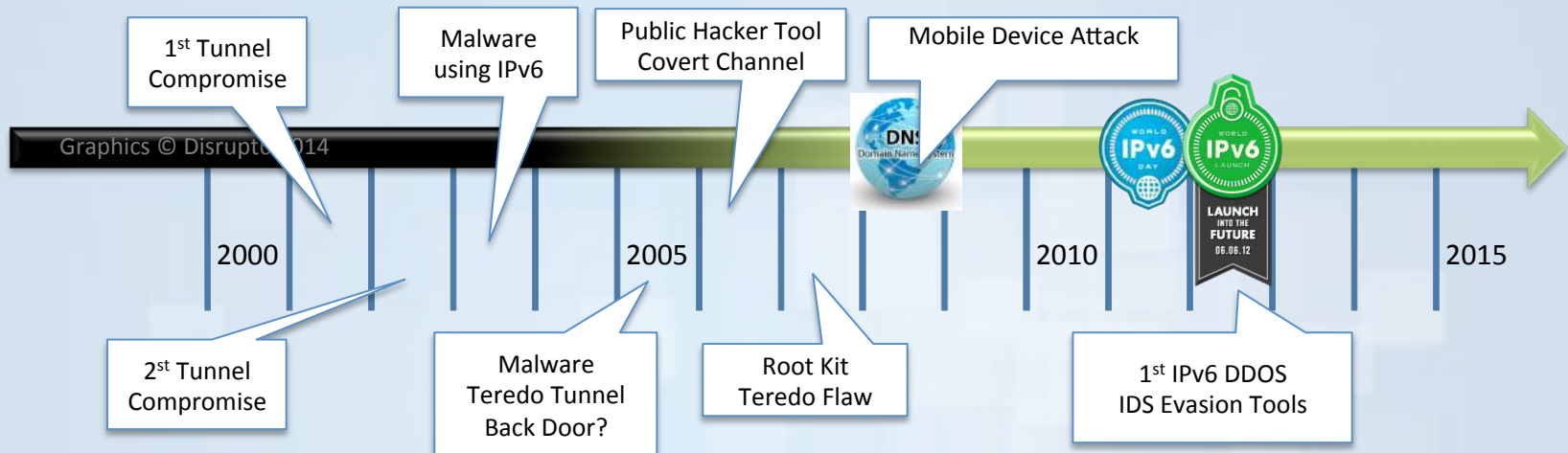
Photo by Jason Fesler - <http://flic.kr/p/bhDoxg>



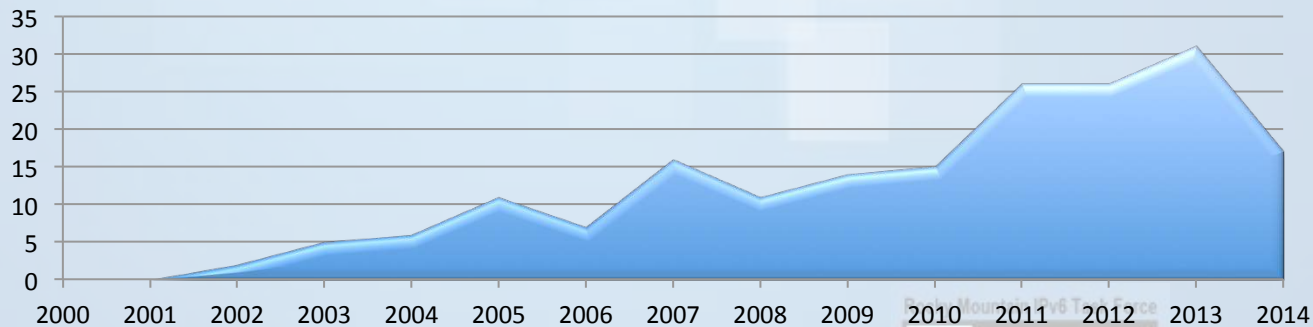
# Why your SOC needs IPv6: Operating System Rollout



# Why your SOC needs IPv6: IPv6 Attacks & Vulnerabilities



**Published IPv6 Vulnerabilities**



# Answer

Should your  
Security Operations Center (SOC) ---

1. Do nothing,
2. Move to Dual Stack, or Native IPv6?

*Pick #2, move to dual stack today!*



# Question

**Will a dual-stack environment  
help us to close tickets faster?**





# Closing Tickets Faster - External

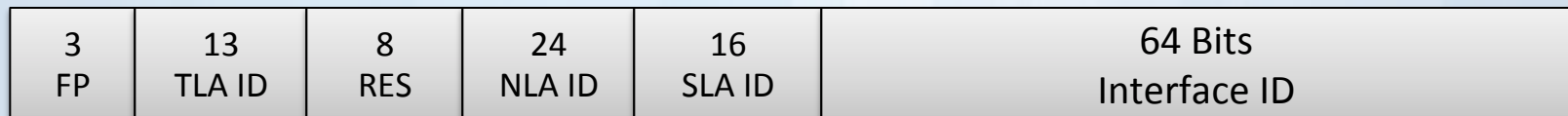
The problem with IPv4, since RFC 1918:

- Addresses: 212.23.16.4 & 17.126.66.253
  - Is this address on the Bogon List?
  - Which RIR allocated the address?
  - Is this a NAT device or an endpoint?
  - Can you identify the subnet for the last hop router?
  - Can you identify the number of addresses on that segment?



# Closing Tickets Faster - External

The benefit of IPv6 end-to-end & hierarchical sparse address allocation:



- FP Format Prefix (001)
- TLA ID Top-Level Aggregation Identifier
- RES Reserved for future use
- NLA ID Next-Level Aggregation Identifier
- SLA ID Site-Level Aggregation Identifier
- INTERFACE ID Interface Identifier

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# Closing Tickets Faster - Internal

## Problem with IPv4, since RFC 1918

- Addresses: 10.23.16.4 & 10.126.66.253
  - Is this a NAT device or an endpoint?
  - Can you identify the subnet for the last hop router?
  - Can you identify the number of addresses on that segment?
  - What is the MAC address of this device?



# Closing Tickets Faster - Internal

- The benefit an address plan, IPv6 end-to-end connections & EUI-64:

3 FP	13 TLA ID	8 RES	24 NLA ID	16 SLA ID	64 Bits Interface ID
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## Public Topology:

- Same Unicast address for all devices

## SLA ID:

- Address Planning via IPAM tool

## INTERFACE ID

- Interface Identifier

::1610:9fff:fe3a:a812

Step 1: 16:10:9f:3a:a8:12

Step 2: 14:10:9f:3a:a8:12

Apple Device



# Question

**What are four things I can do to begin moving to a dual stack environment?**





# Decide on how to upgrade?

## 1. *Add IPv6 features to existing systems and processes*

- **Advantage:**
  - Less costly, requires minimal changes in processes, only upgrade products that must be upgraded

## 2. *Upgrade to dominant IPv6 features, and map IPv4 features and addresses:*

- **Advantage:**
  - Opportunity to redesign from an IPv6 viewpoint, and stream line and simplify integration and processes
  - Better long term results and lower costs



# IPv6 Training for Key People

- **People that require training:**
  - SOC Manager
  - Security Architect
  - SOC Analyst – multiple levels
  - Firewall/Router/Proxy admin
  - HIDS/AV Admin
  - Database Administrator
  - Developers
  - Red, Blue and Scan Teams
  - Email filter manager
  - Threat Intelligence Analysis
  - Forensics analysts and reverse engineers
  - Help Desk
- **Reference:** National Cybersecurity Workforce Framework,  
<http://niccs.us-cert.gov/training/tc/framework>



# IPv6 SOC Technology Inventory

## Standard Security Coverage

Routers & Switches

Firewall

Proxy Servers

NIDS / NIPS

HIDS/Host AV + Firewalls

Endpoint Security

NAC/NAP

DLP

VPN

Encryption

UTM (unified threat mgmt)



**Unified  
Visibility Portal**

Security Event  
Analysis  
Framework

Log  
Management

## Other Devices to Cover

Unix/Linux/Wintel Systems

Web Server Apps

Database/Big Data servers

IAM Server

AAA Servers & Services

Anti Virus monitoring

Vulnerability Scanners

Mainframe/BYOD

Content Filters

E-Mail Security

Patch Management

'Unmanaged" Mobile/BYOD

External/Outsources services



# IPv6 SOC Virtual Lab

## Justification:

- Test and validate security devices, applications and scripts, otherwise you have to trust the vendor

## Platform:

- Virtual Box, VMWare, GNS3, Ubuntu, Kali Linux

## Tools:

- Scapy, THC-IPv6, SI6 Networks' IPv6 Toolkit, Security Onion, Microsoft OS licenses

## Environment:

- Add 'dev/test' environment which replicates your production services and management platforms/tools



# Final Thought

“We manage [cyber] security through either leadership or crisis. In the absence of leadership, we are left with crisis.”

- *Matthew Rosenquist*

“Don’t allow IPv6 to become your cybersecurity crisis”

- *Joe Klein*





# Thank you

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