



# IPv6 Security

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# Drivers for IPv6

**Car-2-Car**

- Basic Demand Drivers
  - More network appliances but lack of IPv4 addresses to support
  - Control OpEx for network and IT
  - Elimination of complex NAT networks
  - Strong intrinsic security
  - Better support for mobility applications
  - Greater flexibility and simplicity
- New Opportunities to Improve Business Performance Business process improvements
  - New business opportunities
  - More addresses for objects – enhanced automation and productivity
  - Machine-to-Machine (M2M) telematics
  - IPv6 connection to anything

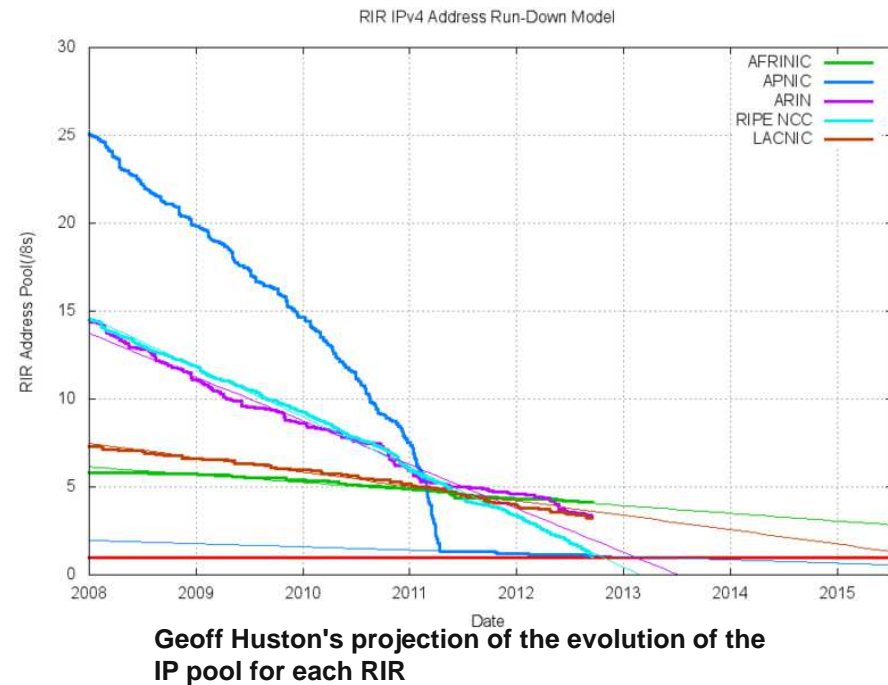
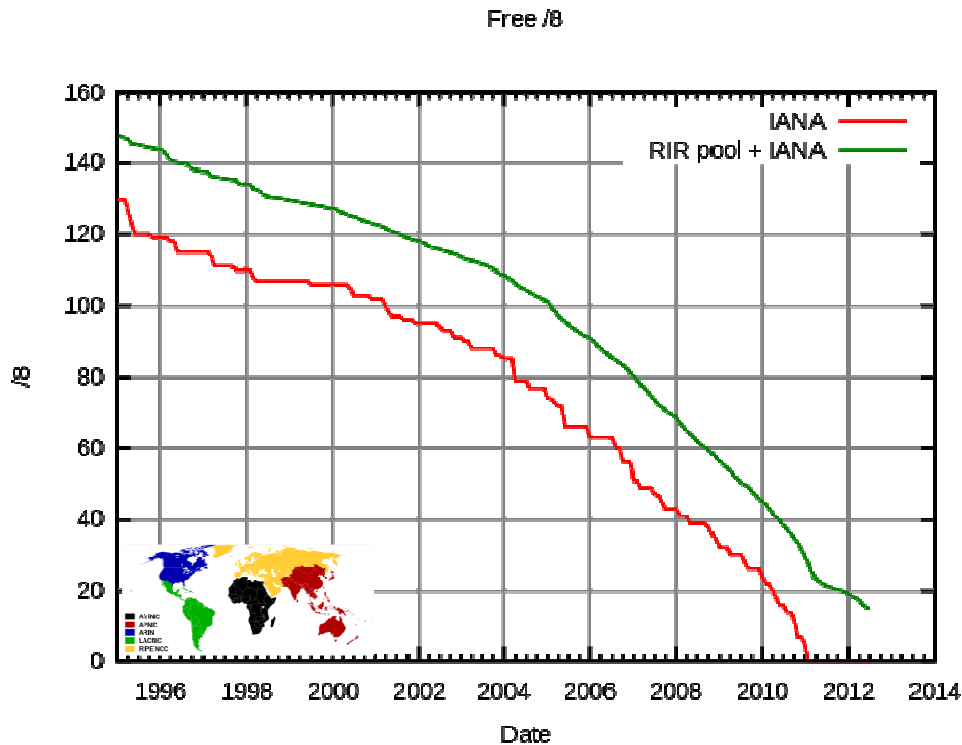
$2^{128} = 340.282.366.920.938.463.463.374.607.431.768.211.456$

**RFID**

**Internet of Things**

# IPv4 address trading sites begin to emerge

As reported in *The Register*, German Python developer Martin von Loewis has launched a site called [www.Tradeipv4.com](http://www.Tradeipv4.com). The site is offering IPv4 addresses for **\$3 for v4 addresses located in ARIN** (American Registry for Internet Numbers) and **\$4 for those in the APNIC** (Asia Pacific Network Information Center) region.



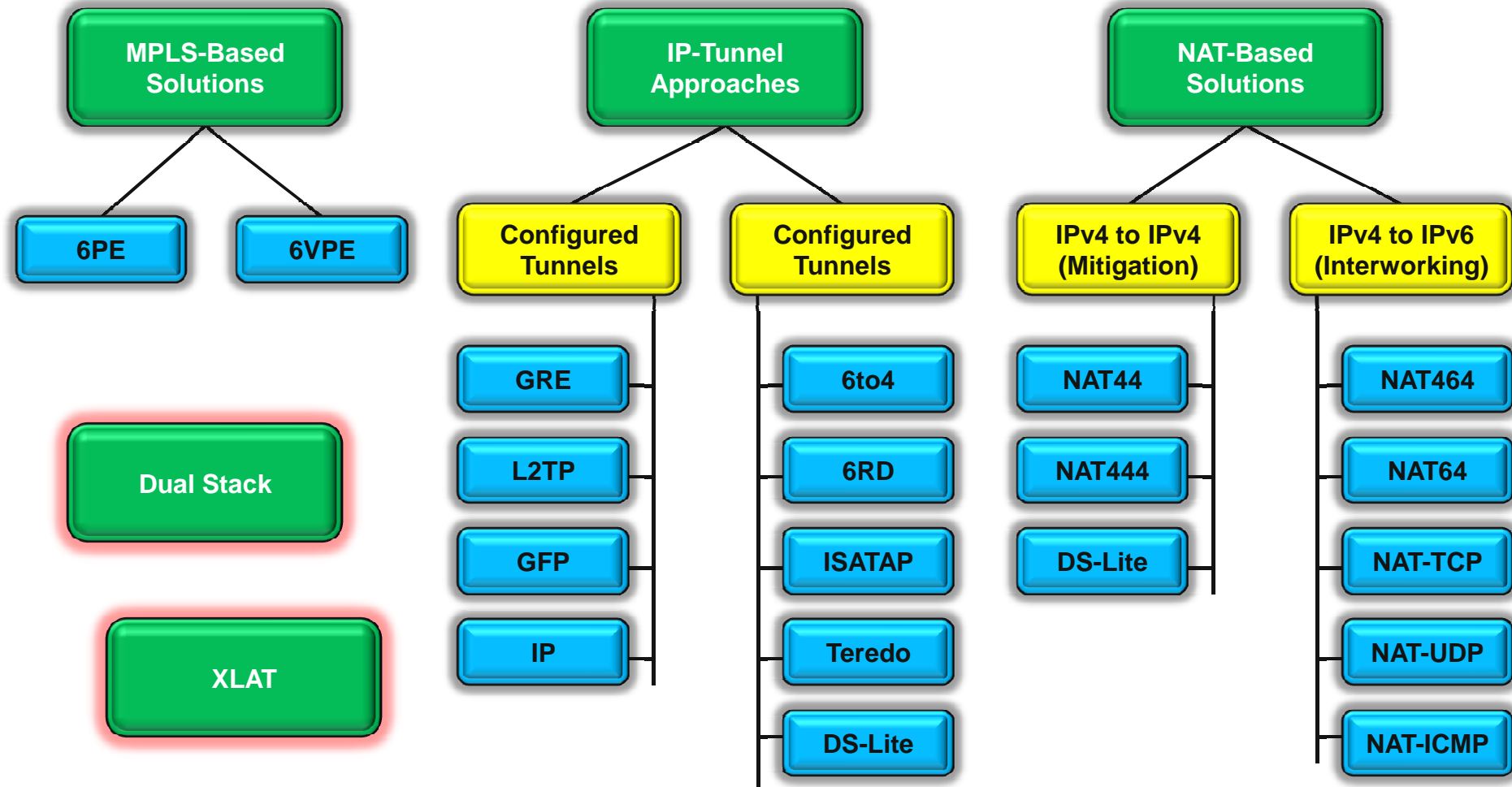
# Migration Complexities Deployment Considerations



- Compatibility issues between IPv4 and IPv6
- Vendor interoperability issues with IPv6
- Potential networking security issues
- Network management considerations
- Existing hardware may not handle IPv6 traffic efficiently
- Router memory and CPU limitations may preclude IPv6 deployment
- Technology refresh cycles can be exploited to deploy IPv6 capabilities
- Global public routing practices continue to evolve

**Resulting in  
Security Issues !!**

# IPv6 Transition Methodologies



# Threat Types



- **Reconnaissance**
  - Provide the adversary with information enabling other attacks
- **Unauthorized Access**
  - Exploit the open transport policy inherent in the IPv4 protocol
- **Header Manipulation and Fragmentation**
  - Evade or overwhelm network devices with carefully crafted packets
- **Layer 3 –Layer 4 Spoofing**
  - Modify the IP address and port information to mask the intent or origin of the traffic
- **ARP and DHCP Attacks**
  - Subvert the host initialization process or a device the host accesses for transit
- **Broadcast Amplification Attacks (smurf)**
  - Amplify the effect of an ICMP flood by bouncing traffic off of a network which inappropriately processes directed ICMP echo traffic
- **Routing Attacks**
  - Disrupt or redirect traffic flows in a network
- **Viruses and Worms**
  - Attacks which infect hosts and optionally automate propagation of the malicious payload to other systems
- **Sniffing**
  - Capturing data in transit over a network
- **Application Layer Attacks**
  - Broad category of attacks executed at Layer 7
- **Rogue Devices**
  - unauthorized devices connected to a network
- **Man-in-the-Middle Attacks**
  - Attacks which involve interposing an adversary between two communicating parties
- **Flooding**
  - Sending bogus traffic to a host or network designed to consume enough resources to delay processing of valid traffic

**Some will disappear, Some will change !!**  
**But....in the beginning we will see many new one**

# IPv6 Protocol Vulnerability



- IPv6 Header
  - Header Manipulation
  - Protocol Fuzzing
- ICMPv6
  - ICMPv6 Filtering
  - ICMPv6 Attacks
- Node Survey
  - Scanning
  - Improved/Smart Scanning
  - Multicast techniques
  - Sniffing
- Extension Header
  - EHeader Filtering
  - EHeader Fuzzing
  - Router Header Attacks
  - Fragmentation Header
  - Unknown Header
  - Protocol Layer Header
- Higher Layer Spoofing
- Flooding
- Multicast

**You need to be prepared for the unexpected !!**

# IPv6 Firewalling



- IPv6 Addressing
  - Unallocated Addresses
- IPv6 Headers Consideration
- L2 FW
- IPv6 and NAT
- Neighbor Discovery Consideration (NDP)
  - Duplicate Address Detection Issue
  - Redirect Issue
- SEcure Neighbor Discovery (SEND)
- DHCP Filtering
- DHCPv6 Threats
- Endpoint Security
- IPv6, IPSec and Firewalls
- Management
- Routing Security
  - RIPng, OSPFv3
- QoS Threats
- Tunneled Traffic Inspection
- Unwanted Tunnels
- Mobile IPv6 (MIPv6)

**More to come –  
expect a lot more which is unknown today**



# IPv6Hacking

11 October 2012, 12:53

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## New IPv6 tools from "The Hacker's Choice"

German hacking group "The Hacker's Choice" (THC) has significantly expanded its [THC IPv6 Attack Toolkit](#) with the release of version 2.0 of the suite. The update brings a number of changes such as a new scanning tool as well as new denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. In addition to gathering information about other IPv6 hosts, the toolset can be used for targeted attacks to, for example, redirect a user's packets and position the hacker as a man-in-the-middle. One of the tools, `parasite6`, can send fake [ICMP](#) messages (neighbour solicitation/advertisement spoofing).



THC's IPv6 tools are made available under the GPLv3 and can be downloaded as a compressed [source tarball](#) for self compilation. **The H's** associates at heise Security were able to compile the suite on Ubuntu 12.04 LTS without any problems. The software requires Linux 2.6.x or later; many of the tools also require root access as they need direct access to the network interface. An overview of the included tools is provided in the [online README page](#).

<http://www.thc.org/home.php>

# IPv6 Address Firewalling



- **Ingress**

- Accept all ICMPv6 packets for Neighbor Discovery and Path MTU Discovery that is a function necessary for the communication with IPv6
- Reject the packets which contain relevant special-use prefix in the **source address field**

- ::1/128            loop back address
- ::/128            unspecified address
- ::/96             IETF reserved address; IPv4-compatible IPv6 address
- ::ffff:0:0/96    IPv4-mapped IPv6 address
- ::/8              reserved
- fc00::/7         unique-local address
- ff00::/8         multicast address
- 2001:db8::/3    documentation addresses

- **Egress**

- Permit sending all ICMPv6 packets for Neighbor Discovery and Path MTU Discovery that is a function necessary for the communication with IPv6
- Deny sending the packets which contain special-use prefix in the source address field
  - ::1/128 : loop back address
  - ::/128 : unspecified address
  - ::/96 : IETF reserved address; IPv4-compatible IPv6 address
  - ::ffff:0:0/96 : IPv4-mapped IPv6 address
  - ::/8 : reserved
  - fc00::/7 : unique-local address
  - ff00::/8 : multicast address
  - 2001:db8::/32 : documentation address

# Architecture Considerations



- Addressing / Naming
  - What subnet boundaries make sense
    - your own network infrastructure
    - filtering considerations
  - Endpoint Identifier management
    - address automation vs obscurity vs auditability
  - DNS and DHCPv6 Considerations
- Native Routing vs Tunnels
- Management
- Security

**The Architecture is a key element**

# Forehand Planning is the key

- Hackers might be better skilled about IPv6 than admin team / security team / network team
- Vision for the business or the adoption driver
- IPv6 Training
- IP architecture that supports the vision -> IPv6 addressing scheme + design
- Evaluate infrastructure readiness to support the IPv6 implementation of the architecture
- Drive requirements and define purchasing strategy
- Align with other initiatives to accelerate readiness
- Define timeline



**Overnight Adoption is Limiting and Expensive**

# Fastest IPv6 Firewall

## Fortinet IPv6 Security Advantage

Fortinet began supporting IPv6 on the FortiGate® core implementation has been tested and verified by third-party and has been successfully deployed in many large enterprise networks. Fortinet also provides regular updates to its Services, delivering real-time protection for any organization.

The dual-stack FortiGate solution achieved the U.S. DoD certification conducted by the Joint Interoperability Test and has been listed on the DoD's Unified Capabilities Approved and achieved USGv6 IPv6 profile compliance in 2011.

The FortiOS™ operating system running on all FortiGate Logo Program conformance requirements from the IETF technical guidance for the deployment of IPv6 technology IPv6 Phase-2 Core Support as a router product, then appliances with other IPv6 products.

Fortinet's FortiAnalyzer™ and FortiManager™ system advanced provisioning, reporting, logging, alerts and

## On IPv6 World Launch Day, Fortinet Achieves 500+ Gbps Protection

### Massive-Scale, Real-World Testing of Actual Applications Fortinet Raises the Performance Bar Again

**SUNNYVALE, Calif., June 6, 2012** - Fortinet® (NASDAQ: FTNT) - a network security – announced that as the world celebrates IPv6 Launch Day, the FortiGate-5140B chassis, powered by FortiGate-5101C blades, has achieved 500+ Gbps of actual application and security attack traffic during an IPv6 test driven by the world's largest network and content providers. Telecommunication carriers, service providers, and other performance-critical applications deployed an IPv6 infrastructure can rely on Fortinet to help protect their performance they require.

"IPv6 Launch Day represents a major milestone in the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 in the largest networks and content providers permanently enable IPv6 in their infrastructure. This means that the businesses and consumers rely on every day will now be delivered via IPv6. This test establishes that Fortinet's performance and security challenges, and this test establishes that Fortinet's IPv6 technology can protect their networks and content with the world's fastest IPv6 firewall."

#### Ability to Inspect IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic is Key

One of the challenges networks face as they migrate to IPv6 is the limited support of legacy security tools to detect threats within IPv6 traffic. This is due to legacy 'dual stack' approach, in which a firewall has dual IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks. Instead, the limited IPv6 support these legacy tools offer means they cannot inspect the contents and enforce policies regardless of the destination, allowing threats hidden within IPv6 content to pass undetected.

FortiGate devices utilize a dual stack approach and provide the same level of protection for IPv4 as IPv6, thus eliminating any potential gaps in protection caused by legacy security tools.

Fortinet's IPv6 technology has been certified compliant by the US DoD "IPv6 Ready Phase-2" compliance.



## World's Fastest Firewall

As your business grows and volumes of data increase, it becomes increasingly important to make sure your security solution isn't a bottleneck, killing your productivity and profit. This is especially true for any organization that needs to protect proprietary data while still maintaining extremely low latency. Speed is of the essence, and in recent massive-scale, real-world testing, the FortiGate®-5140B achieved 500 Gbps+ of actual application traffic, making it the world's fastest firewall.

In tests conducted using BreakingPoint testing products, the FortiGate-5140B easily handled 559 Gbps of UDP traffic and 526 Gbps of real-world traffic from applications such as Facebook™, Pandora™ radio and AOL Instant Messenger™. The FortiGate-5140B performed at speeds three times faster than any competitors' published results.

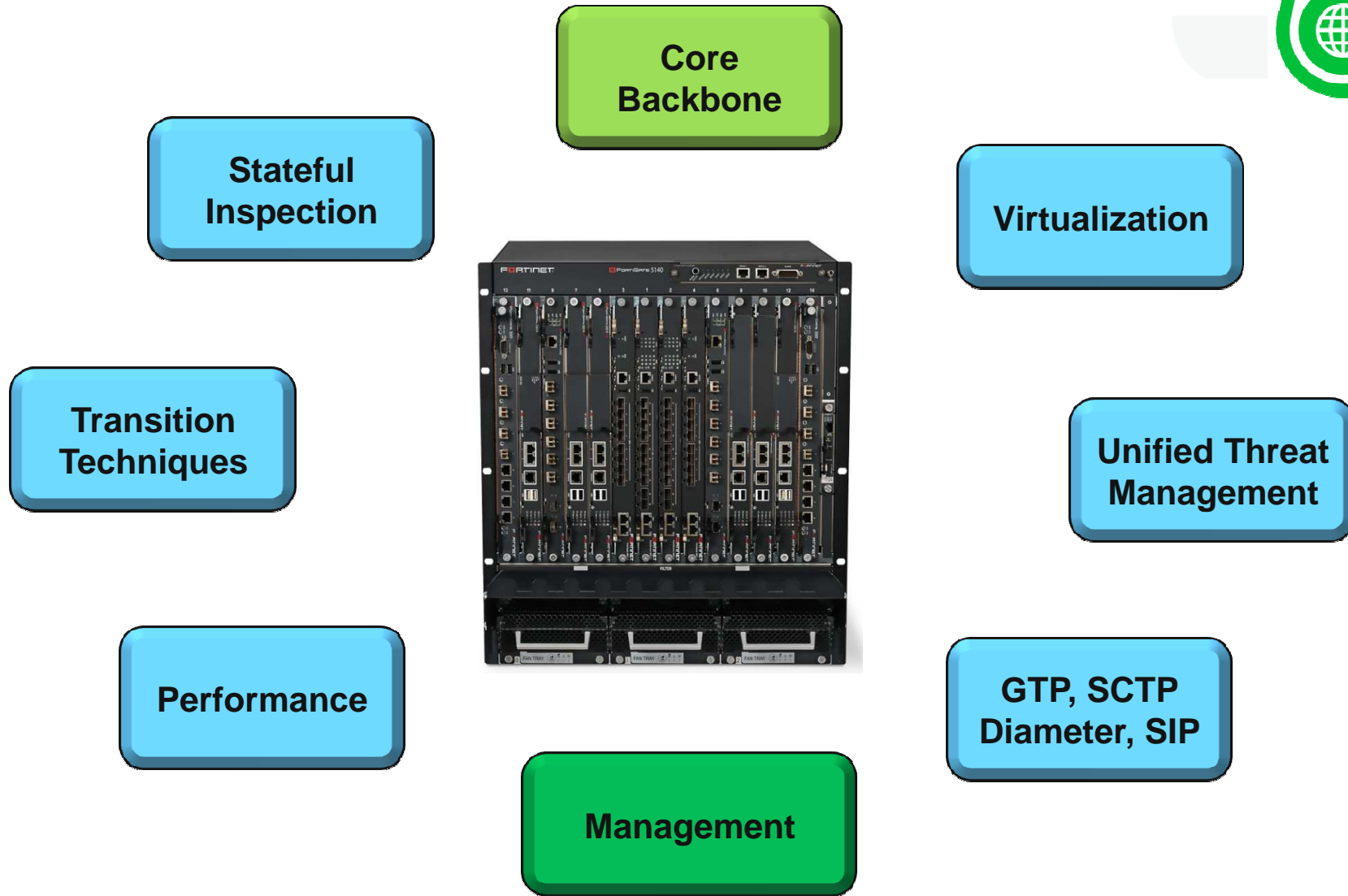
Putting the performance in context, the FortiGate-5140B can inspect:

- 10,000 iTunes™ songs every second or 36 Million songs per hour
- 228,000 Web pages every second or 821 million pages per hour

The speed and power of advanced FortiASIC™ processors allows this protection without compromising network performance. Competing firewall manufacturers, on the other hand, tend to use consumer off the shelf (COTS) processors in their products. The downside to this approach is that general purpose processors cannot meet the security demands of today's high speed networks.

Watch the test video and download our Next Generation Security for Enterprise Networks white paper today!

# Fortinet's IPv6 Firewall



# Fortinet IPv6 Strategy

- Feature Parity on all function with IPv4 and IPv6 on higher layers
  - Application unaware weather it runs on IPv4 or IPv6
- IPv6 Firewalling 3+ years integrated
- Stepwise extension to a complete functionality on IPv6



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## Fortinet Announces Breakthrough in IPv6 Security Throughput

**BreakingPoint Elite used to validate IPv6 performance on FortiGate-5140 multi-threat system**

Dez 29, 2009 | 03:31 PM

SUNNYVALE, Calif., Dec. 29, 2009 - Fortinet' (NASDAQ: FTNT) " a leading network security provider and worldwide leader of unified threat management (UTM) solutions " today announced it has achieved ground-breaking IPv6 performance on its FortiGate'-5140 multi-threat chassis-based system, which delivers 56 Gbps IPv6 throughput, setting a new industry benchmark for network security processing. This leadership IPv6 performance was benchmarked and validated using a BreakingPoint Elite resiliency testing chassis with multiple 10 GbE interfaces.

# FortiGate HW Platform

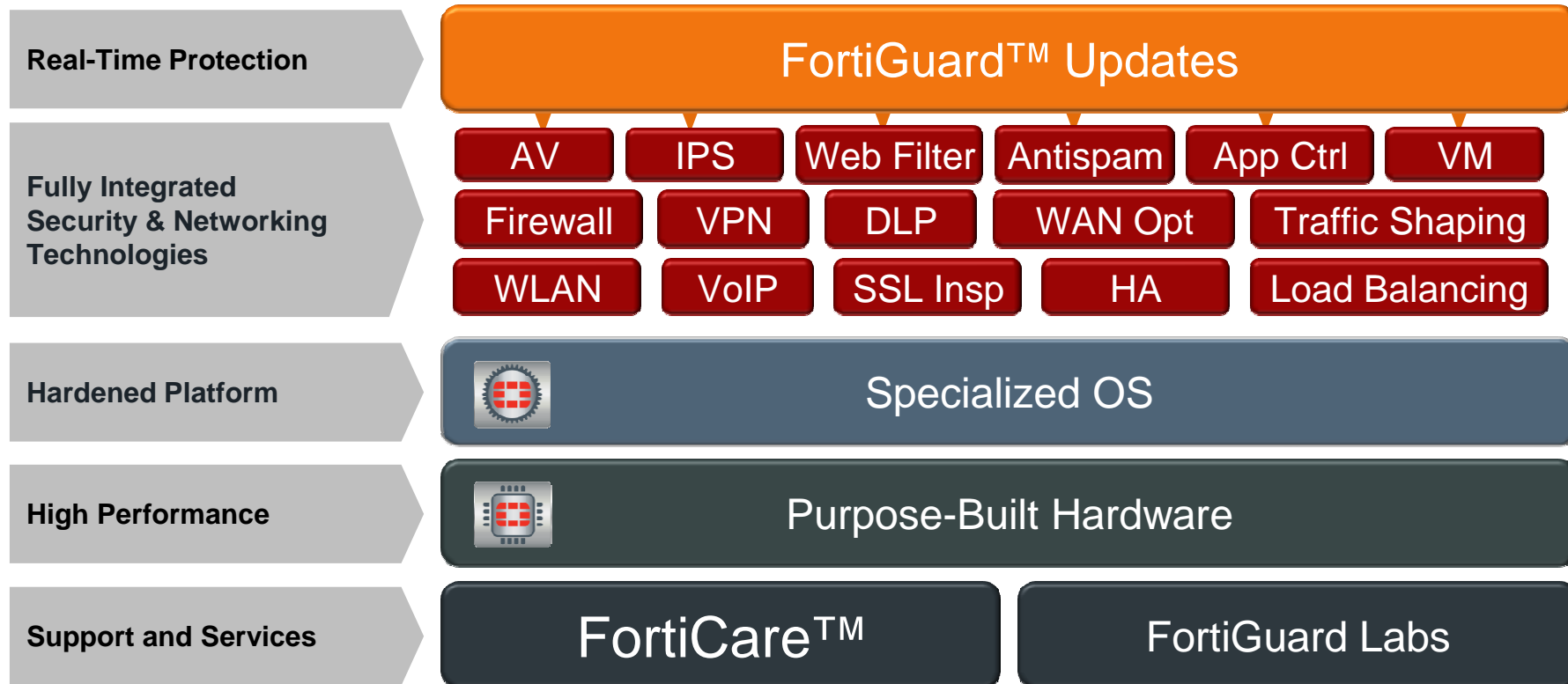


**FW range  
from 20MB  
to 560GB  
with same  
functionality**





# FortiGate: Integrated Architecture



- Purpose-built to deliver overlapping, complementary security
- Provides both flexibility & defense-in-depth capabilities

# Today implemented for IPv4 & IPv6



- Stateful Firewalling and Routing
  - Serviceobjects (eg ICMPv6), IPv6 Addressobjects
- Dynamic Routing, OSPF / RIP / BGP
- AntiVirus Scanning
  - http(s), ftp, smtp(s), imap(s), pop3(s), Instant-Messaging, nntp
- Intrusion Prevention
  - Signature based IPS/IDS and DoS-Protection
- URL Filtering
- Data Leak Prevention
- Management of the device via IPv6
  - eg SSH or https via IPv6 for devicemanagement

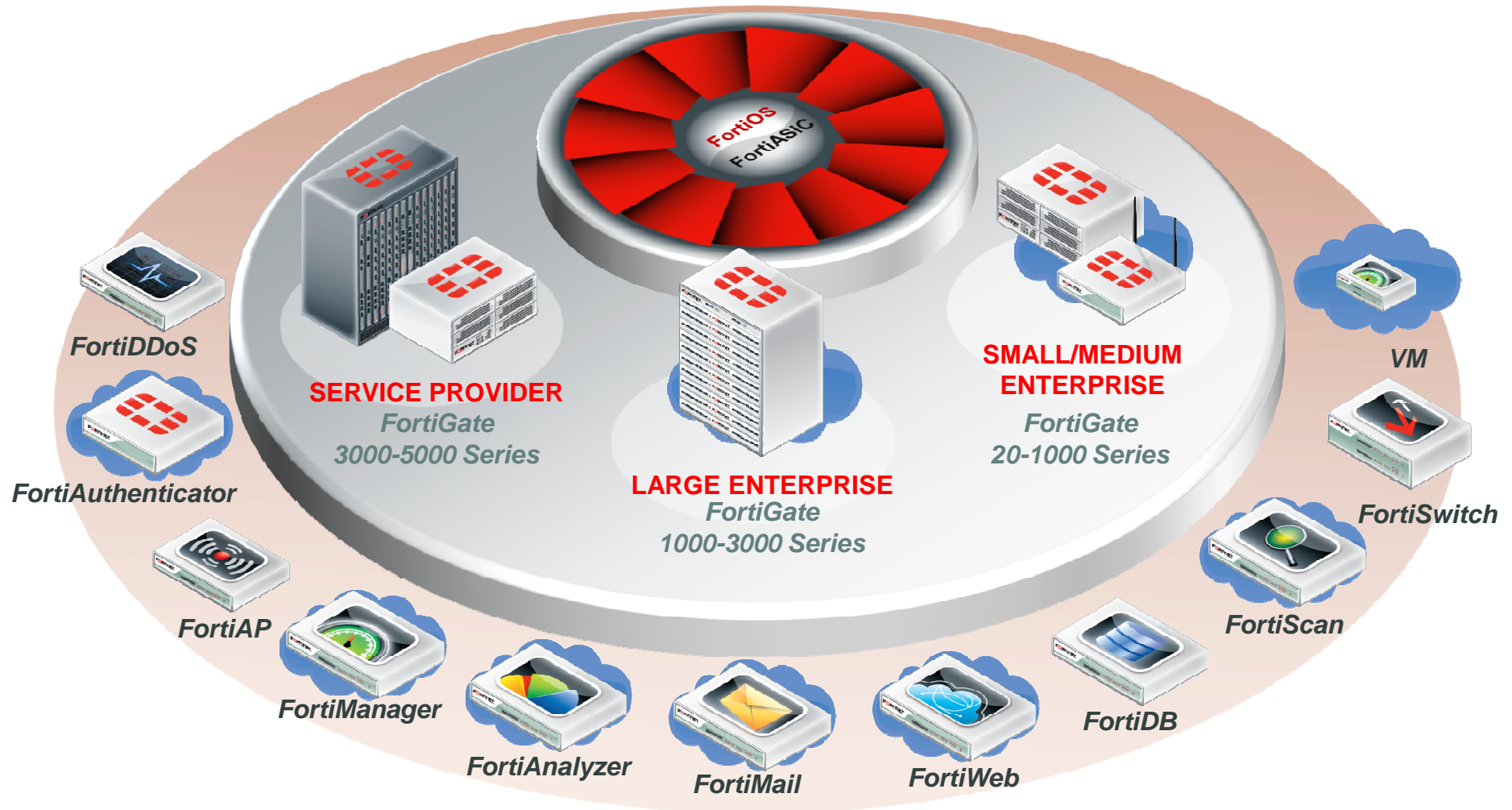
## Today implemented for IPv4 & IPv6



- Bandwidth Management
  - Shaping, QoS
- IPSec (IKEv1 & IKEv2)
- DNS (AAAA Record)
- IPv4 over IPv6 Tunneling
- IPv6 over IPv4 Tunneling (eg Tunnelbroker like SixXS)
- SIP ALG (Application Gateway)
  - Carrier-grade SIP-ALG. SIP-Fuzzing Protection, Pinholing, Rate-Control etc.
- Application Control
- Logging and Reporting of Datatrafic, Reporting on FortiAnalyzer

**and much more**

# Broad Product Portfolio





# Questions