

## ATTACKS AND VULNERABILITIES IN SDN

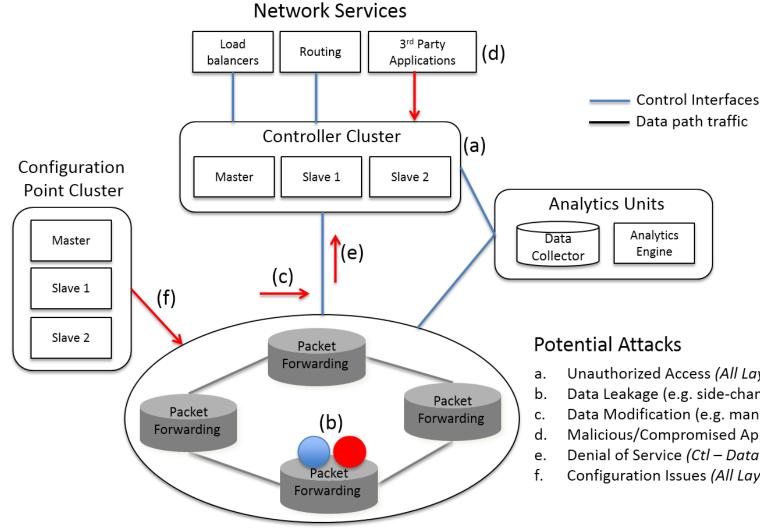
#### **Secure Communications Network**

Confidentiality Integrity Availability of Information Authentication Non-repudiation

=> Secure data, network assets and communication transactions



#### **SDN Potential Attacks and Vulnerabilities**



- Unauthorized Access (All Layers/Interfaces)
- Data Leakage (e.g. side-channel attack) (Data Layer)
- Data Modification (e.g. man-in-the-middle) (Ctl Data Layer)
- Malicious/Compromised Applications (App Ctl Layer)
- Denial of Service (Ctl Data Layer)
- Configuration Issues (All Layers/Interfaces)



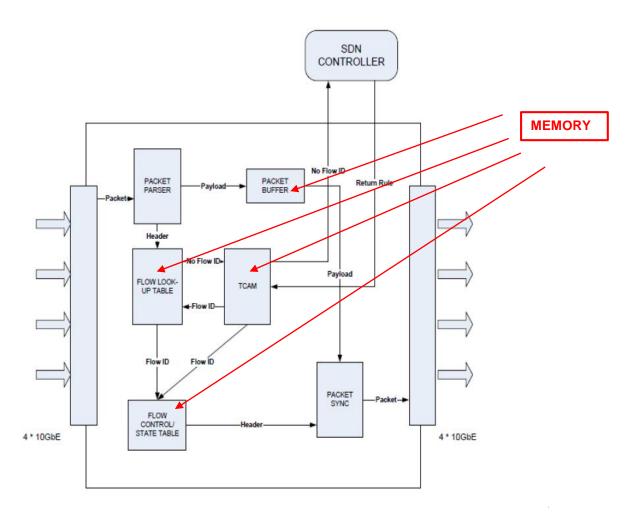
#### **Categorization of Security Issues**

	SDN Layer Affected or Targeted						
Security Issue/Attack	Application Layer	App-Ctl Interface	Control Layer	Ctl-Data Interface	Data Layer		
<ul> <li>Unauthorized Access e.g.</li> <li>Unauthorized Controller Access/Controller Hijacking</li> <li>Unauthorized/Unauthenticated Application</li> </ul>	х	х	x x	Х	Х		
<ul> <li>Data Leakage e.g.</li> <li>Flow Rule Discovery (Side Channel Attack on Input Buffer)</li> <li>Credential Management (Keys, Certificates for each Logical Network)</li> <li>Forwarding Policy Discovery (Packet Processing Timing Analysis)</li> </ul>			x	х	X X X		
<ul> <li>Data Modification e.g.</li> <li>Flow Rule Modification to Modify Packets (Man-in-the-Middle attack)</li> </ul>			х	х	x		
Malicious/Compromised Applications e.g. • Fraudulent Rule Insertion	х	Х	х				
<ul> <li>Denial of Service e.g.</li> <li>Controller-Switch Communication Flood</li> <li>Switch Flow Table Flooding</li> </ul>			х	х	X X		
<ul> <li>Configuration Issues e.g.</li> <li>Lack of TLS (or other Authentication Technique) Adoption</li> <li>Policy Enforcement</li> <li>Lack of Secure Provisioning</li> </ul>	X X X	X X X	X X X	x x	x x		
System Level SDN Security e.g. • Lack of Visibility of Network State			х	х	х		

## **Security Challenges with SDN**

Increased potential for Denial of Service:

- •Switch Buffer
- •Flow Table
- •State Table
- •Data Flows/Processes



**FECHNOLOGIES** 

#### **Policy Conflict Resolution**

Problem:

Verify that the current state of flow rules inserted in a switch's flow table(s) remain consistent with the current network security policy.

Evaluate the table against the non-bypass property: *every packet that goes from source IP* [5,6] to destination IP 6 must be dropped - (1) Coverage Violation, (2) Modify Violation

Flow		Con	Action Set		
Table	Field 1 Src IP	Field 2 Src Port	Field 3 Dst IP	Field 4 Dst Port	
1	5	[0,19]	6	[0,19]	{ (drop) }
1	5	[0,19]	[7,8]	[0,19]	{ (set <i>field</i> <sub>1</sub> 10), (goto 2) }
1	6	[0,19]	[6,8]	[0,19]	{ (forward) }
2	[10,12]	[0,19]	[0,12]	[0,19]	{ (set <i>field</i> <sub>3</sub> 6), (forward) }

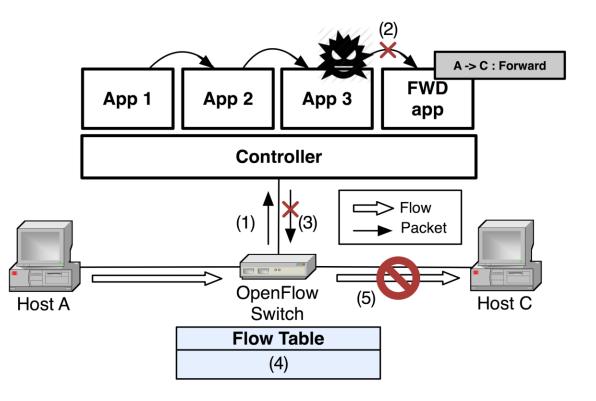
#### **SDN Control Plane Attacks – Service Chain Attack**

#### **Control Message Drop**

- (1) Packet-In to Controller; Pkt-In passed to App 1, App 2, App 3 as per service chain;
- (2) App 3 (malicious) drops Pkt-In w/out passing to FWD app;
- (3) FWD app does not reply to Pkt-In;
- (4) No flow rule installed in OF switch;
- (5) Host A cannot communicate with Host C

#### **Infinite Loop Attack**

App 3 programmed to fall into an infinite loop leading the controller instance to freeze.

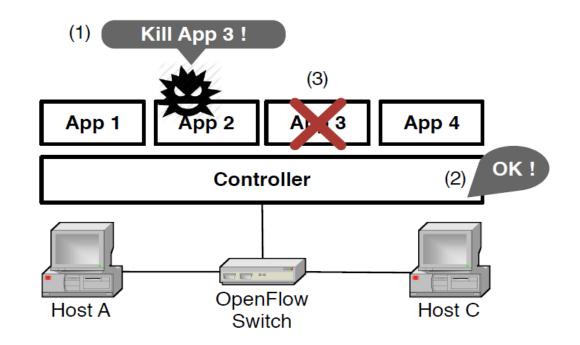




#### **SDN Control Plane Attacks – Northbound API Abuse**

**Application Eviction** 

- (1) App 2 (malicious) calls function to terminate App 3 via Northbound API;
- (2) Controller accepts the App 3 termination request;
- (3) Innocent App 3 terminated;





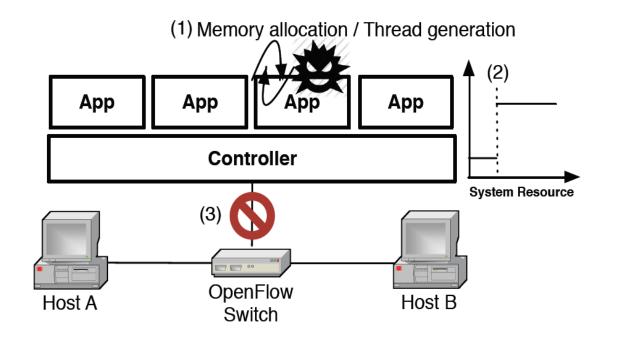
#### **SDN Control Plane Attacks – Resource Exhaustion**

#### **Memory Leakage Attack**

- (1) App continuously allocates memory;
- (2) System resource is increasingly consumed;
- (3) Loss of control plane functionality and connection to data plane devices.

#### **Create Thread Attack**

- (1) SDN App continuously generates threads'
- (2) Computing power is increasingly absorbed;
- (3) Loss of control plane functionality and connection to data plane devices.





## **Open Network Install Environment (ONIE) Weaknesses**

ONIE – Firmware for bare metal network switches

Weaknesses (Operating System) e.g.

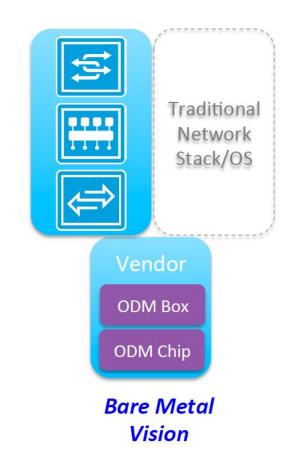
• Privileged Accounts (No Root p/w, Doesn't force you to change it!)

Weaknesses (Installer) e.g.

• Predictable URLS, No encryption or authentication for Installs

Weaknesses (Implementation) e.g.

- Exposed Partition, No Secure Boot
- $\Rightarrow$  Compromise installations (via rogue dhcp server, IPv6 neighbour, TFTP)
- $\Rightarrow$  Compromise It (forced reboot entry, sniffing/MITM)
- $\Rightarrow$  Compromise It Get past NOS, Modify ONIE, Into Firmware ... forever!



Gregory Pickett, "Staying Persistent in Software Defined Networks," DefCon 23, Las Vegas 2015,

https://media.defcon.org/DEF%20CON%2023/DEF%20CON%2023%20presentations/Speaker%20&%20Workshop%20Materials/Gregory%20Pickett/DEFCON-23-Gregory-Pickett-Staying-Persistant-in-Software-Def.pdf

#### **ONIE-Compatible Network Operating System Weaknesses**

ONIE – Compatible Distributions:

Open Network Linux, Switch Light, Cumulus Linux, MLNX-OS

Weaknesses (Agent) e.g.

• No encryption and no authentication, Out-Dated OpenSSL

 $\Rightarrow$  Potential Topology, Flow, and Message Modification through Unauthorized Access  $\Rightarrow$  Potential Information Disclosure through Exploitation

• Run as root, Vulnerable Code

Gregory Pickett, "Staying Persistent in Software Defined Networks," DefCon 23, Las Vegas 2015, https://media.defcon.org/DEF%20CON%2023/DEF%20CON%2023%20presentations/Speaker%20&%20Workshop%20Materials/Gregory%20Pickett/DEFCON-23-Gregory-Pickett-Staying-Persistant-in-Software-Def.pdf

#### **ONIE-Compatible Network Operating System Weaknesses**

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Weaknesses (Operating System) e.g.

- Out-Dated Bash, Default (and fixed) privileged accounts
- No forced change on default p/w, easy escape to shell, instant elevation

 $\Rightarrow$  Potential full control of your network through Unauthorized Access

 $\Rightarrow$  Potential compromise of firmware through Unauthorized Access

#### **Available Solutions**

Available Solutions:

- Hardware (Trusted Platform Module)
- Install Environment (Increase key entropy, force p/w change, sign installations)
- Network Operating Systems (changeable names, force p/w change, tighten shell access)
- Agents (use TLS, add encryption and authentication, coordinate certificate/key distribution)
- Enterprise Architecture (isolate management plane, audit switches)

#### SDN Security ... focus since Q4 2014



interested in benefiting early on from this ne

ECI Telecom Ltd

at: http://nexus.opendaylight.org/content/repositories//staging/org/opendaylig Network World | Oct 28, 2014 4:33 PM F Helium-SR1.1/

> A potentially serious security vulnerability in the OpenDaylight network controller has gone unpatched since it was first discovered by security researchers in August, spurring a debate about security procedures within the open source project

"The problem is, if this gets compromised, it also makes it possible for hackers to install malware onto the switch," says Pickett in an abstract for a presentation he plans to deliver at the Black Hat security conference Thursday, and again at Def Con on Saturday.



COMMENT (0)

Login

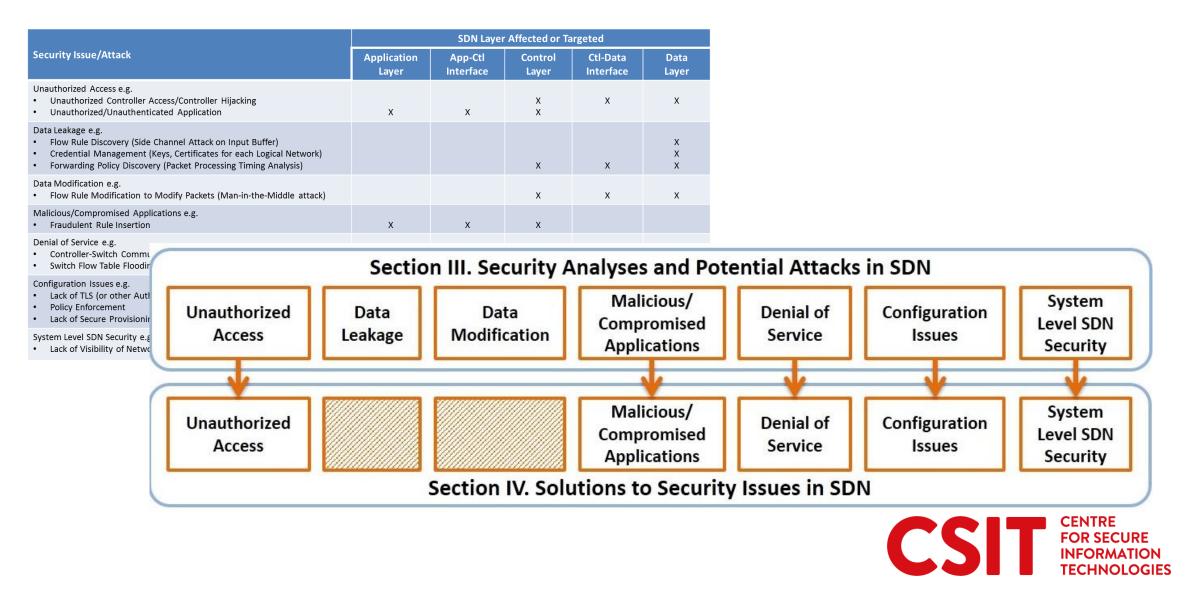
50% 50%

And the malware can remain persistent even after a network operating system re-install, Pickett says.



# SOLUTIONS TO SECURITY ISSUES IN SDN

## **Solutions to Security Issues - Analysis**



#### **Categorization of Security Solutions**

Solution to	Solution to Research Work			SDN Layer/Interface			
Security Issue		Арр	App-Ctl	Ctl	Ctl-Data	Data	
Unauthorized Access Securing Distributed Control [44], Byzantine-Resilient SDN [45]				1	1		
	Authentication for Resilience [46] PermOF [47]			<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>			
	OperationCheckpoint [48] SE-Floodlight [49], [50]		<	<			
			<	<	<		
	AuthFlow [51]	<b>~</b>		×	✓	<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>	
Data Leakage							
Data Modification							
Malicious Applications	FortNOX [52]	1	1	1	1		
	ROSEMARY [53]	~		<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>			
	LegoSDN [54]	1	√	<			
Denial of Service	AVANT-GUARD [55], CPRecovery [56]			<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	1	<ul> <li>Image: A set of the set of the</li></ul>	
	VAVE [57]	1		<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	1	1	
	Delegating Network Security [58]	~	<	<	<	<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>	
Configuration Issues	NICE [59]	1	1		1		
	FlowChecker [60], Flover [61], Anteater [62], VeriFlow [63], NetPlumber [64]	~	1	<	<		
	Security-Enhanced Firewall [65], FlowGuard [66], [67], LPM [68]	~		1	1	<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>	
	Frenetic [69], Flow-Based Policy [70], Consistent Updates [71]	×	√	<	✓		
	Shared Data Store [72]	~		1	<	<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>	
	Splendid Isolation [73]		<	1			
	Verificare [74], Machine-Verified SDN [75], VeriCon [76]		<	~	✓		
System Level	Debugger for SDN [77]	√			1		
SDN Security	OFHIP [78], Secure-SDMN [79]				√		
	FRESCO [80]	1	1	1	<		



# Mitigating SDN Architecture threats using standard technologies

E.g. SANE Security Analysis (similar OpenFlow Threat Analysis within ONF SecWG)

Threat Type	Data Flows	Data Stores	Processes	Interactors
Spoofing				-
Tampering	X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>		
Repudiation			X <sup>4</sup>	X <sup>4</sup>
Information Disclosure	X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2,3</sup>		
DoS	-	-	-	
Elevation of Privilege			X <sup>5</sup>	

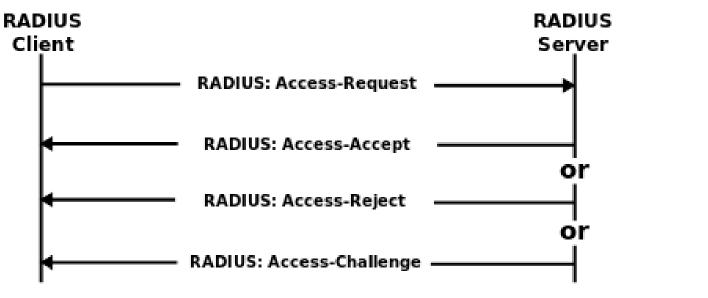
<sup>1</sup>mitigated with IPSec, <sup>2</sup>mitigated with ACLs, <sup>3</sup>mitigated by not storing secrets, <sup>4</sup>auditing trails in logfile, <sup>5</sup>run with least privileges



#### AAA in SDN

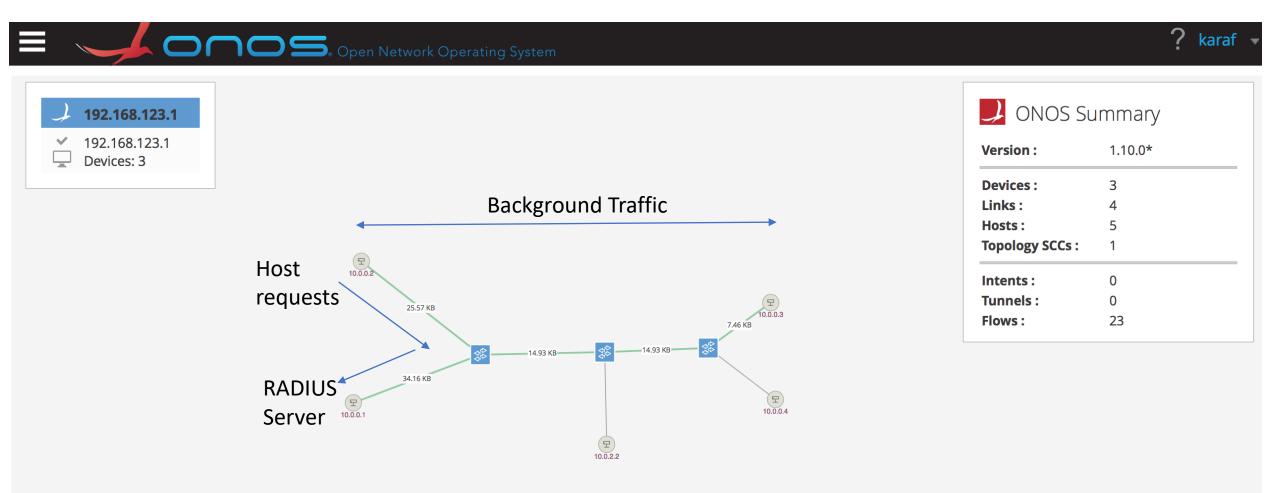
**RADIUS AAA Server** 

- Authentication, Authorisation and Accounting
- RADIUS provides support for EAP





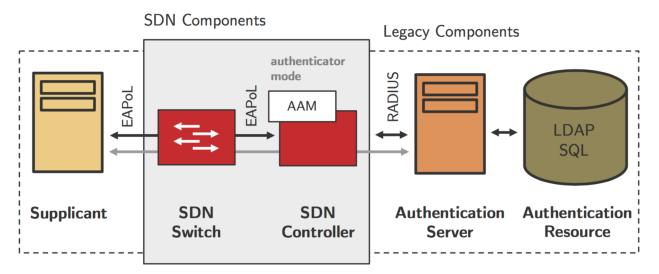
#### Integration of RADIUS into ONOS/Mininet - DEMO





## AAA in SDN

- Call to RADIUS server a 1 to 10 overhead
  - Bandwidth extra payload content
  - Latency extra routing; server processing
- One-time cost when new application uses NBI
- Alternative AAM in ONOS controller
  - Eliminates need for extra middleware boxes
  - What about performance impact on controller?





#### Agenda - Updated

Evening Session: 5pm – 7pm

- 1. SDN Controller Security evolution Demo- DELTA
- 2. Network Security Enhancements using SDN
- 3. SDN Monitoring and Security Applications
- 4. Application-aware VNSF Provisioning
- 5. Future Directions a.k.a. Buzzword Bingo 😳

