Software–Defined Security

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Opportunities for Security Functions

- Network security functions
 - Network abnormal detection (DDoS, network scan)
 - In-line mode security functions (firewall, NIPS)
 - Passive mode security functions (NIDS)
 - Advanced network security functions (stateful firewall, reflector net)

Can SDN technology help in implementing network security functions?

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Goal





Motivating Examples



Conceptual Firewall Implementation (FloodLight case)



More USE CASES

In-line Mode Security Application

Network intrusion prevention system (NIPS)



In-line Mode Security Application

- Why it works in SDN
 - No additional 3rd-party devices such as middleboxes
 - No placement problem
 - Easy implementation for advanced functions
 - (e.g., Distributed firewall)
- Why it does not work in SDN
 - Bottleneck of network performance
 - Flow rule conflict problem



Passive Mode Security Application



Passive Mode Security Application

- Why it Works in SDN
 - Easy implementation (mirroring ports in network devices)
 - Selective delivery for particular network flows
 - No placement problem (monitor any place)
- Why it does not work in SDN
 - Additional network interfaces to collect full payload information between control and data planes
 - Overhead



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Network Anomaly Detection Application



Network Anomaly Detection Application

• Why it works in SDN

- Easy collection of network information
- No need for additional devices or complicated configurations
- No placement problem (monitor any place)
- Why it does not work in SDN
 - Insufficient network information (e.g., TCP session)
 - Performance overhead due to periodical statistics requests



Stateful Firewall Application



Stateful Firewall Application

- Why it works in SDN
 - Low cost
 - No need for additional space for deployment
 - Simple and convenient environment to support various protocols
- Why it does not work in SDN
 - Bottleneck of network performance
 - Additional network interfaces to retrieve raw packets

MEASUREMENTS

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Experimental Setup

- Physical SDN testbeds
 - A controller machine
 - Core-i5, 16GB Mem
 - Three 1G-bps switches
 - HP 3500yl
 - HP 3800
 - Pica8 P3290
 - Three hosts



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In-line Mode Security Applications



In-line Mode Security Applications

- No substantial overhead against payload delivery
- Feasible to deploy in-line mode security functions
 - Without new flows causing PACKET_IN events
 - With less than 1,000 matching rules
- Beneficial for specific critical services
 - e.g., web, mail, or other services

Passive Mode Security Applications



NIDS application



Passive Mode Security Applications

- Feasible to deploy them with H/W based devices
- Too much overhead with S/W based devices
 - Some devices manage SDN specialized functions in software

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Network Anomaly Detection Applications



DDoS detection application



Network Anomaly Detection Applications

- No significant overhead to collect network information
- Different styles of network status information
 - Received packet counts of a flow or a range of flows
- Feasible to deploy them in real-world environments if they only work based on the given information

LESSONS

Promising but still Insufficient SDN

Benefits

- Flexible and dynamic network control
- Collection of fine-grained network information in a network-wide view
- Low cost (in terms of management and deployment)
- Drawbacks
 - Performance bottleneck
 - Insufficient network information (e.g., TCP sessions)
 - Different switch implementation



Network Function Virtualization (NFV)

- Characteristics
 - Easy to create network functions
 - Easy to deploy and control (compared to a hardware box)
 - Low cost



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Security Functions with NFV

- Intelligent brain (SDN) and powerful actionist (NFV)
 - Implement security functions as VM instances
 - Coordinate them with SDN functions



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Conclusion

- Current security functions could be changed with SDN
- SDN is sometimes insufficient to support security functions
- NFV can make up the insufficiency of SDN
- SDN and NFV help to improve security functions

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APPENDIX

Firewall Application Implementation



NIPS Application Implementation



NIDS Application Implementation



Anomaly Detection Application Implementation



Stateful F/W Application Implementation



ReflectorNet Application Implementation



Reflector network



Experimental Setup

- Physical SDN testbeds
 - A controller machine, three switches, and three hosts

| | HP 3500yl | HP 3800 | Pica8 P-3290 |
|------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| Switch fabric capacity | 101.8 Gbps | 88 Gbps | 176 Gbps |
| Forwarding speed | 75.7 Mpps | 65.4 Mpps | 132 Mpps |
| Latency | 3.4 us | 2.8 us | 1 us |
| Routing table size | 10,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 |
| MAC table size | 64,000 | 65,5000 32,000 | |

OpenFlow-enabled Switch Specifications



Experimental Setup

Physical SDN testbeds

• A controller machine, three switches, and three hosts

| Туре | NIC | CPU | RAM | OS |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|
| Controller | 1 Gbps x 5 | i5-4570 | 16 GB | Ubuntu 12.04 64 bit |
| Host 1 | 1 Gbps | i7-2640 M | 8 GB | Ubuntu 12.04 64 bit |
| Host 2 | 1 Gbps | i5-2450 M | 8 GB | Windows 7 64 bit |
| Host 3 | 100 Mbps | Atom N550 | 2 GB | Ubuntu 13.10 64 bit |

Machine Specifications



- Why ReflectorNet works in SDN
 - Ease implementation of such advanced network security functions
 - Cost effectiveness (complicated security functions with less effort)
- Why ReflectorNet does not works in SDN
 - No proof against the availability of SDN-based security functions yet
 - Need for more consideration to support security functions
 - Many required features are still missing





- Modification of packet headers is the key features of SDN
 This feature only works in software so far
- Hard to realize them in real cases without H/W support
 - Due to performance issues