

IPv6 distributed security requirements

<draft-palet-v6ops-ipv6security-00.txt>

Jordi Palet (jordi.palet@consulintel.es)

Alvaro Vives (alvaro.vives@consulintel.es)

Gregorio Martinez (gregorio@dif.um.es)

Antonio Skarmeta (skarmeta@dif.um.es)

Motivation

- Current security policies doesn't longer apply for end-to-end security with IPv6
 - Border firewall = bottleneck
- Users and devices start to be “nomadic”
 - “Static” security setup-ups are a wrong approach
- Different visited networks have different security requirements
 - Manual changes are dangerous
 - Will not be acceptable for the network manager
- Increase in security means increase in processing power
 - Distribution of security “overhead” could be a solution

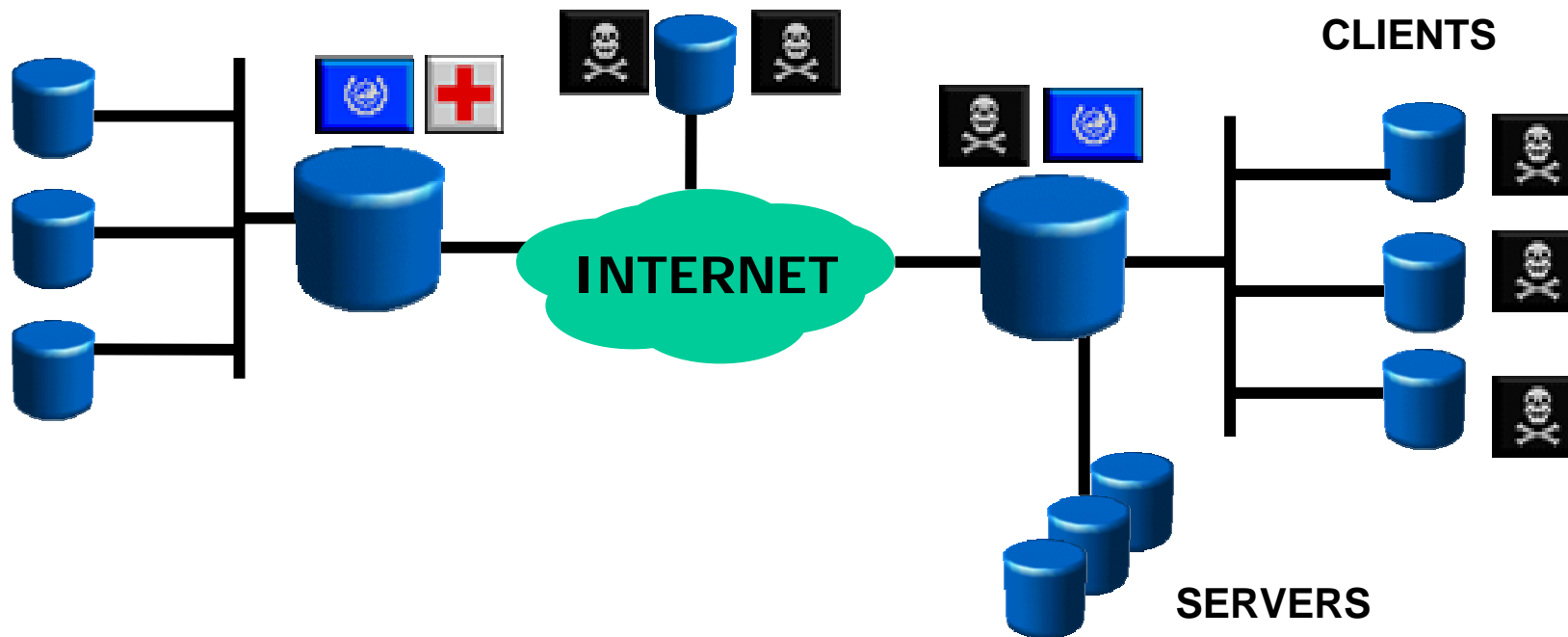
Approach for Solution

- Extensive use of “personal firewalls”
 - Can cope with “interior” security
- Personal firewalls should be enabled by default
- They should look for a security policy manager in the visited network
 - Acquire and implement the required local policy
 - If their processing capabilities are exceeded, then rely on a distributed firewall approach
- If IDS are present, the “local” security policy manager can get feedback from it, and suggest security changes to the complete network
- Can we cope with virus and spam ?

Concepts

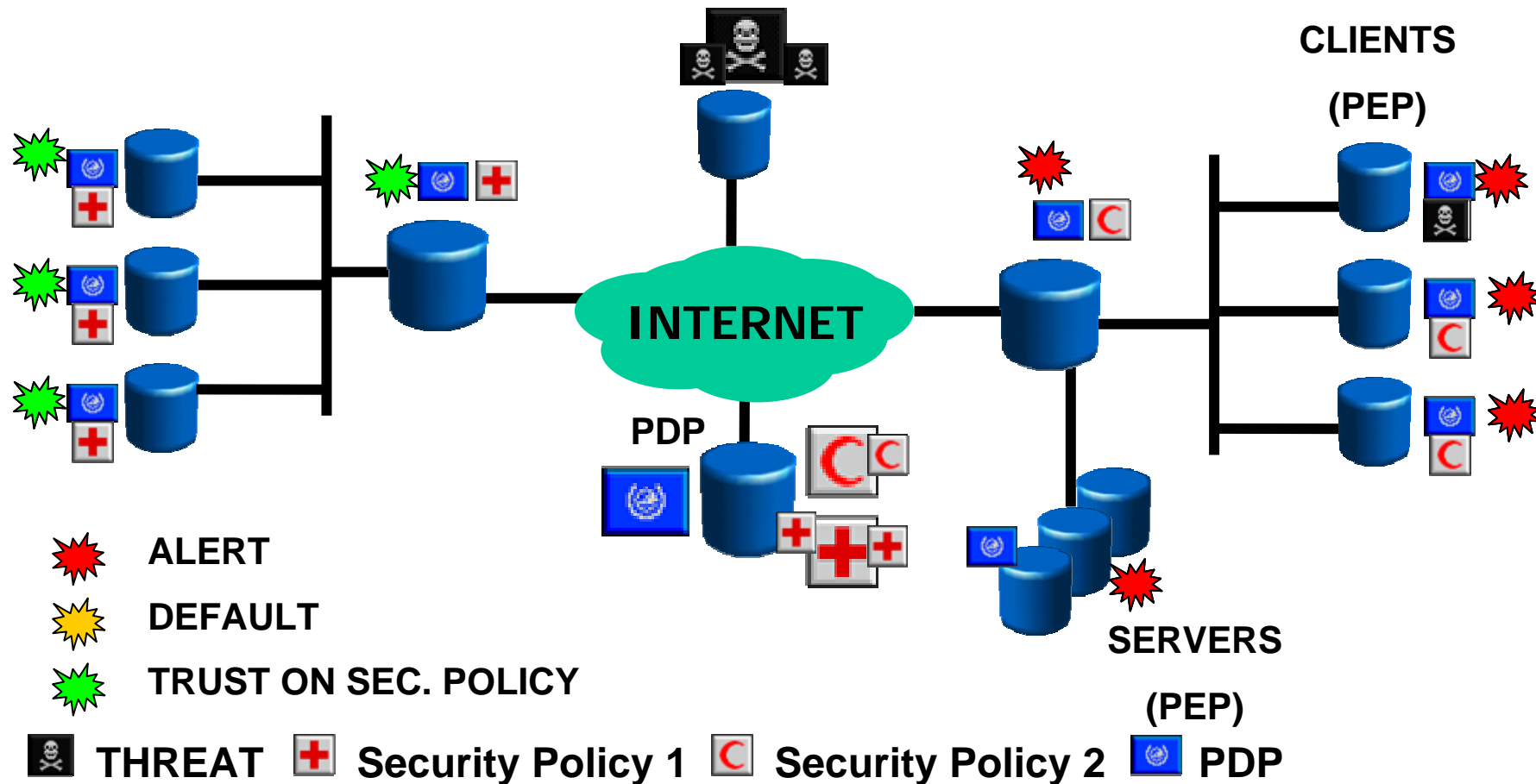
- **Attack/Threat:** Either passive or active
- **Security (S):** Protection against attacks+IPsec
- **Policy Management Tool (PMT):** Used by the network administrator to edit the policies
- **Policy Decision Points (PDP):** Entity which distribute S policies
- **Security Policy (SP):** Information used by PDP to provide S
- **Policy Enforcement Points (PEP):** Apply S (Clients)

Actual Security Scheme



 **THREAT**  **Security Policy 1**  **Security Policy 2**  **PDP**

Distributed Security Scheme



Distributed Security Example

