

I2NSF
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: August 6, 2017

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I2NSF Problem Statement and Use cases
draft-ietf-i2nsf-problem-and-use-cases-08

Abstract

This document describes the problem statement for Interface to Network Security Functions (I2NSF) as well as some companion use cases.

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1. Introduction

This document describes the problem statement for Interface to Network Security Functions (I2NSF) as well as some I2NSF use cases. A summary of the state of the art in the industry and IETF which is relevant to I2NSF work is documented in [I-D.hares-i2nsf-gap-analysis].

The growing challenges and complexity in maintaining a secure infrastructure, complying with regulatory requirements, and controlling costs are enticing enterprises into consuming network security functions hosted by service providers. The hosted security service is especially attractive to small and medium size enterprises who suffer from a lack of security experts to continuously monitor networks, acquire new skills and propose immediate mitigations to ever increasing sets of security attacks.

According to [Gartner-2013], the demand for hosted (or cloud-based) security services is growing. Small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) are increasingly adopting cloud-based security services to replace on-premises security tools, while larger enterprises are deploying a mix of traditional and cloud-based security services.

To meet the demand, more and more service providers are providing hosted security solutions to deliver cost-effective managed security services to enterprise customers. The hosted security services are primarily targeted at enterprises (especially small/medium ones), but could also be provided to any kind of mass-market customer. As a result, the Network Security Functions (NSFs) are provided and consumed in a large variety of environments. Users of NSFs may consume network security services hosted by one or more providers, which may be their own enterprise, service providers, or a combination of both. This document also briefly describes the following use cases summarized by [I-D.pastor-i2nsf-merged-use-cases]:

- o [I-D.pastor-i2nsf-access-usecases] (I2NSF-Access),
- o [I-D.zarny-i2nsf-data-center-use-cases](I2NSF-DC), and
- o [I-D.qi-i2nsf-access-network-usecase] (I2NSF-Mobile).

2. Terminology

AAA: Authentication, Authorization, and Account [RFC2904].

ACL: Access Control List

B2B: Business-to-Business

Bespoke: Something made to fit a particular person, client or company.

Bespoke security management: Security management which is made to fit a particular customer.

DC: Data Center

FW: Firewall

IDS: Intrusion Detection System

IPS: Intrusion Protection System

I2NSF: Interface to Network Security Functions

NSF: Network Security Function. An NSF is a function that used to ensure integrity, confidentiality, or availability of network communication, to detect unwanted network activity, or to block or at least mitigate the effects of unwanted activity.

Flow-based NSF: An NSF which inspects network flows according to a security policy. Flow-based security also means that packets are inspected in the order they are received, and without altering packets due to the inspection process (e.g., MAC rewrites, TTL decrement action, or NAT inspection or changes).

SDN: Software Defined Networking

Virtual NSF: An NSF which is deployed as a distributed virtual resource.

VPN: Virtual Private Networks

3. Problem Space

The following sub-section describes the problems and challenges facing customers and security service providers when some or all of the security functions are no longer physically hosted by the customer's administrative domain.

Security service providers can be internal or external to the company. For example, an internal IT Security group within a large enterprise could act as a security service provider for the enterprise. In contrast, an enterprise could outsource all security services to an external security service provider. In this document, the security service provider function, whether it is internal or external, will be denoted as "service provider".

The "Customer-Provider" relationship may be between any two parties. The parties can be in different firms or different domains of the same firm. Contractual agreements may be required in such contexts to formally document the customer's security requirements and the provider's guarantees to fulfill those requirements. Such agreements may detail protection levels, escalation procedures, alarms reporting, etc. There is currently no standard mechanism to capture those requirements.

A service provider may be a customer of another service provider.

It is the objective of the I2NSF work to address these problems and challenges.

3.1. Challenges Facing Security Service Providers

3.1.1. Diverse Types of Security Functions

There are many types of NSFs. NSFs by different vendors can have different features and have different interfaces. NSFs can be deployed in multiple locations in a given network, and perhaps have different roles.

Below are a few examples of security functions and locations or contexts in which they are often deployed:

External Intrusion and Attack Protection: Examples of this function are firewall/ACL authentication, IPS, IDS, and endpoint protection.

Security Functions in a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ): Examples of this function are firewall/ACLs, IDS/IPS, one or all of AAA services NAT, forwarding proxies, and application filtering. These functions may be physically on-premise in a server provider's network at the DMZ spots or located in a "virtual" DMZ.

Centralized or Distributed security functions: The security functions could be deployed in a centralized fashion for ease of management and network design or in a distributed fashion for scaled requirement. No matter how a security function is deployed

and provisioned, it is desirable to have same interface to provision security policies; otherwise it makes the job of security administration more complex, requiring knowledge of firewall and network design.

Internal Security Analysis and Reporting: Examples of this function are security logs, event correlation, and forensic analysis.

Internal Data and Content Protection: Examples of this function are encryption, authorization, and public/private key management for internal database.

Security gateways and VPN concentrators: Examples of these functions are; IP-sec gateways, Secure VPN concentrators that handle bridging secure VPNs, and Secure VPN controllers for data flows.

Given the diversity of security functions, the contexts in which these functions can be deployed, and the constant evolution of these functions, standardizing all aspects of security functions is challenging, and most probably not feasible. Fortunately, it is not necessary to standardize all aspects. For example, from an I2NSF perspective, there is no need to standardize how every firewall's filtering is created or applied. Some features in a specific vendor's filtering may be unique to the vendor's product so it is not necessary to standardize these features.

What is needed is a standardized interface to control and monitor the rule sets that NSFs use to treat packets traversing through these NSFs. Thus standardizing interfaces will provide an impetus for standardizing established security functions.

I2NSF may specify some filters, but these filters will be linked to specific common functionality developed by I2NSF in information models or data models.

3.1.2. Diverse Interfaces to Control and Monitor NSFs

To provide effective and competitive solutions and services, Security Service Providers may need to utilize multiple security functions from various vendors to enforce the security policies desired by their customers.

Since no widely accepted industry standard security interface to security NSFs exists today, management of NSFs (device and policy provisioning, monitoring, etc.) tends to be bespoke security management offered by product vendors. As a result, automation of such services, if it exists at all, is also bespoke. Thus, even in

the traditional way of deploying security features, there is a gap to coordinate among implementations from distinct vendors. This is the main reason why mono-vendor security functions are often deployed and enabled in a particular network segment.

A challenge for monitoring is that an NSF cannot monitor what it cannot view. Therefore, enabling a security function (e.g., firewall [I-D.ietf-opsawg-firewalls]) does not mean that a network is protected. As such, it is necessary to have a mechanism to monitor and provide execution status of NSFs to security and compliance management tools. There exist various network security monitoring vendor-specific interfaces for forensics and troubleshooting.

3.1.3. More Distributed NSFs and vNSFs

The security functions which are invoked to enforce a security policy can be located in different equipment and network locations.

The European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) initiative [ETSI-NFV] creates new management challenges for security policies to be enforced by distributed virtual network security functions (vNSF).

A vNSF has higher risk of changes to the state of network connection, interfaces, or traffic as their hosting Virtual Machines (VMs) are being created, moved, or decommissioned.

3.1.4. More Demand to Control NSFs Dynamically

In the advent of Software-Defined Networking (SDN)(see [I-D.jeong-i2nsf-sdn-security-services]), more clients, applications or application controllers need to dynamically update their security policies that are enforced by NSFs. The Security Service Providers have to dynamically update their decision-making process (e.g., in terms of NSF resource allocation and invocation) upon receiving security-related requests from their clients.

3.1.5. Demand for Multi-Tenancy to Control and Monitor NSFs

Service providers may need several operational units to control and monitor the NSFs, especially when NSFs become distributed and virtualized.

3.1.6. Lack of Characterization of NSFs and Capability Exchange

To offer effective security services, service providers need to activate various security functions in NSFs or vNSFs manufactured by multiple vendors. Even within one product category (e.g., firewall),

security functions provided by different vendors can have different features and capabilities. For example, filters that can be designed and activated by a firewall may or may not support IPv6 depending on the firewall technology.

The service provider's management system (or controller) needs a way to retrieve the capabilities of service functions by different vendors so that it could build an effective security solution. These service function capabilities can be documented in a static manner (e.g., a file) or via an interface which accesses a repository of security function capabilities which the NSF vendors dynamically update.

A dynamic capability registration is useful for automation because security functions may be subject to software and hardware updates. These updates may have implications on the policies enforced by the NSFs.

Today, there is no standard method for vendors to describe the capabilities of their security functions. Without a common technical framework to describe the capabilities of security functions, service providers cannot automate the process of selecting NSFs by different vendors to accommodate customer's security requirements.

The I2NSF work will focus on developing a standard method to describe capabilities of security functions.

3.1.7. Lack of Mechanism for NSFs to Utilize External Profiles

Many security functions depend on signature files or profiles to perform (e.g., IPS/IDS signatures, DDoS Open Threat Signaling (DOTS) filters). Different policies might need different signatures or profiles. Today, the construction and use of black list databases can be a win-win strategy for all parties involved. There might be Open Source-provided signature/profiles (e.g., by Snort, Suricata, Bro and Kisnet) in the future.

There is a need to have a standard envelope (i.e., the format) to allow NSFs to use external profiles.

3.1.8. Lack of Mechanisms to Accept External Alerts to Trigger Automatic Rule and Configuration Changes

NSF can ask the I2NSF security controller to alter specific rules and/or configurations. For example, a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) alert could trigger a change to the routing system to send traffic to a traffic scrubbing service to mitigate the DDoS.

The DDoS protection has the following two parts: a) the configuration of signaling of open threats and b) DDoS mitigation. DOTS controller manages the signaling part of DDoS. I2NSF controller(s) would manage the changing to the affected policies (e.g., forwarding and routing, filtering, etc.). By monitoring the network alerts from DDoS, I2NSF can feed an alerts analytics engine that could recognize attacks so the I2NSF can enforce the appropriate policies.

DDoS mitigation is enhanced if the provider's network security controller can monitor, analyze, and investigate the abnormal events and provide information to the client or change the network configuration automatically.

[I-D.zhou-i2nsf-capability-interface-monitoring] provides details on how monitoring aspects of the flow-based Network Security Functions (NSFs) can use the I2NSF interfaces to receive traffic reports and enforce appropriate policies.

3.1.9. Lack of Mechanism for Dynamic Key Distribution to NSFs

There is a need for a controller to distribute various keys to distributed NSFs. To distribute various keys, the keys must be created and managed. While there are many key management methods and cryptographic suites (e.g., encryption algorithms, key derivation functions, etc.) and other functions, there is a lack of a standard interface to provision and manage security associations.

The keys may be used for message authentication and integrity in order to protect data flows. In addition, keys may be used to secure the protocol and messages in the core routing infrastructure (see [RFC4948])

As of now there is not much focus on an abstraction for keying information that describes the interface between protocols, operators, and automated key management.

An example of a solution may provide some insight into why the lack of a mechanism is a problem. If a device had an abstract key table maintained by security services, a device could use these keys for routing and security devices.

What does this take?

Conceptually, there must be an interface defined for routing/signaling protocols to make requests for automated key management when it is being used, and to notify the protocols when keys become available in the key table. One potential use of such an interface is to manage IPsec security associations on SDN networks.

An abstract key service will work under the following conditions:

1. I2NSF needs to design the key table abstraction, the interface between key management protocols and routing/other protocols, and possibly security protocols at other layers.
2. For each routing/other protocol, I2NSF needs to define the mapping between how the protocol represents key material and the protocol-independent key table abstraction. If protocols share common mechanisms for authentication (e.g., TCP Authentication Option), then the same mapping may be reused.
3. Automated Key management must support both symmetric keys and group keys via the service provided by items 1 and 2.

3.2. Challenges Facing Customers

When customers invoke hosted security services, their security policies may be enforced by a collection of security functions hosted in different domains. Customers may not have the security skills to express sufficiently precise requirements or security policies. Usually, these customers express the expectations of their security requirements or the intent of their security policies. These expectations can be considered customer-level security expectations. Customers may also desire to express guidelines for security management. Examples of such guidelines include:

- o Which critical communications are to be preserved during critical events (DOTS working group is standardizing),
- o Which hosts are to continue service even during severe security attacks (DOTS working group is standardizing),
- o Reporting of attacks to CERT (MILE working group is standardizing), and
- o Managing network connectivity of systems out of compliance (SACM working group is standardizing).

3.2.1. NSFs from Heterogeneous Administrative Domains

Many medium and large enterprises have deployed various on-premises security functions which they want to continue to deploy. These enterprises want to combine local security functions with remote hosted security functions to achieve more efficient and immediate counter-measures to both Internet-originated attacks and enterprise network-originated attacks.

Some enterprises may only need the hosted security services for their remote branch offices where minimal security infrastructures/capabilities exist. The security solution will consist of deploying NSFs on customer networks and on service provider networks.

3.2.2. Today's Control Requests are Vendor Specific

Customers may utilize NSFs provided by multiple service providers. Customers need to express their security requirements, guidelines, and expectations to the service providers. In turn, the service providers must translate this customer information into customer security policies and associated configuration tasks for the set of security functions in their network. Without a standard technical standard interface that provides a clear technical characterization, the service provider faces many challenges:

No standard technical characterization and/or APIs: Even for the most common security services there is no standard technical characterization or APIs. Most security services are accessible only through disparate, proprietary interfaces (e.g., portals or APIs) in whatever format vendors choose to offer. The service provider must process the customer's input with these widely varying interfaces.

No standard interface: Without standard interfaces it is complex for customers to update security policies or integrate the security functions in their enterprise with the security services provided by the security service providers. This complexity is induced by the diversity of the configuration models, policy models, and supported management interfaces. Without a standard interface, new innovative security products find a large barrier to entry into the market.

Managing by scripts de-jour: The current practices rely upon the use of scripts that generate other scripts which automatically run to upload or download configuration changes, log information and other things. These scripts have to be adjusted each time an implementation from a different vendor technology is enabled on a provider side.

Lack of immediate feedback: Customers may also require a mechanism to easily update/modify their security requirements with immediate effect in the underlying involved NSFs.

Lack of explicit invocation request: While security agreements are in place, security functions may be solicited without requiring an explicit invocation means. Nevertheless, some explicit invocation means may be required to interact with a service function.

To see how standard interfaces could help achieve faster implementation time cycles, let us consider a customer who would like to dynamically allow an encrypted flow with specific port, src/dst addresses or protocol type through the firewall/IPS to enable an encrypted video conferencing call only during the time of the call. With no commonly accepted interface in place, as shown in figure 1, the customer would have to learn about the particular provider's firewall/IPS interface and send the request in the provider's required format.

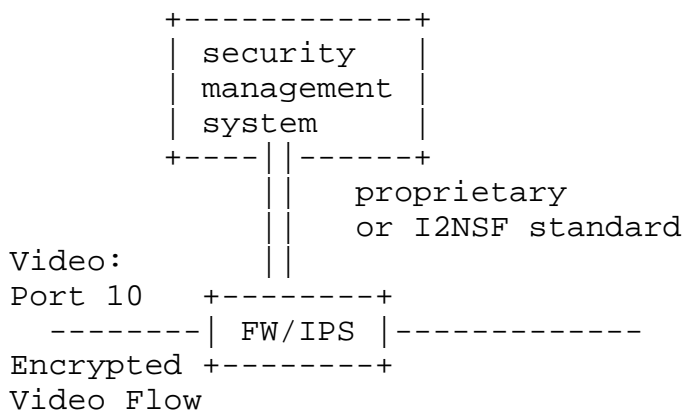


Figure 1: Example of non-standard vs. standard interface

In contrast, as figure 1 shows, if a firewall/IPS interface standard exists the customer would be able to send the request to a security management system without having to do the extensive preliminary legwork. A standard interface also helps service providers since they could now offer the same firewall/IPS interface to represent firewall/IPS services for utilizing products from many vendors. The result is that the service provider has now abstracted the firewall/IPS services. The standard interface also helps the firewall/IPS vendors to focus on their core security functions or extended features rather than the standard building blocks of a management interface.

3.2.3. Difficulty to Monitor the Execution of Desired Policies

How a policy is translated into technology-specific actions is hidden from the customers. However, customers still need ways to monitor the delivered security service that results from the execution of their desired security requirements, guidelines and expectations.

Today, there is no standard way for customers to get security service assurance of their specified security policies properly enforced by the security functions in the provider domain. The customer also

lacks the ability to perform "what-if" scenarios to assess the efficiency of the delivered security service.

It is the objective of the I2NSF work to provide a standard way to get security service assurance of a customers specific security policies which provides enough information for customers to perform "what-if" scenarios to assess efficiency of delivered security services.

3.3. Difficulty to Validate Policies across Multiple Domains

One key aspect of a hosted security service with security functions located at different premises is the ability to express, monitor and verify security policies that combine several distributed security functions. It is crucial to an effective service to be able to take these actions via a standard interface. This standard interface becomes more crucial to the hosted security service when NSFs are instantiated in Virtual Machines which are sometimes widely distributed in the network and sometimes are combined together in one device to perform a set of tasks for delivering a service.

Without standard interfaces and security policy data models, the enforcement of a customer-driven security policy remains challenging because of the inherent complexity created by combining the invocation of several vendor-specific security functions into a multi-vendor, heterogeneous environment. Each vendor-specific function may require specific configuration procedures and operational tasks.

Ensuring the consistent enforcement of the policies at various domains is also challenging. Standard data models are likely to contribute to solving that issue.

3.4. Software-Defined Networks

Software-Defined Networks have changed the landscape of data center designs by introducing overlay networks deployed over ToR switches that connect to a hypervisor. SDN techniques are meant to improve the flexibility of workload management without affecting applications and how they work. Workload can thus be easily and seamlessly managed across private and public clouds. SDN techniques optimize resource usage and are now being deployed in various networking environments, besides cloud infrastructures. Yet, such SDN-inferred agility may raise specific security issues. For example a security admin must make sure that a security policy can be enforced regardless of the location of the workload, thereby raising concerns about the ability of SDN computation logic to send security policy-provisioning information to the participating NSFs. A second example

is workload migration to a public cloud infrastructure which may raise additional security requirements during the migration.

3.5. Lack of Standard Interface to Inject Feedback to NSF

Today, many security functions in the NSF, such as IPS, IDS, DDoS mitigation and Antivirus, depend heavily on the associated profiles. NSF devices can perform more effective protection if these NSF devices have the up-to-date profiles for these functions. Today there is no standard interface to provide these security profiles for the NSF.

As more sophisticated threats arise, enterprises, vendors, and service providers have to rely on each other to achieve optimal protection. Cyber Threat Alliance (CTA, <http://cyberthreatalliance.org/>) is one of those initiatives that aim at combining efforts conducted by multiple organizations.

The standard interface to provide security profiles to the NSF should interwork with the formats which exchange security profiles between organizations.

One objective of the I2NSF work is to provide this type of standard interface to security profiles.

3.6. Lack of Standard Interface for Capability Negotiation

There could be situations when the selected NSFs cannot perform the policies requested by the Security Controller, due to resource constraints. The customer and security service provider should negotiate the appropriate resource constraints before the security service begins. However, unexpected events may happen causing the NSF to exhaust those negotiated resources. At this point, the NSF should inform the security controller that the allotted resources have been exhausted. To support the automatic control in the SDN-era, it is necessary to have a set of messages for proper notification (and a response to that notification) between the Security Controller and the NSFs.

4. Use Cases

Standard interfaces for monitoring and controlling the behavior of NSFs are essential building blocks for Security Service Providers and enterprises to automate the use of different NSFs from multiple vendors by their security management entities. I2NSF may be invoked by any (authorized) client. Examples of authorized clients are upstream applications (controllers), orchestration systems, and security portals.

Isolation: by ensuring the execution of the NSF is self-contained for privacy requirements in multi-tenancy scenarios.

Provenance of NSF: Customers may need to be provided with strict guarantees about the origin of the NSF, its status (e.g., available, idle, down, and others), and feedback mechanisms so that a customer may be able to check that a given NSF or set of NSFs properly conform to the the customer's requirements and subsequent configuration tasks.

In order to achieve this, the security controller may collect security measurements and share them with an independent and trusted third party (via Interface 1) in order to allow for attestation of NSF functions using the third party added information.

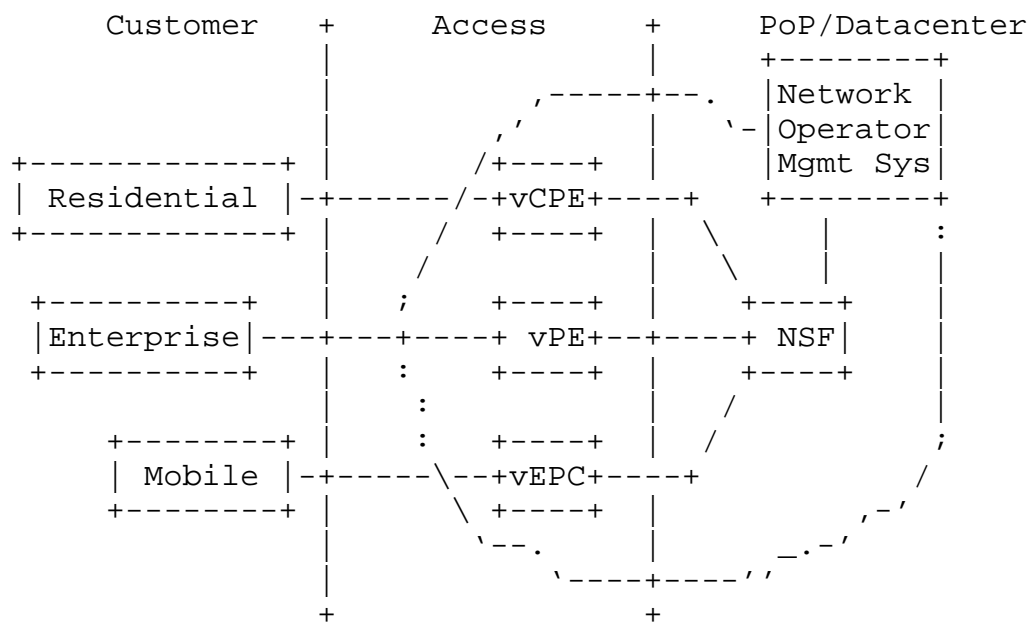
This implies that there may be the following two types of clients using interface 1: the end-user and and the trusted independent third party. The I2NSF work may determine that interface 1 creates two sub-interfaces to support these two types of clients.

4.2. Access Networks

This scenario describes use cases for users (e.g., residential user, enterprise user, mobile user, and management system) that request and manage security services hosted in the NSP infrastructure. Given that NSP customers are essentially users of their access networks, the scenario is essentially associated with their characteristics as well as with the use of vNSFs. Figure 3 shows how these virtual access nodes for different types of customers connect connect through virtual access nodes an NSF.

The virtual customer premise equipment (vCPE) described in use case #7 in [NFVUC] requires a model of access virtualization that includes mobile and residential access networks where the operator may offload security services from the customer local environment (e.g., device or terminal) to its own infrastructure.

These use cases define the interaction between the operator and the vNSFs through automated interfaces, typically by means of Business-to-Business (B2B) communications.



vCPE - virtual customer premise equipment
 vPE - virtual provider equipment
 vEPC - virtual evolved packet core
 (mobile-core network)

Figure 3: NSF and actors

Different access clients may have different service requests:

Residential: service requests for parental control, content management, and threat management.

Parental control requests may include identity based filters for web content or usage. Content management may include identifying and blocking malicious activities from web contents, mail, or files downloaded. Threat management may include identifying and blocking botnets or malware.

Enterprise: service requests for enterprise flow security policies and managed security services

Flow security policies include access to (or isolation from) data from various internal groups, access to (or isolation from) various web sites or social media applications, and encryption on data transferred between corporates sites (main office, enterprise branch offices, and remote campuses). Managed security services may include detection and mitigation of external and internal threats. External threats can include application or phishing attacks, malware, botnet, DDoS, and others. Internal threats (aka

lateral threats) can include detecting programs moving from one enterprise site to another without permission.

Service Provider: Service requests for policies that protect service provider networks against various threats (including DDoS, botnets and malware). Such policies are meant to securely and reliably deliver contents (e.g., data, voice, and video) to various customers, including residential, mobile and corporate customers. These security policies are also enforced to guarantee isolation between multiple tenants, regardless of the nature of the corresponding connectivity services.

Mobile: service requests from interfaces which monitor and ensure user quality of experience, content management, parental controls, and external threat management.

Content management for the mobile device includes identifying and blocking malicious activities from web contents, mail, files uploaded/downloaded. Threat management for infrastructure includes detecting and removing malicious programs such as botnet, malware, and other programs that create distributed DoS attacks).

Some access customers may not care about which NSFs are utilized to achieve the services they requested. In this case, provider network orchestration systems can internally select the NSFs (or vNSFs) to enforce the security policies requested by the clients. Other access customers, especially some enterprise customers, may want to get their dedicated NSFs (most likely vNSFs) for direct control purposes. In this case, here are the steps to associate vNSFs to specific customers:

vNSF Deployment: The deployment process consists in instantiating an NSF on a Virtualization Infrastructure (NFVI), within the NSP administrative domain(s) or with other external domain(s). This is a required step before a customer can subscribe to a security service supported in the vNSF.

vNSF Customer Provisioning: Once a vNSF is deployed, any customer can subscribe to it. The provisioning lifecycle includes the following:

- * Customer enrollment and cancellation of the subscription to a vNSF;
- * Configuration of the vNSF, based on specific configurations, or derived from common security policies defined by the NSP.

- * Retrieval of the vNSF functionalities, extracted from a manifest or a descriptor. The NSP management systems can demand this information to offer detailed information through the commercial channels to the customer.

4.3. Cloud Data Center Scenario

In a data center, network security mechanisms such as firewalls may need to be dynamically added or removed for a number of reasons. These changes may be explicitly requested by the user, or triggered by a pre-agreed upon demand level in the Service Level Agreement (SLA) between the user and the provider of the service. For example, the service provider may be required to add more firewall capacity within a set of timeframes whenever the bandwidth utilization hits a certain threshold for a specified period. This capacity expansion could result in adding new instances of firewalls on existing machines or provisioning a completely new firewall instance in a different machine.

The on-demand, dynamic nature of security service delivery essentially encourages that the network security "devices" be in software or virtual form factors, rather than in a physical appliance form. This requirement is a provider-side concern. Users of the firewall service are agnostic (as they should) as to whether or not the firewall service is run on a VM or any other form factor. Indeed, they may not even be aware that their traffic traverses firewalls.

Furthermore, new firewall instances need to be placed in the "right zone" (domain). The issue applies not only to multi-tenant environments where getting the tenant in the right domain is of paramount importance, but also in environments owned and operated by a single organization with its own service segregation policies. For example, an enterprise may mandate that firewalls serving Internet traffic and B2B traffic be separated. Another example is that IPS/IDS services for investment banking and non-banking traffic may be separated for regulatory reasons.

4.3.1. On-Demand Virtual Firewall Deployment

A service provider-operated cloud data center could serve tens of thousands of clients. Clients' compute servers are typically hosted on VMs, which could be deployed across different server racks located in different parts of the data center. It is often not technically and/or financially feasible to deploy dedicated physical firewalls to suit each client's security policy requirements, which can be numerous. What is needed is the ability to dynamically deploy virtual firewalls for each client's set of servers based on

policies may govern communication within the clients' own virtual networks as well as communication with external networks. For example, VPN service providers may need to provide firewall and other security services to their VPN clients. Today, it is generally not possible for clients to dynamically view (let alone change) what, where and how security policies are implemented on their provider-operated clouds. Indeed, no standards-based framework exists to allow clients to retrieve/manage security policies in a consistent manner across different providers.

As described above, the dynamic key management is critical for the securing the VPN and the distribution of policies.

4.3.4. Internal Network Monitoring

There are many types of internal traffic monitors that may be managed by a security controller. This includes a new class of services referred to as Data Loss Prevention (DLP), or Reputation Protection Services (RPS). Depending on the class of event, alerts may go to internal administrators, or external services.

4.4. Preventing Distributed DoS, Malware and Botnet attacks

In the Internet where everything is connected, preventing unwanted traffic that may cause a Denial of Service (DoS) attack or a distributed DoS (DDoS) attack has become a challenge. Similarly, a network could be exposed to malware attacks and become an attack vector to jeopardize the operation of other networks, by means of remote commands for example. Many networks such as Internet of Things (IoT) networks, Information-Centric Networks (ICN), Content Delivery Networks (CDN), Voice over IP packet networks (VoIP), and Voice over LTE (VoLTE) are also exposed to such attacks.

In order for organizations to better secure their networks against these kind of attacks, the I2NSF framework should provide a client-side interface that is use case-independent and technology-agnostic. Technology-agnostic is to is defined to be generic, technology independent, and able to support multiple protocols and data models. For example, such an I2NSF interface could be used to provision security policy configuration information that looks for specific malware signatures. Similarly, botnet attacks could be easily prevented by provisioning security policies using the I2NSF client-side interface that prevent access to botnet command and control servers.

4.5. Regulatory and Compliance Security Policies

Organizations are not only supposed to protect their networks against attacks, but they should also adhere to various industry regulations: any organization that falls under a specific regulation like Payment Card Industry (PCI)-Data Security Standard (DSS) [PCI-DSS] (https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pci_security/) for the payment industry or Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act [HIPAA] (<https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/>) for the healthcare industry must be able to isolate various kinds of traffic. They must also show records of their security policies whenever audited.

The I2NSF client-side interface could be used to provision regulatory and compliance-related security policies. The security controller would keep track of when and where a specific policy is applied and if there is any policy violation; this information can be provided in the event of an audit as a proof that traffic is isolated between specific endpoints, in full compliance with the required regulations.

5. Management Considerations

Management of NSFs usually include the following:

- o Lifecycle management and resource management of NSFs,
- o Device configuration, such as address configuration, device internal attributes configuration, etc.,
- o Signaling of events, notifications and changes, and
- o Policy rule provisioning.

I2NSF will only focus on the policy provisioning part of NSF management.

6. IANA Considerations

No IANA considerations exist for this document.

7. Security Considerations

Having a secure access to control and monitor NSFs is crucial for hosted security services. An I2NSF security controller raises new security threats. It needs to be resilient to attacks and quickly recover from attacks. Therefore, proper secure communication channels have to be carefully specified for carrying controlling and monitoring traffic between the NSFs and their management entity (or entities).

In addition, the Flow security policies specified by customers can conflict with providers' internal security policies which may allow unauthorized traffic or unauthorized changes to flow policies (e.g. customers changing flow policies that do not belong to them). Therefore, it is crucial to have proper AAA [RFC2904] to authorize access to the network and access to the I2NSF management stream.

8. Contributors

I2NSF is a group effort. The following people actively contributed to the initial use case text: Xiaojun Zhuang (China Mobile), Sumandra Majee (F5), Ed Lopez (Fortinet), and Robert Moskowitz (Huawei).

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10. Acknowledgements

This document was supported by Institute for Information and communications Technology Promotion (IITP) funded by the Korea government (MSIP) [R0166-15-1041, Standard Development of Network Security based SDN].

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