I2NSF Data Model of Consumer-Facing Interface for Security Management

(draft-jeong-i2nsf-consumer-facing-interface-dm-00)



Jaehoon Paul Jeong, Mahdi Daghmehchi (Presenter), Tae-Jin Ahn, Rakesh Kumar, and Susan Hares

Contents

- **Introduction**
- **Motivation**
- Architecture of Security Management
- **W** Use Case: VoIP-VoLTE Security Service
- **Next Step**

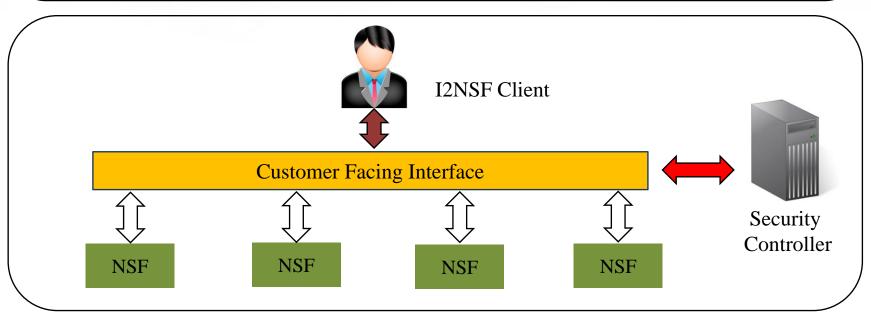
Introduction

 This document describes a data model for security management based on I2NSF framework by using NFV

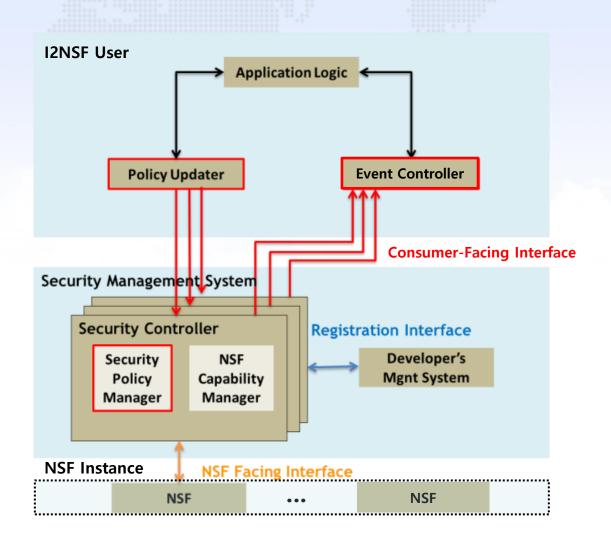
A data model to perform VoIP-VoLTE security service

Motivation

- Defining high level policies and translate them to several low level policies
- Updating low level policies based on NSF capabilities
- Monitoring network's events and implementing security functions based on NFV
- Data modeling for I2NSF Customer-Facing Interface



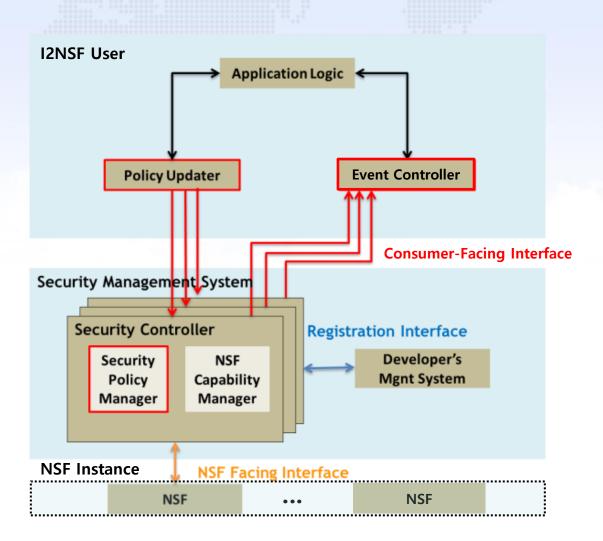
Security Management Architecture (1/3)



- Application Logic
 Generating high level security policies
- Event Controller

 Event monitoring and sending to Application logic
- Policy Updater
 Distributing high level policies to the Security Controller

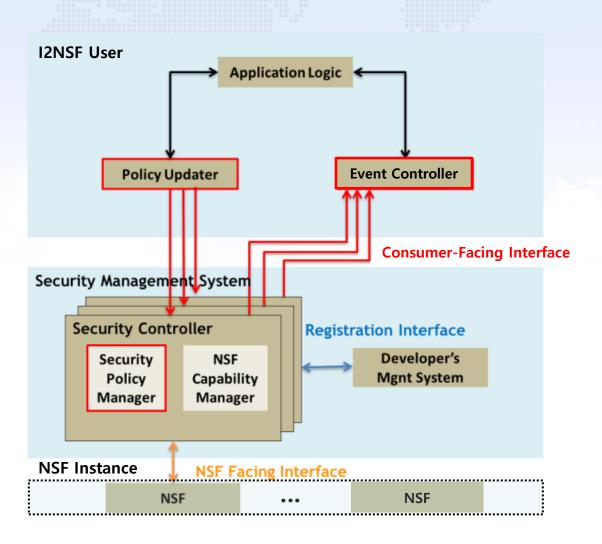
Security Management Architecture (2/3)



Security Policy Manager

- Mapping high level policies into several low level policies
- Delivering low level policies to NSF(s)
- NSF capability manager
 Storing the NSF's capability
 and sharing it with Security
 policy manager
- Developer's Mgnt system
 Registering new NSF's capabilities into NSF capability manager

Security Management Architecture (3/3)



• NSF Instance
Exploiting low level policies
delivered by the Security policy
manager

Use Case: Security Management for VoIP-VoLTE Service

VoIP-VoLTE Security Management: Application Logic

Information Model for Consumer-Facing Interface

- Defining security conditions
 (e.g., blacklists of IP addresses & source
 ports, expire time, user agents)
- Updating the illegal devices information (manually/automatically)
- Generating new high-level security policies
- Updating the VoIP-VoLTE database based on the NSF's anomalous detection

Information Model for:

- Threat Prevention
 To reduce the attack surface (e.g.,
 Botnet)
- Policy endpoint groups
 Where a security policy is to be
 applied
- Policy Instance
 A complete information for any
 policy instance (e.g., where/when
 a policy need to be applied)

Data Modeling for VoIP-VoLTE Security Service (1/2)

High level policies basements:

- Blacklisting countries
- Time interval specification
- Caller's priority levels

The data model consists of:

- Policy life cycle management
- Policy rule
- Action

```
+--: (policy)
  +--rw policy-lifecycle *(policy-lifecycle-id)
     +--rw policy-lifecycle-id uint 16
      +--rw expiration-event
        +--rw enabled boolean
        +--rw event-id uint 16
     +--rw expiration-time
        +--rw enabled
                        boolean
        +--rw time
                        date-and-time
   +--rw policy-rule *[policy-rule-id]
     +--rw policy-name string
     +--rw policy-rule-id uint 16
      +--rw service
        +--voip-handling boolean
        +--volet-handling boolean
     +--rw condition *[condition-id]
         +--rw condition-id uint 16
         +--rw caller
           +--rw caller-id uint 16
           +--rw caller-location
              +--rw country
                              string
               +--rw city
                              strina
         +--rw callee
           +--rw callee-id uint 16
           +--rw callee-location
              +--rw country string
               +--rw citv
                              strina
         +--rw valid-time-interval
                              date-and-time
           +--rw start-time
           t--rw end-time
                              date-and-time
  t--rw action
     +--rw (action-type)?
        +--: (ingress-action)
           +--rw permit? boolean
           +--rw mirror? boolean
           +--rw log?
                          boolean
        +--: (engress-type)
           +--rw redirection?
                                boolean
```

Data Modeling for VoIP-VoLTE Security Service (2/2)

Policy life cycle management

Specifies an expiration time and/or event to determine the life-time of the policy itself

Policy rule

Represents the specific information about a high-level policy e.g., service types, conditions and valid time interval

Action

Specifies the actions which should be performed when a policy rule is matched by NSF

```
+--: (policy)
  +--rw policy-lifecycle *(policy-lifecycle-id)
     +--rw policy-lifecycle-id uint 16
      +--rw expiration-event
        +--rw enabled boolean
        +--rw event-id uint 16
     +--rw expiration-time
        +--rw enabled
                        boolean
        +--rw time
                        date-and-time
   +--rw policy-rule *[policy-rule-id]
     +--rw policy-name string
     +--rw policy-rule-id uint 16
      +--rw service
        +--voip-handling boolean
        +--volet-handling boolean
     +--rw condition *[condition-id]
        +--rw condition-id uint 16
        +--rw caller
           t--rw caller-id uint 16
           +--rw caller-location
                              string
              +--rw country
              +--rw city
                              string
         t--rw callee
           +--rw callee-id uint 16
           +--rw callee-location
              +--rw country string
              +--rw city
                              string
        +--rw valid-time-interval
           t--rw start-time
                              date-and-time
           +--rw end-time
                              date-and-time
   +--rw action
     +--rw (action-type)?
         +--: (ingress-action)
           +--rw permit? boolean
           +--rw mirror? boolean
           +--rw log?
                          boolean
        +--: (engress-type)
           +--rw redirection?
                                boolean
```

YANG Data Model for VoIP-VoLTE Security Service

```
//Groupings
grouping policy {
  list policy-lifecycle {
    key "policy-lifecycle-id";
    description
      "The ID of the policy lifecycle for each policy.
      This must be unique.";
    leaf policy-lifecycle-id {
      type uint16;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "This is policy lifecycle-id.";
    container expiration-event {
      description
        "The event which makes the policy expired.";
      leaf enabled {
        type boolean;
        mandatory true;
        description
          "This represents whether the policy is
          enabled or disabled.";
      leaf event-id {
        type uint16;
        mandatory true;
        description
          "The ID of the event. This must be unique.";
```

```
container service {
 description
    "The services which NSFs could perform to manage the
   security attacks.
   This consists of voip-handling and volte-handling.
   This will be extended in later version.";
  leaf voip-handling {
   type boolean;
   mandatory true;
   description
      "This field represents whether the policy contains
     handling the voip packet flow.";
  leaf volte-handling {
   type boolean;
   mandatory true;
   description
      "This field represents whether the policy contains
     handling the volte packet flow.";
list condition {
 key "condition-id";
 description
    "The ID of the condition. This must be unique.";
  leaf condition-id {
  type uint16;
 mandatory true;
  description
```

Next Step

- Testing our YANG data model
 Testing our YANG data model in our I2NSF Framework
 Code (used in IETF-97 I2NSF Hackathon)
- Implementing more use cases
 e.g., untrusted domain (malware distributer) detecting
 and access control function (time/location depended)