

Securing the Software-Defined Network Control Layer

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SDN for Security: Sophisticated Flow Orchestration

	SOLUTION!	but would we rather....
Malicious Packet Stream	Drop	Auto-Redirect Malicious Source to Honeynet
Policy Violations	Drop	Redirect User to a Notification Server
Network Wide Anomaly	Drop	Selective Filtering or reprovision assets
Infected Host	Drop	Quarantine
Floods and Service Denials	Drop	Block, Migrate Mission Critical services, Redirect
Malicious Logic injection	Drop	Redirect into Sandnet
Remote Shell or C&C	Drop	Redirect In and outbound flows to separate data sinks
Server Behavioral Deviations	Drop	Dynamic quota adjustment, fishbowl and reprovision new server
Network Reconnaissance	Drop	Proactively redirect probes to whitehole or honeynet
Threat Reputation	Drop	Selectively limit network privileges or apply added antifraud challenges
Stepping Stone Tunneling	Drop	Selective interruption to validate that tunnel exists

Security challenges: What happens when software defines your network flow policy?

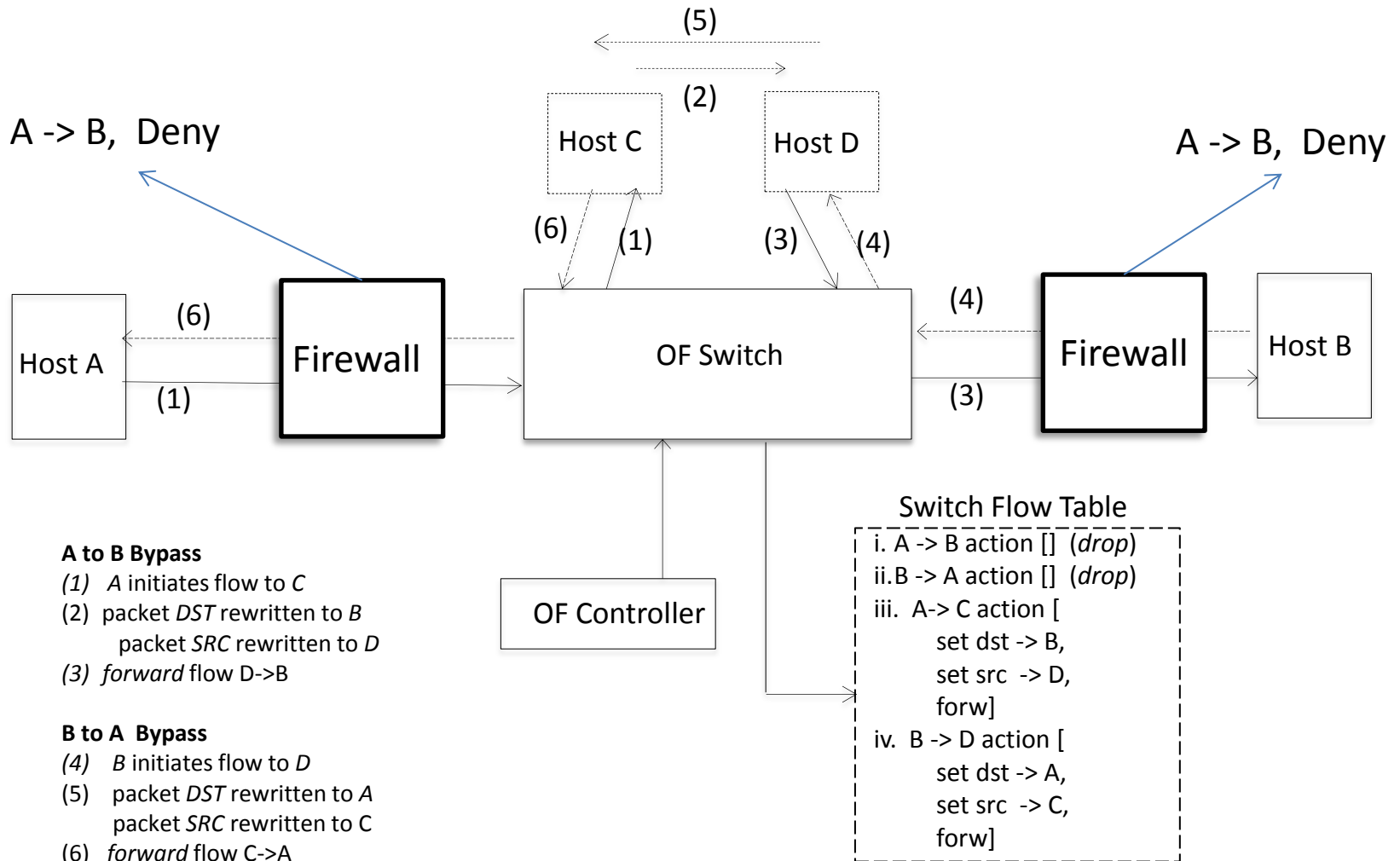
- **We grew up with (fairly) “static policies”:** With SDNs ... *Traffic Engineering* (TE) Apps constantly orchestrate the network flows to adapt to network conditions
- **Security must not depend on the absences of complex SDN App interactions**
- **Ideally, flow policies made in response to threats should take precedence**
- **The SDN Stack is itself a fair TARGET for attack**

Solving these challenges is a prerequisite for adoption by secure computing facilities, ... anywhere compliance is needed

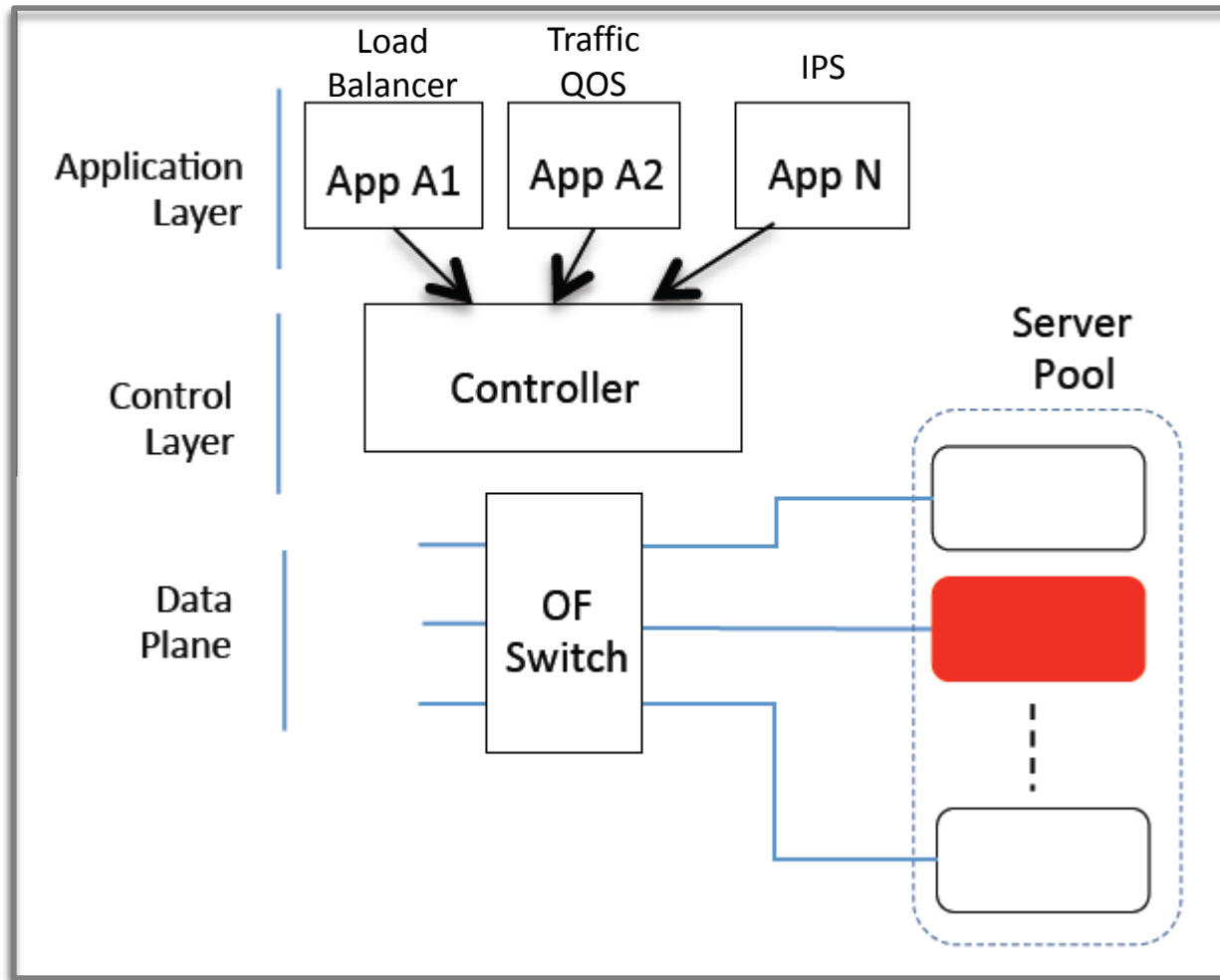
Security Challenge Virtual Flow Orchestration

http://www.openflowsec.org/OpenFlow_Security/Demo_Vids.html

May 2012, A Demonstration of Inline Constraints Policy Enforcement, 6 minutes

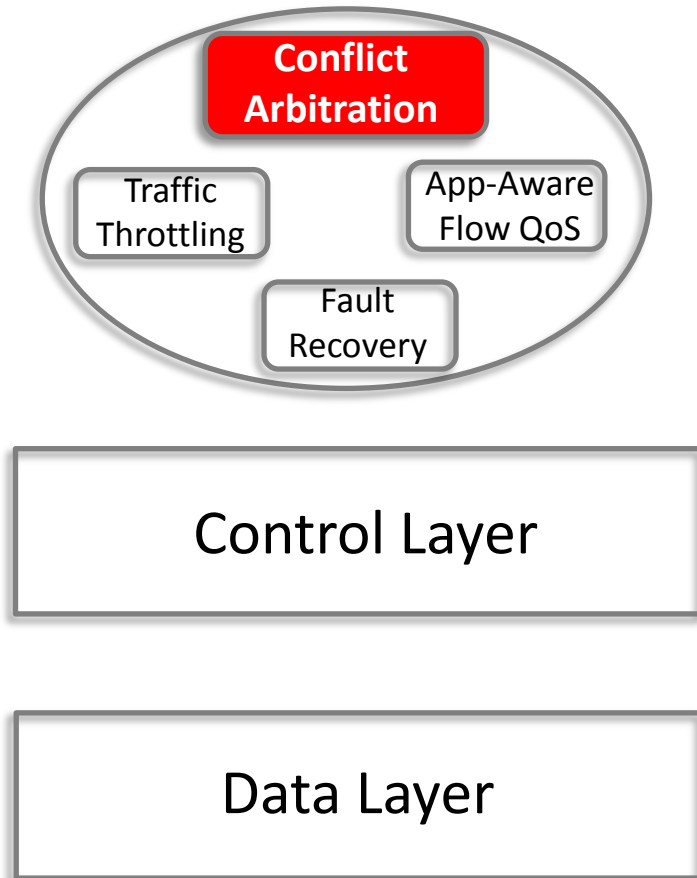


Network Policy Conflict Arbitration

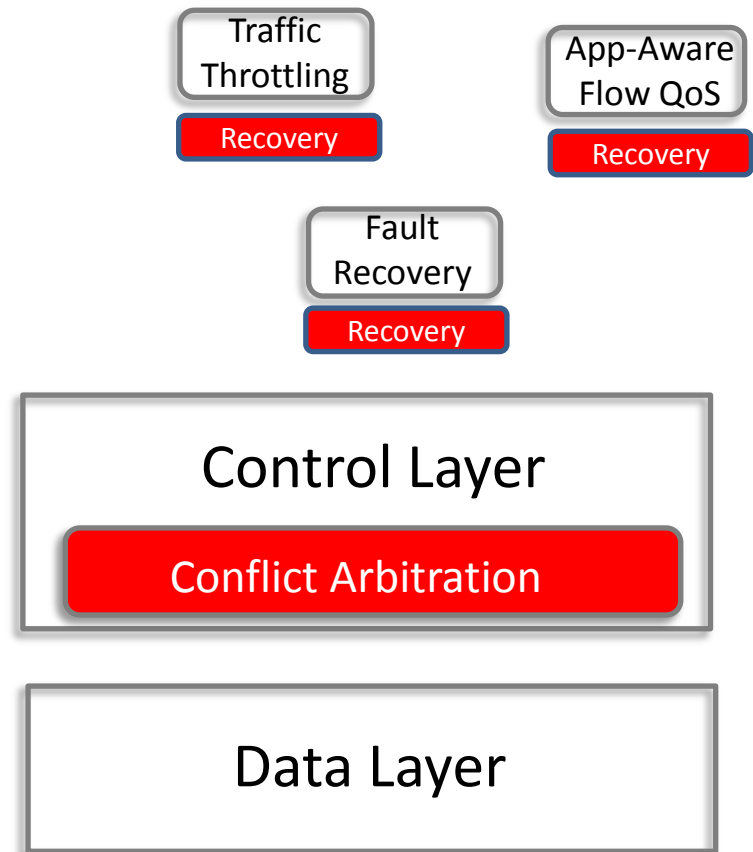


Network Policy Conflict Arbitration

Monolithic App Design



Sharable, Composable, Design



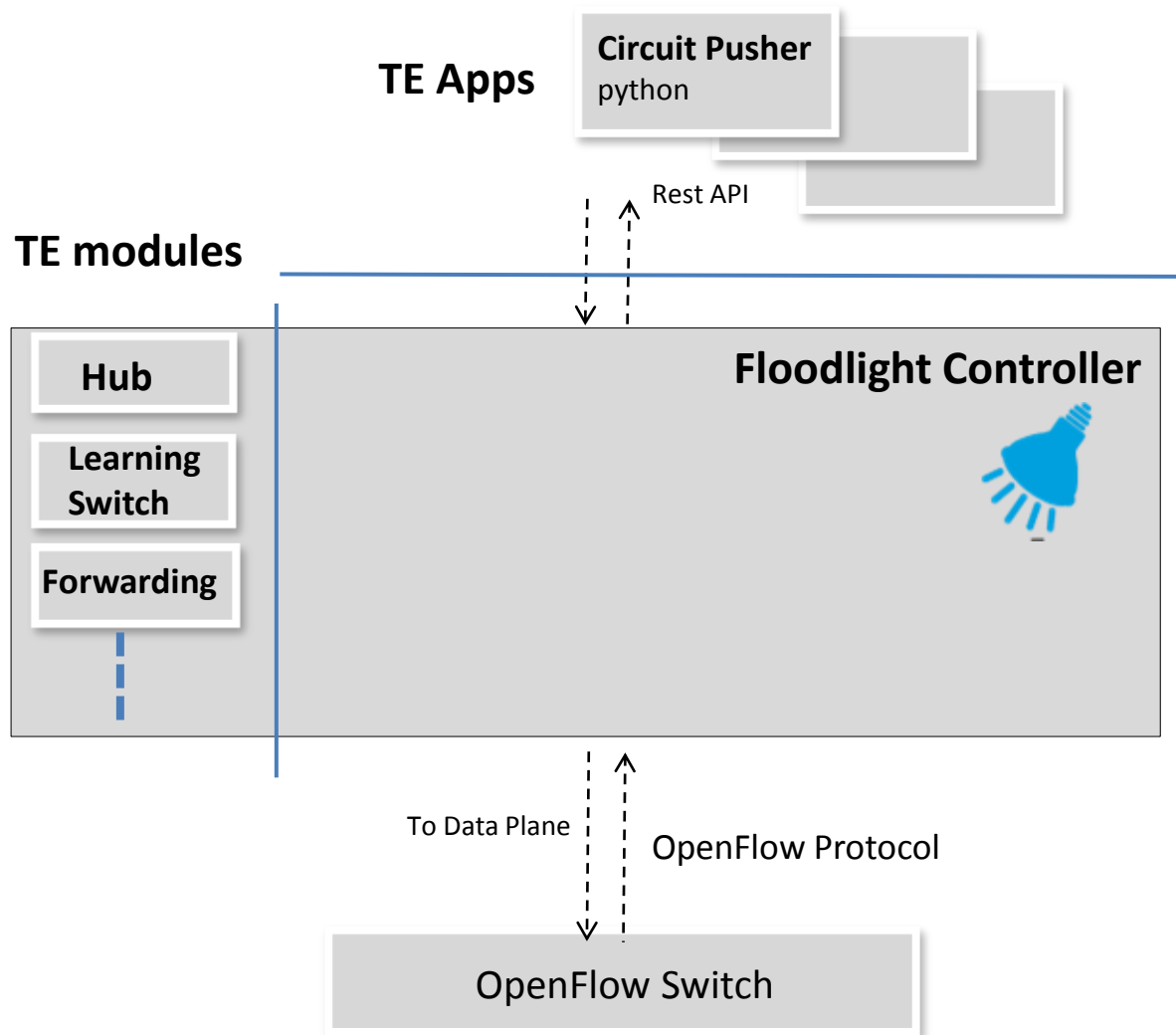
We are here

What is SE-Floodlight?

An application-to-data-plane security mediation service embedded in the control layer

- Recognizes and resolve conflicts between a Candidate Flow rules and the current *flow policy*
- Allows the dynamism of OpenFlow applications to produce optimal flow routing decision
- Empowers *OpenFlow security applications* and operators to dynamically assert *defensive* flow policy when new threats are perceived

An OpenFlow Controller

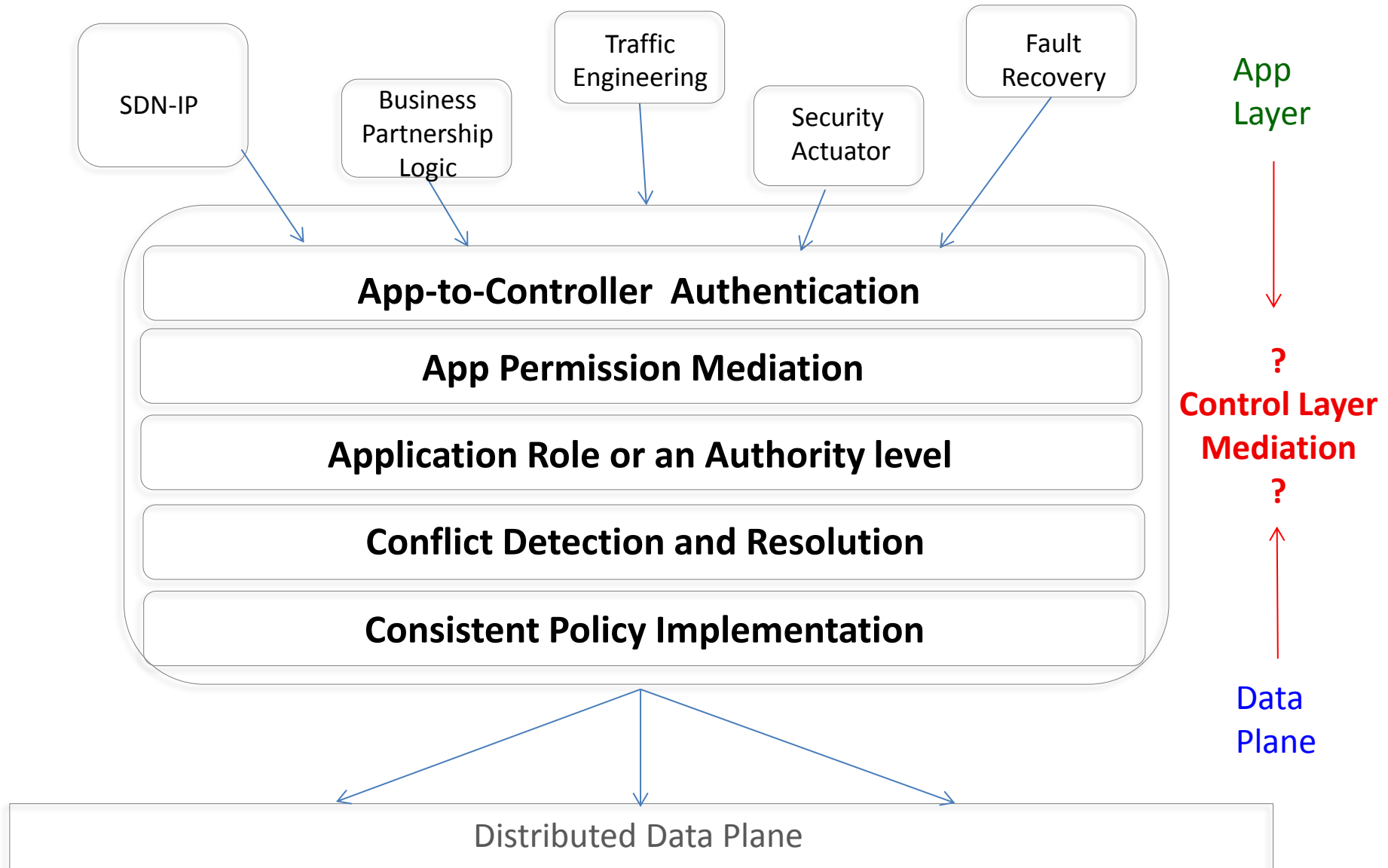


The Floodlight Controller

a coordination point through which traffic engineering apps

- convey flow rules
- submit configuration requests to the switch
- probe the data plane for state information
- Probe the controller state
- configure the controller

Control Layer Mediation?



Identifying Authentication

Runtime Credential admin generates runtime credential signed manifest, module and classes, SE-FI credentials

TE modules

Pre-inspection JNI, classes with reserved packages, custom ClassLoaders, etc.

OK

Proxied TE Module

Northbound Client Proxy

SSL + Alternate Northbound API

No

Loadable TE Module

Protected Factory Adds credential

Northbound Proxy Server
Protected Factory Adds credential

Floodlight Controller



To Data Plane

OpenFlow Protocol

OpenFlow Switch

Cr

Controller Admin-provided App Credentials

Class Validation Function
Validates integrity of module and manifest

Essentially, We add the credential as an opaque object provided to every client request

5. Legacy modules objects without the protected opaque credential inherit app credential

App Credentials: Hierarchical Authorization Roles

flowmod

Conflict resolution

Administrator Applications – scripts and console apps

Security Applications – dynamic filtering and redirection in response to perceived threats or vulnerabilities

Applications - Traffic Engineering applications

ADMIN

SEC

APP

Priorities

Permissions

{ p1, p2, p3, ..., pn }

{ p1, p2, p3, ..., pn }

{ p1, p2, p3, ..., pn }

App Credentials: Permissions for OpenFlow Apps

We Introduce an app permission model for OpenFlow

Flow Direction	Data Exchange Operation	Mediation Policy	(default) Minimum Authorization
01: A to D	Flow rule mod	ARR (Section 1.5)	APP
02: D to A	Flow removal messages	Public	APP
03: D to A	Flow error reply	Public	APP
04: A to D	Barrier requests	Permissions	APP
05: D to A	Barrier replies	upon request	APP
06: D to A	Packet-In return	upon request	APP
07: A to D	Packet-Out	Permissions	SEC
08: A to D	Switch port mod	Permissions	ADMIN
09: D to A	Switch port status	upon request	ADMIN
10: A to D	Switch set config	Permissions	ADMIN
11: A to D	Switch get config	Permissions	APP
12: D to A	Switch config reply	upon request	APP
13: A to D	Switch stats request	Permissions	APP
14: D to A	Switch stats report	upon request	APP
15: A to D	Echo requests	Permission	APP
16: D to A	Echo replies	upon request	APP
17: D to A	Vendor features	Permission	ADMIN
18: A to D	Vendor actions	Permissions	ADMIN

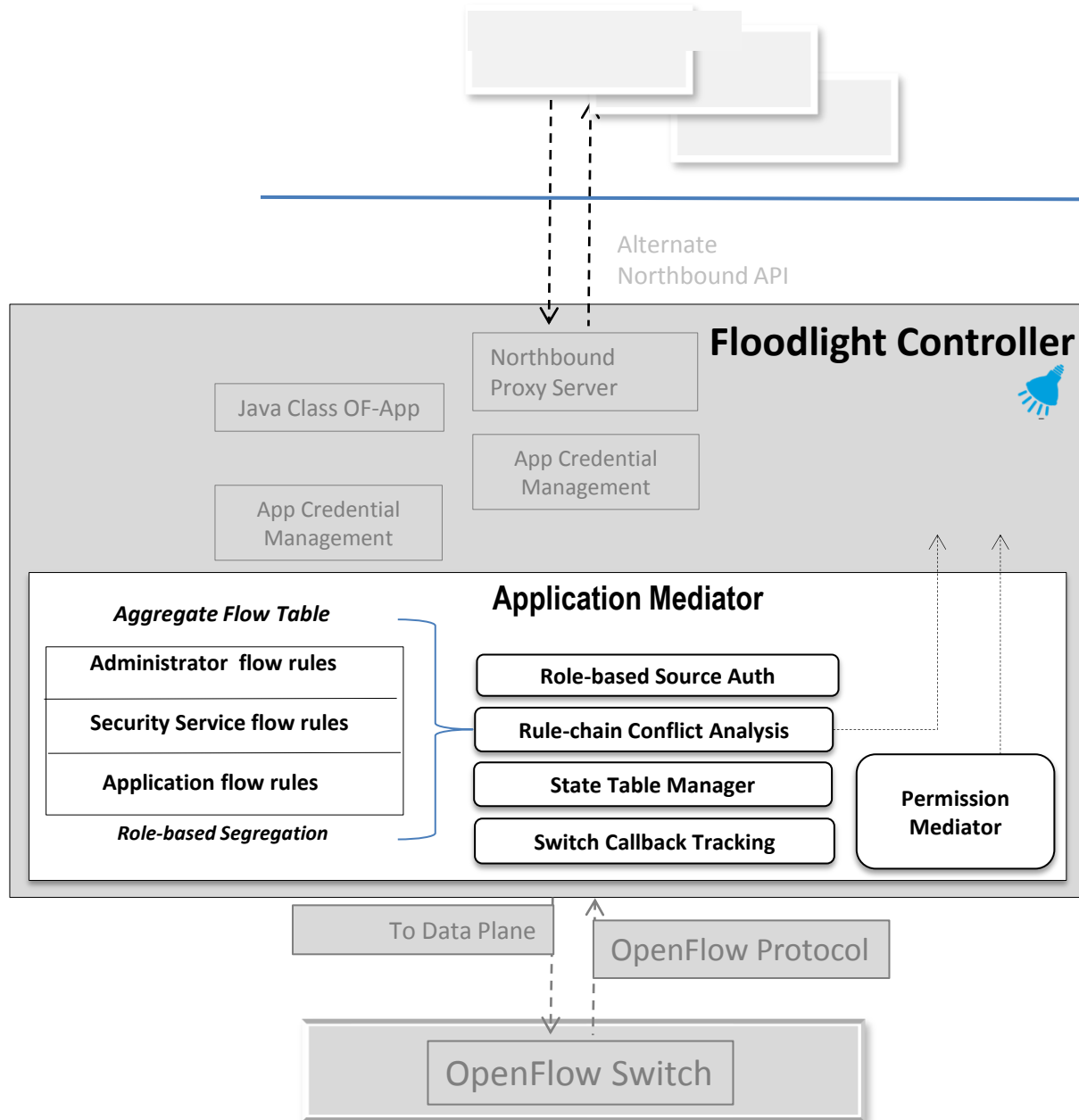
Apps: Insert Flow Policies

Sec: Adds the ability to use **PacketOut**

Admin: manipulate switch configuration

...or select your own model

Application Mediation Service



4 main functions

- **State Manager** Maintains aggregate flow logic representation
- **RCA** Performs inline conflict detection between candidate rule and existing rules
- **Resolution** enables authorization rules of rule produces to resolve conflicts
- **Permission Mediator** enforces Module credential permissions

State Table Generation

Flowmods are expanded to rule candidates

The State Table represents the Flow logic of the tables

Rule	Criteria	Modification	Action
R0	$S \rightarrow M$		Op
R1	$A \rightarrow C$	$A \Rightarrow B$	Ot
R2	$B \rightarrow C$	$C \Rightarrow D$	Op
R3	$A \rightarrow D$		Drop

$R1+R2 = A \rightarrow D$ Tunnel

STATE TABLE

R_0

R_0, R_1

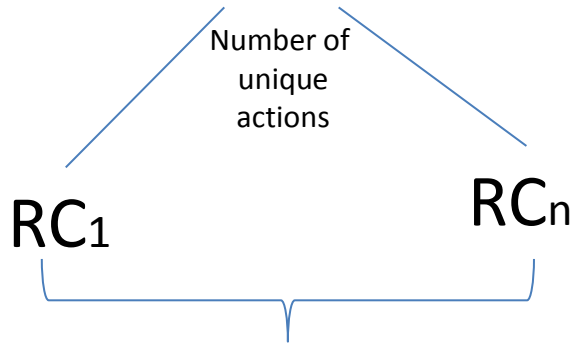
$R_0, R_2, R_{1,2}$

$A \rightarrow D$

There are four output disposition categories (1) output to port, O_p (which may include broadcasts); (2) output to table, O_T ; output to controller, O_C ; and (4) no output (or Drop).

RCA Rule-Chain Conflict Analysis

Candidate **flowmod**



Direct Conflict Testing

Yes

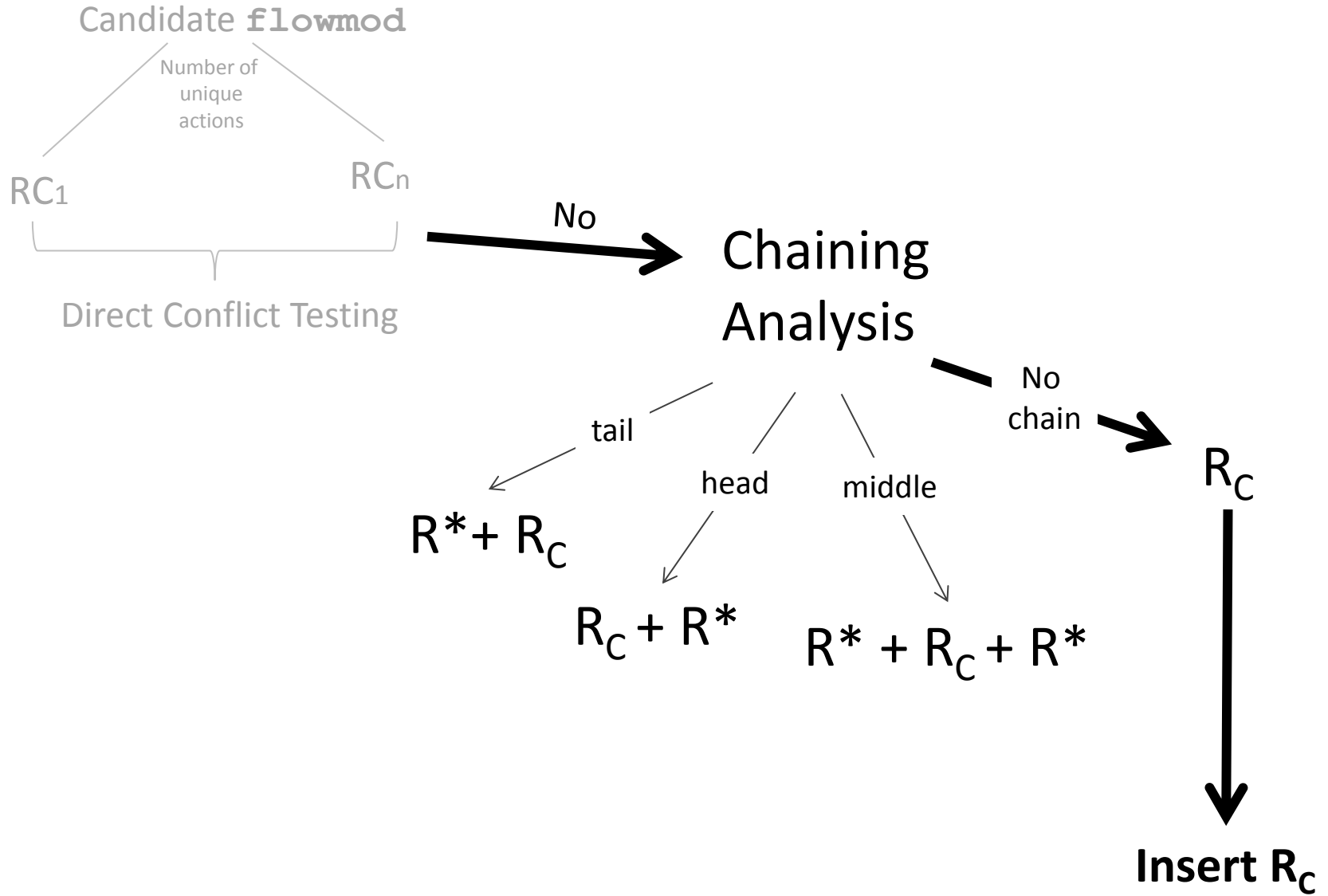
Direct Conflict

arises when RC alters a flow disposition that is currently defined by existing flow rules

Conflict resolution

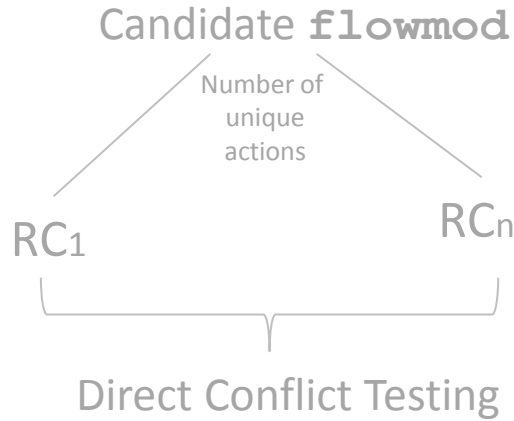
RC is lower	Reject RC
RC is higher	Delete conflicting Rs and insert RC
RC is equal	FIFO (reject RC) LIFO (expunge R, accept RC)

RCA



RCA

- Fixes ARR overfitting
- Handles multi-table
- Multi-OF Switch



Chaining Analysis



RC

tail

head

middle

$R^* + R_C$

$R_C + R^*$

$R^* + R_C + R^*$

Yes

Conflict resolution

RC is lower	Reject RC
RC is higher	Delete conflicting Rs and insert RC
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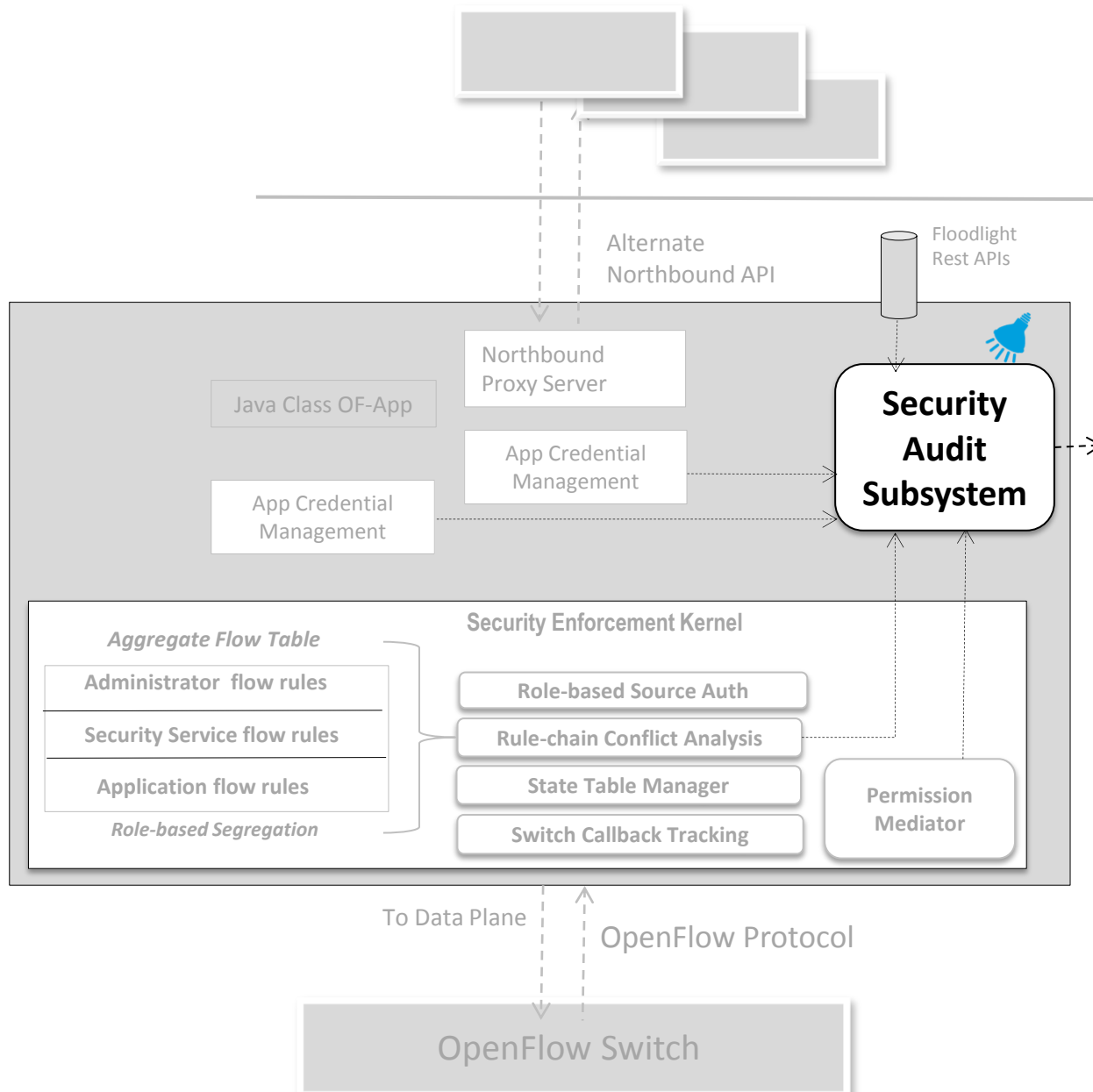
Yes

Rule Criteria Matching Alg

No

Insert RC

Security Audit



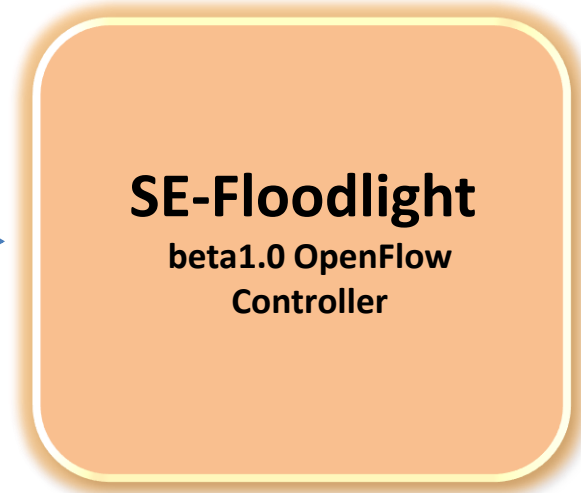
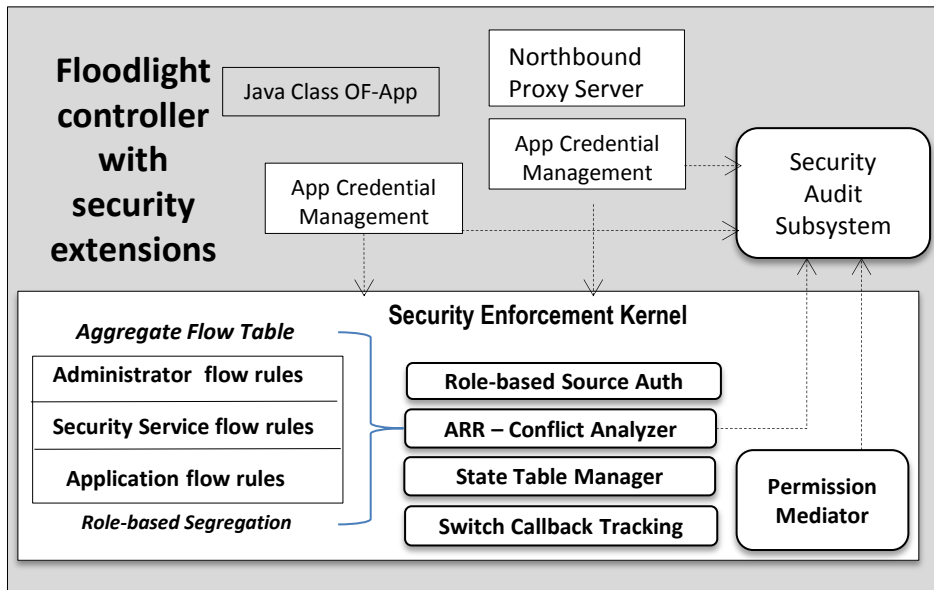
SDN Network Auditing

- NetSight* packet-level flow traversal
- ndb* post-card-based route flow route mapping
- OFRewind* audits and plays back SDN Control Plane traffic

Security audit subsystem

- Flow rule insertions
- Packet_In Events
- All mediation results
- Switch flow table management
- Authentication events
- REST API events

SE-Floodlight



SE-Floodlight www.openflowsec.org

Inline flow rule
conflict detection

Role-based Authorization
(conflict resolution)

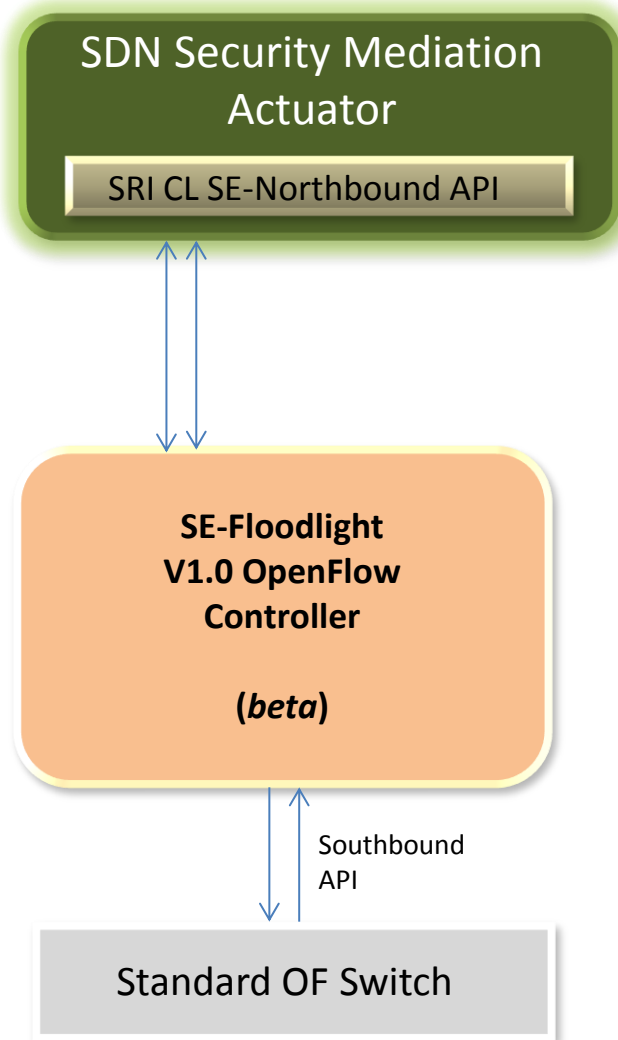
Digital Authentication
of FlowRule Source

Privilege Separation
(OF Apps)

Security
Audit

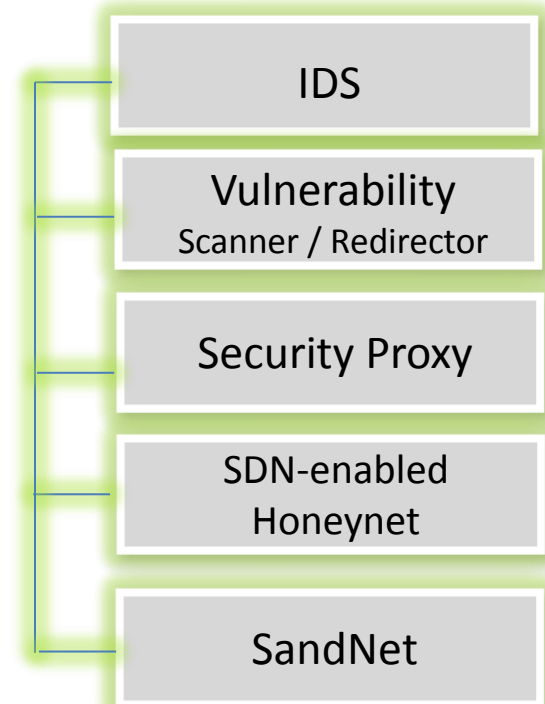
Application Permission
Model

The Security Actuator Package



Security Actuator implements high-level Security directives

- BLOCK
- QUARANTINE
- REDIRECT
- NETMAP
- INFO
- DENY
- UNPLUG
- ALLOW
- UNDO



3rd-parties apps can extend to perform other remediation concepts.

Thank You

More Information

www.openflowsec.org

www.sdnsecurity.org

Acknowledgements

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