



IPv6 Security

Filtering and Traffic Analysis

ISP/IXP Workshops

Before we begin...

- Enabling IPv6 on a router means that:
 - The router is accessible by IPv6
 - Interface filters already present in IPv4 **must** be replicated for IPv6
 - Vty filters already present in IPv4 **must** be replicated for IPv6
- Failure to protect the router after enabling IPv6 means that it is wide open to abuse through IPv6 transport
 - Even though the IPv4 security is in place

IPv6 Filters

- IPv6 access-lists (ACL) are used to filter traffic and restrict access to the router
 - Used on router interfaces
 - Used to restrict access to the router
 - ACLs matching source/destination addresses, ports and various other IPv6 options
- IPv6 prefix-lists are used to filter routing protocol updates
 - Used on BGP peering
 - Matching source and destination addresses

IPv6 Extended ACL

- Adds support for IPv6 option header and upper layer filtering
- Only named access-lists are supported for IPv6
- IPv6 and IPv4 ACL functionality
 - Implicit **deny any any** as final rule in each ACL.
 - A reference to an empty ACL will permit any any.
 - ACLs are NEVER applied to self-originated traffic.

IPv6 Extended ACL overview

- CLI mirrors IPv4 extended ACL CLI
- Implicit permit rules, enable neighbor discovery
- ULP, DSCP, flow-label,... matches
- Logging
- Time-based
- Reflexive
- CEFv6 and dCEFv6 ACL feature support

IPv6 ACL Implicit Rules

- Implicit permit rules allow neighbor discovery

The following implicit rules exist at the end of each IPv6 ACL to allow ICMPv6 neighbor discovery:

```
permit icmp any any nd-na  
permit icmp any any nd-ns  
deny ipv6 any any
```

IPv6 Extended ACL Match

- TCP/UDP/SCTP and ports (eq, lt, gt, neq, range)
- ICMPv6 code and type
- Fragments
- Routing Header
- Undetermined transport

The first unknown NH can be matched against (numerically rather than by name).

Since an unknown NH cannot be traversed, the ULP cannot be determined.

IPv6 Extended ACL

- Logging

```
ipv6 access-list in-filter
  permit tcp any any log-input
  permit ipv6 any any log
```

- Time based ACLs

```
time-range bar
  periodic daily 10:00 to 13:00
!
ipv6 access-list tin
  deny tcp any any eq www time-range bar
  permit ipv6 any any
```

IPv6 ACL Reflexive

- Reflect

A reflexive ACL is created dynamically, when traffic matches a permit entry containing the reflect keyword.

The reflexive ACL mirrors the permit entry and times out (by default after 3 mins), unless further traffic matches the entry (or a FIN is detected for TCP traffic).

The timeout keyword allows setting a higher or lower timeout value.

Reflexive ACLs can be applied to TCP, UDP, SCTP and ICMPv6.

- Evaluate

Apply the packet against a reflexive ACL.

Multiple evaluate statements are allowed per ACL.

The implicit deny any any rule does not apply at the end of a reflexive ACL; matching continues after the evaluate in this case.

Cisco IOS IPv6 ACL CLI (1)

- Entering address-family sub-mode

```
[no] ipv6 access-list <name>
```

Add or delete an ACL.

- IPv6 address-family sub-mode

```
[no] permit | deny ipv6 | <protocol> any | host  
<src> | src/len [sport] any | host <dest> | dest/len  
[dport] [reflect <name> [timeout <secs>]]  
[fragments] [routing] [dscp <val>] [flow-label  
<val>][time-range <name>] [log | log-input]  
[sequence <num>]
```

Permit or deny rule defining the acl entry. Individual entries can be inserted or removed by specifying the sequence number.

Protocol is one of TCP, UDP, SCTP, ICMPv6 or NH value.

Cisco IOS IPv6 ACL CLI (2)

`[no] evaluate`

Evaluate the dynamically created acl via the permit reflect keyword.

`[no] remark`

User description of an ACL.

- Leaving the sub-mode

`exit`

- Showing the IPv6 ACL configuration

`show ipv6 access-list [name]`

`show access-list [name]`

- Clearing the IPv6 ACL match count

`clear ipv6 access-list [name]`

`clear access-list [name]`

Cisco IOS IPv6 ACL CLI (3)

- Applying an ACL to an interface

```
interface fastethernet 0/0
  ipv6 traffic-filter v6in-filter in
  ipv6 traffic-filter v6out-filter out
```

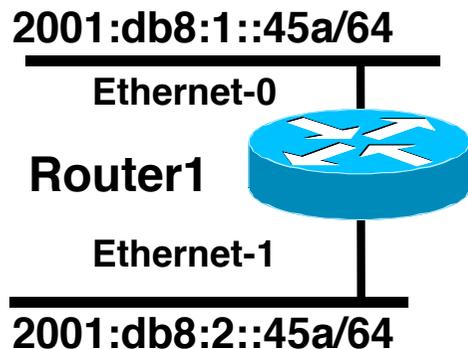
- Restricting access to the router

```
line vty 0 4
  ipv6 access-class vty-filter in
```

- Applying an ACL to filter debug traffic

```
debug ipv6 packet [access-list <acl_name>] [detail]
```

Cisco IOS IPv6 Reflexive ACL



**Allow www traffic via
a Reflexive ACL,
based on time of day**

```
Router1#  
interface ethernet-0  
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:1::45a/64  
  ipv6 traffic-filter In in  
  ipv6 traffic-filter Out out  
  
interface ethernet-1  
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:2::45a/64  
  ipv6 traffic-filter Ext-out out  
  
ipv6 access-list In  
  permit tcp host 2001:db8:1::1 eq www host 2001:db8:2::2  
  time-range tim reflect myp  
  permit icmp any any router-solicitation  
  
ipv6 access-list Out  
  evaluate myp  
  evaluate another  
  
time-range tim  
  periodic daily 16:00 to 21:00
```

Cisco IOS IPv6 ACL Display

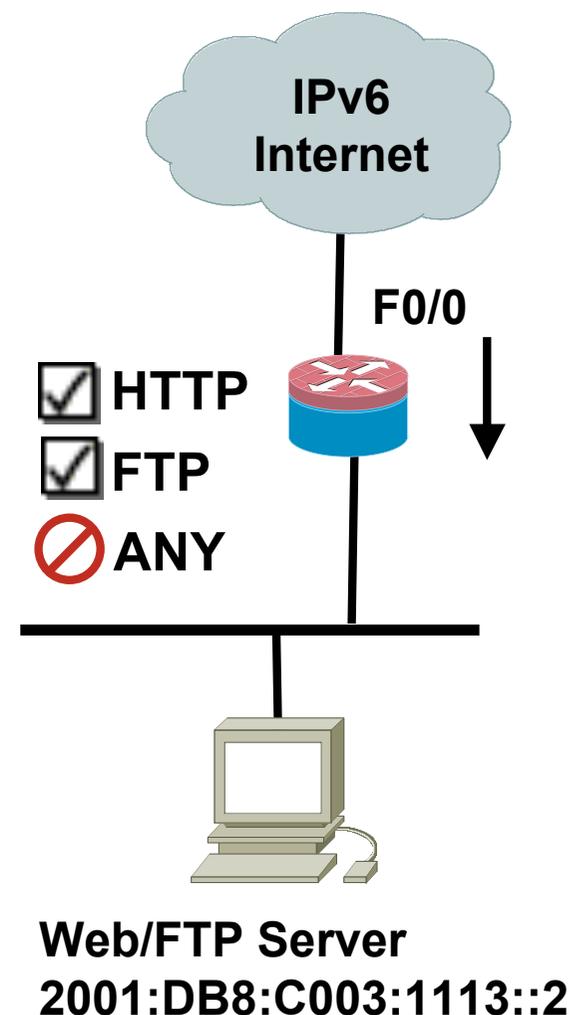
```
brum-45c#show ipv6 access-list
IPv6 access list In
  permit tcp host 2001:db8:1::1 eq www host 2001:db8:2::2 time-range tim (active)
  reflect myp (1 match)
IPv6 access list Out
  evaluate myp
  evaluate another
IPv6 access list myp (Reflexive)
  permit tcp host 2001::2 2432 host 2000::1 eq www (timeout 180)
```

Cisco IOS IPv6 Firewall Feature Set

Example: Nothing New from IPv4

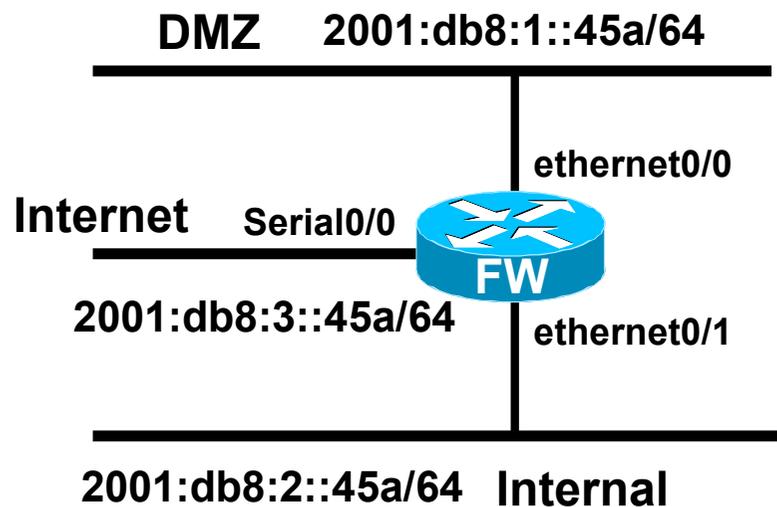
- Cisco IOS Firewall released 12.3(7)T

```
ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 cef
!
ipv6 inspect audit-trail
ipv6 inspect max-incomplete low 150
ipv6 inspect max-incomplete high 250
ipv6 inspect one-minute low 100
ipv6 inspect one-minute high 200
ipv6 inspect name V6FW tcp timeout 300
ipv6 inspect name V6FW udp
ipv6 inspect name V6FW icmp
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:C003:1112::2/64
ipv6 cef
ipv6 traffic-filter EXAMPLE in
ipv6 inspect V6FW in
!
ipv6 access-list EXAMPLE
permit tcp any host 2001:DB8:C003:1113::2 eq www
permit tcp any host 2001:DB8:C003:1113::2 eq ftp
deny ipv6 any any log
```



<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps5207/ps5761/index.html>

Cisco IOS IPv6 Firewall (1)



IPv6 Firewall

FW#

```
interface ethernet0/0
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:1::45a/64
  ipv6 traffic-filter dmz-in6 in
interface ethernet0/1
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:2::45a/64
  ipv6 traffic-filter internal-in6 in
  ipv6 traffic-filter internal-out6 out
interface serial0/0
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:3::45a/64
  ipv6 traffic-filter exterior-in6 in
  ipv6 traffic-filter exterior-out6 out

ipv6 access-list vty
  deny ipv6 any any log-input

line vty 0 4
  ipv6 access-class vty in

ipv6 access-list dmz-in6
  permit ipv6 host 2001:db8:1::100 any
```

Cisco IOS IPv6 Firewall (2)

```
ipv6 access-list internal-in6
  permit tcp 2001:db8:2::/64 any reflect internal-tcp
  permit udp 2001:db8:2::/64 any reflect internal-udp
  permit icmp 2001:db8:2::/64 any
  permit icmp any any router-solicitation
ipv6 access-list internal-out6
  evaluate internal-tcp
  evaluate internal-udp
  permit icmp any 2001:db8:2::/64 echo-reply
ipv6 access-list exterior-in6
  evaluate exterior-tcp
  evaluate exterior-udp
  remark Allow access to ftp/http server on the DMZ
  permit tcp any host 2001:db8:1::100 eq ftp
  permit tcp any host 2001:db8:1::100 eq www
  permit tcp any host 2001:db8:1::100 range 49152 65535
  permit icmp any any echo-reply
  permit icmp any any unreachable
  deny ipv6 any any log-input
ipv6 access-list exterior-out6
  permit tcp 2001:db8:2::/64 any reflect exterior-tcp
  permit udp 2001:db8:2::/64 any reflect exterior-udp
```

Cisco IOS IPv6 ACL Troubleshooting

- Access-list status:

```
show ipv6 access-list [<name>]
```

Hit count for matching entries.

(In)active time-based entries.

- To reset the hit counts for an ACL:

```
clear ipv6 access-list [<aclname>]
```

- Configure logging for an ACL entry

- To determine which packets are being dropped by an ACL

```
debug ipv6 packet detail
```

Cisco IOS IPv6 NetFlow

- Netflow now supports IPv6
 - Type 9 flow records
 - Available from 12.4 IOS releases
- Activated by:
 - Interface subcommands:
 - `ipv6 flow ingress`
 - `ipv6 flow egress`
- Status:
 - `show ipv6 flow cache`

IPv6 NetFlow

```
gw>show ipv6 flow cache
```

```
IP packet size distribution (60682 total packets):
```

```
  1-32   64   96  128  160  192  224  256  288  320  352  384  416  448  480
  .000 .060 .260 .482 .013 .007 .003 .005 .002 .002 .001 .001 .001 .001 .002

  512  544  576 1024 1536 2048 2560 3072 3584 4096 4608
  .000 .000 .000 .003 .148 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000
```

```
IP Flow Switching Cache, 475168 bytes
```

```
 12 active, 4084 inactive, 34851 added
```

```
566713 aged polls, 0 flow alloc failures
```

```
Active flows timeout in 30 minutes
```

```
Inactive flows timeout in 15 seconds
```

```
IP Sub Flow Cache, 33928 bytes
```

```
 0 active, 1024 inactive, 0 added, 0 added to flow
```

```
 0 alloc failures, 0 force free
```

```
 1 chunk, 1 chunk added
```

SrcAddress	InpIf	DstAddress	OutIf	Prot	SrcPrt	DstPrt	Packets
2001:50...E::2:30	Tu2002	2002:CA...7:FDB2	Fa0/0	0x11	0x0035	0x8001	2
2002:CA...17:FDB2	Fa0/0	2001:50...::2:30	Tu2002	0x11	0x8001	0x0035	2
2002:CA...D8:1::1	Local	2002:CA...7:FDB2	Fa0/0	0x3A	0x0000	0x8800	1
2002:CA...17:FDB2	Fa0/0	FE80::2...6:5580	Local	0x3A	0x0000	0x8800	1
FE80::2...17:FDB2	Fa0/0	FE80::2...6:5580	Local	0x3A	0x0000	0x8800	1
FE80::2...46:5580	Local	FE80::2...7:FDB2	Fa0/0	0x3A	0x0000	0x8800	1
2002:CA...D8:1::1	Local	2002:CA...7:FDB2	Fa0/0	0x11	0xE47C	0x0035	1



IPv6 Security

Filtering and Traffic Analysis

ISP/IXP Workshops