Update on LISP Security

draft-saucez-lisp-security-01.txt draft-saucez-lisp-security-02.txt draft-saucez-lisp-security-03.txt draft-ietf-lisp-threats-00.txt

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Main changes

- Editorial polishing
 - typos
 - rephrasing
 - nomenclature consolidation (with LISP-Sec draft)
- Added new threats
 - instance ID
 - Map-Server
 - Map-Resolver
- Added filtering recommendation
 - decapsulate only if destination EID downstream the ETR
 - encapsulate only if source EID downstream the ITR
- References update

New threats

- Instance ID
 - forging instance ID to access EID that should not
- Map-Server
 - danger of key sharing
 - registration of invalid RLOC
 - registration of invalid EID prefix
- Map-Resolver
 - MR can become relay attack node
 - cache poisoning (proxy mode)

Next Steps...

Negative mapping entries discussion (be patient, next slides)

 We tried to document all the categories of attack against LISP, any other?

• Integrate further comments (if any)

Negative mapping entries discussion

 Negative mappings: inform about destination IP prefixes that are not EIDs

- Jeff's mail about DoS attack to fill ITR's cache
 - if many holes in the EID space
 - foreach hole
 - attacker.distributed_send_forged (hole, via xTR)
 - Result: xTR installs the negative mappings and thus fills the cache and/ or the cache management "bus"

Negative mapping entries discussion

- Our reply: more general than security => cache management
 - Robert's gave an example going in our direction
 - we propose to add this sentence in the next version of the draft:

In addition, an attacker can perform EID-to-RLOC Cache overflow attack by de-aggregating (i.e., splitting an EID prefix into artificially smaller EID prefixes) either positive or negative mappings.

- Proposed Solutions (not to be included in this document)
 - overlapping mappings (Jeff)
 - distributed encapsulation via proxies (Robert)
 - cache segmentation/implementation tricks (Noel et al.)
- So what?