

DUAL STACK SECURITY

A simple proof of concept on IPv4/IPv6 stacks
Some thoughts about current dual stack setups

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SCENARIO

- virtual simulated environment
- 2 linux vms, 1 windows8 vm
- vmware built-in IPv4 DHCP server, host-only network
- simulated rogue IPv6 ra/dhcp/dns with regular linux software

DEMO

DUAL STACK MAY NOT BE
SMOOTH FROM A SECURITY
STAND POINT

IPV6 ADDRESSING

- global unicast
- link local
- unique local
- others: anycast, multicast, reserved and special

AUTOCONF IS A BIG THING

- lets try to understand how it works:
 - stateless autoconf
 - router advertisement and prefix distribution
 - IPv6 routing

DNS SETTINGS DELIVERY

- llmnr
- stateless dhcp6
- dns-ra (problem:windows non-compliance to rfc6106)
- remember naming is now more important than with ipv4, due to human difficulty manually handling ipv6 addresses

AUTOCONF CONCERNS

- rogue routers
- rogue dhcp servers
- sniffing
- spoofing (man in the middle attacks)

CONCLUSIONS

- we have provided a simple proof of concept for a rogue ra/dns server on a dual-stack ipv4/ipv6 environment
- ipv6 technologies should be very well understood, specially on dual-stack setups, which is how most of networks are set
- some of the security issues are not ipv6 specific, but have a greater impact due to current lack of precautions
- most issues are due to stack implementation or by design, which makes it difficult to mitigate

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