



Become a Certified Professional in IPv6 Security RIPE NCC Open House

RIPE NCC Learning & Development | 20 October 2021 | RIPE NCC Open house





Inspiration

Why are we doing this?

- to a stable and innovative Internet"
- RIPE NCC is a non-for profit, neutral, impartial and self-sufficient membership



Online Learning		Face-to-Face Training
Academy		Training Courses
Webinars		Tutorials
Educa	Ø	Course Material
Videos		

https://www.ripe.net/training



Our Mission: "As a neutral source of information and knowledge, we actively contribute

https://www.ripe.net/certifiedprofessionals





Why IPv6 Security?

- RIPE Community:
 - 2016 and 2019 survey results asked for more IPv6, more security, more training
- Internal knowledge and goals:
 - IPv6 use will keep growing
 - The Internet should be as secure as possible
- That led us to define IPv6 security as a topic in demand







How are we doing it?

- **In-person course** for members (slides available to all),
- Three webinars for members (recordings and slides available to all)
- NEW: An **e-learning course** available to all, and for free

RIPE NCC Academy

IPv6 Security O. O



You are currently using guest access (Log in) \sim



https://academy.ripe.net/ipv6-security









Content Approach

We decided to...

Broad range of topics

- Includes many references
- How to find relevant information even after the course

Advanced course Prior knowledge needed

- Networking basics, IPv4 • IPv6 (IPv6 Fundamentals from the RIPE NCC Academy) General network security knowledge

Who should take it

- Network Engineers, Network Architects, Network Designers Security Engineers, Information Security Officer • Helpdesk/Support, Consultants



Starting point to continue learning in the future

Network Security a big topic. We focus on ...

Layer 3 / IPv6

Not Layer 2, transport or application layers security



New IPv6-related security topics

IPv4 security is helpful, but... What's new with IPv6?

Learn - Threat - Solution (and Scenario)





Router Advertisement (RA) is $\stackrel{<}{}^{>}$ sent to:

- Answer an RS message.
- Inform the hosts in the network periodically about network information and parameters.









There are two ways of implementing RA-GUARD:

- Stateless RA-Guard: Decisions are based on examination of received RA message or in the switch static configuration.
- Stateful RA-Guard: The switch first learns dynamically where the router is and then allows RAs to be received from authorised sources learned in that period.



Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Introduction	Basic IPv6 Protocol	Protocols associated with IPv6	Internet-wide IPv6 Security	High Level Strategy
	Basic Header	ICMPv6	IPv6 Traffic Filtering	
	Extension Headers	NDP	DDoS	
	IPsec	MLD	Transition Mechanisms	
	Addressing Architecture	DNS	BGP Routing	
		DHCPv6		
		Routing Protocols		
Lab installation	2 Lab activities	3 Lab activities	1 Lab activity	





Learning Methodology



Course Design Model

Analyse

Evaluate







Our Learning Methodology (simplified)



How does this help the learner?







Our Process



Research

- Current best practices
- Surveys
- Expert feedback



Our Process







- Current best practices
 Subject
- Surveys
 Technical specialists
- Expert feedback

- Visual designers
- Education professionals



Team

• Subject matter experts



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Develop

- Lessons, diagrams, animations
- References & job aids
- Labs & Exercises
- High level strategy





Examples

References and Job-Aids

Information category	Standardisation Bodies	Vulnerabilities Databases	Security Tools	Cybersecurity Organisations	Vendors	Public Forums
Sub-categories	IETF		Vulnerability Scanners	CSIRTs / CERTs Gov. / LEAs		Mailing Lists Groups of Interest Security Events
Information in	Security considerations	Vulnerability ID (CVE-ID, other)	Vulnerability ID (CVE-ID, other)	Vulnerability ID (CVE-ID, other)	Vulnerability ID (CVE-ID, other)	"0 Day" vulnerabilities
uns category	Protocol updates Security recommendations	Severity (CVSS, other) Description Affected systems Solutions and workarounds	Severity (CVSS, other) Description Affected systems Solutions and workarounds Affected devices in your network	Severity (CVSS, other) Description Affected systems Solutions and workarounds "0 Day" vulnerabilities	Severity (CVSS, other) Description Affected systems Solutions and workarounds "0 Day" vulnerabilities	News Trends Lessons learned
Examples	RFCs, I-Ds	NVD, CVE	OpenVAS	CERT-EU ENISA EUROPOL/EC3	Cisco, Juniper, MS, Kaspersky, etc.	NOGs, IETF, IPv6 Hackers, Reddit, Troopers, etc.





AUTHENTICATION HEADER

EHS

IPv6

IPsec in TRANSPORT MODE

Upper Layers



Scenarios / Exercises / Labs





You've got mail!

Subject: Please check IPv6 vulnerability

As you know our company runs a datacenter based on FreeBSD (version 11.3) servers, and we're planning to deploy IPv6 on them, so we can provide our services over both IPv4

Since you are in charge of the network security, can you verify if there is any vulnerability related to IPv6?

Scenarios / Exercises / Labs

The first question you ask yourself is: Are there any vulnerabilities related to IPv6 in my datacenter's systems or at least to my FreeBSD servers?

You know about two vulnerability databases:

- CVE [https://cve.mitre.org/index.html] •
- NVD [http://nvd.nist.gov]

and you know that vulnerabilities are published in CVE and then NVD processes them and adds more information.

Where do you start from?

3/19





Developing a High-Level Security Strategy







Labs