

# IPv6 Security Training Course

## References

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## Introduction

During the IPv6 Security Course, many references are given, mostly IETF RFCs (Internet Engineering Task Force)(Request For Comments). You can also find useful references for RIPE NCC documents and security tools.

This document contain more details about those references, allowing the course participants to go deeper into details.

In the case of RFCs, updated information about them, like the date of publication or if it still valid or has been obsoleted or update by another RFC, could be found in the [www.rfc-editor.org](http://www.rfc-editor.org) web site.

## IETF Standards References

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## RIPE NCC Documents References

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[RIPE-690] RIPE-690 "Best Current Operational Practice for Operators: IPv6 prefix assignment for end-users - persistent vs non-persistent, and what size to choose", 16/10/2017 (<https://www.ripe.net/publications/docs/ripe-690>)

[RIPE-706] RIPE-706 "Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS) Implementation Guide", 7/6/2018 (<https://www.ripe.net/publications/docs/ripe-706>)

## Security Tools References

[1] **Wireshark** ([www.wireshark.org](http://www.wireshark.org)): Sniffer with a graphical interface that understands a \_lot\_ of protocols and show them in a user-friendly way. Available for Linux, Windows, and Mac OS. Allows for filtering, and TCP connection follow-up (Follow TCP Stream)

[2] **Nmap** ([nmap.org](http://nmap.org)): Network scanner that supports IPv4 and IPv6. Available for Linux, Windows, and Mac OS.

[3] **netsniff-ng toolkit** ([netsniff-ng.org](http://netsniff-ng.org)): Free Toolkit for Linux, including a sniffer and other tools.

[4] **Macof** (<http://www.irongeek.com/i.php?page=backtrack-3-man/macof>): Tools that is part of dsniff ([monkey.org/~dugsong/dsniff/](http://monkey.org/~dugsong/dsniff/)). It's a MAC random generator that could make a switch's memory to exhaust. Can generate 155,000 MACs in a switch in 1 minute. Some switches when exhaust their memory start acting like a hub.

[5] **Yersinia** ([www.yersinia.net](http://www.yersinia.net)): Yersinia is a network tool designed to take advantage of some weakness in different network protocols. It pretends to be a solid framework for analyzing and testing the deployed networks and systems. Protocols: STP, CDP, DTP, DHCP, HSRP, IEEE 802.1Q, IEEE 802.1X, ISL y VTP. Para Linux y BSD.

[6] **Ettercap** ([ettercap.github.io/ettercap/](http://ettercap.github.io/ettercap/)): Ettercap is a comprehensive suite for man in the middle attacks. It features sniffing of live connections, content filtering on the fly and many other interesting tricks. It supports active and passive dissection of many protocols and includes many features for network and host analysis. Available for Windows (up to 8), Linux, Mac OS, and BSD. Supports IPv4 and IPv6.

[7] **Loki** ([www.ernw.de/research/loki.html](http://www.ernw.de/research/loki.html)): a Python based framework implementing many packet generation and attack modules for Layer 3 protocols, including BGP, LDP, OSPF, VRRP and quite a few others. For Linux and Windows 7.

[8] **THC-IPV6** ([www.thc.org/thc-ipv6/](http://www.thc.org/thc-ipv6/)): A complete tool set to attack the inherent protocol weaknesses of IPv6 and ICMPv6, and includes an easy to use packet factory library. Available for Linux and BSD.

[9] **Scapy Project** (<http://secdev.org/projects/scapy/>): Scapy is a powerful interactive packet manipulation program. It is able to forge or decode packets of a wide number of protocols, send them on the wire, capture



them, match requests and replies, and much more. Runs natively on Linux, and on most Unixes with libpcap, libdnet and their respective python wrapper.

[10] **Chiron** [<https://www.secfu.net/tools-scripts/>]: An all-in-one IPv6 Pen Testing Framework. It includes enhanced MLD capabilities, DHCPv6 support (both regarding packets and a fake DHCPv6 server), ip(6) tables autoconfiguration at proxy module, etc.

[11] **Pholus** [<https://www.secfu.net/tools-scripts/>]: An mDNS and DNS-SD security assessment tool, which can be used to create completely custom Queries and Responses, as well as to automate several activities (Reconnaissance, Man in the Middle attacks, Denial of Service attacks using various methods, remote unicast operations, overflow attempts, etc.).

[12] **Topera** ([toperaproject.github.io/topera/](http://toperaproject.github.io/topera/)): Topera is a new security tool for IPv6, with the particularity that their attacks can't be detected by Snort.

[13] **The IPv6 Toolkit** ([www.sixnetworks.com/tools/ipv6toolkit/](http://www.sixnetworks.com/tools/ipv6toolkit/)): Set of IPv6 security assessment and trouble-shooting tools. It can be leveraged to perform security assessments of IPv6 networks, assess the resiliency of IPv6 devices by performing real-world attacks against them, and to trouble-shoot IPv6 networking problems. The tools comprising the toolkit range from packet-crafting tools to send arbitrary Neighbor Discovery packets to the most comprehensive IPv6 network scanning tool out there (our scan6 tool).

[14] **Snort** ([www.snort.org](http://www.snort.org)): It is an open source intrusion prevention system (IPS) capable of real-time traffic analysis and packet logging.

[15] **Suricata** ([suricata-ids.org](http://suricata-ids.org)): Free and open source, mature, fast and robust network threat detection engine. The Suricata engine is capable of real time intrusion detection (IDS), inline intrusion prevention (IPS), network security monitoring (NSM) and offline pcap processing.

[16] **Bro** ([www.bro.org](http://www.bro.org)): The Bro Network Security Monitor is a powerful network analysis framework that is much different from the typical IDS you may know.

[17] **Nessus** ([www.tenable.com/products/nessus](http://www.tenable.com/products/nessus)): Vulnerability scanner. Free for personal use.