



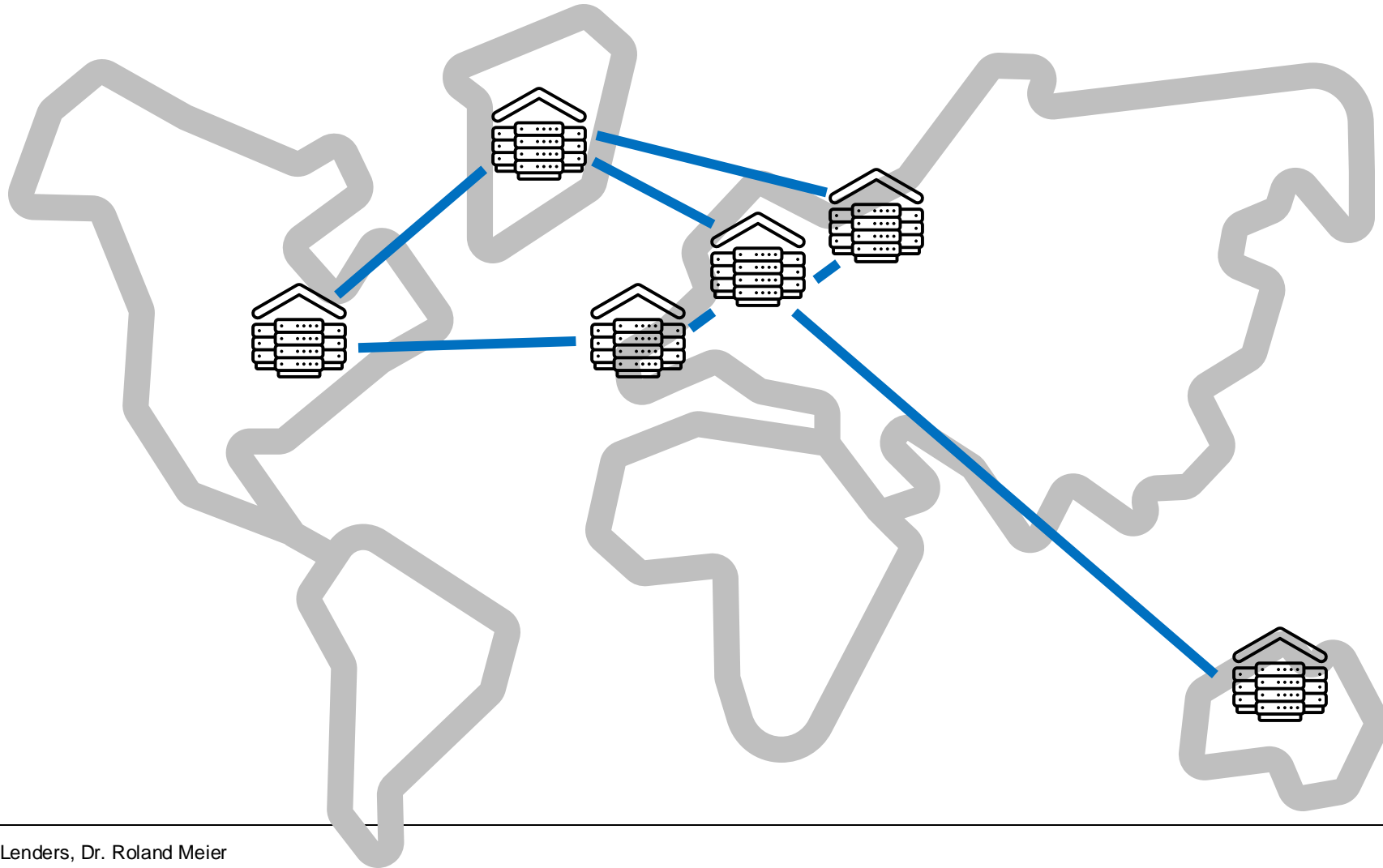
SCION @ CYD Campus

Building Military-grade Wide Area Networks with SCION

Dr. Vincent Lenders and Dr. Roland Meier

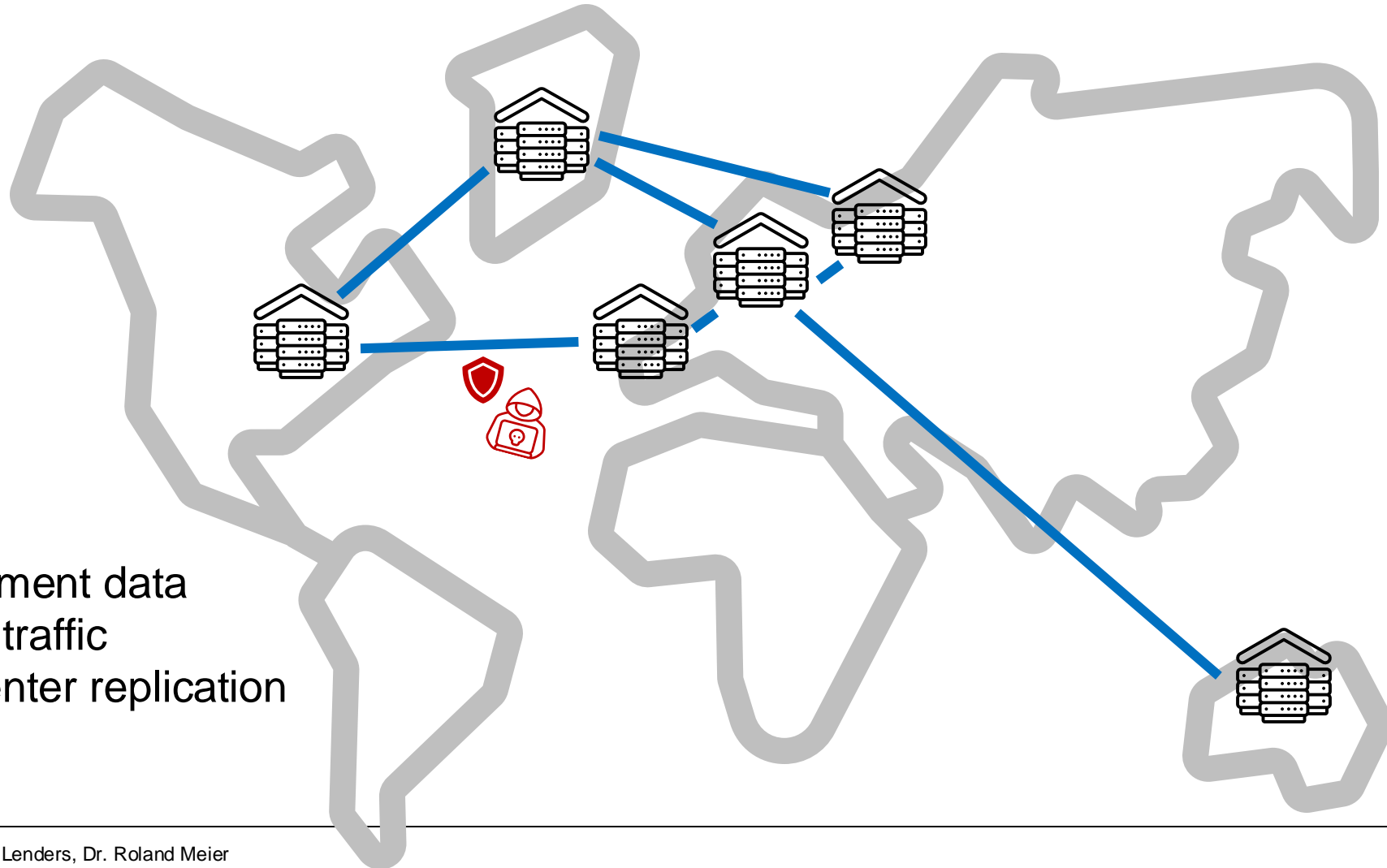


Wide area networks connect geographically distributed sites





Wide area networks are often used to transmit sensitive information



Government data
Military traffic
Data center replication



A poor man's approach for building WANs

VPN tunneling over the Internet



Drawbacks:

- Performance
- Resilience
- Security and privacy



To increase their security, WANs are often built on dedicated infrastructure



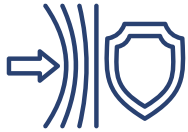


Requirements for “Military-Grade” Networks



Security

confidentiality, integrity, availability



Resilience

function in degraded or contested environments



Scalability

rapid deployment, interoperability, modular design



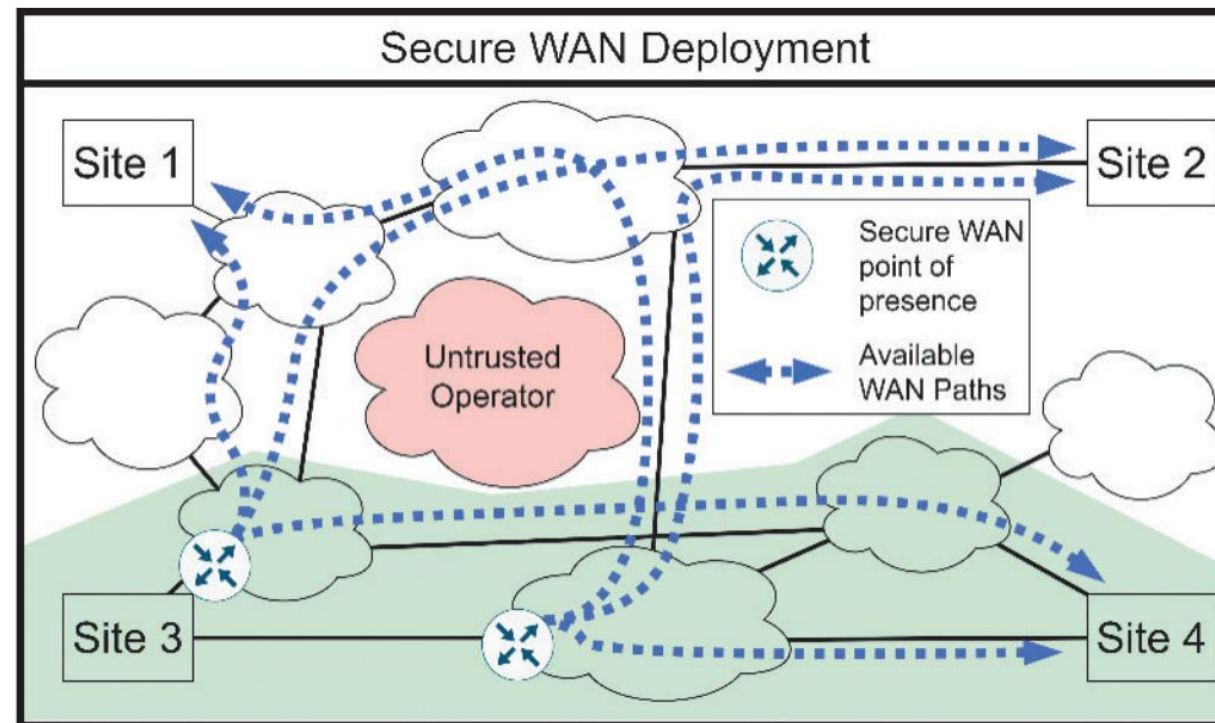
Performance

low latency, high bandwidth, QoS



Our vision

Building military-grade wide area networks over shared infrastructures



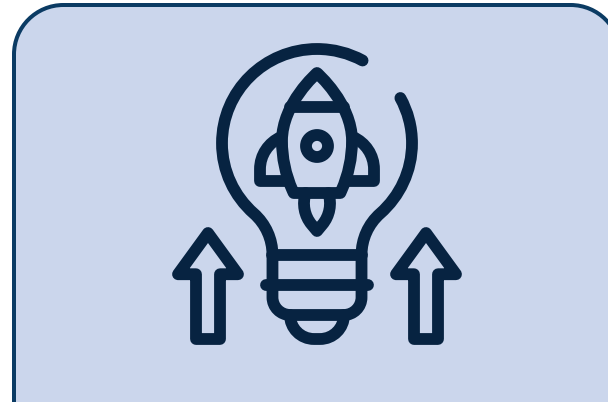


Selection of CYD Campus activities related to SCION



Research

Secure WAN architecture based on SCION
–
DDoS mitigation systems
–
Fine-grained path selection based on router properties



Innovation

Secure communication with Threema over SCION
–
5G core network over SCION



Evaluation

Independent security analysis of SCION implementations and appliances
–
Performance testing of SCION in combination with other protections



In 2020, the CYD Campus decided to build its own “SCION Lab” based on commercial offerings





Inauguration of the SCION Lab in 2022





In 2023, the CYD Campus extended the SCION Lab by an additional connection in Estonia



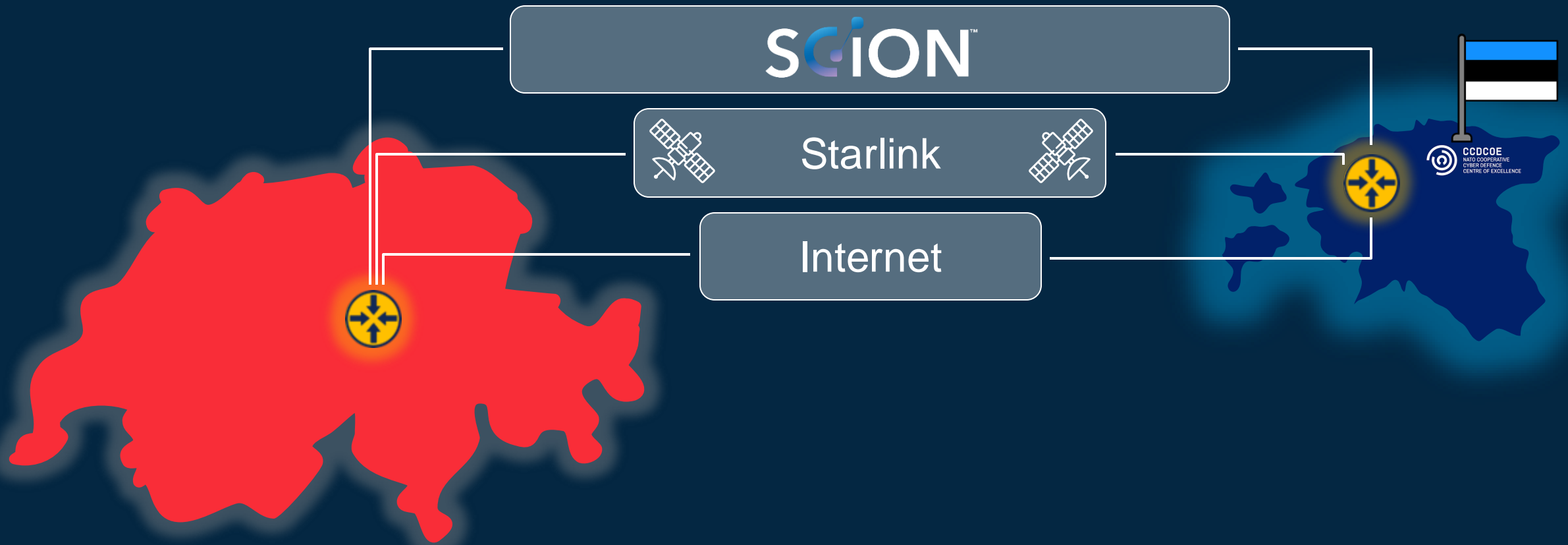


Use Case: Locked Shields, the largest live-fire global cyber defense exercise



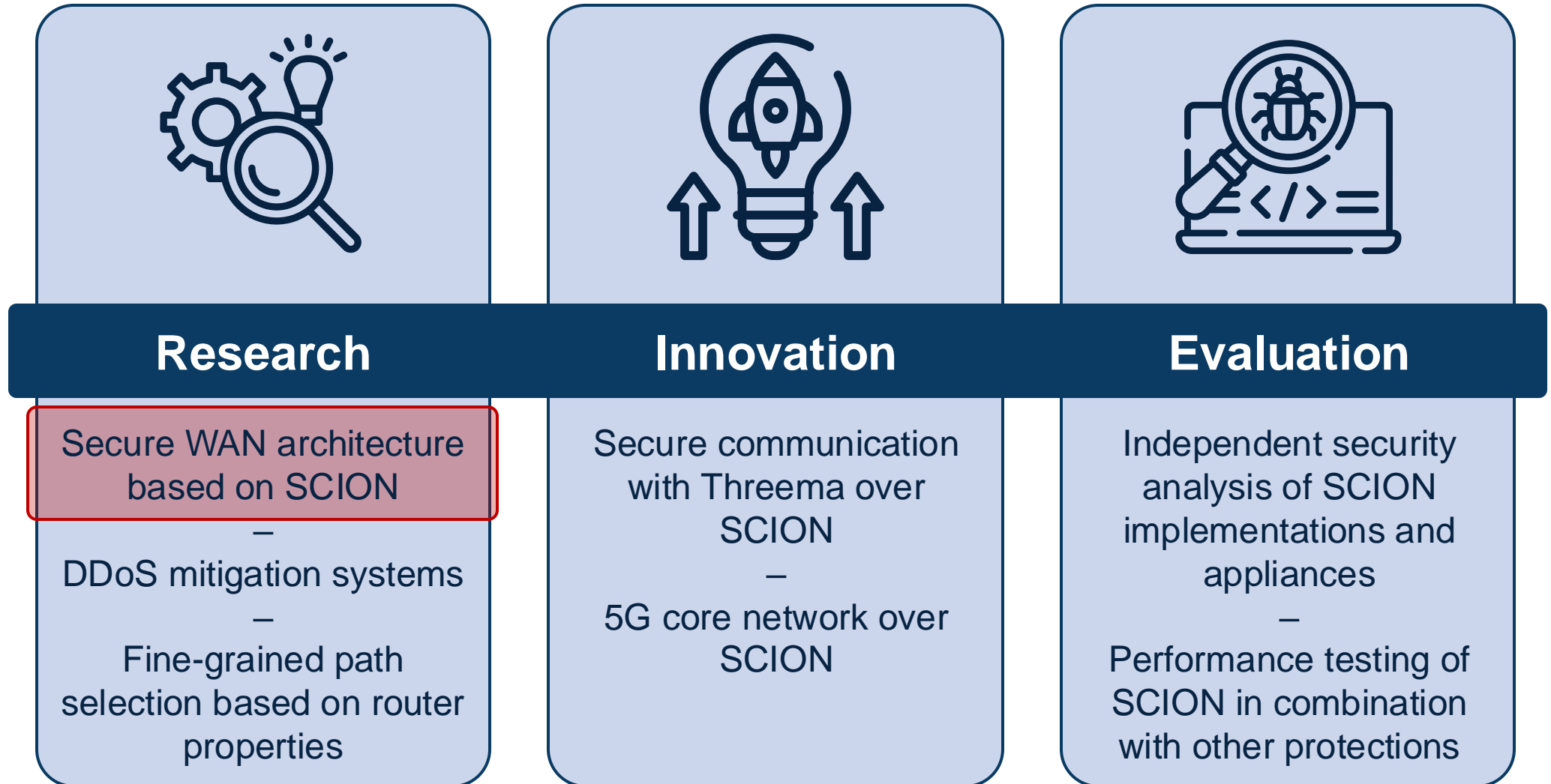


The Swiss Armed Forces used three independent networks to access the Locked Shields network





Selection of CYD Campus activities related to SCION






This is joint work with researchers from ETH Zürich

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Adrian Perrig⁽¹⁾, Vincent Lenders⁽²⁾

(1) **ETH** zürich

(2)  Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
armasuisse

CyCon 2024: Over the Horizon
18th International Conference on Cyber Conflict
C. Kwan, L. Lindström, D. Giovannelli, K. Podigš, D. Struel
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On Building Secure Wide-Area Networks over Public Internet Service Providers

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Abstract: Many public and private organizations use wide-area networks (WANs) to connect their geographically distributed sites. Given that these WANs are often critical for the organization's operations, their security with respect to confidentiality, integrity, and availability is crucial.

A high level of security can be reached if the WAN is built with a dedicated network infrastructure, with the organization operating its own layer-2/3 routing, for example, multiprotocol label switching on top of dedicated fibers or leased lines. Unfortunately, this approach is often slow to deploy, requires high operational effort, and is too expensive for many use cases.

A cheaper alternative is to construct the WAN as an overlay network on the infrastructure of public Internet service providers (ISPs), for example, using virtual



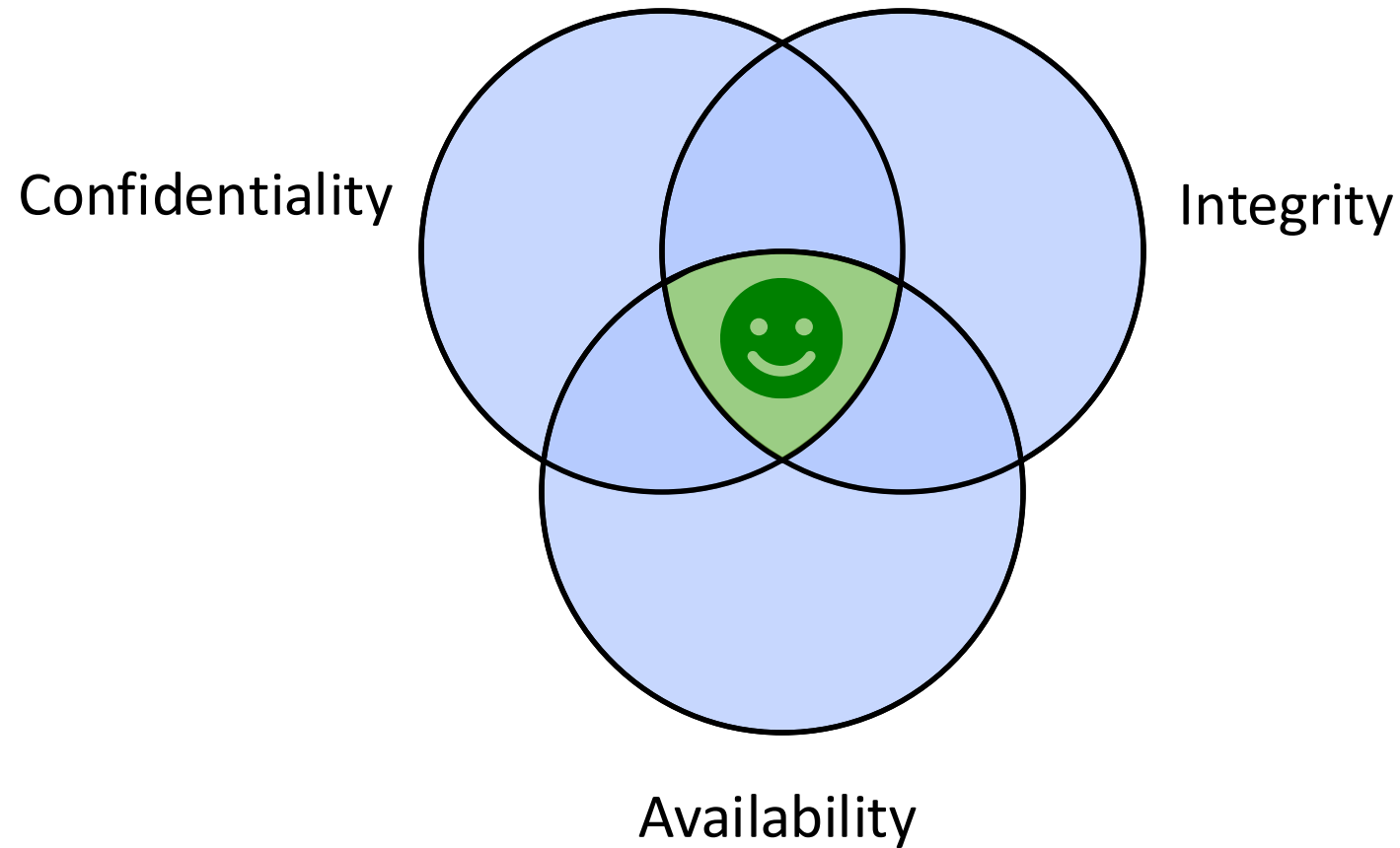
How can we build secure WANs
on shared infrastructure?



How can we build **secure** WANs
on shared infrastructure?



The CIA triad describes the most important security goals





We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

Confidentiality

Integrity

Availability



We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)
	Eavesdropping (metadata)
	Traffic hijacking
Integrity	
Availability	



We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)
	Eavesdropping (metadata)
	Traffic hijacking
Integrity	Traffic injection
	Traffic modification
Availability	



We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)
	Eavesdropping (metadata)
	Traffic hijacking
Integrity	Traffic injection
	Traffic modification
Availability	Traffic dropping
	Traffic hijacking
	Congestion
	Volumetric DDoS
	Topology changes



How can we build secure WANs
on shared infrastructure?

Components | Roadmap



How can we build secure WANs
on shared infrastructure?

Components | Roadmap



We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

Mitigations →

Threats ↓

Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)
	Eavesdropping (metadata)
	Traffic hijacking
Integrity	Traffic injection
	Traffic modification
Availability	Traffic dropping
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	Congestion
	Volumetric DDoS
	Topology changes



We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

	Threats ↓	Mitigations →
Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)	Traffic encryption
	Eavesdropping (metadata)	
	Traffic hijacking	
Integrity	Traffic injection	
	Traffic modification	
Availability	Traffic dropping	
	Traffic hijacking	
	Congestion	
	Volumetric DDoS	
	Topology changes	



We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

	Threats ↓	Mitigations →
Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)	✓
	Eavesdropping (metadata)	✓
	Traffic hijacking	
Integrity	Traffic injection	
	Traffic modification	
Availability	Traffic dropping	
	Traffic hijacking	
	Congestion	
	Volumetric DDoS	
	Topology changes	

Traffic encryption



Encryption hides the contents of packets, but can still leak information





Padding and traffic shaping obfuscate the “shape” of packets



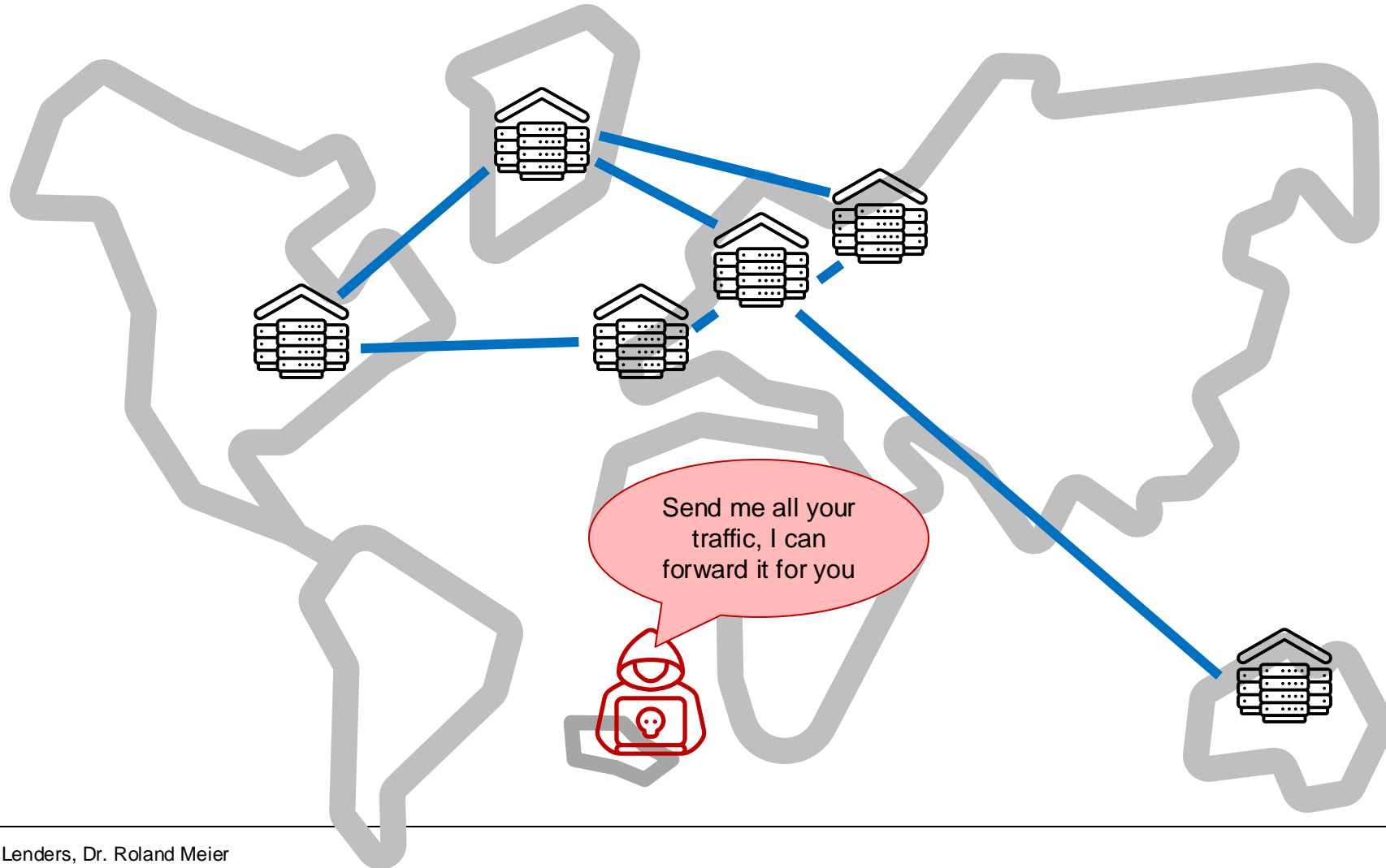


We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

		Mitigations →	
		Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding
Threats ↓			
Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)	✓	
	Eavesdropping (metadata)	✓	✓
	Traffic hijacking		
Integrity	Traffic injection		
	Traffic modification		
Availability	Traffic dropping		
	Traffic hijacking		
	Congestion		X
	Volumetric DDoS		
	Topology changes		

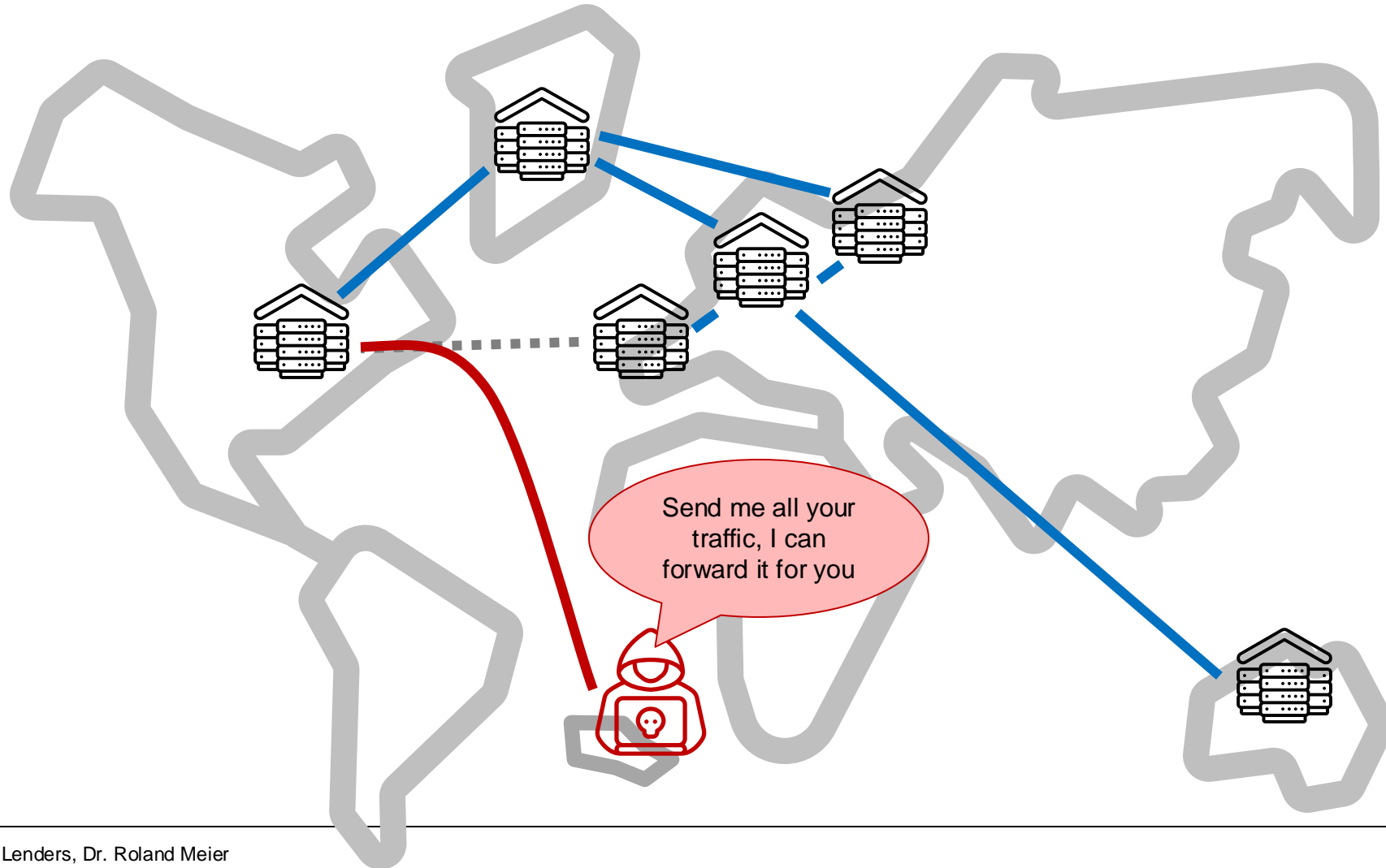


An adversary can “hijack” Internet traffic





An adversary can “hijack” Internet traffic





An adversary can “hijack” Internet traffic

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BGP —
Some Twitter traffic briefly funneled through Russian ISP, thanks to BGP mishap

Despite the timing, the 45-minute hijacking was most likely an error, not an attack.


DAN GOODIN - 3/29/2022, 4:00 AM



Enlarge

Some Internet traffic in and out of Twitter on Monday was briefly funneled through Russia after a major ISP in that country misconfigured the Internet's routing table, network monitoring services said.

The Record.
Recorded Future News



KLAYSWAP|KLAYSWAP-BGP-HIJACK

Catalin Cimpanu
February 14th, 2022

KLAYswap crypto users lose funds after BGP hijack

Hackers have stolen roughly \$1.9 million from South Korean cryptocurrency platform KLAYswap after they pulled off a rare and clever BGP hijack against the server infrastructure of one of the platform's providers.

The BGP hijack—which is the equivalent of hackers hijacking internet routes to bring users on malicious sites instead of legitimate ones—hit KakaoTalk, an instant messaging platform popular in South Korea.

The attack took place earlier this month, on February 3, lasted only for two hours, and KLAYswap has confirmed the incident last week and is currently issuing compensation for affected users.

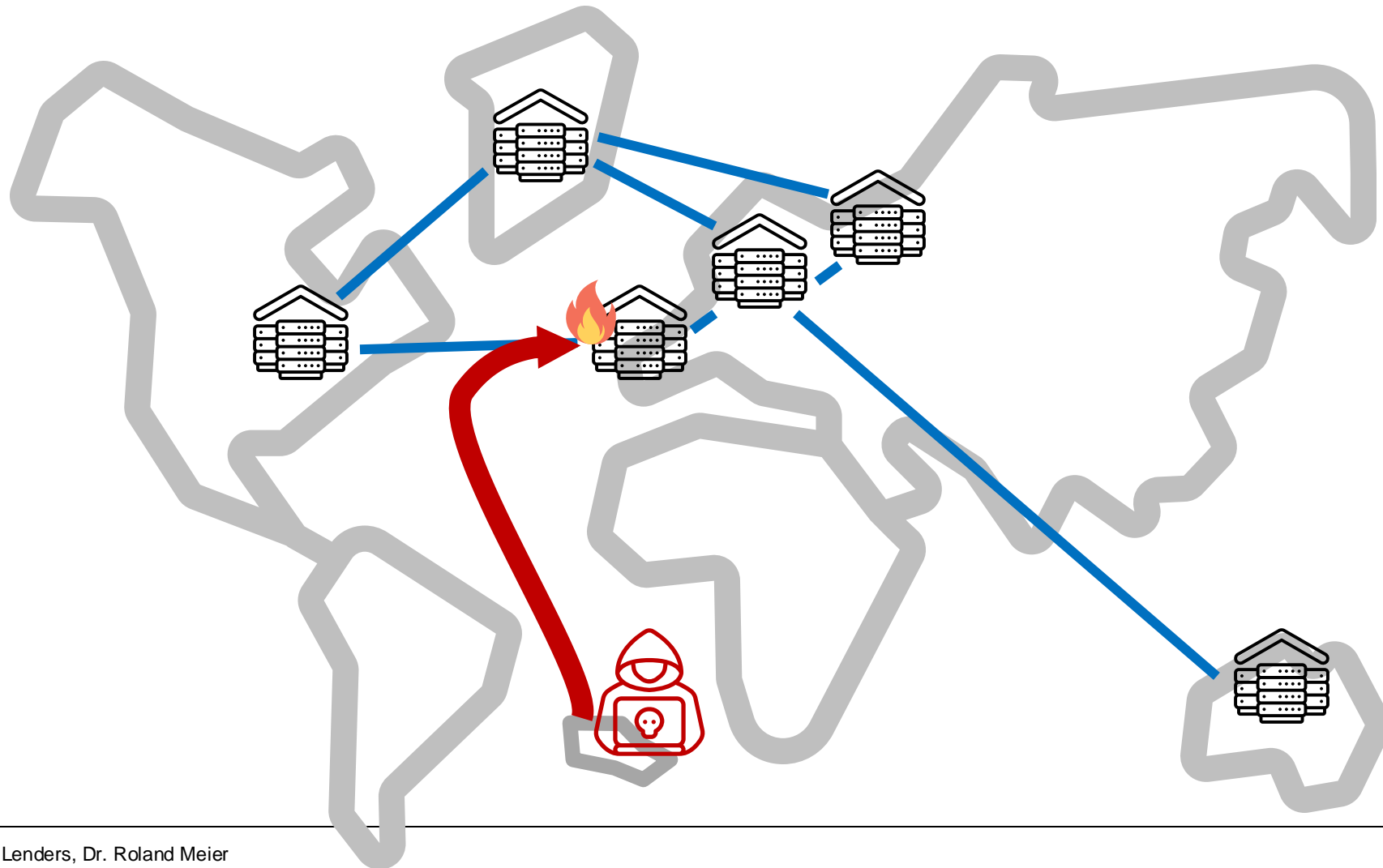
How the hack took place

But the incident itself is very different from how most cryptocurrency platforms are getting hacked. Most cryptocurrency heists these days happen after attackers compromise the account of an employee or compromise the platform's code to steal funds from victim accounts.



We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

		Mitigations →		
		Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding	Path control
Threats ↓				
Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)	✓		✓/X
	Eavesdropping (metadata)	✓	✓	✓/X
	Traffic hijacking			✓
Integrity	Traffic injection			
	Traffic modification			
Availability	Traffic dropping			✓
	Traffic hijacking			✓
	Congestion		X	✓/X
	Volumetric DDoS			✓
	Topology changes			✓





We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

		Mitigations →						
Threats ↓		Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding	Path control	Traffic filtering	Traffic authentication	Path authentication	Traffic prioritization
Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)	✓		✓/X				
	Eavesdropping (metadata)	✓	✓	✓/X				
	Traffic hijacking			✓			✓	
Integrity	Traffic injection					✓		
	Traffic modification					✓		
Availability	Traffic dropping			✓	X			
	Traffic hijacking			✓			✓	
	Congestion		X	✓/X				✓
	Volumetric DDoS			✓	✓	✓		✓
	Topology changes			✓				

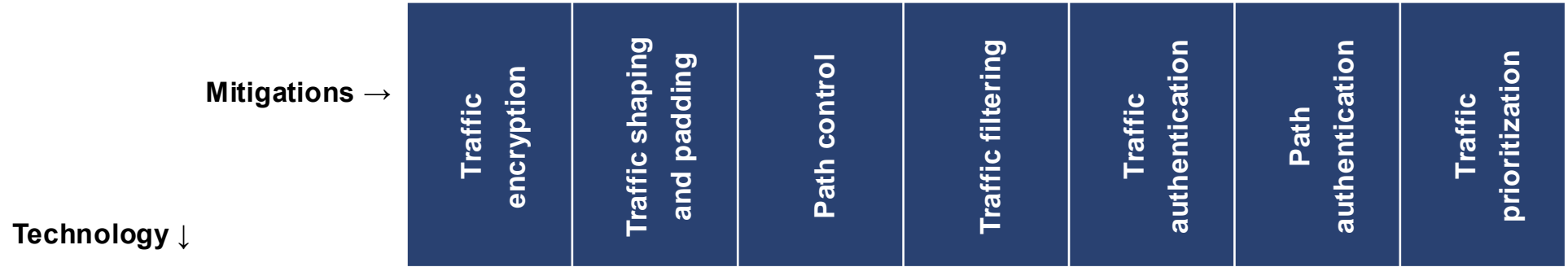


We identified the most relevant threats and possible mitigations

		Mitigations →						
Threats ↓		Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding	Path control	Traffic filtering	Traffic authentication	Path authentication	Traffic prioritization
Confidentiality	Eavesdropping (payloads)	✓		✓/X				
	Eavesdropping (metadata)	✓	✓	✓/X				
	Traffic hijacking			✓			✓	
Integrity	Traffic injection					✓		
	Traffic modification					✓		
Availability	Traffic dropping			✓	X			
	Traffic hijacking			✓			✓	
	Congestion		X	✓/X				✓
	Volumetric DDoS			✓	✓	✓		✓
	Topology changes			✓				



Mitigations can be implemented using a combination of existing (research) works





Mitigations can be implemented using a combination of existing (research) works

	Mitigations →	Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding	Path control	Traffic filtering	Traffic authentication	Path authentication	Traffic prioritization
Technology ↓								
IPsec		✓				✓		



Mitigations can be implemented using a combination of existing (research) works

Technology ↓	Mitigations →	Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding	Path control	Traffic filtering	Traffic authentication	Path authentication	Traffic prioritization
IPsec		✓				✓		
SCION				✓			✓	




Mitigations can be implemented using a combination of existing (research) works

Technology ↓	Mitigations →	Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding	Path control	Traffic filtering	Traffic authentication	Path authentication	Traffic prioritization
IPsec		✓				✓		
SCION				✓			✓	
Lightning Filter					✓	✓		✓
FABRID				✓		✓		
Helia						✓		✓



FABRID for flexible routing



**FABRID: Flexible Attestation-Based Routing
for Inter-Domain Networks**

Cyrill Krähenbühl, Marc Wyss, and David Basin, *ETH Zürich*; Vincent Lenders, *armasuisse*; Adrian Perrig, *ETH Zürich*; Martin Strohmeier, *armasuisse*

<https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity23/presentation/krahenbuhl>

This paper is included in the Proceedings of the
32nd USENIX Security Symposium.
August 9–11, 2023 • Anaheim, CA, USA

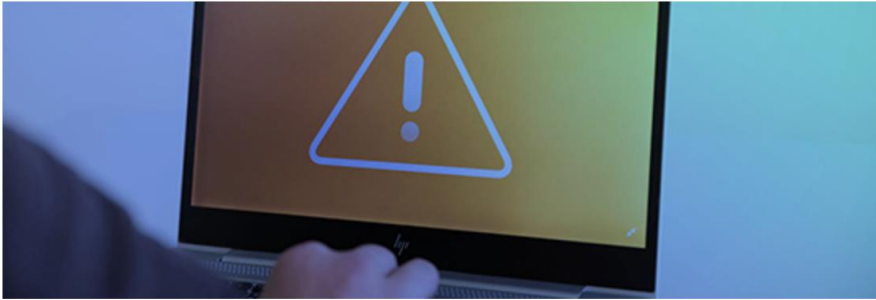


One of the use-cases: Avoid network devices with outdated software

National Cyber Security Centre NCSC

Critical vulnerability in Palo Alto firewalls

18.04.2024 - The NCSC warns of the security vulnerability in Palo Alto's Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW). These firewalls are mainly used by companies and public authorities. They have a critical vulnerability that is already being exploited by cyber criminals. The attackers exploit the vulnerability to execute commands. The NCSC has already received corresponding reports from organisations in Switzerland. The NCSC recommends installing the security updates as quickly as possible or even reinstalling the NGFW if possible.



On April 12 2024, the US manufacturer of firewall solutions Palo Alto publicly disclosed a critical vulnerability in PAN-OS. Palo Alto's products are mainly used in companies. The critical vulnerability allows an attacker to remotely execute arbitrary code on vulnerable devices and thereby compromise them (CVE-2024-3400).

On April 18 2024, the NCSC received several reports from organizations in Switzerland showing widespread attacks on the aforementioned vulnerability. The NCSC therefore strongly advises organizations to apply the security patch released by Palo Alto as soon as possible. Devices that have already been demonstrably



Paths can be selected with many different objectives

- Manufacturer
- Hardware
- Software (+ patch level)
- Geolocation
- Jurisdiction
- CO₂ emissions



Some WANs run at high bandwidths, which requires high-performance protection mechanisms

tomorrow belongs to those who embrace it today

trending tech innovation business security advice buying guides

ZDNET

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AWS said it mitigated a 2.3 Tbps DDoS attack, the largest ever

The previous record for the largest DDoS attack ever recorded was of 1.7 Tbps, recorded in March 2018.

Google Cloud

Blog Solutions & technology Ecosystem Developers & Practitioners Transform with Google Cloud

Security & Identity

Google mitigated the largest DDoS attack to date, peaking above 398 million rps

October 10, 2023

The Hacker News

Home Newsletter Webinars

Cloudflare Thwarts Largest-Ever 3.8 Tbps DDoS Attack Targeting Global Sectors

Oct 04, 2024 Ravi Lakshmanan



Mitigations can be implemented using a combination of existing (research) works

Mitigations →	Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding	Path control	Traffic filtering	Traffic authentication	Path authentication	Traffic prioritization
Technology ↓							
IPsec	✓				✓		
SCION			✓			✓	
Lightning Filter				✓	✓		✓
FABRID			✓		✓		
Helia					✓		✓
ACC-Turbo							✓
DITTO		✓					



Mitigations can be implemented using a combination of existing (research) works

Technology ↓	Mitigations →	Traffic encryption	Traffic shaping and padding	Path control	Traffic filtering	Traffic authentication	Path authentication	Traffic prioritization
IPsec		✓				✓		
SCION				✓			✓	
Lightning Filter					✓	✓		✓
FABRID				✓		✓		
Helia						✓		✓
ACC-Turbo								✓
DITTO			✓					



How can we build secure WANs
on shared infrastructure?

Components | **Roadmap**



SCION is commercially available, but many other components only exist as research prototypes

Technology	Offered by ISPs	Technology Readiness Level
IPsec		
SCION connectivity		
FABRID		
Helia		
Lightning Filter		
ACC-Turbo		
DITTO		



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Technology	Offered by ISPs	Technology Readiness Level
IPsec	Not needed	9 (Actual system proven in operational environment)
SCION connectivity	Yes	7 (System prototype demonstration in operational environment)
FABRID		
Helia		
Lightning Filter		
ACC-Turbo		
DITTO		



SCION is commercially available, but many other components only exist as research prototypes

Technology	Offered by ISPs	Technology Readiness Level
IPsec	Not needed	9 (Actual system proven in operational environment)
SCION connectivity	Yes	7 (System prototype demonstration in operational environment)
FABRID	Not yet	3 (Experimental proof of concept)
Helia	Not yet	
Lightning Filter	Not yet	
ACC-Turbo	Not yet	
DITTO	Not needed	

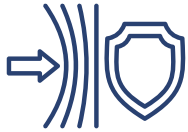


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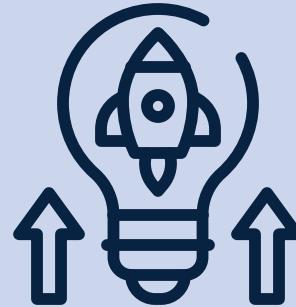


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Testing

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–
Performance testing of SCION in combination with other protections



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DEFENCE
CAMPUS



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