IPv4 was not designed with security in mind.

Packet Sniffing: Due to network topology, IP packets sent from a source to a specific destination can also be read by other nodes, which can then get hold of the payload (for example, passwords or other private information).

IP Spoofing: IP addresses can be very easily spoofed both to attack those services whose authentication is based on the sender's address (as the rlogin service or several WWW servers).

Connection Hijacking: Whole IP packets can be forged to appear as legal packets coming from one of the two communicating partners, to insert wrong data in an existing channel.

IPv4: Security Issues

Shortage of IP Address: Lack of visibility and transparency

Data is open to all: No Confidentiality

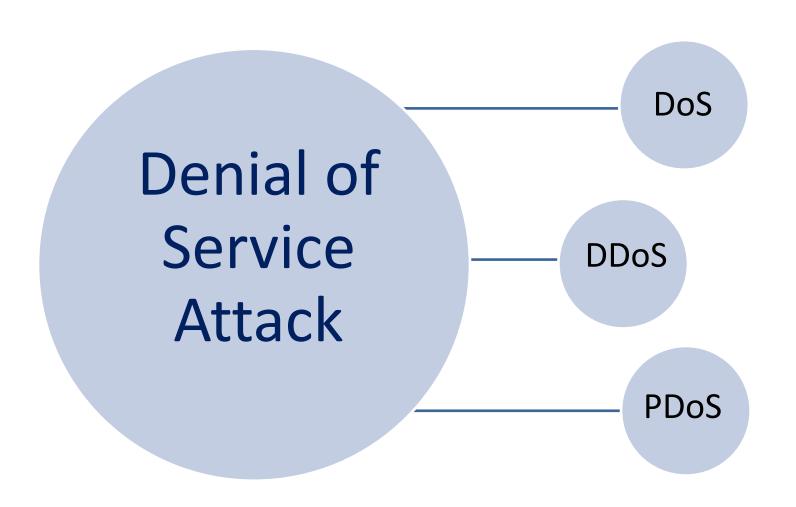
Not Designed for any inbuilt Security Feature

Inherent absence of any tool to ensure integrity of the data

Small Subnet address space helps quick Scanning of Port: Vulnerable to attacks

No provision of Load Balancing helps to achieve Denial of Service (DoS) attack

Broadcast feature actually helps launch of Denial of Service (DoS) attack



IPv4: 20 Bytes + Options

IPv6: 40 Bytes + Extension Header

IPv4 Header

Version	IHL	Type of Service	Total Length			
Identification			Flags	Fragment Offset		
Time to	Live	Protocol	Header Checksum			
Source Address						
Destination Address						
		Options		Padding		

IPv6 Header





Viruses and Worms:

Viruses and Email, IM worms: IPv6 brings in no change.

Other worms:

IPv4: reliance on network scanning

IPv6: not so easy

IPv4 best practices around worm detection and mitigation remain valid.

IPS systems and Anti-viruses will not change.

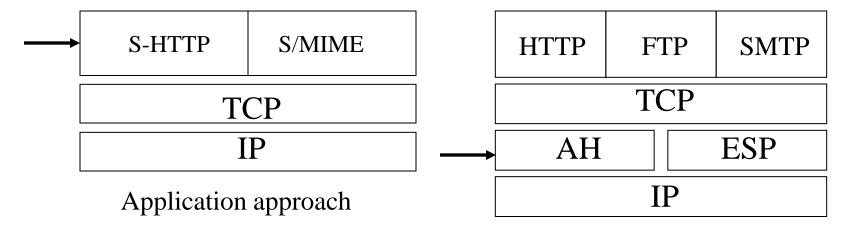
IPv4 was not designed with security in mind.

In IPv4, Security is implemented in:

In Applications – HTTPS, IMAPS, SSH etc.

IPsec tunnels

IPsec Services



Network approach

IPv6 IPSec:

Applies to both IPv4 and IPv6:

- IPSec was retrofitted in IPv4
- IPSec is a part of IPv6 base protocol suite.

Applicable to use over LANs, across public & private WANs, & for the Internet

IPSec is a security framework

- Provides suit of security protocols
- Secures a pair of communicating entities
- -Two different modes: Transport mode (host-to-host) and Tunnel Mode (Gateway-to-Gateway or Gateway-to-host)

Services Provided by IPsec

Authentication – ensure the identity of an entity (integrity) and replay protection

Confidentiality – protection of data from unauthorized disclosure

Key Management – generation, exchange, storage, safeguarding, etc. of keys in a public key cryptosystem

IPsec Services

Authentication: AH (Authentication Header - RFC 4302)

Confidentiality: ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload - RFC

4303)

Key management: IKEv2 (Internet Key Exchange - RFC4306)

When two computers (peers) want to communicate using IPSec, they mutually authenticate with each other first and then negotiate how to encrypt and digitally sign traffic they exchange. These IPSec communication sessions are called security associations (SAs).

IPv6 IPsec Protocol

IPsec AH

IPv6 AH Packet Format

IPv6 Header Hop-by-Hop Routing	Authentication Header	Other Headers	Higher Level Protocol Data
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IPv6 AH Header Format

Next Header	Length	Reserved				
Security Parameters Index						
Authentication Data (variable number of 32-bit words)						

IPv6 Header Next Header = Routing Routing Header Next Header = ESP

ESP Header Next Header = TCP Fragment of TCP
Header+ Data

- IPSec was retrofitted in IPv4
- IPSec is a part of IPv6 base protocol suite.

IPv6 Header Next Header = Routing Routing Header Next Header = ESP ESP Header Next Header = TCP Fragment of TCP Header+ Data

