

DHCPv6 Fingerprinting and BYOD

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Agenda

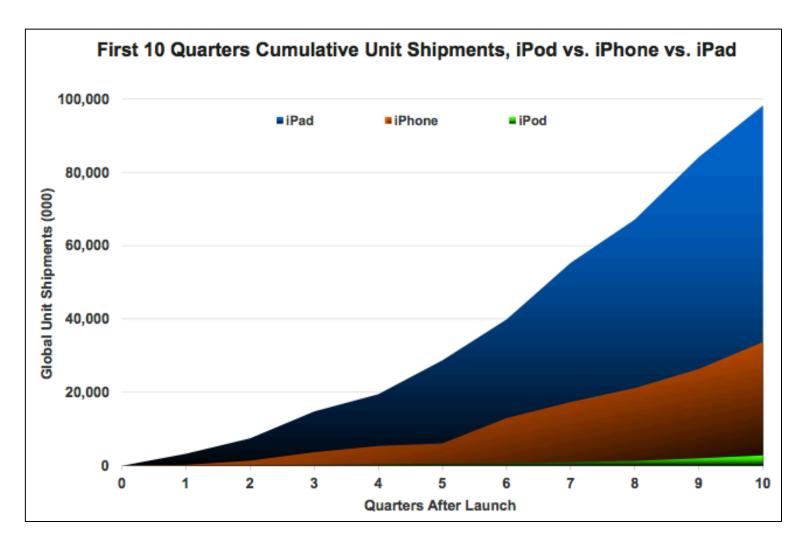
- I. What is BYOD and why is it important?
- 2. What is DHCP(v6) fingerprinting?
- 3. How does DHCP fingerprinting works in IPv4?
- 4. Information about DHCP fingerprinting data
- 5. Benefit of DHCP(v6) fingerprinting
- 6. Differences in how DHCPv6 fingerprinting works
- 7. The potential value of building an open DHCPv6 fingerprint database

So, you've been living under a rock (or working for an SP)

BYOD is:

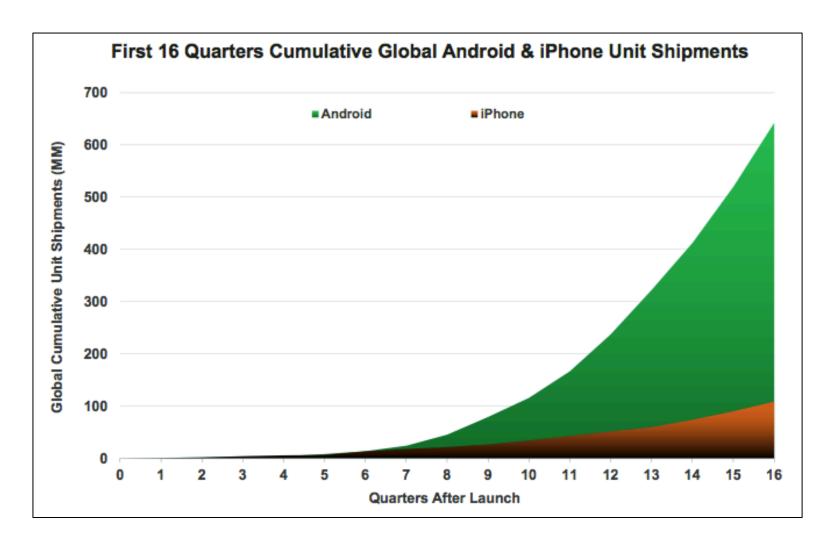
- a) The latest hip hop sensation from Slovenia
- b) General Zod's little brother from the planet Krypton
- c) Line four on the eye chart
- d) An abbreviation for "bring your own device"; i.e., end user personal devices on the corporate network

Why the BYOD challenge is coming to an enterprise near you



Source: Mary Meeker, Internet Trends @Stanford – Bases 12/03/2012

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What does massive device proliferation look like?

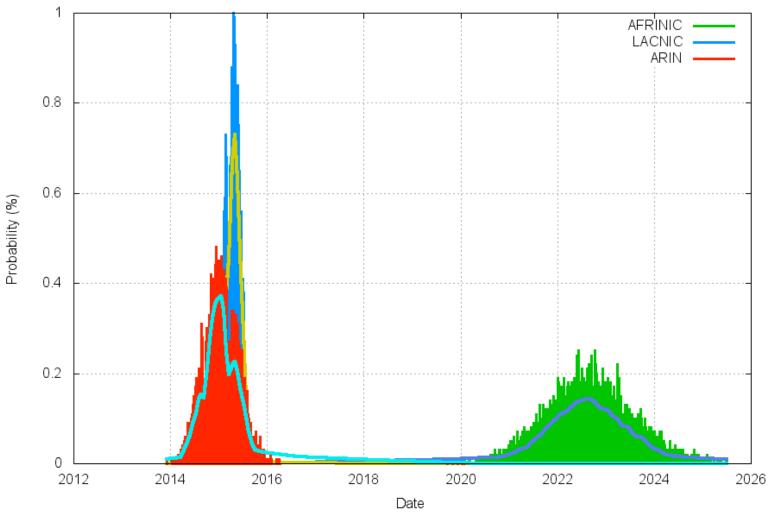


This slide is awesome

4,294,967,296 < 7,000,000,000

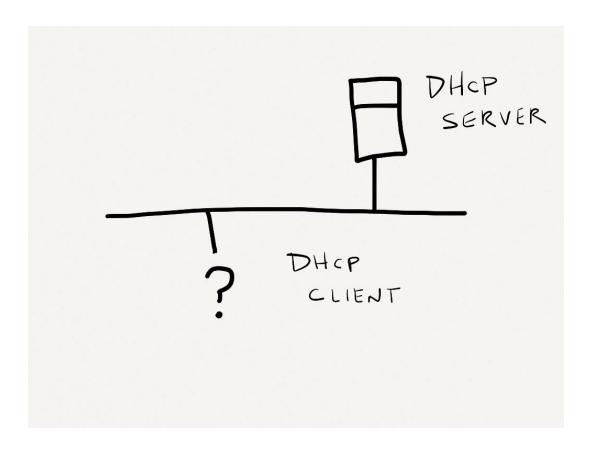
And why the BYOD challenge will include IPv6





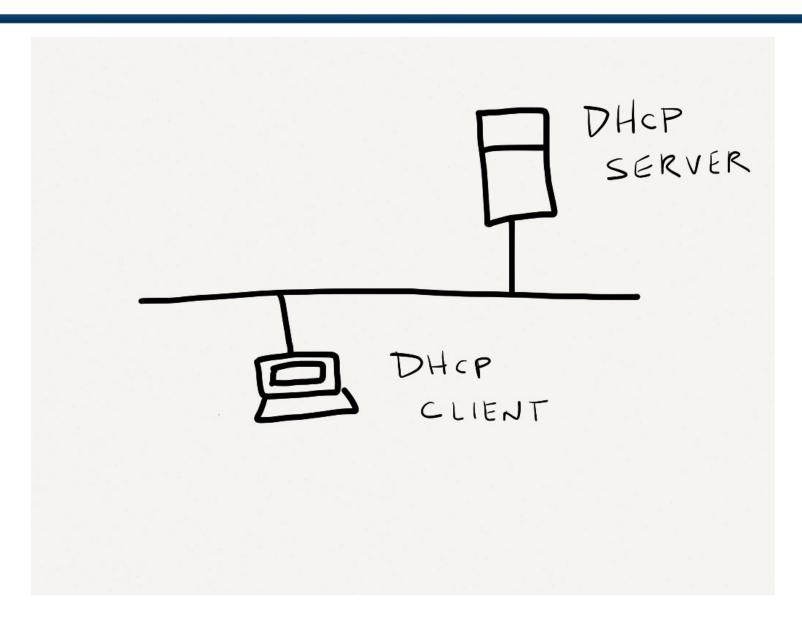
Source: Geoff Huston IPv4 Address Report, 9/24/2013

What is DHCP fingerprinting?

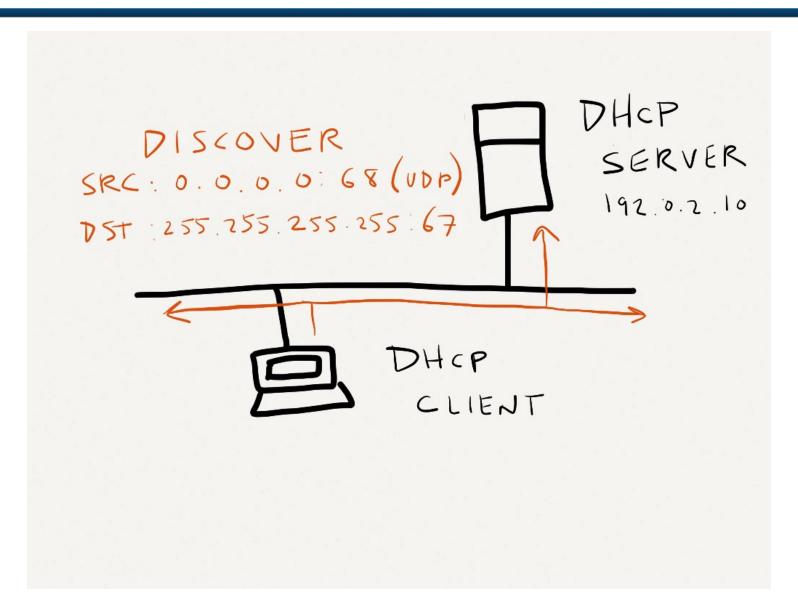


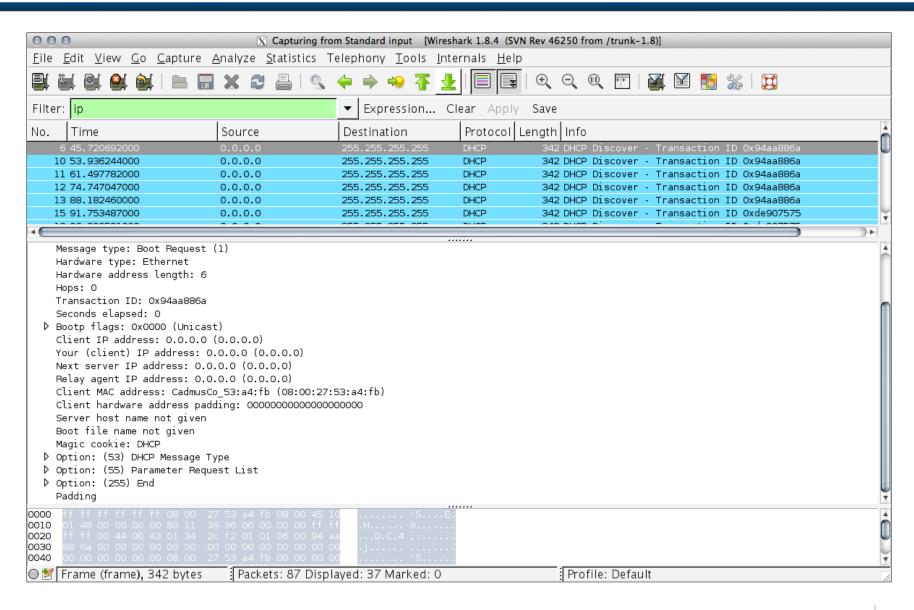
The goal is to determine the client type using only data from a basic DHCP transaction

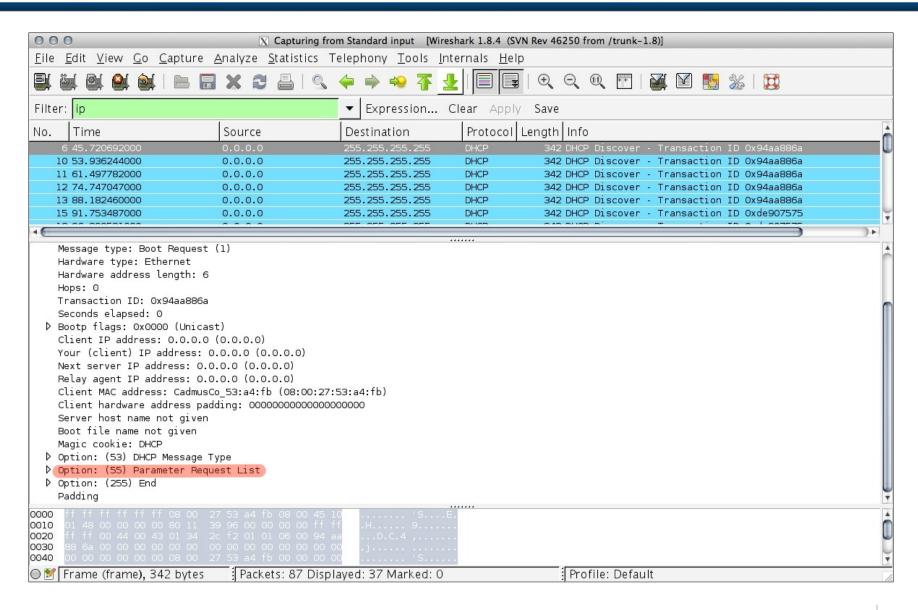
DHCP Transaction



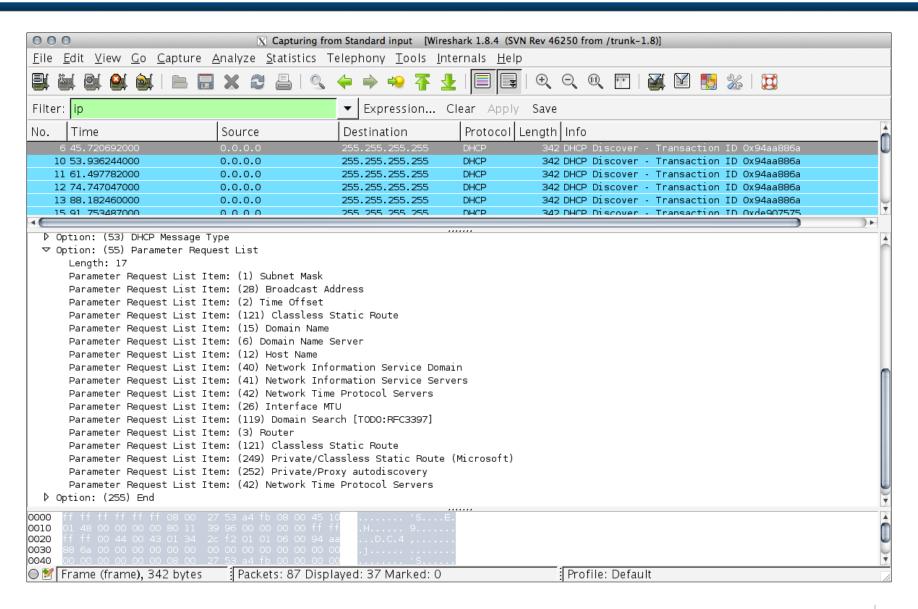
DHCP Transaction

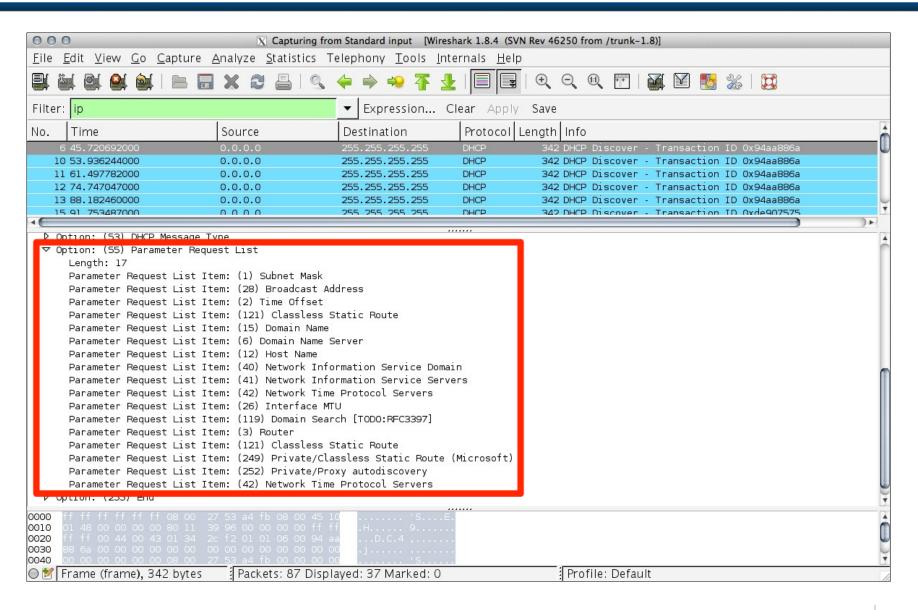






Option: (55) Parameter Request List





Option 55: Parameter Request List

```
▽ Option: (55) Parameter Request List
    Length: 17
    Parameter Request List Item: (1) Subnet Mask
    Parameter Request List Item: (28) Broadcast Address
    Parameter Request List Item: (2) Time Offset
    Parameter Request List Item: (121) Classless Static Route
    Parameter Request List Item: (15) Domain Name
    Parameter Request List Item: (6) Domain Name Server
    Parameter Request List Item: (12) Host Name
    Parameter Request List Item: (40) Network Information Service Domain
    Parameter Request List Item: (41) Network Information Service Servers
    Parameter Request List Item: (42) Network Time Protocol Servers
    Parameter Request List Item: (26) Interface MTU
    Parameter Request List Item: (119) Domain Search [TODO:RFC3397]
    Parameter Request List Item: (3) Router
    Parameter Request List Item: (121) Classless Static Route
    Parameter Request List Item: (249) Private/Classless Static Route (Microsoft)
    Parameter Request List Item: (252) Private/Proxy autodiscovery
    Parameter Request List Item: (42) Network Time Protocol Servers
```

1, 28, 2, 121, 15, 6, 12, 40, 41, 42, 26, 119, 3, 121, 249, 252, and 42

DHCP Fingerprint database



http://www.fingerbank.org

DHCP Fingerprint database

dhcp_fingerprints.conf (excerpt)

```
858
     [os 512]
     description=Fedora 14 based distro
859
     fingerprints=<<EOT
    1,28,2,121,15,6,12,40,41,42,26,119,3
861
862
    EOT
863
864
    [os 513]
    description=Chrome OS
866 fingerprints=<<EOT
    1,121,33,3,6,12,15,26,28,51,54,58,59,119
867
868
869
870
    [os 514]
    description=Fedora 15 or 16 based distro
871
872
    fingerprints=<<EOT
873
     1,28,2,121,15,6,12,40,41,42,26,119,3,121,249,252,42
874
     EOT
875
876
    [os 515]
     description=RHEL 6.4 or Centos6.4
877
878
    fingerprints=<<EOT
    1,28,2,121,15,6,12,40,41,42,26,119,3,121,249,42
879
880
881
882
    [os 600]
883 description=Xbox
    fingerprints=<<EOT
884
885
     3,6
886
     EOT
```

DHCP Fingerprint database

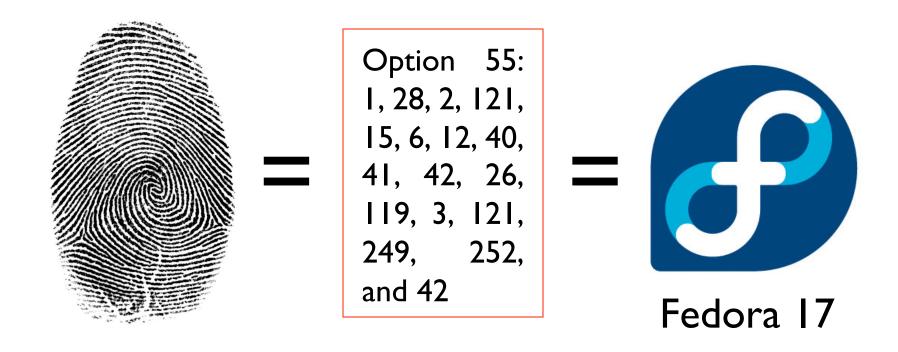
```
870 [os 514]

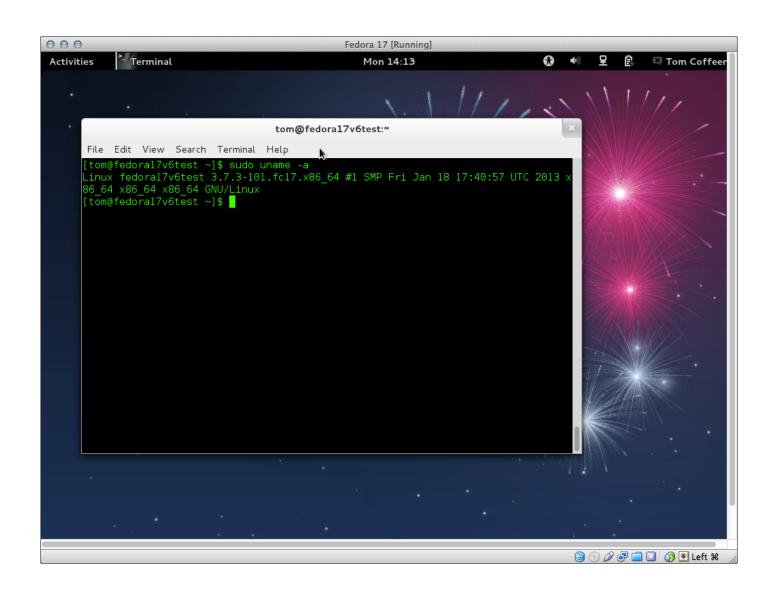
871 description=Fedora 15 or 16 based distro

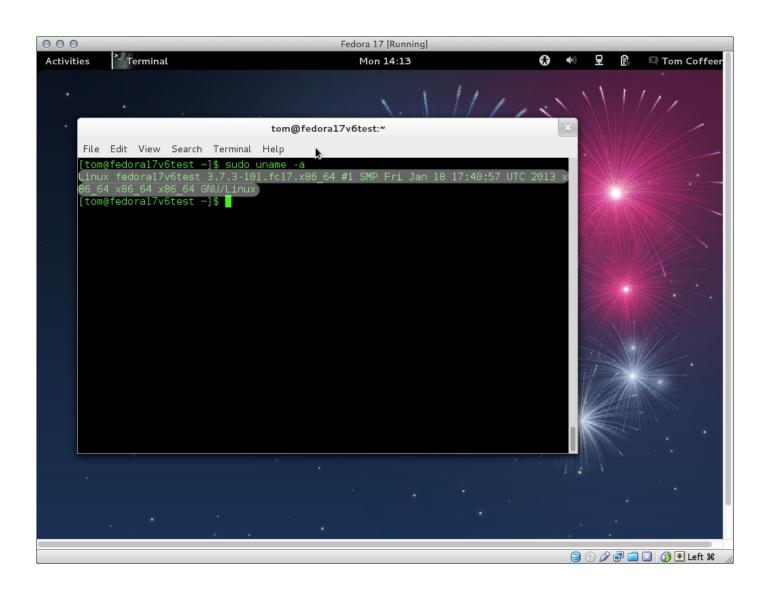
872 fingerprints=<<EOT

873 1,28,2,121,15,6,12,40,41,42,26,119,3,121,249,252,42

874 EOT
```







Linux fedora17v6test 3.7.3-101.fc17.x86_64 #1 SMP Fri Jan 18 17:40:57 UTC 2013 x 86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

DHCP Fingerprinting and BYOD



DHCP/DHCPv6 Fingerprinting and BYOD

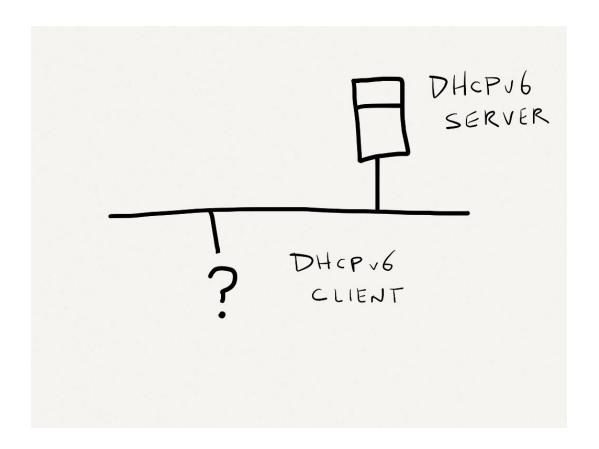
- Actionable data
 - Security
 - Captive portal approach allows device access or isolation
 - Reporting
 - What devices are connecting (or attempting to connect)?
- Passive -- no additional transactional overhead
 - compare with nmap host OS detection

DHCP Fingerprinting and BYOD

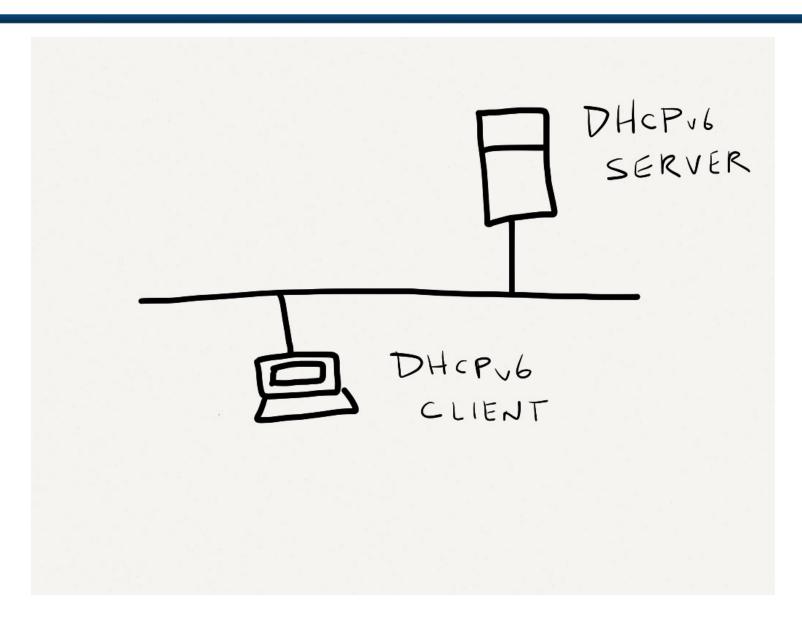
- Infoblox HQ BYOD Day
 - Tablets
 - Smartphones
 - Gaming consoles
 - Home routers
 - eReaders
 - Desktops
 - Over 78 unique devices identified
 - Software version learned for 81% of devices

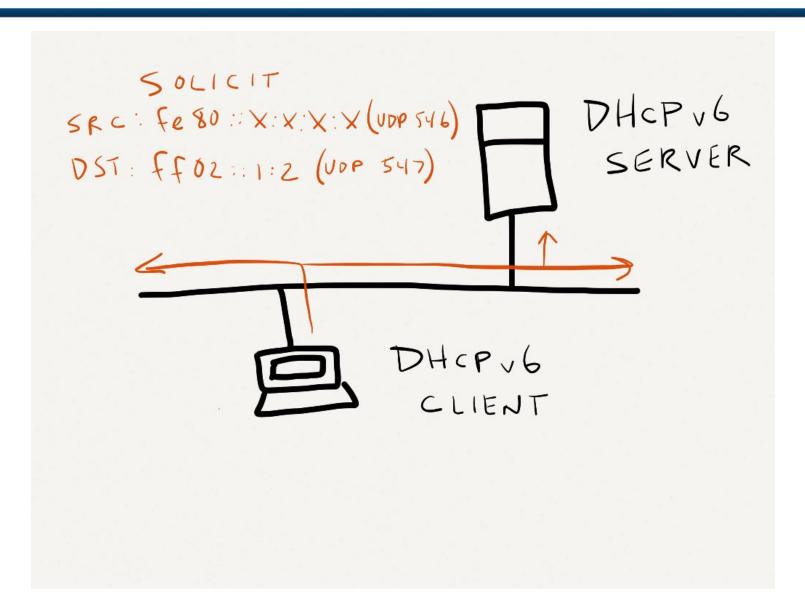
Device	Operating System
Laptop (Window 7)	Professional Service pack 1 Copyright @2009
Apple IPHONE	Version 6.0.1(10A523) Model MD237LL
MAC OS X	Version 10.7.4
MAC OS X	Version 10.5.8
Sony Xperia	AndroidVersion 4.0.4 KernelVersion 2.6.32.9-perf Model MT25I
Samsung Note II	AndroidVersion 4.1.1 KernelVersion 3.031-414933 Model SCH-1605
HTC Android	Version 4.0.4 S/W no - 2.35.531.10710rD HTC Sense Version - 4.1
iTouch	Version 6.1(10B141) Model MD724LL/A
iPhone	Version 6.1(10B143) Model MD638LL/A
iPad 4	Version 6.1(10B141)Â Model MD511LL/A
iPad 2	Version 6.0(10A403)Â Model MD328LL
NOOK Color	Version I.4.3 Model BNRV200
Kindle	Version 7.2.3_user_2330720
Samsung Galaxy Nexus	Android Version 4.1.1 Kernel Version 3.0.31-g396c4df
ASUS Nexus 7	Android Version 4.2.2 Kernel Version 3.1.10-g05b777c
Apple iPhone 4S	Version 6.1(10B144) Model MC608LL/A
Etc	

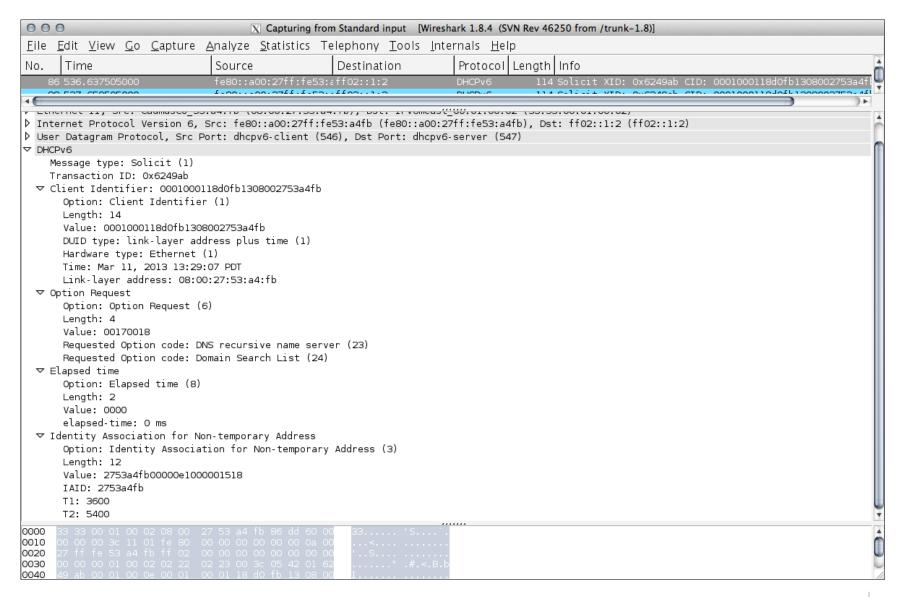
How is DHCPv6 fingerprinting different?

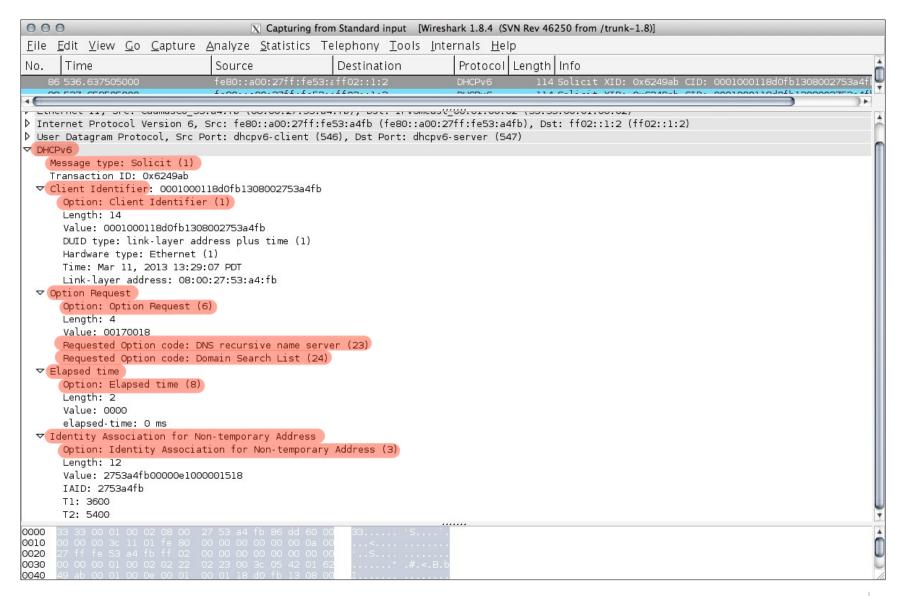


Same goal (client type), this time with DHCPv6









IPv4 DHCP Option Request (Option 55)



DHCPv6 Option Request (Option 6)

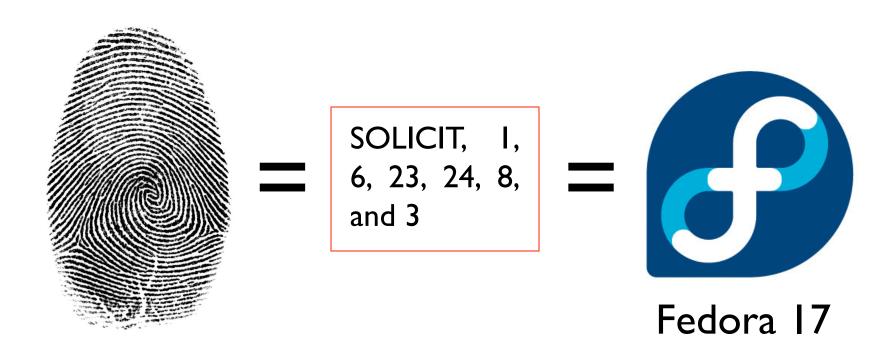
- Typically, fewer options appear under Option 6 in a DHCPv6 SOLICIT
- Other elements may be required to validate the device type or system
 - Vendor Class field (where present)
 - Timing how often the client sends a SOLICIT message
 - In dual-stack environments, correlation with the IPv4 fingerprint
 - The Client Identifier field in a DHCPv6 SOLICIT

```
▼ DHCPv6
    Message type: Solicit (1)
    Transaction ID: 0x6249ab

    □ Client Identifier: 0001000118d0fb1308002753a4fb

       Option: Client Identifier (1)
      Length: 14
      Value: 0001000118d0fb1308002753a4fb
      DUID type: link-layer address plus time (1)
      Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
      Time: Mar 11, 2013 13:29:07 PDT
      Link-layer address: 08:00:27:53:a4:fb
  ▼ Option Request
      Option: Option Request (6)
      Length: 4
      Value: 00170018
       Requested Option code: DNS recursive name server (23)
      Requested Option code: Domain Search List (24)
  ▼ Elapsed time
       Option: Elapsed time (8)
      Length: 2
      Value: 0000
      elapsed-time: 0 ms

▼ Identity Association for Non-temporary Address
       Option: Identity Association for Non-temporary Address (3)
```



DHCPv6 Fingerprints



- Currently, 198 unique fingerprints for DHCP
- None for DHCPv6
 - Likely due to a lack of general IPv6 deployment in environments where fingerprinting is potentially most useful (i.e., enterprise/corporate networks)
 - Thus, BYOD not generally a challenge for IPv6 (yet...)

DHCPv6 Fingerprints





- Collaborating with UNH-IOL on a public DHCPv6 fingerprint database
 - Benefits
 - IPv6 feature parity for a durably useful feature in IPv4
 - Increases the likelihood that the greatest number of devices will be accurately identified over time
 - May encourage the deployment of DHCPv6
 - May encourage effective BYOD policy



Questions?

twitter: @ipv6tom

References

- 2012 Internet Trends, Mary Meeker (KPCB), Dec. 2012
 - http://www.kpcb.com/insights/2012-internet-trends
- <u>IPv4 Address Report</u>, Geoff Huston (APNIC), Mar. 2013
 - http://www.potaroo.net/tools/ipv4/
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6), RFC 3315, IETF, Jul. 2003
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131, IETF, Mar. 1997
- Chatter on the Wire: A look at DHCPv6 traffic, by Eric Kollmann, Nov.
 2010
 - http://chatteronthewire.org/download/chatter-dhcpv6.pdf