

# Ethernet -Traffic Flow Security

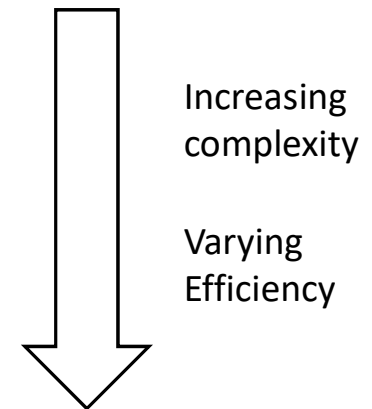
Don Fedyk LabN Consulting LLC.

# Rational

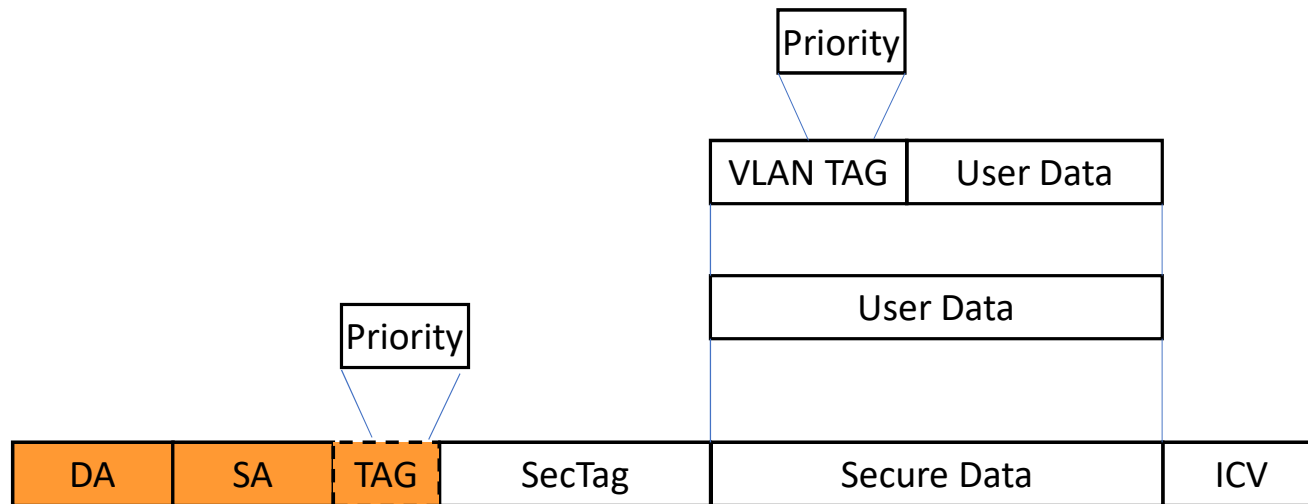
- Privacy is increasingly important with network growth and dependency on data networks increases.
- Implement methods to improve Privacy for IEEE 802.1 MACsec and for Ethernet Data Encryption devices.
- Forming or joining a project to standardize a service format to address Privacy and enable fixed frames as well as variable frames.

# What we want to do:

- Improve Privacy in MACsec by Moving Identifiable Information into the Secure Encrypted part of the frame.
- Anonymize the frame behavior by:
  - Create a tunnel MAC SA/DA for a set of flows.
  - Hide MAC SA/DA using 802.1 AE MACsec secure data
  - Tunnel frames constructed with a uniform size
  - Bandwidth efficiency
    - Aggregate frames in a single tunnel frame
    - Fragment user frames within a tunnel frame
  - Send frames at regular intervals even if there is no data
- Build on MACsec EDEs



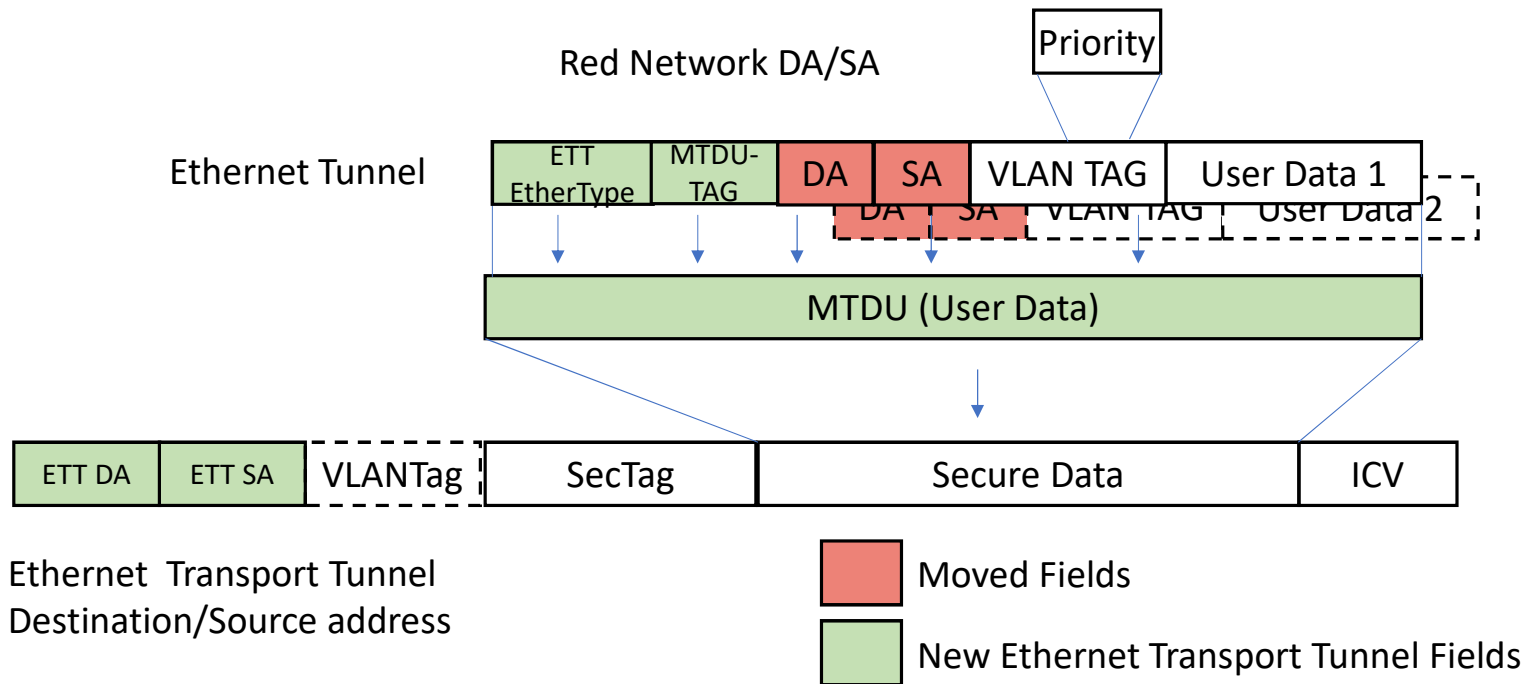
# Existing MACsec Frame (IEEE 802.1AE)



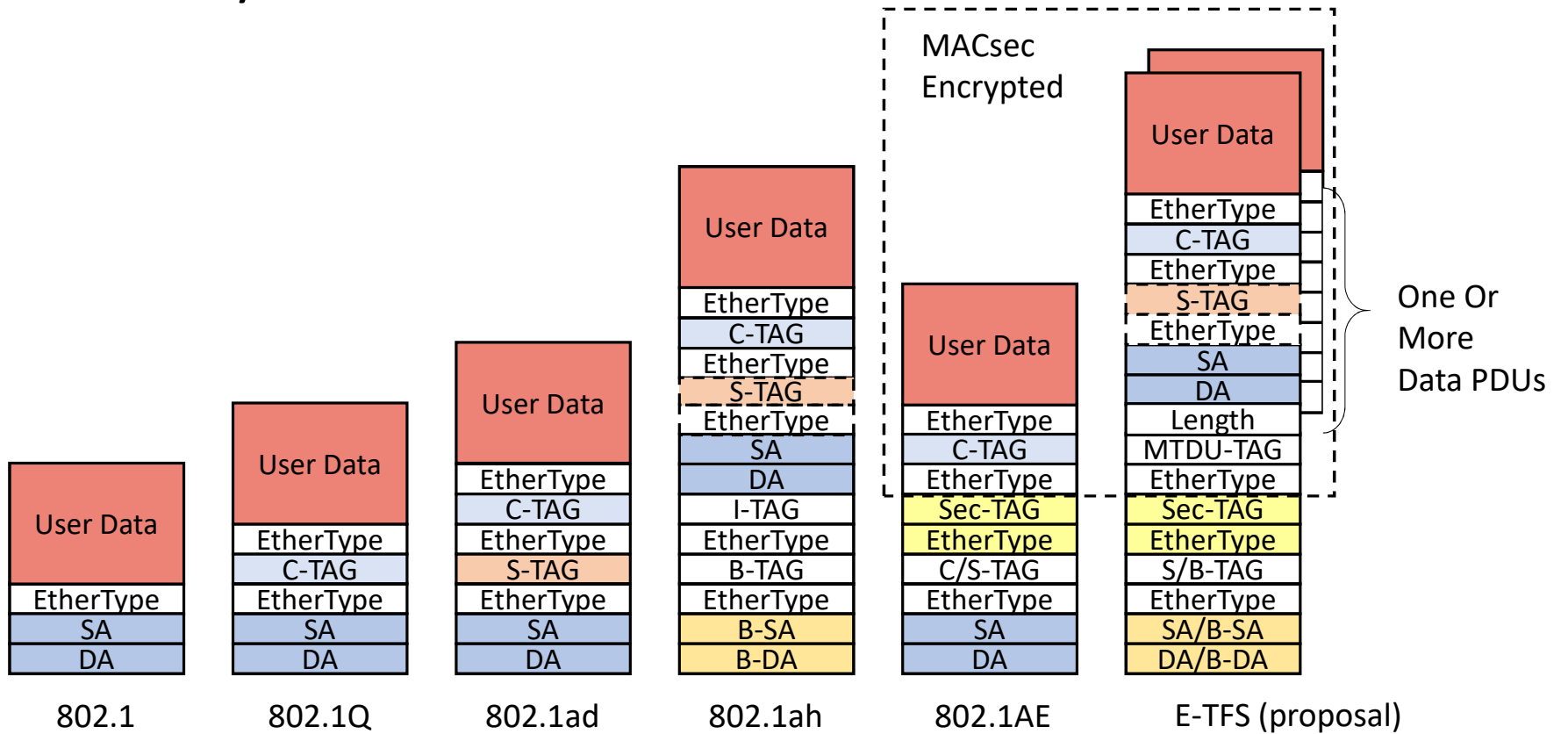
Priority copied from Inner Tag to Outer Tag

 Identifiable information

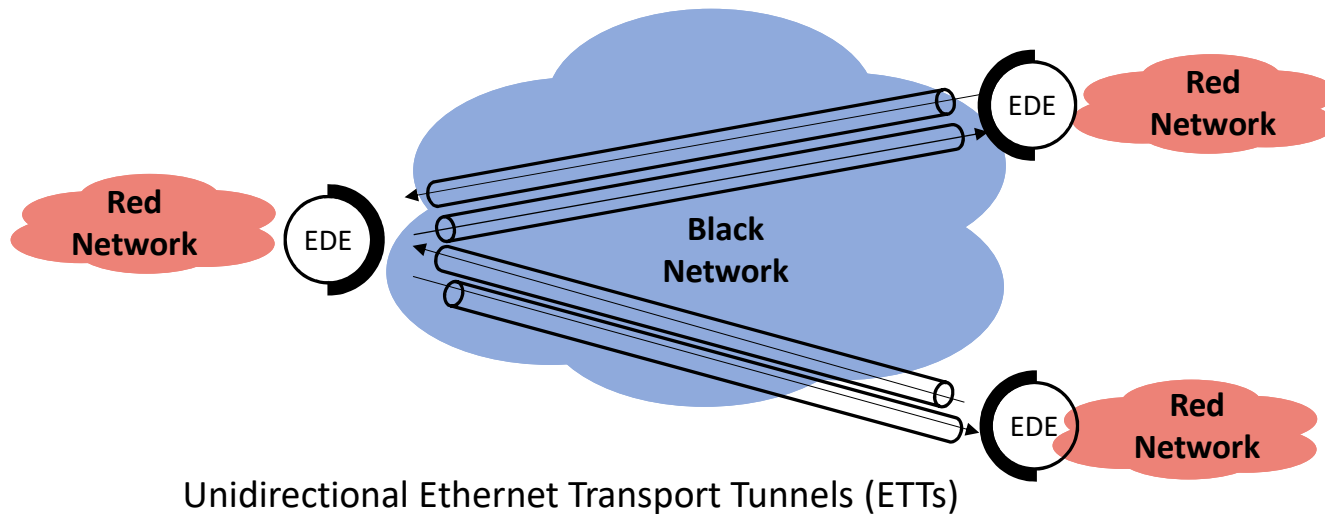
# Functional ETT MACsec Frame



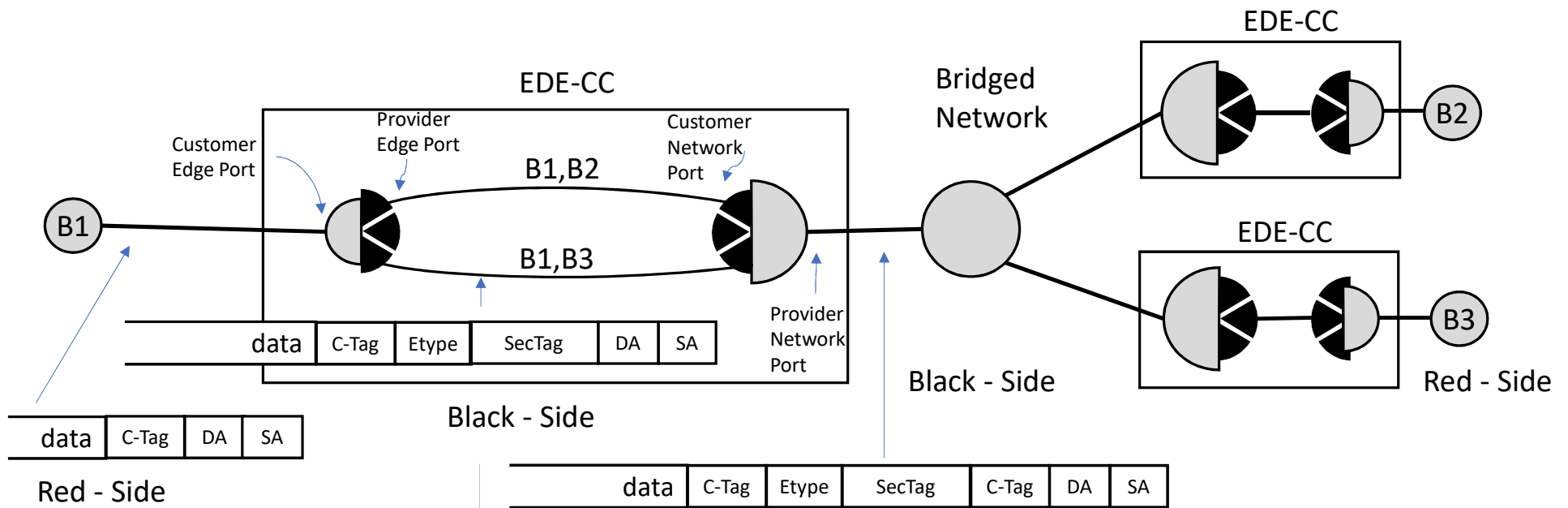
# Summary of Ethernet Headers



# Ethernet Transport Tunnels on Ethernet Data Encryption devices

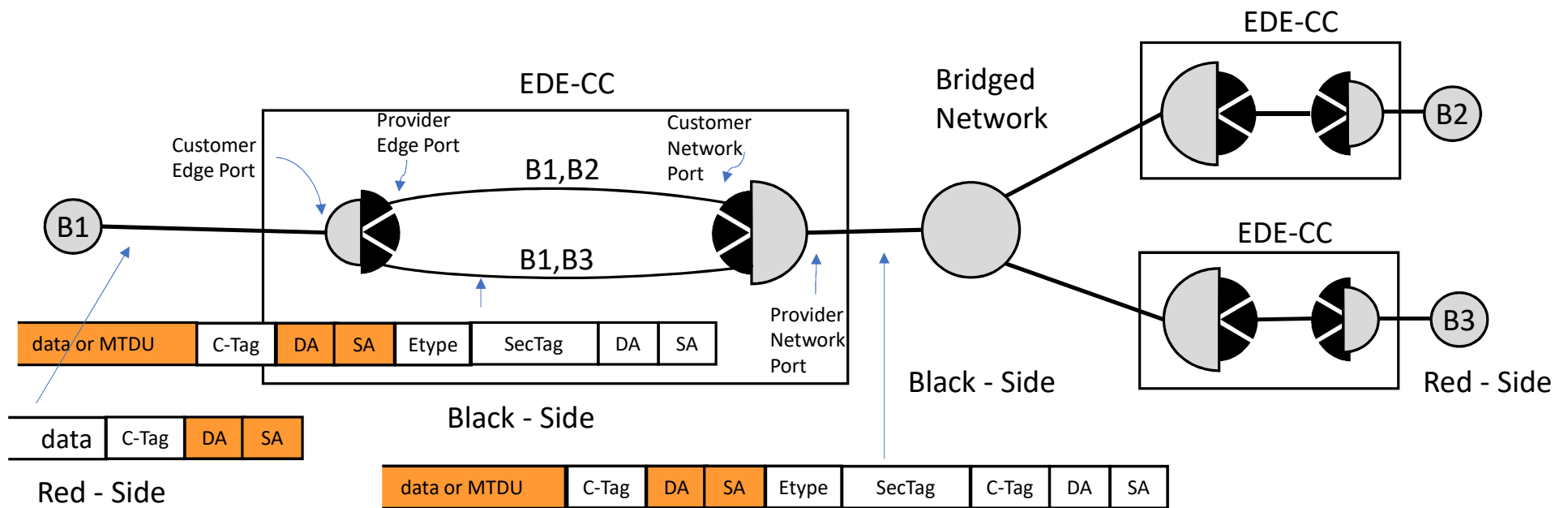


# EDE-CC Today





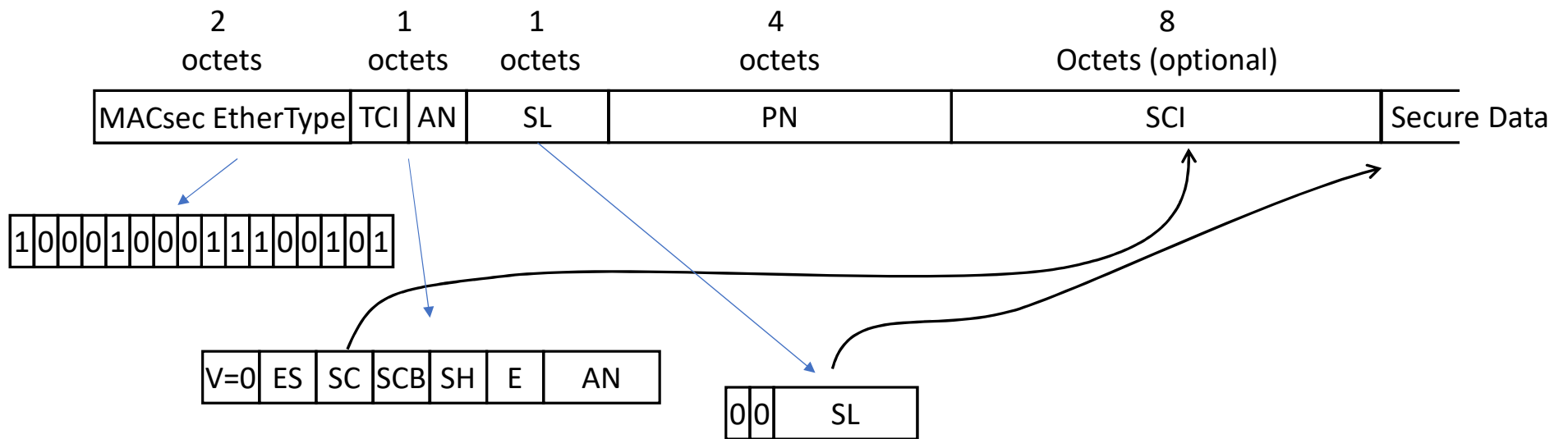
# EDE-CC with E-TFS



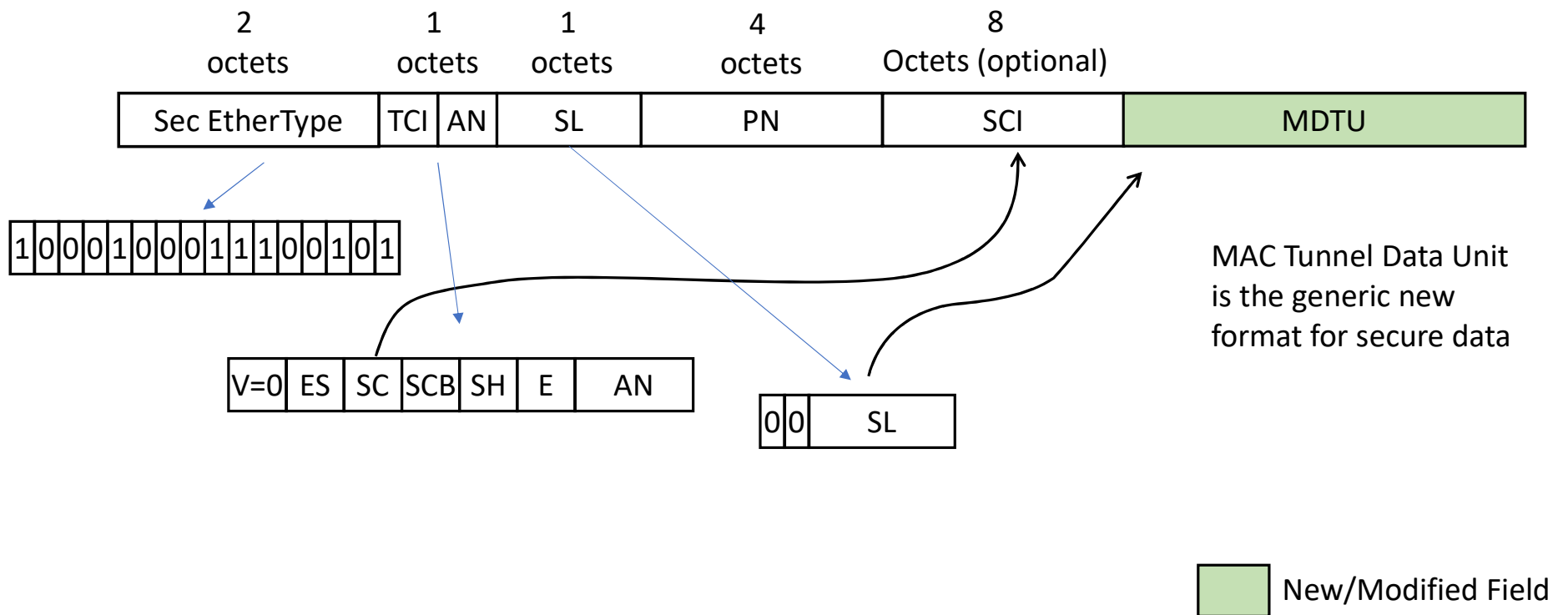
# High Level Requirements

- The solution must not limit EDE/802.1AE functionality, notably mapping of VLANs and priorities and possible support for multiple SecYs.
- Red-side host and control addresses must not be exposed on the black-side/insecure port
- The solution must not significantly impact network bandwidth availability or unbounded impact on network latency
- The solution should allow for different implementation/deployment choices related to a specific deployment fixed frame size or transmission data rate.
- Solution should minimize required configuration, e.g., minimize the receiver configuration.

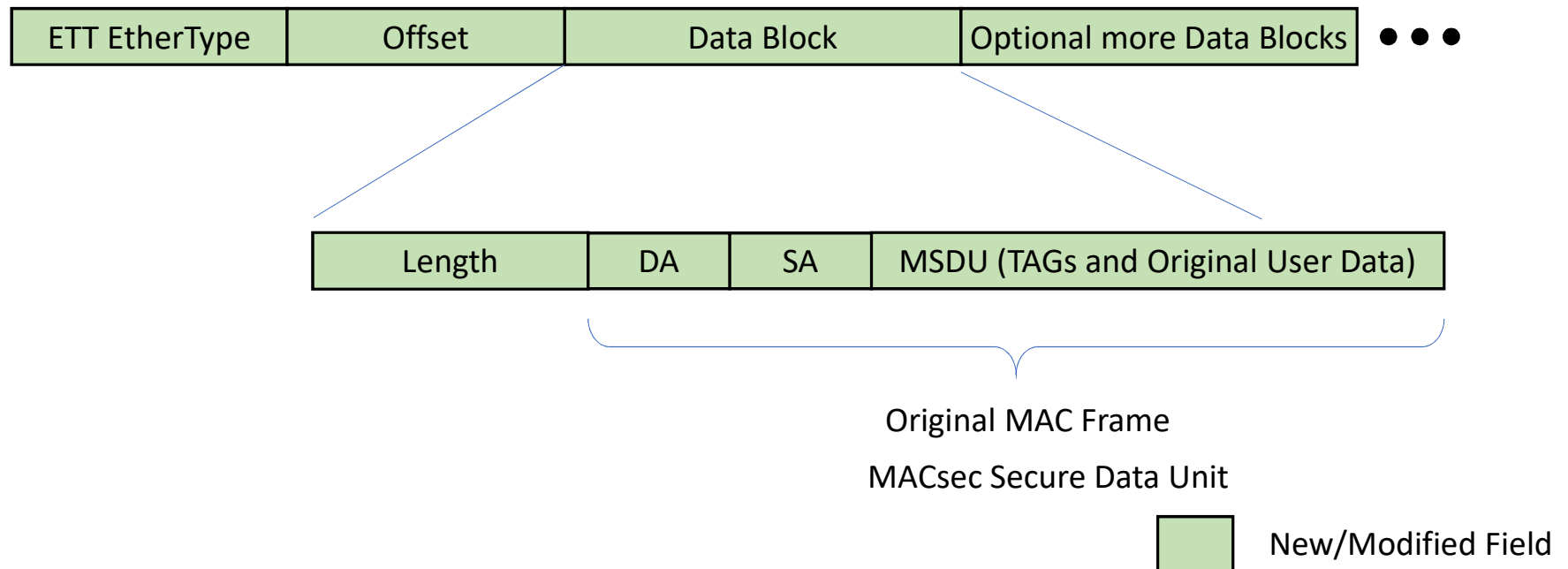
# Existing MAC Security Tag SecTag



# MAC Security Tag with MTDU (Only data MTU changes)



# New MAC Tunnel Data Units (MTDU)



# References

- [1] IEEE Std 802.1AE-2018, IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Media Access Control (MAC) Security.
  - [2] Mick Seaman, Privacy considerations in bridged networks, White Paper <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2018/e-seaman-privacy-in-bridged-networks-1018-v01.pdf>
- Chris Hopps, “IP Traffic Flow Security”, draft-chopps-ipsecme-iptfs-00, Feb 2019.

# Glossary

DA - Destination Address

E - E-bit encryption set bit

EDE - Ethernet Data Encryption device

EDE-CC - Ethernet Data Encryption device with red-side recognition of C-TAGs and black-side addition and removal of C-TAGs

EDE-CS - Ethernet Data Encryption device with red-side recognition of C-TAGs and black-side addition and removal of S-TAGs

EDE-M - VLAN-unaware Ethernet Data Encryption device operating as a Customer Bridge

EDE-SS - Ethernet Data Encryption device with red-side recognition of S-TAGs and black-side addition and removal of S-TAGs

EISS - Enhanced Internal Sublayer Service

ES - End Station Bit

E-TFS – Ethernet Traffic Flow Security

ETT – Ethernet Transport Tunnels

FCS - frame check sequence

ICV - integrity check value

IPsec - Internet Protocol Security

MAC - Media Access Control

MACsec - Media Access Control Security

MTDU – MAC Tunnel Data Unit

MTDU-TAG – MAC Tunnel Data Unit – New Tag for discussion

MSDU – MACsec Service Data Unit

MSTP - Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol

PCP - Priority Code Point (IEEE Std 802.1Q)

PN - Packet Number

SA - Secure Association or Source Address, as applicable

SAI - Secure Association Identifier

SC – Secure Channel

SCB - Single Copy BroadcastSCISecure Channel Identifier

SecTAG - MAC Security TAGSecYMAC Security Entity

SL - Short Length