

Knockin' on IPv6 Doors

Fernando Gont



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About...

- Security Researcher and Consultant at SI6 Networks
- Published:
 - 30 IETF RFCs (10+ on IPv6)
 - 10+ active IETF Internet-Drafts
- Author of the SI6 Networks' IPv6 toolkit
 - <https://www.si6networks.com/tools/ipv6toolkit>
- I have worked on security assessment of communication protocols for:
 - UK NISCC (National Infrastructure Security Co-ordination Centre)
 - UK CPNI (Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure)
- More information at: <https://www.gont.com.ar>

Introduction

Going mass scale

- What if we wanted to target the whole IPv6 Internet or a whole country?
- How do we find information about the “most popular” nodes?
- Some boring and dirty work needs to be done
 - What are the TLDs for a given region?
 - What are the suffixes for a given TLD?
 - etc

Going mass scale

- Some techniques need to be adapted or evaluated
 - e.g. dnsrevenue6 tend to fail on very short prefixes
- Other techniques need to be extrapolated
 - e.g. smarts on prefixes as opposed to addresses
- Where else to go and look for information?

Where to start?

Where to get to the most important bits?

- There were at least three datasets of popular sites:
 - Alexa's Top-1M Domains
 - Majestic's List
 - Umbrella list
- All available at: <https://github.com/fgont/domain-list>
- But far from the number of existing domain names...

Zone files for all

- Some TLDs zones (e.g. .ORG) shared via:

<https://czds.icann.org/>

- Some ccTLD zone made voluntarily available:

<https://zonedata.iis.se/>

- Some leaked:

<https://github.com/mandatoryprogrammer/RussiaDNSLeak>

How about the other zones?

- You can get “some” taste of the zone data with appropriate tools. (65K domains from the UK in less than a day)
- SI6 Toolkit contains multiple tls that help in this area:
 - script6 can generate TLDs with suffixes
 - script6 can also scrap the results of search engines

`script6 get-bing` can get you e.g. 65K domains from the UK in less than a day

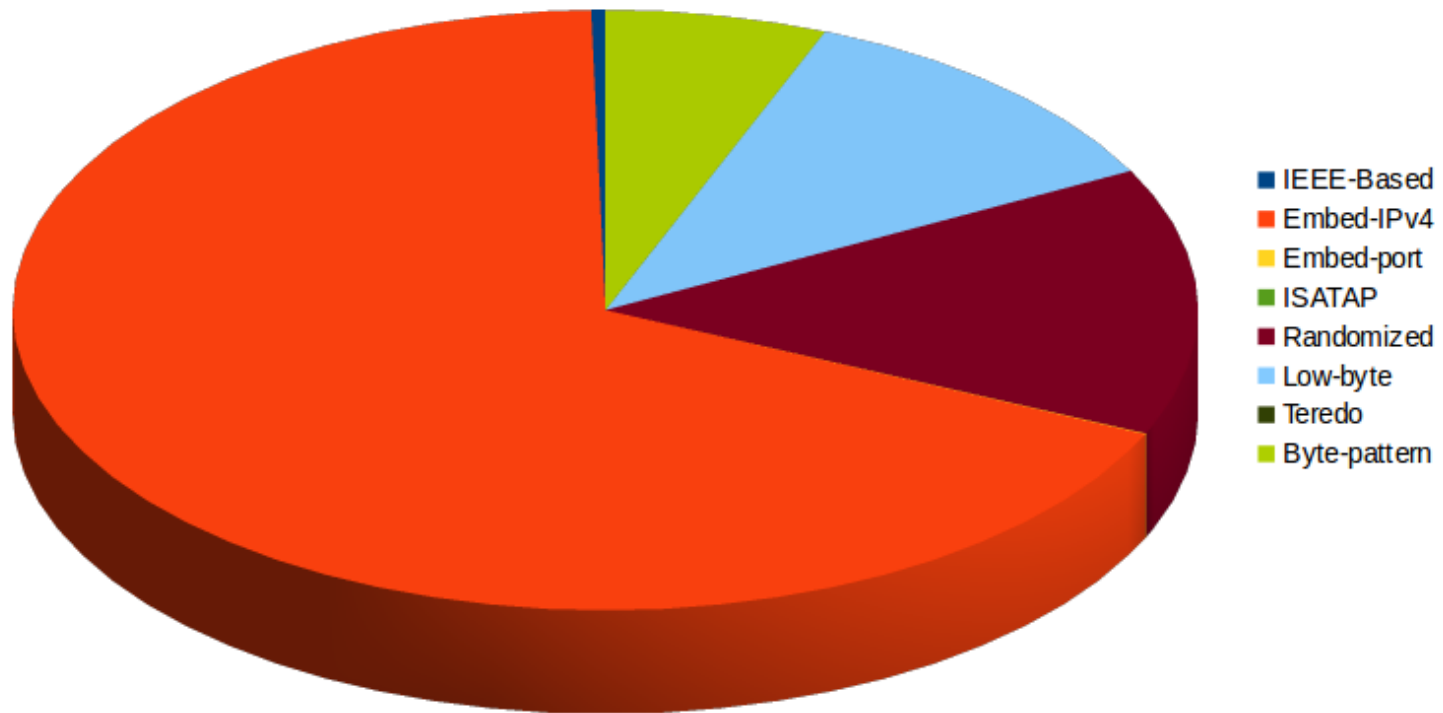
Address patterns: Any changes?

Introduction

- Recent years saw publication of:
 - RFC7217
 - RFC8064
- Any changes?

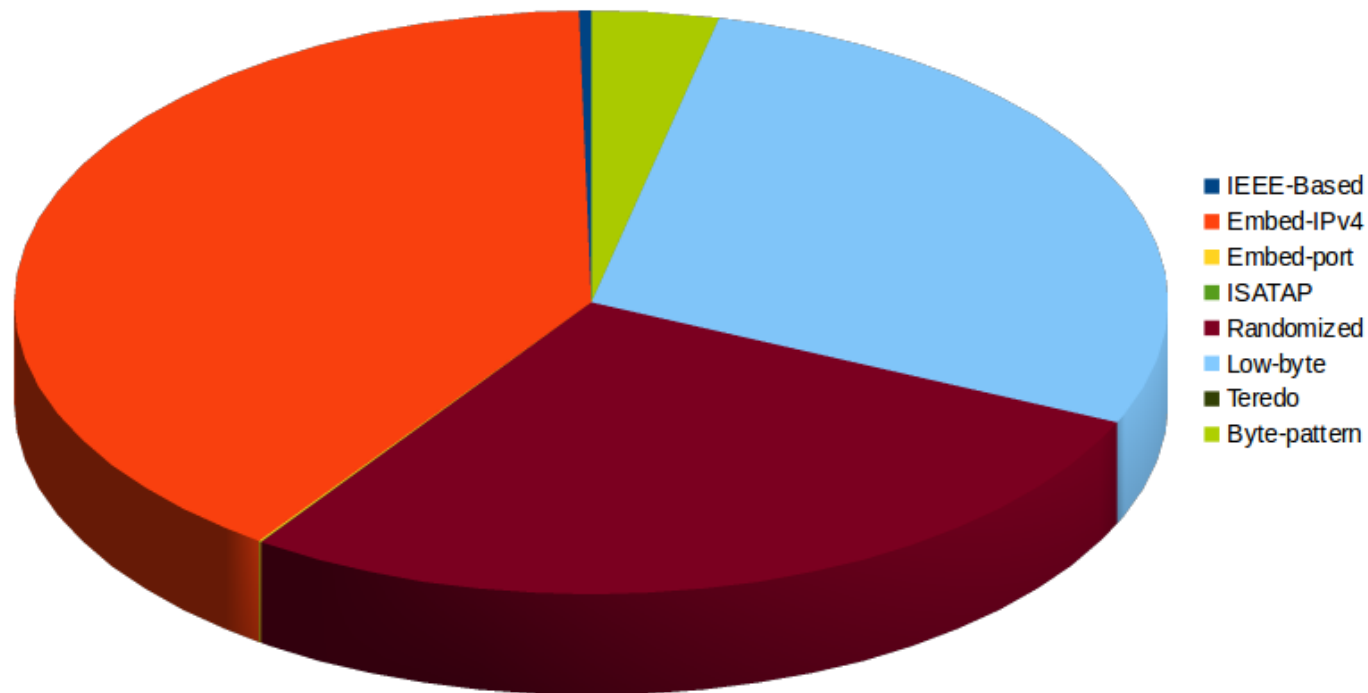
Alexa Dataset

Interface Identifiers for web servers (Alexa)



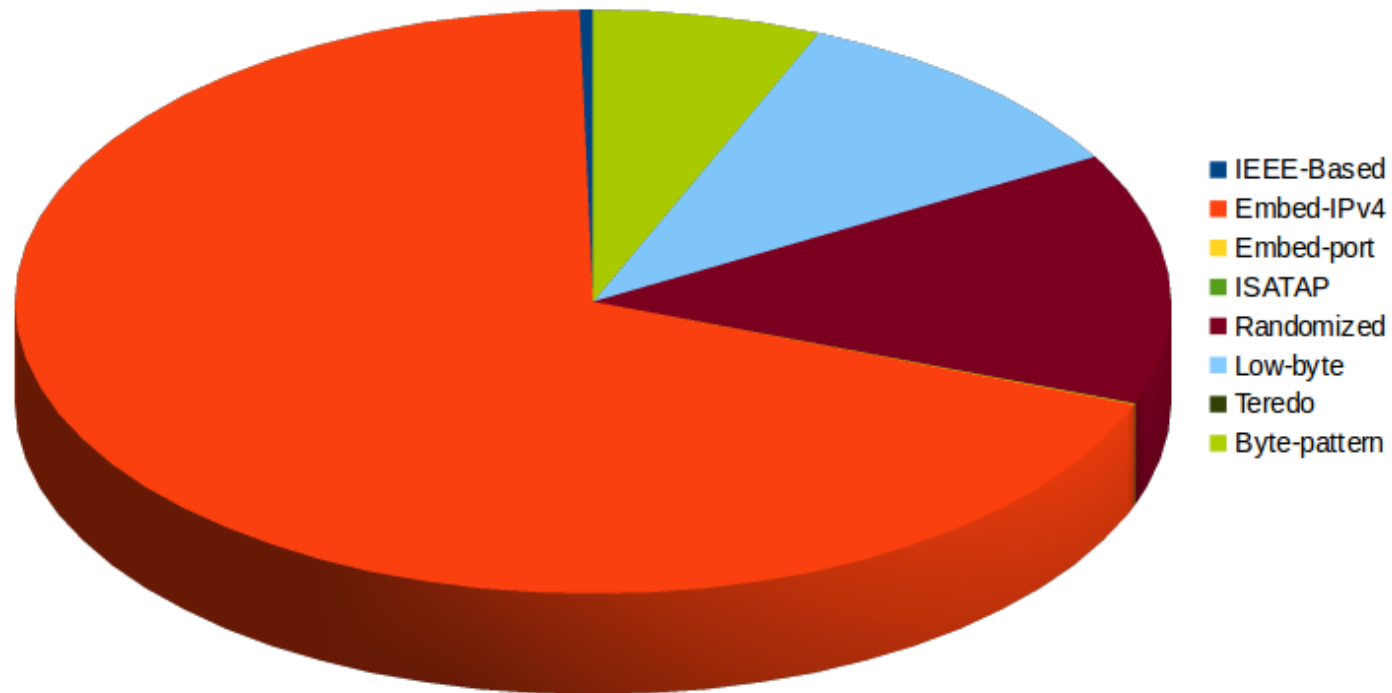
Where to get to the most important bits?

Interface Identifiers for web servers (Umbrella)



Where to get to the most important bits?

Interface Identifiers for web servers (Majestic)



Conclusions

- Use of randomized increased to around 15%-20% for the worst-case scenario
- These figures didn't change much for mailservers or name servers
- Curiosity: there **was not** a move from IEEE-based -> randomized

Finding Routers

Introduction

- Once you have a large number of targets, it becomes mostly trivial
- Simple tool:

```
script6 get-routers
```

Notes on DNS reverse mappings

Introduction

- DNS reverse mapping is among the most powerful techniques for IPv6 enumeration
- Any comments?

“Noise”

- Large number of dynamically generated reverse mappings for some networks:

```
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4062 is hz-network-migration-50568-89.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4064 is hz-network-migration-50568-91.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::406d is hz-network-migration-50568-100.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4061 is hz-network-migration-50568-88.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4066 is hz-network-migration-50568-93.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4060 is hz-network-migration-50568-87.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4063 is hz-network-migration-50568-90.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4068 is hz-network-migration-50568-95.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4069 is hz-network-migration-50568-96.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::406b is hz-network-migration-50568-98.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::4065 is hz-network-migration-50568-92.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::406f is hz-network-migration-50568-102.gq1.yahoo.com.  
Found: 2001:4998:c:80d::406c is hz-network-migration-50568-99.gq1.yahoo.com.
```

Reliability

- Reverse mappings of /48s were more reliable than those of /32s
- May make sense to split /32s into multiple /48s for reliability purposes

Other gems

PeeringDB

- **So much** information information about IXPs!
- Including the networks and IPv6 addresses in use
- <https://www.peeringdb.com/>

RIPE Atlas

- In general, these devices are connected at homes or ISPs
- Thus is of help to find some home networks
- <https://atlas.ripe.net/probes>

Some conclusions

Some conclusions

- The IPv6 addressing architecture has required us to re-think how we do address scans. This has led to:
 - Improvements in scanning techniques
 - Improvements in IPv6 addressing to mitigate these attacks
- As address scanning becomes less attractive, other techniques become more relevant
 - DNS reverse mappings comes to mind
 - But others will likely be developed
- IPv6 is still a moving target: both for attack and for defense

Questions?

Thanks!

Fernando Gont

fgont@si6networks.com

IPv6 Hackers mailing-list

<http://www.si6networks.com/community/>



www.si6networks.com