



**P4**  
**Expert**  
**Roundtable Series**

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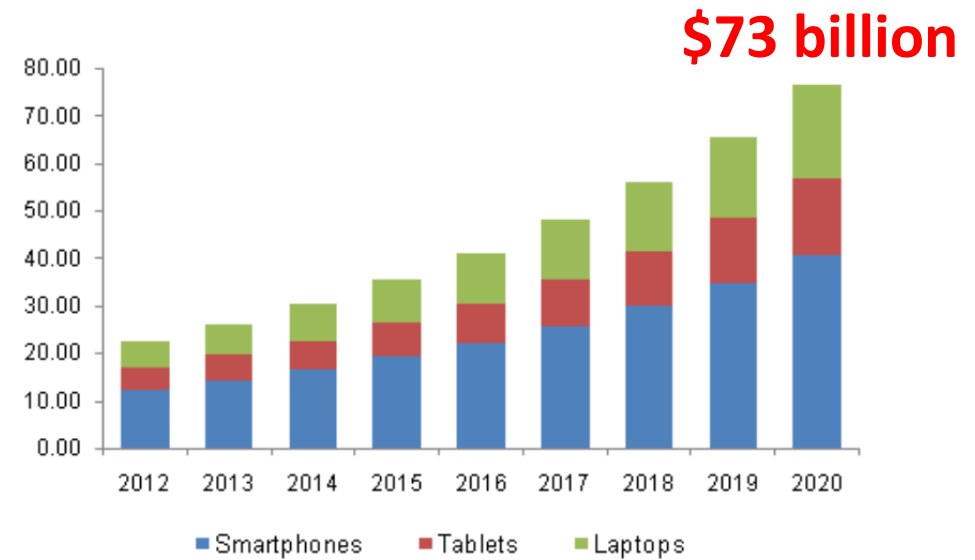
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# Programmable In-Network Security for Context-aware BYOD Policies

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# BYOD: Bring Your Own Device (to work)



# Problem: Bring Your Own ~~Device~~ Risks



- BYOD devices are generally **less well managed** than their enterprise counterparts – easier to be compromised
- We need to enforce **access control** for BYOD clients

# What policies does BYOD need?

Block access if SSL  
version <= 6.5.2

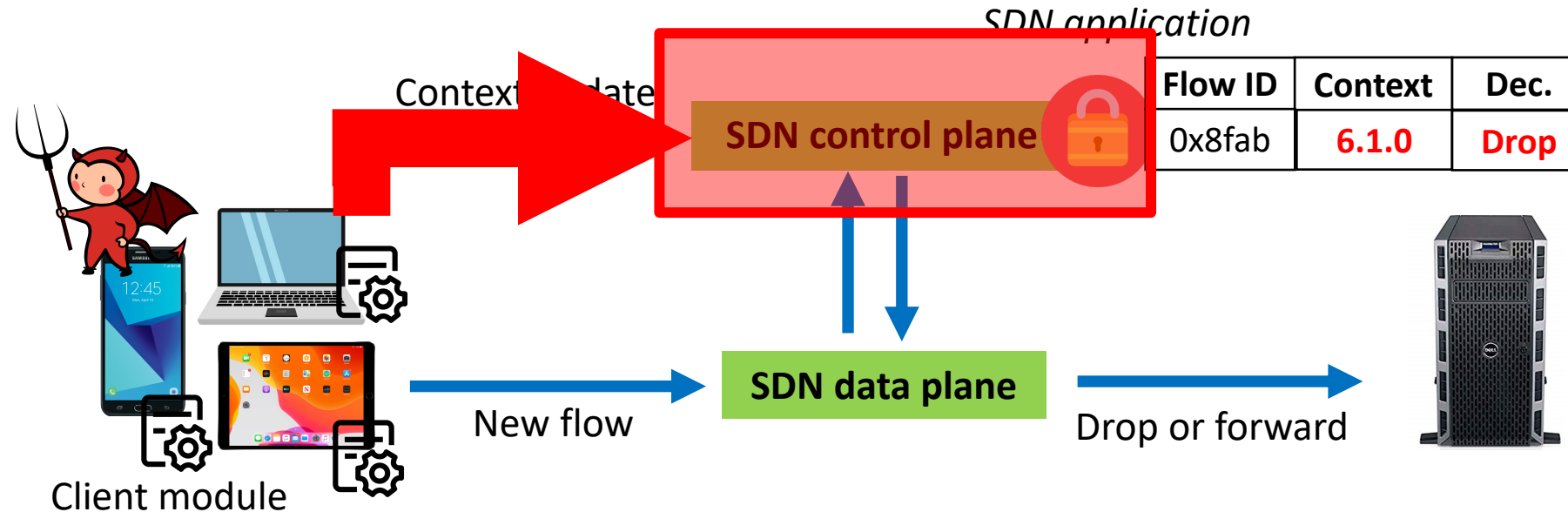
Block access if  
administrator is offline

Block access if the  
recorder is on

Block access if client is outside of  
the company building

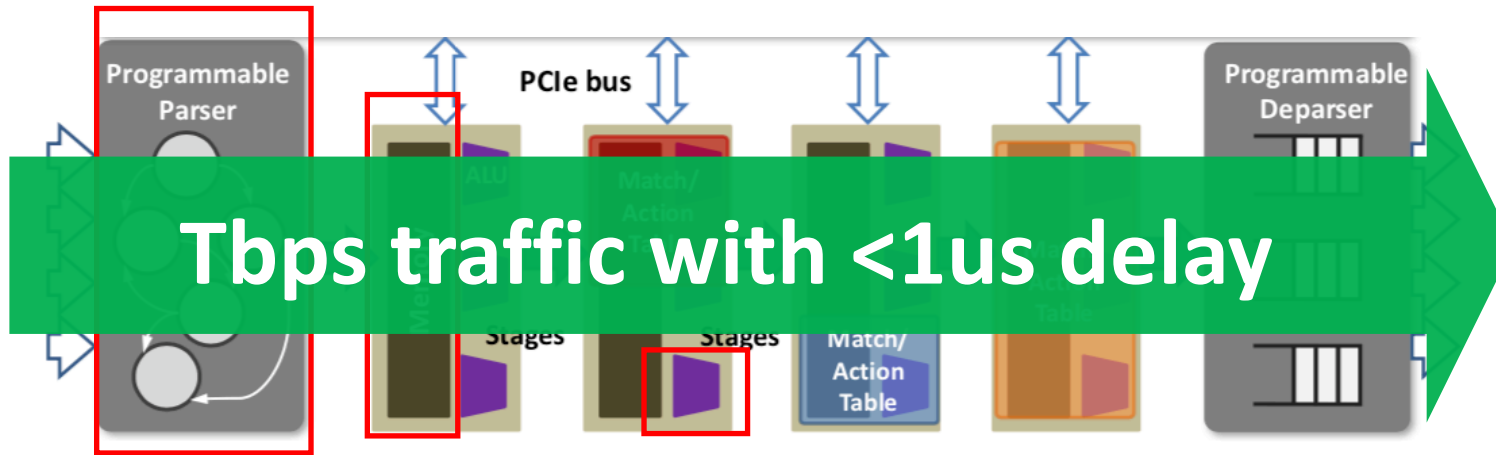
- **Context-aware policies:** More effective for BYOD than traditional access control
- Dynamic decisions based on “contexts”
- **Challenge: How to enforce these policies?**

# What's is the state of the art?



- SDN-based BYOD policy enforcement [PBS – NDSS'16]
- Performance **bottleneck**: SDN control plane
- DoS attacks against the SDN control plane [AvantGuard - CCS'13]

# Opportunity: Programmable data planes



 P4 Language

```
apply {  
    if (hdr.ipv4.isValid() && hdr.ipv4.ttl > 0) {  
        ecmp_group.apply();  
        ecmp_nhop.apply();  
    }  
}
```

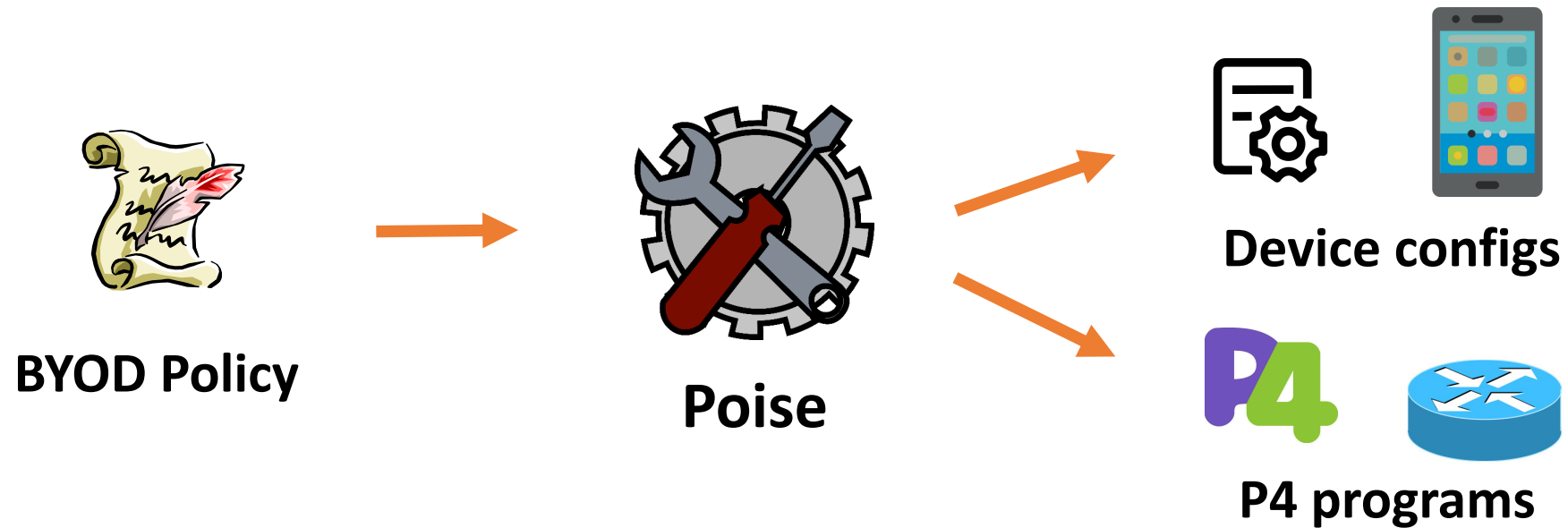
- New hardware features:
  - Programmable parser: Customized protocols
  - ALU: Arithmetic computations
  - Memory: Stateful processing
- High performance : <1us delay for Tbps traffic
- Programmable using the P4 language!

# Research question

Can we leverage programmable switches to address the limitations of SDN-based solution?



# Poise at 1000 feet



- **Language:** An expressive language for defining BYOD policies
- **Compiler:** Generates device configurations and switch programs
- **P4 data plane design:** A dynamic and efficient security primitive



# Outline



- Motivation



- Poise Design

- The Poise language
- Compiling Poise policies
- Data plane design

- Evaluation

- Conclusion

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# The Poise language

## Primitive Actions

$A ::= \text{drop} \mid \text{fwd}(\text{port}) \mid \text{flood} \mid \text{log}$

## Expressions

$E ::= v \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 - e_2 \mid e_1 * e_2 \mid M$

## Constant Lists

$L ::= \text{nil} \mid v, L$

## Predicates

$P ::= \text{match}(e_1 \circ e_2) \mid \text{match}(h \circ e) \mid$   
 $\text{match}(h \text{ in } l) \mid P \& P \mid (P \mid P) \mid !P$

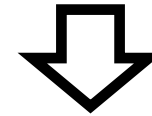
## Monitors

$M ::= \text{count}(P)$

## Policies

$C ::= A \mid \text{if } P \text{ then } C \text{ else } C \mid (C \mid C)$

Block access if *SSL*  
*version*  $\leq 6.5.2$



Predicate

if match (*sslver*  $\leq 6.5$ )  
then drop

Policy

Primitive Action

- An expressive language for writing context-aware policies
  - Predicates on customized client contexts
  - Support pre-defined primitive actions

# Compiling Poise policies

```
if match (sslver <= 6.5)
then drop
```

```
header ctx_t {
    sslver: 16
}
```

```
table decision_tab
{
    key = {ctx.sslver: exact}

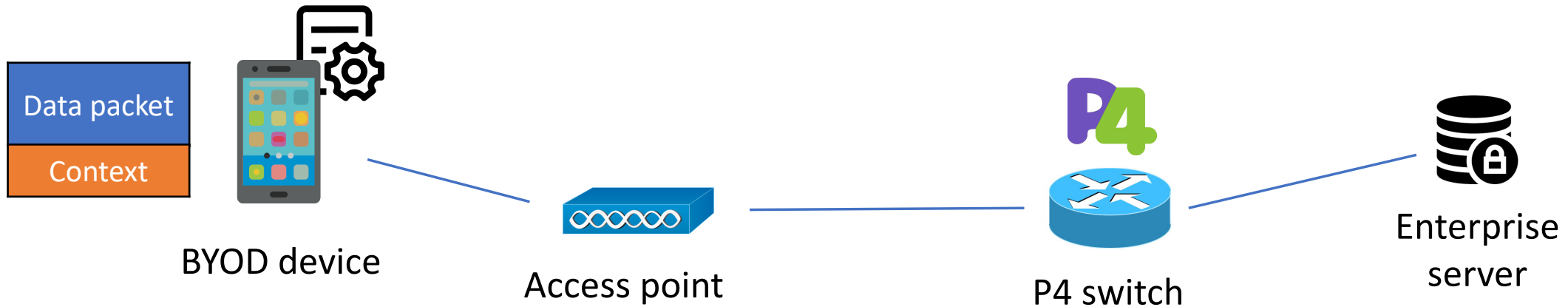
    entries = {
        <= 6.5.0: dec = DROP
        > 6.5.0: dec = ALLOW
    }
}
```

- Contexts (sslver) are compiled to customized header fields
- Security actions (if-else) are compiled to match/action table entries

# Outline

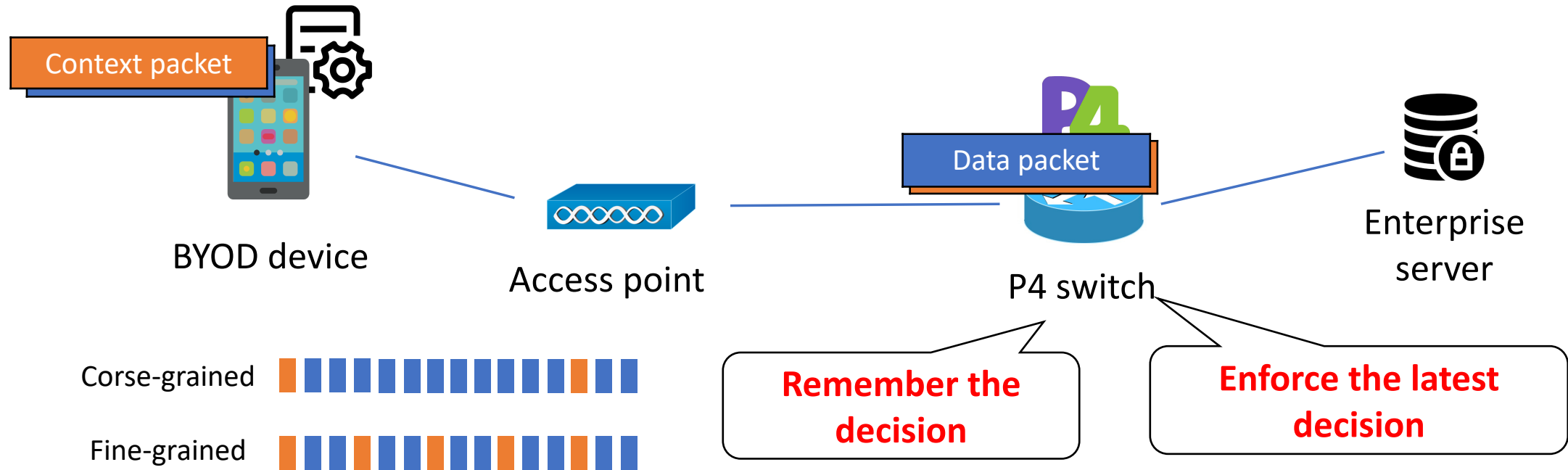
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# Starting basis: Tagging every packet



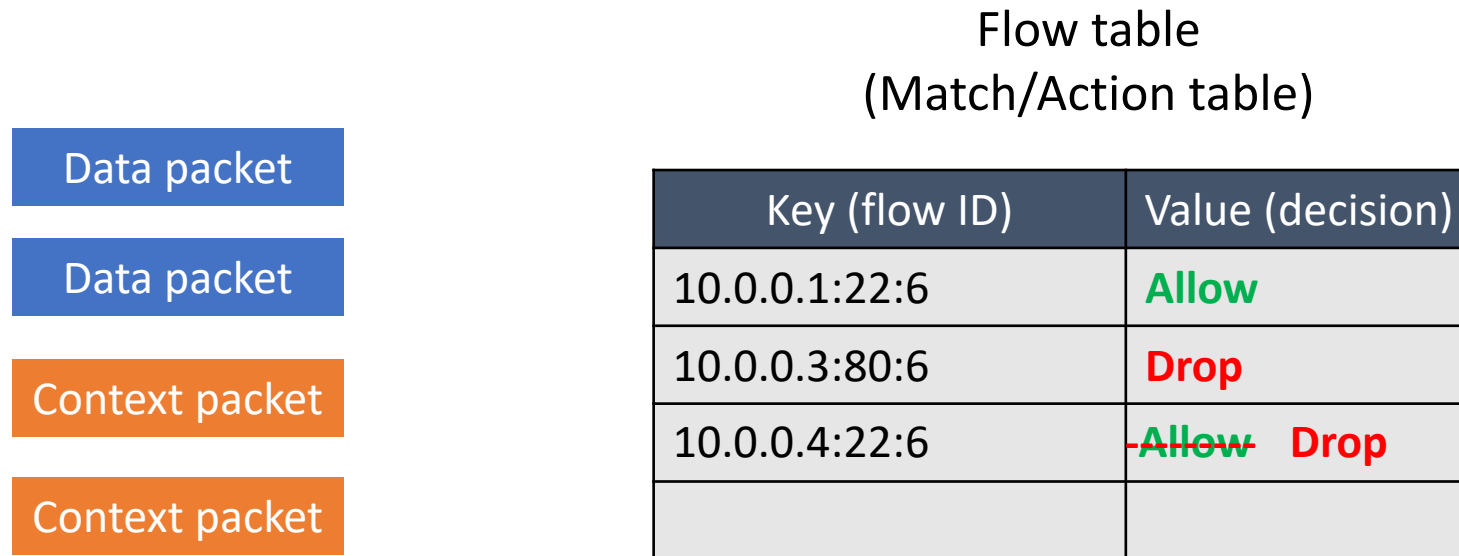
- Problem: Too much traffic overhead
  - Suppose 20 contexts each 4 bytes; average packet size is 500 bytes
  - $20 \times 4 / 500 = \mathbf{16\% \text{ extra traffic!}}$
- Solution: Send context using dedicated “context packets” **occasionally**
  - Keep data packets **unmodified**

# Poise runtime: A novel in-network primitive



- **Dynamic:** Decisions are based on latest context
- **Adjustable accuracy:** Users can tune the context packet period
- **Efficient:** Only context packets carry contexts; data packets unmodified

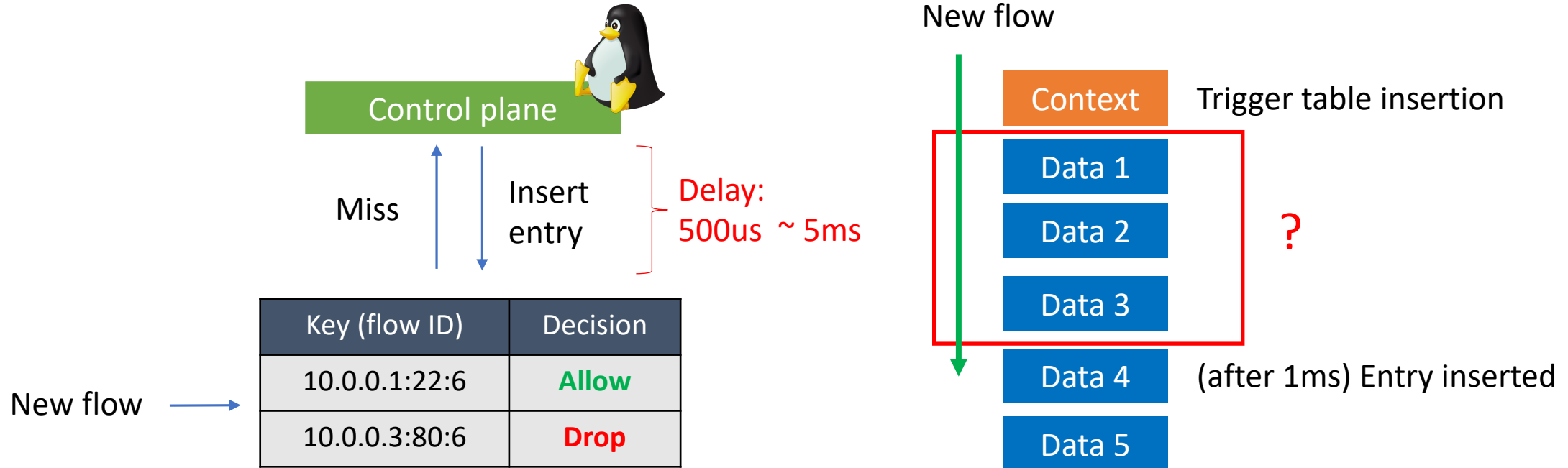
# How to remember per-flow decision?



- Uses a Match/Action table to maintain the latest per-flow decision
  - Context packets: Update existing entries / insert new entries
  - Data packets: Look up the table to fetch decision

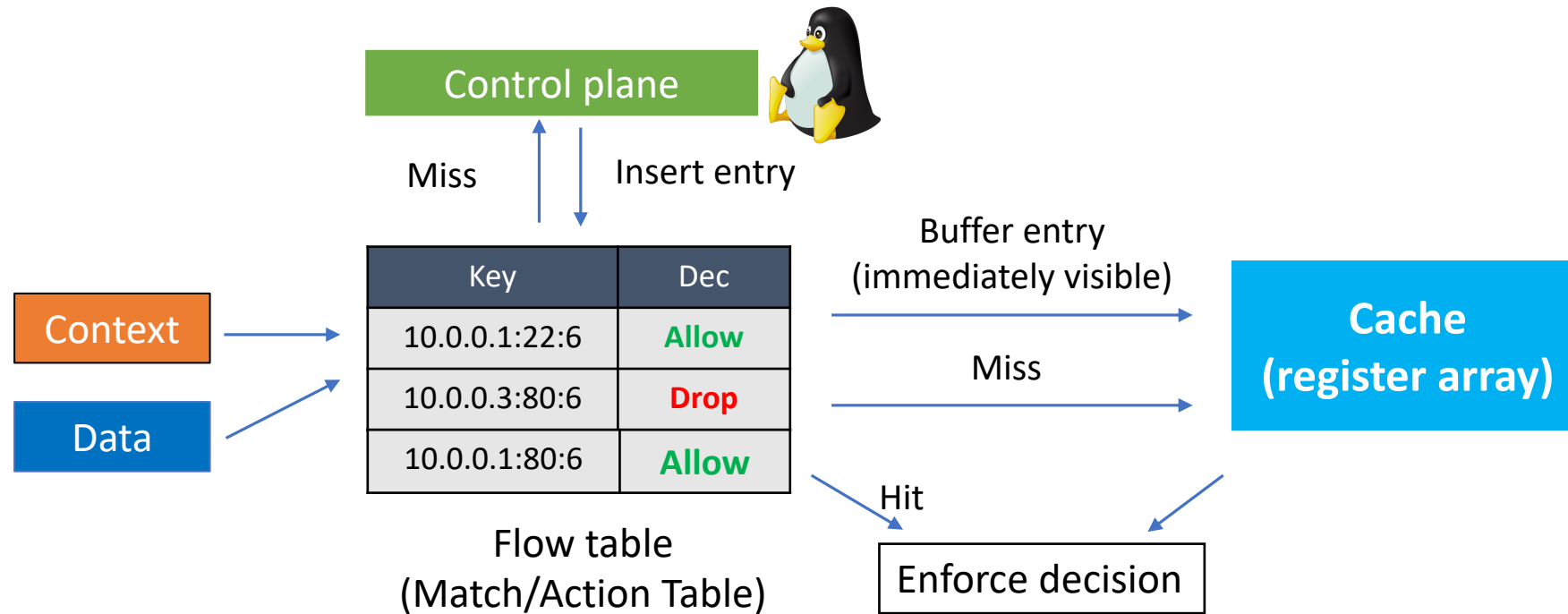


# Challenge: New flow insertion delay



- Installation a new flow: Delay is on the order of milliseconds!
- We might have missed many of packets!

# Solution: Buffering control plane updates



- Solution: Buffering updates in a **cache**
- Cache implemented in switch stateful registers: **Changes are in real time.**
- See our paper for more design details:
  - 1) Handling cache collisions, 2) mitigating DoS attacks to Flow Table and Cache.

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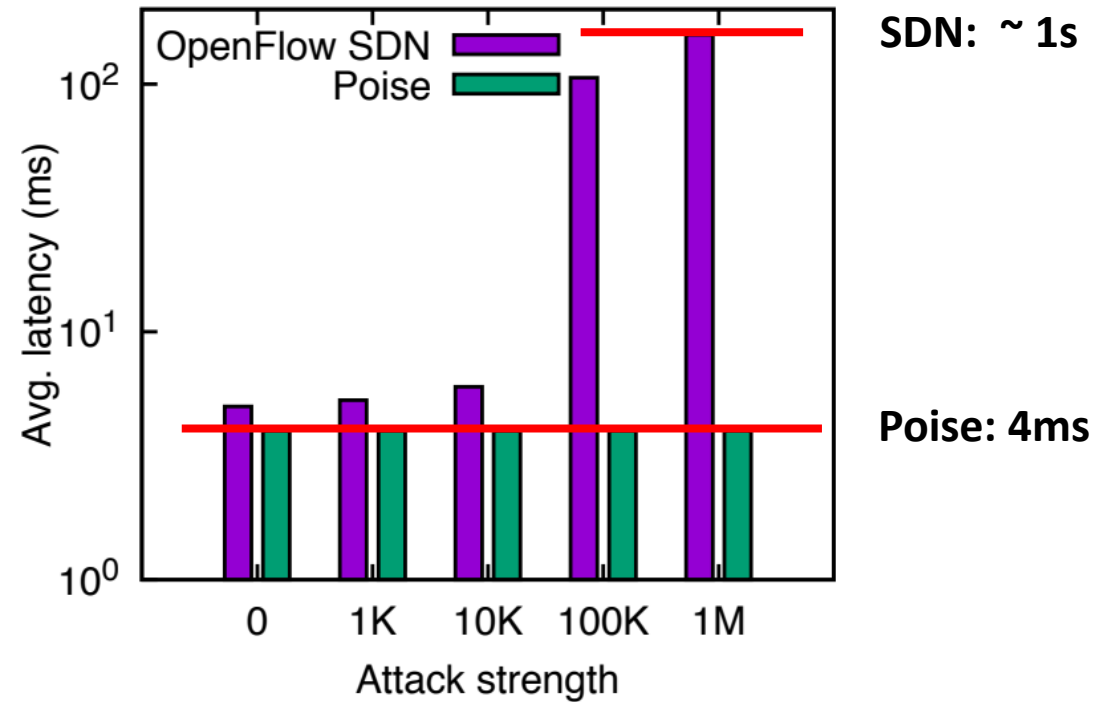
# Evaluation setup

- Prototype implementation
  - Compiler: Bison + Flex
  - Android client module: a kernel module on Linux 3.18.31
  - ~6000 LoC
- Evaluation setup
  - Tofino Wedge 100BF switch 32 X 100 Gbps = 3.2 Tbps

# What we have evaluated

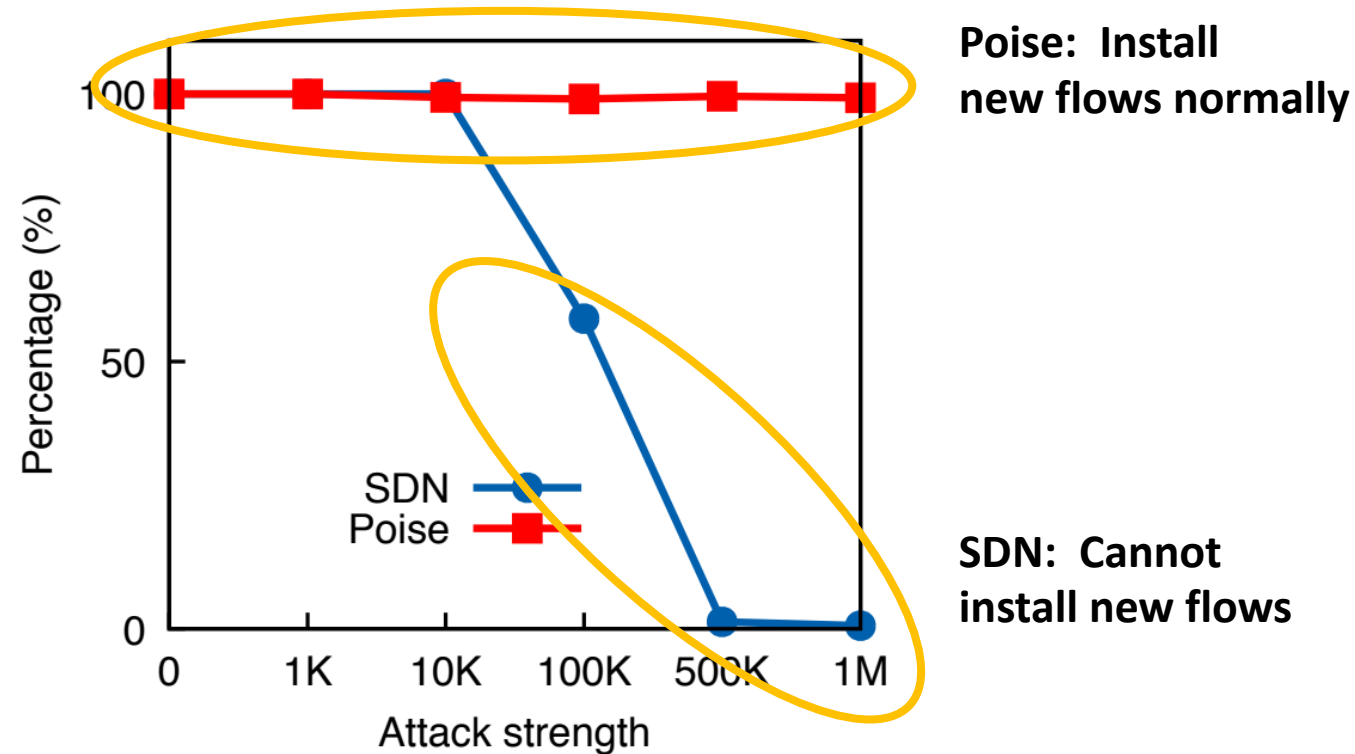
- **Correctness:** Can Poise enforces BYOD policies correctly?
  - **Overhead:** How much delay or throughput degradation that Poise incurs?
  - **Scalability:** How complex/large policies can Poise support?
  - ✓ • **Poise vs. SDN:** Is Poise resilient to control plane saturation attacks?
- 
- SDN-based solution: PBS – NDSS'16
    - Floodlight v1.2 + Open vSwitch v2.9.2
  - Methodology:
    - DoS attacker: Launch frequent context changes
    - Measure how normal user traffic are affected

# Poise vs. SDN: Packet delay



- SDN: Takes **~1 second** to process packets under heavy attacks
- Poise: Remain at a constant level

# Poise vs. SDN: New flow installation



- SDN: **Fails to install new flows** under heavy attacks
- Poise: Almost always **installs 100% new flows**
- Poise is highly resilient to DoS attacks to the controller

# Conclusion

- Motivation: Better network security with programmable switches
  - This talk focusses on the security application of enforcing BYOD policies
- We designed and implemented Poise
  - Leveraging P4 switches for enforcing security policies
- Poise transforms the hardware features to security benefits
  - Resilient to DoS attacks!





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# Thank You

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Our full paper will appear at USENIX Security  
2020