

# Feasibility Study NAC for Vanderlande Industries

## Network based NAC in a flexible environment

Stefan Roelofs

February 3, 2009



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- ▶ Is network based NAC feasible technology for this situation?

# Company Introduction

- ▶ Project based company in material handling market
- ▶ Many different users:
  - ▶ Employees
  - ▶ External employees
  - ▶ Subcontractors, partners (long term)
  - ▶ Guests (short term)
- ▶ Locations: worldwide branches and customer locations
- ▶ Current infrastructure: collapsed core network with high portability of static IP devices
- ▶ Endpoints: PLC, SCADA, real-time (Unix based) OS, Windows
- ▶ IP Addresses: private, public and customer IP space

## Some false assumptions...

- ▶ Everybody is in our 10.0.0.0/8 network (detection)
- ▶ Everybody is running TCP/IP (inspection)
- ▶ Every endpoint runs Windows/Unix/Linux based OS (agent)
- ▶ Every endpoint is capable of DHCP assignment (enforcement)
- ▶ The physical location is under supervision of an administrative body (authentication)
- ▶ Every endpoint has a user controlling it (authentication)

# NAC Introduction

*"Network Access Control (NAC) is a set of technologies and defined processes, which its aim is to control access to the network allowing only authorized and compliant devices to access and operate on a network"*

- ▶ Goals: protect network or protect host itself
- ▶ Agent & agentless concepts

# NAC Components

1. Element detection
2. Registration & authentication
3. Policy enforcement
4. Pre-admission evaluation
5. Access classification
6. Post admission scanning

# Element Detection

- ▶ 802.1x: only 802.1x capable clients
- ▶ SNMP: dependable on MAC table entries
- ▶ Mapping of MAC - IP address static IP devices
  - ▶ Inverse ARP
  - ▶ ARP Table Layer 3
  - ▶ Port mirroring port
  - ▶ Manual registration
- ▶ Practical verifications
  - ▶ Gratuitous ARP to fill MAC table
  - ▶ No core activity assured



# Registration & Authentication

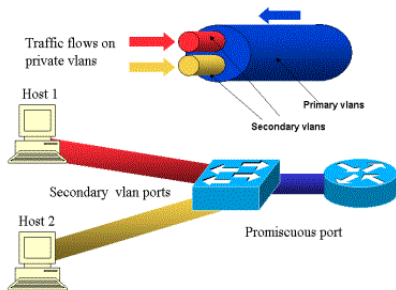
- ▶ User based approach registration
- ▶ 802.1x: client support/configuration
- ▶ Captive portal: unified way and remediation instructions
- ▶ Static IP clients & no browser clients: pre-registration

# Policy Enforcement

- ▶ 802.1x
- ▶ ARP
- ▶ In-line devices
- ▶ DHCP
- ▶ Dynamic VLAN

# Dynamic VLAN

- ▶ Random VLAN
- ▶ Private VLAN
- ▶ Practical verifications:
  - ▶ DHCP VLAN behavior

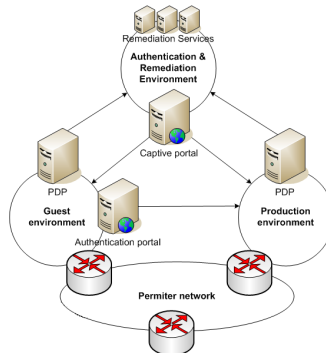


# Pre Admission Evaluation

- ▶ Evaluation time <30 seconds
- ▶ Guest users: network threats
- ▶ Production users: also self-threats (administrative rights required)
- ▶ Vulnerability scanning
- ▶ Intrusion Detection System
- ▶ Practical verifications
  - ▶ Vulnerability scanning time
  - ▶ Snort on PLC/SCADA equipment

# Access Classification

- ▶ Remediation & authentication environment
- ▶ Guest environment
- ▶ Production environment



# Post Admission Evaluation

- ▶ No time boundary, continues scanning
- ▶ Different approach in guest VLAN and production VLAN
- ▶ Vulnerability scanning with application vulnerabilities
- ▶ Intrusion detection throughput

# Organizational Processes

- ▶ Registration & authentication limits
- ▶ Asset management
- ▶ Hardening clients
- ▶ Extra network equipment policy
- ▶ Management effort

# Conclusion

- ▶ What is the best architecture for a NAC solution in this environment?
  - ▶ SNMP with dynamic VLAN, captive portal with IDS/Vulnerability scanning.
- ▶ What elements and services should be part of this architecture?
  - ▶ Critical network services, authentication and web services, update (remediation) repositories, IDS and vulnerability scanning.



## Conclusion (continued)

- ▶ What organizational processes should be in place for an introduction of this technique?
  - ▶ Client hardening, asset management, authentication & registration limits.
- ▶ Is network based NAC feasible technology for this situation?
  - ▶ Yes but agent needed to provide administrative access.
- ▶ Future work
  - ▶ Check patch level through scripting
  - ▶ Project locations
  - ▶ Wifi networks & VoIP services
  - ▶ Inspection on IRT traffic

# Discussion

▶ Questions?