#### IKEv2 with CGA

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- CGA design
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### CGA design

- Cryptographically Generated Addresses [RFC3972]
- Public/private key pair
- CGA Parameters

Modifier	
Subnet Prefix	
Collision Count	Public Key
Extension Fields	

- IPv6 address : Prefix (64 bits) || Interface ID (64 bits)
- Interface ID = First64(Hash(CGA Parameters))

### IKEv2 quick overview

IKE\_SA\_INIT

```
Initiator Responder
-----
HDR, SAi1, KEi, Ni -->

--- HDR, SAr1, KEr, Nr, [CERTREQ]
```

#### IKE AUTH

## IKEv2+CGA (1/2)

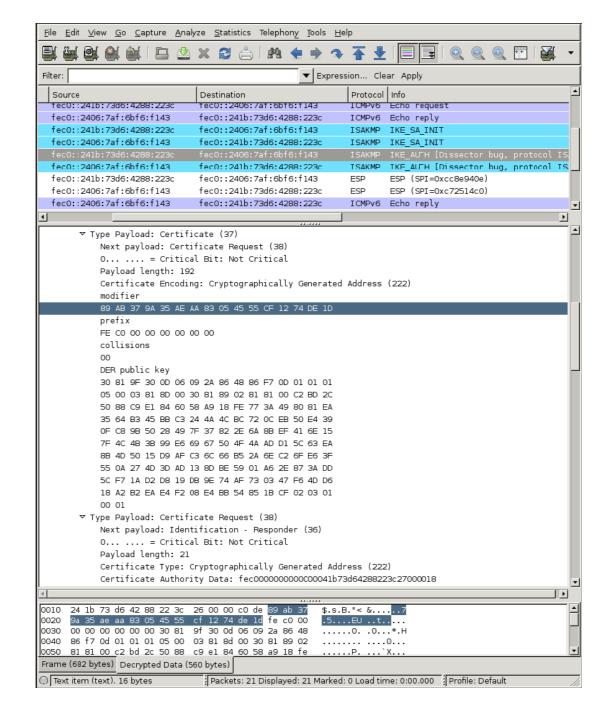
- Based on <u>draft-laganier-ike-ipv6-cga-02</u> (expired)
- CGA used as an alternative credential in IKE AUTH

# IKEv2+CGA (2/2)

- IDi, IDr
  - ID\_IPV6\_ADDR == CGA
- CERT
  - New type: 222
  - Includes CGA parameters
  - Format looks like a self-signed certificate
- CERTREQ
  - New type: 222
- AUTH
  - Signature based on the private key associated to the CGA public one
- Peer Authorization Database (PAD)
  - ID\_IPV6\_ADDR associated with CGA authentication method

#### First conclusions

- Implementation
  - Based on <u>StrongSwan</u>
- Advantages
  - Infrastructureless
    - Less entities than a classical trust infrastructure (e.g. PKI)
    - Less attack vectors than on certification path
- Drawbacks
  - Identity
    - CGA, hard to remember for a human
    - IPsec security policy only based on IP addresses
  - "Hard-coded" cryptographic algorithms
    - SHA1 mandatory
    - RSA (minimum key length is 384 bits)
  - Revocation
    - Not possible



#### IKEv2+CGA and DNSSEC

- Use of DNS
  - To set up IPsec security policy with FQDN
  - Potentially, to solve revocation issue
- Use of DNSSEC
  - To keep the same security level
- Implementation
  - Based on BIND
  - Partially implemented (issue with StrongSwan design)

### Questions?