



SECURING AGAINST INTRUDERS AND OTHER THREATS
THROUGH A NFV-ENABLED ENVIRONMENT
[H2020 - Grant Agreement No. 700199]

<https://www.shield-h2020.eu/>

Security Enhancements

By means of NFV and Cognitive Security

Telefonica

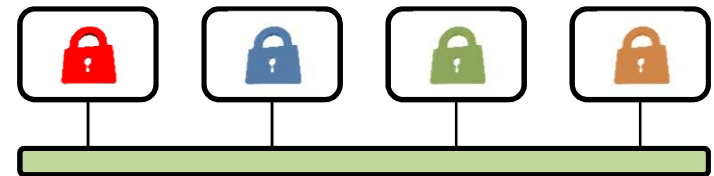


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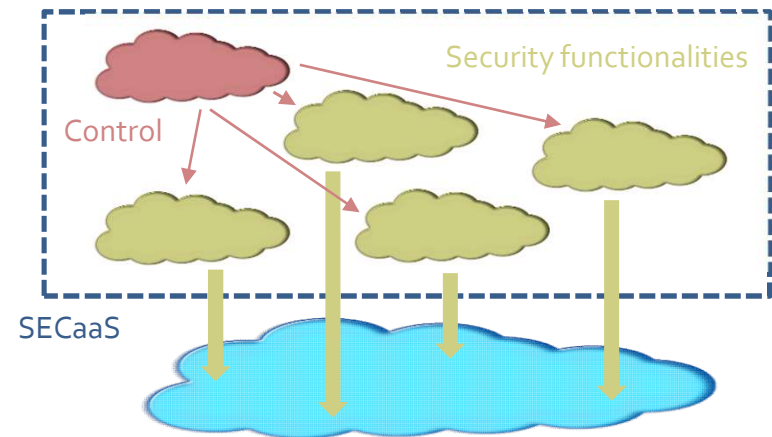


Managed Security Services (MSS) and NFV

- NFV becomes a key enabler for security services
 - Security VNFs are emerging (new or legacy appliances)
 - New security services are demanded

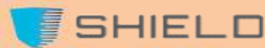
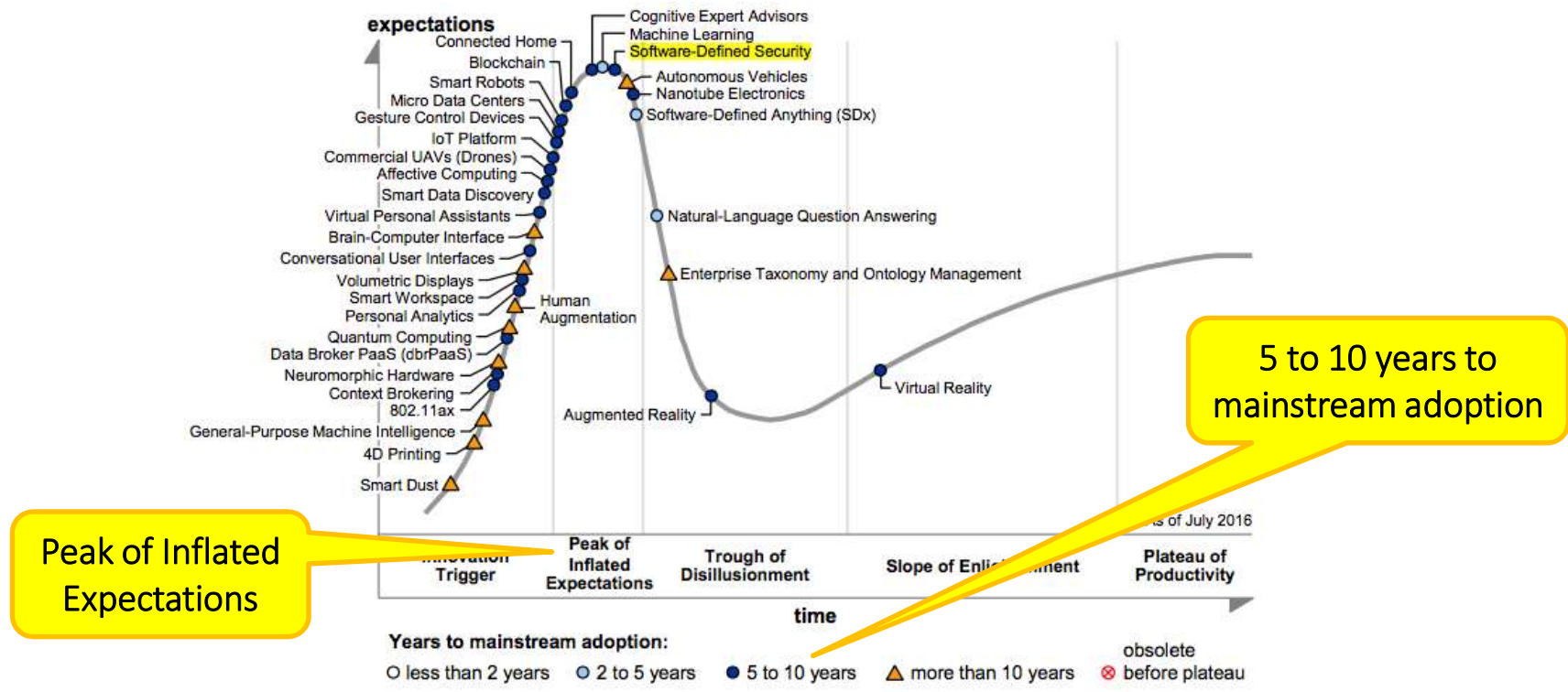


- Next Steps: create dynamic security policies abstracted from the underlying hardware or location
 - Multiples names for this concept
 - Security as a Service (SECaaS)
 - Software-Defined Security (SDSec)



Is the technology mature?

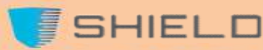
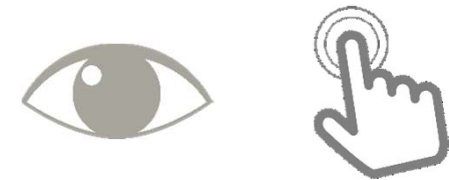
Gartner Inc.'s Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2016



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Challenges for NFV-based security services

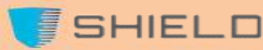
- DevOps applied to security
 - Agile onboard, instantiation and scale
 - Quick integration of new security capabilities (a.k.a. third-party VNFs)
- Visibility and control on virtualized and dynamic environments
 - Attestation and validation of topologies (SDN) and applications (NFV)
 - Dashboards and metrics
- Cognitive knowledge applied to security
 - Network-based Big Data (i.e. traffic flows, application logs, etc.)
 - Machine Learning algorithms



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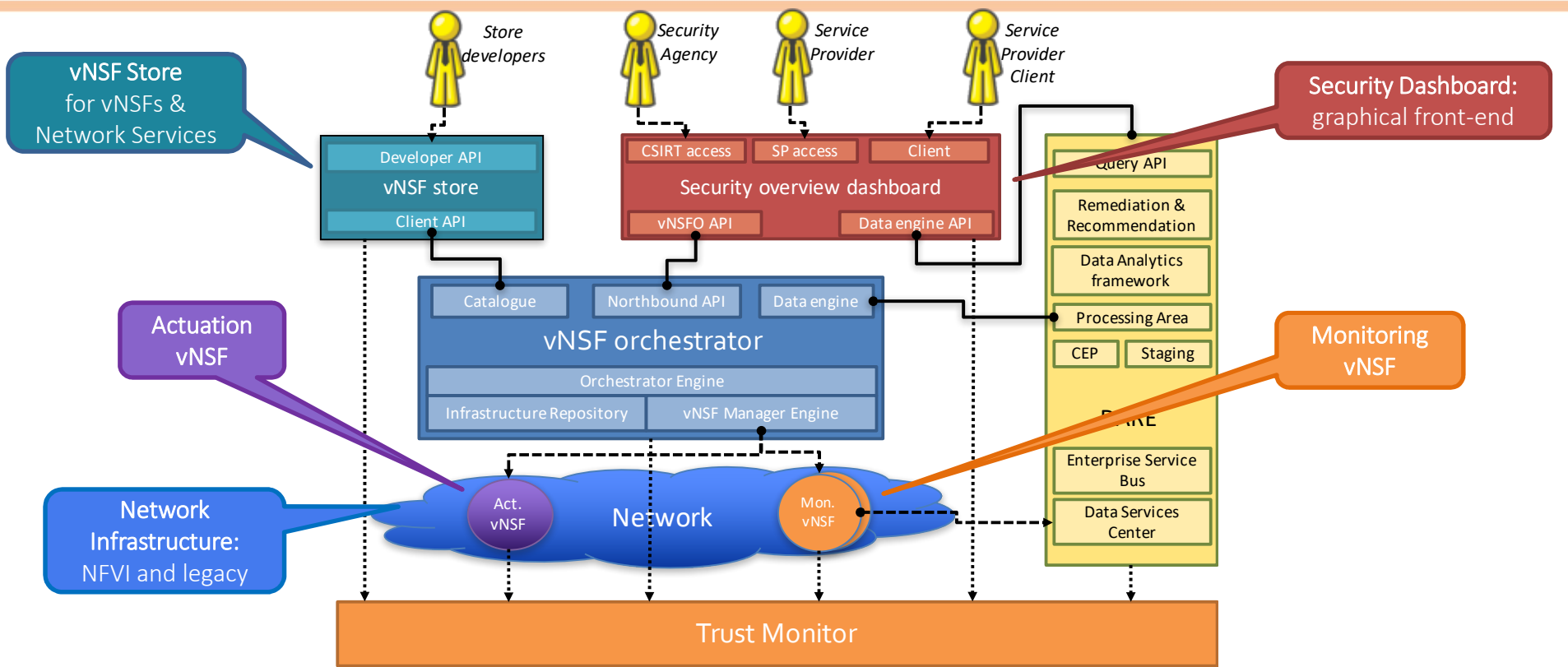
Proposed solution: *SHIELD*

- New telco-oriented Cybersecurity Framework
 - EU H2020 program from Sept-2016 to Feb-2019
 - Security as a Service based on NFV+SDN architecture
 - ETSI MANO reference model
 - Includes Big Data engine and Machine Learning capabilities
 - Real-time incident detection and mitigation
- Support virtualized security appliances as VNFs
 - Virtualized Network Security Functions or vNSF
 - Trustworthiness
 - Pervasive Trust Computing in NFVI , VNFs (VM and Containers) and SDN



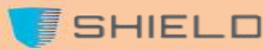
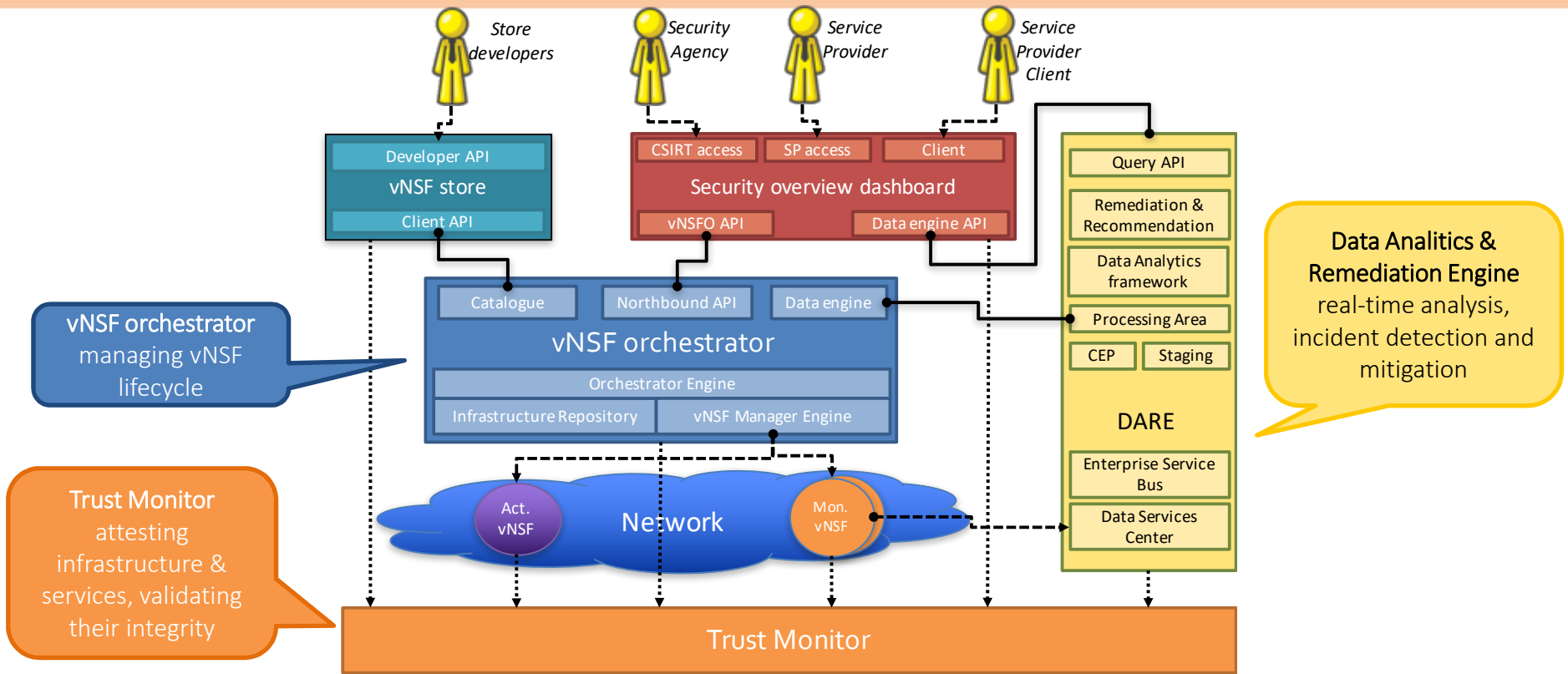
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SHIELD High Level Architecture



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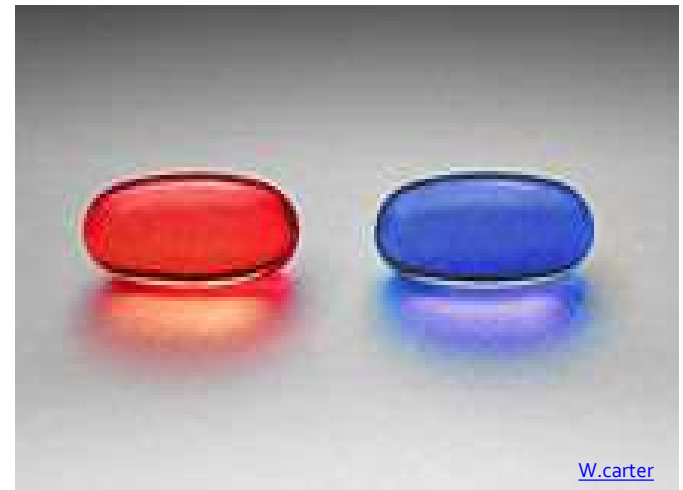
SHIELD High Level Architecture



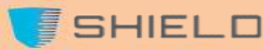
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Where is cognitive security?

- Machine Learning algorithms applied to network traffic
 - DARE is the module in charge of applying Machine Learning techniques
- How can we train algorithms?
 - **Real traffic**
 - High volume and performance required
 - Privacy concerns arise
 - Best in **final stages** of testing and validating
 - **Synthetic traffic**
 - Controlled environment
 - Tagged traffic for supervised training
 - Volume and type of traffic based on needs
 - Best in **initial stages** to test different algorithms



[W.carter](#)

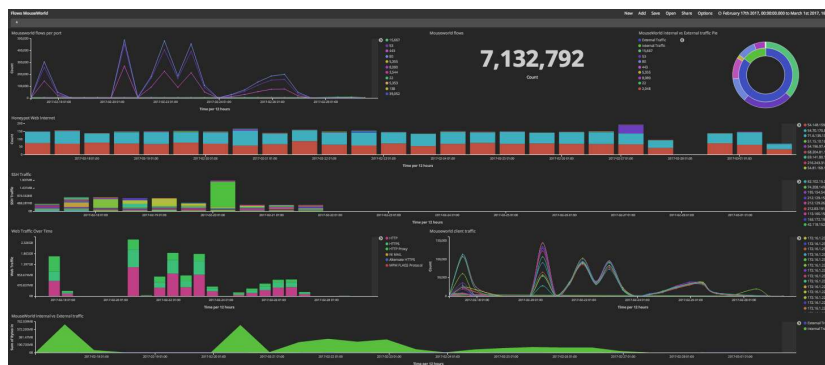


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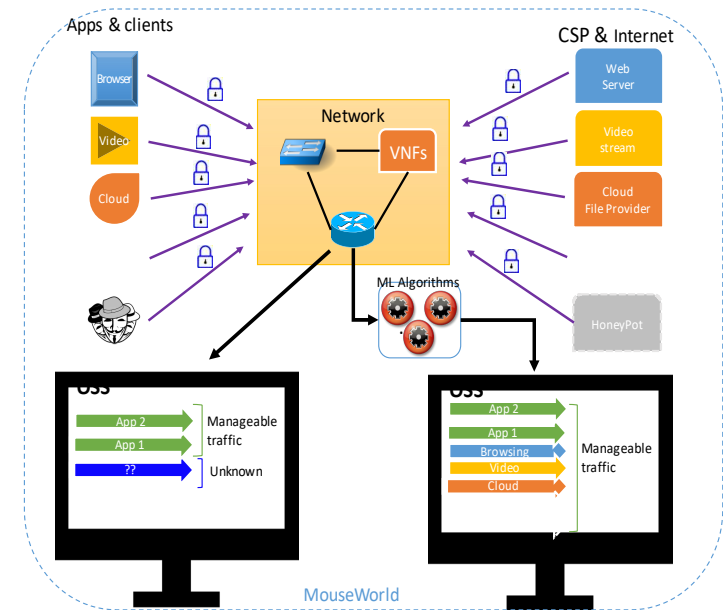
Telefonica's Mouseworld



- Synthetic traffic laboratory
 - An environment that allows to apply Machine Learning (ML) concepts in a controlled way
 - Using configurable mixes of synthetic and real traffic
 - Including mechanisms like honeynets and adapted malware
- Initially conceived as part of the CogNet¹ project



<http://www.cognet.5g-ppp.eu/>

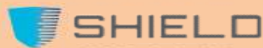


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Thank you !!



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