OPEN POSSIBILITIES.

MACsec - Securing data in motion without performance penalty



[Security]

MACsec - Securing data in motion without performance penalty

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Agenda

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- MACsec market and technology overview
- Why MACsec is now mission-critical?
- The state of the industry and the key use cases for hyperscalers
- The challenges of realizing the promises of MACsec
- Testing must evolve to ensure proper validation
- Introduce Keysight/Juniper Joint 100/400GE MACsec demo



Encryption Market Overview



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- Data Center Interconnect
 - 100G, 400G
- Direct connect service for enterprise
 - 10G, 100G



5G/Open RAN

- Secure Open RAN network
- RU, DU, Transport device
- Speed 10G, 25G, 100G

Industrial/Automotive

- Automotive
- Access Point and Modem
- Speed 10G, 5/2.5G, 1G

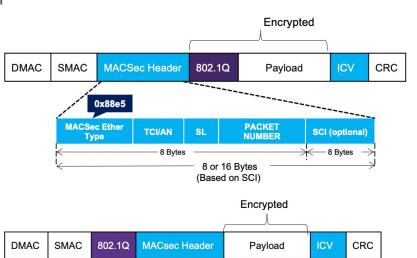


MACsec Technology Overview

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- Secure LAN/WAN and encrypt data for L2 and above
- Services: Integrity, Confidentiality, Replay Protection
- Key features:
 - GCM-AES-128/256 and GCM-AES-XPN-128/256 Cipher
 - Clear 802.1Q tag
 - Confidentiality Offset 0/30/50
- Key provision modes
 - Pre-shared Keys (PSK) Static CAK mode
 - Master Session Key (802.1X/EAP) Dynamic CAK mode
 - Static SAK mode
- MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) protocol for





Why MACsec is now mission-critical?



- Cloud and data center drives higher Ethernet link speed with increased bandwidth demand
- Bandwidth application requirements outpacing IP encryption capabilities
- MACsec secure data in motion without performance penalty
 - Suitable for both LAN and WAN
 - Line rate encryption throughput for high-speed Ethernet
 - Secure Layer 2 and above, transparent to higher layer applications
 - Strong encryption protection and lower overhead

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Encryption at Different Layer



- Enterprise IT infrastructure and mission-critical apps moving to Cloud
- **SECURITY**

- Cloud Services MUST provide very high security
- Every part of a network is vulnerable and requires protection
- Encryption at different layers provides comprehensive protection

Application Layer Encryption

- End-to-end encryption
- Operationally complex
- High latency and overhead
- bandwidth inefficient

IPSec L3 Encryption

- IETF standards-based
- Support IP only
- High latency and overhead
- bandwidth inefficient

MACsec L2 Encryption

- IETF standards-based
- High efficiency and low latency
- Requested by hyperscalers

L1 Encryption

- 100% throughput
- High efficiency
- Protocol agnostic

Best fit for securing network infrastructure



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MACsec Technology Evolution



- Standards:
 - IEEE 802.1AE-2018 Media Access Control (MAC) Security
 - IEEE 802.1X-2020. Port-Based Network Access Control

802.1AE

LAN MACsec Point-to-Point GCM-AES-128

First edition

802.1X

MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol 802.1AEbn/802.1AEbw/8 02.1AEcg

GCM-AES-256 GCM-AES-XPN-128/256 EDE, Clear tag high-speed Ethernet and WAN support 802.1AE

Consolidate early amendments

Ready for prime

2006 2010 2011~2017

2018

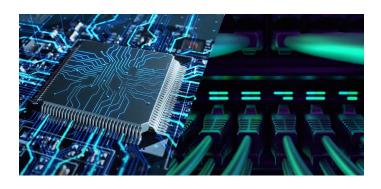




The State of the Industry

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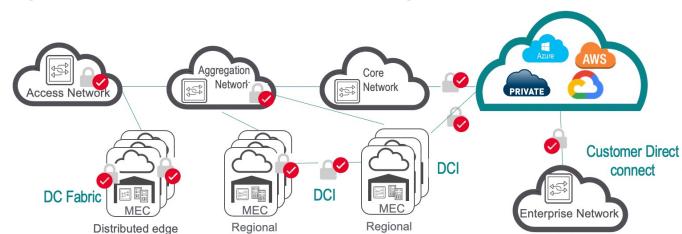
- MACSEC is now built into the silicon (PHY + FABRIC)
- MACsec is now shipped with next-generation routers and switches
- OCP whitebox switch with MACsec support is emerging
- Linux add MACsec support back in 2016
- SONiC SAI WG created API extension to cover MACsec and external Phys







Key Use Cases for Hyperscalers



data centers



Data Center Interconnect

data centers

- Secure any link outside of physical control
- No performance penalty
- Protect against outage and incident

data centers

Direct Customer Connect

- Provided by all major hyperscalers
- Extends customer on-premises network into Cloud
- From 10 Gbps to 100 Gbps circuit sizes
- Enterprise-grade SLA





Challenges of Realizing the Promises of MACsec



Achieve line rate throughput at high-Ethernet speed

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- Support smaller to Jumbo frame size without loss and impact on throughput
- Minimize the latency impact with encryption
- Multiplex services over a physical link
- Ensure service continuity during key rotation
- Optimize control and data plane interaction
- Guarantee robustness under various network conditions



Early MACsec Testing Uncovers Critical Issues

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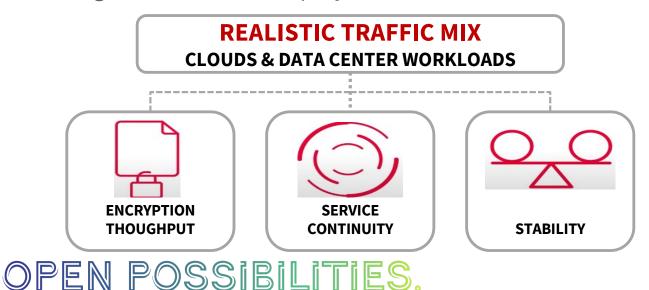
- Broken MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Control Plane
 - MKA failure with XPN cipher, such as session failure, wrong SSCI, etc.
 - MKPDU failure with Clear Text VLAN
 - Stops sending MKPDU under stress (100G line rate traffic with frames < 128 bytes
- Data Plane Forwarding issue
 - Padding 64 bytes frame to 96 bytes causing packet drop
 - Failure under traffic with different frame sizes, eg. IMIX traffic, cause loss and CRC error
 - Failure understand stress, like mismatch SCI, sending to a port in different CA Serious security concern
- Issue during key rotation
 - Wrong key server ID cause delayed switchover to the new key and a short period of loss
 - Wrongly sending unencrypted traffic during rekey
 - Failure of detecting PN exhaustion by Key server due to wrong LLPN and cause loss



Testing Must Evolve to Ensure Proper Validation

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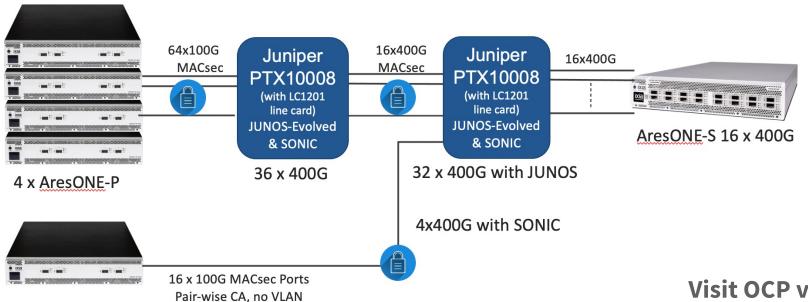
- No effective test tool in the market for high-speed Ethernet
- Most vendors and end customers test B2B between vendor devices
- Back-to-back test fall short and compromise quality
- Testing must evolve to deploy MACsec with confidence





Demo MACsec Readiness for 100/400GE





Visit OCP virtual expo

- Keysight/Juniper Joint MACsec Demo
- Demonstrate MACsec readiness with SONiC and JUNOS



Available Resources



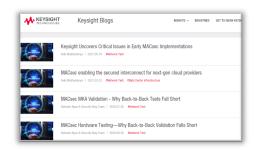
IxNetwork MACsec Intro Video



MACsec Black Book



IxNetwork Product page



MACsec Blogs





MACsec Data Sheet





Thank you!



