

Securing Open networks

An aerial night photograph of a city skyline, likely San Francisco, with numerous skyscrapers and lights. The city is partially obscured by a thick layer of fog or low clouds, creating a dreamlike atmosphere. The sky is a deep blue-purple, and the city lights are a mix of warm yellow and cool blue. A crane is visible in the lower foreground.

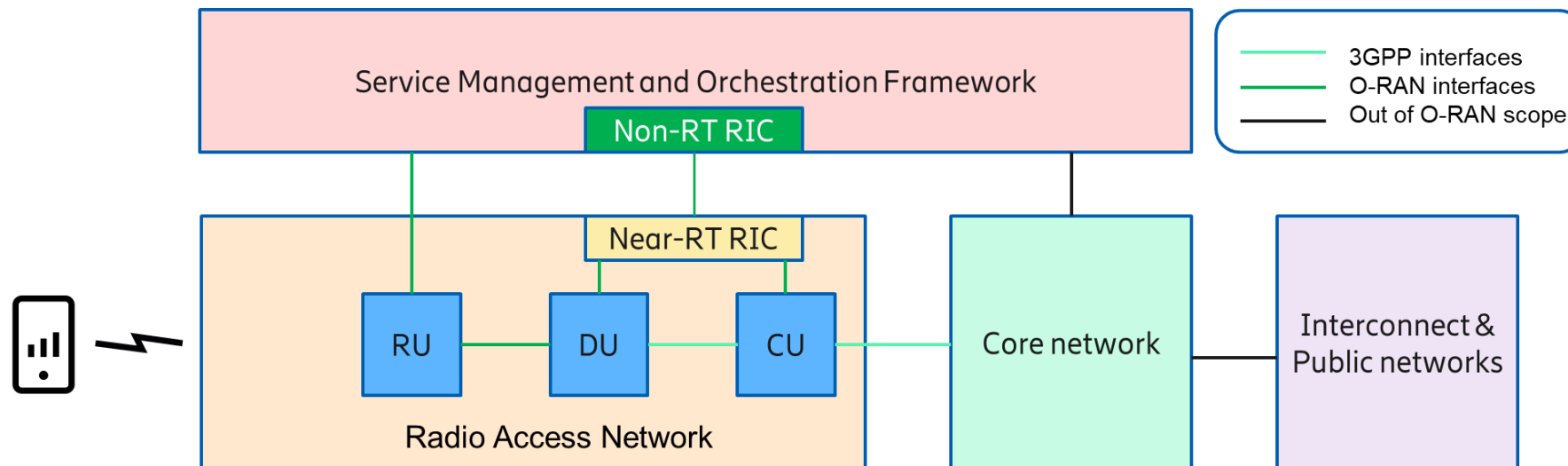
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Architecture and interfaces in 5G



- ### 3GPP
- Interfaces between Core and Radio Access Network (RAN), Centralized Unit (CU) and Distributed Unit (DU)

- ### O-RAN
- Interfaces between SMO and RAN
 - Lower layer split (LLS) between DU and Radio Unit (RU)



Security challenge



Cloud RAN

- Security has to adapt to changes in network technology and architecture
- We cannot claim security by virtue of physical isolation, as in a network box

Interface as attack surface

- Interface enables observability into network state and controllability of network functions
- Critical with third party access to network control, or external data coming into network

Zero trust approach

- Security must be baked into the network
- Explicit verification of every entity
- Can be achieved in incremental phases

The NIST logo, consisting of the letters 'NIST' in a bold, black, sans-serif font, centered within a light gray rectangular background.

NIST

“There is no implicit trust granted to an asset based upon its ownership, physical location, or network location”

Security in O-RAN



Interfaces are always there

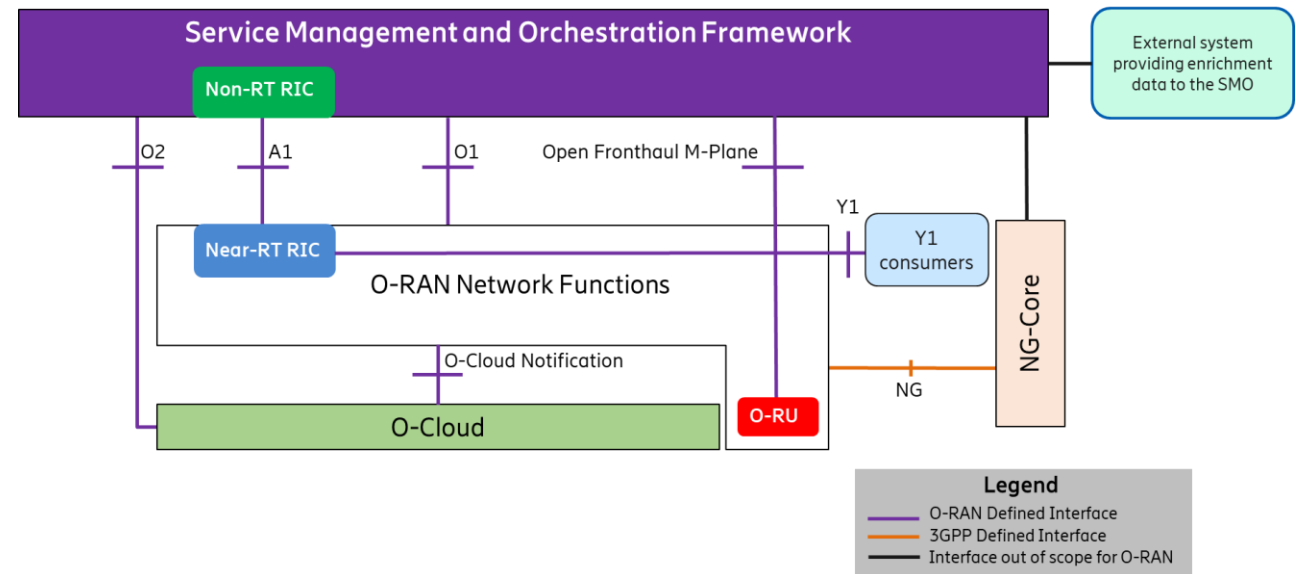
- Whether standardized, proprietary, or implicit

O-RAN Alliance WG11

- Enhance security posture
- Address new risks that come with new features
- Ericsson co-chair (Oct 2023)

Similar challenges likely with network APIs

- CAMARA project from GSMA and LF
- Ericsson supports



Securing open source



Open source more secure?

- Rationale that more transparency and visibility improve chances of catching vulnerabilities
 - Opposite of “security by obscurity”
- In practice need to incentivize contributions on securing code, versus features

O-RAN Software Community (OSC)

- Ericsson Software Technology (EST) contributor

DoD strong proponent of open source

- DARPA AI Cyber Challenge
 - “Secure Nation’s Most Critical Software” (August 2023)

OpenSSF under LF

- Improve open source supply chain security
- Ericsson premier member

OpenSSF supports AI Cyber Challenge



Some conclusions



- Move to cloud-based networks requires revamped security
- Zero trust architecture needs to be baked into networks
- Crucial to enable openness in networks, which are critical infrastructure
- Mechanisms for securing open source needed to achieve its promise of security

