

Yet Another Step for Origin Validation

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Who are we?

- **Qrator Labs**
 - A DDoS attack mitigation company
- **Radar**
 - **BGP** monitoring
 - IETF BGP security drafts: Roles/OTC, ASPA



State of Affairs: POV pushing

Filtering on:

- Some Tier-1s
- Huge IXPs
- Updates for a RPKI-RTR cache
- **RIRs support RPKI hosted systems** ROA is needed for the ASPA drafts

القلمالية والمتعادية **RPKI** Deployment

- AT&T rejects invalids on peering sessions
- Nordunet rejects invalids on all EBGP sessions
- KPN / AS 286 rejects invalids on customer sessions
- Seacomm & Workonline drop invalids per April 2019
- INEX, AMS-IX, DE-CIX, France-IX, Netnod
- MSK-IX
- XS4ALL
- THE RIPE MEETING NETWORK!!!
- IX.br (.... soon? :-)
- You.... ?

*From Job Sniders' last RIPE presentation



What else do I want?!

This is not about increasing ISP motivation

QRATOR

Why we need POV?

It's all about traffic redirection Who is the real owner? What can we trust? 🛗 April 11th, 2019

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Bad news, everyone! New hijack attack in the wild

On March 13, a proposal for the RIPE anti-abuse working group was submitted, stating that a BGP hijacking event should be treated as a policy violation. In case of acceptance, if you are an ISP attacked with the hijack, you could submit a special request where you might expose such an autonomous system. If there is enough confirming evidence for an expert group, then such a LIR would be considered an adverse party and further punished. There were some arguments against this proposal.

READ MORE \rightarrow



Trust in registries

There are no fake registration objects!

With a few known exceptions

There are no fake **RPKI objects!**



*RADB objects for some ISPs



Showrooms (for AS197068)

LABS		եսահերեր	inter	ساليانه	mbi	litanaa	للمحطائد	h	na.L	أنسال	Indut.
AS Info Graph v4 Prefixes v	4 Peers	v4 Whois IRR				_	prefix	▲ In RIS ≎	RIPE IRR [≎]	Other IRRs	
Prefix		D	escription			178.	248.232.0/21	yes	yes		\odot
45.8.210.0/24	 Image: A set of the set of the	Avento Mt Limited				178.	248.232.0/23	yes	yes	no	\odot
45.116.91.0/24	 Image: A second s	Lazada South East Asia	Pte. Ltd.		(c)	178.	248.232.0/24		yes		\odot
78.155.198.0/24	🔍 🔽	HLL LLC				178.	248.232.0/32	no	yes	no	\odot
178.248.232.0/21	🕓 🖉	HLL LLC				178.	248.232.1/32		yes		\odot
178.248.232.0/23	🔍 🔽	HLL LLC				178.2	248.232.10/32	no	yes	no	\odot
178.248.234.0/23	🔍 🔽	HLL LLC				178.2	48.232.100/32		yes		\odot
178.248.236.0/23	🔍 🔽	HLL LLC				178.2	48.232.101/32	no	yes	no	\odot
ACTIVE AT 08/10/2019 (19) NEW (2)	LEET (2)	DETUDNING (1)				178.2	48.232.102/32		yes		\odot
						178.2	48.232.103/32	no	yes	no	\odot
Prefix	ROA	Route Object	Graph	Active now	History	Showing 1 to 10	0 of 2,080 entries				00
45.0.010.0/04	University	vetel	Orach			ASN	Prefix		Max Leng	,th	Trust Anchors
45.8.210.0/24	Unknown	valid	Grapn →	~	:=	197068	78.155.198.0/24		24		RIPE NCC RPKI Root
45.116.91.0/24	Unknown	Valid	$Graph \rightarrow$	✓	:=	197068	178.248.232.0/21		32		RIPE NCC RPKI Root
78.155.198.0/24	Valid	Valid	$Graph \rightarrow$	~	:=	197068	185.65.148.0/22		32		RIPE NCC RPKI Root
178.248.232.0/21	Valid	Valid	$Graph \to$	~	:=	197068	185.94.108.0/22		32		RIPE NCC RPKI Root
178.248.232.0/23	Valid	Valid	$Graph \to$	~	:=	197068	192.166.48.0/24		24		RIPE NCC RPKI Root
178.248.234.0/23	Valid	Valid	$Graph \to$	~	:=	197068	2a03:70c0::/32		64		RIPE NCC RPKI Root



Key features (for the previous slide)

We sign our own address space Though our clients don't sign ROAs We use a max maxLength Using 32 for ROAs Having route objects for blackhole Adopt the ROA validation status to Route objects



Our position

Using prefixes as a regular ISP Updating functionality on our web site Investigating bad cases

Sometimes we don't agree with the current approaches



Too many questions

- Are current filtering policies good?
- What to do with the maxLength?
- Do we need a maxLength analog for IRR objects?
- Is it time for the RIR policy to check with IRR?

*We will cover them step by step



There are even more questions (Maybe not for today)



And so it begins

Digging a ground for a ground truth





The basics

Were covered yesterday on MANRS Tutorial Let's dive into details

Hands-on MANRS Tutorial

RIPE79 Rotterdam, October 2019

Massimiliano Stucchi stucchi@isoc.org

*Great introduction to BGP area



Route object vs ROA

Both are <prefix, origin ASN> pairs In addition, ROA has a maxLength But there is an exact/covered match type for IRR With very different usage semantics

*Are more-specifics allowed? Exact – not, covered – yes



How different?

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	Route objects	ROA						
Format	<prefix, asn="" origin=""></prefix,>							
MaxLength	Exact/cover match type	Min/Max/Intermediate						
Filtering type	Prefix Whitelist	Pair Blacklist						
Leading role	Transit ISP	Prefix owner						
Trust roots	Set of databases	One hierarchical tree						
Trust level	Depends on database	Full trust						
Sub-prefix attacks	Possible if only target is in CC	Possible without AS_PATH check						



IRR for a transit ISP

Transit ISP wants to create a filter Finds ASNs in its Customer Cone (with an AS SET) **Chooses** registries **Extracts** prefixes Chooses an exact/covered match type

*Many places to choose



About exact match



aithrai



IRR for a prefix owner

Creates objects for its own traffic Wants to bypass existing filters

- Not to stop others
- "Do and forget" -> outdated information

*Or tries to prepare for future filters



ROA motivation

For a prefix owner

Create objects to claim a possession

Stop others from your address space misuse

For a transit ISP

Drop all the bad routes that all the prefix owners want



Which pill to choose: IRR

A Prefix Whitelist

Filters can be placed on customer and peer links Owners create objects to pass upstream filters AS-SET - place of errors **Bad registrars**

One cannot attack a target outside of transit CC



Which pill to choose: ROA

 A Pair Blacklist Filters can be placed on any links Owners create objects to stop the others To stop them on filtering points Cryptographic load (?)



One advantage of minimal ROA length is that the forged origin attack does not work for sub-prefixes that are not covered by overly long max length. For example, if, instead of 10.0.0.0/16-24, one issues 10.0.0/16 and 10.0.42.0/24, a forged origin attack cannot succeed against 10.0.666.0/24. They must attack the whole /16, which is more likely to be noticed because of its size.

*From RFC7115



IRL — CloudFlare case

Main features:

- It was a sub-prefix attack
- ROAs had a min maxLength
- It was a "Drop Invalid" policy on the upstreams

The deep-dive into how Verizon and a BGP Optimizer Knocked Large Parts of the Internet Offline Monday

But we will look at even simpler case





Martin J Levy

27 июня 2019 г., 01:22 АМ

A recap on what happened Monday





More-specifics do not work

TRAFFIC

NTERNF⁻

«EXACT»

FILTER

QRATOR

LABS

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NO

FILTER



Community conclusion: policies are great
 Discussion about ROA deployment
 Not about policies problems during partial deployment
 mailman.nanog.org for June/Jule
 Keyword: CloudFlare

Dmitry Matt, Mark 48	Inbox	Nanog	CloudFlare issues? - On 6/Jul/19 23:44, Matt Corallo wrote: > On my test net I take ROA_INVAL	Jul 7
Francois Job 13	Inbox	Nanog	Re: CloudFlare issues? - > Anyway, you can now enjoy https://rpki.net/s/rpki-test even more! :-)	Jul 4
Stephen Bryan 13	Inbox	Nanog	Intermittent "bad gateway" - > > Cloudflare did fall over for a bit this morning. > > mdr > > So	Jul 2
Patrick Randy 8	Inbox	Nanog	Are network operators morons? [was: CloudFlare issues?] - >> perhaps the good side of this sa	Jun 26
Job, Tom, TIM, Alex 4	Inbox	Nanog	BGP filtering study resources (Was: CloudFlare issues?) - Was: CloudFlare issues?) > > Job als	Jun 25
Martin J. Levy	Inbox	Nanog	How Verizon and a BGP Optimizer Knocked Large Parts of the Internet Offline Today - Cloudfla	Jun 25
Jared, ML, Max 5	Inbox	Nanog	Verizon Routing issue Why Cloudflare did not immediately announced all their address spac	Jun 24



Another POV

How to Sign a ROA?

It's simple:

- 1. https://my.ripe.net/#/rpki
- 2. Sign only aggregates (inetnum);
- 3. Set max_length to 32 in IPv4 (128 in IPv6);

*From the last ROA signing party



Which MaxLength to choose?

S	a.m.hl	համանուտե	أليئمينه الملتهمين	فتمت الأنباب متنا		lisha.
1111			Min	Average	Max	
1111		Filter bypass?	Not Possible	Pos		
1111/	Sub-prefix attacks	Traffic return (over filter)	Not Possible or Not Immediate	Depends	Always possible	
		Monitoring	Not needed	ls ne	eded	
	Room for TE		Create new ROA	Yes	Yes	
	Blackhole		Pos	From the box		

*In the case of a "Drop Invalid" policy



3 ways of POV

 «Valid» - everything is going along with a policy «Invalid» - some policy is violated «Not Found» - there is no suitable policy



"Drop Invalid" as a default

 In ideal world sub-prefix attacks would be gone Make explicit exceptions if necessary Thus supporting good trends (RFC8212) Maybe look at less specifics? Just not a good idea

Real question — are there any other bad cases? The similar discussion is going for an ASPA



ROA still covers only 17% of prefixes
Thus «Not Found» routes cannot be dropped!
«Less-specifics are less harmful» is a mistake
Especially for non-routable address space
Or for uRPF

*Moral: "Not Found" status is not equal to valid



Return of the IRR

- A Prefix Whitelist
- A filter policy is defined by a filtering point
- Independent decisions
 - Prefix owners have no influence on their transit ISPs



IRR Filtering BCP

We don't have one Do we need it?



IRR filtering problems

Different level of trust to a RIR/RADB/whatever Conflicts with a RPKI POV (first step) Prefix delegation to a multihome customer A sub-allocation problem Who, where and why should deploy it





Your space – your rules?

TRAFFIC

23

INTERNET

يتقلقان والمتعادية والمصالب والأنباء ومقاأله والمطالبات المقاورة لمتنقط والمصار والمتعادي والمتعاد



A sub-allocation state

ISP had a /22

- He gave the /23 from it to the multihomed client
- And announced the /24

To became the only transit for this client

*MaxLength also doesn't resolve the problem in general



My questions

Are there any bad cases of «Drop Invalid» policy?

- Which maxLength is worth using now (min or max)?
 - What to do in Route objects case?
- Are we ready for RIR policy for validation with IRR?
 - Maybe it's time to return leading role to prefix owners?
 - Should we adopt ROA "Pair Blacklist" approach for Route objects?

To which RIPE/IETF WGs this questions should be brought to continue a discussion?



Your questions?

Contacts: eb@qrator.net

