



IOS Essentials

Essential Features every ISP should Consider
Version 3.15

Overview

- IOS Software and Router Management
- General Features
- Routing Configuration Guidelines
- Securing the Router
- Securing the Network

Which IOS?

- IOS is a feature rich and highly complex router control system
- ISPs should choose the IOS variant which is most appropriate for the intended application
- There is an exclusive service provider train in IOS
This is 12.0S, supporting 7200, 7500, 10000 and 12000
- There is a service provider image in most IOS releases
This is the image with -p- in its name, for example:
c7200-p-mz.122-8.T1 and c2600-p-mz.121-14
The -p- image is IP-only plus ISIS/CLNS

Which IOS?

- 12.n – for example 12.4
This means the IOS is a mainline image
NO new features
ONLY bug fixes
The aim is stability!
- 12.nT – for example 12.4T
This means the IOS is the technology release
NEW features
Bug fixes
Avoid unless you need the feature!

12.3 IOS release images

- 12.3 is the old “mainline” train
Originated from 12.2T, currently at 12.3(17a)
Bug fix release only – aiming for stability
Supports more platforms and has more features than 12.2 or 12.1
- 12.3T was the old “technology train”
new features introduced in IOS 12.3
Last release was 12.3(14)T6
- Available on CCO, supported by TAC

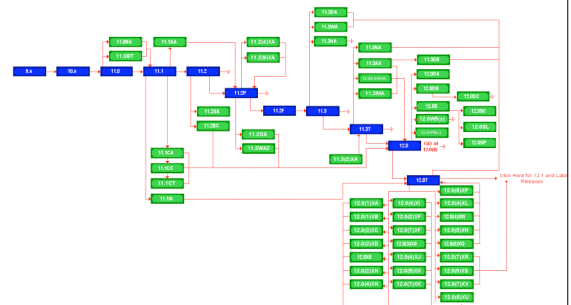
12.4 IOS release images

- 12.4 is the current “mainline” train
Originated from 12.3T, currently at 12.4(5a)
Bug fix release only – aiming for stability
Supports more platforms and has more features than 12.3
- 12.4T is the current “technology train”
new features introduced in IOS 12.4
Currently at 12.4(4)T1
- Available on CCO, supported by TAC

IOS images for ISPs

- **12.0S is the release for all ISPs**
For 7200, 7500, 10000 and GSR/12000 only
Currently at 12.0(32)S1
- **12.2S is a new ISP release**
For 7x00 series (x = 2, 3, 5 and 6)
Combines 12.0S and 12.1E enhancements
Currently at 12.2(25)S8
- Available on CCO, supported by TAC

Cisco IOS Roadmap



<http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/620/roadmap.shtml>

IOS Software Management Flash Memory

- Good practice is to have at least two distinct flash memory volumes
allows backup image(s)
back out path in case of upgrade problems
- Either:
Partition the built-in flash (if possible):
partition flash 2 16 16
- Or:
Install PCMCIA/Compact flash in external slot(s)

IOS Software Management Flash Memory

- Ensure there is a configured backup for the selected IOS image

Backup image is previous good image

```
boot system flash slot0:rsp-k4pv-mz.120-23.S1
boot system flash slot1:rsp-k4pv-mz.120-21.S5
boot system flash
```

Which means:

Boot quoted image from slot0:. If it isn't there, boot the quoted image in slot1:. If that isn't there, try the first image available in flash

IOS Software Management System Memory

- Good practice is to maximise router memory
allows for the rapidly growing Internet
- At least 128Mbytes RAM needed for full Internet routing table
Most routers these days come with 256Mbytes or more
- Recognised that equipment works best when "left alone"

IOS Software Management When to Upgrade

- Upgrades needed when:
 - bug fixes released
 - new hardware support
 - new software features required
- Otherwise:

If it isn't broken, don't fix it!

Configuration Management

- **Backup NVRAM configuration off the router:**
 - write configuration to TFTP server
 - TFTP server files kept under revision control
 - router configuration built from master database
 - Use a Public Domain utility such as RANCID
www.shrubbery.net/rancid/
- **Allows rapid recovery in case of emergency**

Larger Configurations

- **Compress Configuration**
 - Used when configuration required is larger than configuration memory (NVRAM) available.
 - `service compress-config`
- **FLASH or remote server**
 - Used when NVRAM compression is not enough

Command Line Interface Features

- **Some Convenient Editing Keys**

TAB	command completion
arrow keys	scroll history buffer
ctrl A	beginning of line
ctrl E	end of line
ctrl K	delete all chars to end of line
ctrl X	delete all chars to beginning of line
ctrl W	delete word to left of cursor
esc B	back one word
esc F	forward one word

Command Line Interface Features

- **CLI has string searches**
`show configuration | [begin|include|exclude] <regex>`
- **Pager "--more--" has string searches**
`/<regex>, -<regex>, +<regex>`
- **"More" command has string searches**
`more <filename> | [begin|include|exclude] <regex>`

Use detailed logging

- **Off load logging information to a logging server.**
- **Use the full detailed logging features to keep exact details of the activities.**

```
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime show-timezone
no logging console
logging buffered 16384
logging trap debugging
logging facility local7
logging 169.223.32.1
logging 169.223.35.8
logging source-interface loopback0
```

Network Time Protocol

- **If you want to cross compare logs, you need to synchronize the time on all the devices.**
- **Use NTP**
 - from external time source
 - Upstream ISP, Internet, GPS, atomic clock
 - from internal time source
 - router can act as stratum 1 time source

Network Time Protocol

- **Set timezone**
`clock timezone <name> [+/-hours [mins]]`
- **Router as source**
`ntp master 1`
- **External time source (master)**
`ntp server a.b.c.d`
- **External time source (equivalent)**
`ntp peer e.f.g.h`

Network Time Protocol

- **Example Configuration:**
`clock timezone SST 8`
`ntp update-calendar`
`ntp source loopback0`
`ntp server <other time source>`
`ntp peer <other time source>`
`ntp peer <other time source>`

SNMP

- Remove any SNMP commands if SNMP is not going to be used.
- If SNMP is going to be used:
`access-list 98 permit 169.223.1.1`
`access-list 98 deny any`
`snmp-server community 5nmc02m RO 98`
`snmp-server trap-source Loopback0`
`snmp-server trap-authentication`
`snmp-server host 169.223.1.1 5nmc02m`

HTTP Server

- HTTP Server in IOS since 11.1CC and 12.0S
router configuration via web interface
- Disable if not going to be used:
`no ip http server`
- Configure securely if going to be used:
`ip http server`
`ip http port 8765`
`ip http authentication aaa`
`ip http access-class <1-99>`

Core Dumps

- Cisco routers have a *core dump* feature that will allow ISPs to transfer a copy of the core dump to a specific FTP server.
- Set up a FTP account on the server the router will send the core dump to.
- The server should NOT be a public server
use filters and secure accounts
locate in NOC with network operations staff access only

Core Dumps

- Example configuration:
`ip ftp username cisco`
`ip ftp password 7 045802150C2E`
`ip ftp source-interface loopback 0`
`exception protocol ftp`
`exception dump 169.223.32.1`



General Features

Interface Configuration

- **“ip unnumbered”**
 - no need for an IP address on point-to-point links
 - keeps IGP small
- **“description”**
 - customer name, circuit id, cable number, etc
 - on-line documentation!
- **“bandwidth”**
 - used by IGP
 - documentation!

Interface Configuration – Example

• ISP router

```
!
interface loopback 0
description Loopback interface on GW2 Router
ip address 215.17.3.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Serial 5/0
description 128K HDLC link to Galaxy
Publications Ltd [galpubl] WTS03148 R5-0
bandwidth 128
ip unnumbered loopback 0
!
ip route 215.34.10.0 255.255.252.0 Serial 5/0
```

• Customer router

```
!
interface Ethernet 0
description Galaxy Publications LAN
ip address 215.34.10.1 255.255.252.0
!
interface Serial 0
description 128K HDLC link to Galaxy Internet
Inc WTS03148 CO
bandwidth 128
ip unnumbered ethernet 0
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Serial 0
```

Interface Status Checking

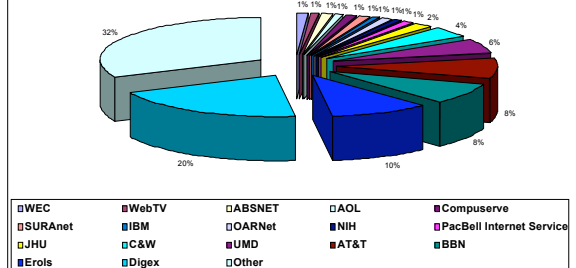
- **show interface switching**
 - Hidden command which provides information about the switching status of the router interfaces
- **show interface stats**
 - Hidden command which provides inbound and outbound packet information on the router interfaces
- **show idb (interface descriptor blocks)**
 - Shows how many IDBs are configured on the router
 - Early routers (such as AGS+) could only support 300 IDBs

NetFlow

- Provides network administrators with “packet flow” information
- Allows:
 - security monitoring
 - network management and planning
 - customer billing
 - traffic flow analysis
- Available since 11.1CC for 7x00 and 12.0 for remaining router platforms

NetFlow – Capacity Planning

Public Routers 1, 2, 3 Month of September Outbound Traffic



NetFlow

- Configuration example:

```
interface serial 5/0
ip route-cache flow
```

- If CEF not configured, NetFlow enhances existing switching path
- If CEF configured, NetFlow becomes a flow information gatherer

NetFlow

- Information export:

router to collector system

```
ip flow-export version 5 [origin-as|peer-as]
ip flow-export destination x.x.x.x <udp-port>
```

- Flow aggregation (new in 12.0S):

router sends aggregate records to collector system

```
ip flow-aggregation cache as|prefix|dest|source|proto
enabled
export destination x.x.x.x <udp-port>
```

NetFlow

- Public domain NetFlow data collector

cflowd (no longer maintained)

<http://www.caida.org/tools/measurement/cflowd/>

flow-tools

<http://www.splintered.net/sw/flow-tools/>

- Public domain NetFlow data analyser

Flowscan – works with cflowd

<http://www.caida.org/tools/utilities/flowscan/>

NetFlow Sample Router Output

```
IP packet size distribution (250064161 total packets):
1-32 64 96 128 160 192 224 256 288 320 352 384 416 448 480
.001 .436 .129 .047 .067 .017 .010 .011 .008 .006 .007 .011 .007 .004 .004

512 544 576 1024 1536 2048 2560 3072 3584 4096 4608
.005 .002 .035 .018 .167 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000
```

```
IP Flow Switching Cache, 278544 bytes
1629 active, 2467 inactive, 47488016 added
672172037 age polls, 0 flow alloc failures
Active flows timeout in 30 minutes
Inactive flows timeout in 15 seconds
IP Sub Flow Cache, 49800 bytes
1629 active, 1443 inactive, 47488015 added, 47488015 added to flow
0 alloc failures, 507 forced free
3 chunks, 420 chunks added
last clearing of statistics never
```

Protocol	Total Flows	Flows /Sec	Packets /Flow	Bytes /Pkt	Packets /Sec	Active(Sec) /Flow	Idle(Sec) /Flow
TCP-Finest	134	0.0	6	87	0.0	4.7	15.6
TCP-FTP	92082	0.0	20	82	1.8	7.0	10.9
TCP-FTPD	3608	0.0	93	815	0.3	59.7	10.7
TCP-WWW	9334232	9.1	11	561	102.0	9.2	6.3
TCP-SMTP	2788551	2.7	7	273	21.1	7.1	7.3
TCP-X	659	0.0	3	95	0.0	8.1	9.9
TCP-BGP	97142	0.0	3	203	0.3	9.0	15.6

NetFlow Sample Router Output (2)

TCP-NWTP	75	0.0	3	60	0.0	8.5	9.6
TCP-Frag	112	0.0	1	41	0.0	0.0	15.6
TCP-other	9731532	9.5	5	318	48.2	7.0	12.0
UDP-DNS	10280931	10.1	2	73	29.0	4.1	15.7
UDP-NTP	87185	0.0	1	76	0.0	0.0	15.6
UDP-RTSP	152	0.0	4	196	0.0	8.3	15.7
UDP-Frag	96	0.0	8	420	0.0	6.5	15.6
UDP-other	10859842	10.6	3	156	35.3	2.4	15.7
ICMP	4211365	4.1	1	76	7.0	1.5	15.6
GRE	8180	0.0	26	473	0.2	17.9	15.5
IP-other	189	0.0	260	751	0.0	76.8	15.3
Total:	47496067	46.6	5	355	245.8	5.2	12.6

SrcIf	SrcIPAddress	DestIf	DestIPAddress	Pr	SrcP	DestP	Pkts
Se0/0	82.51.43.177	Fa0/0	202.144.157.181	06	1236	0740	10
Fa0/1	202.144.128.200	Fa1/0	202.144.136.3	11	0035	0439	1
Se1/0:0	212.187.170.4	Fa1/0	202.144.155.100	06	0050	0A0D	43
Fa0/0	202.144.157.181	Se0/0	172.184.5.236	06	0877	1236	9
Fa1/0	202.144.158.193	Se1/0:0	213.55.91.142	06	0050	0A61	10
Fa0/0	202.144.157.83	Se0/0	212.185.252.73	11	0FF6	0035	1
Se1/0:0	212.73.245.68	Fa0/0	202.144.130.177	06	0050	9C8B	1
Se1/0:0	64.152.73.140	Fa1/0	202.144.158.221	06	0050	099C	239
Se1/0:0	66.35.229.185	Fa0/0	202.144.157.181	06	0050	0AC1	3
Fa0/1	202.144.128.222	Se0/0	172.192.118.235	06	1A0B	043F	9
Se1/0:0	212.162.0.30	Fa0/0	202.144.157.74	06	0050	D762	1080

Using DNS

- Map names to addresses

- Descriptive names

```
ip domain-name
ip nameserver
```

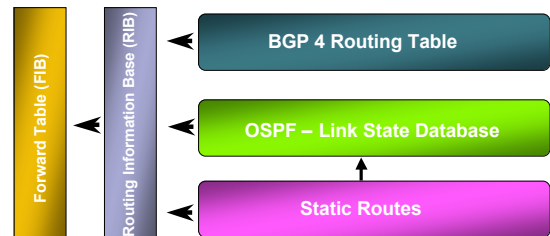
- Sample trace through network:

```
4:Received echo from sj-wall-2.cisco.com [198.92.1.138] in 440 msec
5:Received echo from barrnet-gw.cisco.com [192.31.7.37] in 335 msec
6:Received echo from paloalto-cr1.bbplanet.net [131.119.26.9] in 335 msec
7:Received echo from paloalto-br2.bbplanet.net [131.119.0.194] in 327 msec
8:Received echo from core6-hsai6-0.SanFrancisco.mci.net [206.157.77.21] in 468 msec
9:Received echo from bordercore1-loopback.Washington.mci.net[166.48.36.1] in 454 msec
10:Received 48 bytes from www.getit.org [199.233.200.55] in 466 msec
```



Routing

Routing Tables Feed the Forwarding Table



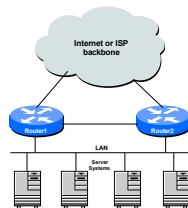
HSRP

- **Hot Standby Routing Protocol**

virtual default gateway for dumb system LAN
transparent cut-over in case of failure

```
Router1:
interface ethernet 0/0
description Service LAN
ip address 169.223.10.1 255.255.255.0
standby 10 ip 169.223.10.254

Router2:
interface ethernet 0/0
description Service LAN
ip address 169.223.10.2 255.255.255.0
standby 10 priority 150
standby 10 preempt
standby 10 ip 169.223.10.254
```



CIDR Features

- The Internet is a **classless** world. All routers connect to the Internet must be CIDR compliant, else there will be problems with the network connection to the Internet.
- All Cisco routers should have the following commands configured for CIDR:

```
ip subnet-zero
ip classless
```
- These are default from IOS 12.0 onwards

Selective Packet Discard

- When a link goes to a saturated state, you will drop packets. The problem is that you will drop any type of packets – Including your routing protocols.
- Selective Packet Discard (SPD) will attempt to drop non-routing packets instead of routing packets when the link is overloaded.

```
ip spd enable
```
- Enabled by default from 11.2(5)P and later releases, available option in 11.1CA/CC.

Source Routing

- IP has provision to allow source IP host to specify route through Internet
- ISPs should turn this off, unless it is specifically required:

```
no ip source-route
```

BGP

- There are key BGP features that should be configured by ISPs:

```
update-source loopback 0 (for iBGP)
no synchronization
no auto-summary
ip bgp-community new-format
bgp neighbor shutdown
BGP Route Refresh Capability
bgp dampening
```

BGP

- More helpful features:

```
bgp deterministic-med
bgp neighbor remove-private-AS
bgp neighbor authentication
bgp neighbor maximum-prefix
bgp neighbor maxas-limit
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp fast-external-fallover
bgp peer-groups
ip prefix-lists
```

iBGP configuration

- Use loopback interface

it never goes away
routers have multiple external paths
has multiple uses

```
interface loopback 0
ip address 215.17.1.34 255.255.255.255
router bgp 200
neighbor 215.17.1.35 remote-as 200
neighbor 215.17.1.35 update-source loopback 0
neighbor 215.17.1.36 remote-as 200
neighbor 215.17.1.36 update-source loopback 0
```

BGP Synchronization

- By default BGP does not advertise a route before all routers in the AS have learned it via an IGP

i.e., if the prefix isn't in the IGP, BGP won't announce it

- Synchronization should be disabled in every ISP network

ISPs use iBGP across backbone, IGP simply provides internal reachability

```
no synchronization
```

BGP Auto Summarisation

- Automatically summarises subprefixes to the classful network when redistributed to BGP from another routing protocol
- Must be turned off for any Internet connected site using BGP.
- Internet is classless – class A, class B and class C are no more.

```
no auto-summary
```

BGP Community Format

- Communities are used extensively
- Cisco IOS supports two formats
 - One 32 bit integer e.g. 13107210
 - Two 16 bit integers e.g. 200:10
- RFC1998 recommends 16:16 format
 - Format AS:xxxx

```
ip bgp-community new-format
```


Route Refresh Capability

- Facilitates non-disruptive policy changes
- No configuration is needed
Automatically negotiated at peer establishment
- No additional memory is used
- Requires peering routers to support "route refresh capability" – RFC2918
- `clear ip bgp x.x.x.x in` tells peer to resend full BGP announcement
- `clear ip bgp x.x.x.x out` resends full BGP announcement to peer

Route Refresh Capability

- Use Route Refresh capability if supported
find out from "show ip bgp neighbor"
Non-disruptive, "Good For the Internet"
- Otherwise use Soft Reconfiguration IOS feature
`neighbor x.x.x.x soft-reconfiguration in`
- Only hard-reset a BGP peering as a last resort
Consider the impact to be equivalent to a router reboot

Managing Policy Changes

- Ability to clear the BGP sessions of groups of neighbours configured according to several criteria
- `clear ip bgp <addr> [soft] [in|out]`
`<addr>` may be any of the following

<code>x.x.x.x</code>	IP address of a peer
<code>*</code>	all peers
<code>ASN</code>	all peers in an AS
<code>external</code>	all external peers
<code>peer-group <name></code>	all peers in a peer-group

Clear BGP Sessions per AS

- Ability to clear the BGP sessions of all the neighbors configured with a specific AS number
- Syntax:
`clear ip bgp <as number>`
- Availability since 11.1(14)CA, 11.1CC, 11.2(9), 11.3(2)

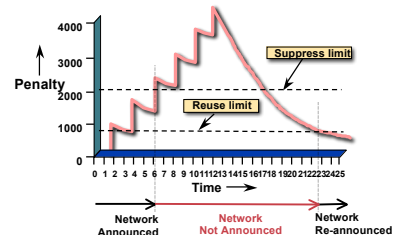
BGP Neighbour Shutdown

- Shutdown BGP peering
previously required operator to delete configuration
now can simply "shutdown" the peering
- Configuration example:


```
router bgp 200
  neighbor 215.7.1.1 remote-as 210
  neighbor 215.7.1.1 shutdown
```
- Can be reactivated with
`no neighbor 215.7.1.1 shutdown`

BGP Damping

- Route flap damping to minimise instability in local network and Internet



BGP Damping

- Recommended values and sample configurations for ISPs at:

<http://www.ripe.net/docs/ripe-229.html>

(work by European and US ISPs a few years ago as IOS defaults were considered to be too aggressive)

- Example techniques:

Internet Routing Architectures 2nd Edition – Sam Halabi & Danny McPherson

```
bgp dampening
```

Deterministic MED

- RFC1771 said that MED is not always compared (RFC4271 fixes this over-sight)
- As a result, the ordering of the paths can effect the decision process
- By default in Cisco IOS, the prefixes are compared in order of arrival (most recent to oldest)
 - Use **bgp deterministic-med** to order paths consistently
 - The bestpath is recalculated as soon as the command is entered
 - Enable in all the routers in the AS

Deterministic MED—Operation

- The paths are ordered by Neighbour AS
- The bestpath for each Neighbour AS group is selected
- The overall bestpath results from comparing the winners from each group
- The bestpath will be consistent because paths will be placed in a deterministic order

Private-AS Removal

- Private ASes range from 64512 to 65534
 - Used for internal policy – must not appear on Internet
- **neighbor x.x.x.x remove-private-AS**
- Rules:
 - available for eBGP neighbors only
 - if the update has AS_PATH made up of private-AS numbers, the private-AS will be dropped
 - if the AS_PATH includes private and public AS numbers, private AS number will not be removed...it is a configuration error!
 - if AS_PATH contains the AS number of the eBGP neighbor, the private-AS numbers will not be removed
 - if used with confederations, it will work as long as the private AS numbers are after the confederation portion of the AS_PATH

BGP Neighbour Authentication

- MD5 authentication between two peers
 - password must be known to both peers
- **peer-group** can be used to apply to multiple peerings

```
neighbor 169.222.10.1 password v6lne0qkel33%
```

BGP Maximum Prefix Tracking

- Allow configuration of the maximum number of prefixes a BGP router will receive from a peer
- Two level control
 - Warning threshold: log warning message
 - Maximum: tear down the BGP peering, manual intervention required to restart

BGP Maximum Prefix Tracking

```
neighbor <x.x.x.x> maximum-prefix <max> [<threshold>]
[warning-only]
```

- Threshold is an optional parameter between 1 to 100 percent
Specify the percentage of <max> that a warning message will be generated. Default is 75%.
- Warning-only is an optional keyword which allows log messages to be generated but peering session will not be torn down

BGP Maximum AS Path Length

- IOS can limit the maximum AS Path length acceptable by the router's BGP process

```
neighbor x.x.x.x maxas-limit 15
```

Discards all prefixes with AS-PATH length greater than 15 prefixes

Easier and less prone to error than using a filter-list

BGP log-neighbor-changes

- Log neighbour up/down events, and the reason for the last neighbour peering reset
- Available from 11.1 CC and 12.0 releases
- Syntax (router subcommand):
`[no] log-neighbor-changes`
- Typical log messages:
`%BGP-6-ADJCHANGE: neighbor x.x.x.x Up`
`%BGP-6-RESET: neighbor x.x.x.x reset`
(User reset request)

Reason for Last Peer Reset

- Router keeps reason for the last BGP peer reset for each of its peers. Useful for analysing BGP session resets
- Available as part of the `show ip bgp neighbor` command output
- Accessible through SNMP
- Has been available since 11.1CC, 11.2(12) and 11.3(2)

BGP Peering

- By default, peerings are reset immediately the line protocol to an external neighbour goes down
bad for high latency, unreliable, long distance, or congested links
- IOS option to disable this
recommended in RIPE-229
uses standard keepalive/hold timers (60s/180s)

`no bgp fast-external-fallover`

BGP peer groups

- Reduces CPU load and memory
update generation processed once
BGP configuration simplified

```
router bgp 109
  neighbor internal peer-group
  neighbor internal remote-as 109
  neighbor internal update-source loopback 0
  neighbor 131.108.10.1 peer-group internal
  neighbor 131.108.20.1 peer-group internal
```

Prefix Lists

- Used for filtering routing updates
- Much faster than access-lists (aka distribute-list)
 - Faster loading of large lists
 - Consider distribute-list obsolete
- Incremental configuration
 - sequence numbers optional
 - no ip prefix-list sequence-number
- Available from 11.1(17)CC and 12.0
- Configured by:


```
ip prefix-list <list-name>
```

Prefix Lists in BGP

- Prefix-list should be used instead of distribute-list


```
router bgp 200
  neighbor 169.222.1.1 remote-as 200
  neighbor 169.222.1.1 prefix-list FILTER-IN in
  neighbor 169.222.1.1 prefix-list FILTER-OUT out
```
- Prefix-lists and distribute-lists are mutually exclusive

Prefix-List ORF

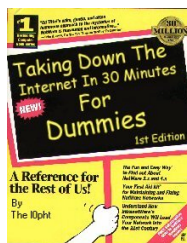
- Outbound Route Filter Capability when using prefix-lists
 - new from 12.0(5)S release
- If remote BGP peer supports ORF capability, local BGP router can send inbound prefix-list to remote router
- Remote router installs received prefix-list in addition to its own outbound filters
- Reduces unwanted routing updates from peers



Securing the Router

ISP Security

- ISPs need to:
 - Protect themselves
 - Help protect their customers from the Internet
 - Protect the Internet from their customers



ISP Security Where to start...

- Project Cymru website
 - www.cymru.com
- RFC3871
 - (Operational Security Requirements for Large ISP IP Network Infrastructure)
- Cisco Internet Security Advisories
 - www.cisco.com/warp/public/707/advisory.html
- Cisco IOS Documentation
 - www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios122/122cgcr/fsecur_c/
- Cisco Networkers Presentations

Global Services You Turn OFF

- Some services turned on by default, should be turned off to save memory and prevent security breaches/attacks

```
no service finger (before 12.0)
no ip finger (from 12.0)
no service pad
no service udp-small-servers
no service tcp-small-servers
no ip bootp server
```

Interface Services You Turn OFF

- Some IP features are great for Campus LANs, but do not make sense on a ISP backbone.
- All interfaces on an ISP's backbone router should have the follow as a *default*:

```
no ip redirects
no ip directed-broadcast (default from 12.0)
no ip proxy-arp
```

Cisco Discovery Protocol

- Lets network administrators discover neighbouring Cisco equipment, model numbers and software versions
- Should not be needed on ISP network

```
no cdp run
```
- Must not be activated on any public facing interface: IXP, customer, upstream ISP
- Disable per interface

```
no cdp enable
```

Login Banner

- Use a good login banner, or nothing at all:

```
banner login ^
  Authorised access only
  This system is the property of Galactic Internet
  Disconnect IMMEDIATELY if you are not an authorised user!
  Contact noc@net.galaxy +99 876 543210 for help.
^
```

Exec Banner

- Useful to remind logged in users of local conditions:

```
banner exec ^
  PLEASE NOTE - THIS ROUTER SHOULD NOT HAVE A DEFAULT ROUTE!
  It is used to connect paying peers. These 'customers' should
  not be able to default to us. The config for this router is
  NON-STANDARD.
  Contact Network Engineering +99 876 543234 for more info.
^
```

Use Enable Secret

- Encryption '7' on a Cisco is reversible.
- The "enable secret" password encrypted via a one-way algorithm.

```
enable secret <removed>
no enable password
service password-encryption
```

Turn on Nagle

- Telnet was designed to do one character, one packet dialog.
- John Nagle's algorithm (RFC 896) helps alleviate the small-packet problem in TCP.

```
service nagle
```

- Lessens the load on the CPU when using "show XXXX" commands

ident Feature

- Identification (ident) support allows you to query a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port for identification.
- This feature enables an insecure protocol, described in RFC 1413, to report the identity of a client initiating a TCP connection and a host responding to the connection. No attempt is made to protect against unauthorized queries.

```
ip ident
```

- ISPs are very unlikely to need ident capability on any router

VTY and Console port timeouts

- Default idle timeout on async ports is 10 minutes 0 seconds

```
exec-timeout 10 0
```

- Timeout of 0 means permanent connection
- TCP keepalives on incoming and outgoing network connections terminating on router

```
service tcp-keepalives-in  
service tcp-keepalives-out
```

VTY security

- Access to VTYS should be controlled, not left open. Consoles should be used for last resort admin only:

```
access-list 3 permit 215.17.1.0 0.0.0.255  
access-list 3 deny any  
line vty 0 4  
access-class 3 in  
exec-timeout 5 0  
transport input telnet  
transport output none  
transport preferred none  
password 7 045802150C2E
```

VTY Access and SSH

- Secure Shell Supported as from IOS 12.0S
- Obtain, load and run appropriate crypto images on router

- Set up SSH on router

```
Beta7200(config)#crypto key generate rsa
```

- Add it as input transport

```
line vty 0 4  
transport input telnet ssh
```

User Authentication – take 1

- Account per user, with passwords

```
aaa new-model  
aaa authentication login neteng local  
username joe password 7 1104181051B1  
username jim password 7 0317B21895FE  
line vty 0 4  
login neteng  
access-class 3 in
```

User Authentication – take 2

- More recent versions of IOS add MD5 encryption for user passwords

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login neteng local
username joe secret 5 $1$j6Ac$3KarJszBV3VMaL/2Nio3E.
username jim secret 5 $1$LPV2$Q04NwAudy0/4AHHQHvWj0
line vty 0 4
login neteng
access-class 3 in
```

User Authentication

- Use centralised authentication system
RADIUS (not recommended for system security)

TACACS+

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default tacacs+ enable
aaa authentication enable default tacacs+ enable
aaa accounting exec start-stop tacacs+
ip tacacs source-interface Loopback0
tacacs-server host 215.17.1.1
tacacs-server host 215.17.5.35
tacacs-server key CKr3t#
line vty 0 4
access-class 3 in
```

User Authentication

TACACS+ Provides a detailed audit trail of what is happening on the network devices.

UserName	Group/Priv	priv-id	service	NAS-Portname	nas-id	NAS-IP/Reason
bgreene	NOC	enable <cr>	0 shell	tty0	4	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	exit <cr>	0 shell	tty0	5	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	no aaa accounting exec Workshop <cr>	0 shell	tty0	6	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	exit <cr>	0 shell	tty0	8	210 210 51 224
pb	NOC	enable <cr>	0 shell	tty0	11	210 210 51 224
pb	NOC	exit <cr>	0 shell	tty0	12	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	enable <cr>	0 shell	tty0	14	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	show accounting <cr>	15 shell	tty0	16	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	write terminal <cr>	15 shell	tty0	17	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	configure <cr>	15 shell	tty0	18	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	exit <cr>	0 shell	tty0	20	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	write terminal <cr>	15 shell	tty0	21	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	configure <cr>	15 shell	tty0	22	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	aaa new-model <cr>	15 shell	tty0	23	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	aaa authorization commands 0 default	15 shell	tty0	24	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	exit <cr>	0 shell	tty0	25	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	ping <cr>	15 shell	tty0	32	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	show running-config <cr>	15 shell	tty0	35	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	router test 210 <cr>	15 shell	tty0	45	210 210 51 224
bgreene	NOC	debug ip ospf events <cr>	15 shell	tty0	48	210 210 51 224

Securing the Network

Route Filtering and Packet Filtering

Ingress & Egress Route Filtering

- There are routes that should NOT be routed on the Internet
RFC 1918 and “Martian” Networks
127.0.0.0/8 and Multicast blocks
See RFC3330 for background information
- Check Project Cymru's list of “bogons”:
<http://www.cymru.com/Bogons/>
- BGP should have filters applied so that these routes are not advertised to or propagated through the Internet
- Check Project Cymru's bogon route server:
<http://www.cymru.com/BGP/bogon-rs.html>

Ingress & Egress Route Filtering

BGP Configuration

```
router bgp 200
no synchronization
bgp dampening
neighbor 220.220.4.1 remote-as 210
neighbor 220.220.4.1 version 4
neighbor 220.220.4.1 prefix-list bogon-filter in
neighbor 220.220.4.1 prefix-list bogon-filter out
neighbor 222.222.8.1 remote-as 220
neighbor 222.222.8.1 version 4
neighbor 222.222.8.1 prefix-list bogon-filter in
neighbor 222.222.8.1 prefix-list bogon-filter out
no auto-summary
!
```

Ingress & Egress Route Filtering

Sample Prefix-list

```
ip prefix-list bogon-filter deny 0.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list bogon-filter deny 10.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list bogon-filter deny 127.0.0.0/8 le 32
ip prefix-list bogon-filter deny 169.254.0.0/16 le 32
ip prefix-list bogon-filter deny 172.16.0.0/12 le 32
ip prefix-list bogon-filter deny 192.0.2.0/24 le 32
ip prefix-list bogon-filter deny 192.168.0.0/16 le 32
ip prefix-list bogon-filter deny 224.0.0.0/3 le 32
ip prefix-list bogon-filter permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
```

Ingress & Egress Packet Filtering

Your customers should not be sending *any* IP packets out to the Internet with a source address other than the address you have allocated to them!

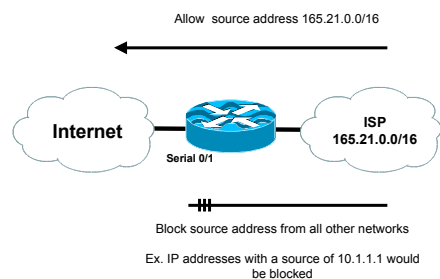
Ingress & Egress Packet Filtering

- BCP 38/ RFC 2827
- Title: Network Ingress Filtering: Defeating Denial of Service Attacks which employ IP Source Address Spoofing
- Author(s): P. Ferguson, D. Senie

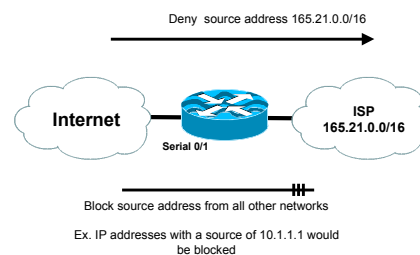
Packet Filtering

- There are several techniques to implement packet filtering on the edge of the network
 - The next have just some examples – by no means complete though
- Static Access List on the edge of the Network.
- Dynamic Access List with AAA Profiles
- Unicast RPF

Outbound Packet Filtering



Inbound Packet Filtering



Reverse Path Forwarding

- Supported from 11.1(17)CC images
- CEF switching must be enabled
- Source IP packets are checked to ensure that the route back to the source uses the same interface
- Thought/planning required in multihoming situations

Reverse Path Forwarding

• IOS Command

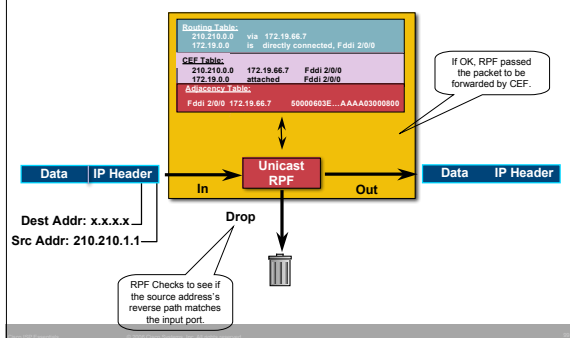
```
interface serial 1/0
ip verify unicast reverse-path <acl>
```

• Access-list has two uses

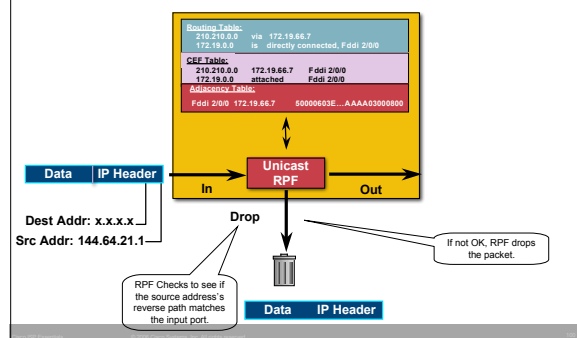
To allow prefixes which have failed the uRPF test (access-list permit statement)

To log uRPF failures (access-list deny log statement)

CEF Unicast RPF



CEF Unicast RPF



Unicast RPF Check

- Should be mandatory command on all ISP's edge routers connecting customers to the Internet
Part of IOS Essentials ISP router template
- Multihomed customers require a little more thought and planning
Use BGP weight
Use uRPF enhancements (ACL and FIB comparison) in 12.0(14)S

```
ip verify unicast reverse-path <acl>
ip verify unicast source reachable-via [any|rx] <acl>
```

DoS Attack Prevention Techniques

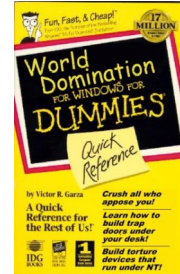
- How to prevent your network from being the source of the attack:
 - Apply filters to each customer network
Ingress: Allow only those packets with source addresses within the customer's assigned netblocks
 - Apply filters to your upstreams
Egress: Allow only those packets with source addresses within your netblocks to protect others
Ingress: Deny those packets with source addresses within your netblocks to protect yourself

DoS Attack Prevention Techniques

- How to suppress an attack if you're the victim:
 - Implement ACL's at network edges to block ICMP echo responses to your high-visibility hosts
 - But:** Will impair troubleshooting – "ping" breaks
 - But:** Will still allow your access pipes to fill
 - Work with upstream providers to determine the help they can provide to you
 - Blocking ICMP echoes for high-visibility hosts from coming through your access pipes
 - Tracing attacks
 - Longer term: Participate in the NSP Security Community

DDoS versus DoS

- Same methods and tools as DoS
- Much larger scale attacks
- Uses hundreds or even thousands of attacking points to overwhelm targets
- Can be difficult to determine difference between DDoS and network outage



DDoS Links

- <http://www.denialinfo.com/>
- <http://www.staff.washington.edu/dittrich>
- <http://www.sans.org/y2k/DDoS.htm>
- <http://www.nanog.org/mtg-9910/robert.html>
- <http://cve.mitre.org/>

More Information?

Where to get more information

- Supporting *Cisco ISP Essentials* Book
 - <http://www.ispbook.com>
- Check the CTO Consulting Engineering ISP Resources page:
 - <ftp://ftp-eng.cisco.com/cons/>
- Join the cisco-nsp mailing list – set up by ISPs for ISPs
 - send e-mail to cisco-nsp-request@puck.nether.net with the subject "subscribe"
 - <https://puck.nether.net/mailman/listinfo/cisco-nsp>

For Further Reference...

- **Computer Networks, Third Edition** by Andrew Tanenbaum (ISBN: 0-13349-945-6)
- **Interconnections : Bridges and Routers (second Ed)** by Radia Perlman (ISBN: 0-20163-448-1)
- **Internetworking with TCP / IP, Volume 1: Principles, Protocols, and Architecture** by Douglas Comer (ISBN: 0-13216-987-8)
- **IP Routing Fundamentals** by Mark Sportack (ISBN: 1-57870-071-x)
- **IP Routing Primer** by Robert Wright (ISBN: 1-57870-108-2)



For Further Reference...



- **Routing in the Internet**
by Christian Huitema (ISBN: 0-13132-192-7)
- **OSPF Network Design Solutions**
by Thomas, Thomas M. (ISBN: 1-57870-046-9)



- **ISP Survival Guide : Strategies for Running a Competitive ISP**
by Geoff Huston (ISBN:0-47131-499-4)



- **Internet Routing Architectures: 2nd Edition**
by Sam Halabi & Danny Mcpherson



- **Cisco ISP Essentials**
by Barry Greene & Philip Smith



IOS Essentials

Essential Features every ISP should Consider
Version 3.15