

# The RPKI & Origin Validation

APRICOT / Hong Kong

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And a cast of thousands! Well, dozens :)

# Routing Mistakes

- Routing errors are significant and have very high customer impact
- We need to fix this before we are crucified in the Wall Street Journal
- 99% of mis-announcements are accidental originations of someone else's prefix -- YouTube Incident

# Why Origin Validation?

- Prevent YouTube accident
- Prevent 7007 accident, UU/Sprint 2 days!
- Prevents most accidental announcements
- Does not prevent malicious path attacks such as the Kapela/Pilosov DefCon attack
- That requires "Path Validation" and locking the data plane to the control plane, the next steps

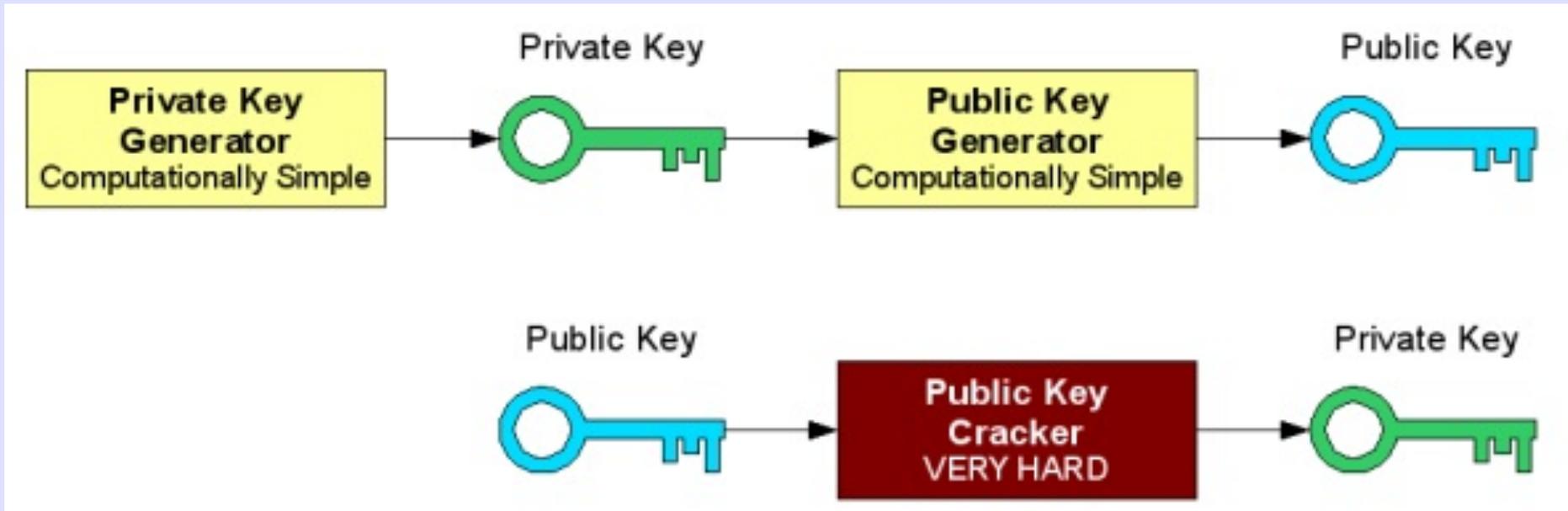
# This is Not New

- 1986 - Bellovin identifies vulnerability
- 2000 - S-BGP - X.509 PKI to support Secure BGP - Kent, Lynn, et al.
- 2003 - NANOG S-BGP Workshop
- 2006 - ARIN & APNIC start work on RPKI. RIPE starts in 2008.
- 2009 - RPKI Open Testbed and running code in test routers
- 2009 - ISOC discovers problem

First We Need  
to Formally Know  
What Prefixes  
Belong to Whom

# Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI)

# Key Generation

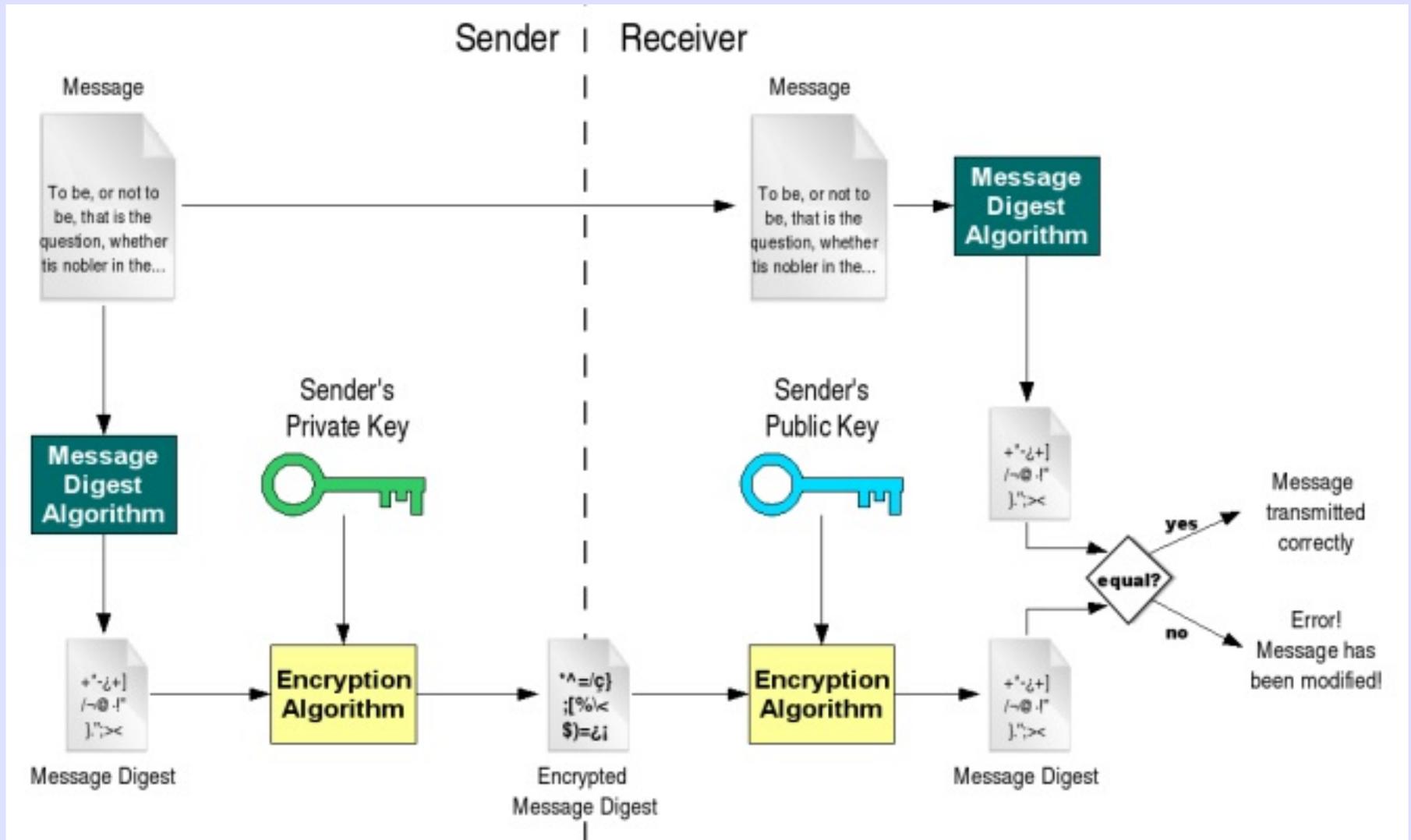


From- <http://gdp.globus.org/gt4-tutorial/multiplehtml/ch09s03.html>

# Public-Key Cryptography

- **Private key:** Must be known *only* by its owner.
- **Public key:** Known to everyone (it is *public*)
- **Relation between two keys:** What one key encrypts, the other decrypts, and vice versa. If you encrypt something with my public key (which you know, because it's public :-), I would need my private key to decrypt it.

# Digital Signature



# Certificates

Over My Public Key

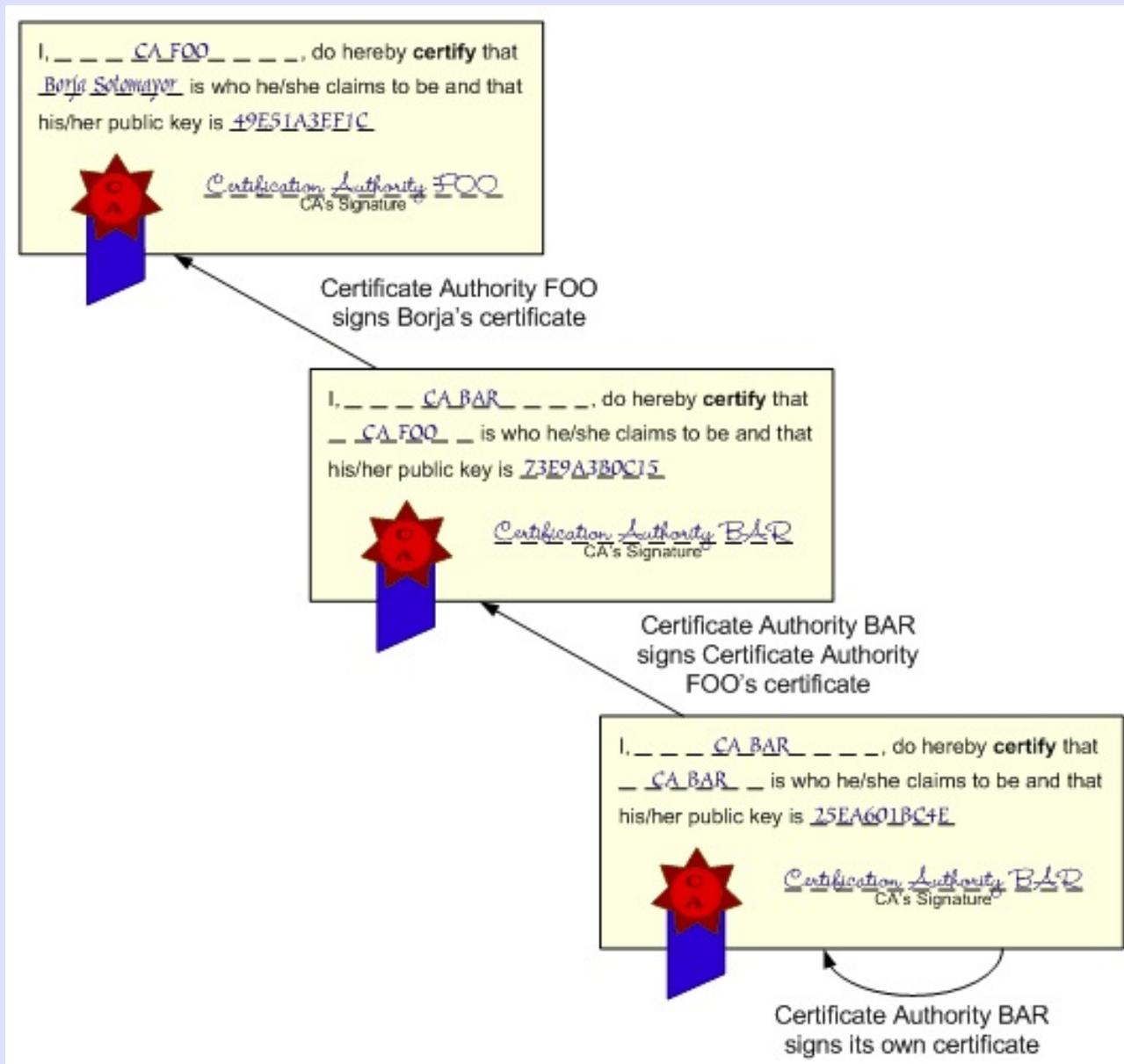
I, Certification Authority XYZ, do hereby **certify** that Borja Solomayor is who he/she claims to be and that his/her public key is 49E51A3EF1C.



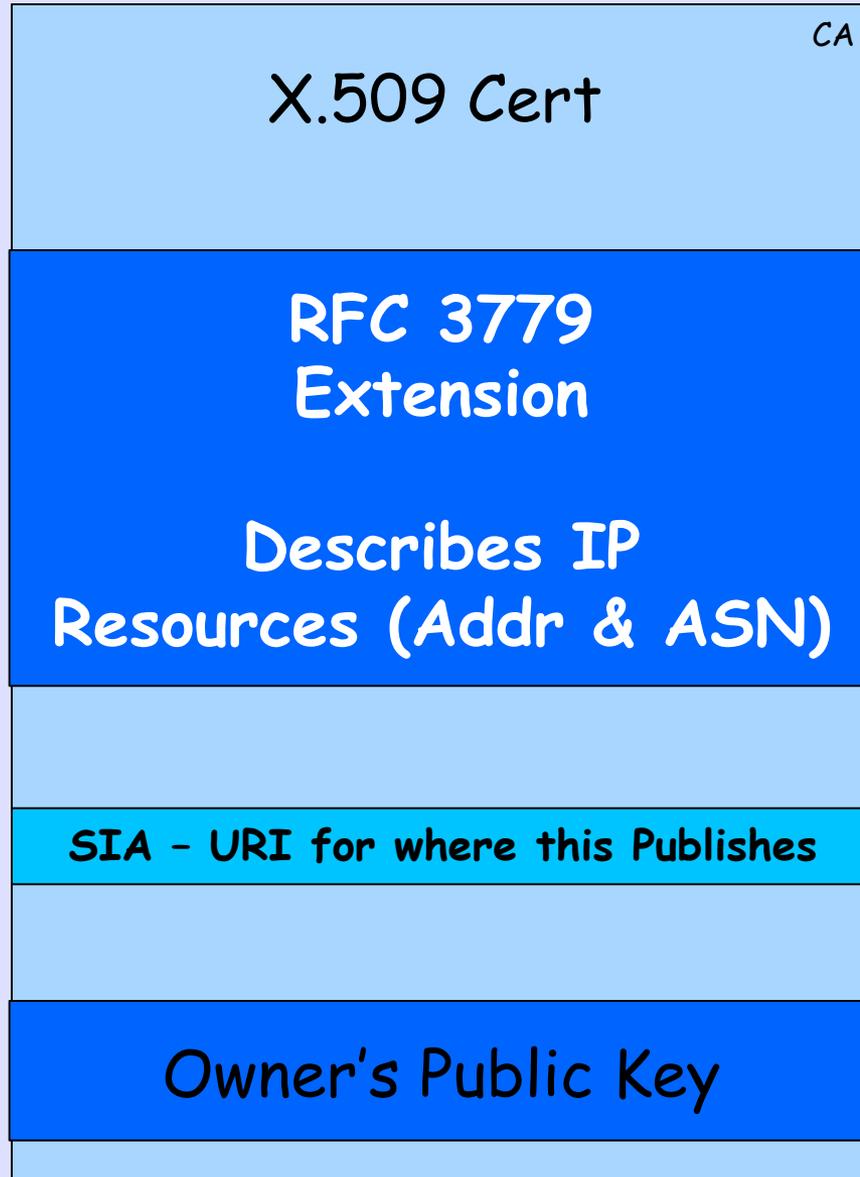
Certification Authority XYZ  
CA's Signature

Parent's Signature

# Certificate Hierarchy

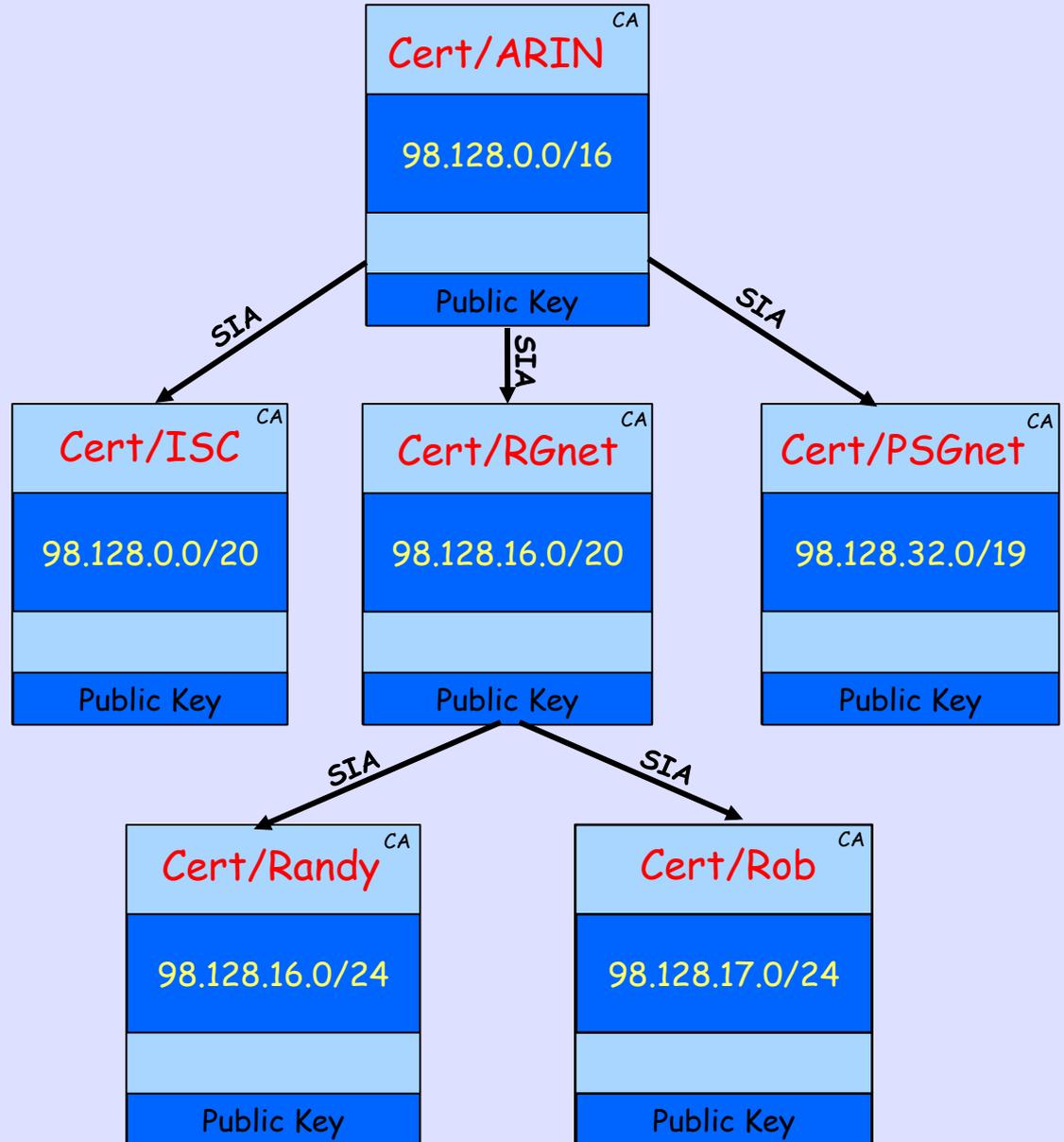


# X.509 Certificate w/ 3779 Ext



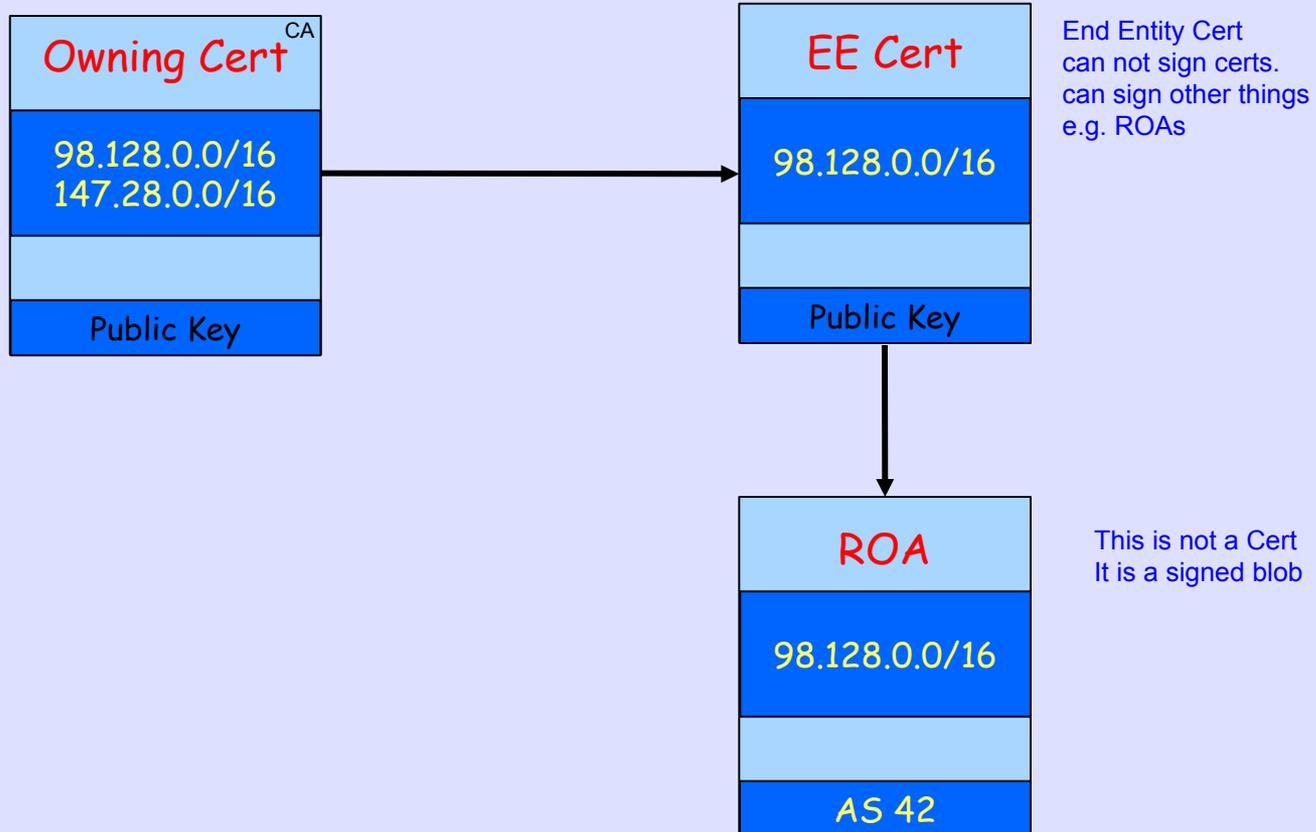
Being  
Developed & Deployed  
by  
RIRs and Operators

# Certificate Hierarchy follows Allocation Hierarchy



That's Who Owns It  
but  
Who May Route It?

# Route Origin Authorization (ROA)

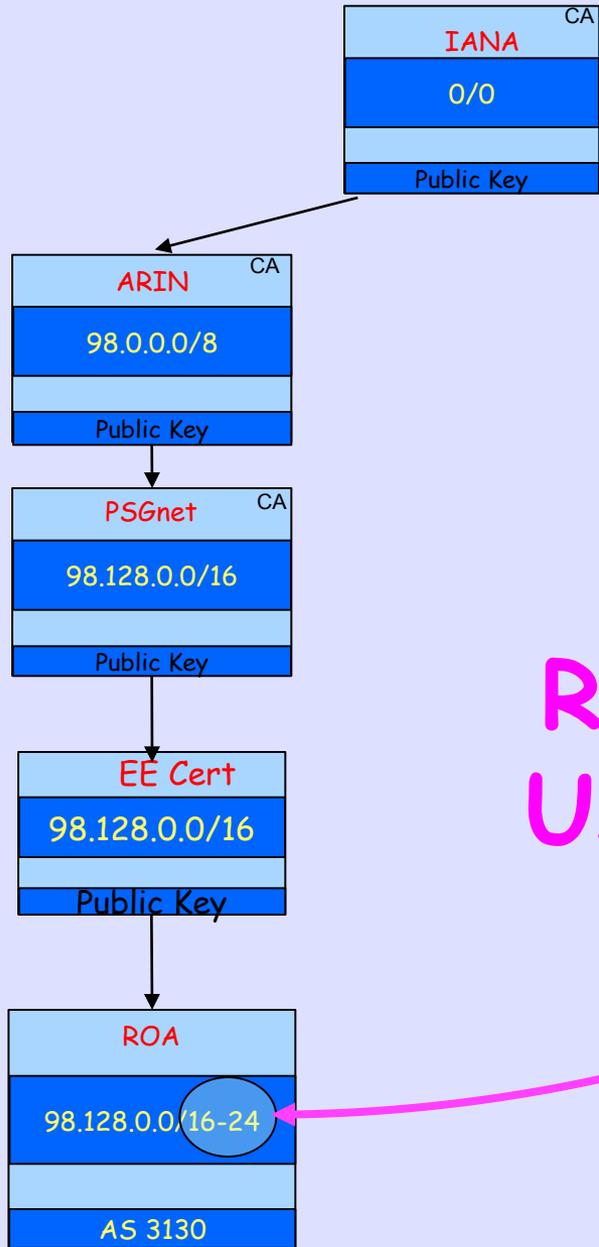


PSGnet /16  
Experimental  
Allocation  
from ARIN

Announces  
256 /24s

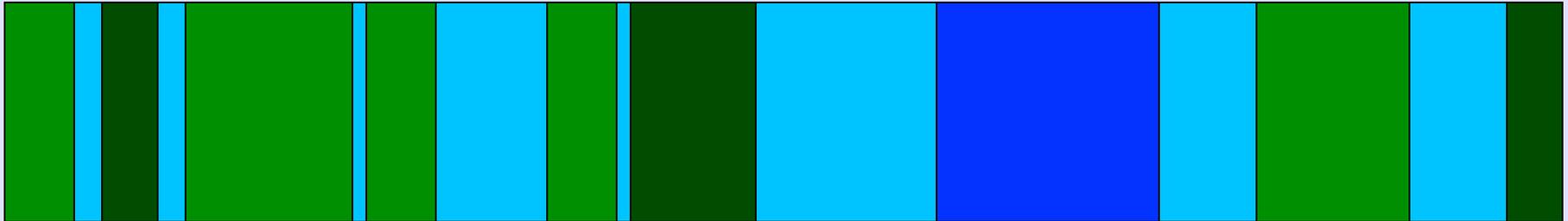


Too Many EE Certs and ROAs, Yucchhy!



# ROA Aggregation Using Max Length

# Allocation in Reality



# ROA Use

My Aggregate ROA



Customer ROAs

I Generate for  
'Lazy' Customer



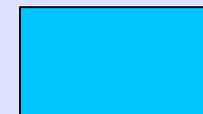
My Infrastructure



BGP Cust



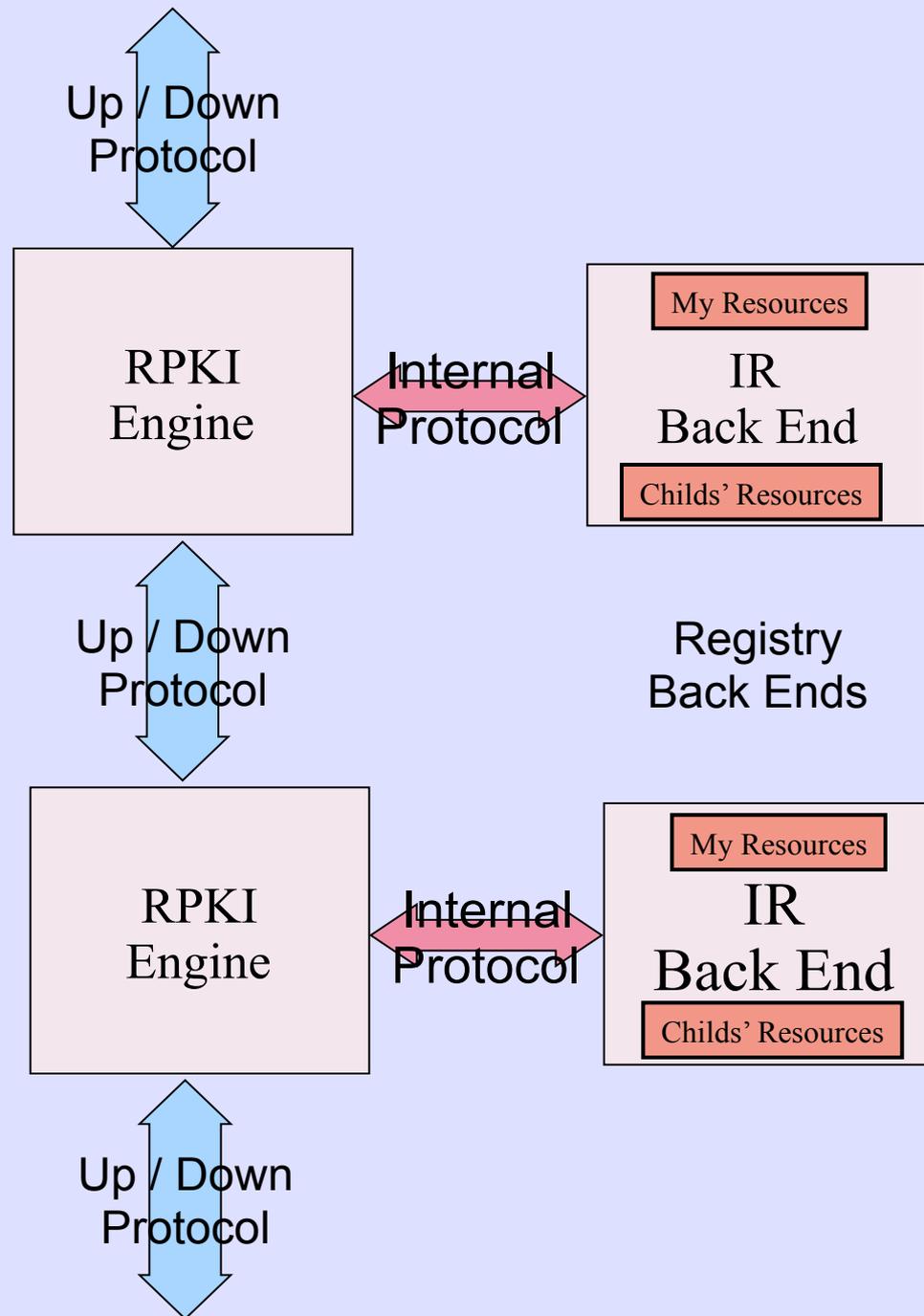
Static (non BGP) Cust



Unused

# Running Code And the Three RPKI Protocols

# Simple Parent and Simple Child



# [Hardware] Signing Module

IR RPKI Priv Keys Internal CA Data

ID=Me

Biz EE Signing Key

Private RPKI Keys

# RPKI Engine

Keys for Talking to IR BackEnd

ID=Me

Public RPKI Keys Internal CA Data

Up/Down EE Public Keys My Misc Config Options

Certs Issued to DownStreams Issued ROAs

Publication Protocol

Repo Mgt

**Resource PKI**

IP Resource Certs  
ASN Resource Certs  
Route Origin Attestations

Prototype of Basic Back End

# LIR Back End

My Resources

My RightsToRoute

Delegations to Custs

Private IR Biz Trust Anchor Internal CA Data

Business Key/Cert Management

Up / Down Protocol

Up / Down Protocol

XML Object Transport & Handler

Internal

Protocol

↔

↕

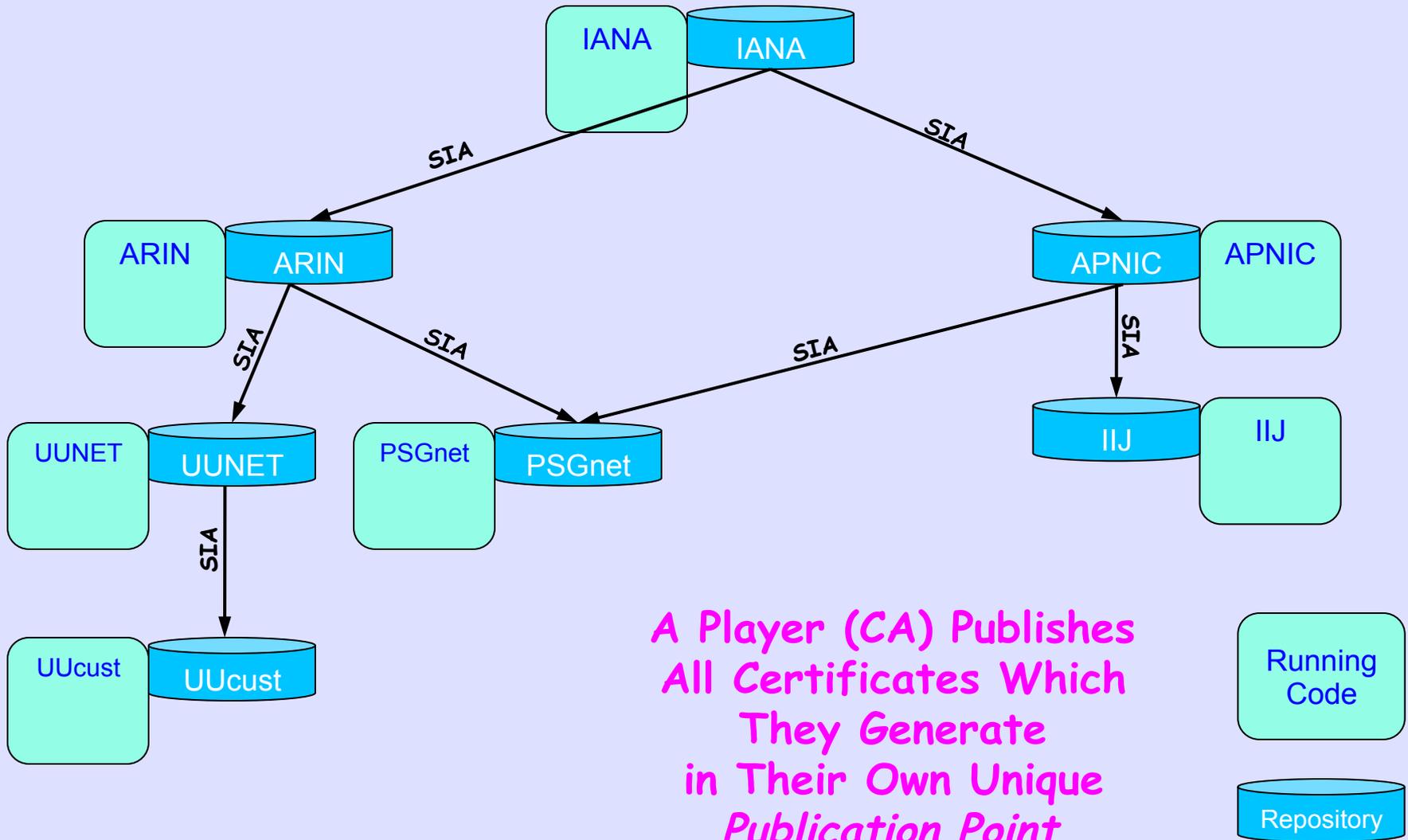
# Big, Centralized, & Scary

## We Don't Do This

**RPKI DataBase**

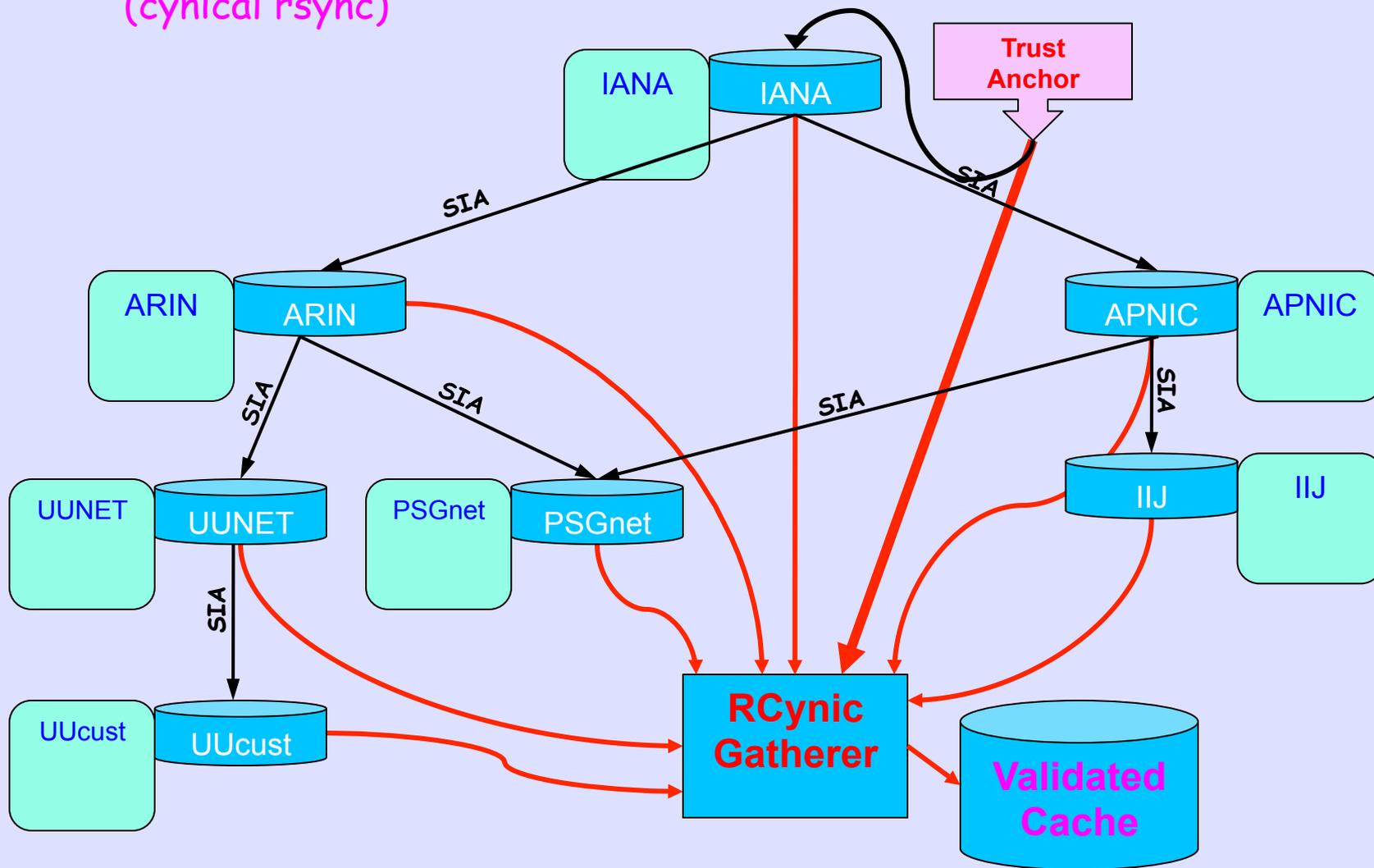
**IP Resource Certs**  
**ASN Resource Certs**  
**Route Origin Attestations**

# Distributed RPKI DataBase



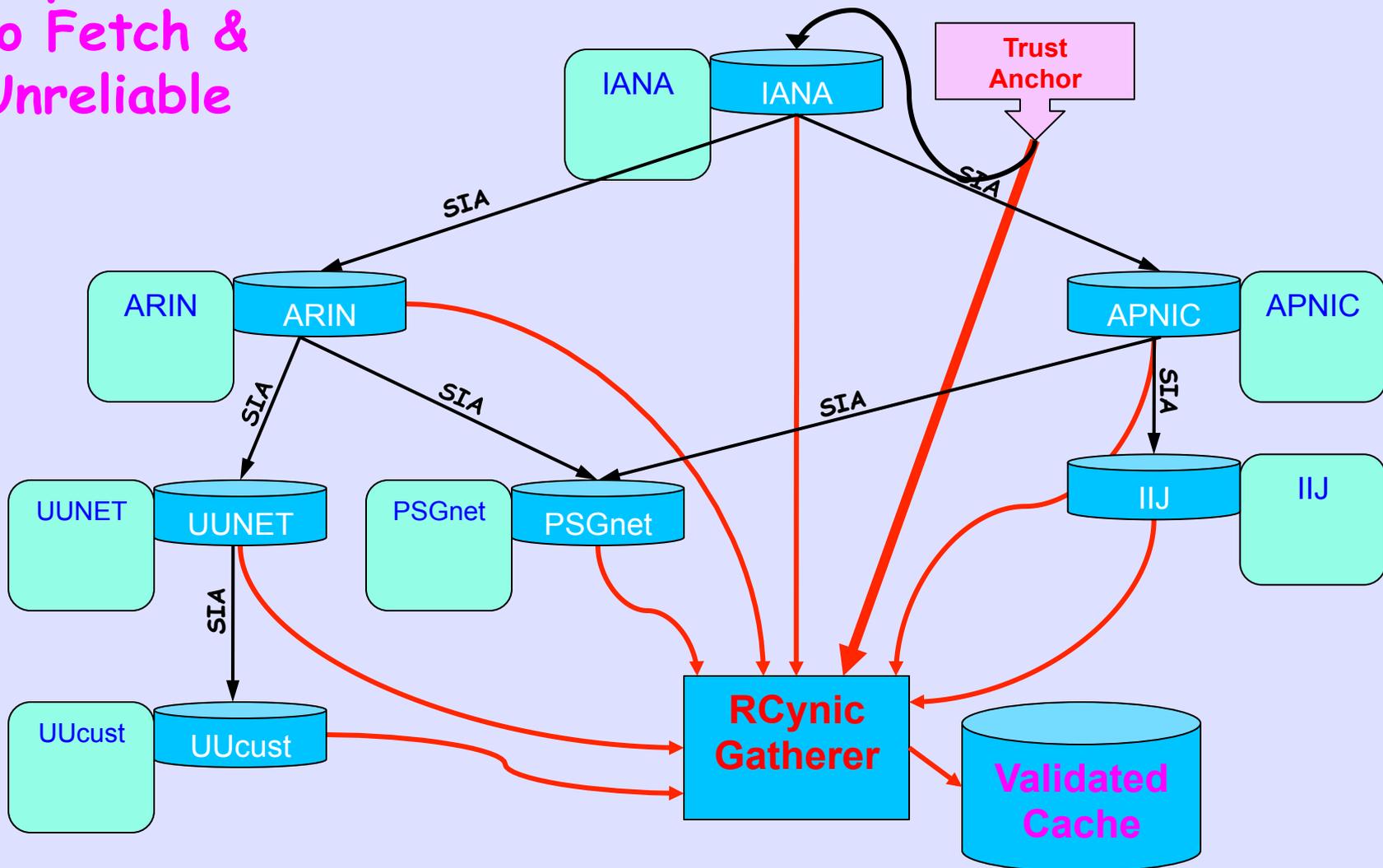
# RCynic Cache Gatherer

(cynical rsync)

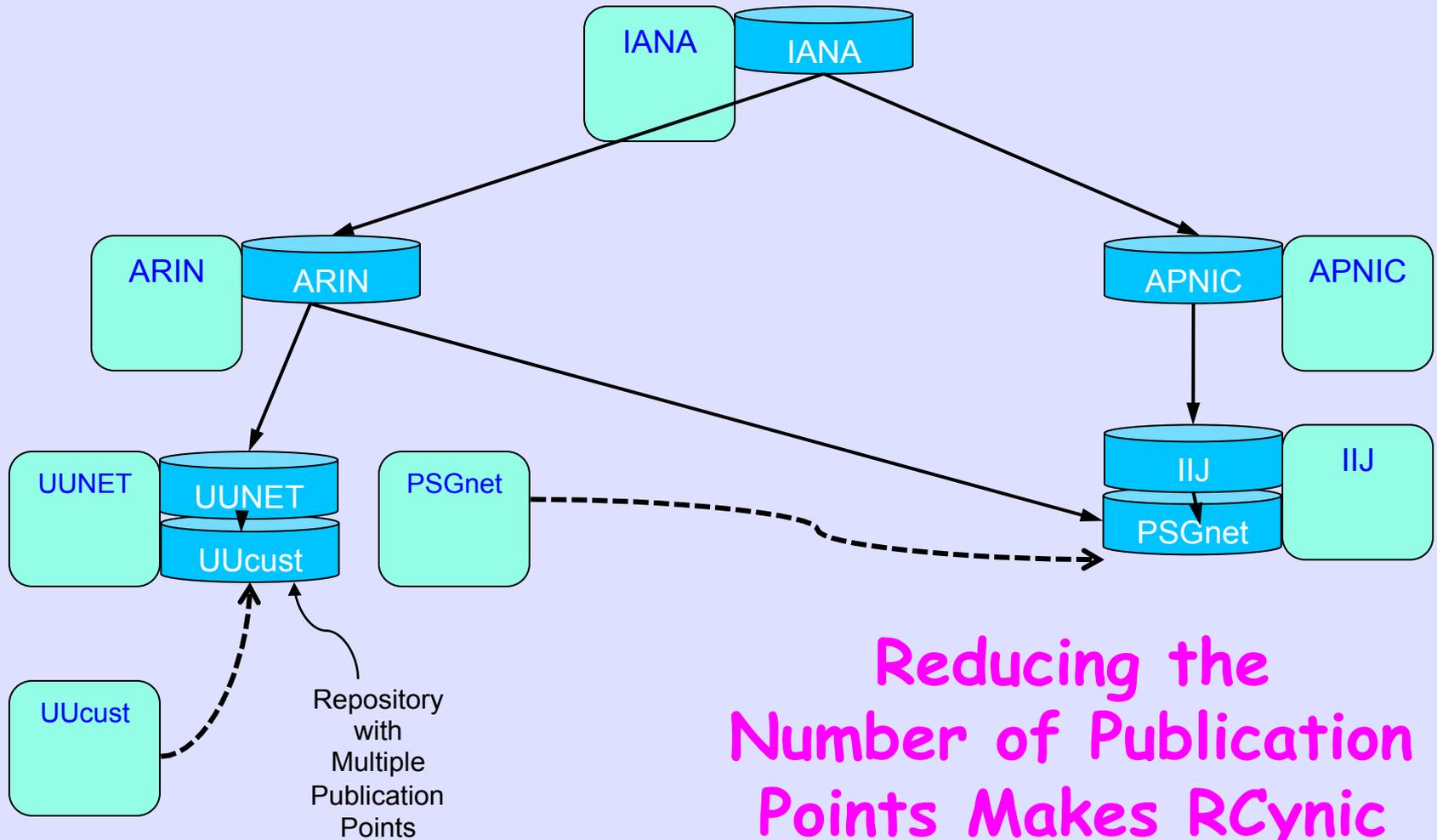


# Reliability Issue

Expensive  
To Fetch &  
Unreliable

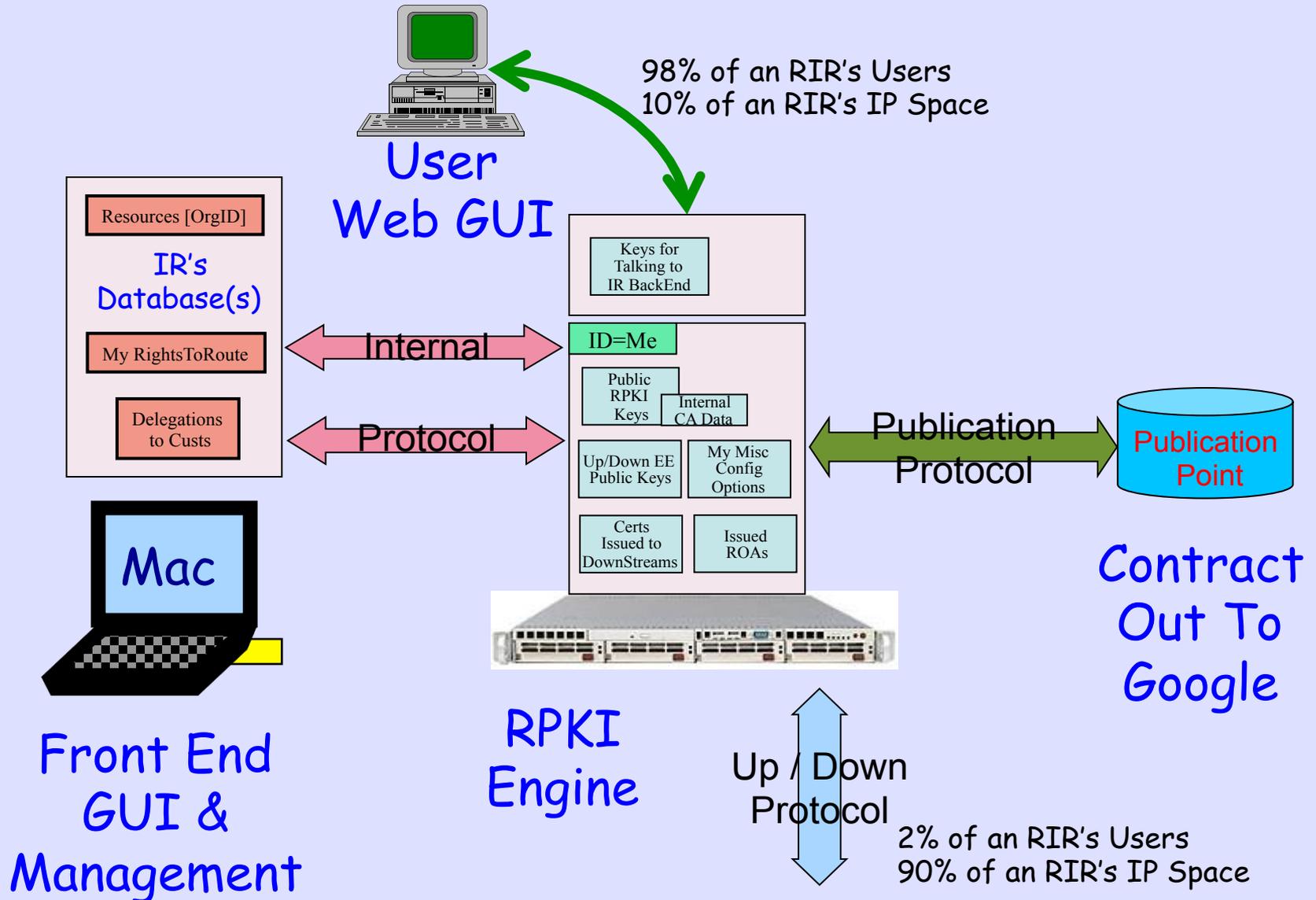


# Reliability Via Hosted Publication

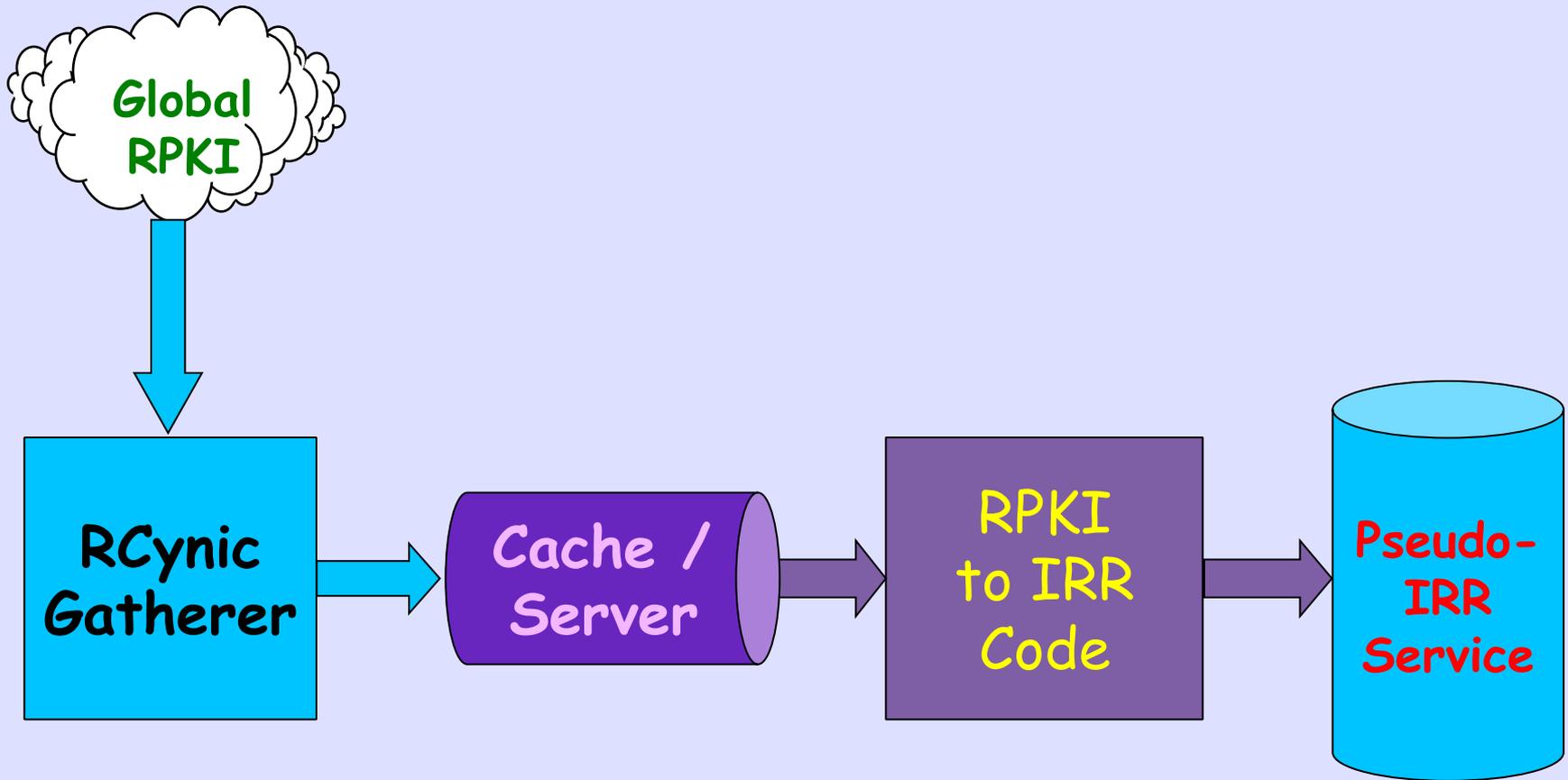


Reducing the  
Number of Publication  
Points Makes RSync  
More Efficient

# A Usage Scenario



# RPKI -> pseudo-IRR



# Pseudo-IRR Data

```
% whois -h whois.rpki.net 147.28.0.0
route:          147.28.0.0/16
descr:         147.28.0.0/16-16
origin:        AS3130
notify:        irr-hack@rpki.net
mnt-by:        MAINT-RPKI
changed:       irr-hack@rpki.net 20101029
source:        RPKI
```

# Pseudo-IRR Data

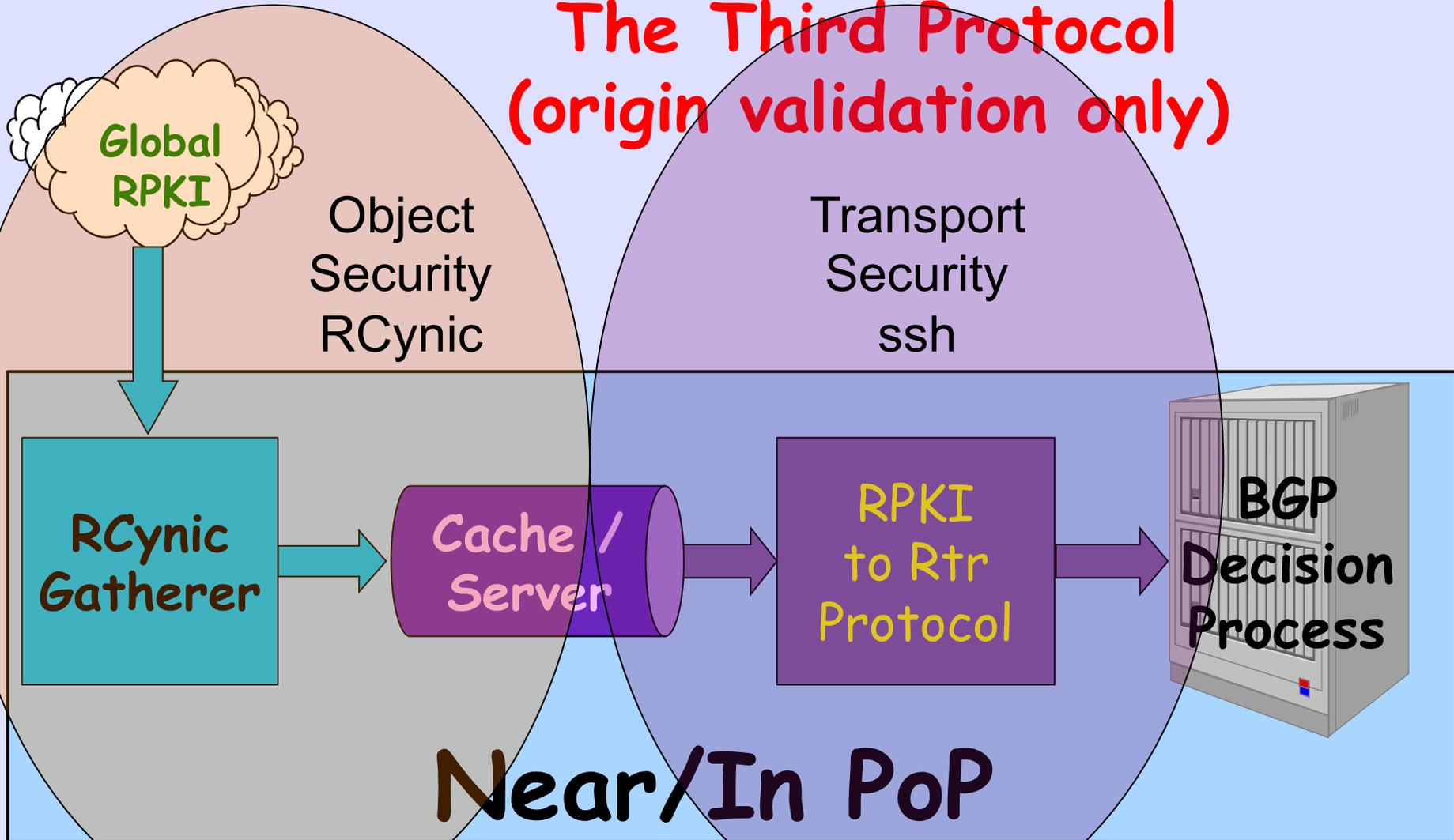
- Formally validated data
- Can be used by NOC/Admin to check when a customer or peer calls
- Can be used to generate router ACL filters for BGP peers

# Origin Validation

- Cisco IOS and IOS-XR test code have Origin Validation now
- Work continues daily in test routers
- Compute load much less than ACLs from IRR data, 10 $\mu$ sec per update!
- Expect other vendor soon

# RPKI -> Router

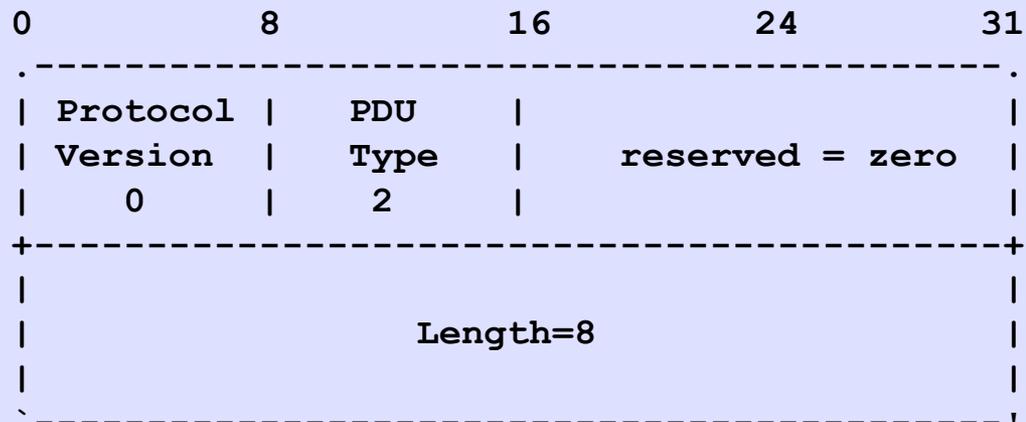
The Third Protocol  
(origin validation only)



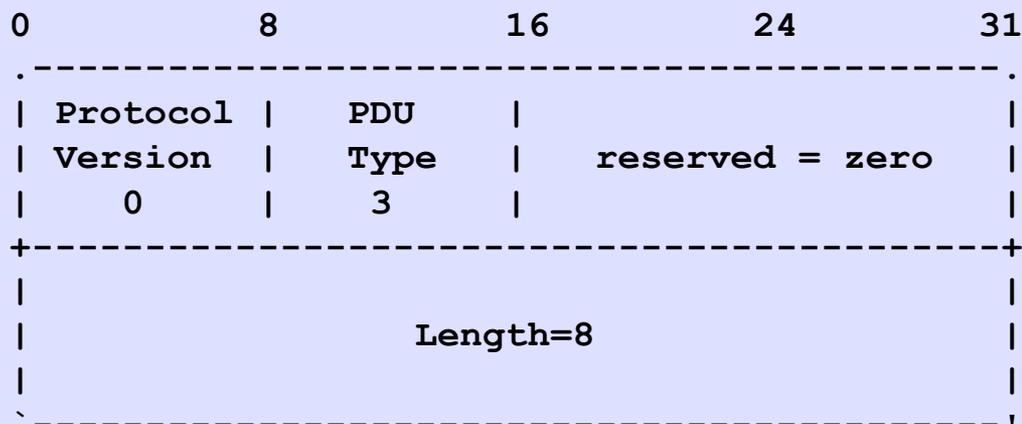
# Typical Exchange

```
Cache                                     Router
| <----- Reset Query -----> | R requests data
|
| ----- Cache Response -----> | C confirms request
| ----- IPvX Prefix -----> | C sends zero or more
| ----- IPvX Prefix -----> | IPv4 and IPv6 Prefix
| ----- IPvX Prefix -----> | Payload PDUs
| ----- End of Data -----> | C sends End of Data
|                               | and sends new serial
~                               ~
| ----- Notify -----> | (optional)
|
| <----- Serial Query -----> | R requests data
|
| ----- Cache Response -----> | C confirms request
| ----- IPvX Prefix -----> | C sends zero or more
| ----- IPvX Prefix -----> | IPv4 and IPv6 Prefix
| ----- IPvX Prefix -----> | Payload PDUs
| ----- End of Data -----> | C sends End of Data
|                               | and sends new serial
~                               ~
```

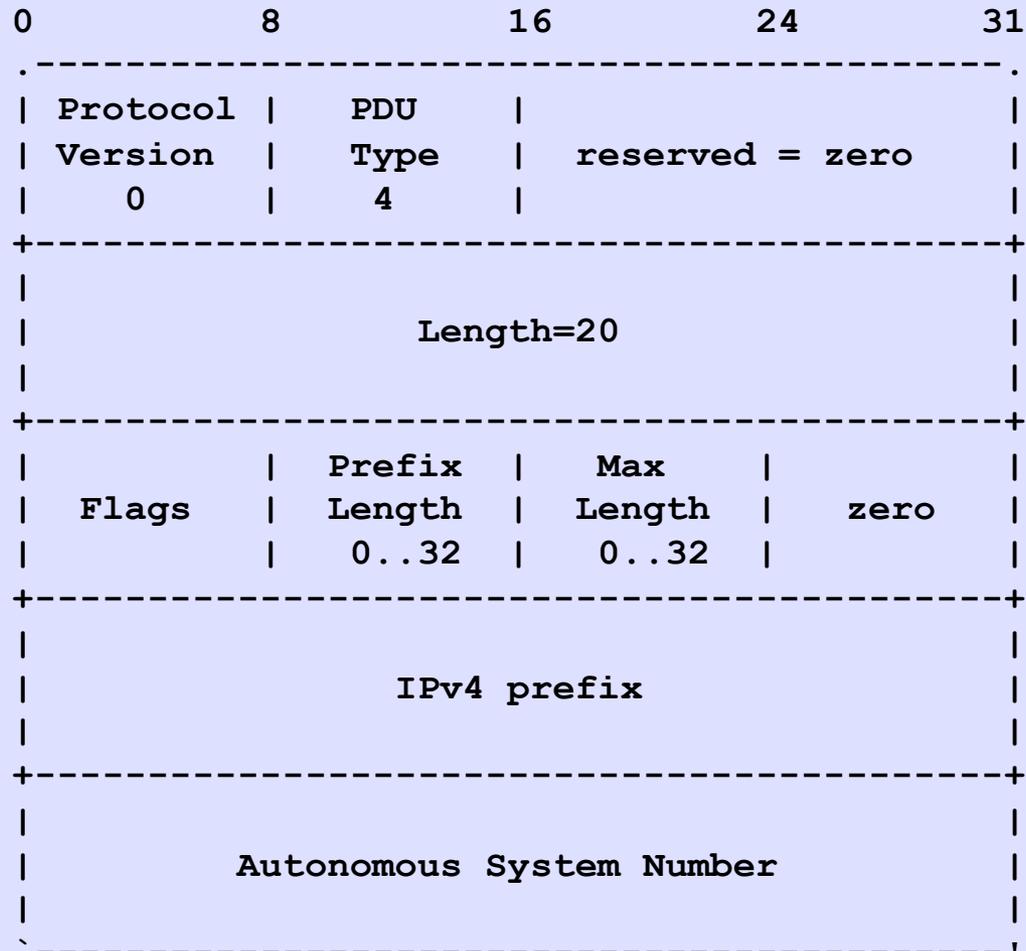
# Reset Query



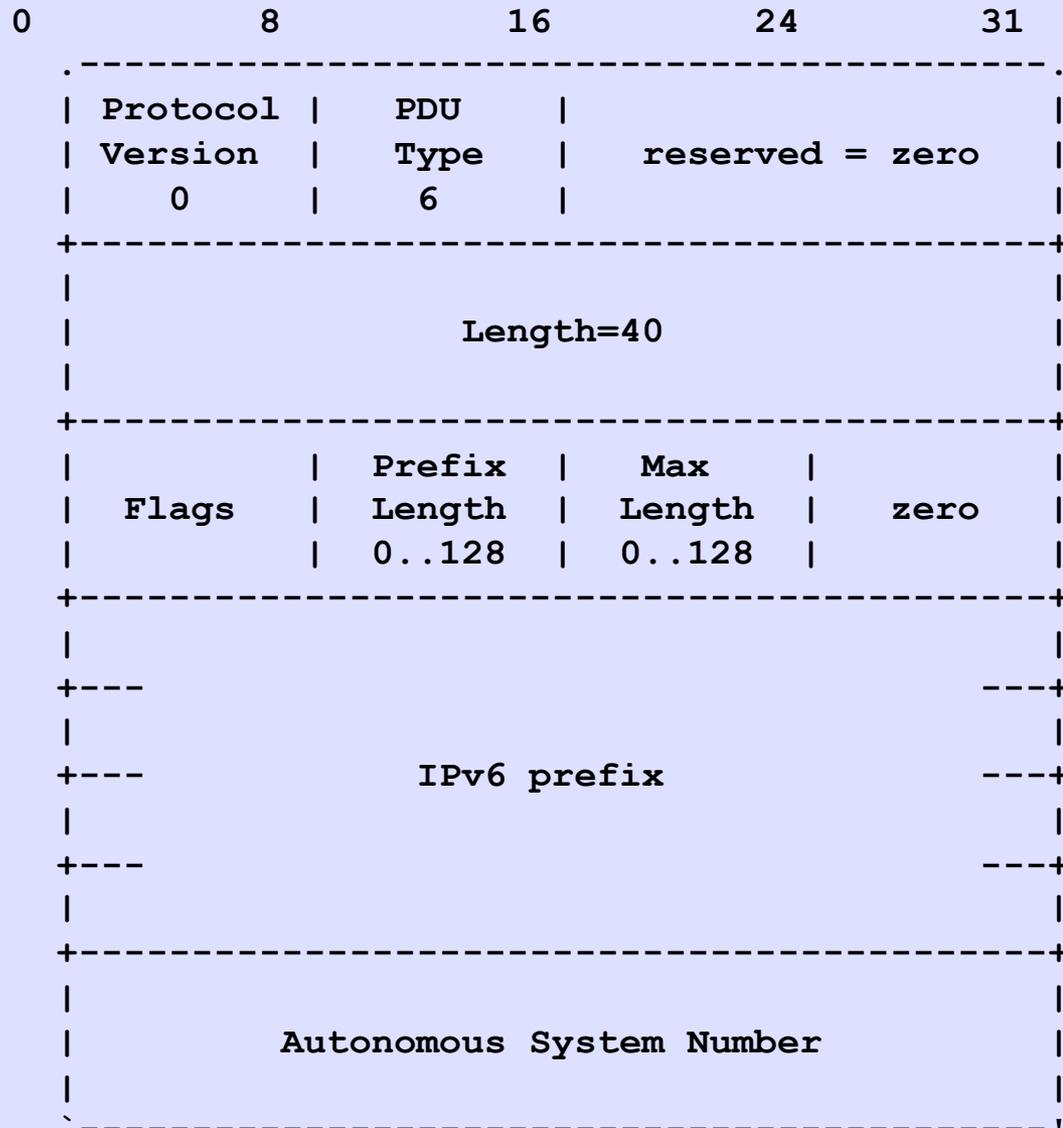
# Cache Response



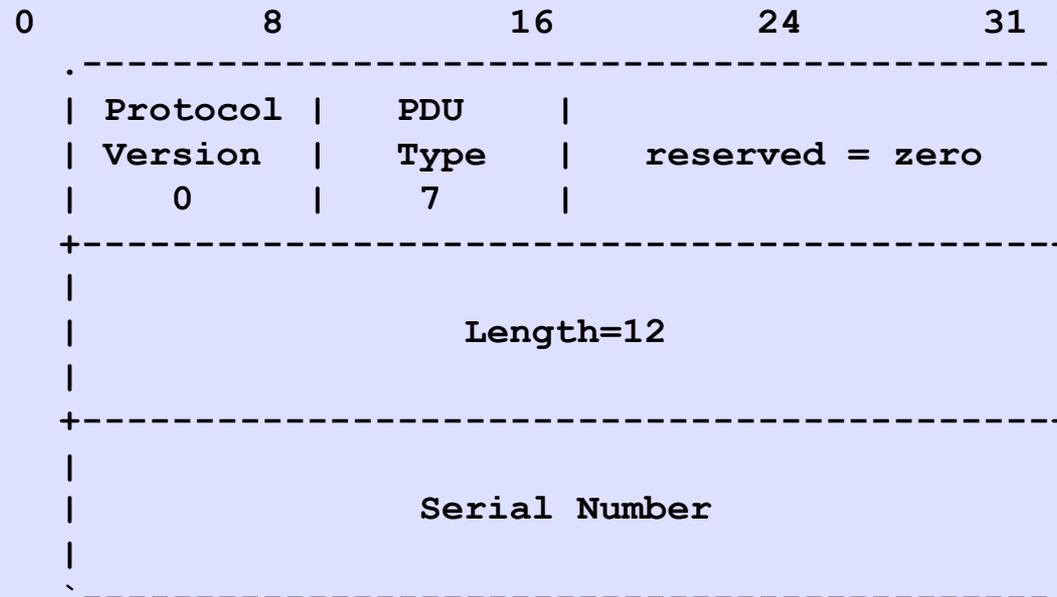
# IPv4 Prefix



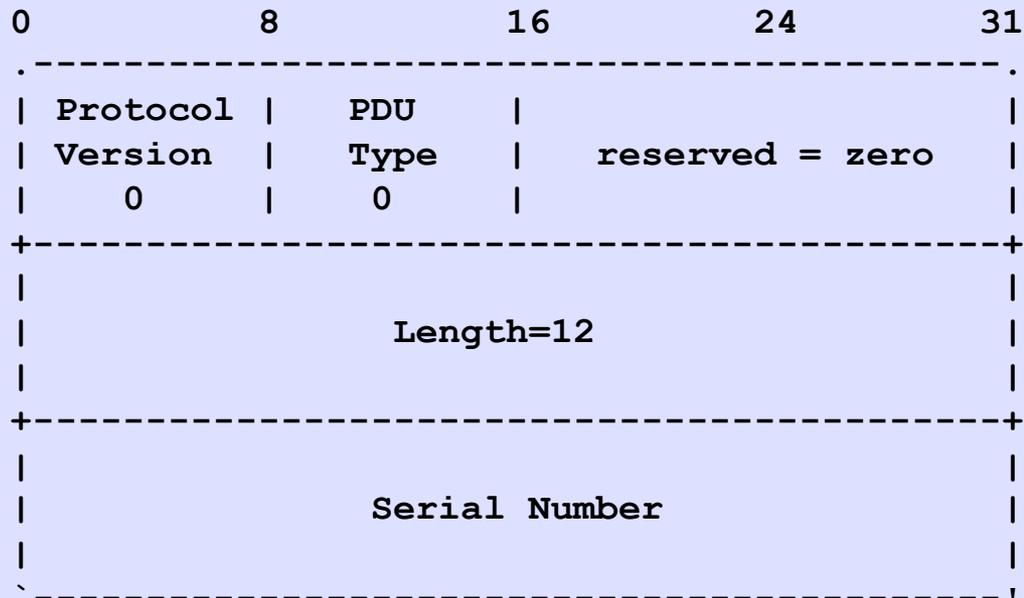
# IPv6 Prefix



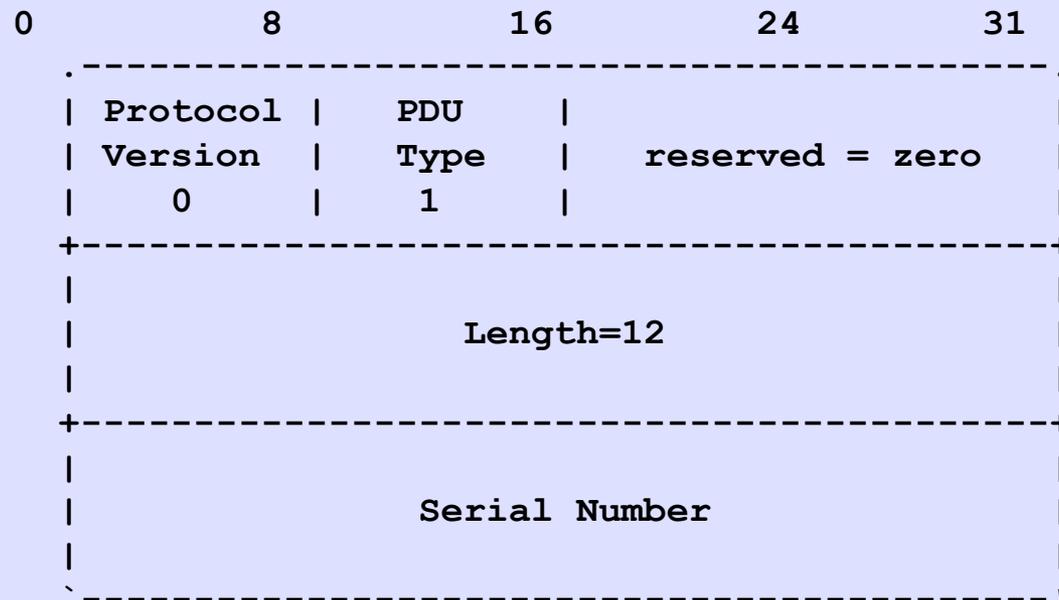
# End of Data



# Notify (Think DNS)



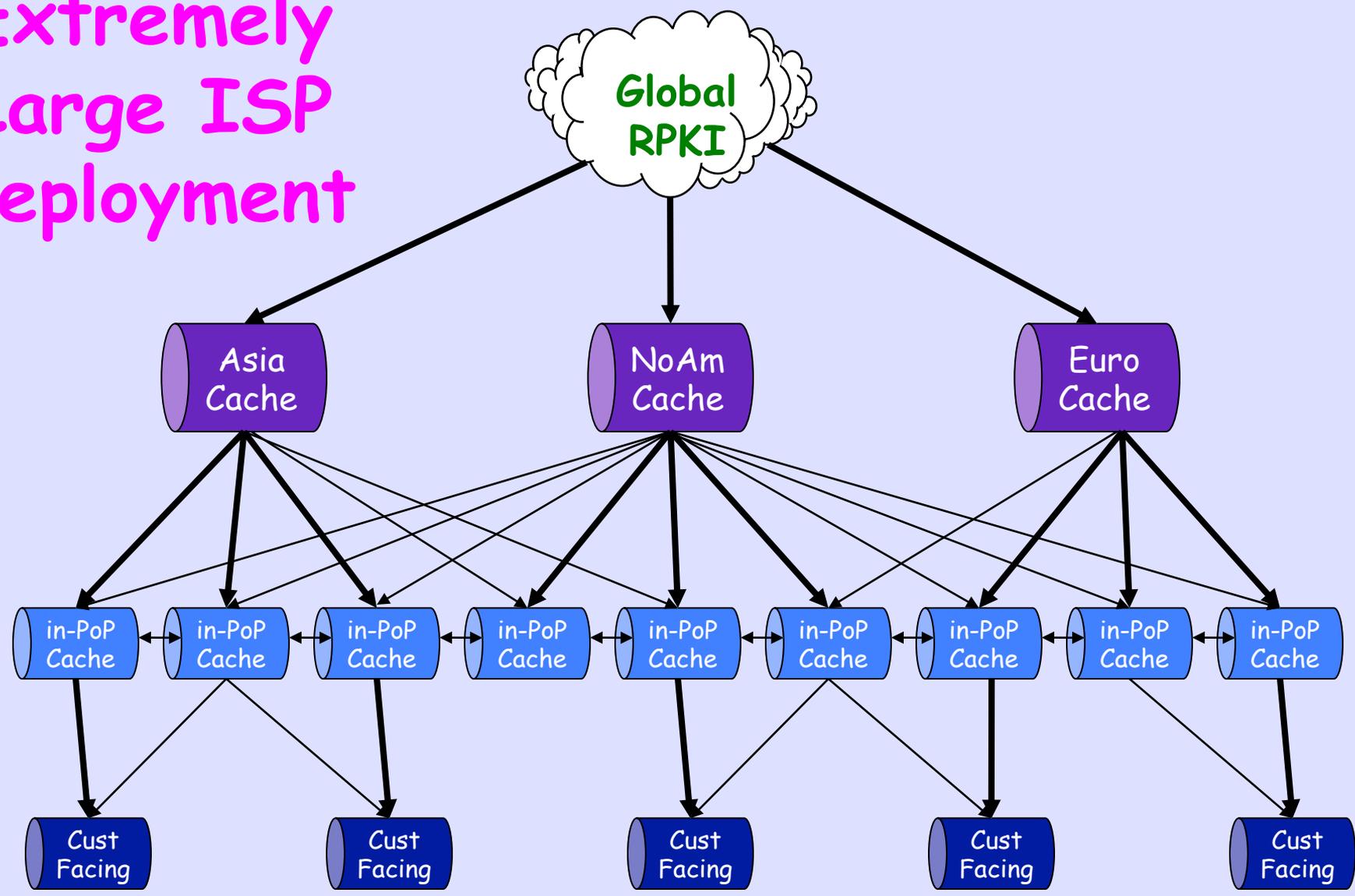
# Serial Query



# Error Response

0	8	16	24	31
-----				
Protocol	PDU			
Version	Type		Error Number	
0	10			
+-----+				
	Length			
+-----+				
	Length of Encapsulated PDU			
+-----+				
	Copy of Erroneous PDU			
~				~
+-----+				
	Length of Error Text			
+-----+				
	Arbitrary Text			
	of			
~	Error Diagnostic Message			~
+-----+				

# Extremely Large ISP Deployment



———— High Priority  
———— Lower Priority

# Configure

```
router bgp 4128 bgp router-id 198.180.152.251
  bgp rpki cache 198.180.150.1 42420 refresh-time 600
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  bgp dampening collect-statistics ebgp
  redistribute static route-policy vb-ebgp-out
  ...
```

# Result of Check

- **Valid** - A matching/covering ROA was found with a matching AS number
- **Invalid** - A matching or covering ROA was found, but AS number did not match, and there was no valid one
- **Unknown** - No matching or covering ROA was found

# Prefix validation logic

```
1. query key = <BGP destination, masklen>, data = origin AS
2. result = BGP_PFXV_STATE_NOT_FOUND
3. walk prefix validation table to look for the query key
4. for each matched "entry" node in prefix validation table,
5.     prefix_exists = TRUE
6.     walk all records with different maxLength values
7.     for each "record" within range (query masklen <= maxLength)
8.         if query origin AS == record origin AS
9.             result = BGP_PFXV_STATE_VALID
10.            return (result)
11.        endif
12.    endfor
13. endfor
14. if prefix_exists == TRUE,
15.     result = BGP_PFXV_STATE_INVALID
16. endif
17. return (result)
```

# Policy Override Knobs

- Disable Validity Check Completely
- Disable Validity Check for a Peer
- Disable Validity Check for Prefixes

When check is disabled, the result is "Not Found," i.e. as if there was no ROA

# Show commands

```
RP/0/5/CPU0:ios#show bgp rpki prefix-validation database
```

```
Thu Jul 16 15:56:43.805 UTC
```

Network	Maxlen	Origin-AS	Color	Source
8.0.0.0/4	6	200	0	0
1.1.0.0/16	24	1	0	0
3.0.0.0/24	24	2	0	0
4.0.0.0/8	8	3	0	0
4.0.0.0/24	24	3	0	0
5.0.0.0/24	24	4	0	0
10.0.0.0/6	8	100	0	0
8.0.0.0/8	24	36394	0	0
11.0.0.0/16	24	100	0	0
12.0.0.0/8	8	7018	0	0
20.137.0.0/21	21	4237	0	0

# Defaults

- Origin Validation is Enabled if you have configured a cache server peering
- RPKI Poll Interval is 30 Minutes
- No Effect on Policy unless you have configured it

# Good Dog!

```
RP/0/1/CPU0:r0.dfw#show bgp 192.158.248.0/24
BGP routing table entry for 192.158.248.0/24
```

```
Versions:
```

Process	bRIB/RIB	SendTblVer
Speaker	132327	132327

```
Last Modified: Oct 2 01:06:47.630 for 13:33:12
```

```
Paths: (6 available, best #3)
```

```
Advertised to peers (in unique update groups):
```

```
204.69.200.26
```

```
Path #1: Received by speaker 0
```

```
2914 1299 6939 6939 27318
```

```
157.238.224.149 from 157.238.224.149 (129.250.0.85)
```

```
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, \
```

```
origin validity state: valid
```

```
Community: 2914:420 2914:2000 2914:3000 4128:380
```

```
Path #2: Received by speaker 0
```

```
...
```

# Bad Dog!

```
RP/0/1/CPU0:r0.dfw#sh bgp 64.9.224.0
```

```
BGP routing table entry for 64.9.224.0/20
```

```
Versions:
```

```
Process          bRIB/RIB  SendTblVer
```

```
Speaker          0         0
```

```
Last Modified: Oct  2 17:38:27.630 for 4d22h
```

```
Paths: (6 available, no best path)
```

```
Not advertised to any peer
```

```
Path #1: Received by speaker 0
```

```
2914 3356 36492
```

```
157.238.224.149 from 157.238.224.149 (129.250.0.85)
```

```
Origin IGP, metric 2, localpref 100, valid, external,\
```

```
origin validity state: invalid
```

```
Community: 2914:420 2914:2000 2914:3000 4128:380
```

# Strange Dog!

```
RP/0/1/CPU0:r0.dfw#sh bgp 147.28.0.0
```

```
BGP routing table entry for 147.28.0.0/16
```

```
Versions:
```

Process	bRIB/RIB	SendTblVer
Speaker	337691	337691

```
Last Modified: Oct 2 17:40:16.630 for 4d22h
```

```
Paths: (6 available, best #1)
```

```
Advertised to peers (in unique update groups):
```

```
204.69.200.26
```

```
Path #1: Received by speaker 0
```

```
2914 3130
```

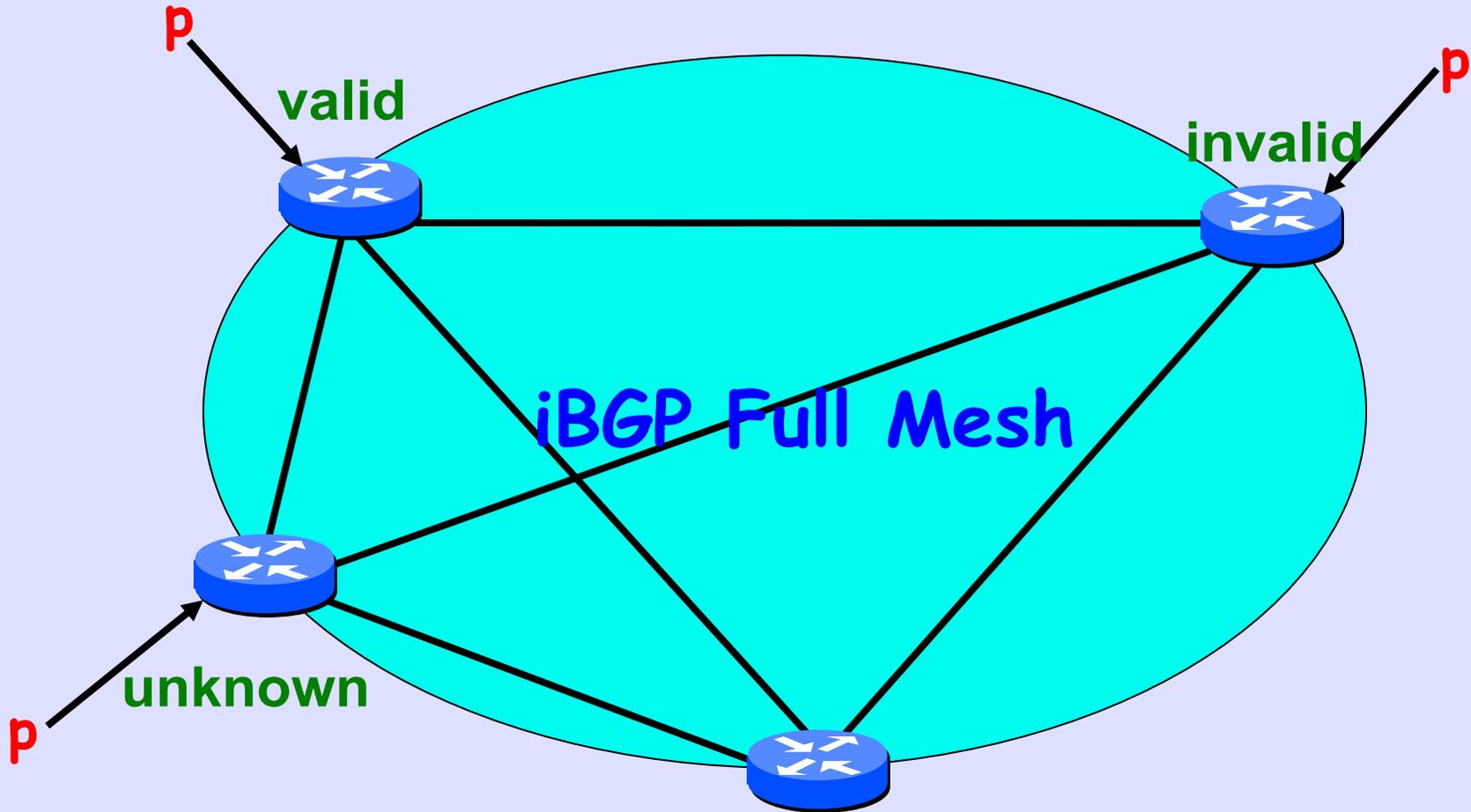
```
157.238.224.149 from 157.238.224.149 (129.250.0.85)
```

```
Origin IGP, metric 68, localpref 100, valid, external, \
```

```
origin validity state: not found
```

```
Community: 2914:410 2914:2000 2914:3000 4128:380
```

# iBGP Hides Validity State



which do i choose?  
why do i choose it?

# Unknown Beat Valid!

```
r1.iad#sh ip bg 198.180.152.0
```

```
BGP routing table entry for 198.180.152.0/24, version 324176
```

```
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table default)
```

```
Not advertised to any peer
```

```
2914 4128
```

```
129.250.10.157 (metric 1) from 198.180.150.253  
(198.180.150.253)
```

```
Origin IGP, metric 51, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
```

```
Community: 2914:410 2914:2000 2914:3000 3927:380
```

```
1239 2914 4128
```

```
144.232.18.81 from 144.232.18.81 (144.228.241.254)
```

```
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external
```

```
Community: 3927:380
```

```
Sovc state valid
```

# MED Beat Valid

```
r1.iad#sh ip bg 147.28.0.0
```

```
BGP routing table entry for 147.28.0.0/16, version 142233
```

```
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table default)
```

```
Not advertised to any peer
```

```
2914 3130
```

```
129.250.10.157 (metric 1) from 198.180.150.253  
(198.180.150.253)
```

```
Origin IGP, metric 105, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
```

```
Community: 2914:410 2914:2000 2914:3000 3927:380
```

```
1239 3130
```

```
144.232.18.81 from 144.232.18.81 (144.228.241.254)
```

```
Origin IGP, metric 653, localpref 100, valid, external
```

```
Community: 3927:380
```

```
Sovc state valid
```

The Solution  
is to  
Allow Operator to  
Test and then  
Set Local Policy

# Fairly Secure

```
route-map validity-0
  match rpki-invalid
  drop

route-map validity-1
  match rpki-not-found
  set localpref 50

// valid defaults to 100
```

# Paranoid

```
route-map validity-0  
  match rpki-valid  
  set localpref 110  
route-map validity-1  
  drop
```

# After AS-Path

```
route-map validity-0
```

```
  match rpki-unknown
```

```
    set metric 50
```

```
route-map validity-1
```

```
  match rpki-invalid
```

```
    set metric 25
```

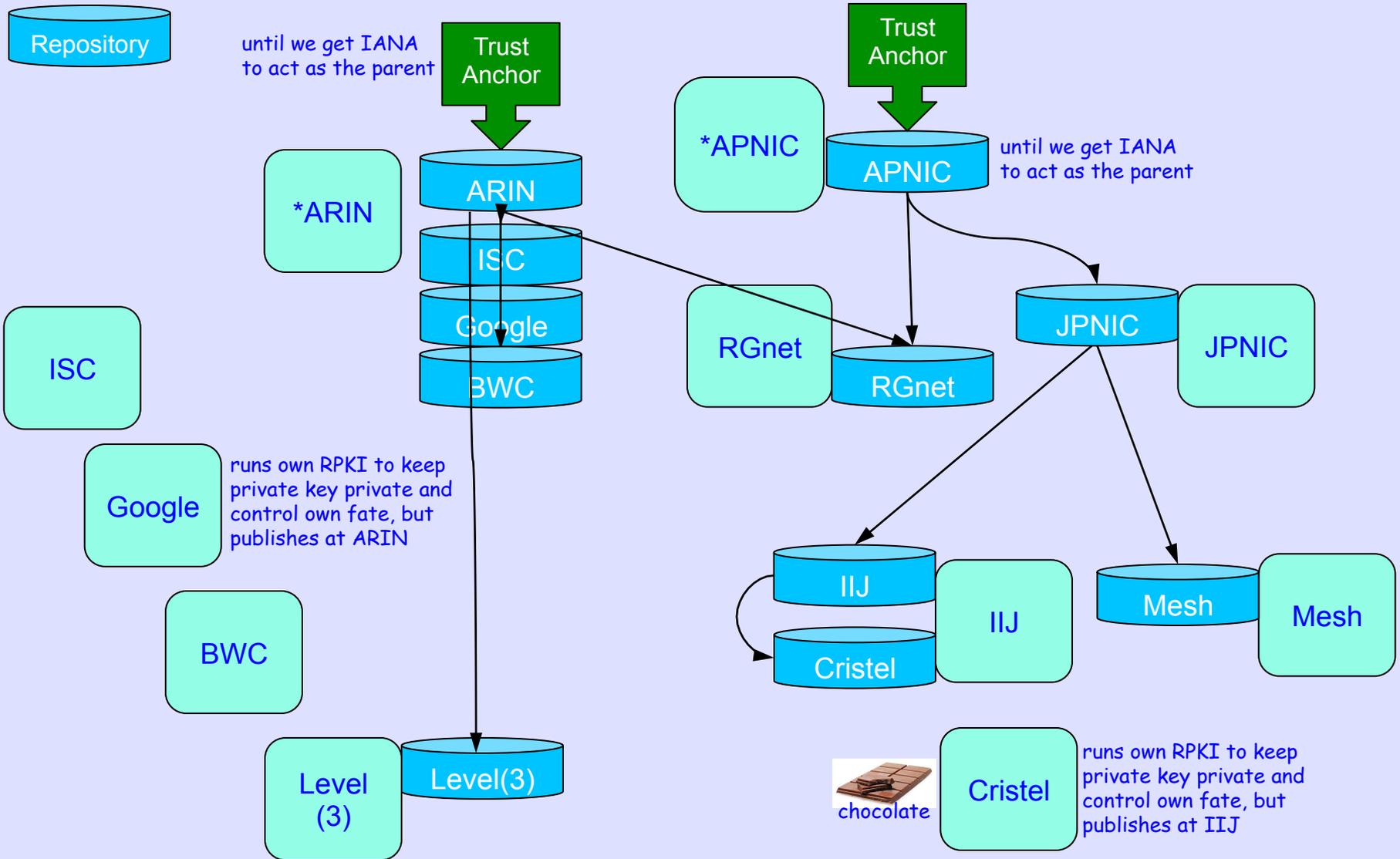
```
route-map validity-2
```

```
  set metric 100
```

# The Open TestBed

Running Code

Repository



\* APNIC and ARIN are simulations constructed from public data

# The Big Speedbump



# But Who Do We Trust?

**Two digital certificates have been mistakenly issued in Microsoft's name that could be used by virus writers to fool people into running harmful programs, the software giant warned Thursday.**

According to Microsoft, someone posing as a Microsoft employee tricked VeriSign, which hands out so-called digital signatures, into issuing the two certificates in the software giant's name on Jan. 30 and Jan. 31.

**FAQ: Microsoft's security breach and how it affects you**  
▶ story

Such certificates are critical for businesses and consumers who download patches, updates and other pieces of software from the Internet, because they verify that the software is being supplied from a particular company, such as Microsoft.

<http://news.cnet.com/2100-1001-254586.html>

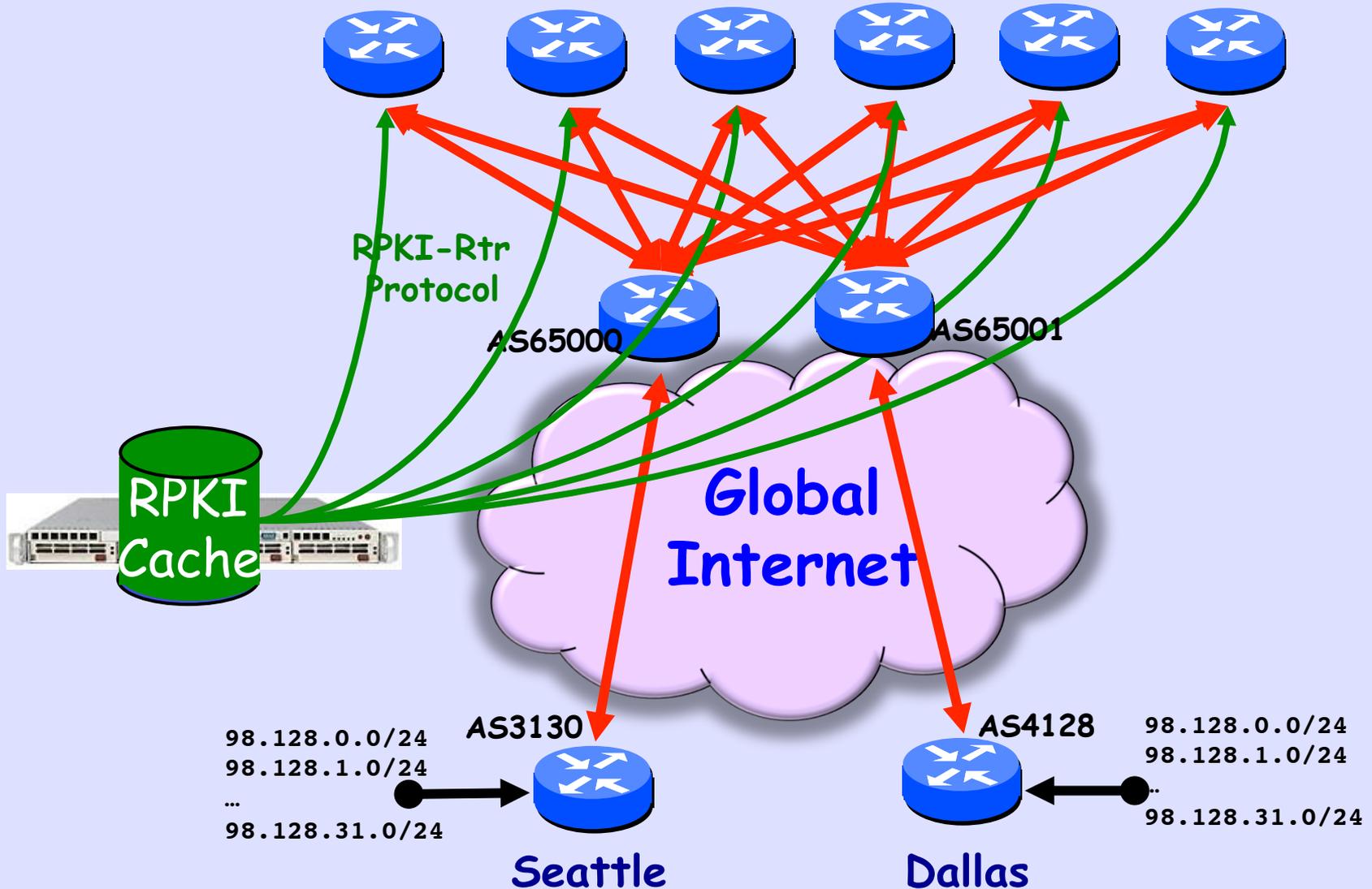
# Open Source (BSD Lisc) Running Code

<https://www.rpki.net/>

## Test Code in Routers

Talk to Ed Kern

# Lab Topology



# Work Supported By

- **US Government**

*THIS PROJECT IS SPONSORED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY UNDER AN INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT WITH THE AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY (AFRL).*

- **ARIN**

- **Internet Initiative Japan**

- **Cisco, Google, NTT, Equinix**