

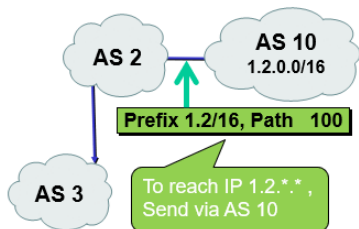
DISCO: Sidestepping RPKI's Deployment Barriers

Tomas Hlavacek¹ Italo Cunha²³ Yossi Gilad⁴ Amir Herzberg⁵
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The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

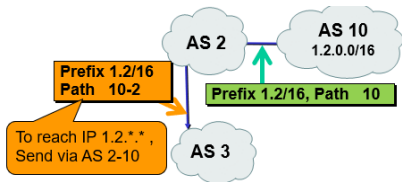
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 - ▶ Aka ISPs or Domains
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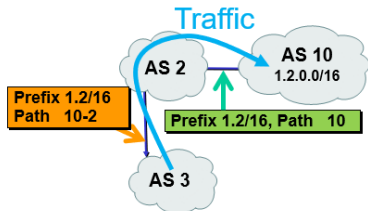
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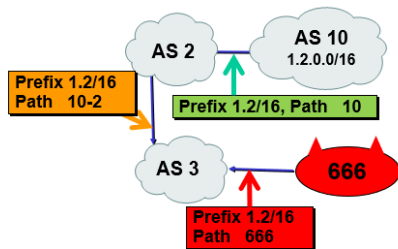
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- ▶ Example: AS 10 announces it has prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 2
- ▶ AS 2 forwards to AS 3
- ▶ AS 3 routes to 1.2/16 via AS 2



Inter-AS routing with BGP: AS 10 announces prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 2, who forwards to AS 3. Now AS 3 sends traffic to 1.2/16 (via AS 2).

Internet Inter-Domain Routing (In)Security

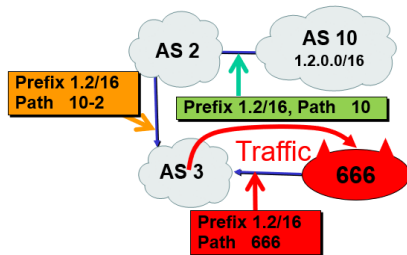
- ▶ BGP has no built-in security mechanism
- ▶ Long history of attacks and problems:
 - ▶ route manipulations, mostly prefix hijacks
 - ▶ route leaks
 - ▶ intentional and benign - but always painful...
- ▶ Example of prefix hijack: AS 666 claims to host 1.2.0.0/16.



AS 666 announces prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 3.

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AS 666 announces prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 3. AS 3 sends traffic to 666 (e.g., shorter path)

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- ▶ Defenses? ad-hod, proprietary (expensive), weak
- ▶ BGPsec (RFCs published in 2017)
 - ▶ Ambitious: prevent all route manipulations
 - ▶ But deployment is hard/unlikely
 - ▶ And: builds on RPKI...
- ▶ RPKI (RFCs published in 2012)
 - ▶ (only) prevent prefix hijacks
 - ▶ **Our focus**

RPKI: Resource Public Key Infrastructure

- ▶ Routing Certificate (RC): binds IP prefix π to public key pk
- ▶ Route Origin Authorization (ROA): binds (prefix,origin) pair
 - ▶ *Max-Length*: most-specific subprefix allowed
 - ▶ Signed by public key pk (certified for π)
- ▶ Route Origin Validation (ROV): validate origin in BGP announcements
 - ▶ Deployed by BGP routers
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 - ▶ Discard announcement with 'invalid' (prefix,origin) pair (differ from ROA)
 - ▶ 18.5% of (prefix,origin) pairs are 'valid', 0.8% 'invalid' [NIST]
 - ▶ Others (81.7%): no ROA
 - ▶ Concern: most 'invalid' due to 'wrong' ROA, not to hijack
 - ▶ Limited security benefits - esp. for partial adoption
 - ▶ \Rightarrow Slow adoption

Research on Deploying RPKI

- ▶ RPKI ecosystem and deployment:
Wahlisch*CCR12, lamartino*PAM15, Wahlisch*HotNet15,
Gilad*NDSS17, Gilad*HotNts18, Reuters*CCR18,
Hlavacek*DSN18, Chung*IMC19, Testart*PAM20
- ▶ RPKI security concerns, extensions:
 - ▶ Misbehaving authority: Cooper*HotNts13, Heilman*SigCom14
 - ▶ 'Path-end' extension: Cohen*SigComm16
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- ▶ This work (DISCO):
 - ▶ Complementary, automated Routing Certification mechanism
 - ▶ Goal: easy-to-issue and correct ROAs, RCs

Pitfalls with RPKI Issuing of RCs, ROAs

- ▶ Routing Certificates (RCs):
 - ▶ Manual application by Origin-AS network manager
 - ▶ Errors have legal/business implications!
 - ▶ Room for errors, e.g., forgotten/wrong prefix, origin-AS
 - ▶ No (immediate) feedback on errors
 - ▶ Validation: manual - based on records of assignment, transfer
- ▶ Route Origin Authorizations (ROAs):
 - ▶ Manual issuing by Origin-AS network manager
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 - ▶ Large space for errors
 - ▶ Forgotten prefix/originAS/subprefix, wrong/missing Max-Length, . . .
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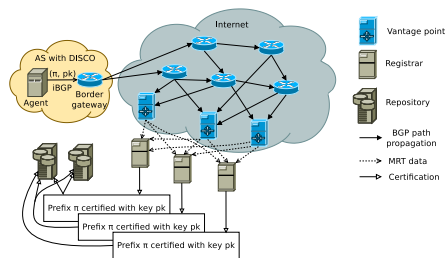
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 - ▶ Forgotten prefix/originAS/subprefix, wrong/missing Max-Length,...
 - ▶ No validation, no (immediate) feedback on errors
- ▶ Like Waltz: great - if done well... But few do it (right)!
- ▶ **Let's DISCO:** easier, and: 'fool-proof'

DISCO

Decentralized Infrastructure for Securing & Certifying Origins

- ▶ Automated to reduce errors, ease adoption
 - ▶ Let's focus on issuing of Route Certificate (RC)
 - ▶ ROAs: later
 - ▶ DISCO-agent distributes (prefix π , pk) via BGP
 - ▶ Registrar-agents (1) validate, (2) certify and send to repositories
 - ▶ Details: next

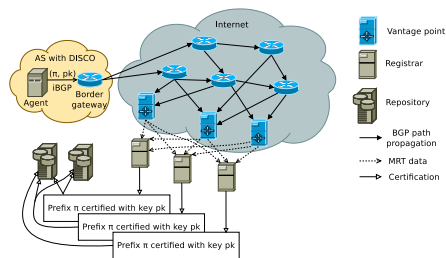


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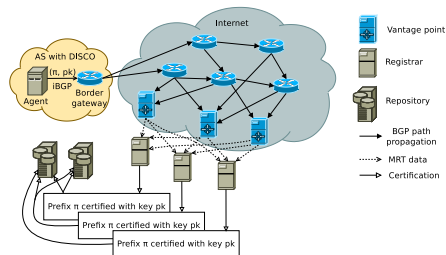
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 - ▶ DISCO RCs complement RPKI RCs
 - ▶ Conflict handling TBD



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DISCO: (1) automated validation of (π, π) to issue RC

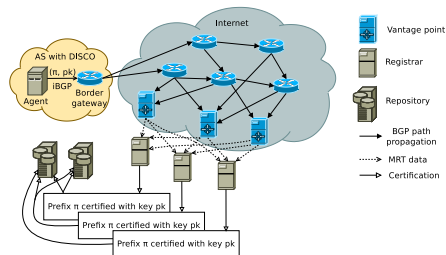
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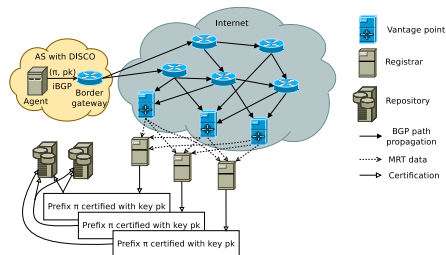
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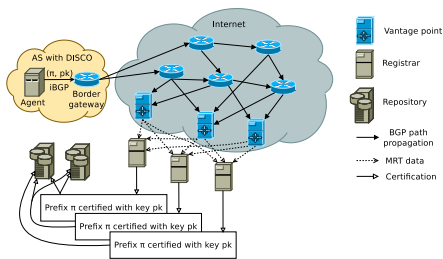
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- ▶ Registrars validate same pk received from (most) announcements of π
 - ▶ Same or different origin AS
- ▶ Works for $\geq 97\%$ of prefixes
 - ▶ N/A for un-announced prefixes, multi-home ($< 1\%$)



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DISCO: (2) automated issuing, distributing RC (after validation)

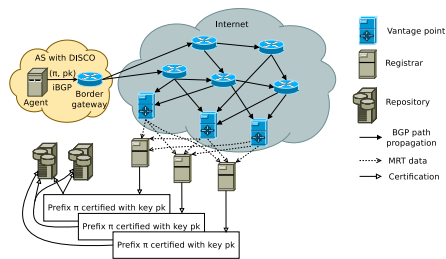
- ▶ Each DISCO registrar R_i has a share of threshold signing-key s_i
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DISCO: automated issuing of RCs. Registrar R_i validates the (π, pk) pair, then partially-signs it and sends to repositories. Repositories combine partial-signatures to create RC for π .

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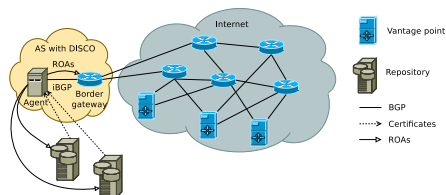
- ▶ Each DISCO registrar R_i has a share of threshold signing-key s_i
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- ▶ Repositories combine partial-signatures and issue RC, i.e. certified (pk, π)
- ▶ Resiliency and security by redundancy of paths, registries and repositories
- ▶ Repositories provide both DISCO-RCs and RPKI-RCs



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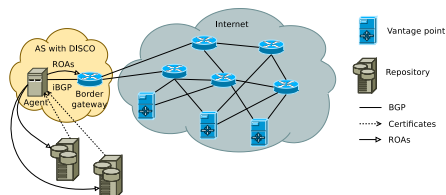
- ▶ ROA automatically issued by DISCO-agent
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- ▶ Agent signs ROA for each (sub)prefix announced by AS



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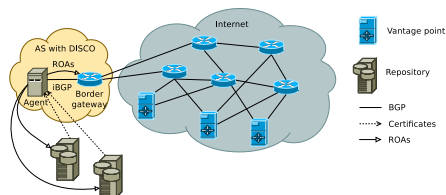
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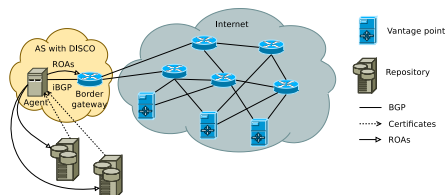


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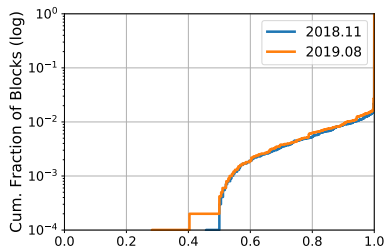
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 - ▶ Automated - or semi-automated, for off-line signing key
- ▶ Exchange ROAs with repositories, routers



- DISCO: automated issuing of correct ROAs to all announced (sub)prefixes. Max-Length used if more efficient (and then for all subprefixes).
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DISCO: Experimental Evaluation

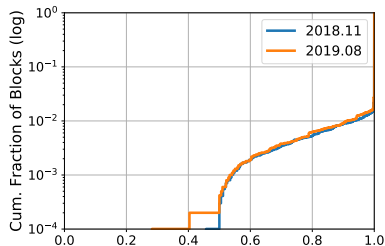
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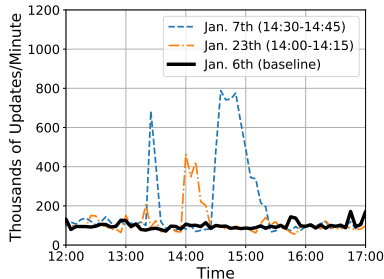
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% of announcements with most-common prefix: 97% of prefixes has just one origin!

- ▶ Triggered bug in few FRR routers (patch exists)



Prefix updates; buggy-routers caused 'peak' in both experiments (less in 2nd - patching).

Evaluation results

- ▶ Can we send pk in BGP announcements as transitive attribute?
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 - ▶ Prefix-hijacks: $< 3\%$ certified, and 81% of these are by sole upstream provider of victim
- ▶ \Rightarrow DISCO appears deployable.

Conclusion

- ▶ Adoption of RPKI is critical and challenging
- ▶ Automation, validation may help adoption, reduce conflicts
- ▶ DISCO may help: automation, validation, avoid dependency on records
 - ▶ At costs... e.g., prefix-squatters
 - ▶ Maybe adoption will improve anyway? there is hope!
 - ▶ Improving security benefits and incentives may help, too

Further work

- ▶ Specifications
- ▶ Production-ready implementation

Thank you!
Questions?

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