

DISCO: Sidestepping RPKI's Deployment Barriers

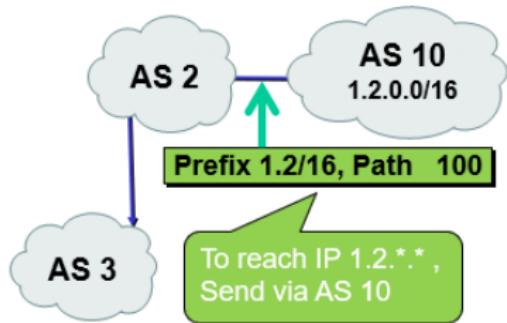
Tomas Hlavacek¹ Italo Cunha²³ Yossi Gilad⁴ Amir Herzberg⁵
Ethan Katz-Bassett³ Michael Schapira⁴ Haya Shulman¹

¹Fraunhofer SIT ²Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais ³Columbia University

⁴Hebrew University of Jerusalem ⁵University of Connecticut

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

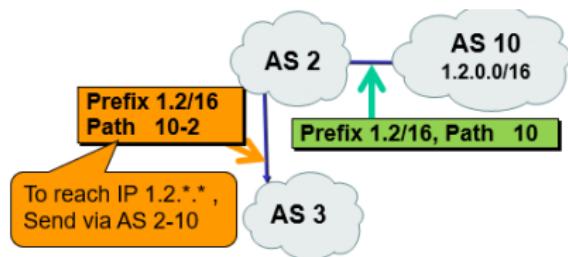
- ▶ The Internet is composed of many Autonomous Systems (ASes)
 - ▶ Aka ISPs or Domains
- ▶ Inter-AS routing uses **BGP**
- ▶ Example: AS 10 announces it has prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 2



Inter-AS routing with BGP: AS 10 announces prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 2.

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

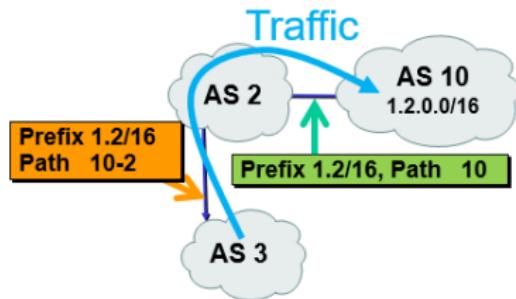
- ▶ The Internet is composed of many Autonomous Systems (ASes)
 - ▶ Aka ISPs or Domains
- ▶ Inter-AS routing uses **BGP**
- ▶ Example: AS 10 announces it has prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 2
- ▶ AS 2 forwards to AS 3



Inter-AS routing with BGP: AS 10 announces prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 2, who forwards to AS 3.

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

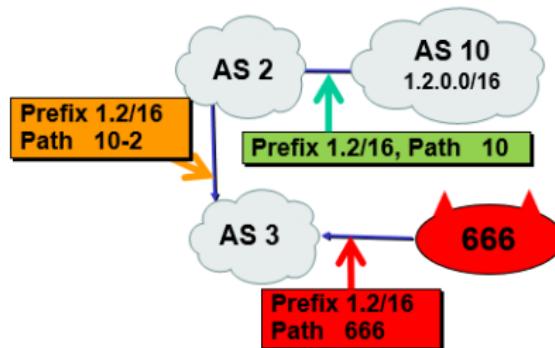
- ▶ The Internet is composed of many Autonomous Systems (ASes)
 - ▶ Aka ISPs or Domains
- ▶ Inter-AS routing uses **BGP**
- ▶ Example: AS 10 announces it has prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 2
- ▶ AS 2 forwards to AS 3
- ▶ AS 3 routes to 1.2/16 via AS 2



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

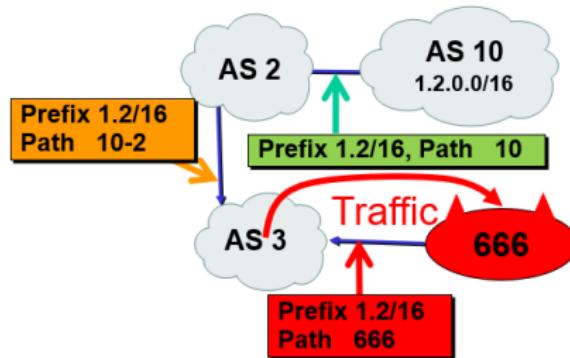
- ▶ BGP has no built-in security mechanism
- ▶ Long history of attacks and problems:
 - ▶ route manipulations, mostly prefix hijacks
 - ▶ route leaks
 - ▶ intentional and benign - but always painful...
- ▶ Example of prefix hijack: AS 666 claims to host 1.2.0.0/16.



AS 666 announces prefix 1.2.0.0/16 to AS 3.

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...



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

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...
- ▶ Defenses? ad-hoc, proprietary (expensive), weak

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...
- ▶ Defenses? ad-hoc, proprietary (expensive), weak
- ▶ BGPsec (RFCs published in 2017)
 - ▶ Ambitious: prevent all route manipulations

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...
- ▶ Defenses? ad-hoc, 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
 - ▶ Discard announcement with ‘invalid’ (prefix,origin) pair (differ from ROA)

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
 - ▶ 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
 - ▶ ⇒ Slow adoption

Research on Deploying RPKI

- ▶ RPKI ecosystem and deployment:
Wahlisch*CCR12, Iamartino*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
 - ▶ Max-Length considered harmful: Gilad*CoNext17

Research on Deploying RPKI

- ▶ RPKI ecosystem and deployment:
Wahlisch*CCR12, Iamartino*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
 - ▶ Max-Length considered harmful: Gilad*CoNext17
- ▶ 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
 - ▶ Errors have legal/business implications!
 - ▶ Large space for errors
 - ▶ Forgotten prefix/originAS/subprefix,
wrong/missing Max-Length,...
 - ▶ No validation, no (immediate) feedback on errors

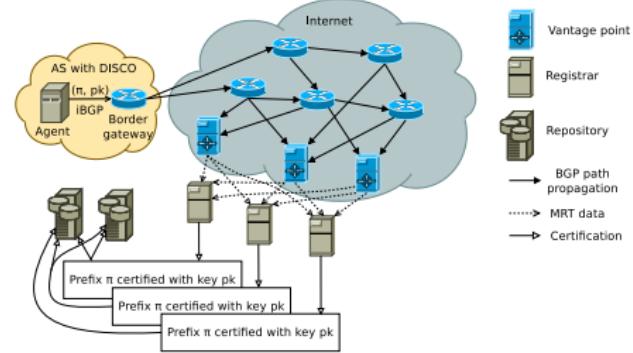
Pitfalls with RPKI Issuing of RCs, ROAs

- ▶ 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
 - ▶ Errors have legal/business implications!
 - ▶ Large space for errors
 - ▶ 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

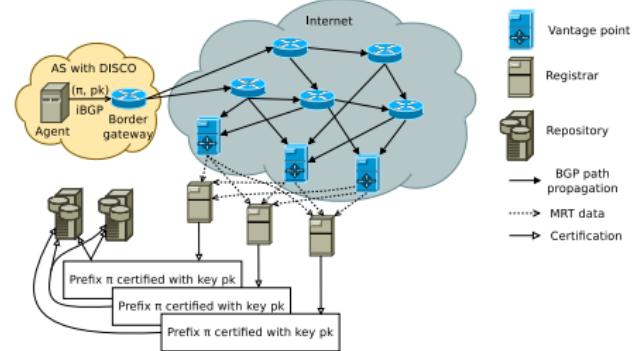


DISCO: automated issuing of RC for prefix π . DISCO registrars validate the (π, pk) pair sent by agent.

DISCO

Decentralized Infrastructure for Securing & Certifying Origins

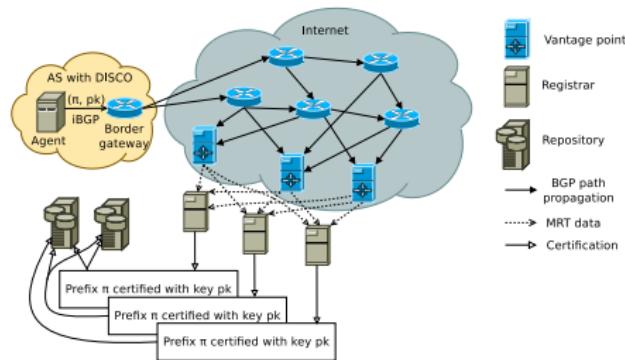
- ▶ Automated to reduce errors, ease adoption
 - ▶ Let's focus on issuing of Route Certificate (RC)
 - ▶ ROAs: later
 - ▶ DISCO-agent distributes (prefix π , pk) via BGP
 - ▶ Registrar-agents (1) validate, (2) certify and send to repositories
 - ▶ Details: next
 - ▶ DISCO RCs complement RPKI RCs
 - ▶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



DISCO: automated issuing of RC for prefix π . DISCO registrars validate the (π, pk) pair sent by agent.

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

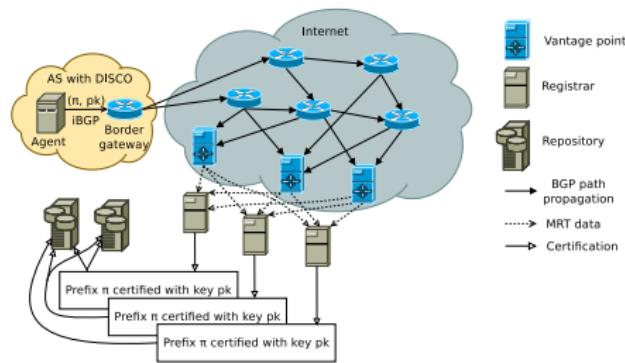
- ▶ DISCO-agent announces prefix π , via iBGP, as optional transitive attribute
 - ▶ RFC: should relay such attributes
 - ▶ Experiments: relayed by almost all ASes



DISCO: automated issuing of RCs.
DISCO Registrars validate the (π, pk) pair sent by agent. Agent encodes pk in transitive attribute.

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

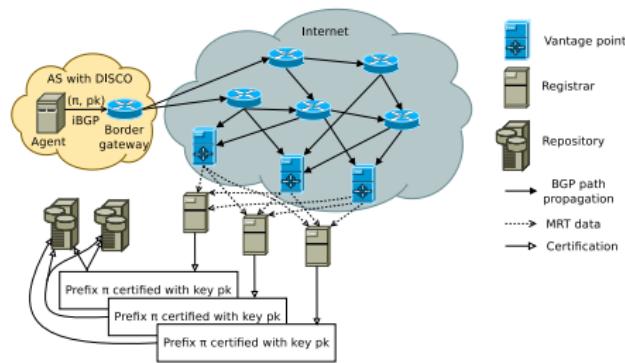
- ▶ DISCO-agent announces prefix π , via iBGP, as optional transitive attribute
 - ▶ RFC: should relay such attributes
 - ▶ Experiments: relayed by almost all ASes
- ▶ Registrars validate same pk received from (most) announcements of π
 - ▶ Same or different origin AS



DISCO: automated issuing of RCs.
DISCO Registrars validate the (π, pk) pair sent by agent. Agent encodes pk in transitive attribute.

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

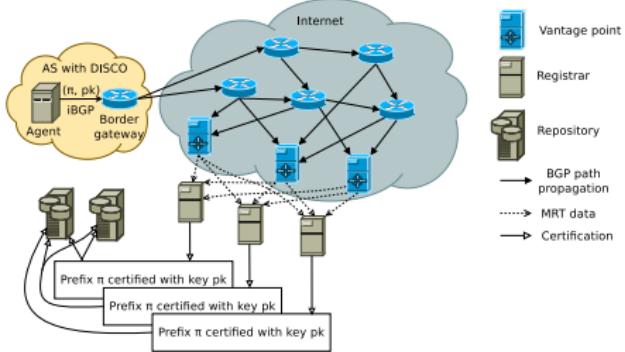
- ▶ DISCO-agent announces prefix π , via iBGP, as optional transitive attribute
 - ▶ RFC: should relay such attributes
 - ▶ Experiments: relayed by almost all ASes
- ▶ Registrars validate same pk received from (most) announcements of π
 - ▶ Same or different origin AS
- ▶ Works for $\geq 97\%$ of prefixes
 - ▶ N/A for un-announced prefixes, multi-home ($< 1\%$)



DISCO: automated issuing of RCs.
DISCO Registrars validate the (π, pk) pair sent by agent. Agent encodes pk in transitive attribute.

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

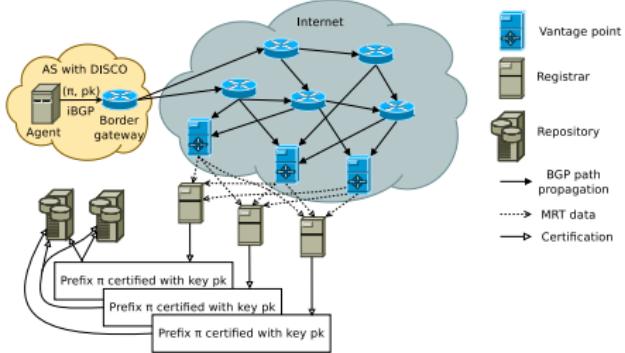
- ▶ Each DISCO registrar R_i has a share of threshold signing-key s_i
- ▶ Registrar R_i uses share s_i to partially-sign (π, pk) pair, and sends to repository



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 .

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

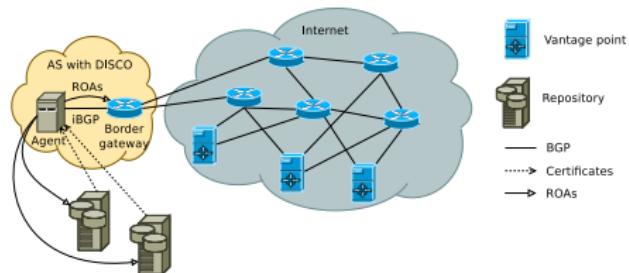
- ▶ Each DISCO registrar R_i has a share of threshold signing-key s_i
- ▶ Registrar R_i uses share s_i to partially-sign (pk, π) pair, and sends to repository
- ▶ Repositories combine partial-signatures and issue RC, i.e. certified (pk, π)
- ▶ Resiliency and security by redundancy of paths, registries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



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 .

DISCO: (3) Issuing ROAs

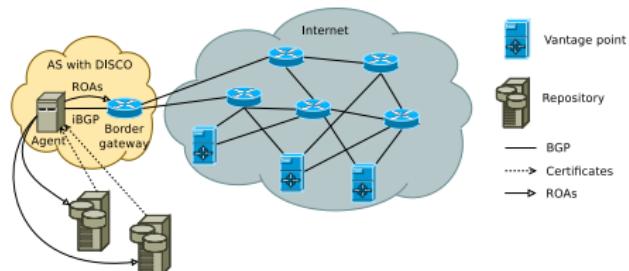
- ▶ ROA automatically issued by DISCO-agent
- ▶ Agent detects RC was certified and is in repositories
- ▶ Agent signs ROA for each (sub)prefix announced by AS



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

DISCO: (3) Issuing ROAs

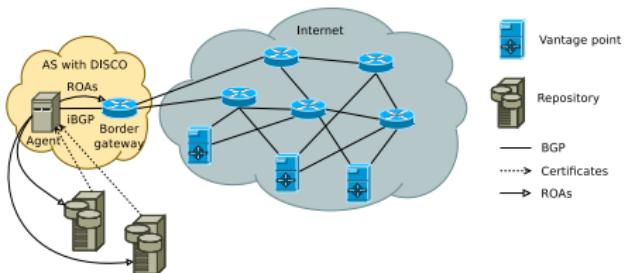
- ▶ ROA automatically issued by DISCO-agent
- ▶ Agent detects RC was certified and is in repositories
- ▶ Agent signs ROA for each (sub)prefix announced by AS
 - ▶ Max-Length: only for all subprefixes



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

DISCO: (3) Issuing ROAs

- ▶ ROA automatically issued by DISCO-agent
- ▶ Agent detects RC was certified and is in repositories
- ▶ Agent signs ROA for each (sub)prefix announced by AS
 - ▶ Max-Length: only for all subprefixes

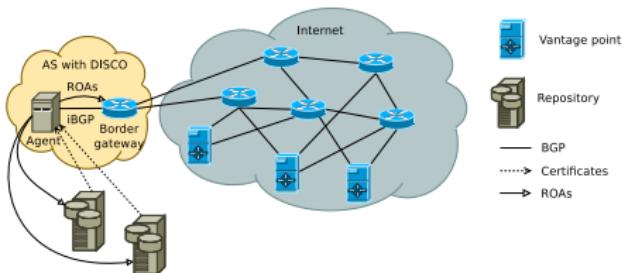


DISCO: automated issuing of correct ROAs to all announced (sub)prefixes. Max-Length used if more efficient (and then for all subprefixes).

- ▶ AS 0: un-announced subprefix
- ▶ AS *: unprotected subprefix (!!)

DISCO: (3) Issuing ROAs

- ▶ ROA automatically issued by DISCO-agent
- ▶ Agent detects RC was certified and is in repositories
- ▶ Agent signs ROA for each (sub)prefix announced by AS
 - ▶ Max-Length: only for all subprefixes
 - ▶ Automated - or semi-automated, for off-line signing key
- ▶ Exchange ROAs with repositories, routers

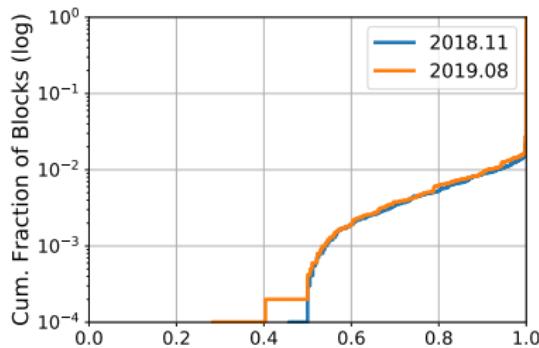


DISCO: automated issuing of correct ROAs to all announced (sub)prefixes. Max-Length used if more efficient (and then for all subprefixes).

- ▶ AS 0: un-announced subprefix
- ▶ AS *: unprotected subprefix (!!)

DISCO: Experimental Evaluation

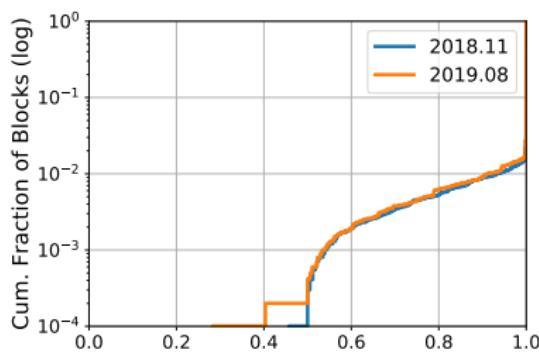
- ▶ PK sent via Transitive Attribute 0xff
 - ▶ reserved for testing and development



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

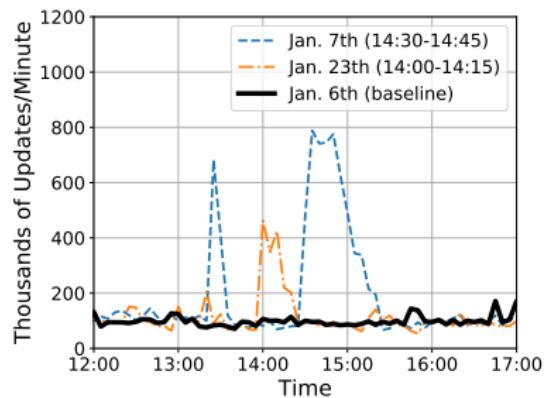
DISCO: Experimental Evaluation

- ▶ PK sent via Transitive Attribute 0xff
 - ▶ reserved for testing and development



% 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?
 - ▶ << 1% of ASes drop announcement or attribute
 - ▶ Few un-patched, buggy routers failed

Evaluation results

- ▶ Can we send pk in BGP announcements as transitive attribute?
 - ▶ << 1% of ASes drop announcement or attribute
 - ▶ Few un-patched, buggy routers failed
- ▶ Can registrars certify pk from $> x\%$ of vantage points?
 - ▶ Used simulations of BGP topology, for reachability to 262 RouteView and RIPE RIS collectors
 - ▶ Result: Even with over 1% drop of both announcements *and* attribute, more than 95% of the vantage points report pk

Evaluation results

- ▶ Can we send pk in BGP announcements as transitive attribute?
 - ▶ << 1% of ASes drop announcement or attribute
 - ▶ Few un-patched, buggy routers failed
- ▶ Can registrars certify pk from $> x\%$ of vantage points?
 - ▶ Used simulations of BGP topology, for reachability to 262 RouteView and RIPE RIS collectors
 - ▶ Result: Even with over 1% drop of both announcements *and* attribute, more than 95% of the vantage points report pk
- ▶ Can attacker get DISCO-certified by prefix hijacking?
 - ▶ Prefix-hijacks: < 3% certified, and 81% of these are by sole upstream provider of victim

Evaluation results

- ▶ Can we send pk in BGP announcements as transitive attribute?
 - ▶ << 1% of ASes drop announcement or attribute
 - ▶ Few un-patched, buggy routers failed
- ▶ Can registrars certify pk from $> x\%$ of vantage points?
 - ▶ Used simulations of BGP topology, for reachability to 262 RouteView and RIPE RIS collectors
 - ▶ Result: Even with over 1% drop of both announcements *and* attribute, more than 95% of the vantage points report pk
- ▶ Can attacker get DISCO-certified by prefix hijacking?
 - ▶ Prefix-hijacks: < 3% certified, and 81% of these are by sole upstream provider of victim
- ▶ ⇒ 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?

Amir.Herzberg@UConn.edu