

# Securing Global Routing System and Operators Approach

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# Incidents

## YouTube Hijacking: A RIPE NCC RIS case study

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### Large scale BGP hijack out of India

Posted by Andree Toonk - November 6, 2015 - Hijack - 1 Comment

BGP hijacks happen every day, some of them affect more networks and then there's a major incident that affects thousands of networks. To keep an eye out for our users and if you would like to have a look at the world of BGP incidents, keep an eye on [BGPstream.com](http://BGPstream.com). Those major incidents that affected thousands of networks.

Starting at 05:52 UTC, AS9498 (BHARTI Airtel Ltd.) started to claim ownership for thousands of prefixes by originating them in BGP. This affected over two thousand unique organizations (Autonomous systems).

Our systems detected origin AS changes (hijacks) for 16,123 prefixes. The scope and impact were different per prefix but to give you an idea, about 7,600 of these announcements were seen by five or more of our peers (unique peers ASNs) and 6,000 of these were seen by more than one of our peers.

One of the reasons this was so widespread is because large networks such as AS174 (Cogent Communications) and AS52320 (GlobeNet Cabos Submarinos VZLA) accepted and propagated these prefixes to their peers and customers.

### Introduction

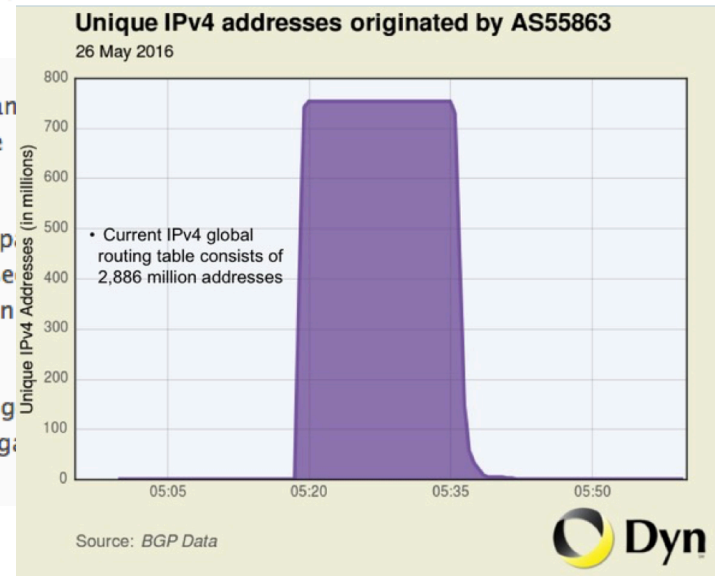
On Sunday, 24 February 2008, Pakistani providers, PCCW Global (AS3491) for the Internet, which resulted in the hijack of the prefix 208.68.224.0/24.

In this report we show how the event was handled by the RIPE Service (RIS) and how, in general, organizations can handle network events.

Dyn Research  
@DynResearch



Yesterday, Guam's Choice Phone (AS55863) leaked 45 /8's for a grand total of 754MM IPv4 routed addresses



# Motivations!

## The New Threat: Targeted Internet Traffic Misdirection

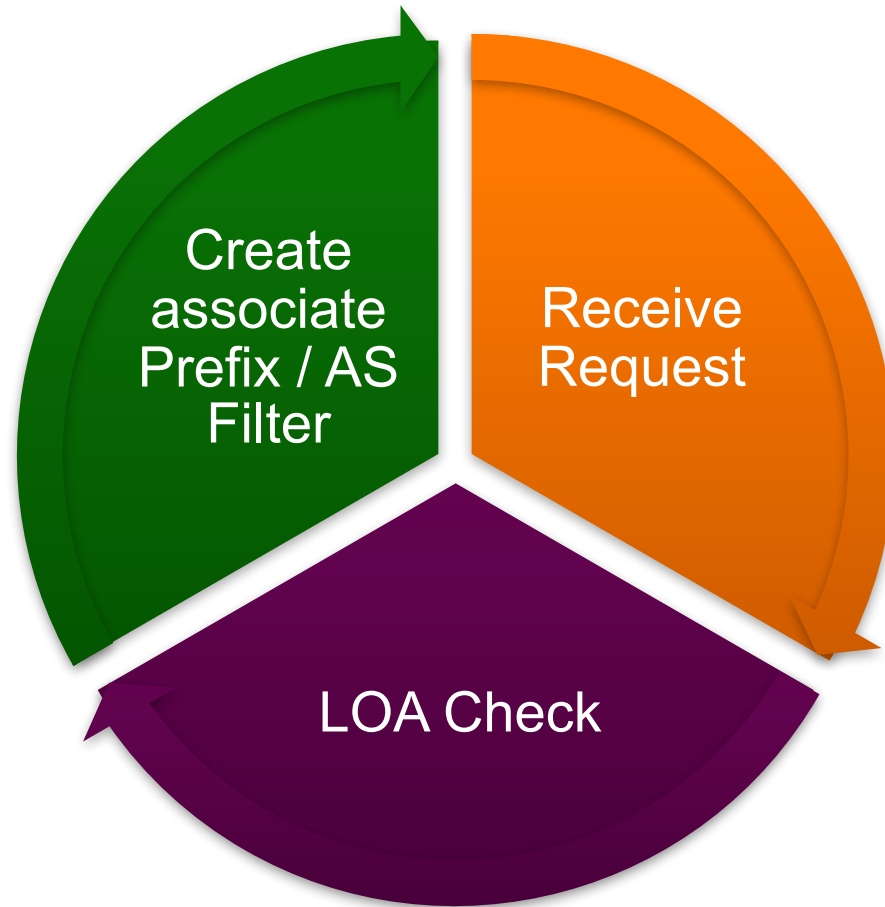


Traffic interception has certainly been a **hot topic** in 2013. The world has been focused on interception carried out the old fashioned way, by getting into the right buildings and listening to the right cables. But there's actually been a significant uptick this year in a completely different kind of attack, one that can be carried out by anybody, at a distance, using Internet route hijacking.

After consultations with many of the affected parties, we're coming forth with some details in the hope that we can make this particular vulnerability obsolete.

some **spammers** are currently using **short-lived bogus BGP announcements** to send spam from hijacked parts of the IPv4 address space. Such a spammer would use BGP to **announce some address space**, then **send spam** from those addresses, and then **withdraw the announcement**.

# Current Practice



# Tools & Techniques

- Manual LoA Check
  - Whois search on the customer's IP address from the IRR database
  - Find the admin-c / tech-c contact e-mail address from the database search and email them for verification
  - Check corresponding "route objects"
- Automated LoA Check
  - Fetch the routing policy from IRR Database
  - Generate associate prefix/as filter
  - Mostly done using RPSL
- RPKI
  - Check & validate prefix origin cryptographically

# LoA Check

```
route:      2[REDACTED]4
descr:     Proxy-registered route object
origin:    AS7473
remarks:   auto-generated route object
remarks:   this next line gives the robot something to recognize
remarks:   L'enfer, c'est les autres
remarks:   This route object is for a [REDACTED] customer route
remarks:   which is being exported under this origin AS.
remarks:   This route object was created because no existing
remarks:   route object with the same origin was found, and
remarks:   since some [REDACTED] filter based on these objects
remarks:   this route may be rejected if this object is not created.
remarks:   Please contact [REDACTED] if you have any
remarks:   questions regarding t[REDACTED]
mnt-by:    [REDACTED]
changed:   [REDACTED] 200612[REDACTED]
source:    [REDACTED]
```

- The system sometimes overly complicated, and lacks sufficient examples.
- End users can not figure it out, which means another layer of support structure must be added, or proxy registration must be implemented.

# LoA Check & RPSL

```
~> whois -h whois.radb.net AS1299 | more
aut-num:        AS1299
org:            ORG-TA45-RIPE
as-name:        TELIANET
import:         from AS57 action pref=50; accept AS-NLG-T0-TRANSIT
import:         from AS62 action pref=50; accept AS-c1
import:         from AS109 action pref=50; accept AS109
import:         from AS174 action pref=100; accept AS-PSINET
import:         from AS209 action pref=100; accept AS209
import:         from AS286 action pref=100; accept AS-KPN
import:         from AS293 action pref=100; accept AS-ESNET
import:         from AS577 action pref=50; accept AS577:AS-CUSTOMERS
import:         from AS612 action pref=50; accept AS612
import:         from AS701 action pref=100; accept AS701 AS701:AS-CUSTOMERS
import:         from AS702 action pref=100; accept AS702:RS-EURO AS702:RS-CUSTOMER
import:         from AS714 action pref=50; accept AS714
import:         from AS786 action pref=50; accept AS-JANETUS
import:         from AS812 action pref=50; accept AS-ROGERS:AS-CUSTOMERS
import:         from AS852 action pref=50; accept AS-TELUS
import:         from AS855 action pref=50; a
import:         from AS1239 action pref=100;
import:         from AS1248 action pref=50; a
import:         from AS1257 action pref=100;
import:         from AS1267 action pref=50; a
import:         from AS1273 action pref=50; a
import:         from AS1280 action pref=50; a
```

A publicly accessible description of every import and export policy to every transit, peer, and customer, is difficult to maintain, and is not in the best business interests of many ISPs.

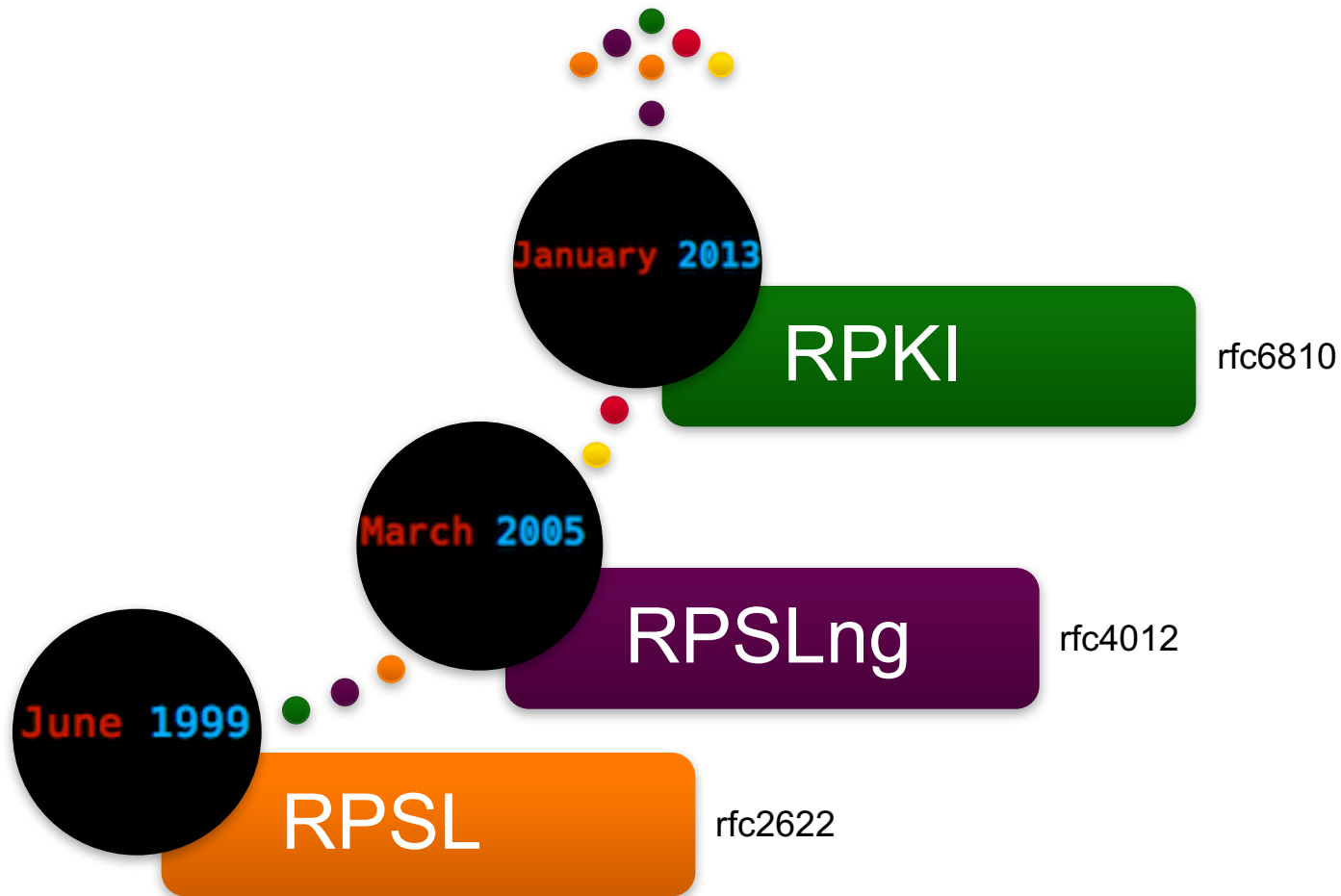
```
~> whois -h whois.radb.net AS1299 | wc -l
4924
~> _
```

# RPKI Implementation

- Origin Validation
- Hosted CA
  - Easy to deploy, but have to trust a third party with your private key
- Delegated
  - Complexity in installing CA, generate ROAs, publish URI & point TA
- Upgrade at least ASBRs to RPKI capable code

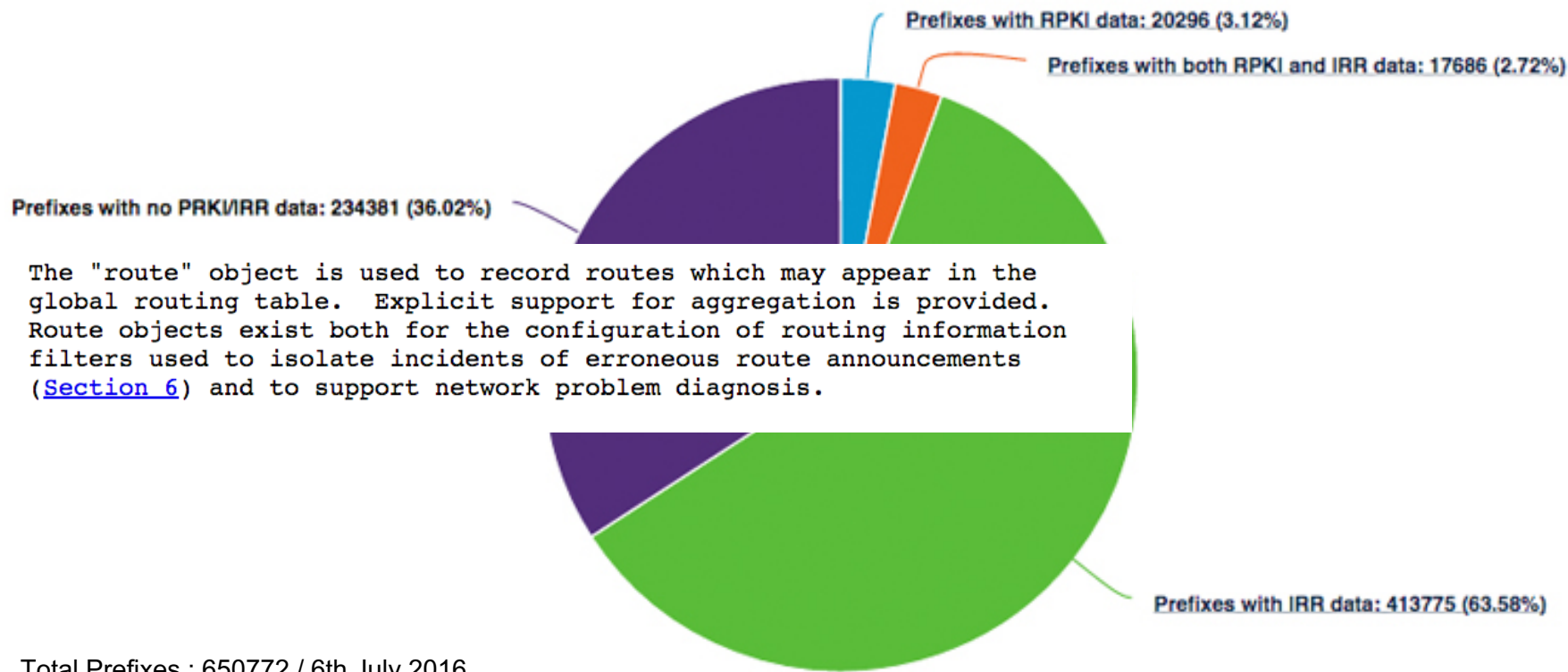


# Technology & Learning Curve



But how Operators  
are  
Adopting & Implementing?

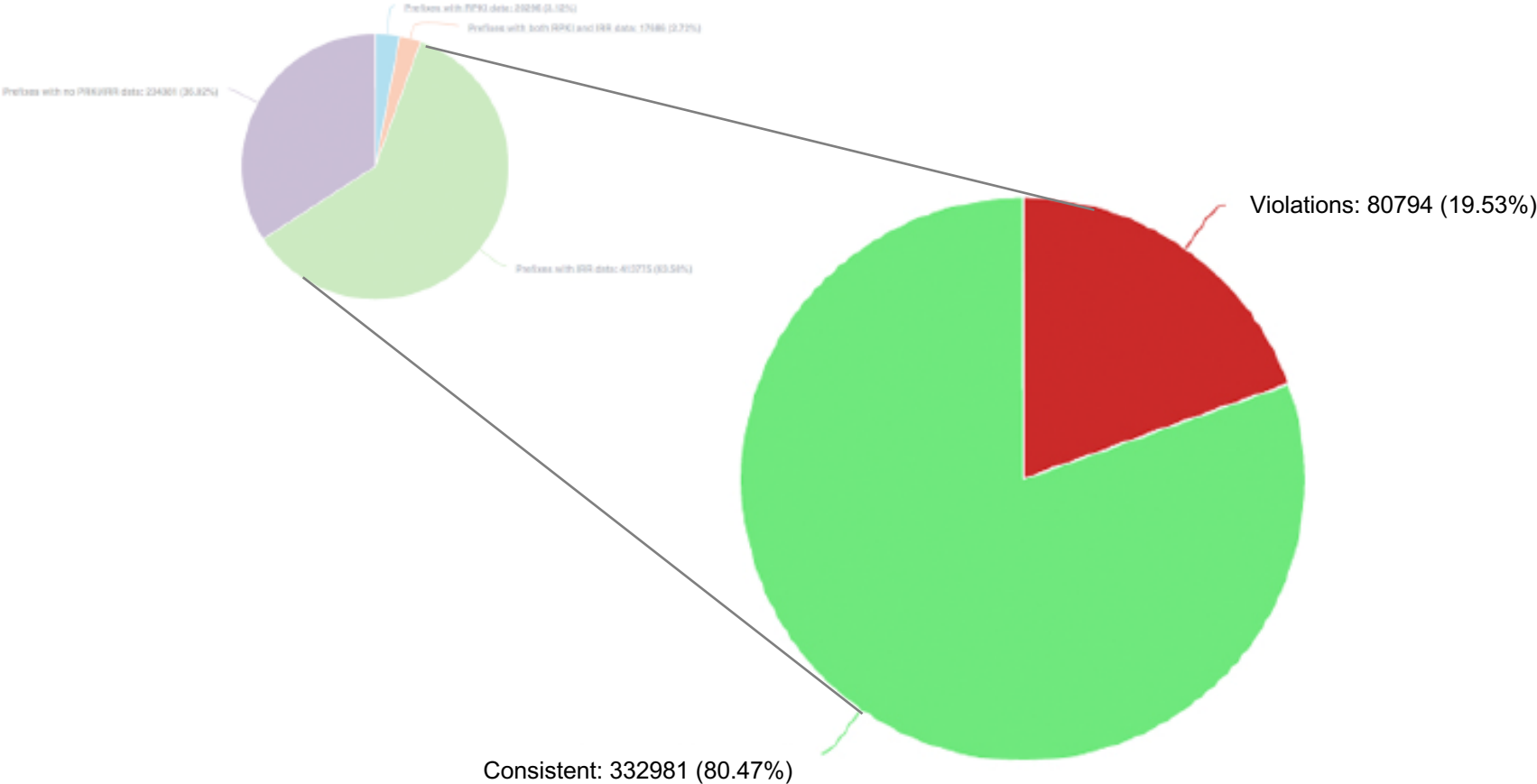
# Prefixes Distribution



The "route" object is used to record routes which may appear in the global routing table. Explicit support for aggregation is provided. Route objects exist both for the configuration of routing information filters used to isolate incidents of erroneous route announcements ([Section 6](#)) and to support network problem diagnosis.

Total Prefixes : 650772 / 6th July 2016

# Prefixes with IRR Data



# IRR Data Violations Example

Prefix/Len	Recv Origin AS	IRR Origin AS
203.27.30.0/24	4294836336	2147483647
103.62.28.0/24	4294836383	2147483647
103.62.29.0/24	4294836383	2147483647

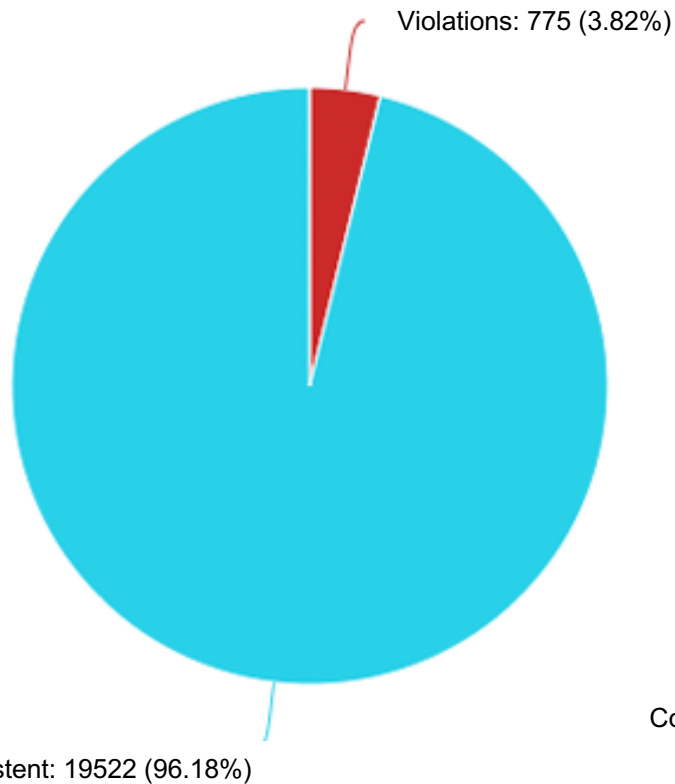
```

~ Desktop whois -h whois.radb.net 203.27.30.0/24
route: 203.27.30.0/24
descr: Proxy route object registered by AS2764
origin: AS4294836336
remarks: This route object was created by AAPT on behalf of a customer.
remarks: As some of AAPT's upstream networks filter based on IRR objects,
remarks: this route object has been created to ensure that the destination
remarks: of this route is not filtered.
notify: routing.
mnt-by: MAINT-AS
changed: nobody@a
source: RADB

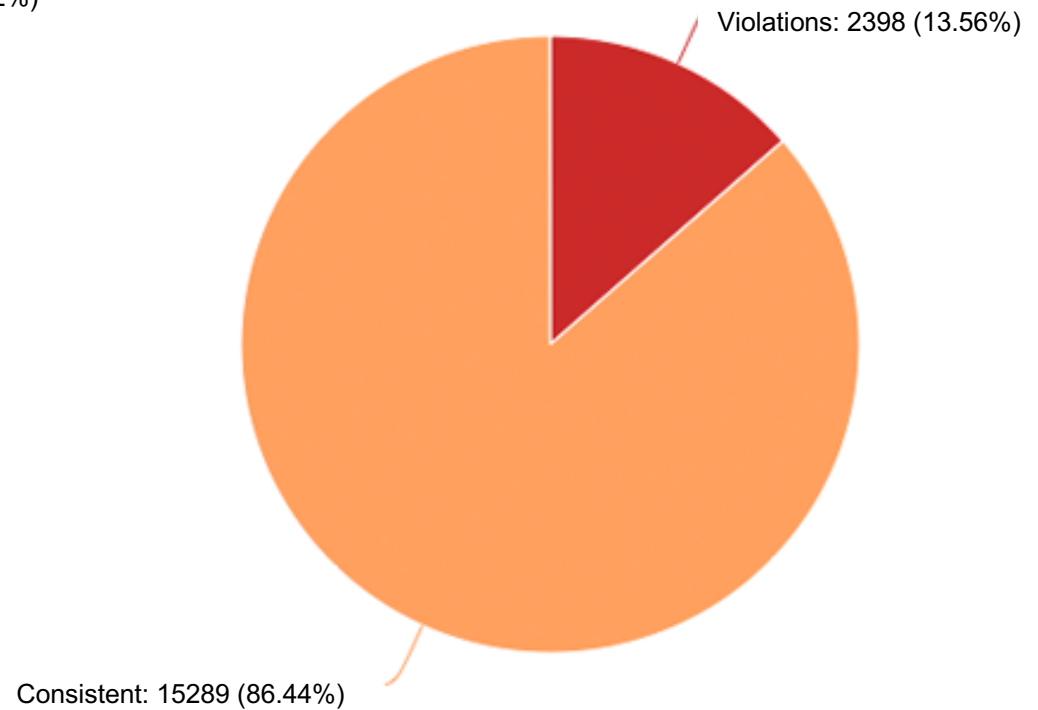
a@127.0.0.1:~$ netsh interface ip show ip bgp 103.62.29.0/24
BGP routing table entry for 103.62.29.0/24, version 198378
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    2
  Refresh Epoch 2
  4826 1221 2764 4294836383
    49.255.232.169 from 49.255.232.169 (114.31.194.12)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      Community: 316282439 316282836 316333767
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  
```

# Prefixes with RPKI

Prefixes with both RPKI data



Prefixes with both RPKI & IRR data



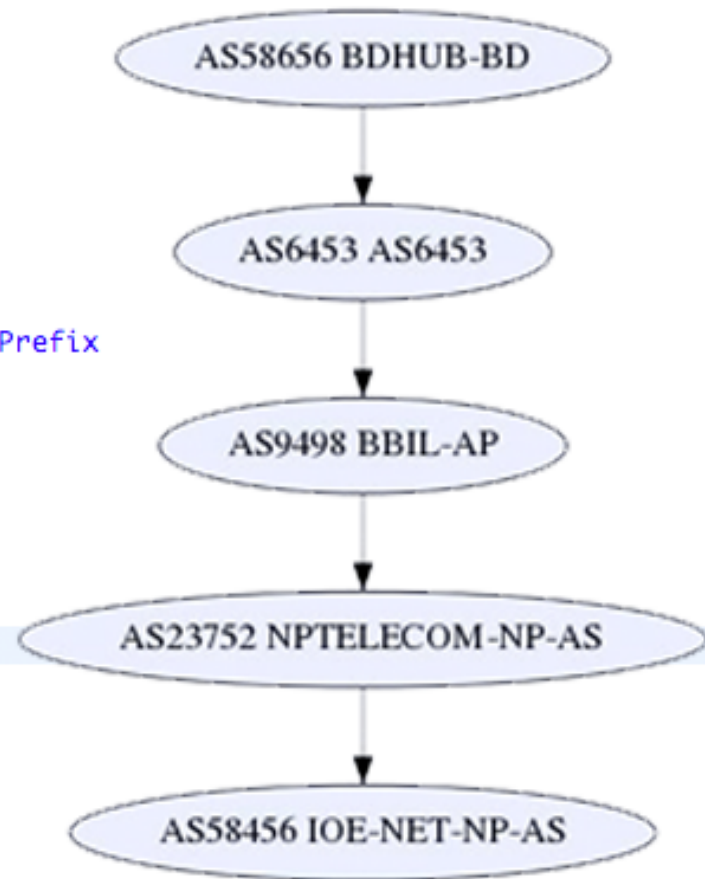
# RPKI Data Violation Example

- Most of the cases Invalid Prefix (Fixed length mismatch)
  - Create ROA for /22 but announce 24
- Invalid origin AS is also visible

```
~ whois -h whois.bgpmon.net " --roa 14080 213.192.242.0/23"  
2 - Not Valid: Invalid Origin ASN, expected 8903
```

# RPKI Data Violation Example

```
{
  "validated_route": {
    "route": {
      "origin_asn": "AS58456",
      "prefix": "202.70.91.0/24"
    },
    "validity": {
      "state": "Invalid",
      "reason": "as",
      "description": "At least one VRP Covers the Route Prefix",
      "VRPs": {
        "matched": [],
        "unmatched_as": [
          {
            "asn": "AS23752",
            "prefix": "202.70.64.0/19",
            "max_length": 19
          }
        ]
      },
      "unmatched_length": []
    }
  }
}
```





# How About South Asia!

# ROA in South Asia

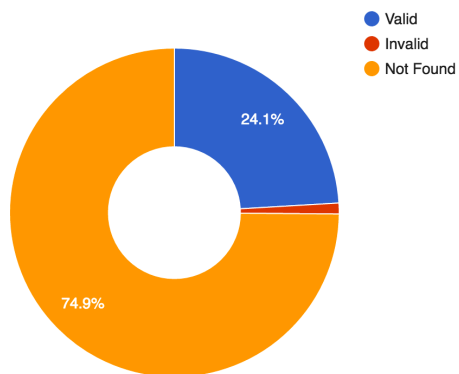
Country	IPv4 Prefixes Covered	IPv4 Prefixes Valid
Afghanistan	0%	0%
Bangladesh	25.11%	24.05%
Bhutan	86.67%	86.67%
India	0.04%	0.03%
Nepal	55.3%	18.28%
Maldives	0%	0%
Pakistan	12.17%	12.14%
Sri Lanka	50.18%	40.57%

source : <https://lirportal.ripe.net/certification/content/static/statistics/world-roas.html>

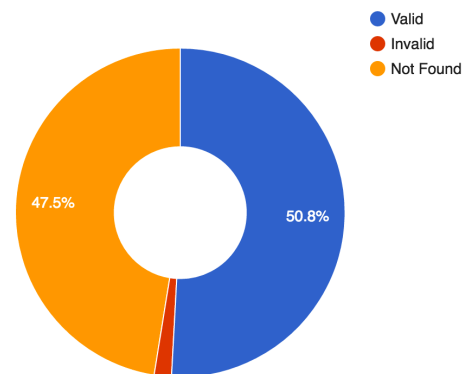
date : 18<sup>th</sup> July 2016

# Bangladesh

ROA Distribution of BANGLADESH IPv4 Prefixes



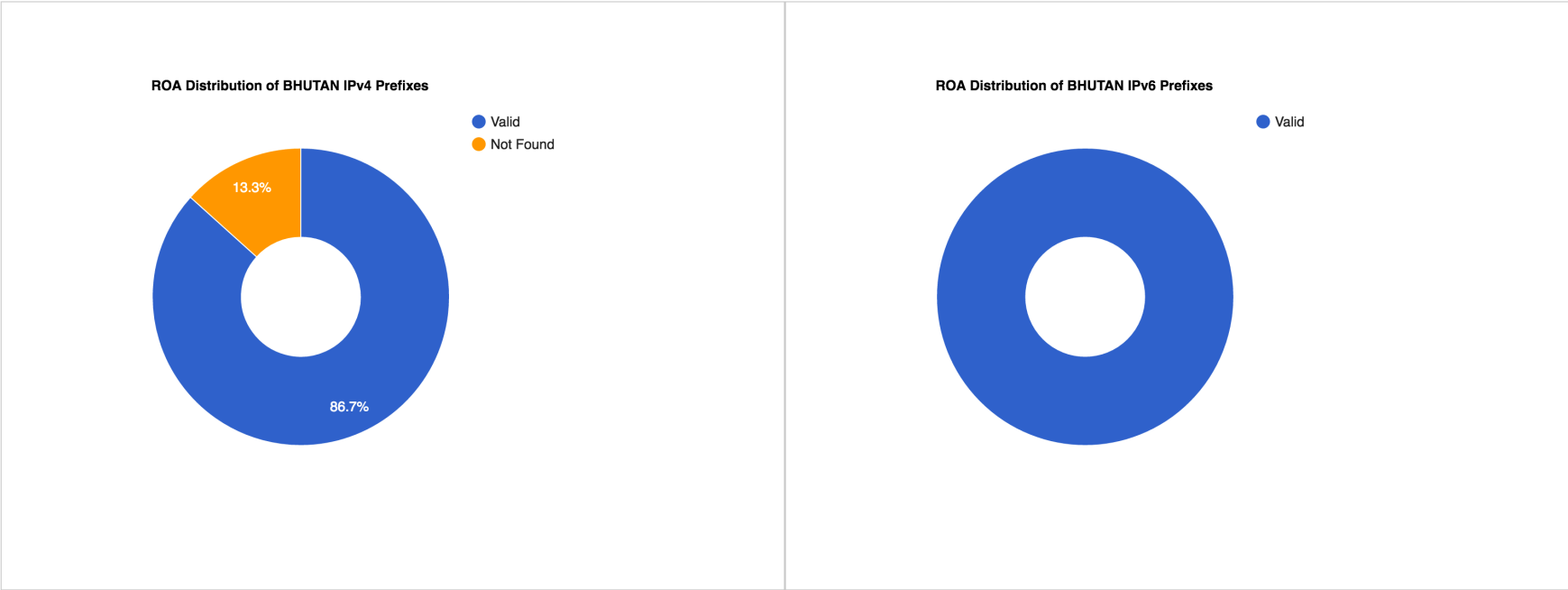
ROA Distribution of BANGLADESH IPv6 Prefixes



This graph generated on Wed 20 Jul 2016 21:49:12 AEST

ref link : <http://rpki.apnictraining.net/output/bd.html>

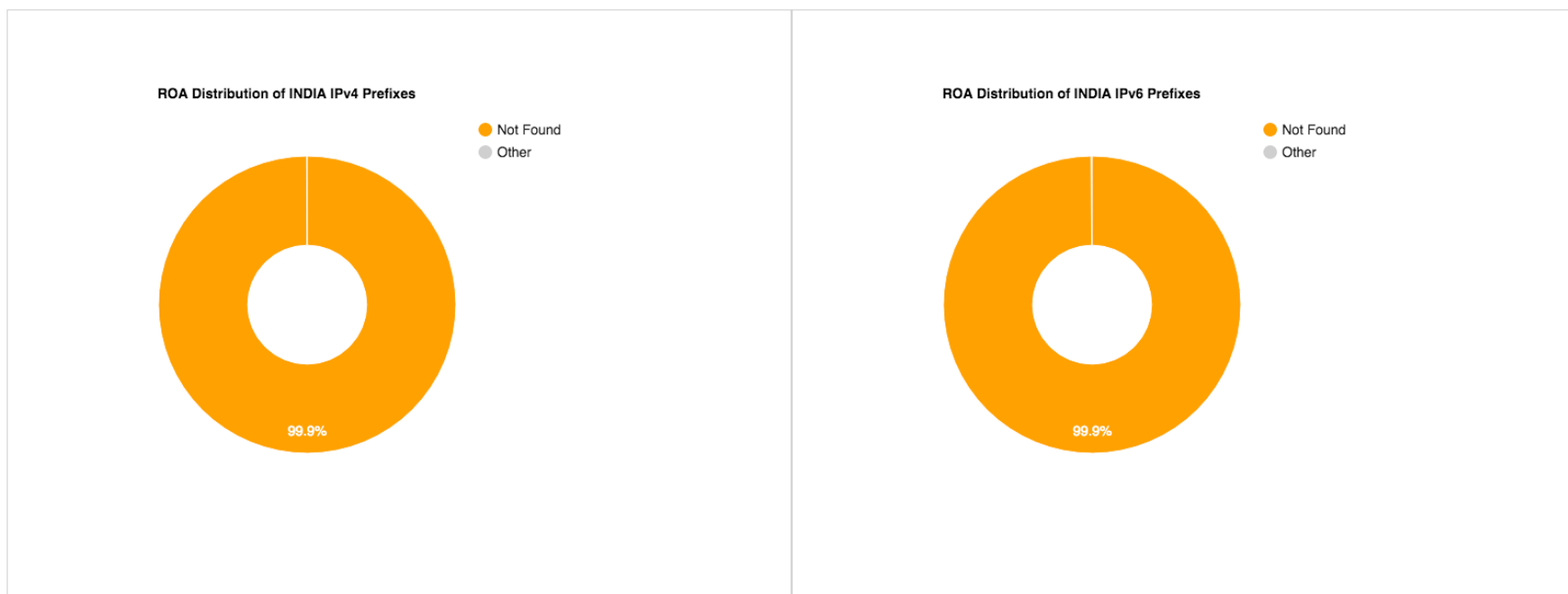
# Bhutan



This graph generated on Wed 20 Jul 2016 22:18:47 AEST

ref link : <http://rpki.apnictraining.net/output/bt.html>

# India

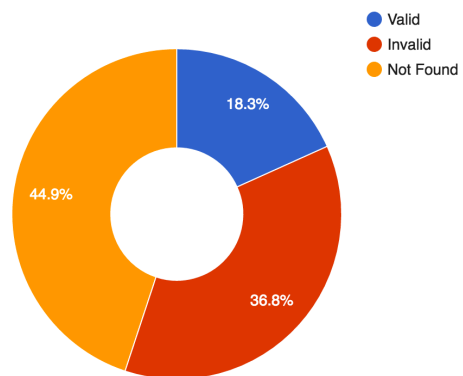


This graph generated on Thu 21 Jul 2016 09:14:31 AEST

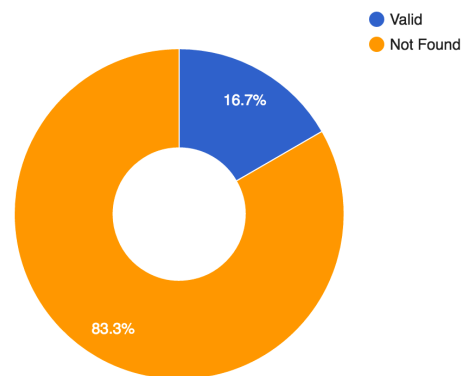
ref link : <http://rpki.apnictraining.net/output/in.html>

# Nepal

ROA Distribution of NEPAL IPv4 Prefixes



ROA Distribution of NEPAL IPv6 Prefixes

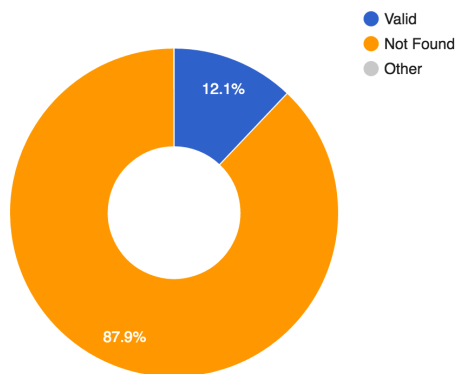


This graph generated on Wed 20 Jul 2016 22:05:48 AEST

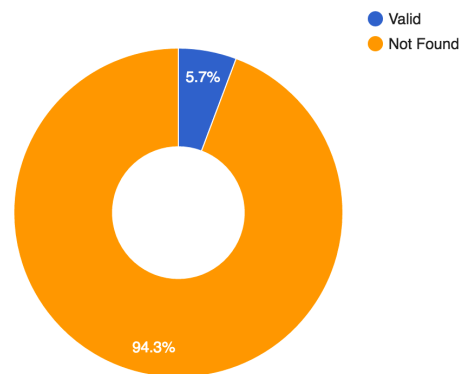
ref link : <http://rpki.apnictraining.net/output/np.html>

# Pakistan

ROA Distribution of PAKISTAN IPv4 Prefixes



ROA Distribution of PAKISTAN IPv6 Prefixes

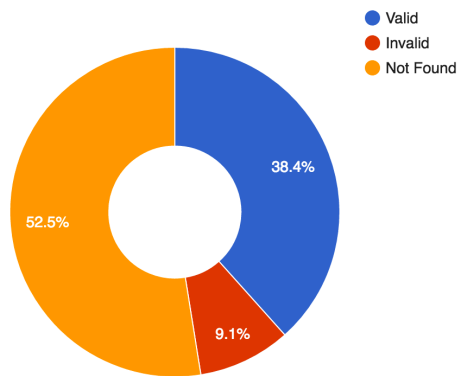


This graph generated on Wed 20 Jul 2016 23:30:36 AEST

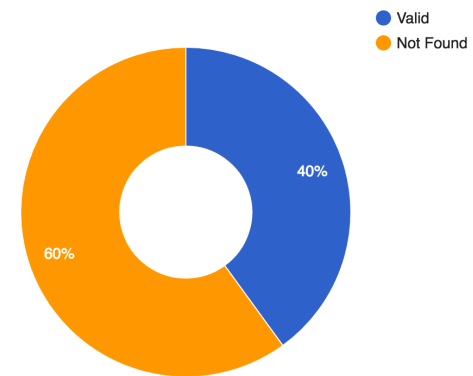
ref link : <http://rpki.apnictraining.net/output/pk.html>

# Sri Lanka

ROA Distribution of SRI LANKA IPv4 Prefixes



ROA Distribution of SRI LANKA IPv6 Prefixes



This graph generated on Wed 20 Jul 2016 23:42:25 AEST

ref link : <http://rpki.apnictraining.net/output/lk.html>



# Summary

- RPKI adoption is growing
  - Most of the cases operators create ROA for min length and advertise longest prefix.
  - Some invalid ROA due to further allocation to customers.
- BGP operations and security
  - draft-ietf-opsec-bgp-security-07

# Data Collection

- OpenBMP
  - <https://github.com/OpenBMP/openbmp>
- RPKI Dashboard
  - <https://github.com/remydb/RPKI-Dashboard>
- RIPE RPKI Statistics
  - <https://lirportal.ripe.net/certification/content/static/statistics/world-roas.html>
- RIPE Cache Validator API
  - <http://rpki-validator.apnictraining.net:8080/export>

**Thank You**