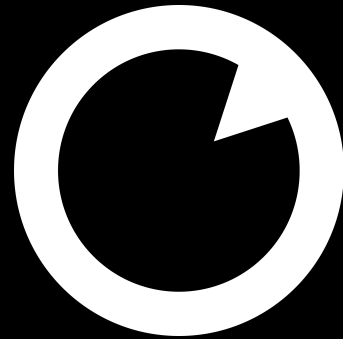


# Securing Internet Routing [The Puzzle Pieces]



Tashi Phuntsho  
Evangelical Optician (Asia Pacific Lead)  
@ Flexoptix

# Acknowledgement:

- Slides/ideas from
  - Randy Bush (IIJ Labs/Arrcus)
  - Geoff Huston (APNIC)
  - Aftab Siddiqui (ISOC\*)
  - Job Snijders (Fastly)
  - Alexander Azimov (Yandex)
  - Alexander Lyamin (Qrator)
  - Yoshinobu Matsuzaki (IIJ)

# Headlines/Incidents

11  
September  
2024

ADVANCED NETWORKING Security

## What the Research & Education Community Learned From Three Impactful Routing Security Incidents in 2024

Incident #1: Commercial Routes Leaked to GREN  
 Incident #2: GREN Routes Leaked to Commercial Providers  
 Incident #3: Route Hijack Targeting a U.S. R&E Regional Network

## Cloudflare 1.1.1.1 incident on June 27, 2024

2024-07-04



Bryton Herdes



Mingwei Zhang



Tanner Ryan

**Radars by Qrator** @Qrator\_Radar · Jan 24

AS266518 (LINK) hijacked 1492 IPv4 prefixes (681 prefixes was announced), creating 2703 conflicts with 136 ASNs in 21 countries.

Max propagation: 47% (mainly in Brazil)  
 Start: 2024-01-23 16:48 UTC. Duration: <5 min.

66518 - LINK - [BR] - Created Hijacks

01-23 16:48 UTC  
 System has detected Created Hijacks global incident for AS266518

Incident Type: Created Hijacks  
 ASN: AS266518 - LINK - [BR]

Info  
 Conflicts count all: 2703  
 ASNs affected: 136  
 Countries affected: 21

Info  
 Prefixes created: 681  
 Prefixes affected: 1492

Information  
 Max propagation: 47%

Global BGP Leaks		Global BGP Hijacks
0	APRIL	0
2	MAY	1
4	JUNE	1

<https://qrator.net/blog/details/q2-2024-ddos-bots-and-bgp-incidents-statistics-and>

**Radars by Qrator** @Qrator\_Radar · May 25

BGP Hijack from Unknown

2024-05-25 13:42 UTC:

AS278034 ( ? ) hijacked 2006 IPv6 prefixes, creating 2744 conflicts with 173 ASNs in 12 countries. 230 prefixes was announced via AS53102 (Sitel)

Max propagation: 29%  
 Duration: ~5 min

2024-05-25 13:42 UTC  
 Our system has detected Created Hijacks global incident for AS278034

Incident Type: Created Hijacks  
 Key ASN: AS278034  
 Overall Info: Conflicts count all: 2744, ASNs affected: 173, Countries affected: 12

Affected prefixes during the incident

Prefixes created: 230

# WHY?

- NO ONE is in charge?
  - No single authority point for the Internet
  - No REFERENCE point for what's RIGHT in routing

# WHY?

- Routing works by RUMOUR
  - TELL what you know & LEARN what your neighbours know (tell)
  - Assume everyone is CORRECT & HONEST
    - *Is the originating network the rightful owner?*

# WHY?

- Routing works in REVERSE
  - What you TELL others (outbound) affects inbound traffic
  - What you TRUST and ACCEPT (inbound) affects outbound traffic

# WHY?

- There is **no EVIL (E-bit)** bit
  - RFC3514 was a humorous attempt 😊

# WHAT DO WE DO?

- Given a bad routing update does not identify itself as BAD
  - *Can we instead, try to identify GOOD updates?*
  - *How do we identify what is GOOD?*





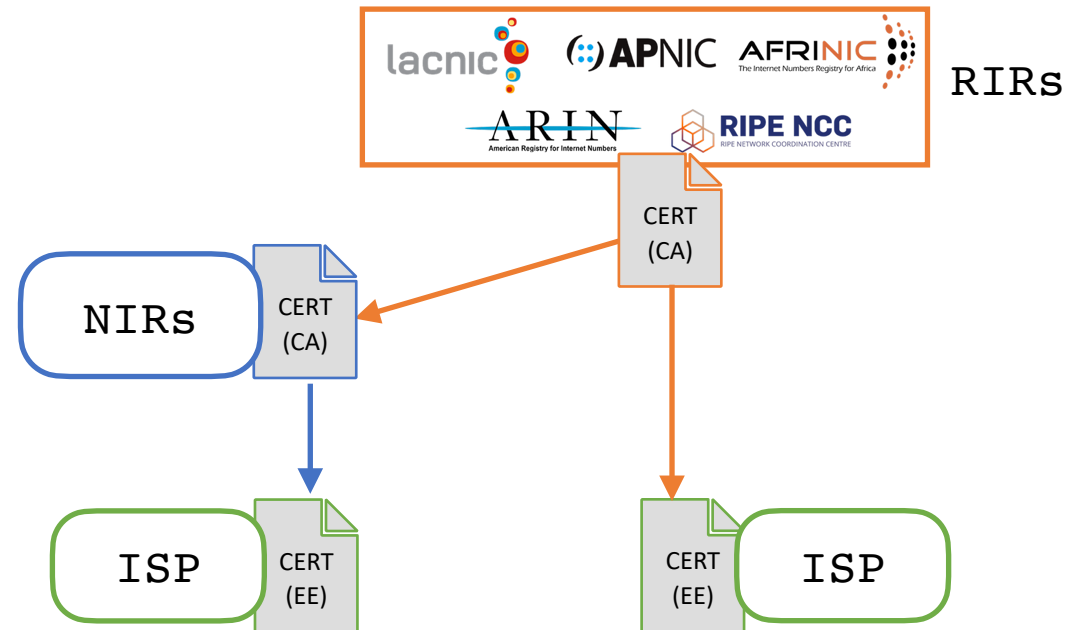
# Identify GOOD

- Back to basics - can we use *Digital Signatures* to convey the **Authority to use**?
  - Private key to **sign** the **Authority**, and
  - Public key to **validate** the **Authority**

*If the holder of the resource has the private key, it can sign/authorise the use of the resource(s)!*

# Identify GOOD

- But, how do we establish TRUST in this framework?
  - *Follow the numbered resource allocation hierarchy*



# Puzzle Pieces

WHOIS lookup – to verify the holder of a resource(s)

```
~ whois -h whois.apnic.net 202.144.128.0
% [whois.apnic.net]
% Whois data copyright terms    http://www.apnic.net/db/dbcopyright.html

% Information related to '202.144.128.0 - 202.144.129.255'

% Abuse contact for '202.144.128.0 - 202.144.129.255' is 'systems@bt.bt'

inetnum:    202.144.128.0 - 202.144.129.255
netname:    DRUKNET
descr:      DrukNet System
descr:      DrukNet
descr:      Bhutan Telecom
descr:      Thimphu
country:    BT
admin-c:    JT106-AP
tech-c:     JT106-AP
abuse-c:    AB1276-AP
status:     ASSIGNED NON-PORTABLE
mnt-by:     MAINT-BT-DRUKNET
mnt-irt:    IRT-BTTELECOM-BT
last-modified: 2021-01-14T06:15:57Z
source:     APNIC
```

```
% Information related to 'AS18024'

% Abuse contact for 'AS18024' is 'systems@bt.bt'

aut-num:    AS18024
as-name:    BTTELECOM-AS-AP
descr:      Bhutan Telecom Ltd
country:    BT
org:        ORG-BTL2-AP
admin-c:    DN01-AP
tech-c:     DN01-AP
abuse-c:    AB1276-AP
mnt-lower:  MAINT-BT-DRUKNET
mnt-routes: MAINT-BT-DRUKNET
mnt-by:     APNIC-HM
mnt-irt:    IRT-BTTELECOM-BT
last-modified: 2021-01-14T06:16:00Z
source:     APNIC
```

```
route:      202.144.128.0/20
descr:      DRUKNET-BLOCK-A1
country:    BT
notify:     ioc@bt.bt
mnt-by:     MAINT-BT-DRUKNET
origin:     AS18024
last-modified: 2018-09-18T09:37:40Z
source:     APNIC
```

# Puzzle Pieces

## IRR (Internet Routing Registry) lookup

- Publish routing intent (route origination) and in some cases, inter-AS routing policies

```
~ whois -h whois.radb.net 202.144.128.0
route:      202.144.128.0/23
descr:      DRUKNET-VSNL Route Object
origin:      AS17660
mnt-by:      MAINT-VSNL-IN
changed:     ip.admin@vsnl.co.in 20070102
source:      RADB

route:      202.144.128.0/20
descr:      DRUKNET-BLOCK-A1
country:     BT
notify:      ioc@bt.bt
mnt-by:      MAINT-BT-DRUKNET
origin:      AS18024
last-modified: 2018-09-18T09:37:40Z
source:      APNIC
```

```
~ whois -h whois.radb.net AS17660
aut-num:     AS17660
as-name:     BT-Bhutan
descr:       Divinetworks for BT
admin-c:     DUMY-RIPE
tech-c:      DUMY-RIPE
status:      OTHER
mnt-by:      YP67641-MNT
mnt-by:      ES6436-RIPE
created:     2012-11-29T10:31:33Z
last-modified: 2018-09-04T15:26:24Z
source:      RIPE-NONAUTH
remarks:     *****
remarks:     * THIS OBJECT IS MODIFIED
remarks:     * Please note that all data that is generally regarded as personal
remarks:     * data has been removed from this object.
remarks:     * To view the original object, please query the RIPE Database at:
remarks:     * http://www.ripe.net/whois
remarks:     *****

aut-num:     AS17660
as-name:     DRUKNET-AS
descr:       DrukNet ISP
descr:       Bhutan Telecom
descr:       Thimphu
country:     BT
import:      from AS6461 action pref=100; accept ANY
export:      to AS6461 announce AS-DRUKNET-TRANSIT
import:      from AS2914 action pref=150; accept ANY
export:      to AS2914 announce AS-DRUKNET-TRANSIT
import:      from AS6453 action pref=100; accept ANY
export:      to AS6453 announce AS-DRUKNET-TRANSIT
import:      from AS42 action pref=250; accept AS42
```

# Puzzle Pieces

- IRR entries

- Used to craft route filters (***prefix/as-path***) with RPSL tools (***rtconfig/bgpq3-4***)

```
~ bgpq4 -bl PEERv4-IN AS17660
PEERv4-IN = [
  45.64.248.0/22,
  103.245.240.0/22,
  103.245.242.0/23,
  119.2.96.0/19,
  202.144.128.0/19,
  202.144.128.0/20,
  202.144.128.0/23,
  202.144.144.0/20,
  202.144.148.0/22
];
~ bgpq4 -S APNIC -bl PEERv4-IN AS17660
PEERv4-IN = [
  45.64.248.0/22,
  103.245.240.0/22,
  103.245.242.0/23,
  119.2.96.0/19,
  202.144.128.0/19
];
```

```
~ bgpq4 -6bl PEERv6-IN AS17660
PEERv6-IN = [
  2405:d000::/32,
  2405:d000:7000::/36
];
~ bgpq4 -S APNIC -6bl PEERv6-IN AS17660
PEERv6-IN = [
  2405:d000::/32,
  2405:d000:7000::/36
];
```

# Puzzle Pieces

## IRR: using AS-SET

```
~ bgpq4 -l BTV4-IN AS-DRUKNET-TRANSIT
no ip prefix-list BTV4-IN
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 27.123.224.0/19
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 27.123.224.0/22
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 27.124.64.0/20
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 27.124.64.0/22
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 27.124.68.0/22
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 27.124.72.0/22
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 27.124.76.0/22
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 43.230.208.0/24
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 45.64.248.0/22
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 45.64.248.0/23
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 45.64.250.0/24
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 45.64.251.0/24
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 103.7.252.0/22
ip prefix-list BTV4-IN permit 103.10.236.0/22
```

```
~ bgpq4 -6l BTV6-IN AS-DRUKNET-TRANSIT
no ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2001:df3:e180::/48
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2001:df5:a300::/48
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2400:1440::/32
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2400:4e60::/32
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2400:4e60::/33
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2400:4e60:8000::/33
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2403:580::/32
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2403:580::/33
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2403:580:8000::/33
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2403:8700::/32
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2404:5540::/32
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2404:5540::/33
ipv6 prefix-list BTV6-IN permit 2404:5540::/34
```

```
~ bgpq3 -3f 17660 -l BT-IN AS-DRUKNET-TRANSIT
no ip as-path access-list BT-IN
ip as-path access-list BT-IN permit ^17660(_17660)*$
ip as-path access-list BT-IN permit ^17660(_[0-9]+)*_(18024|18025|59219|132232)$
ip as-path access-list BT-IN permit ^17660(_[0-9]+)*_(134715|135666|137925|137994)$
ip as-path access-list BT-IN permit ^17660(_[0-9]+)*_(140695)$
```

```
~ bgpq4 -f 17660 -l BT-IN AS-DRUKNET-TRANSIT
no ip as-path access-list BT-IN
ip as-path access-list BT-IN permit ^17660(_17660)*$
ip as-path access-list BT-IN permit ^17660(_[0-9]+)*_(18024|18025|59219|132232)$
ip as-path access-list BT-IN permit ^17660(_[0-9]+)*_(134715|135666|137925|137994)$
ip as-path access-list BT-IN permit ^17660(_[0-9]+)*_(140695)$
```

# Puzzle Pieces

## Issues with IRR

- No single authority model
  - Is an entry genuine/correct?
- Too many RRs
  - If two RRs contain conflicting data - which one to use/trust?
- Incomplete data
  - If a route is not in a RR : invalid or is the RR just missing data?

## Issues with IRR Filters

- ONLY as good as the correctness of the IRR entries!
- USE authoritative sources:
  - S in `bgpq3/4`, or -s in `rtconfig`

# Aside – IRR improvements

## prop-151 (Aftab bhai): restricting non-hierarchical as-set

- Helps fix *name collision* issues
- `as-set` can ONLY be created by the maintainer of the ASN in the object

## Hierarchical as-set (RFC2622)

- AS-DRUKNET-TRANSIT
  - non-hierarchical as-set
- AS4826:AS-VOCUS
  - hierarchical as-set
  - `<AS#>:AS-<as_set_name>`

```
as-set: AS-AMAZON
descr: Amazon ASNs
members: AS-AMAZON-NA, AS-AMAZON-AP, AS-AMAZON-EU, AS16509:AS-AMAZON
admin-c: AC6-ORG-ARIN
tech-c: AC6-ORG-ARIN
notify: noc@amazon.com
mnt-by: MAINT-AS16509
changed: noc@amazon.com 20230420 #17:54:10Z
source: RADB
```

```
as-set: AS-AMAZON
tech-c: DUMY-RIPE
admin-c: DUMY-RIPE
mnt-by: KATERINA-MNT
created: 2022-10-23T19:05:59Z
last-modified: 2022-10-23T19:05:59Z
source: RIPE
```

```
as-set: AS4826:AS-VOCUS
descr: Vocus Communications AS4826 AS-SET
members: AS4826,AS4826:AS-CUSTOMERS
admin-c: VPL1-AP
tech-c: VPL1-AP
remarks: For queries please email the below contacts
remarks: NOC - *****
remarks: IRR Data - *****
remarks: Peering enquiries - *****
mnt-by: MAINT-AU-VOCUS
last-modified: 2022-05-29T00:28:23Z
source: APNIC
```



# Aside – IRR improvements

## RADB & RPKI ~ *adopted from Maz-san's talk*

- RADB migrated to IRRDv4 on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2023
- New RPKI based features implemented
  - **route/route6** objects inconsistent with a corresponding ROA will be rejected
  - RPKI **Invalid** objects will no longer be visible in a query
  - *Not Found* or *Valid* will not be affected

Prefix: 1.1.1.0/24  
ASN: 13335

Route: 1.1.1.0/24  
Origin: AS13335  
Source: RADB

Route: 1.1.1.0/25  
Origin: AS13335  
Source: RADB

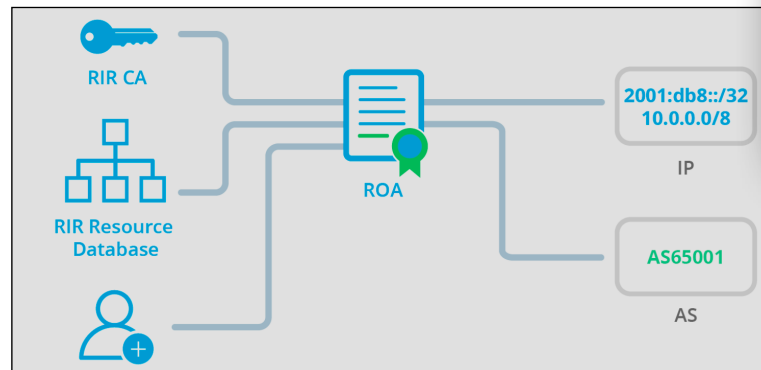
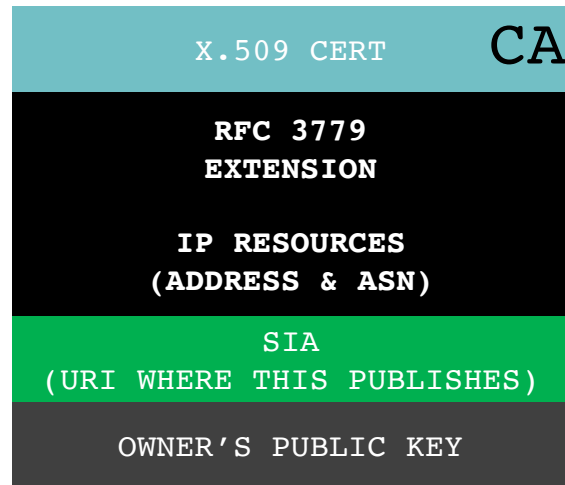
Route: 1.1.1.0/24  
Origin: AS12345  
Source: RADB

# Puzzle Pieces

## Route Origin Authorization (ROA)

- Digitally signed object: binding of prefixes & nominated ASN
- Can be verified crypto-magically
- Multiple ROAs can exist for the same prefix

Signed by parent's pvt key



Source: Cloudflare

```
route:      202.144.128.0/20
descr:     RPKI ROA for 202.144.128.0/20 / AS18024
remarks:   This AS18024 route object represents route
           from the RPKI. This route object is the r
           RPKI-to-IRR conversion process performed
max-length: 20
origin:    AS18024
source:    RPKI # Trust Anchor: apnic
```

<b>Prefix</b>	202.144.128.0/20
<b>Max-length</b>	/20
<b>Origin ASN</b>	AS18024

# Puzzle Pieces

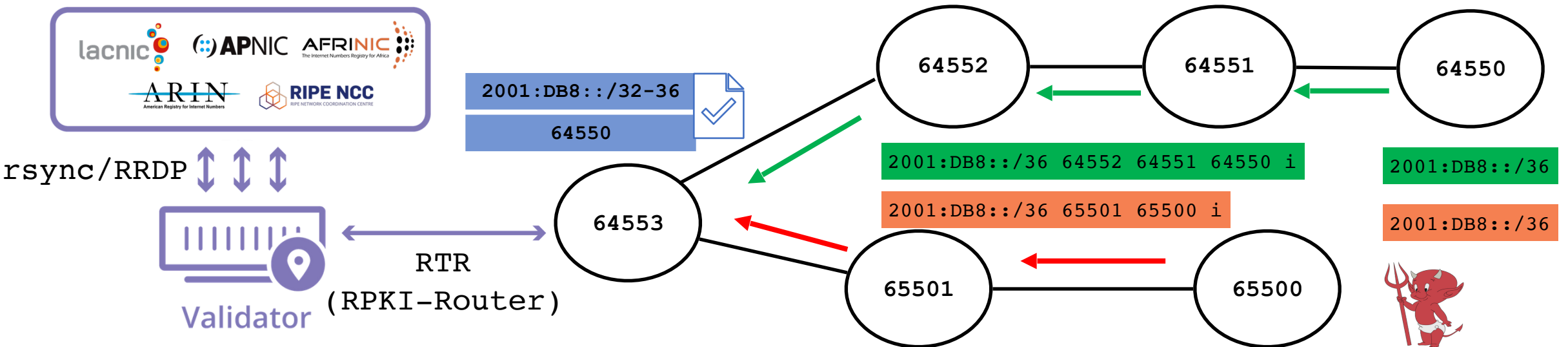
- Route Origin Validation (ROV)

- Validating received routes against validated ROAs

- What can it help with?

- Validate if an ASN is permitted to originate a route

- Prevent *Origin hijack/fat fingers*



# Puzzle Pieces

## ROA BCPs

- Use [max-length](#) judiciously
  - Only cover those prefixes announced in BGP (minimal ROA RFC9319)
- [Multi-ASN](#) network?
  - Aggregates/sub-aggs: [Transit ASN](#)
  - More specifics: [Access ASN](#)
- ROA with [AS0](#) origin ([RFC7607](#))
  - Not to be confused with undelegated/unassigned [AS0 ROA](#)

<https://blog.apnic.net/2020/04/10/rise-of-the-invalids/>

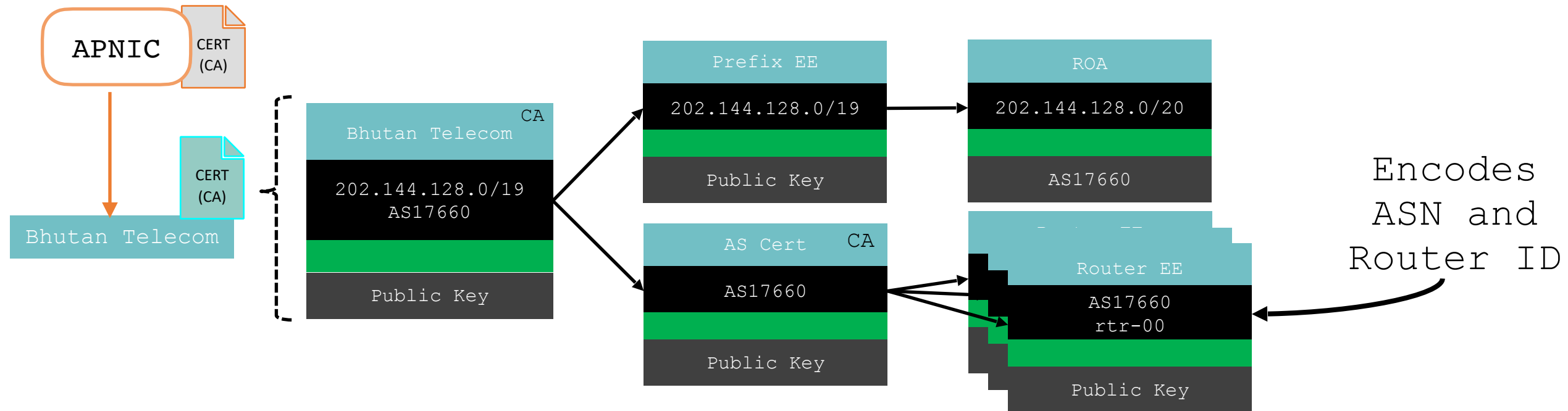
<https://blog.apnic.net/2022/04/04/rpki-2021-retrospective/>

## ROV BCPs

- Default routes?
- Secure the RTR session
  - [SSH/MD5/TLS/TCP-AO/TLS](#)
- iBGP propagation – [RFC8097](#)
- Know your platform:
  - RTR refresh timer → route refresh ([Adj\\_RIB\\_In](#) or [soft reconfig in](#))

# Puzzle Pieces

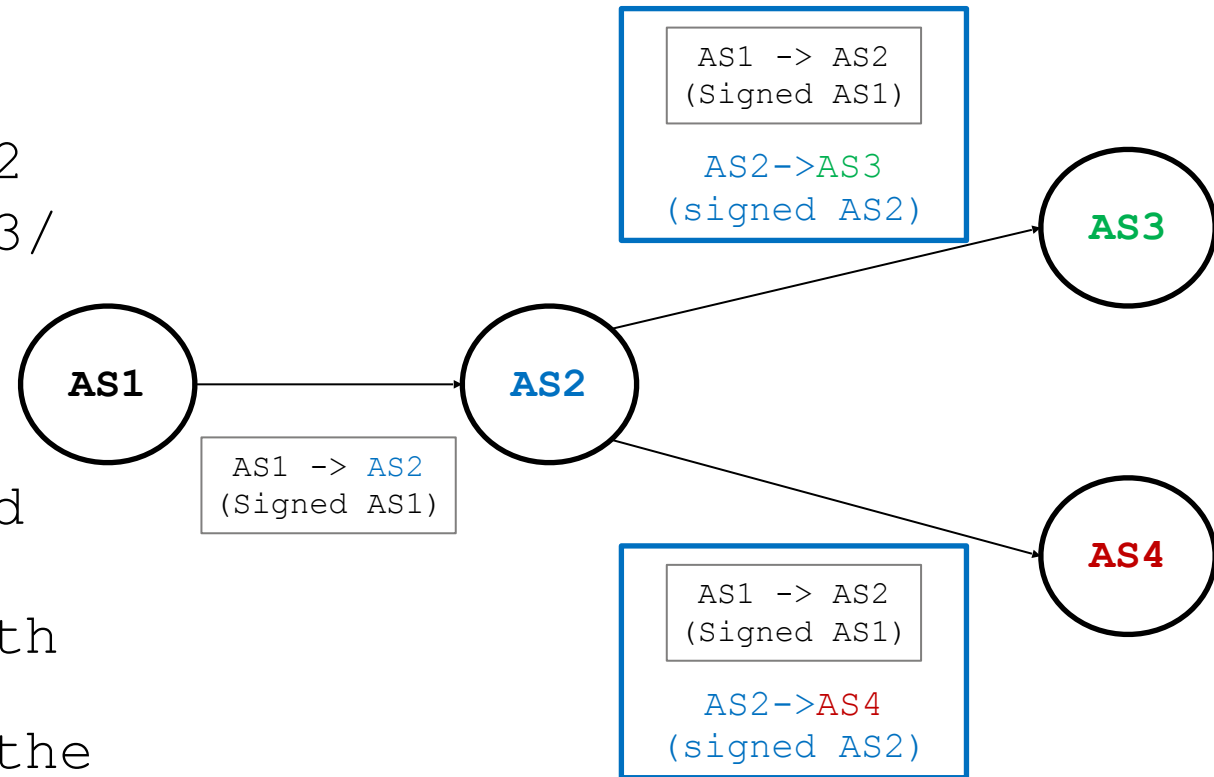
- Are ROAs and ROV enough?
  - Forged origin ASN: will **PASS** the ROV test & accepted as **GOOD**
- Ideas?
  - Secure the PATH ~ AS path validation (per prefix) → **BGPsec**



# Puzzle Pieces

## BGPsec (RFC8205)

- **Forward Path Signing**
  - AS1 signs the message to AS2
  - AS2 signs the message to AS3/  
AS4, encapsulating AS1's message
- **Validation**
  - ROA check for the prefix and origin AS
  - validate the received AS path against the chain of signatures (for each AS in the AS path) with AS key



# Puzzle Pieces

## BGPsec (RFC8205) Challenges

- **Cannot jump across non-BGPsec routers/networks**
  - traditional BGP (no BGPsec UPDATE messages)
- **Complex crypto & key distribution mechanism**
  - CPU intensive (*validate signatures*)
  - Memory intensive (*per prefix BGPsec UPDATE; new attributes to carry signatures and certs/key IDs for every AS in the AS path*)
- **Possible hack**
  - *Routers could generate key pair -> send cert request to RPKI for signing*
- **Lack of clarity**
  - distributing the collection of certs required to validate path signatures

# Puzzle Pieces

## Route leak prevention

- We already talked whitelist of customer/peer prefixes under IRR filtering
  - **Don't announce** routes/prefixes learned from your peers to other peers
  - **Apply max prefix limits** ~ doesn't help against partial leaks.



# Puzzle Pieces

Peerlock-lite ~ *adapted from Job's NANOG67*

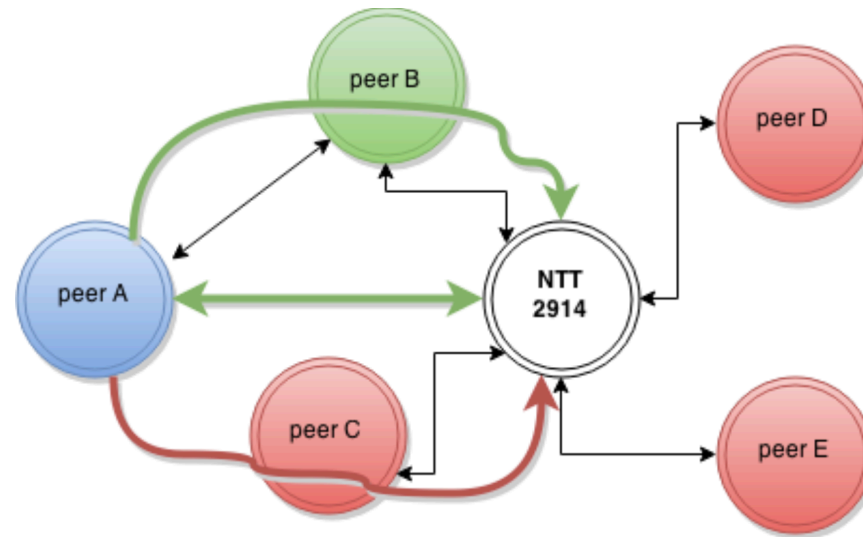
- Wikipedia says [7018, 7922, 3320, 3257, 6830, 3356, 2914, 5511, 3491, 1239, 6453, 6762, 1299, 12956, 701, 6461]
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tier\\_1\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tier_1_network)
- Will you sell transit to these networks?
  - **REJECT** any prefixes you receive from your customers which contains a big network ASN anywhere in the AS\_PATH

```
ip as-path access-list 99 permit \  
    _ (174|701|1239|1299|2828|2914|3257|3320|3356 \  
        |3549|5511|6453|6461|6762|7018|12956) _  
  
route-map ebgp-customer-in deny 1  
match as-path 99
```

# Puzzle Pieces

## Peerlock ~ adapted from Job's NANOG67 talk

- Given ASNs {A, B, C, D, E} as NTT's peers.
- Peer A subscribes to the peerlock idea (Protected ASN) and indicates that peer B is an "Allowed Upstream"



OK: ^A\_  
OK: ^B\_A\_  
NOT OK: ^C\_A\_  
NOT OK: ^D\_A\_  
NOT OK: ^E\_A\_

# Puzzle Pieces

## BGP Roles (RFC9234)

- Update to the BGP OPEN message ~ *BGP Role Capability*
- Must be advertised to and received from a peer
  - If advertised and but not received: SHOULD ignore and establish traditional session
  - Strict mode: if advertised and not received - REJECT
- Roles:
  - Provider | Customer | Peer | RS | RS-client
- Allowed relationship pairs:
  - Provider <-> Customer
  - Customer <-> Provider
  - RS <-> RS-Client
  - RS-Client <-> RS
  - Peer <-> Peer

BIRD

```
protocol bgp {
  local as 65001;
  neighbor 127.20.0.1 as 65000;
  multihop;
  source address 127.20.0.2;
  strict bind on;
  ipv4 {
    import all;
    export all;
  };
  local role customer;
}
```

FRR

```
router bgp 64502
  neighbor 172.16.200.101 remote-as 64501
  neighbor 172.16.200.101 ebgp-multihop
  neighbor 172.16.200.101 passive
  neighbor 172.16.200.101 local-role customer
```

[https://blog.grator.net/en/route-leak-prevention-and-detection-rfc9234\\_162/](https://blog.grator.net/en/route-leak-prevention-and-detection-rfc9234_162/)

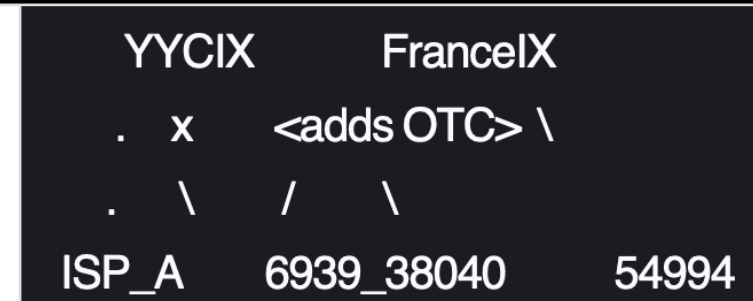
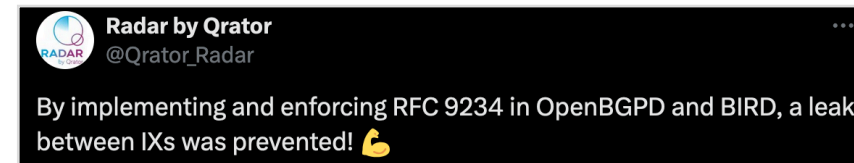
# Puzzle Pieces

## BGP Roles (RFC9234)

- Only to Customer (OTC) attribute
  - Optional non-transitive attribute
- Ingress procedure:
  - If a route with the OTC Attribute is received from a Customer or an RS-Client, then it is a route leak and MUST be considered ineligible.
- Egress procedure:
  - If a route contains the OTC Attribute, it MUST NOT be propagated to Providers, Peers, or RSes

Solution	Status	Version
BIRD	+	Appeared in 2.0.11
FRR	+	Appeared in 8.4
OpenBGPD	+	7.5
Mikrotik	Reduced functionality	Appeared before RFC

[https://blog.qrator.net/en/route-leak-prevention-and-detection-rfc9234\\_162/](https://blog.qrator.net/en/route-leak-prevention-and-detection-rfc9234_162/)



<https://mailman.nanog.org/pipermail/nanog/2024-September/226204.html>

# Puzzle Pieces

## ASPA (AS Provider Authorization)

*Looks at malformed AS\_PATHs from customers and peers to detect malicious hijacks and route leaks*

- ASPA is a digitally signed object that binds
  - Set of Provider ASNs (SPAS) to a Customer ASN (CAS) for a specific AFI - ***signed by the holder of the Customer ASN***
- For Routing, the ASPA is an attestation
  - that the AS holder (CAS) has authorized the SPAS to propagate its announcements onwards (upstreams/peers)

# Puzzle Pieces

## ASPA (AS Provider Authorization) object

```
ASPA := {  
    customer_asn (signer)  
    providers (authorized to propagate to peers/upstreams)  
    AFI (IPv4/IPv6)  
}
```

# Puzzle Pieces

## ASPA in action - 26 January'23

Hi all,

Since a few days OpenBGPD is able to do ASPA verification and filtering based on the outcome. Right now my system detected one ASPA invalid path that is an actual route leak. So it seems ASPA is working :)

--- begin terminal transcript ---

```
$ bgpctl show rib in avs invalid as 945
```

```
flags: * = Valid, > = Selected, I = via IBGP, A = Announced,  
       S = Stale, E = Error
```

```
origin validation state: N = not-found, V = valid, ! = invalid
```

```
aspa validation state: ? = unknown, V = valid, ! = invalid
```

```
origin: i = IGP, e = EGP, ? = Incomplete
```

flags	vs destination	gateway	lpref	med	aspath	origin
V-!	2606:b0c0:b00b::/48	2001:4bf8::253	100	0	8271 6939 61138	945 i

--- end terminal transcript ---

```
Subject info access:    rsync://rpki.august.tw/repo/AS945/0/AS945.asa  
ASPA valid until:     Sun 17 Dec 2023 14:17:12 +0000  
Customer AS:          945  
Provider Set:  
  1: AS: 1299  
  2: AS: 6939  
  3: AS: 32097  
  4: AS: 50058
```

```
01/26/23 01:54:24 A 2606:b0c0:b00b::/48 13830 3356 6939 61138 945  
01/26/23 01:54:24 A 2606:b0c0:b00b::/48 13830 50058 50058 50058 50058 945  
01/26/23 01:54:24 A 2606:b0c0:b00b::/48 14907 6939 61138 945  
01/26/23 01:54:24 A 2606:b0c0:b00b::/48 14907 50058 50058 50058 50058 945  
01/26/23 01:54:24 A 2606:b0c0:b00b::/48 206499 6939 61138 945
```

<https://www.manrs.org/2023/02/unpacking-the-first-route-leak-prevented-by-aspa/>

# Puzzle Pieces

## ASPA timeline [BGP, RP, RTR, Signer]

2023

- OpenBSD rpki-client and OpenBGPD
- Routinator, Krill and RTRTR, StayRTR, rpki-prover, and RIPE NCC have either released ASPA-capable software or are in advanced stages to do so.
- APNIC signer demo - <https://github.com/APNIC-net/rpki-aspa-demo>

2024

- 6-10 months for IETF to ratify ASPA
- SIDROPS in later stages of specifying the ASPA standard
- Tom Harrison (APNIC RPKI Lead): will start hosted in 2024

2025

- RIRs make Signers available

2026

- COTS BGP Speakers implementations

<https://www.manrs.org/2023/05/estimating-the-timeline-for-aspa-deployment/>



# Puzzle Pieces

## AS-Cone [draft expired since Oct'2020]

- *A digitally signed object that binds an ASN and its downstream or transit customer ASNs (and their transit relationship/policies)*

# Need Help?

- Want to learn more about:
  - crafting route filters,
  - securing Internet routing best practices/tools
- Refer to NSRC's free training videos at:
  - <https://learn.nsrc.org/bgp>
- APNIC Academy:
  - <https://academy.apnic.net/>



شكرية