Misoperation or malicious operation of CA Scenarios of unexpected resource assignment in RPKI

draft-fu-sidr-unexpected-scenarios-00 @IETF 94 meeting <u>fuyu@cnnic.cn</u>

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Background

- In the RPKI architecture, CA certificates attest to the INR holdings; EE certificates are primarily used for the validation of ROAs. And CAs are responsible for the allocation of these certificates. So CA is very important for the RPKI deployment.
- The misoperation and malicious operation of CA are inevitable and may cause significant impact.
- This draft describes and analyzes some scenarios of the unexpected resource assignment caused by CA in RPKI deployment.

Scenarios: case 1

- Unauthorized resource assignment
 - Completely unauthorized assignment:
 - the resources to be allocated to subordinate node are without the ownership of CA.

 Partially unauthorized assignment:
 the resources to be allocated to subordinate node are with the partially ownership of CA.

Scenarios: case 2

- Resource reassignment
 - Matching: the block of IP address which is reassigned is the same as which has been already assigned to the other sub-node.
 - Subset: The block of IP address which is reassigned is smaller than which has been already assigned to the other sub-node.
 - Intersection: The block of IP address which is reassigned has overlap with which has been already assigned to the other sub-node.

Scenarios: case 3

- Resource transfer
 - a block of IP addresses will be transferred from one sub-node to the other. This scenario is described in [I-D.ymbk-sidr-transfer] in more detail. The resource reassignment may happened in this scenario by the misoperation of the CA.

 A CA (eg. APNIC) allocates a block of "IP Address" to subordinate node (eg. TWNIC). However, this CA doesn't own this block of IP Prefixes actually. So the TWNIC cannot use these addresses. This may be caused by mistake or misconfiguration.



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APNIC allocates the resource which doesn't belong to him to the TWNIC successfully . But the TWNIC could not see(receive) the resource as below

root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i apnic load asns apnic2cnnicjpnictwnic asns.csv root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i apnic load prefixes apnic2cnnicjpnictwnic prefix.csv root@ubuntu:~# cat apnic2cnnicjpnictwnic asns.csv cnnic 64498-64505 ipnic 65540-65550 twnic 65551 root@ubuntu:~# cat apnic2cnnicjpnictwnic prefix.csv 192.0.2.128/26 cnnic cnnic 198.51.100.128/26 ipnic 203.0.113.128/26 twnic 192.0.3.128/26

root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i cnnic show received resources aphic Parent: notBefore: 2015-07-15T15:53:25Z notAfter: 2016-07-14T15:36:05Z URI: rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/apnic/BqHiZw8I7JRhXby5cljW-Iy75c4.cer SIA URI: rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/apnic/cnnic/ AIA URI: rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/RAseYE67glpBd34u5UghMjwg8c0.cer ASN: 64498-64505 IPv4: 192.0.2.128/26.198.51.100.128/26 IPv6: root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i jpnic show received resources Parent: aphic notBefore: 2015-07-15T15:25:54Z notAfter: 2016-07-14T15:20:04Z rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/apnic/NSt9KXs-a2py_0GZl0l4fipm1l0.cer URI: SIA URI: rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/apnic/jpnic/ rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/RAseYE67glpBd34u5UghMjwg8c0.cer AIA URI: ASN: 65540-65550 203.0.113.128/26 IPv4: IPv6: root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i twnic show_received_resources 7/13 root@ubuntu:~#

• A CA(eg.APNIC) reassigns the resource to one sub-node (JPNIC) which has been already assigned to another sub-node(eg.CNNIC) by misoperation.



Before allocation: APNIC shows the child node

```
root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i apnic show_child_resources
Child: cnnic
Child: jpnic
```

After allocation: APNIC allocates the resource to the JPNIC and CNNIC

root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i apnic load_asns apnic2cnnicjpnic_asns.csv
root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i apnic load_prefixes apnic2cnnicjpnic_prefix.csv

```
root@ubuntu:~# cat apnic2cnnicjpnic_asns.csv
cnnic 64498-64505
cnnic 65540
jpnic 65540-65550
root@ubuntu:~# cat apnic2cnnicjpnic_prefix.csv
cnnic 192.0.2.128/26
cnnic 198.51.100.128/26
cnnic 203.0.113.128/26
jpnic 203.0.113.128/26
```

Verification by parent node: APNIC shows the child's resource

root@ul	ountu:~# rpkic -i apnic show_child_resources
Child:	cnnic
ASN:	64498-64505,65540
IPv4:	192.0.2.128/26,198.51.100.128/26,203.0.113.128/26
Child:	jpnic
ASN:	65540-65550
IPv4:	203.0.113.128/26

Verification by CNNIC: CNNIC shows his resources

root@ubuntu:	-# rpkic -i cnnic show_received_resources
Parent:	apnic
notBefore:	2015-07-15T15:37:58Z
notAfter:	2016-07-14T15:36:05Z
URI:	<pre>rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/apnic/BqHiZw8I7JRhXby5cljW-Iy75c4.cer</pre>
SIA URI:	<pre>rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/apnic/cnnic/</pre>
AIA URI:	rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/RAseYE67qlpBd34u5UqhMjwq8c0.cer
ASN:	64498-64505,65540
IPv4:	192.0.2.128/26,198.51.100.128/26,203.0.113.128/26
IPv6:	

Verification by JPNIC: JPNIC shows his resource

```
root@ubuntu:~# rpkic -i jpnic show_received_resources
Parent: apnic
notBefore: 2015-07-15T15:25:54Z
notAfter: 2016-07-14T15:20:04Z
URI: rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/apnic/NSt9KXs-a2py_OGZl0l4fipm1lQ.cer
SIA URI: rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/apnic/jpnic/
AIA URI: rsync://localhost/rpki/iana/RAseYE67qlpBd34u5UqhMjwq8c0.cer
ASN: 65540 65550
IPv4: 203.0.113.128/26
IPv6:
```

CNNIC and JPNIC could see the same resource assigned by the APNIC at the same time. So the same resource could be allocated to the different sub-node simultaneously.

A block of "IP address " will be transferred from the JPNIC to CNNIC.

This scenario has been described in draft-ymbk-sidr-transfer-01.

Some additional problems will be caused, such as reassignment.



Solutions

- Safeguard of CA function
 - We have designed a mechanism to enhance the CA function to avoid the above misoperation or malicious operation. The detail information will be given in the future.
- The RP function enhancement
 - The enhancement of RP function is needed to discover these resource assignment errors.

Does this work make sense?

Join us?

Comments?

Thank you

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