

Methods for Detection and Mitigation of BGP Route Leaks

ietf-idr-route-leak-detection-mitigation-02

(Route leak definition: draft-ietf-grow-route-leak-problem-definition)

K. Sriram, D. Montgomery, B. Dickson, K. Patel, and A. Robachevsky

**IDR Working Group Meeting, IETF-95
April 2016**

Acknowledgements: The authors are grateful to many folks in various IETF WGs for commenting, critiquing, and offering very helpful suggestions (see acknowledgements section in the draft.)

Changes Since Last Presented

- Re-synced with the latest definition draft
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-grow-route-leak-problem-definition-04>
- Simpler, clearer description of the route leak detection algorithm
- Section 5.1: discussion of upgrade and downgrade attack possibilities
 - in the absence of BGPsec security protection for the RLP attribute
- Sections 5.1 through 5.4 offer updated design discussions and insights – based on WG comments, feedback

Route Leak Avoidance

- The proposal has built-in route-leak avoidance as well
- Will be explicitly described in the next revision
- Algorithm for route-leak avoidance :
 - When incoming update has RLP field set to '01' by any AS in the received AS path, then receiver SHOULD NOT propagate to a provider or peer

Note: For route-leak prevention marking, “SHOULD NOT propagate to a provider or peer” is better normative text than “CAN propagate only to customers”.

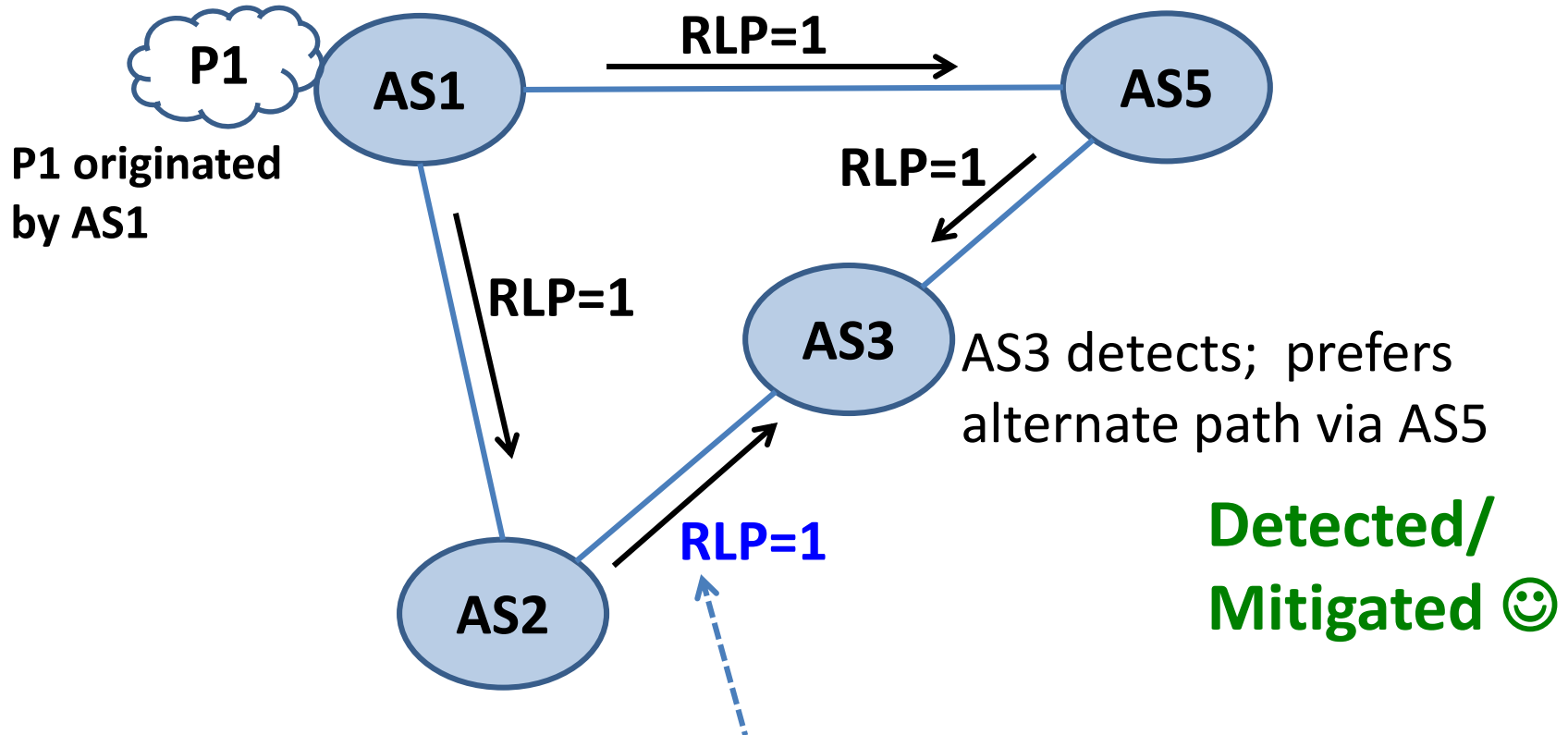
Operator may choose to select and forward a marked update for reachability if there is no alternate route.

Why is per Prefix Marking Important

- Routes for prefixes with different business models are often sent over the same peering link
- Hence, sender-receiver relation does not always conform to P2C, C2P, P2P categories (estimate: about 35% of BGP peering links (see [Anwar]))
- But ISP has knowledge of its policy and hence knows the type of peering relationship on a per prefix basis
- If major ISPs mark routes for RLP, that would result in substantial success for RLP-based avoidance/detection/mitigation

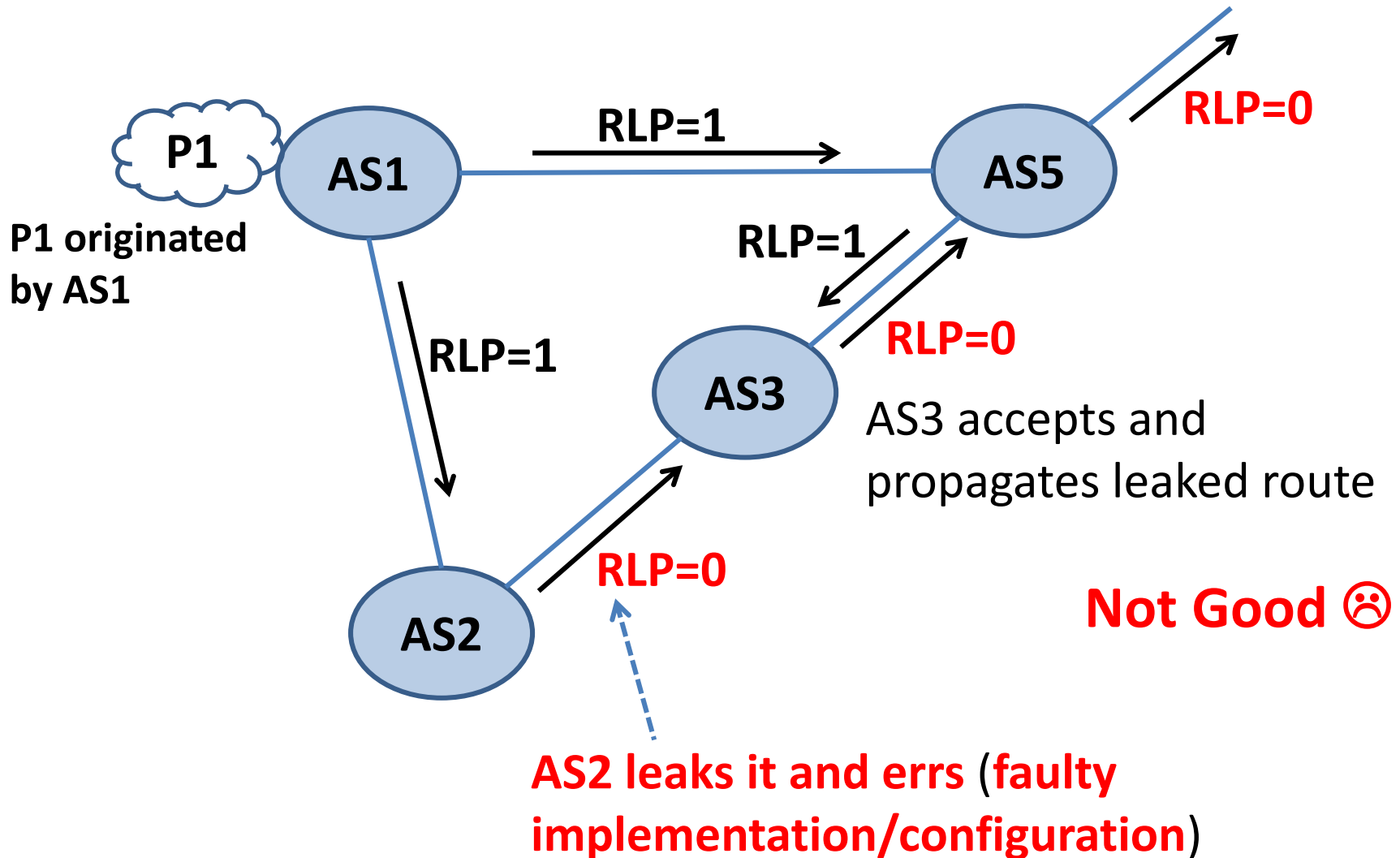
[Anwar] "Investigating Interdomain Routing Policies in the Wild"
<http://www.cs.usc.edu/assets/007/94928.pdf>

Route Leak Protection (RLP) Attribute: Per Update

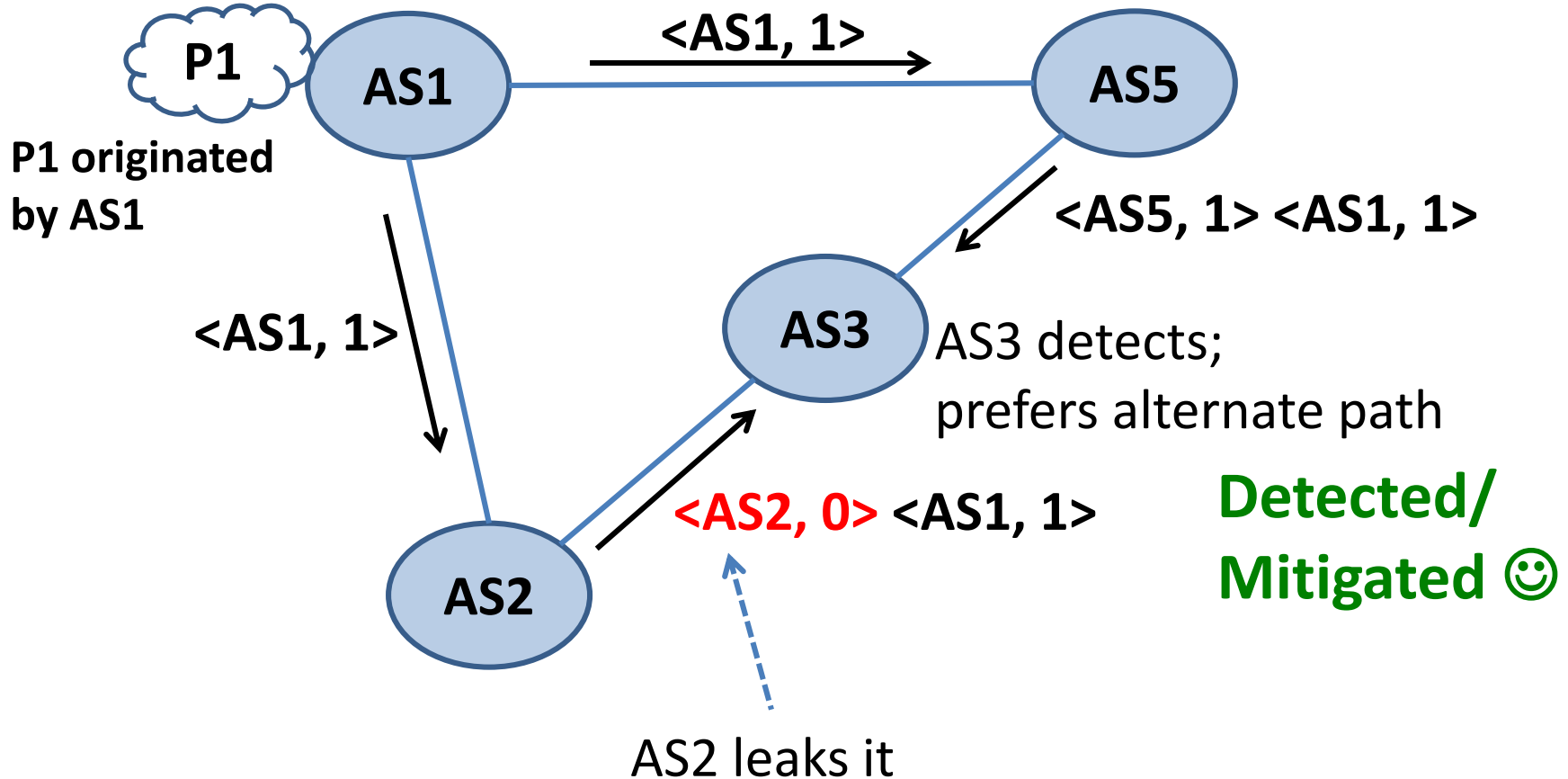


AS2 leaks it; leaves RLP intact

RLP Attribute: Per Update



RLP Attribute: Per Hop

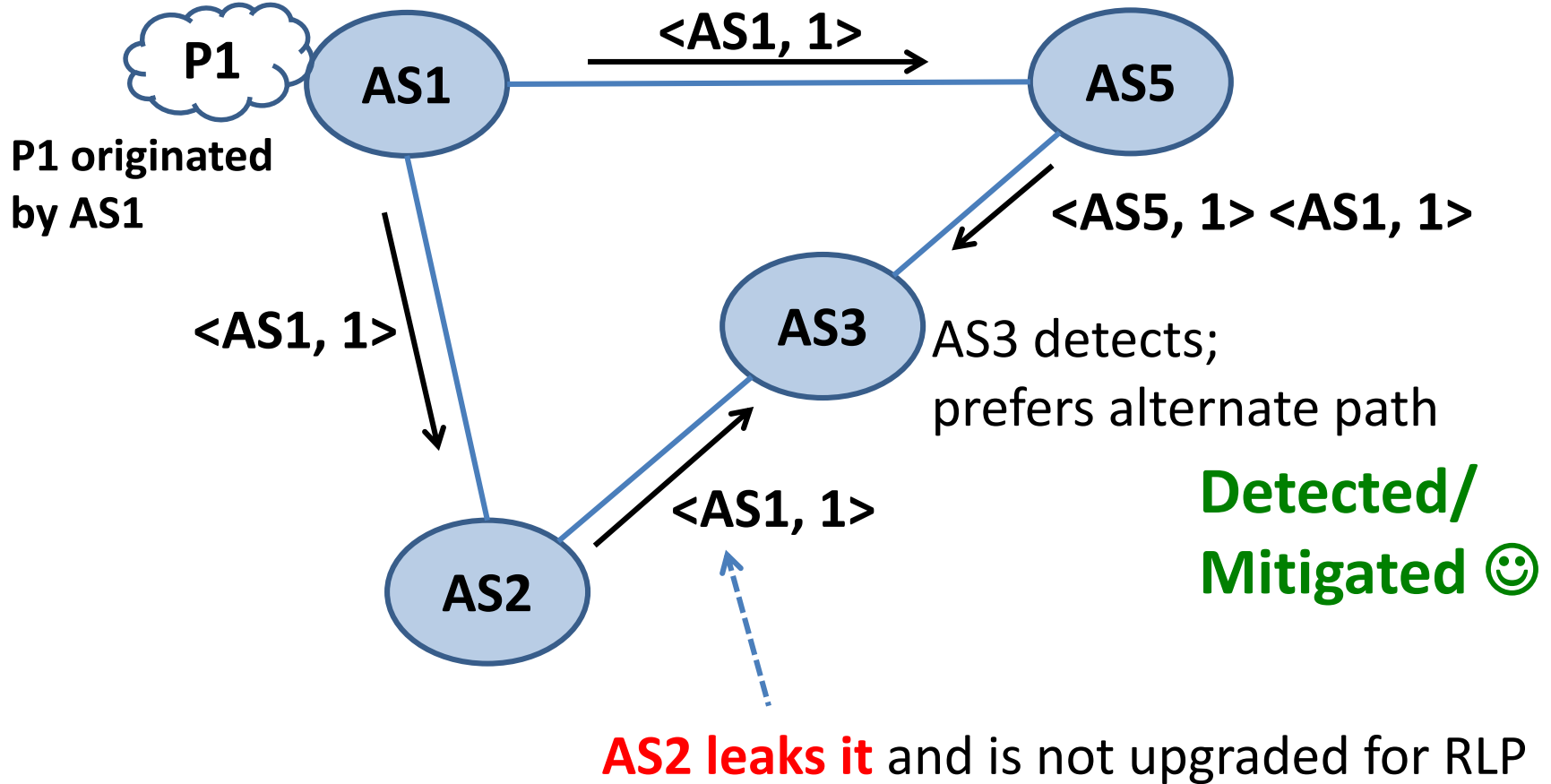


Optional transitive RLP attribute structure - examples:

$\langle AS4, RLP4 \rangle \langle AS3, RLP3 \rangle \langle AS2, RLP2 \rangle \langle AS1, RLP1 \rangle$ -- when all ASes upgraded

$\langle AS4, RLP4 \rangle \langle AS3, RLP3 \rangle \langle AS1, RLP1 \rangle$ -- when AS2 is not upgraded

RLP Attribute: Per Hop



Per Update vs. Per Hop -- Summary

- Partial deployment will exist for years ... having a per-hop RLP flag allows operator to evaluate better, e.g., if they would prefer well marked provider path over a questionable customer path
- Per-hop RLP marking can be more easily secured in the future; E.g., by placing the marking bits in BGPsec Flags field which is per hop