

WHY MANRS IS IMPORTANT

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Introduction to MANRS

Using repositories IRR / RPKI / Peering DB

Facilitate validation of routing information at a global scale

Prevent propagation of incorrect routing information

Prevent traffic with spoofed source IP addresses

Facilitate global operational communication and coordination



WHAT IS MANRS?

- The Internet's routing foundation has cracks, and they're growing.
- Not a single day goes by without dozens of incidents affecting the routing system.
- Route hijacking, route leaks, IP address spoofing, and other harmful activities can lead to DDoS attacks, traffic inspection, lost revenue, reputational damage, and more.
- These incidents are global in scale, with one operators routing problems cascading to impact others.
- Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS) is a global initiative, supported by the Internet Society and a number of NRENs like AARNet, that provides crucial fixes to reduce the most common routing threats.

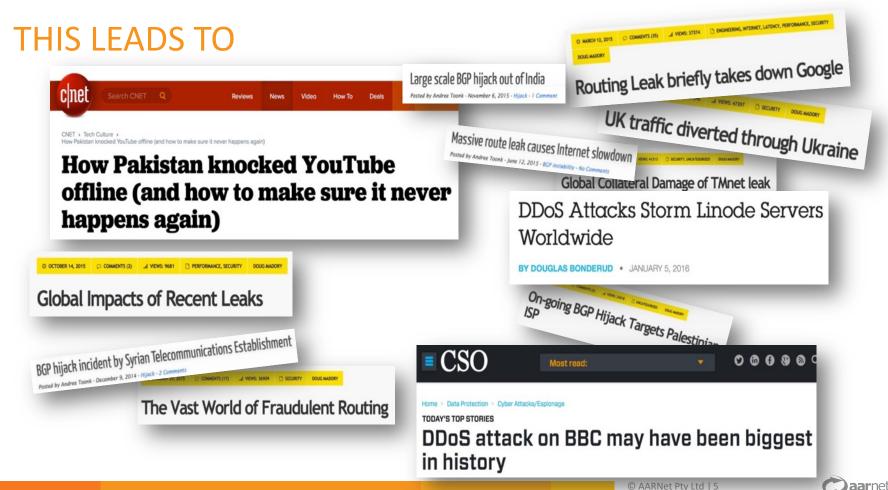


BGP – AN HONOUR SYSTEM

BGP is based on an inherent trust system. I trust you, you trust me, together we exchange routes.

- The protocol was created before security of routes was a considered issue.
- There is an assumption that all routes presented are true and valid
- No built-in validation that updates are legitimate
- The trust chain spans the globe
- Lack of reliable consistent data on the route, its origin etc...





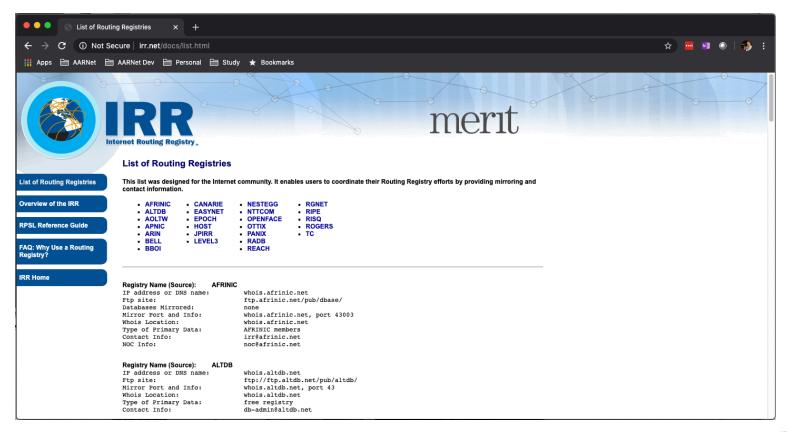




REPOSITORIES OF INFORMATION

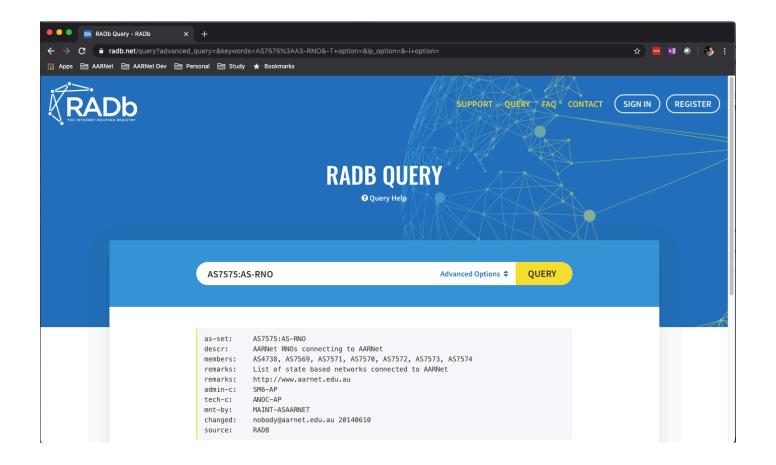


IRR



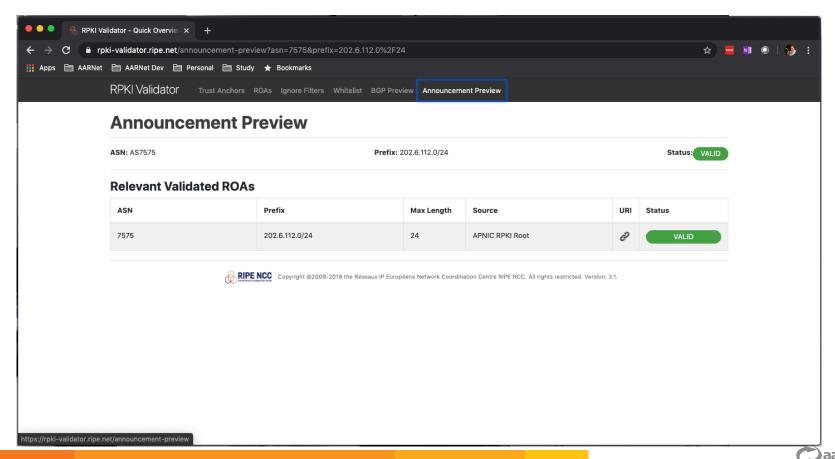




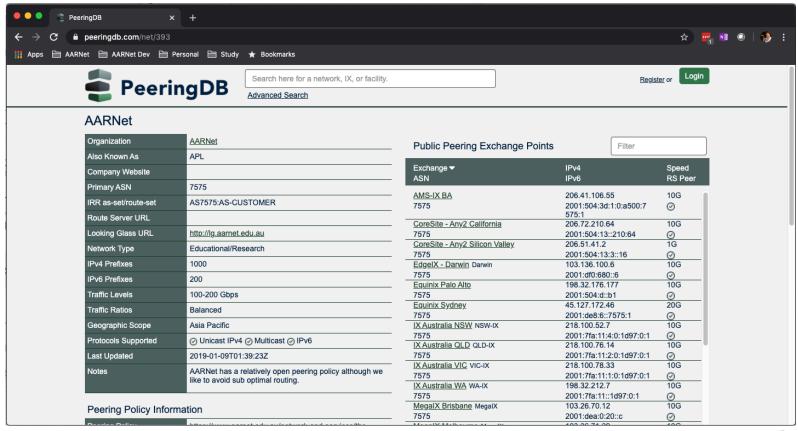




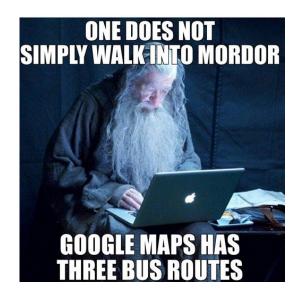
RPKI



PEERINGDB









PREVENT PROPAGATION OF INCORRECT ROUTING INFORMATION



ROUTE HIJACKING

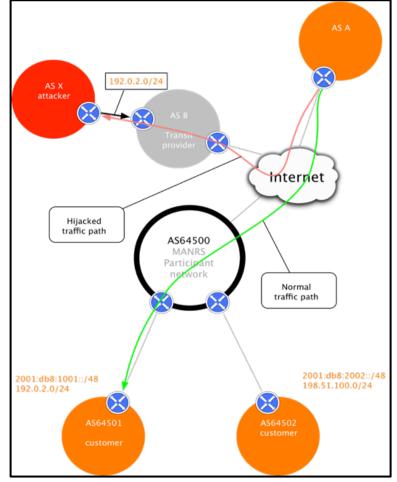
Example:

The 2008 YouTube hijack; an attempt to block YouTube through route hijacking led to much of the traffic to YouTube being dropped around the world.

Fix:

Strong filtering policies (adjacent networks should strengthen their filtering policies to avoid accepting false announcements).

AS-Path, Prefix Lists, Prefix-limits, Using RPSL, Route Validation (RPKI/ROAs)





WHY DOES AARNET CARE?

An example of why we care, is that in December 2018, one of our clients /16 was announced by an ISP in the US for approximately 24hrs, which resulted in their traffic to Google failing completely (No Gmail, Youtube, Search, Drive etc). But all other traffic was working.

- The customer reached out to AARNet about the fault
- AARNet reached out to Google to find out why the traffic wasn't being returned
- Google advised they were receiving our clients /16 via from an ISP in the US who had a direct connection
 to Google, which they were not filtering, which resulted in Google preferring to send traffic back to the ISP
 in the US rather than to AARNet and the real client due to a shorter AS-Path length.
- Luckily, we were able to contact the ISP in the US and ask them to cease announcing the route, which they did, restoring connectivity to our client.







PREVENT TRAFFIC WITH SPOOFED SOURCE IP ADDRESSES



IP ADDRESS SPOOFING

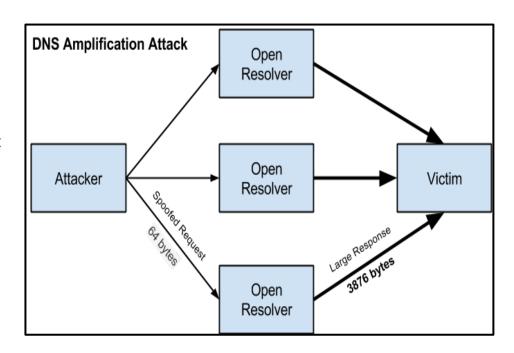
Example:

DNS amplification attack. By sending multiple spoofed requests to different DNS resolvers, an attacker can prompt many responses from the DNS resolver to be sent to a target, while only using one system to attack.

Fix:

Source address validation: systems for source address validation can help tell if the end users and customer networks have correct source IP addresses (combined with filtering).

URPF, ACLs can be utilized to achieve this.





TEST YOURSELF!

https://spoofer.caida.org/summary.php

Don't just test your office links, test your client's links as well!

Use automation to make sure your filters are in place across all interfaces to stop spoofing!



SPOOFING BY COUNTRY!

Country +	\$	Client IP blocks	Spoofing IP blocks	Blocking IP blocks \$		Inconsistent	Client +	Spoofing ASNs
				Non-NAT \$	NAT \$	IF DIOCKS	MONS	ASNS
<u>bra (Brazil)</u>		2358	457 (19.4%)	274 (11.6%)	1612 (68.4%)	15 (0.6%)	398	201 (50.5%)
ind (India)		1624	452 (27.8%)	192 (11.8%)	979 (60.3%)	1 (0.1%)	58	15 (25.9%)
usa (United States)		4659	210 (4.5%)	1115 (23.9%)	3330 (71.5%)	4 (0.1%)	492	115 (23.4%)
tha (Thailand)		493	44 (8.9%)	22 (4.5%)	427 (86.6%)	0 (0.0%)	22	5 (22.7%)
egy (Egypt)		135	44 (32.6%)	3 (2.2%)	88 (65.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3	2 (66.7%)
kor (South Korea)		809	35 (4.3%)	466 (57.6%)	308 (38.1%)	0 (0.0%)	38	7 (18.4%)
ita (Italy)		294	34 (11.6%)	20 (6.8%)	240 (81.6%)	0 (0.0%)	46	16 (34.8%)
arg (Argentina)		166	33 (19.9%)	15 (9.0%)	118 (71.1%)	0 (0.0%)	31	7 (22.6%)
chl (Chile)		160	33 (20.6%)	9 (5.6%)	118 (73.8%)	0 (0.0%)	28	12 (42.9%)
gbr (United Kingdom)		984	32 (3.3%)	133 (13.5%)	819 (83.2%)	0 (0.0%)	105	22 (21.0%)
nld (Netherlands)		535	31 (5.8%)	148 (27.7%)	356 (66.5%)	0 (0.0%)	99	18 (18.2%)
mys (Malaysia)		174	28 (16.1%)	11 (6.3%)	135 (77.6%)	0 (0.0%)	11	3 (27.3%)
irn (Iran)		125	28 (22.4%)	10 (8.0%)	86 (68.8%)	1 (0.8%)	23	6 (26.1%)
deu (Germany)		1226	24 (2.0%)	316 (25.8%)	885 (72.2%)	1 (0.1%)	77	15 (19.5%)
are (United Arab Emirates)		69	23 (33.3%)	15 (21.7%)	31 (44.9%)	0 (0.0%)	6	3 (50.0%)
can (Canada)		560	22 (3.9%)	93 (16.6%)	444 (79.3%)	1 (0.2%)	71	18 (25.4%)
zaf (South Africa)		274	21 (7.7%)	31 (11.3%)	221 (80.7%)	1 (0.4%)	48	15 (31.3%)
isr (Israel)		206	20 (9.7%)	8 (3.9%)	178 (86.4%)	0 (0.0%)	17	4 (23.5%)
rus (Russian Federation)		209	19 (9.1%)	40 (19.1%)	150 (71.8%)	0 (0.0%)	76	12 (15.8%)
fra (France)		418	18 (4.3%)	63 (15.1%)	336 (80.4%)	1 (0.2%)	54	12 (22.2%)
aus (Australia)		634	16 (2.5%)	53 (8.4%)	564 (89.0%)	1 (0.2%)	54	13 (24.1%)







FACILITATE GLOBAL OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION



COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Your security is in someone else's hands.

Why should they help you? You can start by helping them.

- Is your WHOIS/IRR/ABUSE contacts up to date?
- PeeringDB?
- IRR (RADB/MERIT)?
- APNIC/ARIN/AFRINIC/LACNIC/RIPE NCC?

Where is the line between good and bad routing security?

We need globally recognized security expectations for all network operators to raise the bar on routing security.







FACILITATE VALIDATION OF ROUTING INFORMATION AT A GLOBAL SCALE



AT&T/as7018 now drops invalid prefixes from peers

From: Jay Borkenhagen <jayb () braeburn org>

Date: Mon, 11 Feb 2019 09:53:45 -0500

FYI:

The AT&T/as7018 network is now dropping all RPKI-invalid route announcements that we receive from our peers.

We continue to accept invalid route announcements from our customers, at least for now. We are communicating with our customers whose invalid announcements we are propagating, informing them that these routes will be accepted by fewer and fewer networks over time.

Thanks to those of you who are publishing ROAs in the RPKI. We would also like to encourage other networks to join us in taking this step to improve the quality of routing information in the Internet.

Thanks!

Jay B.



```
[wdm@gingernut ~]$ whois 202.6.112.0/24 -h whois.bgpmon.net
[snip]
% For more information visit:
% https://portal.bgpmon.net/bgpmonapi.php
```

Prefix: 202.6.112.0/24

Prefix description: AARNet Office LAN, Perth, WA

Country code: AU

Origin AS: 7575

Origin AS Name: AARNET-AS-AP Australian Academic and Research Network (AARNet), AU

RPKI status: ROA validation successful

First seen: 2011-10-19

Last seen: 2019-12-17

Seen by #peers: 56



```
[wdm@gingernut ~]$ whois 138.44.16.0/24 -h whois.bgpmon.net
[snip]
% For more information visit:
% https://portal.bgpmon.net/bgpmonapi.php
```

Prefix: 138.44.16.0/23

Prefix description: RSP, NSWRNO, AARNET

Country code: AU

Origin AS: 7570

Origin AS Name: AARNET-NSW-RNO Australian Academic and Research Network (AARNet), AU

RPKI status: ROA validation failed: Invalid Origin ASN, expected 7575

First seen: 2019-02-23

Last seen: 2019-12-17

Seen by #peers: 47



https://sg-pub.ripe.net/jasper/rpki-web-test/





WE HAVE TO WORK TOGETHER

The more we all work together to build a hardy, secure global routing infrastructure the better it will be for all.

There would be less incidents due to fat fingers and malicious actors and the damage these issues could cause would have a smaller blast radius.

So there are no excuses, join MANRS now!



REFERENCES

- Recommended Internet Service Provider Security Services and Procedures, Section Network Infrastructure, http://www.rfc-editor.org/bcp/bcp46.txt
- BGP operations and security, https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc7454/
- Border Gateway Protocol Security, NIST: Special Publication SP 800-54, http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-54/SP800-54.pdf
- Operational Security Requirements for Large Internet Service Provider (ISP) IP Network Infrastructure, http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3871
- Using RPSL in Practice, http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2650
- Using the RIPE Database as an Internet Routing Registry, https://labs.ripe.net/Members/denis/using-the-ripe-database-as-an-internet-routing-registry
- BGP Security Best Practices, FCC CSRIC III WG4 Final Report, http://transition.fcc.gov/bureaus/pshs/advisory/csric3/CSRIC_III_WG4_Report_March_%202013.pdf
- Network Ingress Filtering: Defeating Denial of Service Attacks which employ IP Source Address Spoofing, http://tools.ietf.org/html/bcp38
- Ingress Filtering for Multihomed Networks, http://tools.ietf.org/html/bcp84
- Securing the Edge, http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac004.txt
- RIPE Anti-Spoofing Task Force HOW-TO, http://www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/ripe-431
- Peering DB, https://www.peeringdb.com
- RADB, http://www.radb.net/
- Origin Validation Operation Based on the Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI)", http://www.rfc-editor.org/bcp/bcp185.txt





THANK YOU

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