



中国科学院计算机网络信息中心
Computer Network Information Center
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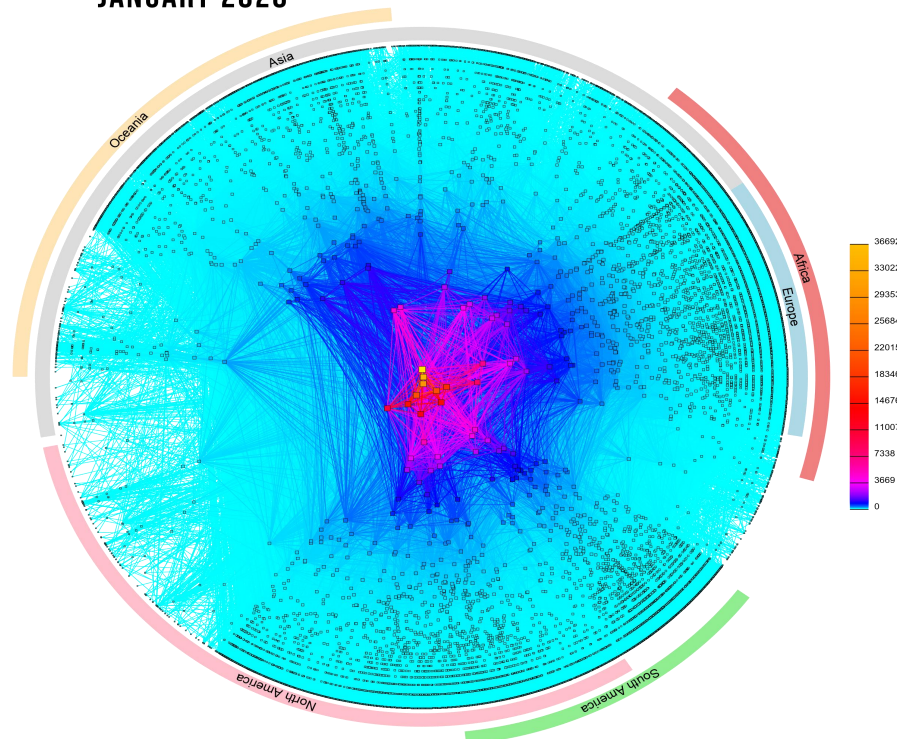
Encoding Route Origin Authorizations for Flexible and Fine-Grained Management

Yanbiao Li

CNIC, CAS / UCAS

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is one of the key building blocks of the global Internet

CAIDA'S IPV4 AS CORE GRAPH
JANUARY 2020



a network of
Autonomous Systems (ASes)

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source: <https://www.caida.org/projects/cartography/as-core/pics/2020/ascore-2020-ipv4-standalone.png>

Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS) 27 April 2018

EN ES

What Happened? The Amazon Route 53 BGP Hijack to Take Over Ethereum Cryptocurrency Wallets



By Aftab Siddiqui
Senior Manager, Internet Technology - Asia-Pacific



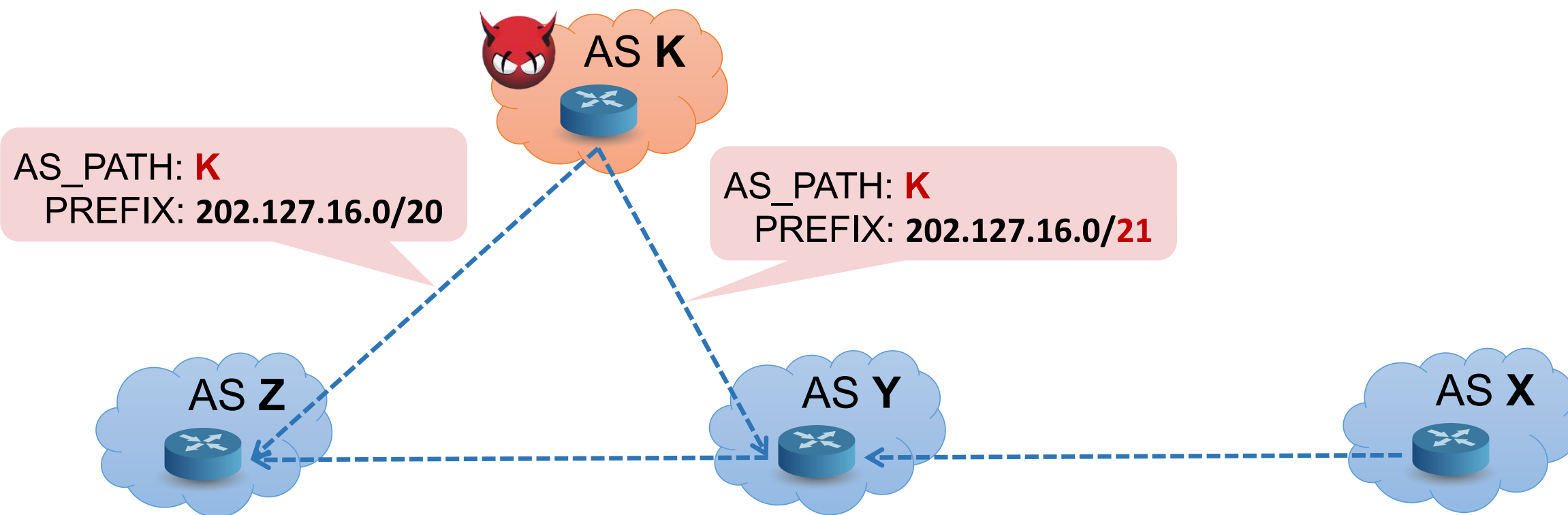
Doug Madory
@DougMadory

From 12:05-12:50 UTC, RU telecom RTComm (AS8342) hijacked a prefix (104.244.42.0/24) belonging to Twitter.

The hijack didn't propagate far due to a RPKI ROA which asserted AS13414 was the rightful origin.

This is the same prefix hijacked during the coup in Myanmar last year.

←----- BGP announcement



Prefix	Path
202.127.16.0/20	Y->X
202.127.16.0/20	K

shorter path

Prefix	Path
202.127.16.0/20	X
202.127.16.0/21	K

more specific

Stop route hijacks with RPKI



←----- BGP announcement

Route Origin Authorization (ROA)

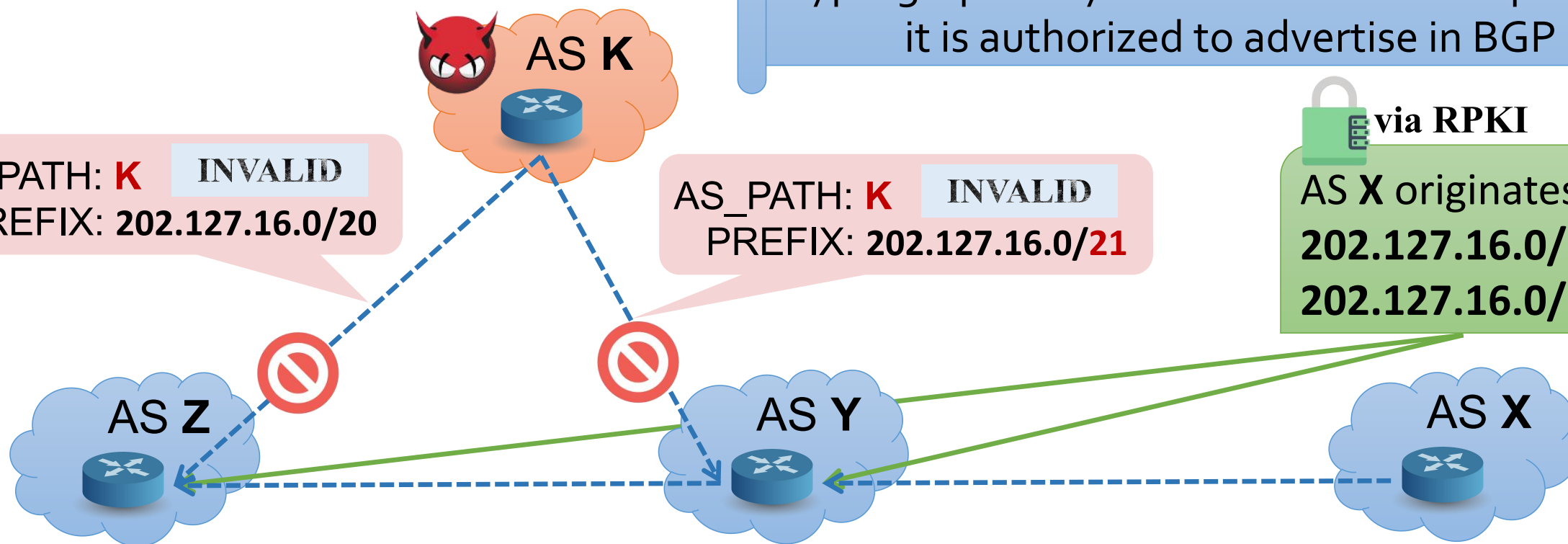
cryptographically binds an AS with the prefix(es) it is authorized to advertise in BGP

AS_PATH: **K** INVALID
PREFIX: 202.127.16.0/20

AS_PATH: **K** INVALID
PREFIX: 202.127.16.0/**21**

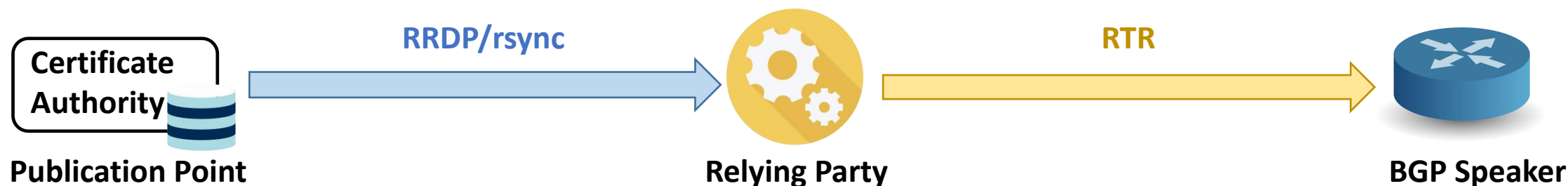
via RPKI

AS X originates:
202.127.16.0/20
202.127.16.0/21



Prefix	Path
202.127.16.0/20	Y->X

Prefix	Path
202.127.16.0/20	X



```
RouteOriginAttestation ::= SEQUENCE {
  version [0] INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  asID ASID,
  ipAddrBlocks SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..MAX)) OF ROAIPAddressFamily }
```

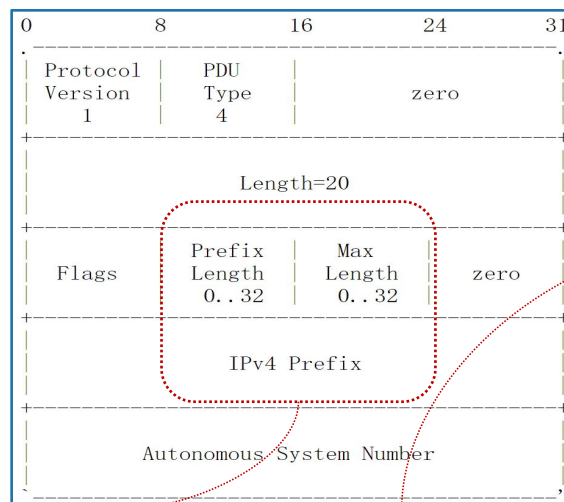
ASID ::= INTEGER

```
ROAIPAddressFamily ::= SEQUENCE {
  addressFamily OCTET STRING (SIZE (2..3)),
  addresses SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..MAX)) OF ROAIPAddress }
```

```
ROAIPAddress ::= SEQUENCE {
  address IPAddress,
  maxLength INTEGER OPTIONAL }
```

IPAddress ::= BIT STRING

ROA eContent (RFC 6482)

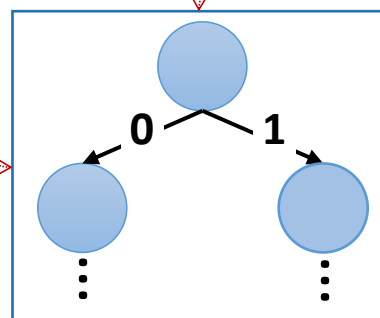


RTR Prefix (v4/v6) PDU (RFC 8210)

The BGP speaker loads validated objects from the cache into local storage. The objects loaded have the content

(IP address, prefix length, maximum length, origin AS number). We refer to such a locally stored object as a "Validated ROA Payload" or "VRP".

ROA Payload (RFC 6811)

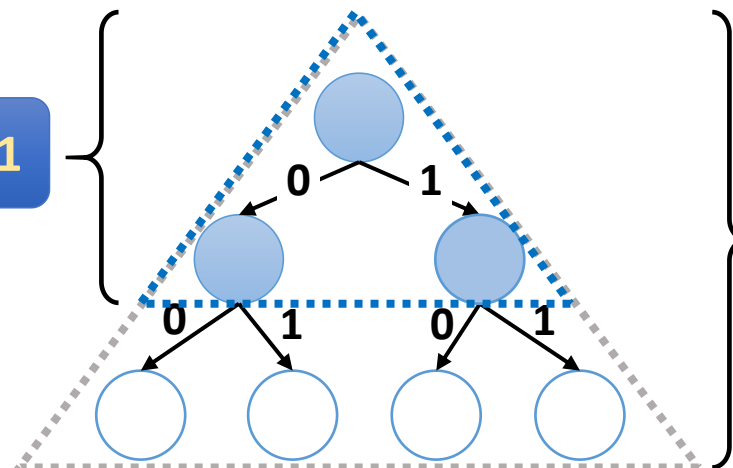


ROA prefix block: [IP prefix (addr / len), maximum length]
represents a sub-tree of the IP prefix trie

Operational granularity of constructing ROAs: **a set of IP prefixes**

202.127.16.0/20

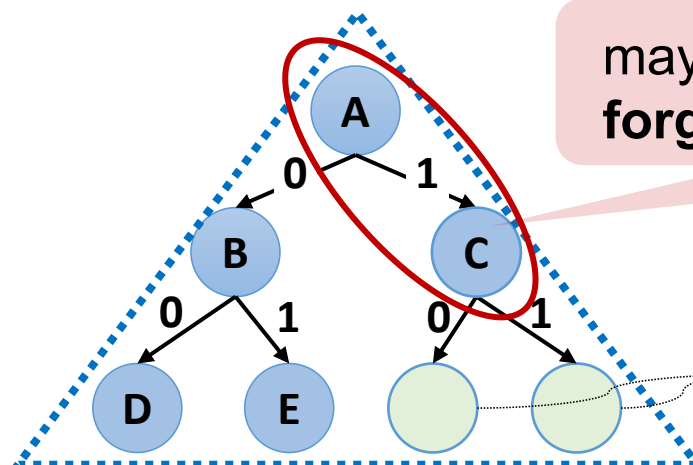
AS X: 202.127.16.0/20, **21**



AS X: 202.127.16.0/20, **22**

maxLen + 1:
2ⁿ IP prefixes are authorized

'Holey'
ROA



may suffer from  forged-origin sub-prefix hijacks (RFC 9319)

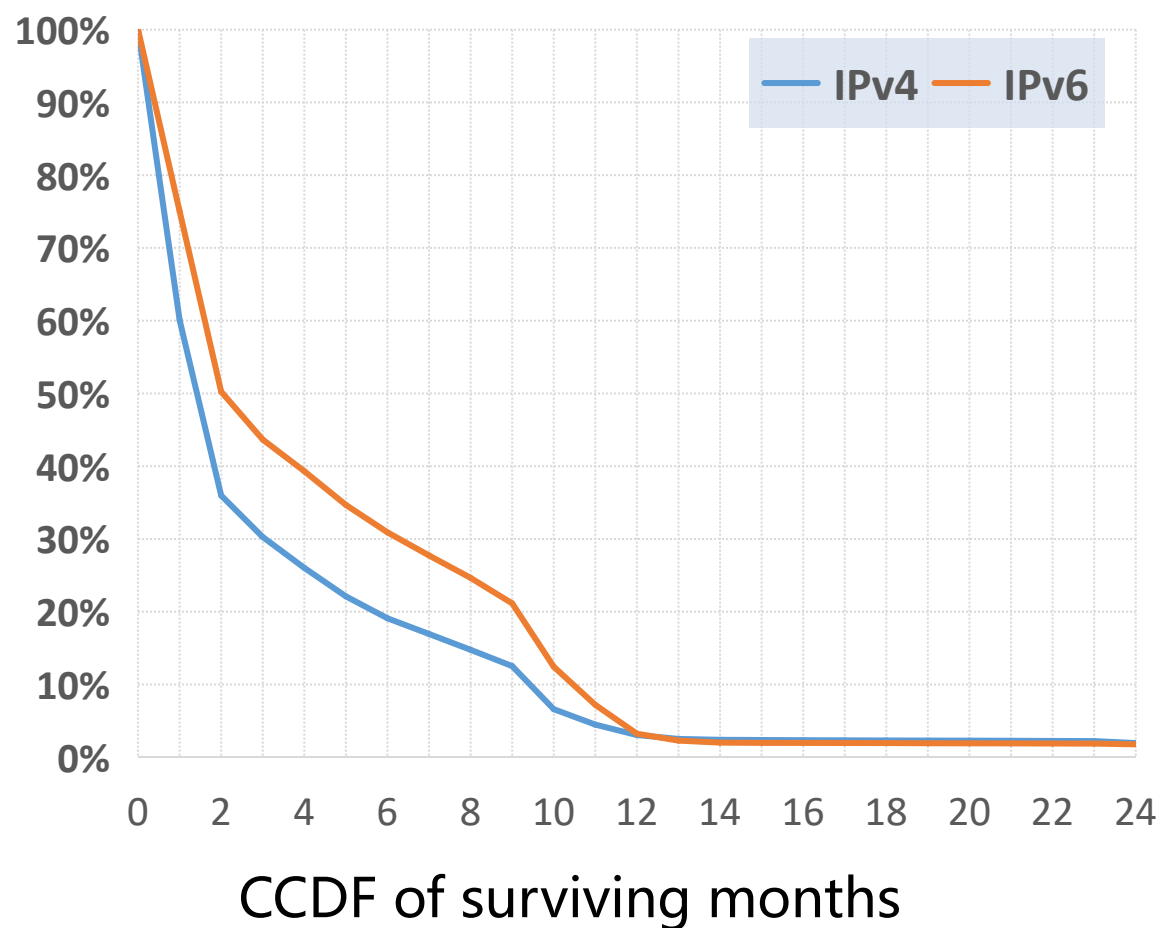
AS X **does NOT** announce these routes in BGP;
leaving two 'holes'

Statistics of 'holey' ROAs



500K ROAs published in 2020 are tracked

data: <https://ftp.ripe.net/rpki/>

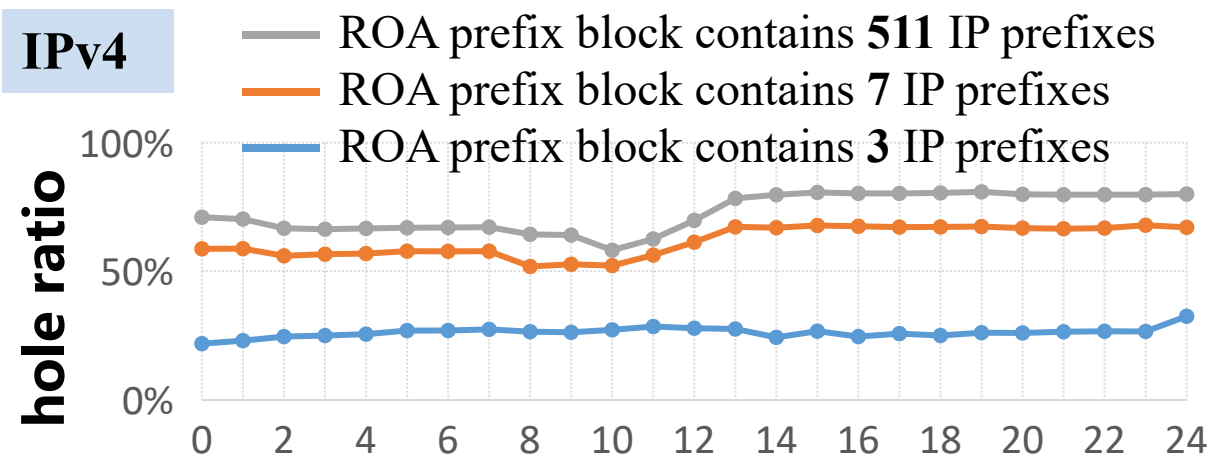


For each ROA prefix block, # of "holes" is counted as the number of its prefixes that are not in the RIB.

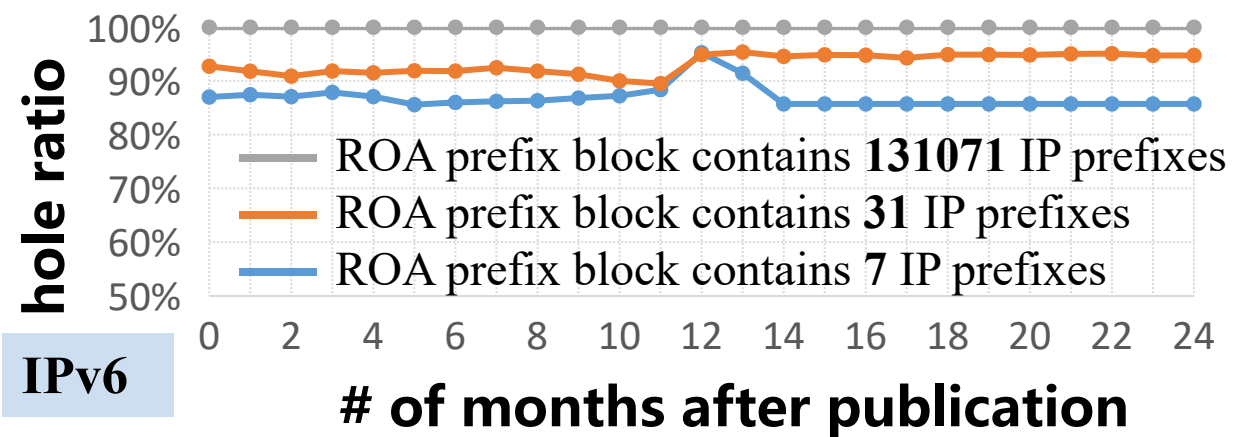
hole ratio = (# of holes) / (# of prefixes in the block)

data: <https://www.ripe.net/analyse/raw-data-sets>

IPv4



IPv6



Operational granularity of updating ROAs:
a whole ROA

AS X is authorized to originate **7 routes** in BGP

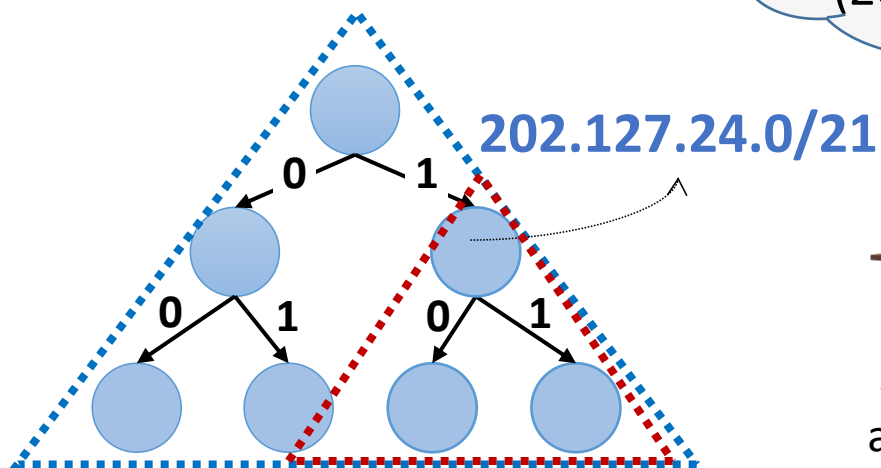
AS X: 202.127.16.0/20, 22

202.127.16.0/20

Withdraw part (3) of
authorizations granted to X
(202.127.24.0/21~22)



administrator



W AS X: 202.127.24.0/21, 22

trying to withdraw a non-existing ROA

```
root@ca0:/# krillc roas list --ca cert0
202.127.16.0/20-22 => 1

root@ca0:/# krillc roas update --remove '202.127.24.0/21-22 => 1' --ca cert0
Delta rejected:

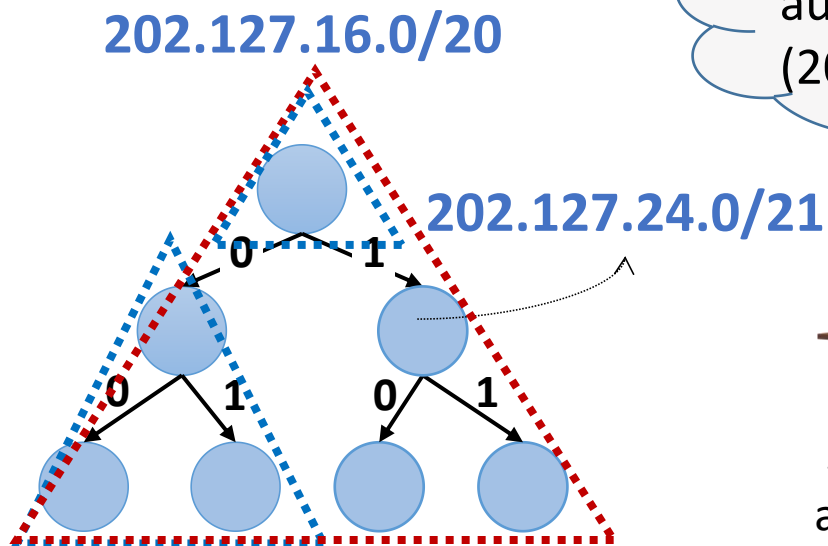
Cannot remove the following unknown ROAs:
202.127.24.0/21-22 => 1

root@ca0:/#
```

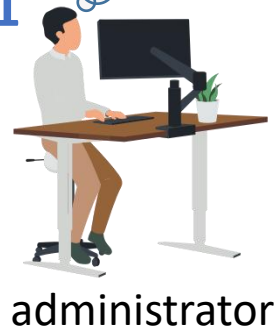

Operational granularity of updating ROAs:
a whole ROA

AS X is authorized to originate **7 routes** in BGP

AS X: 202.127.16.0/20, 22



Withdraw part (3) of
authorizations granted to X
(202.127.24.0/21~22)



Excessive
withdrawal

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root@ca0:/#
```

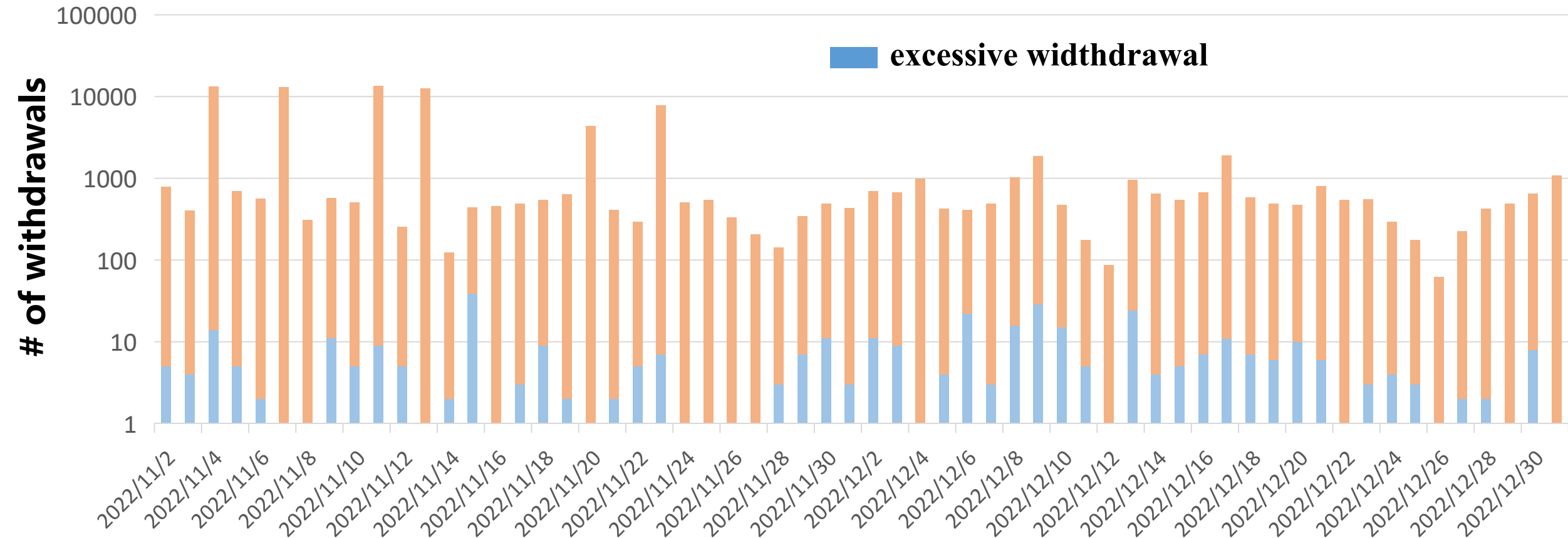
W AS X: 202.127.16.0/20, 22

A AS X: 202.127.16.0/20, 20

A AS X: 202.127.16.0/21, 22

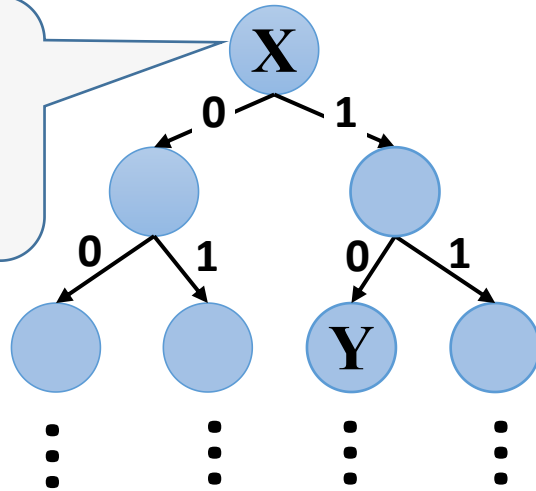
We collected **VRPs** every day from 2022/11/1 to 2022/12/31, and calculated the **difference between every two consecutive days**, where we counted total withdrawals and **# of excessive withdrawals**.

data: <https://ftp.ripe.net/rpki/>



11 Resource allocation

The provider **X** allocates a sub- address block to its customer **Y**



I No ROA with **X**; **Y** may or may not have

X's route is unprotected.

Once **X** is issued an ROA, the situation will fail into one of the **following cases**

Reachability
issue

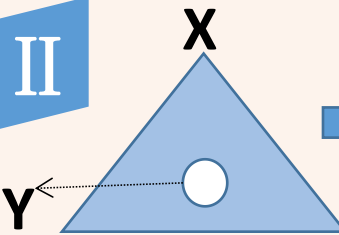
No ROA with **Y**

Y has an ROA

Y's prefix is included in X's ROA

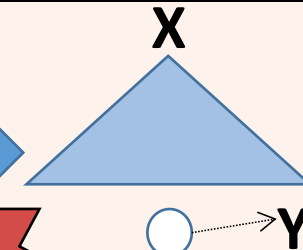
Y's prefix is NOT included in X's ROA

II



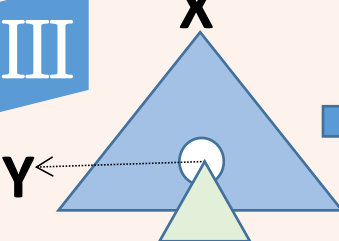
'Holey'
ROA

IV



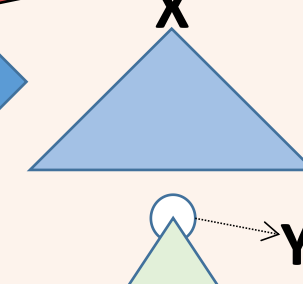
Excessive
withdrawal

III



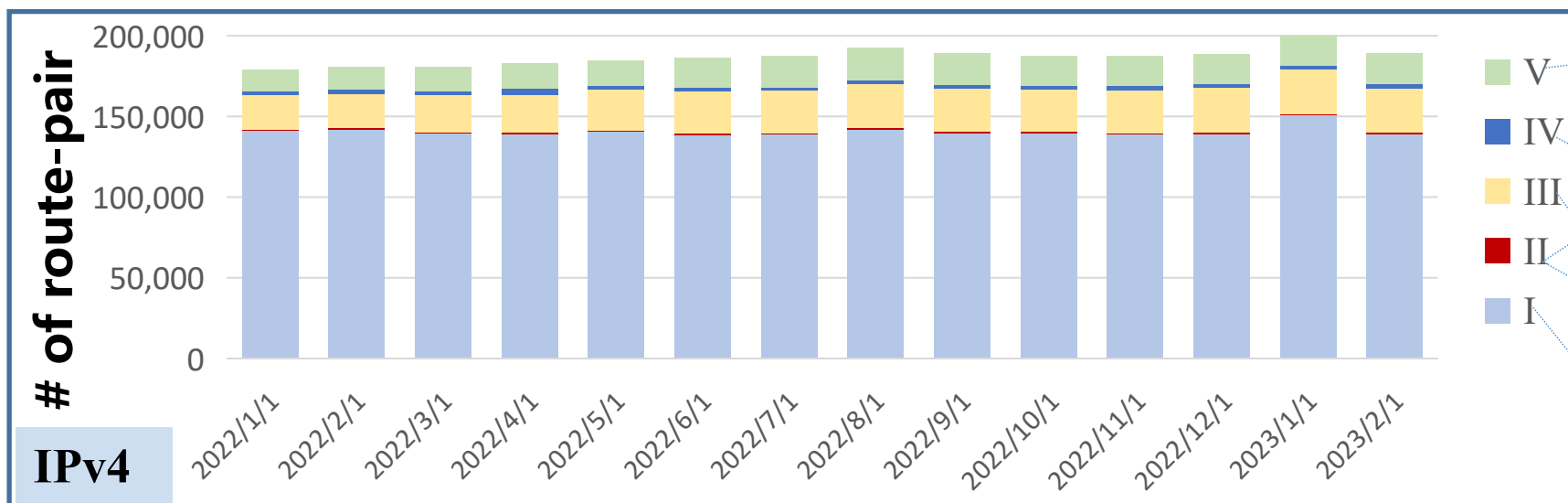
'Holey'
ROA

V



**Y's routes will
be identified
as INVALID
per RFC 6811**

We collected 14 RIBs from 2022/1/14. For each RIB, we extracted **route-pairs** (X, Y) where X's prefix covers Y's prefix and they have **different origin ASNs**, and classified them into 5 cases with **VRPs** collected on the same day.

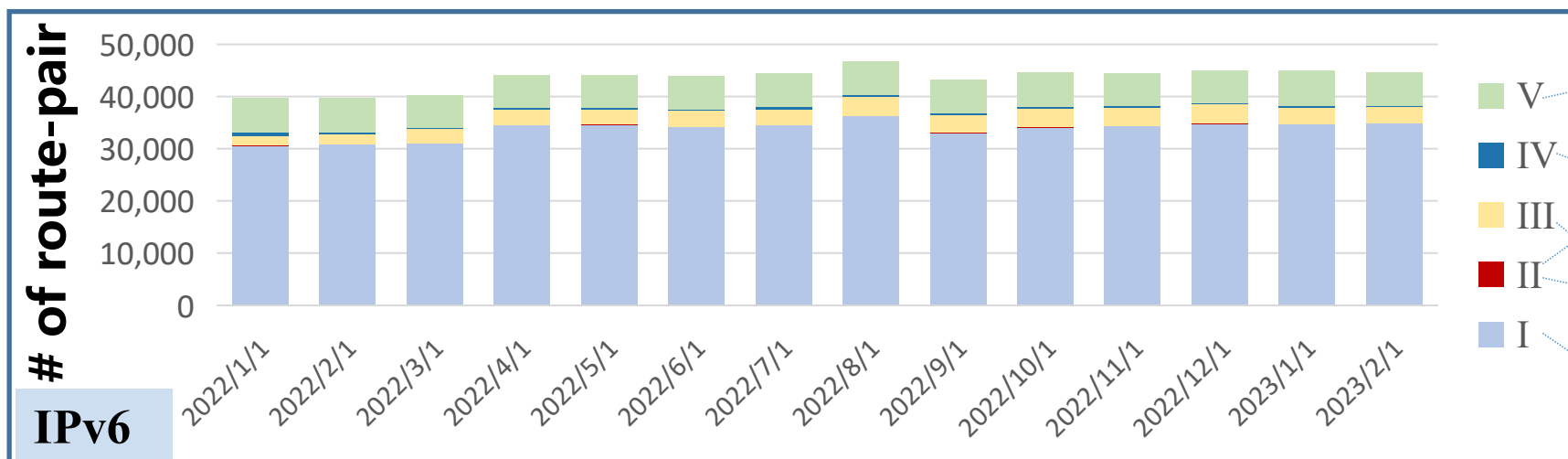


Recommended: 7.6%~10.5%

Reachability issue: 1.6%~2.8%

Holey ROA: 12.2%~15.1%

Unprotected: 73.6%~78.8%



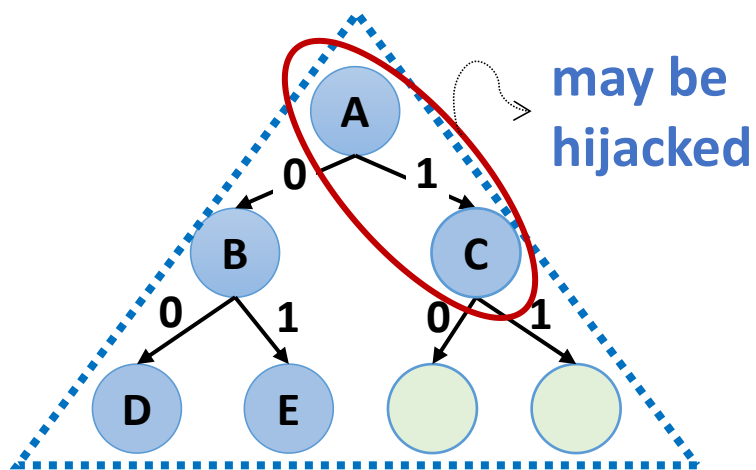
Recommended: 13.7%~16.6%

Reachability issue: 0.7%~1.6%

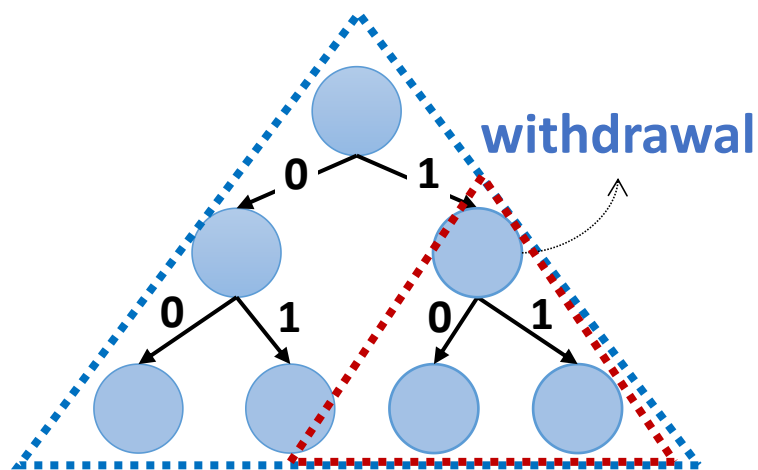
Holey ROA: 4.8%~8.2%

Unprotected: 76.1%~78.6%

'Holey' ROA

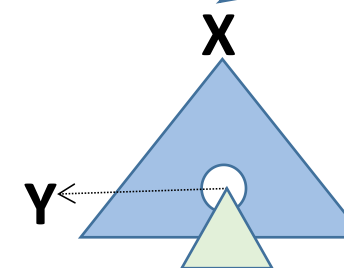


Excessive withdrawal



Reachability issue

The provider **X** allocates a sub-address block to its customer **Y**



Recommendation-1:
issue an ROA for **Y**

Recommendation-2: withdraw
part of **X**'s ROA in case it's
overlapped with **Y**'s ROA

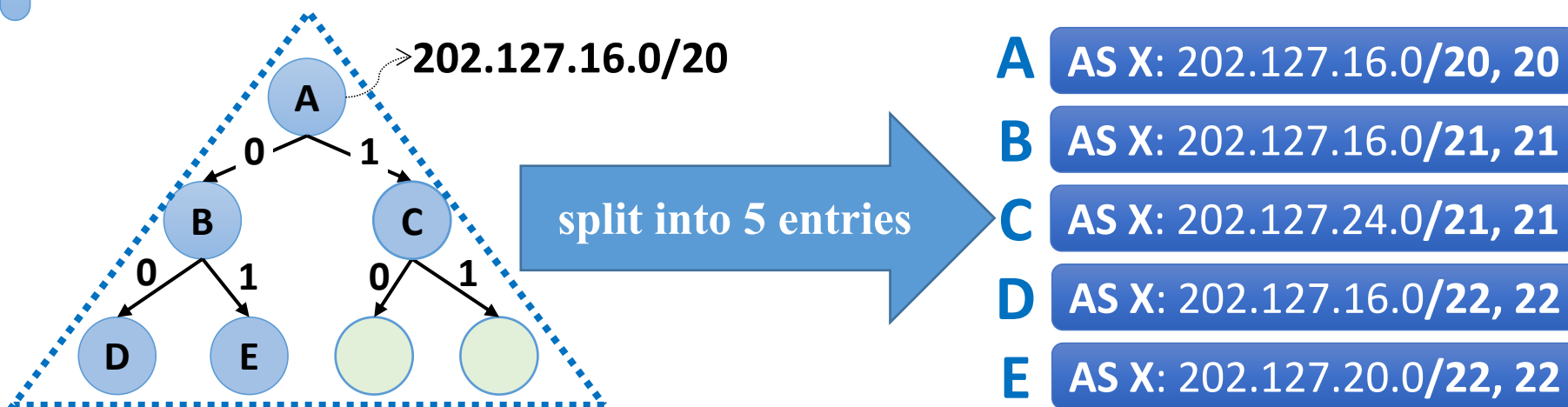
Objective: enable ROA management at a fine granularity
an IP prefix

A simple solution

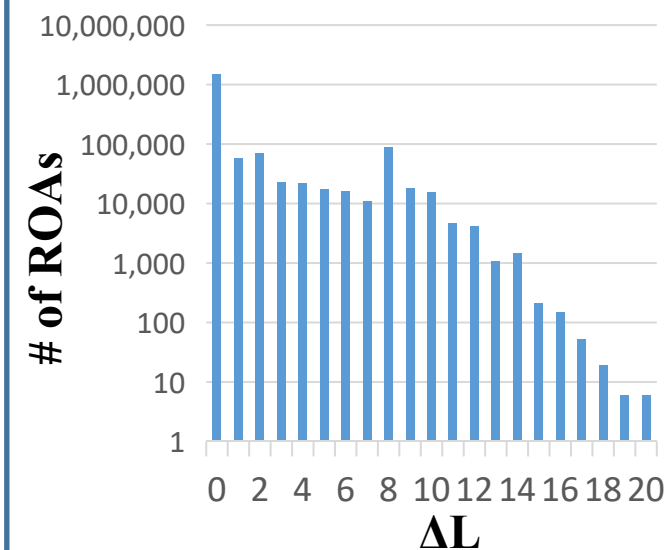


ΔL of an ROA: the difference of *maxLen* and IP prefix length

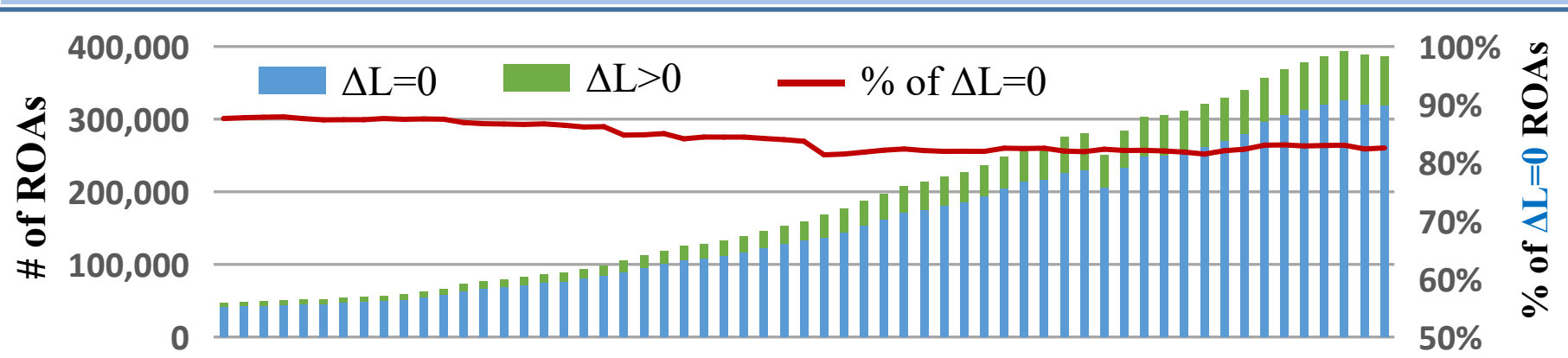
A simple solution: construct ROAs such that **ΔL of every ROA is 0.**



IPv4 ROAs of 2023.02.01



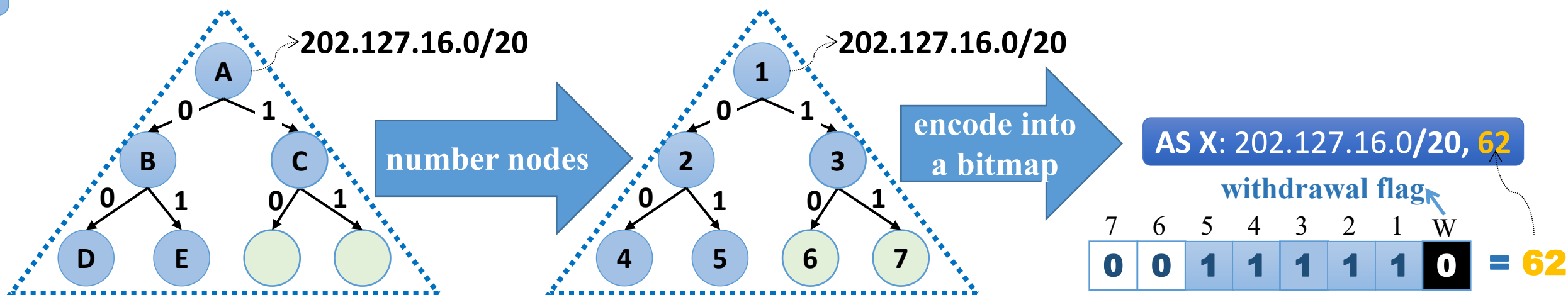
We collected ROA records from 2018.01 to 2022.12 (one set per month). data: <https://ftp.ripe.net/rpki/>



$\Delta L=N$, may split into at most 2^N entries.

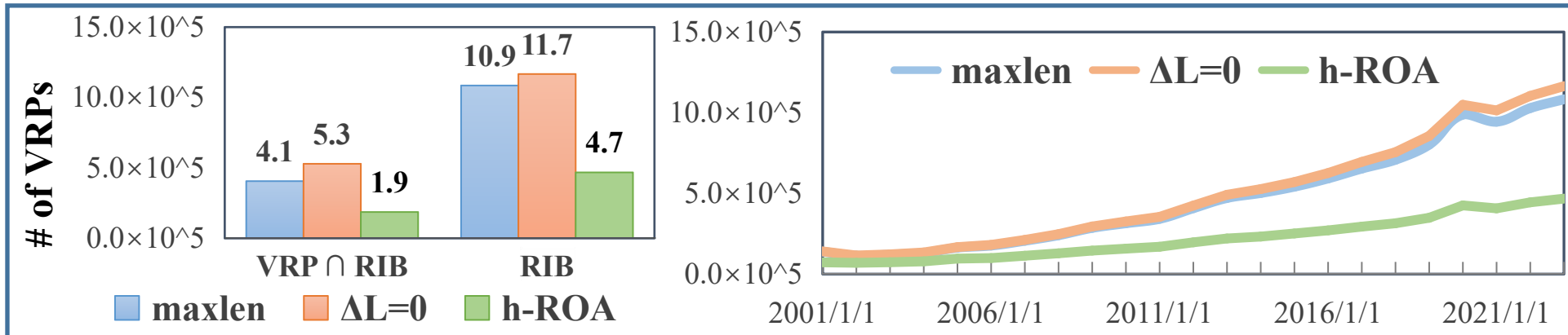
Scalability issue

Hanging ROA^[1]: Encodes an **ROA prefix block** with a **bitmap** where a **set bit** indicates the prefix corresponding to this bit is **authorized**; manage authorizations **bit by bit** (prefix by prefix)

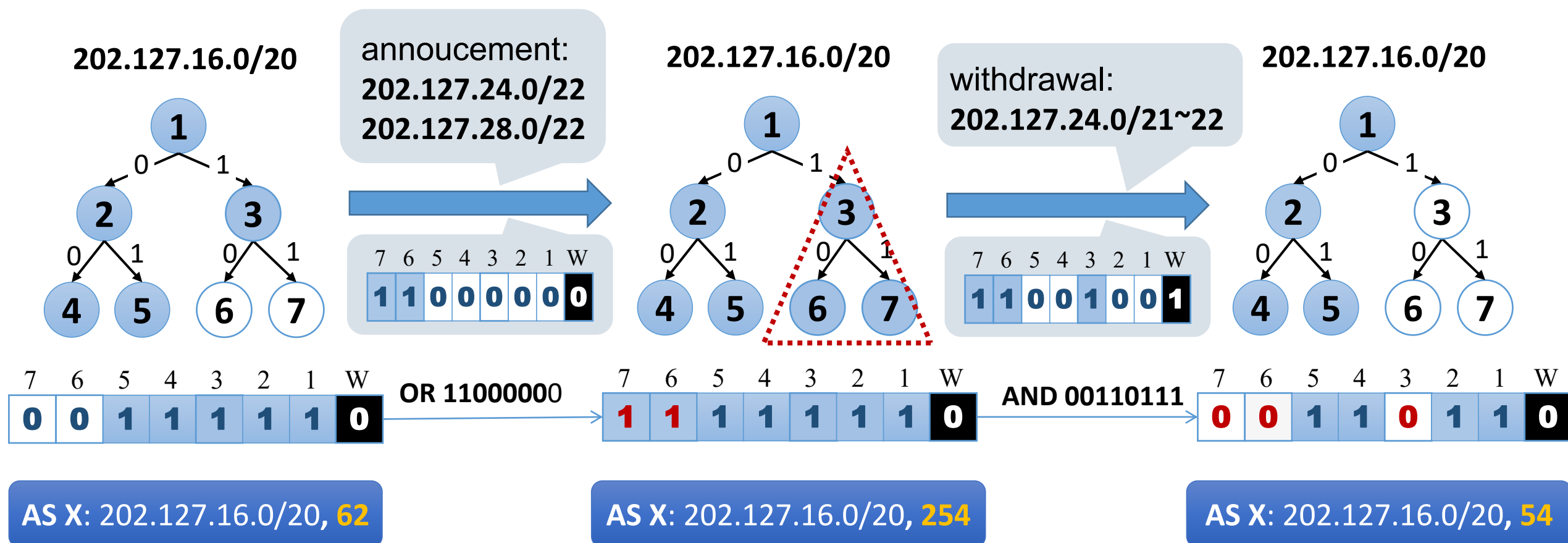


We collected VRPs and RIBs on Jan. 1st every year from 2001 to 2023.

2 data sets of authorized prefixes and 3 schemes



On basis of the bitmap encoding scheme, ROAs can be constructed and updated at a **prefix-level granularity**, enabling very flexible management with efficient **bitwise operations**.





Key Observations

Current **corase-grained ROA management** may lead to **security or scalability issues**, which will become more serious with the promotion of RPKI.



Technical Contributions

The **Hanging ROA** uses a **bitmap-based** encoding scheme, which enables **flexible and fine-grained ROA management** with high encoding efficiency.



Recommendations

Remember to issue ROAs for customers after IP address resource allocation, and take fine-grained operations in managing ROAs.



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Thank You For Your Attention

Any questions, please feel free to contact: lybmath@cnic.cn