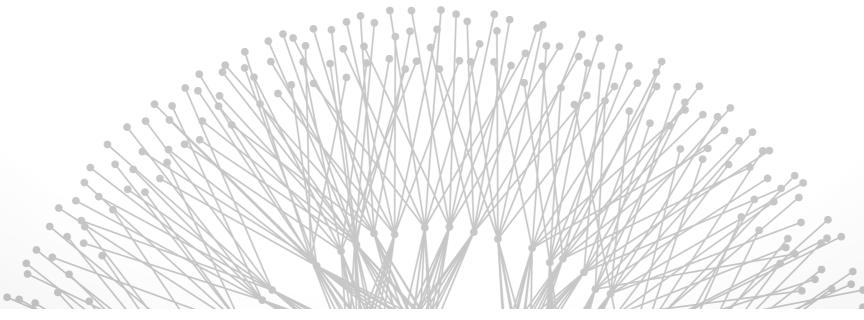
Secure Routing

Brighten Godfrey CS 538 October 16 2012



slides ©2010-2012 by Brighten Godfrey unless otherwise noted

Where was security in the design of the original Internet protocols?

- Virtually nowhere!
- All the core protocols (IP,TCP, DNS, BGP) have trivial, glaring vulnerabilities

When security really matters, rely on end-to-end mechanisms

• Public key cryptography & certificate authorities

With e2e security, what can an attack on BGP still do?

Denial of service

- announce "more attractive" path (what does that mean?)
- e.g., more-specific prefix; shorter path; "cheaper" path

Eavesdropping

- like DoS, a kind of traffic attraction
- but somehow get data to destination or impersonate it

Evasion of accountability

 steal someone's prefix or an unused one; send spam; disappear!

How do secure variants of BGP help?

Many (most) high-profile outages likely just configuration errors

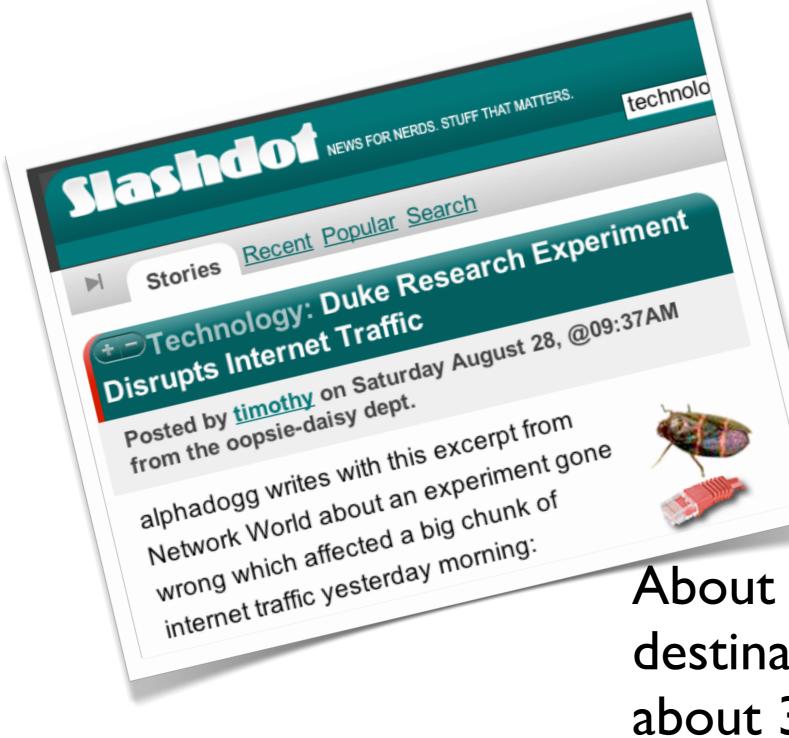
Natural correspondence between attackers and bugs

- behavior unknown ahead of time
- defense is to limit and contain worst-case effects

What about a bug in the protocol?

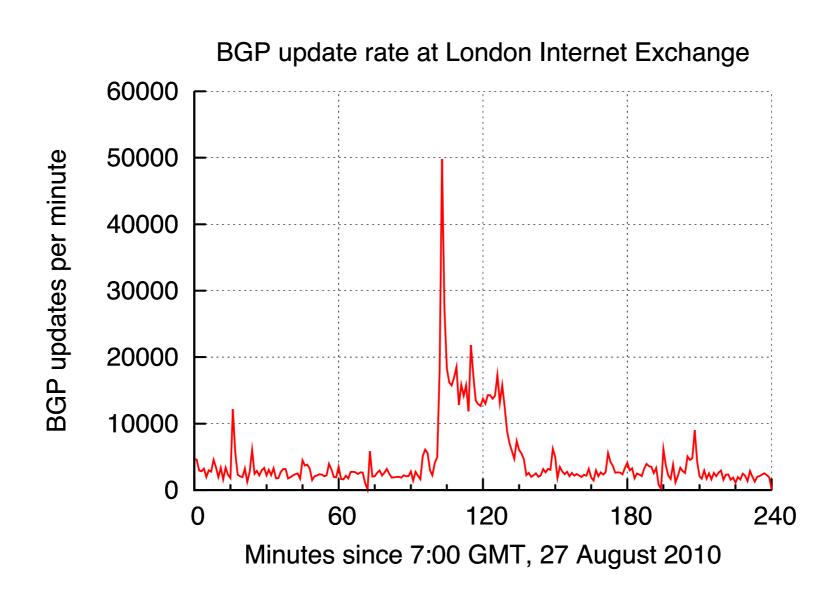
- worst-case scenario: zero-day exploit on large fraction of routers across the entire Internet
- many are running the same software!

A (bad) day in the life of the Internet



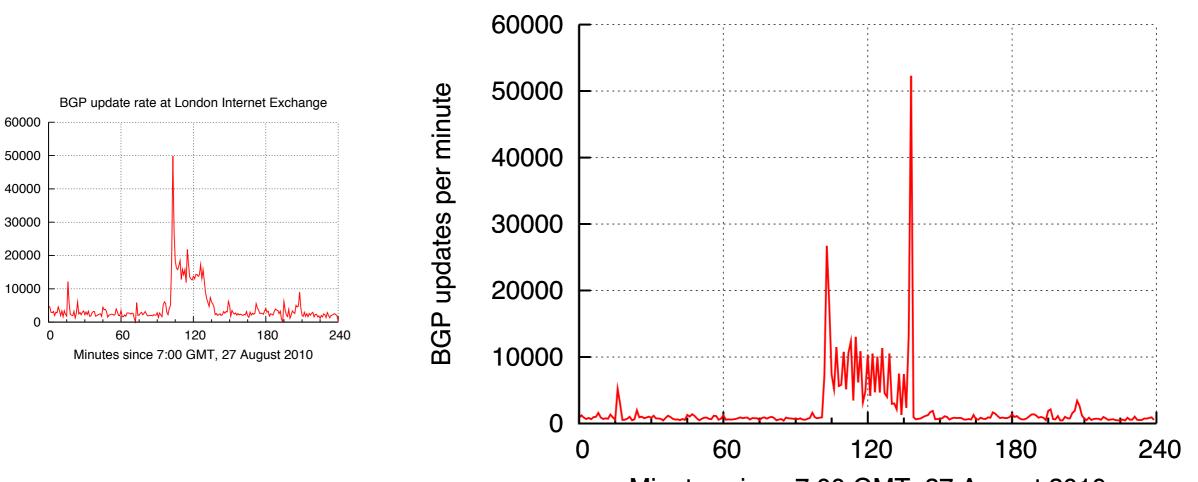
About 1% of Internet destinations disrupted for about 30 minutes

How did this happen?



[Plots by Brighten based on raw update feeds from Route Views]

BGP updates per minute



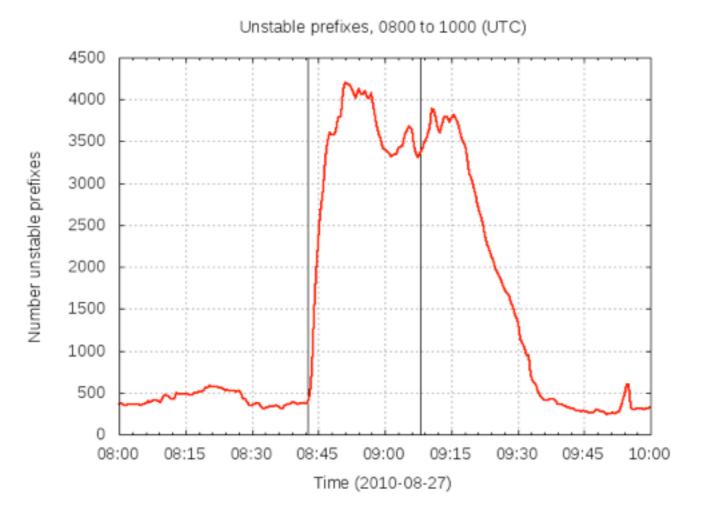
Minutes since 7:00 GMT, 27 August 2010

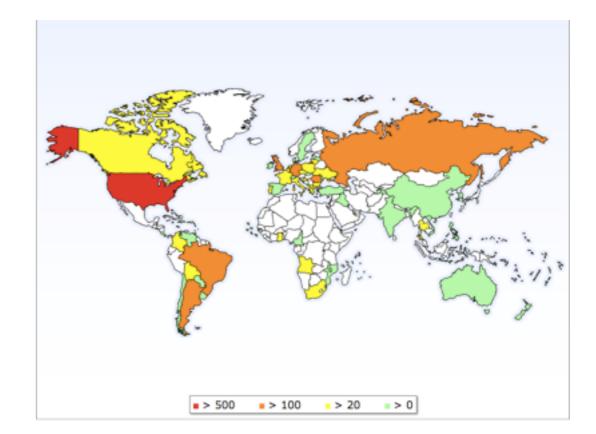
BGP update rate at Equinix (Ashburn, VA)

[Plots by Brighten based on raw update feeds from Route Views]

~1% of prefixes affected

[Earl Zmijewski, Renesys]





- I. An unusual announcement
- 2. Propagation from router to router
- 3. Buggy software mangles announcement
- 4. BGP session dropped upon receipt of mangled message
- 5. BGP session reestablished and process repeats



Many unsavory BGP announcements can be contained, but this one wasn't

- Spread geographically because it was an entirely valid announcement
- Spread to many prefixes because BGP spec lets one bad announcement from a router affect all traffic to that router

Widespread correlated failures from similar software

Bugs and attacks can have similar effects and solutions

Lucky in this case: bug triggered by researchers, not attackers!



The Internet seems to work. What's the big deal?

What are the main obstacles to deploying secure BGP in practice?

Please fill out the survey!

Next time: Denial of Service

• Jonathan and Lenhard present

