A Secure Mechanism for Address Block Allocation and Distribution

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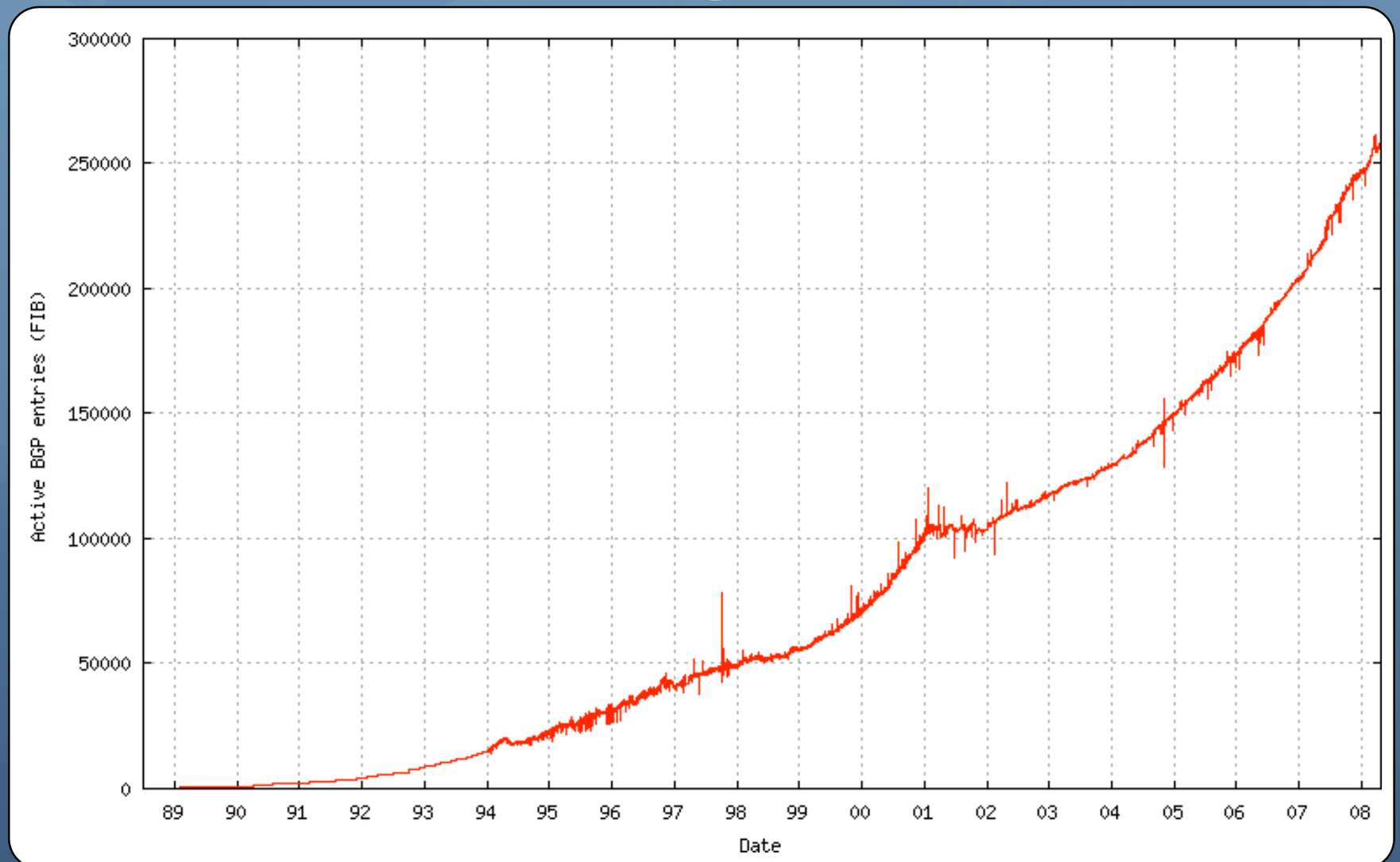
Introduction

Growth of BGP routing tables



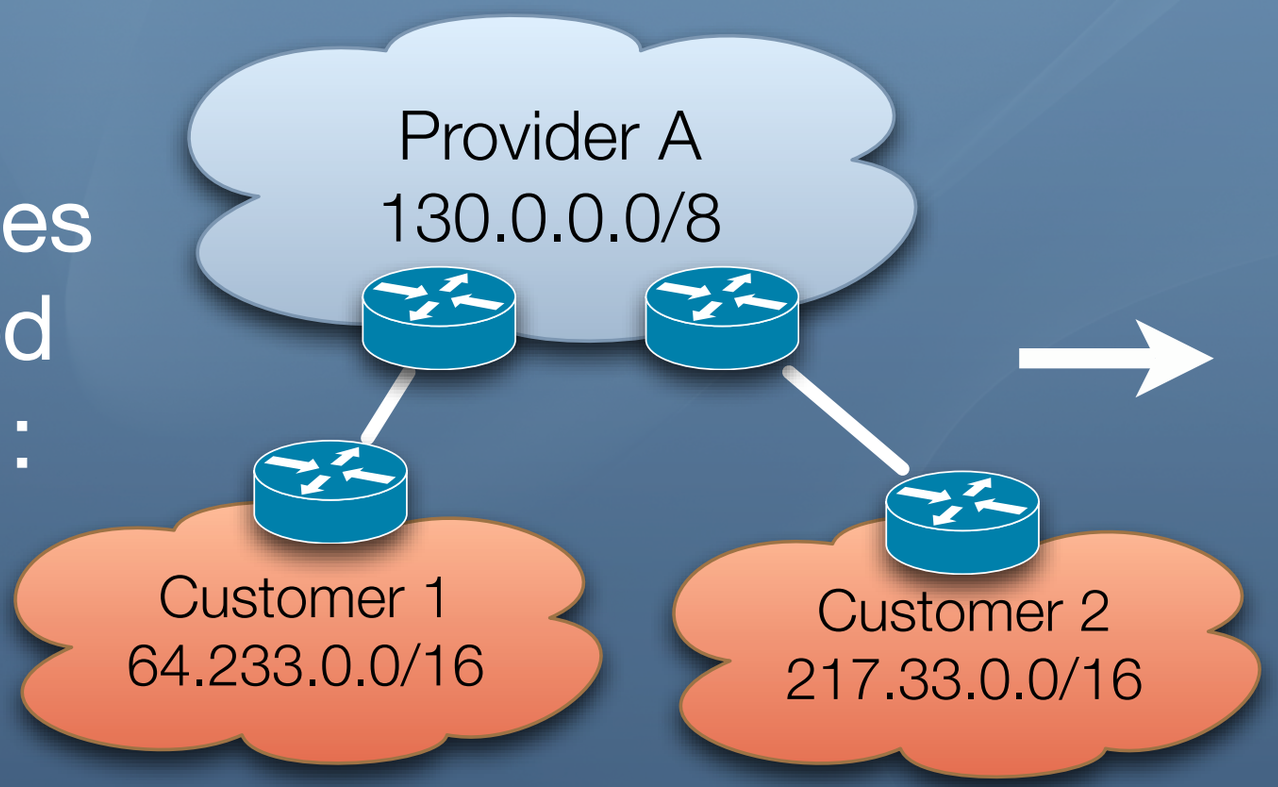
Source : http://bgp.potaroo.net/

Introduction

Growth of BGP routing tables

- Why ?

>200k prefixes are allocated in this way :



3 entries in BGP routing tables

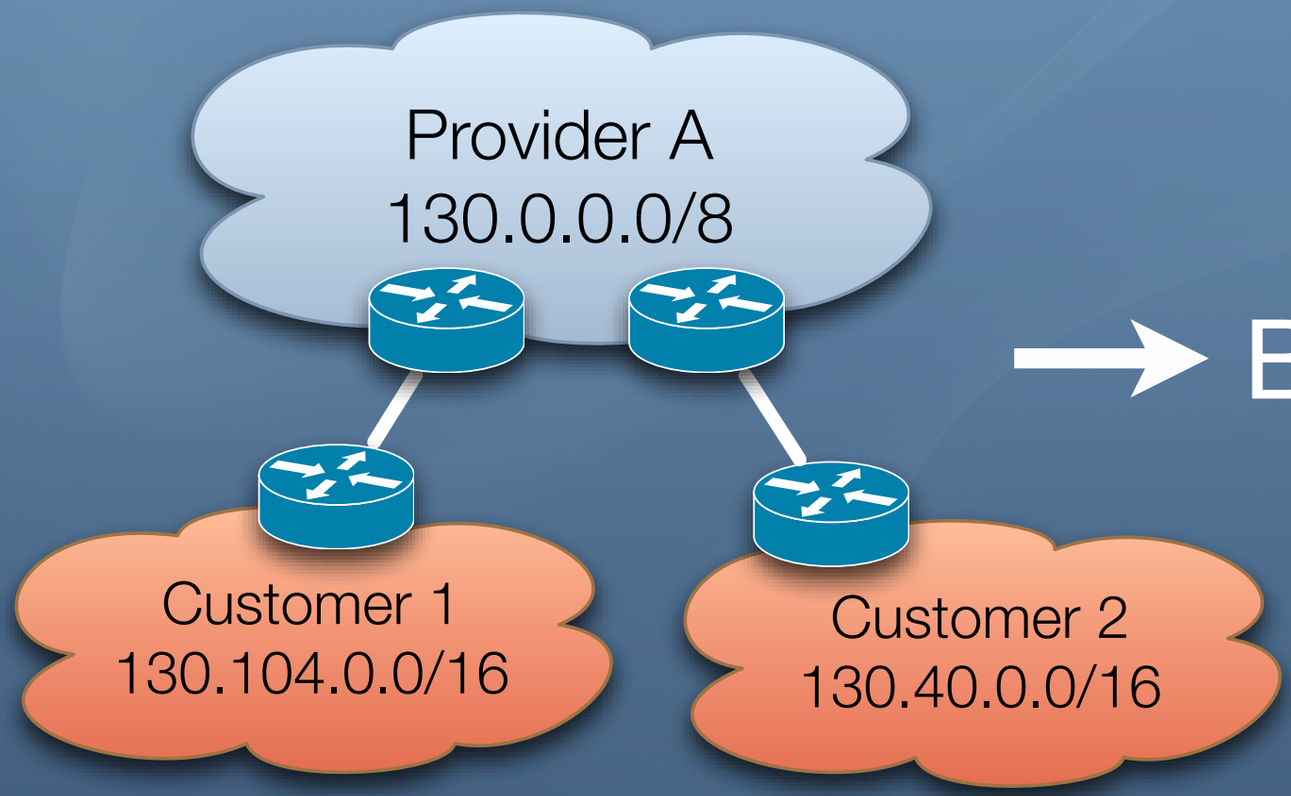
Provider Independent (PI) prefixes

Introduction

Growth of BGP routing tables

- Why ?

In a smart world :



→ 1 entry in BGP routing tables

Provider Aggregatable (PA) prefixes

Motivations

Growth of BGP routing tables in DFZ

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↓

Only PA addresses should be used

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Renumbering in a whole network must work

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Growth of BGP routing tables in DFZ

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Only PA addresses should be used

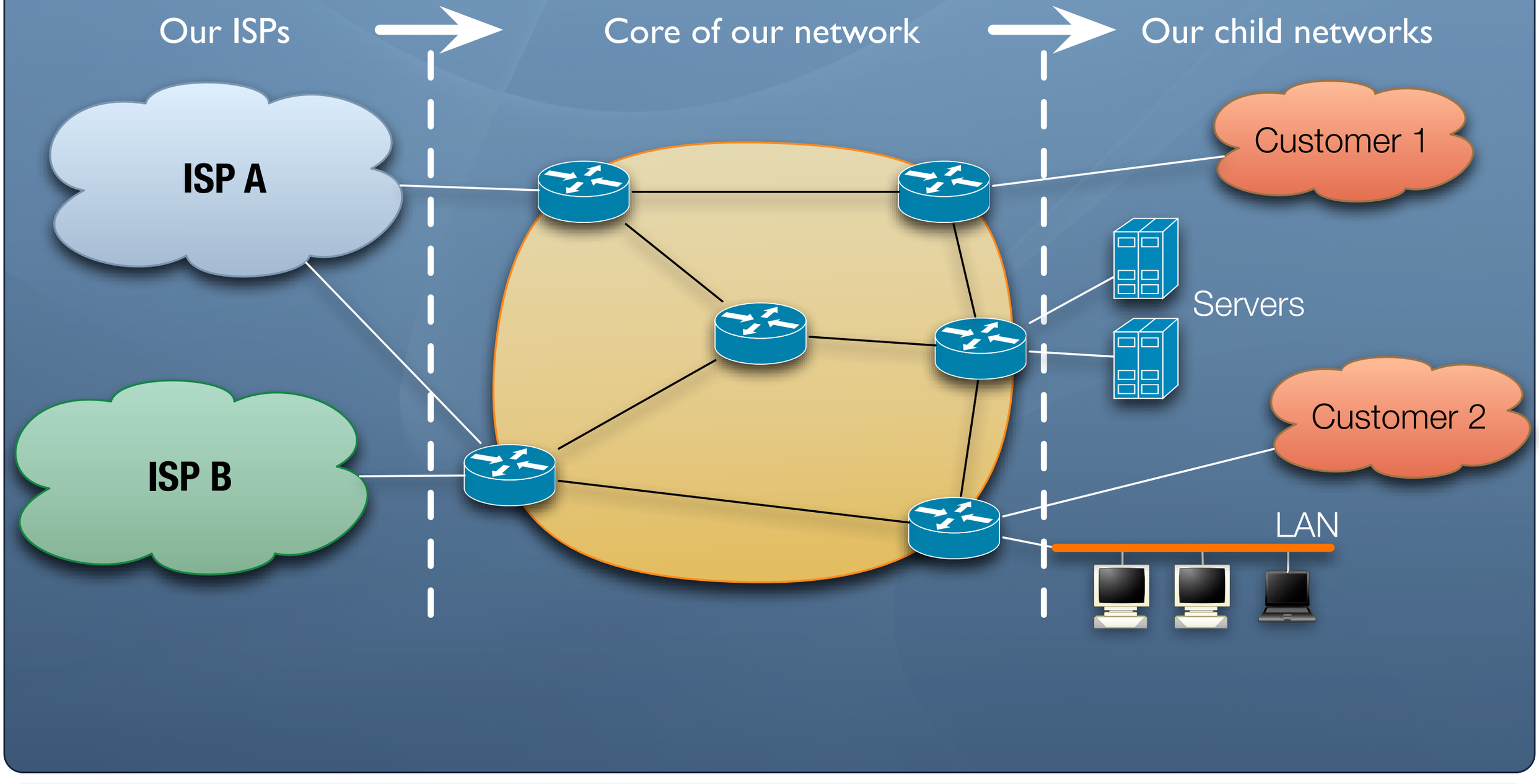
↓

Renumbering in a whole network must work

↓

We need a mechanism to do it automatically

Network Topology



Requirements

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- High utilization ratio of address space

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- Independence from routing protocols

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- Security

Requirements

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- Security
- Roles

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- High utilization ratio of address space
- Independence from routing protocols
- Security
- Roles
- Prefix coloring

Requirements

Roles

- Group hosts by role in prefixes, e.g. :
  - local users,
  - servers,
  - business customer networks
- Permit a better aggregation (in access control rules)

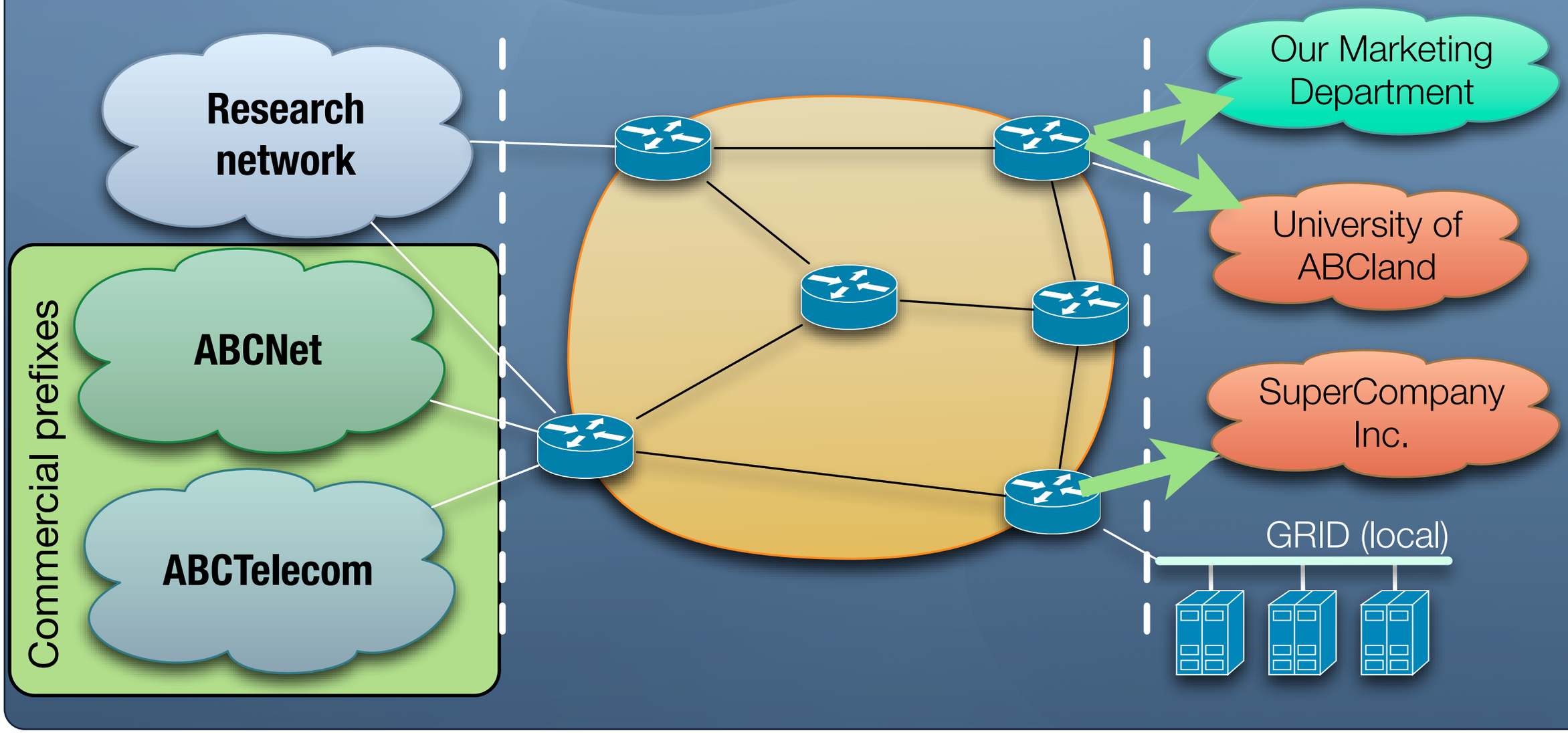
Requirements

Prefix coloring

- Each prefix received has a “color”, e.g. :
  - Research network prefix
  - Commercial network prefix
- Each child network is associated with a set of colors
- Colors are used for prefix assignment

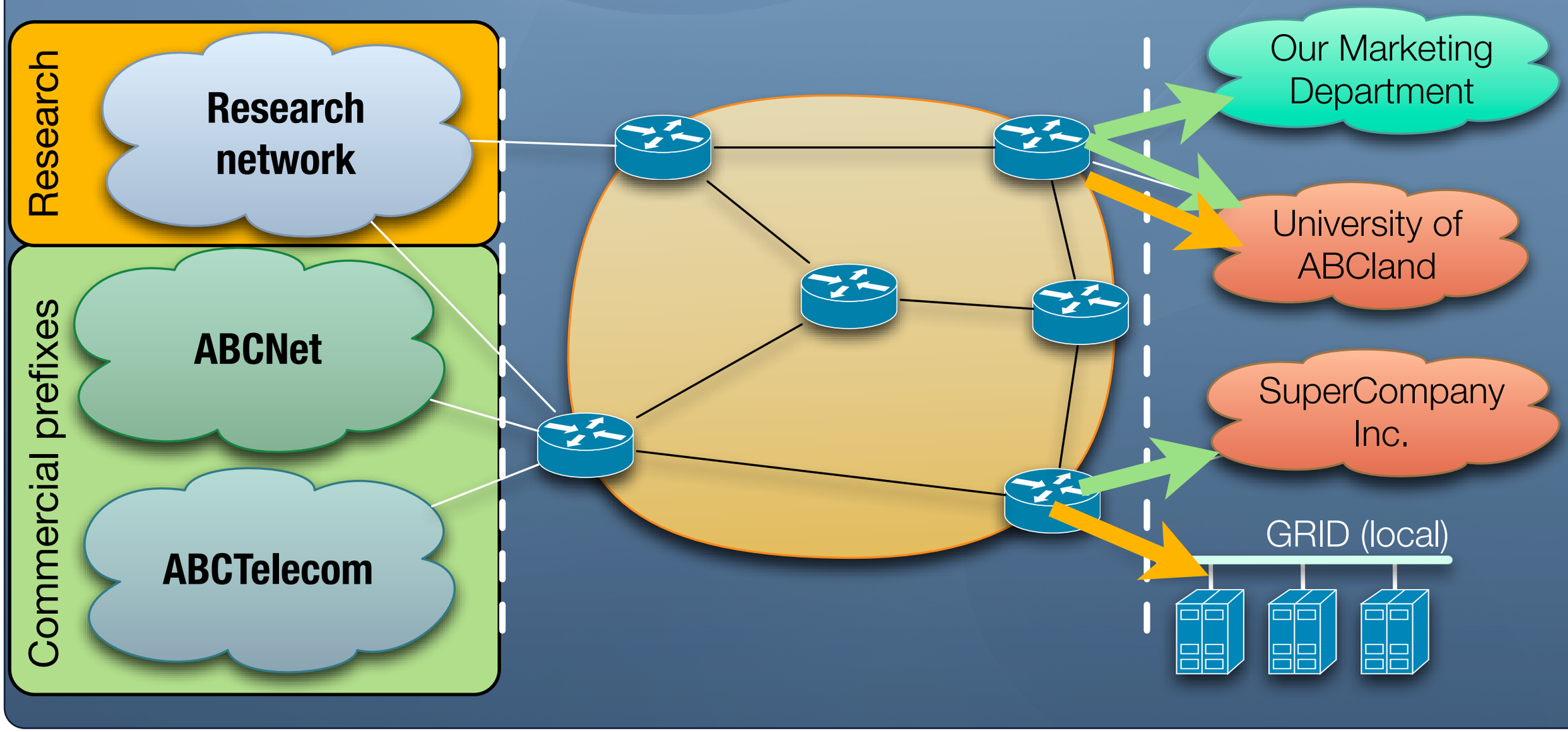
Requirements

Prefix coloring

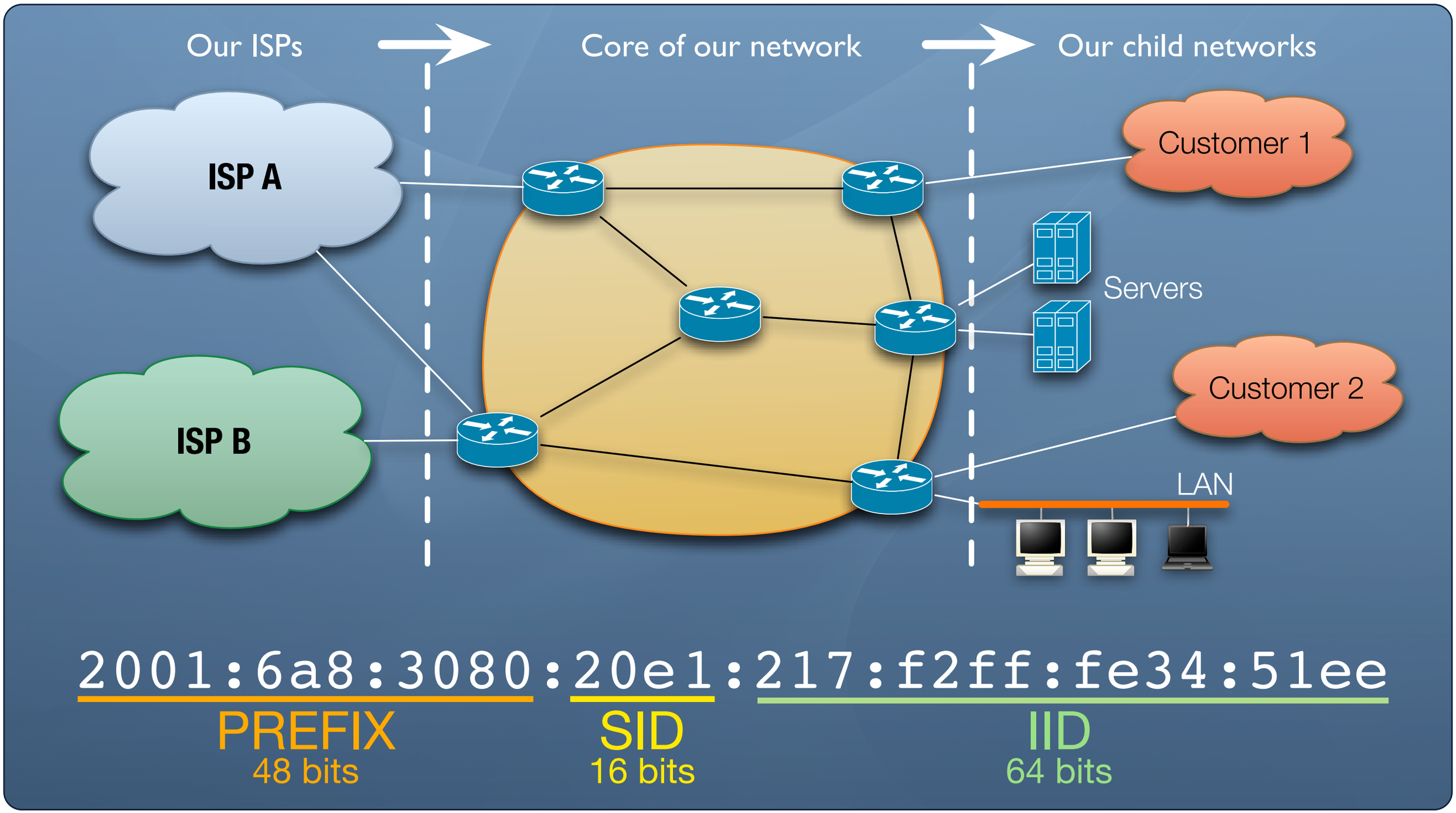


Requirements

Prefix coloring



Parts of the Addresses



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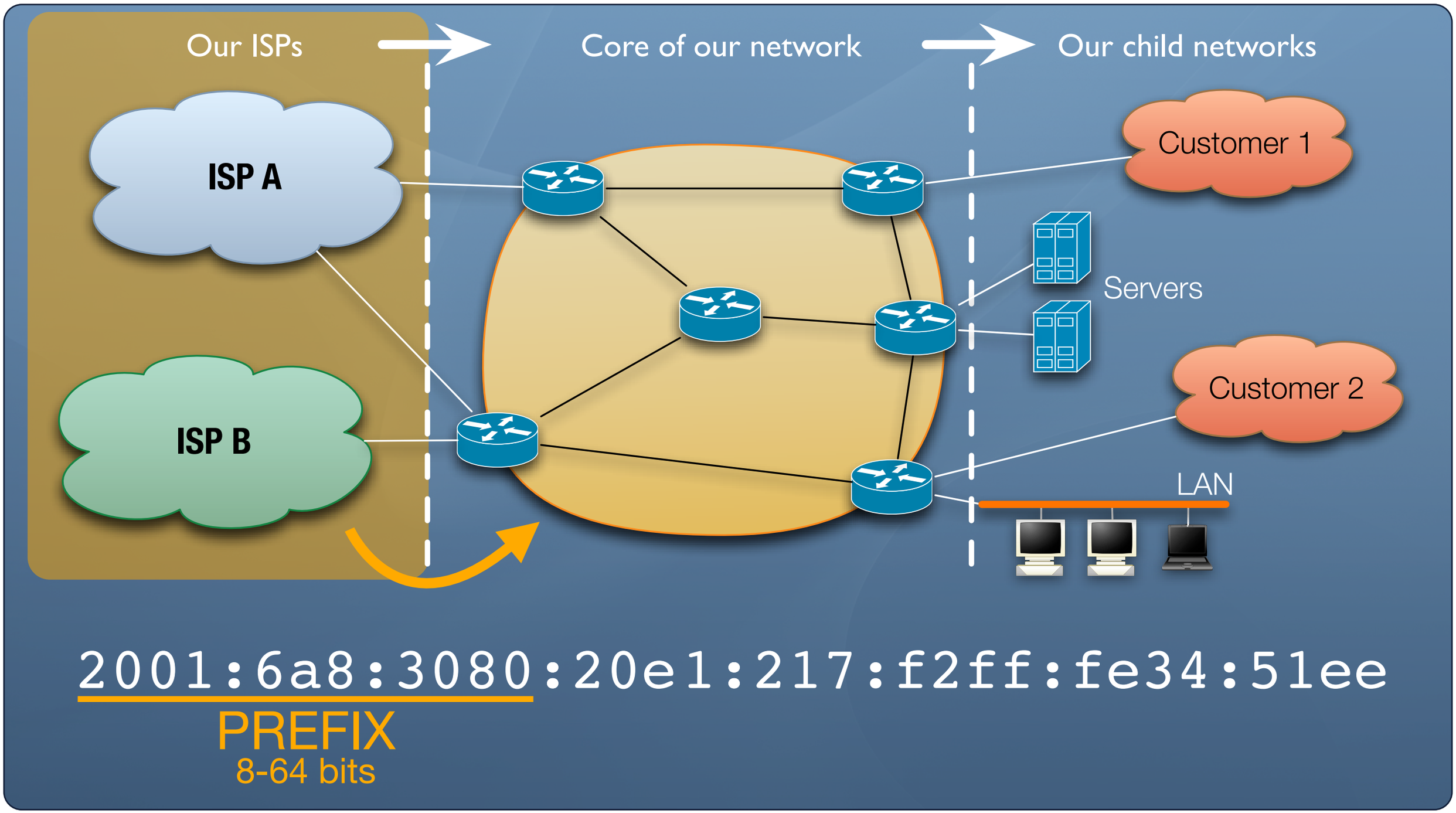
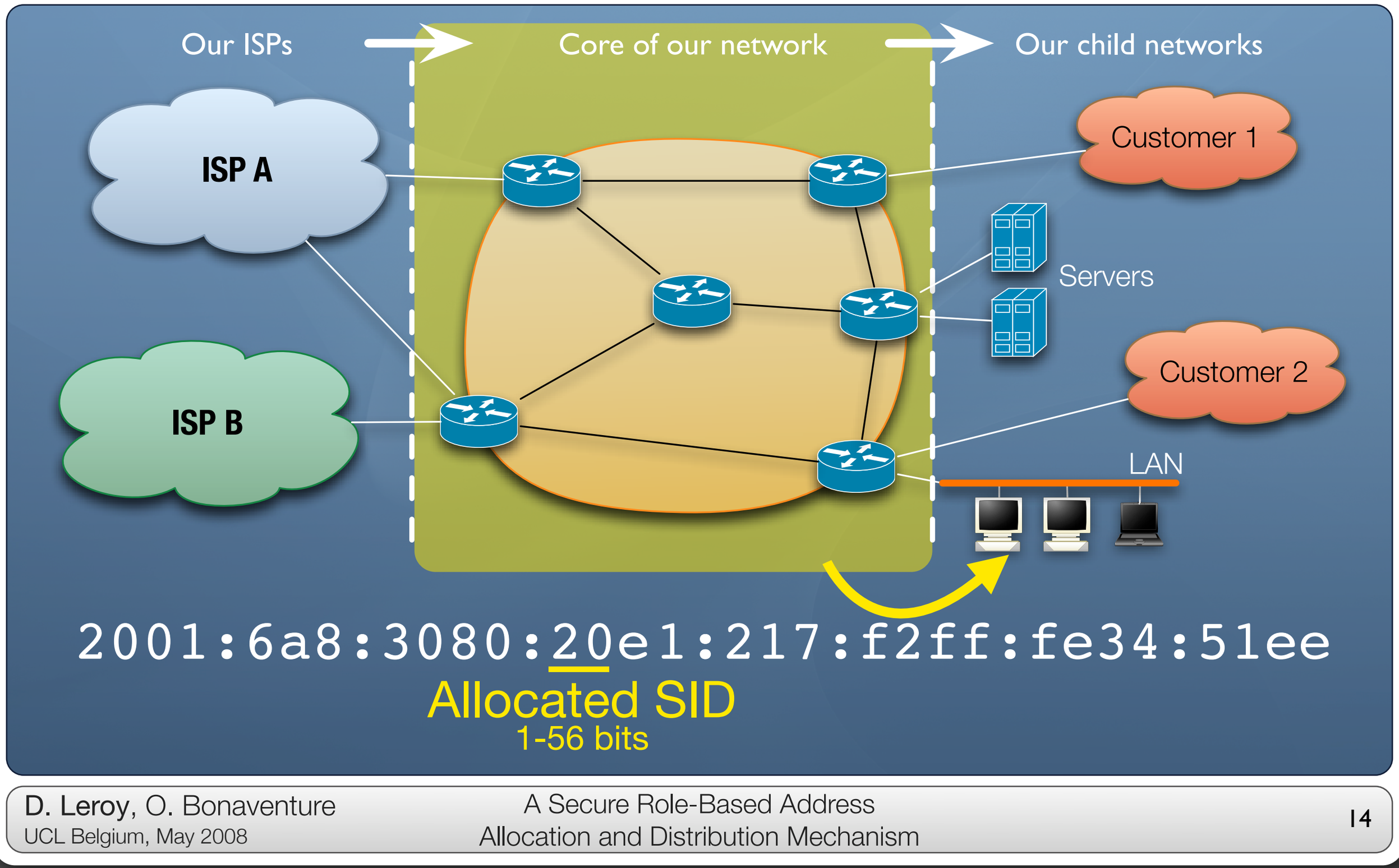


2001:6a8:3080:20e1:217:f2ff:fe34:51ee

PREFIX
8-64 bits

Parts of the Addresses



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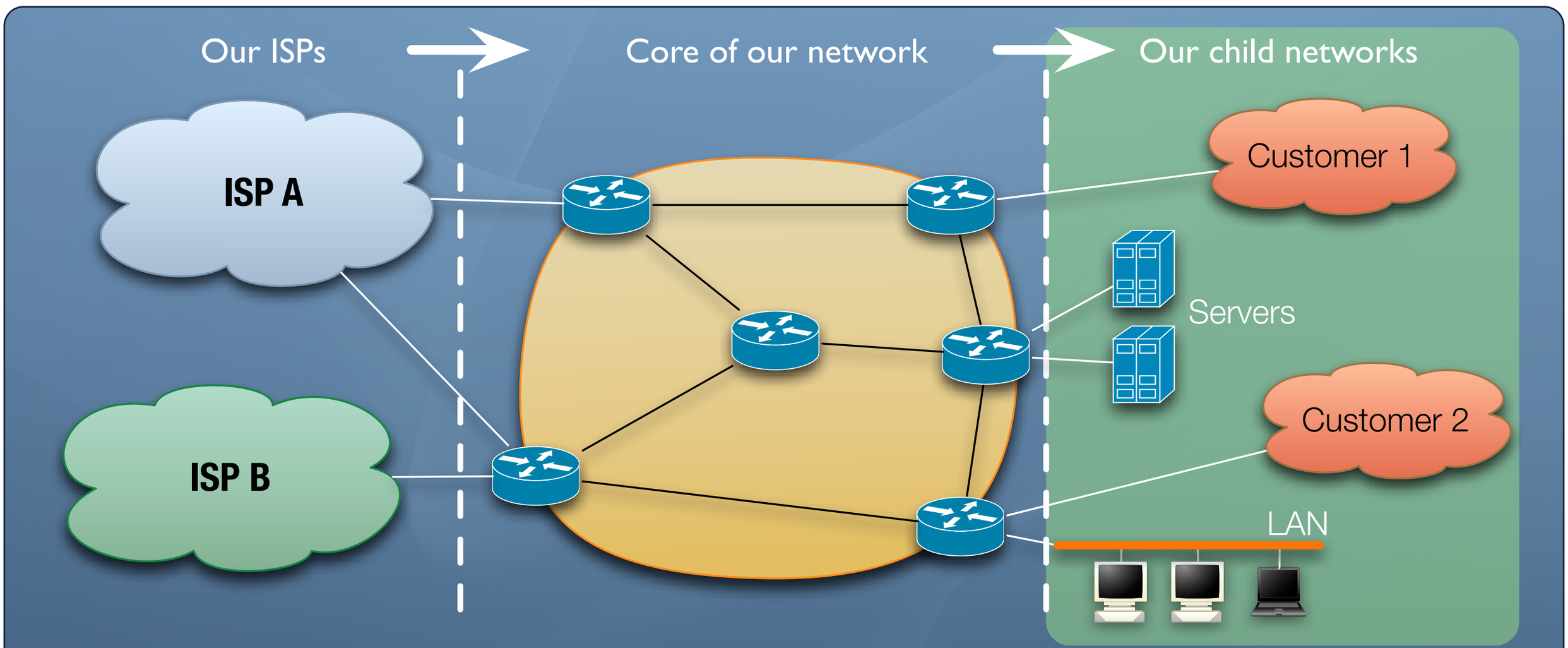


2001:6a8:3080:20e1:217:f2ff:fe34:51ee

Delegated SID + IID

64-120 bits

Parts of the Addresses

- Our job : Choose and distribute the **Allocated SID**

`2001:6a8:3080:20e1:217:f2ff:fe34:51ee`

PREFIX (8-64 bits) | Allocated SID (1-56 bits) | Delegated SID + IID (64-120 bits)

- Allocated SID size can be different according to the child network :
  - A LAN needs a /64
  - A customer network may need a /56

Address Block Distribution Protocol

Main characteristics

- Router-only protocol
- Distributed
- Hop-by-hop and flooding communication
- Routers choose address blocks and allocate their child networks in them

Address Block Distribution Protocol

Core of our network

With 2 prefixes :

- 2001:6a8:2b4::/48
- 2001:1234:56::/48

Our child networks

Large customer (need a /54)

Small customer (need a /62)

Medium customer (need a /58)

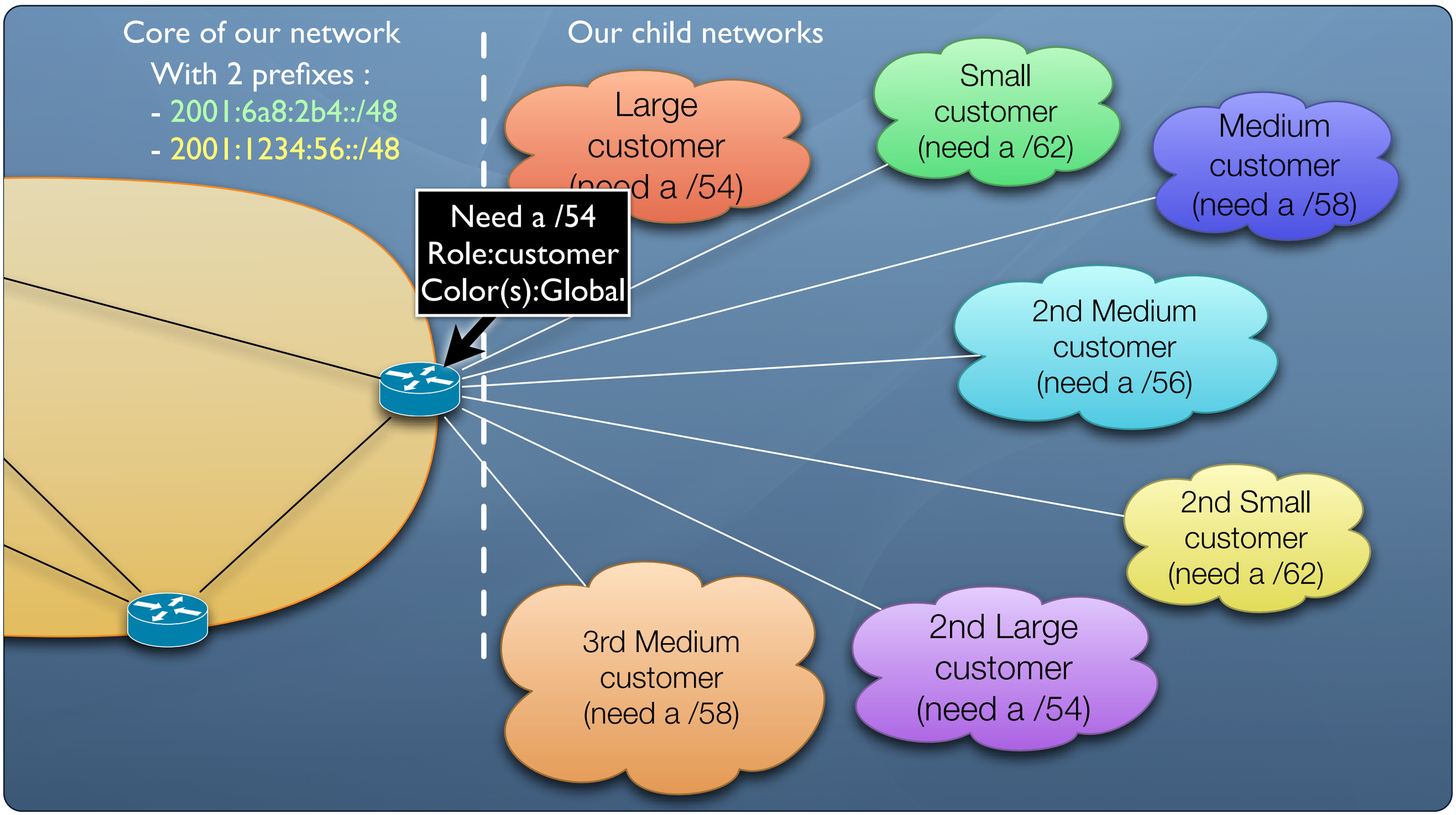
2nd Medium customer (need a /56)

2nd Small customer (need a /62)

2nd Large customer (need a /54)

3rd Medium customer (need a /58)

Address Block Distribution Protocol



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Core of our network

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Large customer (need a /54)

Need a /54
Role:customer
Color(s):Global

Need a /62
Role:customer
Color(s):Global

Small customer (need a /62)

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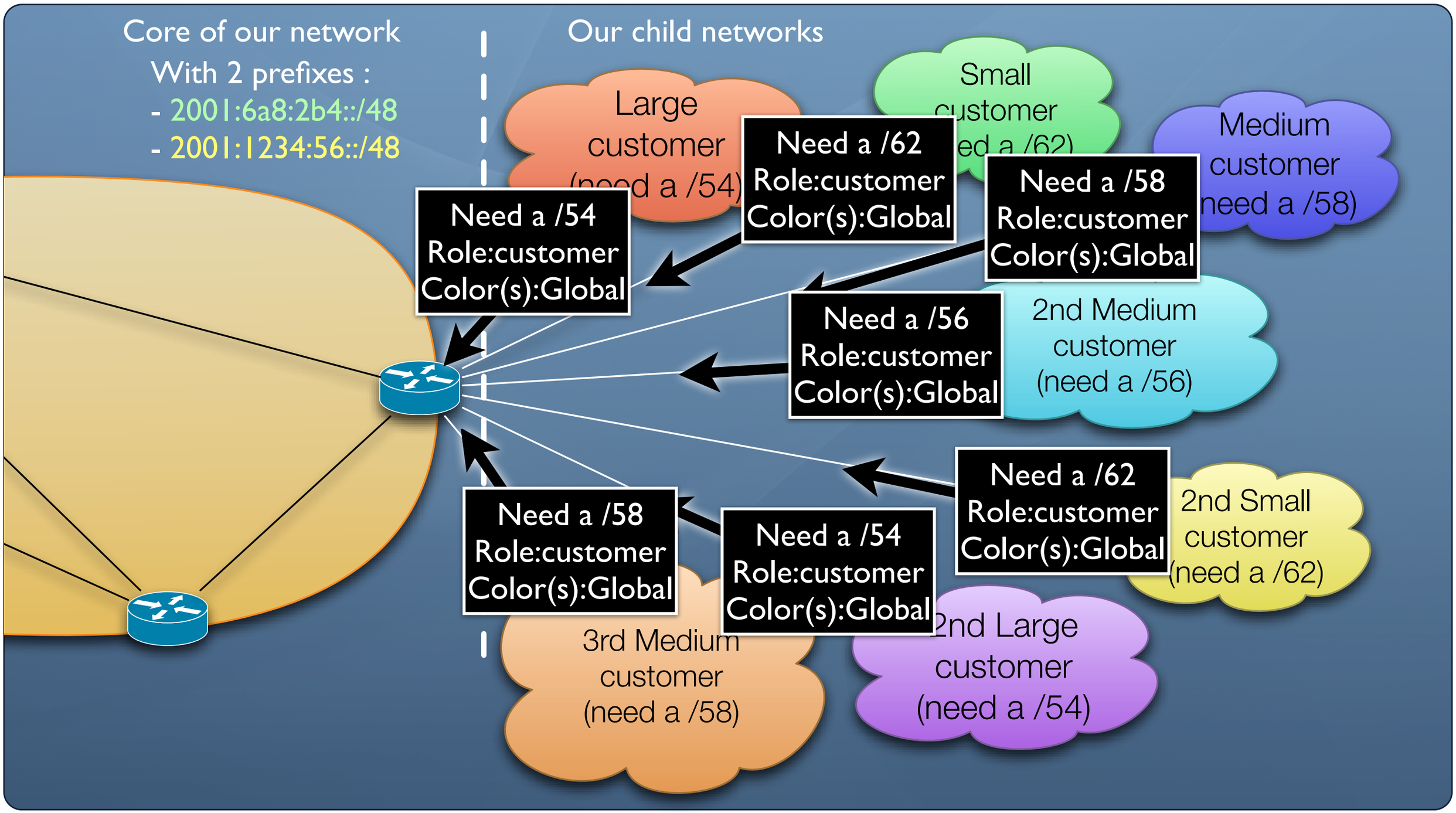
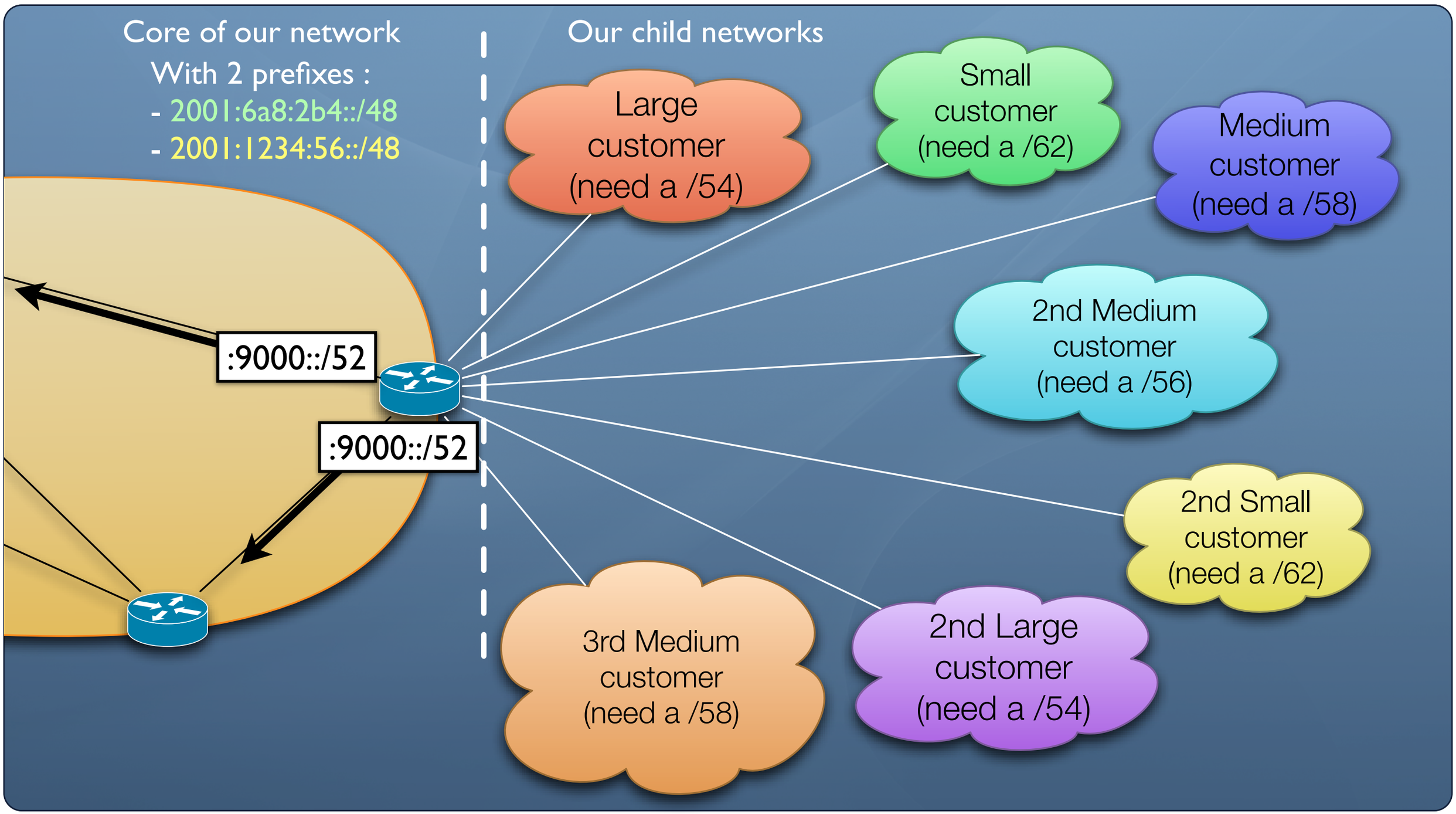
Address Block Distribution Protocol



Address Block Distribution Protocol



Address Block Distribution

Depth : 52

Depth : 53

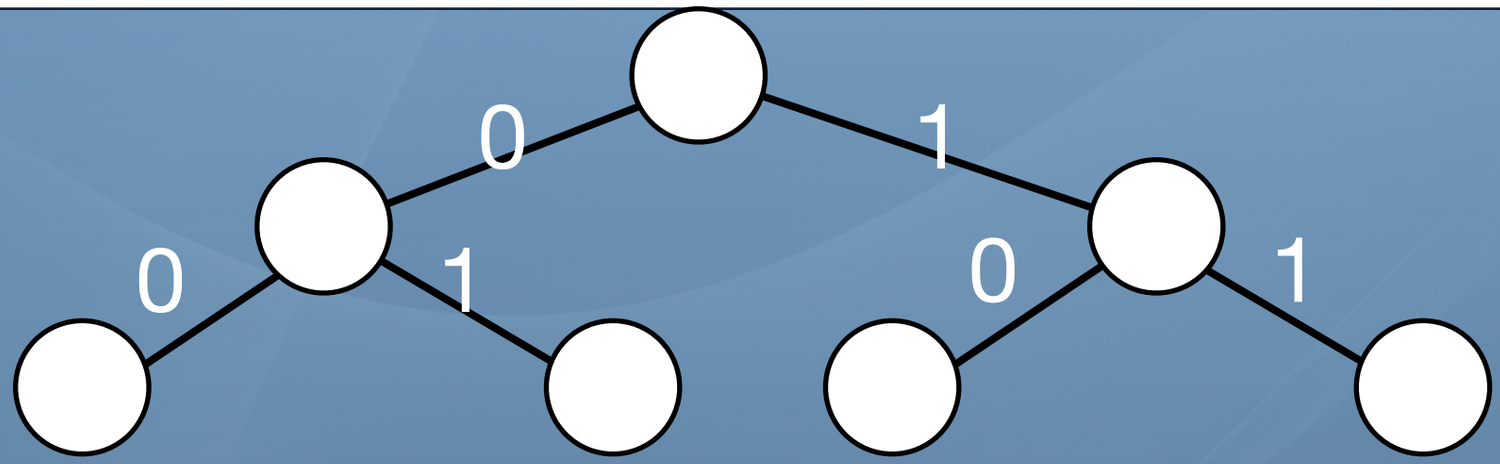
Depth : 54

Depth : 55

Depth : 56

Depth : 57

Depth : 58



Large customer (need a /54)

2nd Large customer (need a /54)

2nd Medium customer (need a /56)

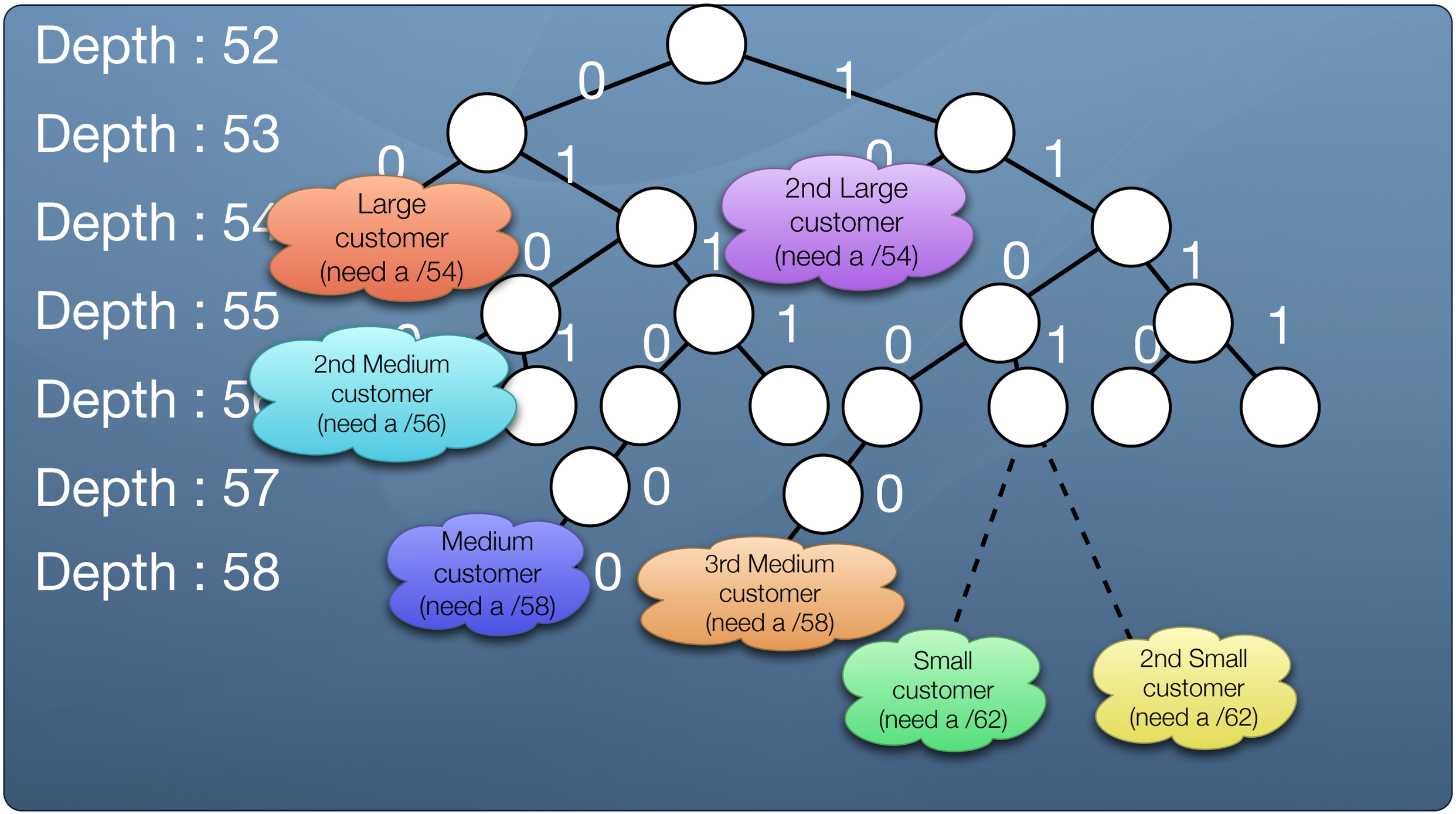
Medium customer (need a /58)

3rd Medium customer (need a /58)

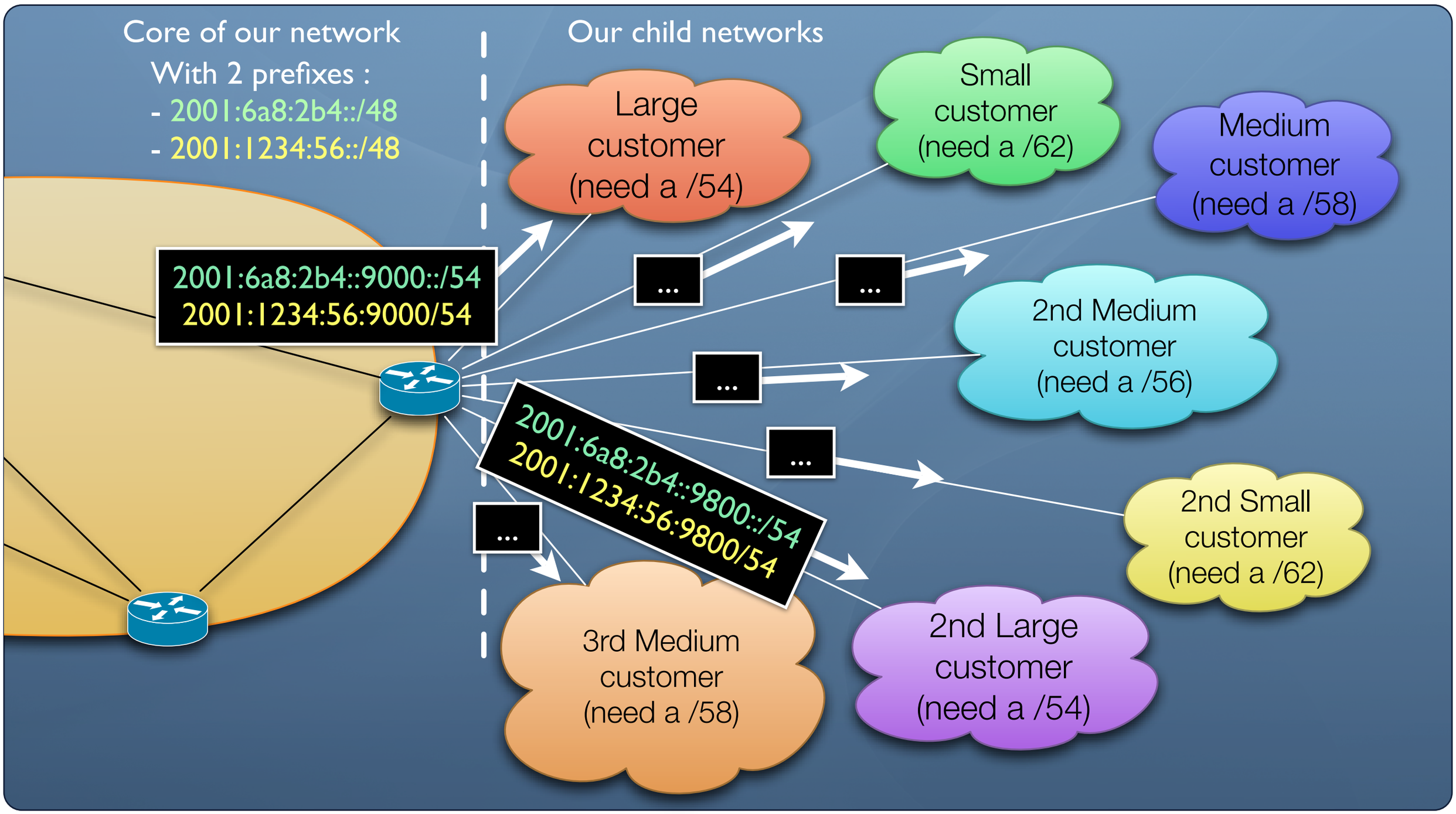
Small customer (need a /62)

2nd Small customer (need a /62)

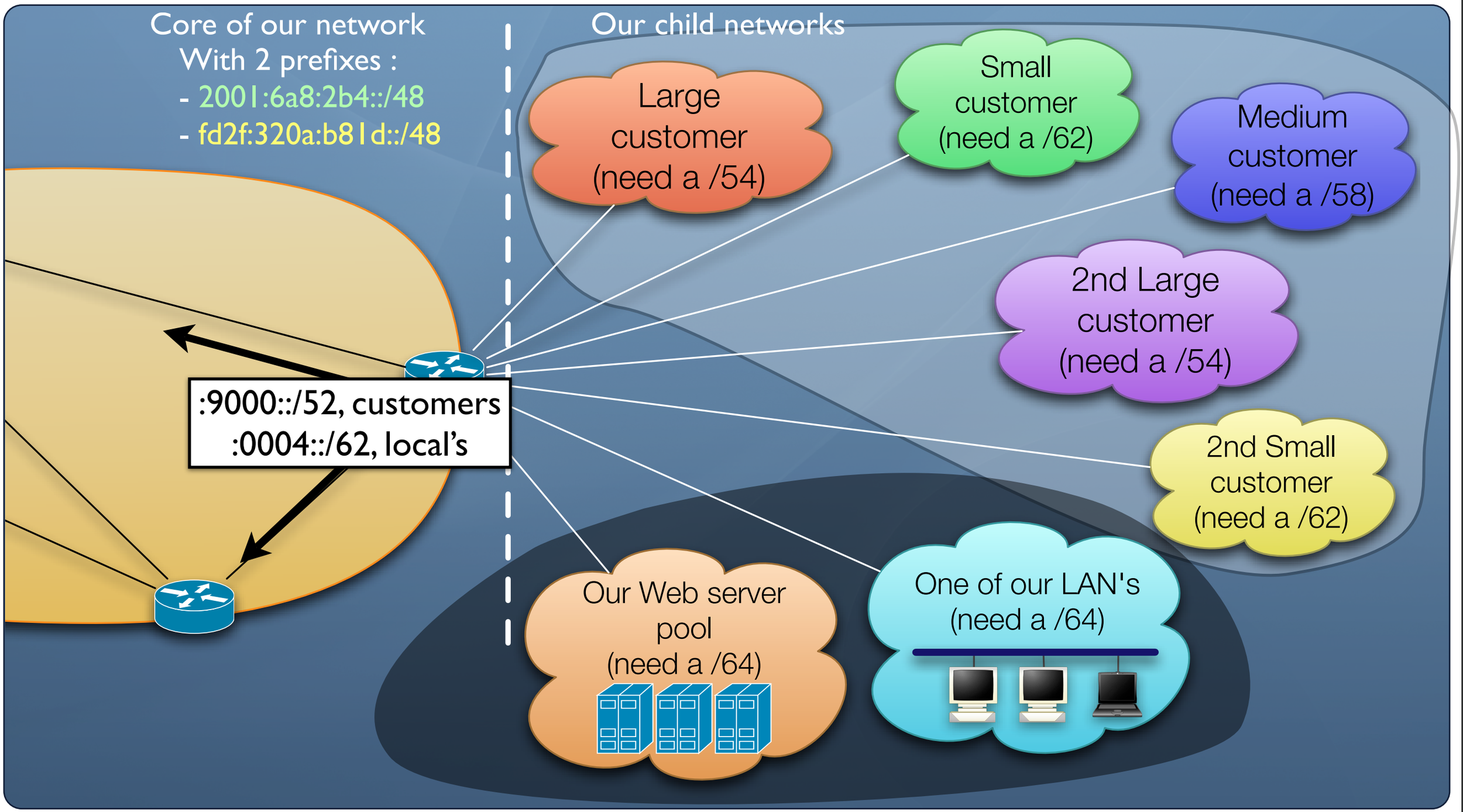
Address Block Distribution



Address Block Distribution



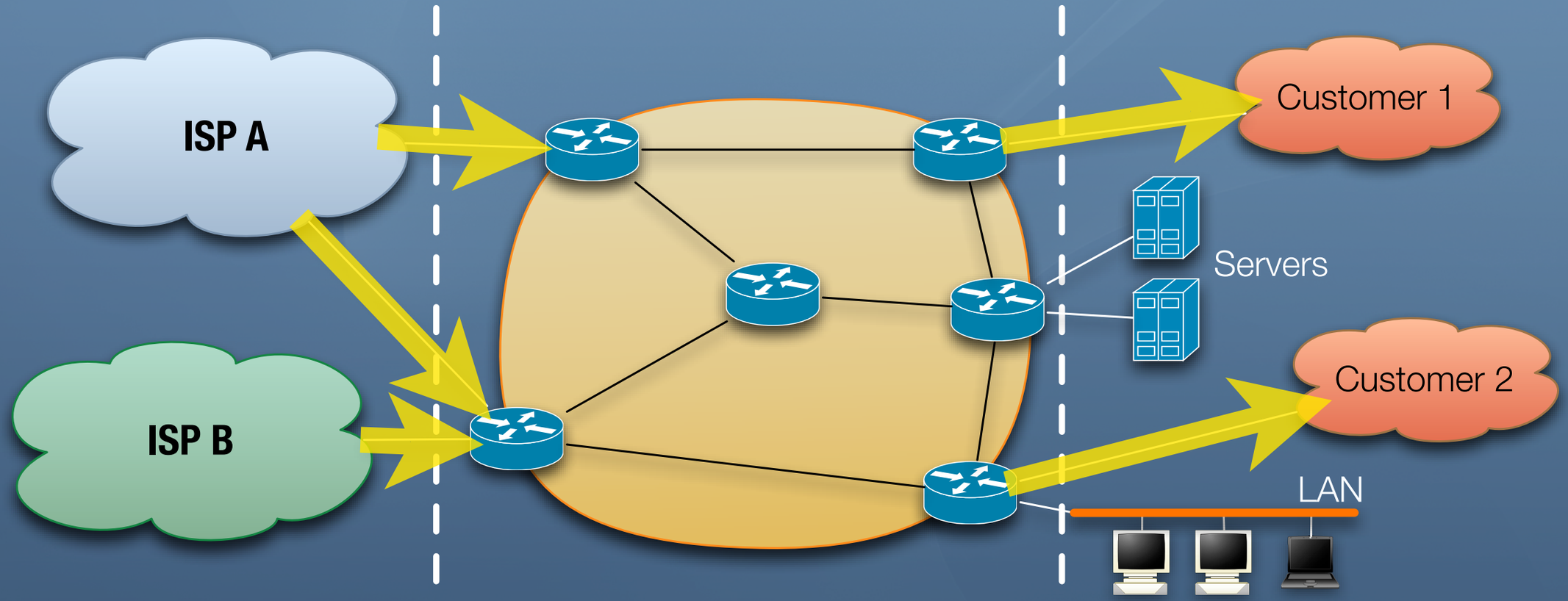
Roles


Core of our network
With 2 prefixes :
- 2001:6a8:2b4::/48
- fd2f:320a:b81d::/48
:9000::/52, customers
:0004::/62, local's
Our child networks
Large customer (need a /54)
Small customer (need a /62)
Medium customer (need a /58)
2nd Large customer (need a /54)
2nd Small customer (need a /62)
Our Web server pool (need a /64)
One of our LAN's (need a /64)

Security

Authentication needed

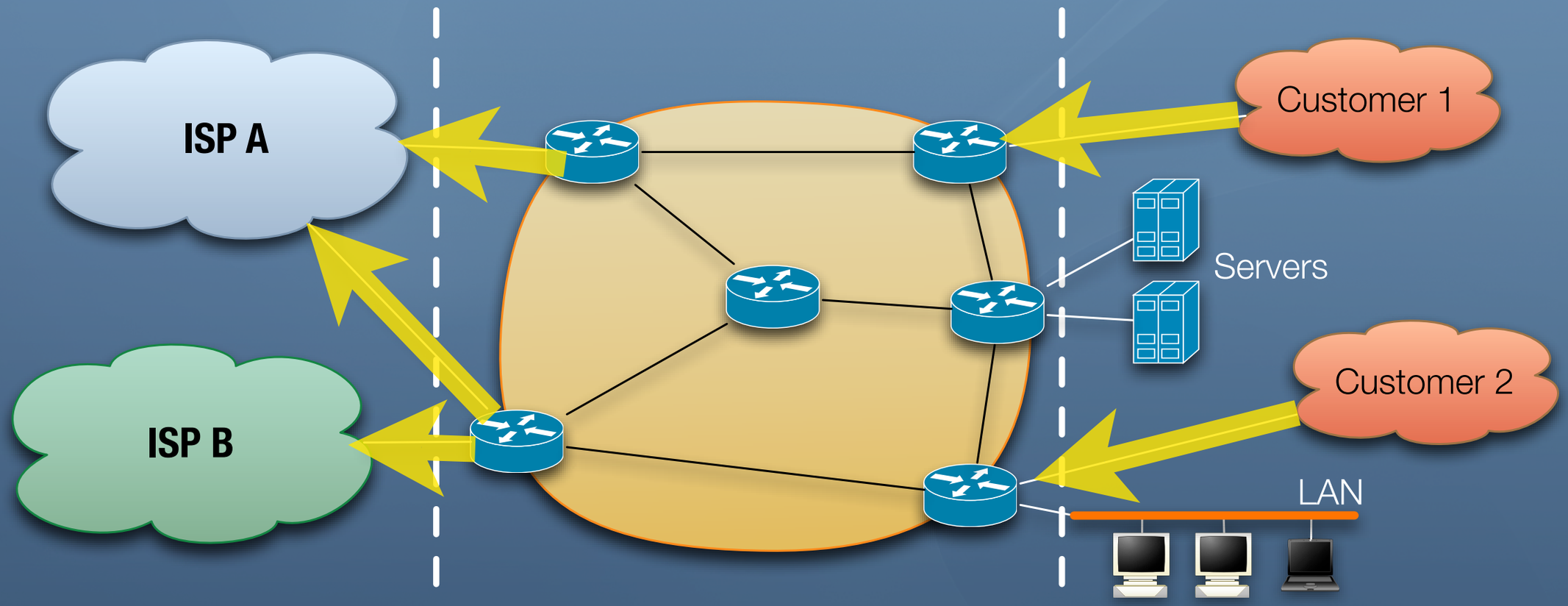
1. Of an ISP to its customers (top-down auth.)



Security

Authentication needed

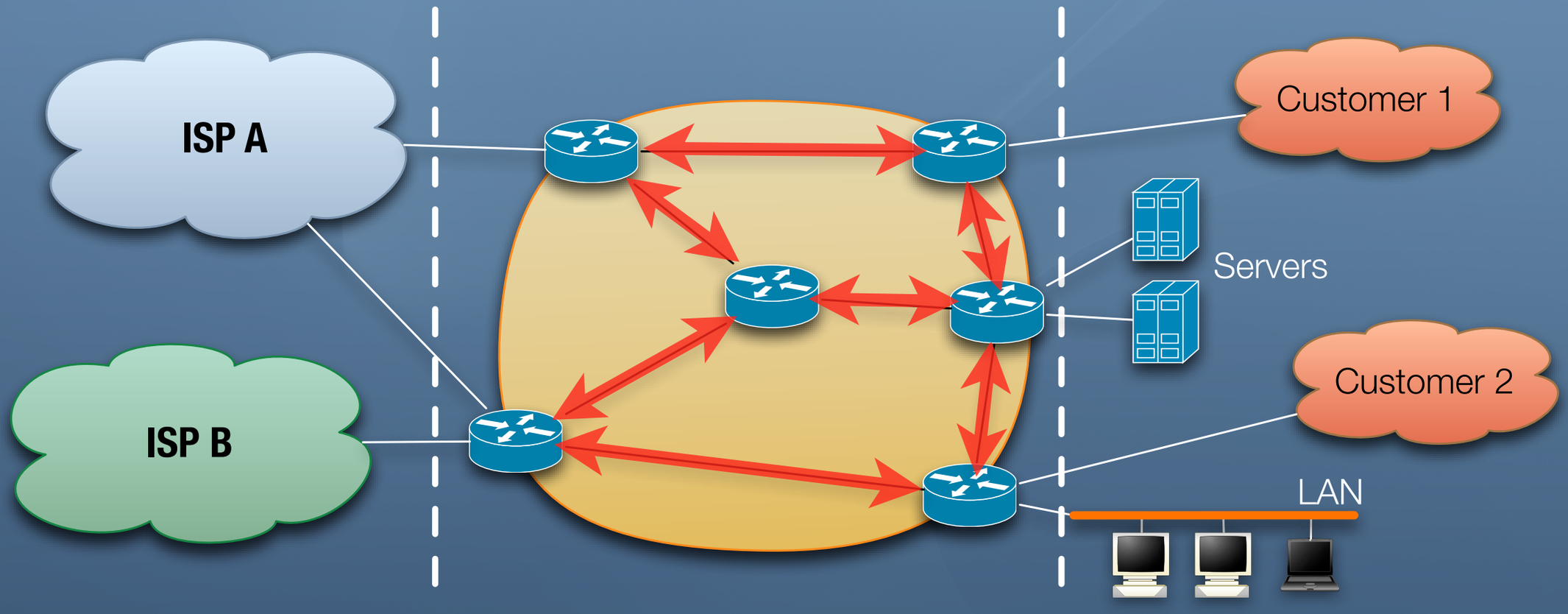
2. Of a customer to its ISP(s) (bottom-up auth.)



Security

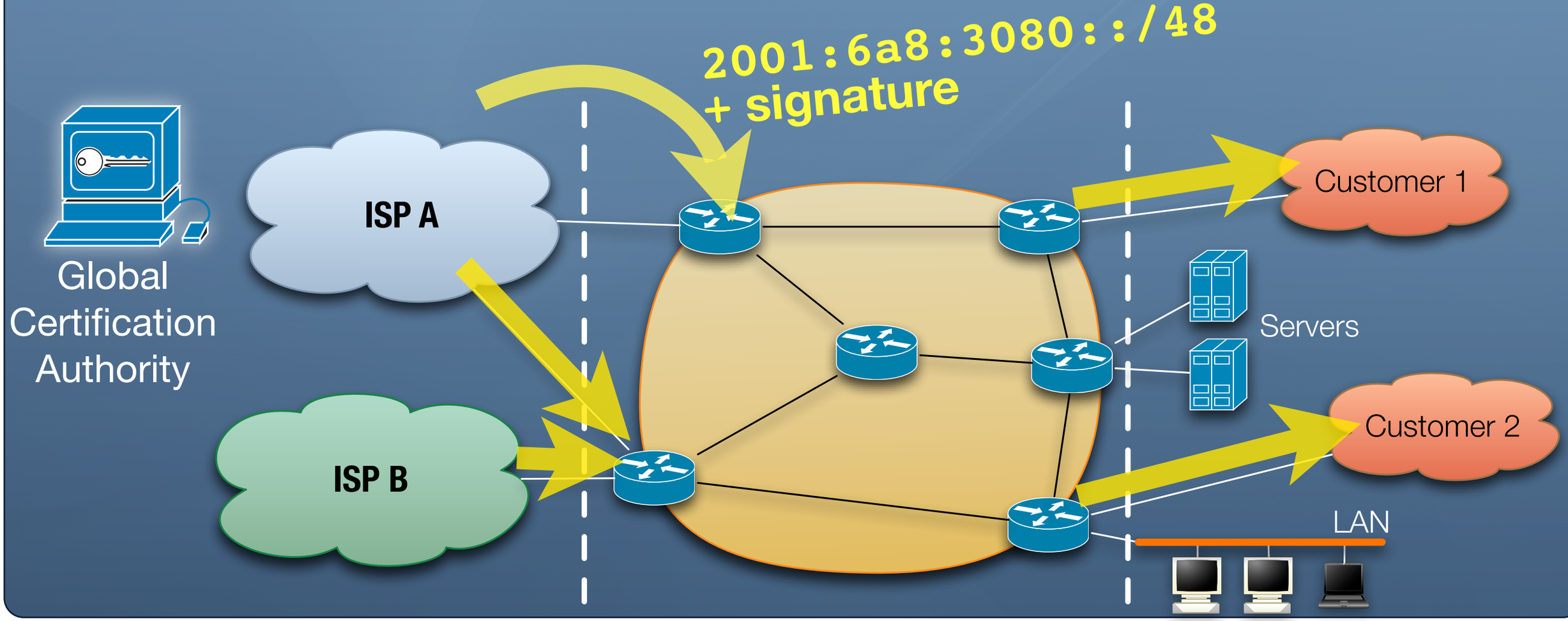
Authentication needed

3. Between routers



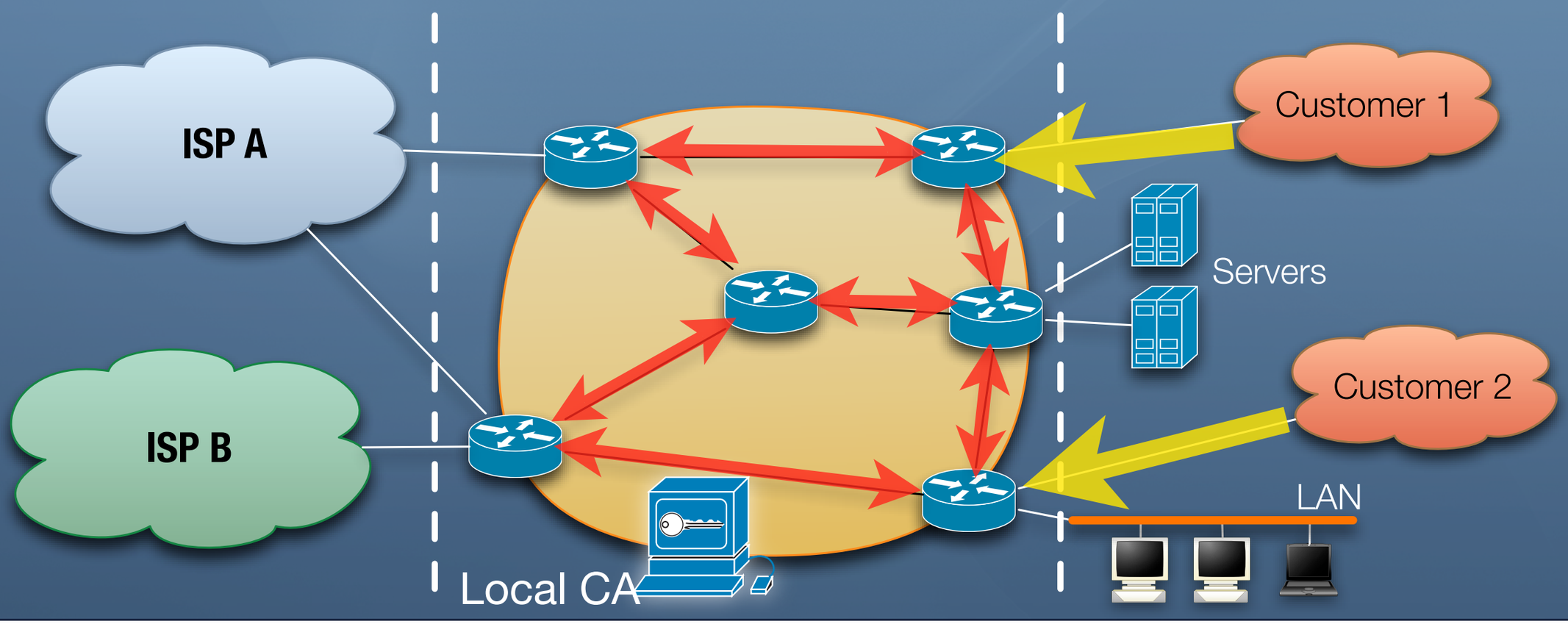
Top-down Authentication

- A **Global** Certification Authority is added
- Using the PKI of SIDR working group at IETF



Bottom-up and Router Authentication

- A **Local** Certification Authority is added
- A certificate is given to each entity defining its permissions



Bottom-up and Router Authentication

Sample certificate information

- Type : router
- Public keys & local CA’sign.

- Type : child network
- Role : customer
- Color(s) : business
- Prefix size needed: 54
- Public keys & local CA’signature

Bottom-up and Router Authentication

Sample certificate information

- Type : router
- Public keys & local CA'sign.

- Type : child network
- Role : customer
- Color(s) : business
- Prefix size needed: 54
- Public keys & local CA'signature

Keys and Certificates can be distributed offline or the first time the entity connects

Evaluations

- Protocol simulator implemented
- Evaluations have been performed
- A prototype in XORP is planned

Conclusion

Contributions

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- Distributed mechanism for address allocation and distribution

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- Targeted at ISP, campus, enterprise networks

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Questions ?