

Assessing the feasibility of routing security compliance tests

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About us

Moritz Müller

- 10 years of experience as research engineer at SIDN Labs
- RIPE DNS-WG co-chair

Lisa Bruder

- Research engineer at SIDN Labs since 2024
- Current research focus: BGP security (RPKI, ROA/ROV, BGPsec)

MANRS+ control matrix

MANRS+ Controls		Ver. 20250204				
Control Domain	Control Title	Control ID	Control Specification	Auditing Guidelines (Auditing levels: Self declared, Measured, Audited)	Ownership	Comments
Routing Security						
Routing Security	RPKI Route Origin Validation	RS-01	Any announcement received from a BGP neighbor or originated by the CP that is invalidated by an existing RPKI ROA is discarded and not announced to other BGP neighbours.	1. Check metrics from the measurement system indicating occurrence of incidents violating the control. Ensure that the metrics are within the defined range. [Measured] 2. Verify that all RPKI setup is documented, including the validation workflow, which RPKI Trust Anchors are used to import ROAs, how often updates to ROAs are imported, and how often these updates are published to their routers. [Self-declared][Audited]	Connectivity Provider (CP)	Efficacy of RS-01 depends on the implementation of controls RI-01 and RI-03 by the Enterprise Customers (EC).
Routing Security	Prefix Filtering of Customers	RS-02	In cases where RPKI Route Origin Validation cannot be effectively applied (e.g. no matching ROA is found), announcements received from a direct customer and its customer cone (if exists) are filtered using a whitelist (permit-list) generated from the IRR or by other means. Exception is the cases where unless the number of aggregated prefixes from a customer exceeds 1000 (discuss).	1. Check metrics from the measurement system indicating occurrence of incidents violating the control. Ensure that the metrics are within the defined range. In case these cases happen on intrafaces that excluded from the requirement, verify that the number of aggregated prefixes exceeds 1000 (discuss) [Measured][Audited] 2. Check that the "Permit-list" prefix filtering is performed for all customers 3. Verify that the process for configuring new customer connections is documented and includes description of how the customer prefix-lists are generated and applied, how they are validated, and how often these prefix-lists are published to their routers. [Self-declared][Audited]	CP	Efficacy of RS-02 depends on the implementation of controls RI-02 and RI-03 by the Enterprise Customers (EC).
Routing Security	Control a set of customer ASes (that can originate announcements)	RS-03	The CP implements filtering permitting only ASNs for a direct customer and its downstream customers (if exist) to originate announcements. The set of permitted ASNs is obtained from an AS-SET in an IRR or by other means.	1. Check metrics from the measurement system indicating occurrence of incidents violating the control. Ensure that the metrics are within the defined range. [Measured][Audited] 2. Verify that the Customer AS set is maintained [Measured][Audited] 3. The process for configuring new customer connections is documented and includes description of how the filter list of ASNs of the customer and its downstream customers (if exist) is build, how it is validated, and how often this filter is published to the routers. [Self-declared][Audited]		
Routing Security	Assistance with RPKI or IRR maintenance for a customer	RS-04	Assist a customer with implementing controls RI-01, RI-02 and RI-03.	1. Examine a documented list of the RPKI and IRR maintenance operations that the provider can perform at customer's request on their behalf. [Self-declared][Audited]	CP	
Routing Security	Prevent route leaks	RS-05	Route leaks are mitigated by using a peerlock technique (describe, or provide a reference)	1. Check metrics from the measurement system indicating occurrence of incidents violating the control. Ensure that the metrics are within the defined range. [Measured] 2. Examine documentation, which includes information about the technical architecture and processes of maintaining the control [Self-declared][Audited]	CP	
Routing Security	Filtering of bogons	RS-06	Bogon announcements are not propagated to BGP neighbours	1. Check metrics from the measurement system indicating occurrence of incidents violating the control. Ensure that the metrics are within the defined range. [Measured] For the purpose of this metric, the bogons are defined as follows: a. Pv4: https://www.iana.org/assignments/iana-ipv4-special-registry/iana-ipv4-special-registry.xhtml b. IPv6: https://www.iana.org/assignments/iana-ipv6-special-registry/iana-ipv6-special-registry.xhtml c. ASN: https://www.iana.org/assignments/iana-as-numbers-special-registry/iana-as-numbers-special-registry.xhtml 2. Examine documentation, which includes information about the technical architecture and processes of maintaining this control. [Self-declared][Audited]	CP	
Routing Security	BGP session protection	RS-07	Measures are taken to ensure security of the BGP sessions with the neighbours	1. Check that CP's IP ranges do not appear on the Shodowsrserver reports https://shadowsrserver.org/what-we-do/network-reporting/accessible-bgp-service-report/ https://shadowsrserver.org/what-we-do/network-reporting/open-bgp-service-report/ [Measured] 2. Examine documentation, which includes information how controls specified by RFC 7454 are implemented [Self-declared][Audited]		
DDoS Attack Mitigation						
DDoS Attack Mitigation	Detection of volumetric DDoS attack traffic	DA-01	Ingress and egress traffic can be monitored for a set of IP addresses and malicious traffic can be detected and reported.	1. Examine documentation describing detection capabilities and its parameters. The documentation should demonstrate: - capabilities for detecting and reporting egress attack traffic at the customer-facing PE [mandatory] - capabilities for detecting ingress attack traffic at the PE from all neighbours [optional] - capabilities for reporting ingress attack traffic at the customer-facing PE [optional] [Self-declared][Audited]	CP	
DDoS Attack Mitigation	Rate limiting of malicious traffic	DA-02	Attack traffic can be rate limited.	1. Examine documentation describing rate limiting capabilities and its parameters. The documentation should describe which points in the network are capable of rate-limiting attack traffic. This should include filtering options available, such as source address, destination address, port, protocol, and interface. [Self-declared][Audited]	CP	



MANRS+ control matrix

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Routing Security	Prefix Filtering of Customers	RS-02	In cases where RPKI Route Origin Validation cannot be performed (e.g., no ROA is found), announcements received from a downstream customer (if it exists) are filtered using a whitelist (permit-list) of allowed prefixes. Exception is the cases where the number of prefixes exceeds 1000 (discuss).	
Routing Security	Control a set of customer ASes (that can originate announcements)	RS-03	The CP implements filtering permitting only ASNs of its own customers (if exist) to originate announcements. This is achieved by filtering from an AS-SET in an IRR or by other means.	
Routing Security	Assistance with RPKI or IRR maintenance for customers	RS-04	Assist a customer with implementing controls R1-01 through R1-04.	

MANRS+ control matrix

Auditing Guidelines (Auditing levels: Self declared, Measured, Audited)		Ownership	
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d RI-03.	1. Examine a documented list of the RPKI and IRR maintenance operations that the provider can perform at customer's request on their behalf [Self-declared][Audited]	CP	

MANRS+ control matrix

Question: How can we measure routing security controls?

Starting point: feasibility study in a local testbed

MANRS+ routing security controls

Route Origin Validation

Prefix filtering of customers

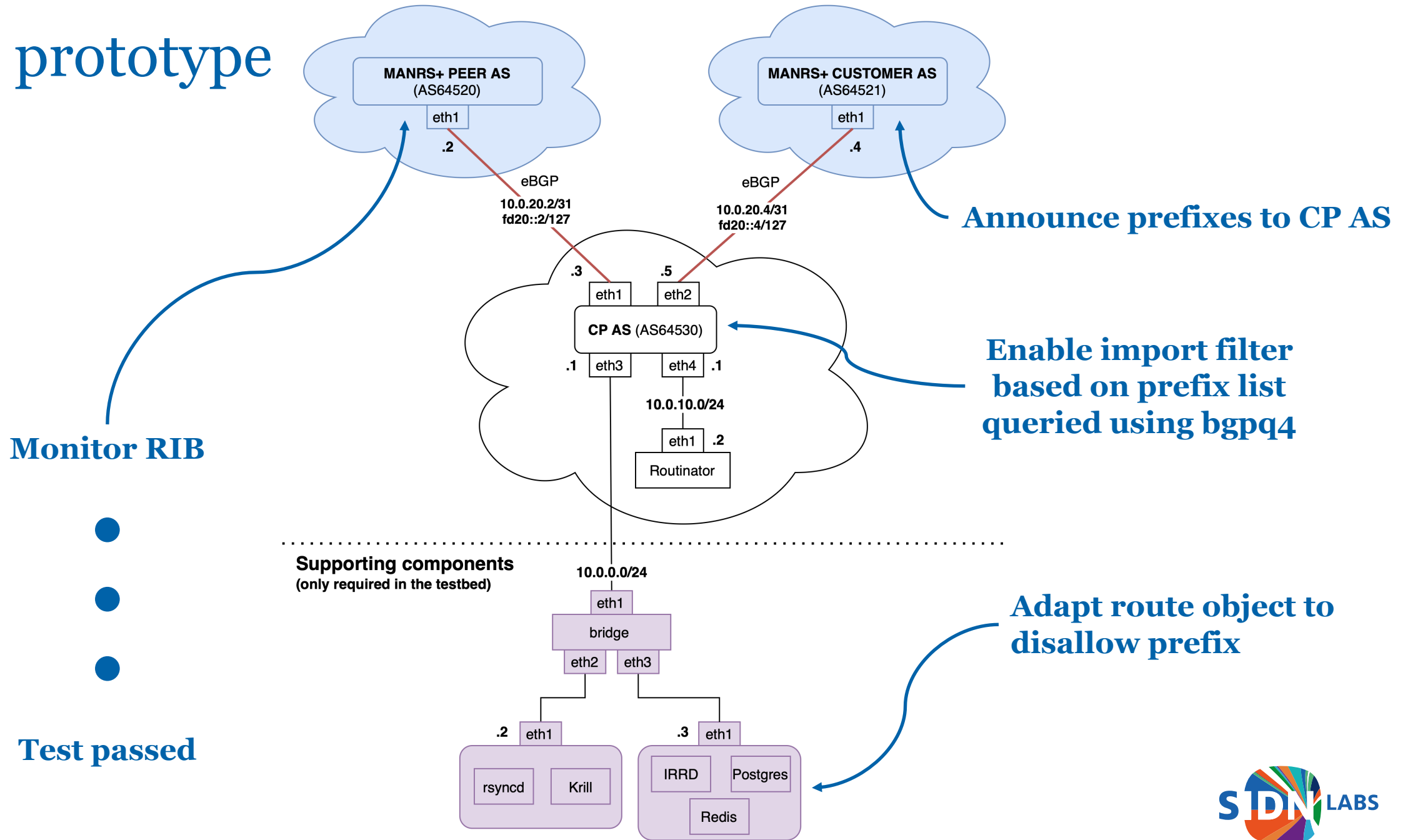
Control a set of customer ASes

Filtering of bogons

The prototype



The prototype



In conclusion:

It works ...

... in a testbed

Pitfalls when running tests in the wild

RPKI and IRR info does not propagate immediately
-> take propagation delay into account

Auditing multiple CP ASes
-> observe announcements at peer AS before path selection

Test prefixes can propagate unintentionally
-> Withdraw as soon as possible; document test resources

Feedback so far and recommended next steps

- RIPE 91 feedback:
 - Location of test ASes crucial
- Next steps:
 - Run tests with ASes with public prefixes
 - Test more controls in other domains



Photo by [Jukan Tateisi](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Feedback welcome

- What else could hinder deployments in the wild?
- Could this tool be handy for other people?
- Anything else?



Testbed code on GitHub:
<https://github.com/SIDN/manrs-prototype>

Are there any questions?



Public report ([PDF](#))