RIPE NCC IRR training

4 February 2011

Zurich, Switzerland

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Generate from DB

- You need to store the information already, thus why not automate it?
- Want to keep clicking on the site, making mistakes or just write a script once which mails the updates out every evening?
- Generate objects from your customer DB and generate your router config with rtconfig.

- Use SVN to store updates to router configs so that you can see when.
- Check out RANCID for this too.
- Create a PGP key for your robot so that it can automatically sign everything

Monitor your address space

- Watch BGP
 - BGPmon (<u>http://bgpmon.net</u>)
 - RIPE RIS (<u>http://ris.ripe.net</u>)
 - RIPE Labs Tools (<u>http://labs.ripe.net</u>)
 - Colorado BGPmon

(http://bgpmon.netsec.colostate.edu/)

These might notify you of a hijack

Watch your local network:
 Use NetFlow / sFlow

BCP 38 (RFC 2827)

- "Network Ingress Filtering: Defeating Denial of Service Attacks which Employ IP Source Address Spoofing"
- In short: Do not send packets to the network that you should not be originating
- Do source-route filtering as close to the source as possible
 - Watch out for "multi-homed" customers

Techniques:

- Simple firewall rule blocking out the prefix
- Unicast RPF
 When there is no route towards that prefix it should not originate it
- Various device specific techniques eg in DSLAMs / Cable concentrators which also look at MAC addresses

Protect your BGP

- Don't let anything else but the IX/peers talk to your BGP daemons
- BGP with TCP/MD5
- Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSH)
 - Set TTL to 255 at sender and verify on receiver that the TTL is still 255
 - Packets then have to be from the same link and cannot have been routed
- Only accept packets from known MAC addresses
- Use arpwatch alike tools to make sure no new MACs are introduced on a switch, next to monitoring the switch that the cable was not unplugged
- Use RPSL
 - Put your route/route6 objects in the IRR
 - Generate prefix filters from it
- There are various secure routing proposals, unfortunately none in wide deployment
- Monitor your own prefix on the Internet so that you at least know that it is being used somewhere else by somebody else, of course inform folks of the hijack
- Using multiple prefixes can be useful because of that as they need to steel all your prefixes to be able to bring you down at ISPs that accept their advertisement

Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI)

- Public Key Infrastructure to be able to verify BGP signatures
- X.509 based, RFC3779
- Signature Types
 - Route Origin Attestations (ROA)

"I am the signed origin"

- Adjacency Attestations (AAO)

"We peer together"

- Offline verification
- Open Source:

https://subvert-rpki.hactrn.net/

IRT object

- <u>http://www.ripe.net/db/support/security/</u> <u>irt/irt-h2.html</u> (google: RIPE IRT object)
- Put an IRT object on all your parent objects, that way abuse reports will find your way much easier
 - and thus you can resolve those problems
 - customers will be happier
 - other ISPs will be happy that you are resolving issues and help you out with other issues

Communities

- Go to RIPE meetings
- Come to SwiNOG (<u>http://www.swinog.ch</u>)
- Be secure and active part of:
 - iNOC-DBA (<u>http://www.pch.net/inoc-dba/</u>)
 - CERT (http://www.cert.org)
 - FIRST (http://www.first.org)
 - NSP-SEC (<u>http://www.nspsec.org</u>)
 - They physically meet at RIPE meetings
 - OPS-Trust (<u>http://www.ops-trust.net</u>)
 - PeeringDB (<u>http://www.peeringdb.com</u>)

No More IPv4 (almost ;)

- Last /8's allocated to the RIRs
- When they are out, IPv4 is out.
- No more new customers unless you start doing NAT for your customers and other icky stuff.... (got a Playstation/xbox and want to play games, that won't work with multiple layers of NAT....)
- Thus: Get IPv6 years AGO!

and otherwise, really really hurry....

Questions?

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