

Comparison of Replay-Attack Protection Mechanisms for BGPSEC

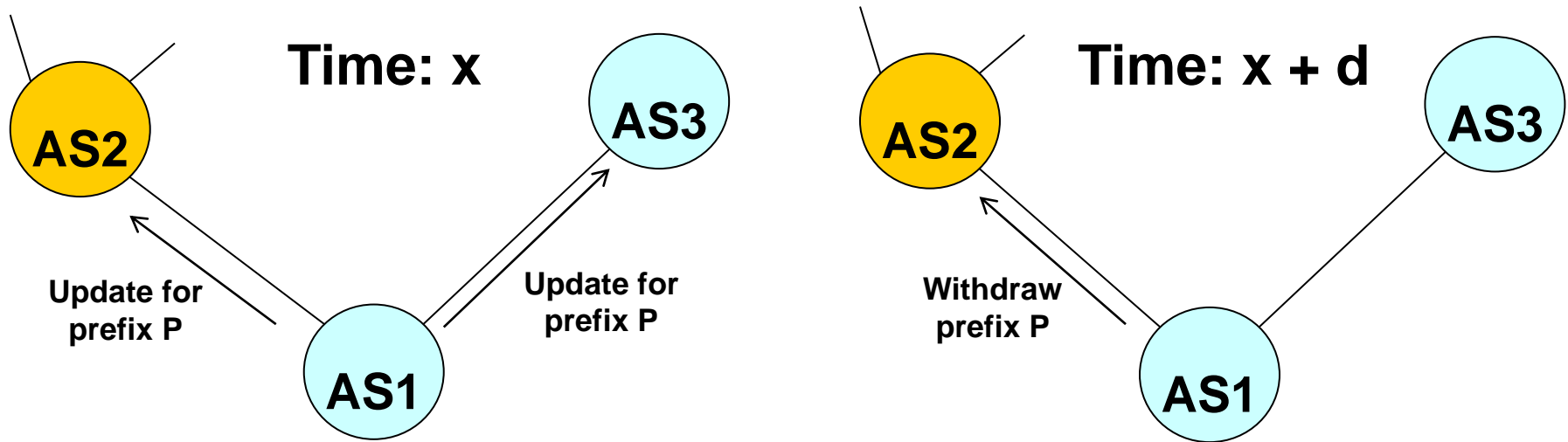
September 18, 2012

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NIST

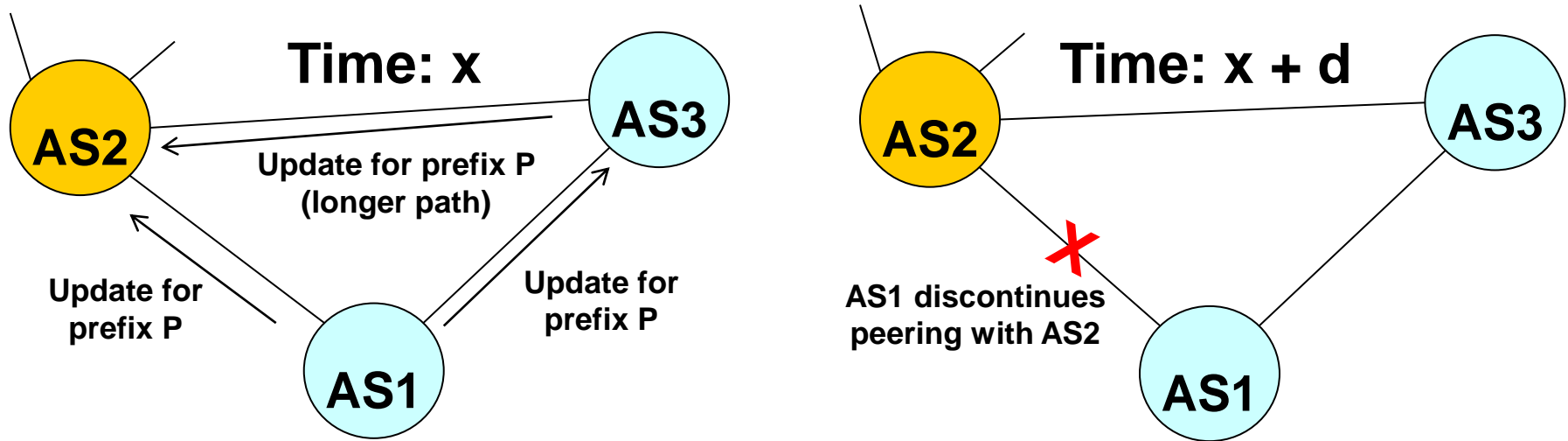
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Replay Attack Example 1



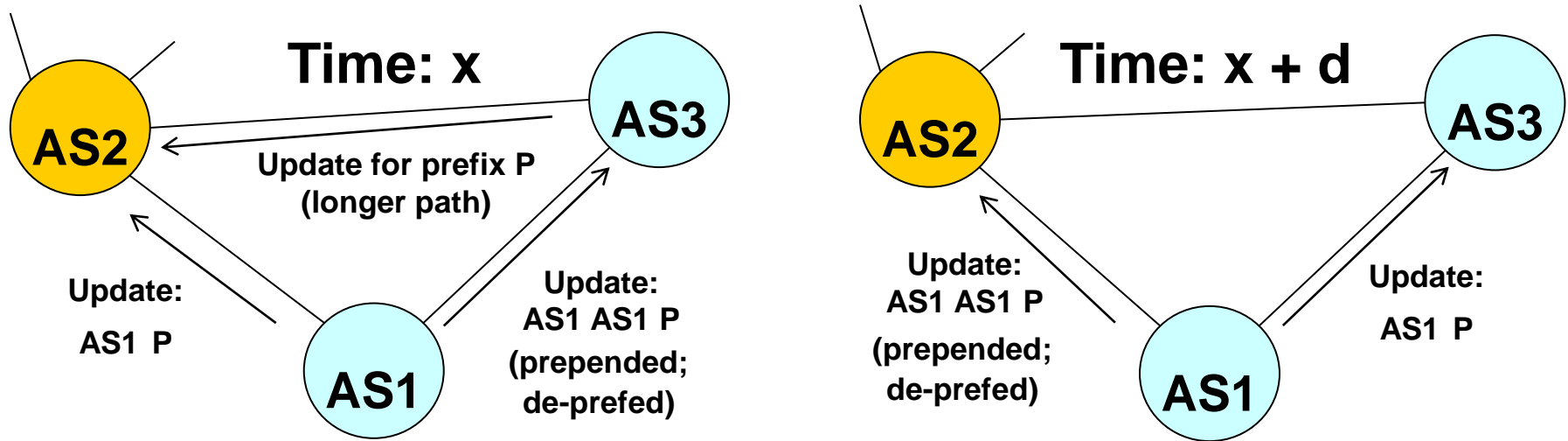
- All AS peers here are eBGPSEC peers
- AS1 had announced a prefix P to AS2 at time x
- At a later time $x+d$, AS1 sends a Withdraw for prefix P to AS2
- AS2 suppresses the Withdraw (does not send to its peers any explicit or implicit Withdraw)

Replay Attack Example 2



- All AS peers here are eBGPSEC peers
- AS1 had announced a prefix P to AS2 at time x
- At a later time $x+d$, AS1 discontinues peering with AS2
- AS2 suppresses the Withdraw (does not send to its peers any explicit or implicit Withdraw)

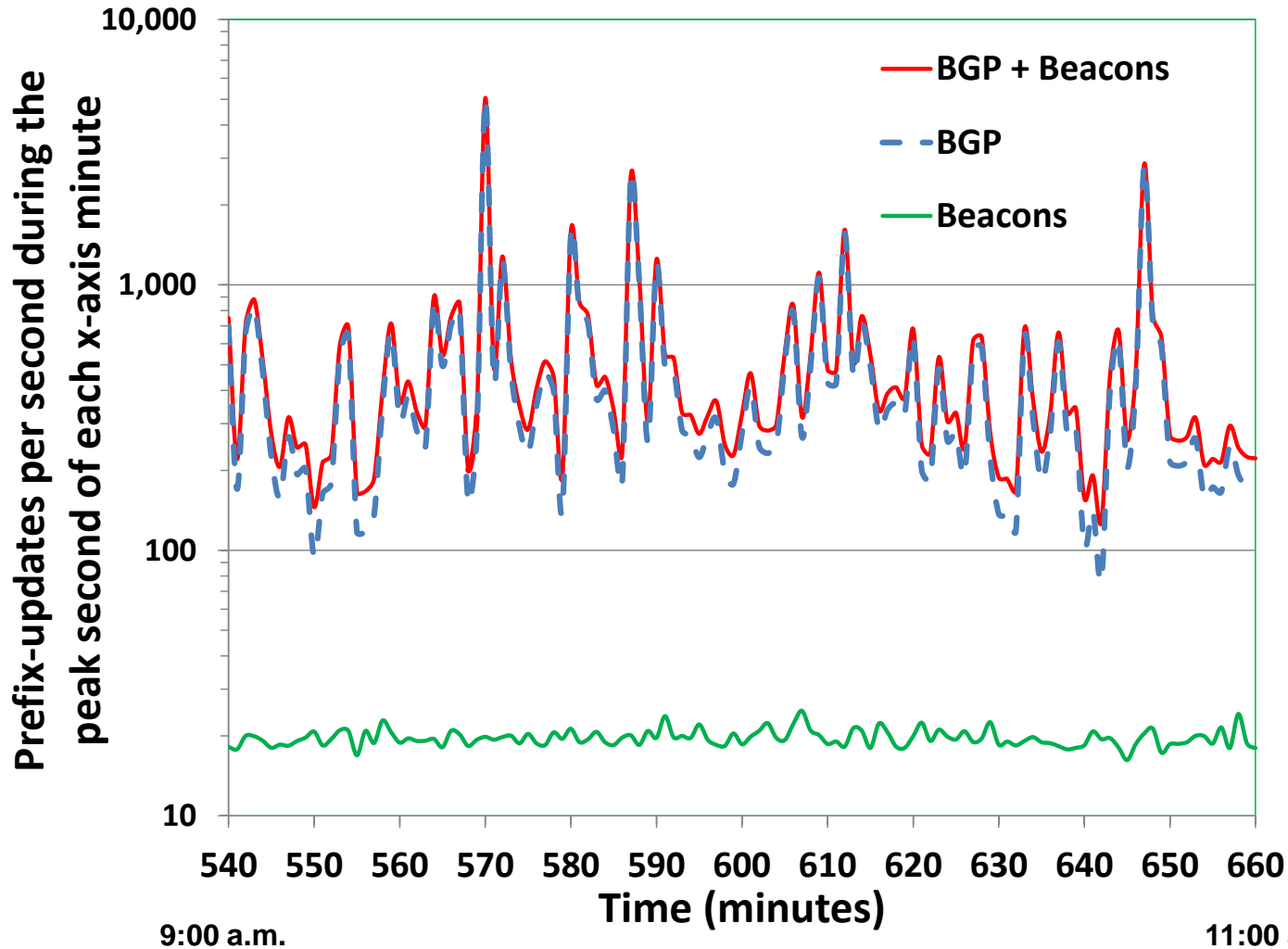
Replay Attack Example 3



- All AS peers here are eBGPSEC peers
- AS1 had announced a prefix P; prefers ingress data path via AS2 over that via AS3
- At a later time $x+d$, AS1 switches ingress data path preference to AS3 over AS2
- AS2 suppresses the new prepended path announcement (does not send to its peers any update about P)

Load Due to BGP and Periodic Re-Originations (i.e. Beacons) for 3 Peers (Same Results Apply to ET and PKR Methods)

Re-origination (Beacon) Interval = 24 hours



Using Routeviews data, Feb 1, 2012.

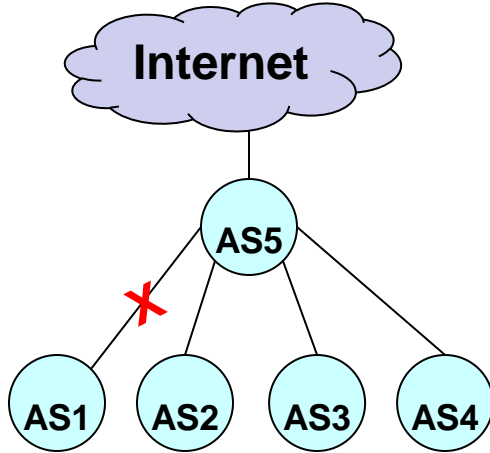
BGP feeds from AS7018, AS 701, and AS 3356 peer routers combined.

BGPSEC router in consideration receives full tables from three peers in AS7018, AS 701, AS 3356.

Update load due to beacons in PKR or ET method is estimated using a Poisson model.

Example Scenario and Comparison of PKR vs. EKR

Peering Change Event Scenario:



- Assume each AS in this figure also represents a single BGPSEC router
- We focus on workload at the router in AS5
- AS1 thru AS4 are non-stub customers of AS5; Each receives almost full table (400K signed prefix updates) from AS5
- Assume: AS1 and its customers together originate 100 prefixes total
- Event: Peering between AS1 and AS5 is discontinued

Workload Comparison:

- When the peering (AS5-AS1) is discontinued:
 - ❖ In the PKR method, the router at AS5 sends only $4 \times 100 = 400$ Withdraws and signs/re-propagates ZERO prefix updates
 - ❖ In contrast, in the EKR method (EKR-A or EKR-B), the router sends those same 400 Withdraws but also signs and re-propagates $3 \times 400K = 1.2$ MILLION signed prefix updates