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## **Methods for Detection and Mitigation of BGP Route Leaks**

### **Abstract**

Problem definition for route leaks and enumeration of types of route leaks are provided in RFC 7908. This document describes a new well-known Large Community that provides a way for route-leak prevention, detection, and mitigation. The configuration process for this Community can be automated with the methodology for setting BGP roles that is described in `ietf-idr-bgp-open-policy` draft.

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## 1. Introduction

RFC 7908 [[RFC7908](#)] provides a definition of the route-leak problem and enumerates several types of route leaks. For this document, the definition that is applied is that a route leak occurs when a route received from a transit provider or a lateral peer is forwarded (against commonly used policy) to another transit provider or a lateral peer. The commonly used policy is that a route received from a transit provider or a lateral peer MAY be forwarded only to customers.

This document describes a solution for prevention, detection and mitigation of route leaks which is based on conveying route-leak detection information in a transitive well-known BGP Large Community [[RFC8092](#)]. The configuration process for the Large Community MUST be defined according to peering relations between ISPs. This process can be automated with the methodology for setting BGP roles that is described in [[I-D.ietf-idr-bgp-open-policy](#)].

The techniques described in this document can be incrementally deployed. If a pair of ISPs and/or Internet Exchanges (IXes) deploy the proposed techniques, then they would detect and mitigate any route leaks that occur in an AS path between them even when other ASes in the path are not upgraded.

### 1.1. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

## 2. Peering Relationships

As described in [[I-D.ietf-idr-bgp-open-policy](#)] there are several common peering relations between eBGP neighbors:

- \*Provider - sender is a transit provider of the neighbor;
- \*Customer - sender is a customer of the neighbor;
- \*Route Server (RS) - sender is route server at an internet exchange (IX)
- \*RS-client - sender is client of an RS at an IX
- \*Peer - sender and neighbor are lateral (non-transit) peers;

If a route is received from a provider, peer, or RS-client, it MUST follow the 'down only' rule, i.e., it MAY be advertised only to customers. If a route is sent to a customer, peer, or RS-client, it also MUST follow the 'down only' rule at each subsequent AS in the AS path.

A standardized transitive route-leak detection signal is needed that will prevent Autonomous Systems (ASes) from leaking and also inform a remote ISP (or AS) in the AS path that a received route violates the 'down only' policy. This signal would facilitate a way to stop the propagation of leaked prefixes.

To improve reliability and cover for non-participating preceding neighbor, the signal should be set on both receiver and sender sides.

## 3. Community vs Attribute

This section presents a brief discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of communities and BGP path attributes for the purpose of route-leak detection.

A transitive path attribute is a native way to implement the route-leak detection signal. Based on the way BGP protocol works, the use of a transitive attribute makes it more certain that the route-leak detection signal would pass unaltered through non-participating

(i.e., not upgraded) BGP routers. The main disadvantage of this approach is that the deployment of a new BGP attribute requires a software upgrade in the router OS which may delay wide adoption for years.

On the other hand, BGP Communities do not require a router OS update. The potential disadvantage of using a Community for the route-leak detection signal is that it is more likely to be dropped somewhere along the way in the AS path. Currently, the use of BGP Communities is somewhat overloaded. BGP Communities are already used for numerous applications: different types of route marking, route policy control, blackholing, etc. It is observed that some ASes seem to purposefully or accidentally remove BGP Communities on receipt, sometimes well-known ones. Perhaps this issue may be mitigated with strong policy guidance related to the handling of Communities.

Large Communities have much higher capacity, and therefore they are likely to be less overloaded. Hence, Large Community is proposed to be used for route-leak detection. This document suggests reserving <TBD1> class for the purpose of transitive well-known Large Communities that MUST NOT be stripped on ingress or egress.

While it is not a part of this document, the route-leak detection signal described here can also be carried in a transitive BGP Path Attribute, and similar prevention and mitigation techniques as described here would apply (see [[I-D.ietf-idr-bgp-open-policy](#)]).

Due to frequently occurring regional and global disruptions in Internet connectivity, it is critical to move forward with a solution that is viable in the near term. That solution would be route-leak detection using a well-known Large Community.

#### **4. Down Only Community**

This section specifies the semantics of route-leak detection Community and its usage. This Community is given the specific name Down Only (DO) Community. The DO Community is carried in a BGP Large Community with a format as shown in [Figure 1](#).



The ingress policy MUST use the following procedure:

1. If a route with DO Community is received from a Customer or RS-client, then it is a route leak and MUST be dropped. The procedure halts.
2. If a route with DO Community is received from a Peer (non-transit) and at least one DO value is not equal to the sending neighbor's ASN, then it is a route leak and MUST be dropped. The procedure halts.
3. If a route is received from a Provider, Peer, or RS, then a DO Community MUST be added with a value equal to the sending neighbor's ASN.

The egress policy MUST use the following procedure:

1. A route with DO Community (i.e., DO Community was present or added at ingress) MUST NOT be sent to a Provider, Peer, or RS.
2. If a route is sent to a Customer or Peer, then a DO Community MUST be added with value equal to the ASN of the sender.

The above procedures comprehensively provide route-leak prevention, detection and mitigation. Policy consisting of these procedures SHOULD be used as a default behavior.

#### **4.2. Only Marking**

This section describes eBGP ingress and egress marking policies that MUST be used if an AS is not performing route-leak mitigation (i.e., not dropping detected route leaks) as described in [Section 4.1](#), but wants to use the DO Community only for marking. The slightly limited DO marking (compared to that in [Section 4.1](#)) described below guarantees that this DO marking will not limit the leak detection opportunities for subsequent ASes in the AS path.

The ingress policy MUST use the following procedure:

1. If a route with DO Community is received from a Customer or RS-client, then it is a route leak. The procedure halts.
2. If a route with DO Community is received from a Peer (non-transit) and at least one DO value is not equal to the sending neighbor's ASN, then it is a route leak. The procedure halts.
3. If a route is received from a Provider, Peer, or RS, then a DO Community MUST be added with value equal to the sending neighbor's ASN.

The egress policy MUST use the following procedure:

1. If a route is sent to a Customer or RS-client, then a DO Community MUST be added with value equal to the ASN of the sender.
2. If a route without DO Community is sent to a Peer, then a DO Community MUST be added with value equal to the ASN of the sender. Conversely, if a route with DO Community (i.e., DO Community was present or added at ingress) is sent to a Peer, then an additional DO Community MUST NOT be added.)

These above procedures specify setting the DO signals in a way that can be used to evaluate the potential impact of route-leak mitigation policy before deploying strict dropping of detected route leaks.

## 5. Implementation Considerations

It was observed that the majority of BGP implementations do not support negative match for communities like a:b:!c. Further, it is observed that a route received from a compliant Peer (non-transit) adhering to procedures from either [Section 4.1](#) or [Section 4.2](#) will always have a single DO Community with value equal to the peer's ASN. Hence, it is suggested to replace the second rule from the ingress policies (in [Section 4.1](#) and [Section 4.2](#)) with the following:

In [Section 4.1](#): If a route with DO Community is received from a Peer and a DO value is equal to the sending neighbor's ASN, then it is a valid route, otherwise it is a route leak and MUST be dropped. The procedure halts.

In [Section 4.2](#): If a route with DO Community is received from a Peer and a DO value is equal to the sending neighbor's ASN, then it is a valid route, otherwise it is a route leak. The procedure halts.

This rule is based on a weaker assumption that a peer that is doing marking is also doing filtering (i.e., dropping detected leaks). That is why networks that do not follow the route-leak mitigation policy in [Section 4.1](#) MUST carefully follow marking rules described in [Section 4.2](#).

## 6. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to reserve a Global Administrator ID <TBD1> for transitive well-known Large Community registry. IANA is also requested to register a subclass <TBD2> for DO Community in this registry.

## 7. Security Considerations

In specific circumstances in a state of partial adoption, route-leak mitigation mechanism can result in Denial of Service (DoS) for the victim prefix. Such a scenario may happen only for a prefix that has a single path from the originator to a Tier-1 ISP and only when the prefix is not covered with a less specific prefix with multiple paths to the Tier-1 ISP. If, in such unreliable topology, a route leak is injected somewhere inside this single path, then it may be dropped by upper tier providers in the path, thus limiting prefix visibility. While such anomaly is unlikely to happen, such an issue should be easy to debug, since it directly affects the sequence of originator's providers.

With the use of BGP Community, there is often a concern that the Community propagates beyond its intended perimeter and causes harm [streibelt]. However, that concern does not apply to the DO Community because it is a transitive Community that must propagate as far as the update goes.

## 8. References

### 8.1. Normative References

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