

Network Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: August 29, 2015

S. Weiler
SPARTA, Inc.
A. Sonalker
Battelle Memorial Institute
R. Austein
Dragon Research Labs
February 25, 2015

A Publication Protocol for the Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI)
[draft-ietf-sidr-publication-06](#)

Abstract

This document defines a protocol for publishing Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) objects. Even though the RPKI will have many participants issuing certificates and creating other objects, it is operationally useful to consolidate the publication of those objects. This document provides the protocol for doing so.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on August 29, 2015.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2015 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must

include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
1.1.	Terminology	3
2.	Protocol Specification	3
2.1.	Common XML Message Format	4
2.2.	Publication and Withdrawal	4
2.3.	Listing the repository	5
2.4.	Error handling	5
2.5.	XML Schema	6
3.	Examples	8
3.1.	<publish/> Query, No Existing Object	8
3.2.	<publish/> Query, Overwriting Existing Object	9
3.3.	<publish/> Reply	9
3.4.	<withdraw/> Query	10
3.5.	<withdraw/> Reply	10
3.6.	<report_error/> With Text	10
3.7.	<report_error/> Without Text	10
4.	Operational Considerations	11
5.	IANA Considerations	12
6.	Security Considerations	12
7.	References	13
7.1.	Normative References	13
7.2.	Informative References	13
	Authors' Addresses	13

[1.](#) Introduction

This document assumes a working knowledge of the Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI), which is intended to support improved routing security on the Internet. [[RFC6480](#)]

In order to make participation in the RPKI easier, it is helpful to have a few consolidated repositories for RPKI objects, thus saving every participant from the cost of maintaining a new service. Similarly, relying parties using the RPKI objects will find it faster and more reliable to retrieve the necessary set from a smaller number of repositories.

These consolidated RPKI object repositories will in many cases be outside the administrative scope of the organization issuing a given RPKI object. In some cases, outsourcing operation of the repository will be an explicit goal: some resource holders who strongly wish to

control their own RPKI private keys may lack the resources to operate a 24x7 repository, or may simply not wish to do so.

The operator of an RPKI publication repository may well be an Internet registry which issues certificates to its customers, but it need not be; conceptually, operation of a an RPKI publication repository is separate from operation of RPKI CA.

This document defines an RPKI publication protocol which allows publication either within or across organizational boundaries, and which makes fairly minimal demands on either the CA engine or the publication service.

1.1. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

"Publication engine" and "publication server" are used interchangeably to refer to the server providing the service described in this document.

"Business Public Key Infrastructure" ("Business PKI" or "BPKI") refers to a PKI, separate from the RPKI, used to authenticate clients to the publication engine. We use the term "Business PKI" here because an internet registry might already have a PKI for authenticating its clients and might wish to reuse that PKI for this protocol. There is, however, no requirement to reuse such a PKI.

2. Protocol Specification

The publication protocol uses XML messages wrapped in signed CMS messages, carried over HTTP transport.

The publication protocol uses a simple request/response interaction.

The client passes a request to the server, and the server generates a corresponding response.

A message exchange commences with the client initiating an HTTP POST with content type of "application/rpki-publication", with the message object as the body. The server's response will similarly be the body of the response with a content type of "application/rpki-publication".

The content of the POST and the server's response will be a well-formed Cryptographic Message Syntax (CMS) [[RFC5652](#)] object with OID = 1.2.840.113549.1.7.2 as described in [Section 3.1 of \[RFC6492\]](#).

[2.1](#). Common XML Message Format

The XML schema for this protocol is below in [Section 2.5](#). The basic XML message format looks like this:

```
<msg
  type="query"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <!-- Zero or more PDUs -->
</msg>
```

```
<msg
  type="reply"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <!-- Zero or more PDUs -->
</msg>
```

Common attributes:

version: The value of this attribute is the version of this protocol. This document describes version 3.

type: The possible values of this attribute are "reply" and "query".

A query PDU may be one of three types: <publish/>, <withdraw/>, or <list/>.

A reply PDU may be one of four types: <publish/>, <withdraw/>, <list/>, or <report_error/>.

Each of these PDUs may include an optional tag to facilitate bulk operation. If a tag is set in a query PDU, the corresponding reply(s) MUST have the tag attribute set to the same value.

2.2. Publication and Withdrawal

The publication protocol uses a common message format to request publication of any RPKI object. This format was chosen specifically to allow this protocol to accommodate new types of RPKI objects without needing changes to this protocol.

Both the <publish/> and <withdraw/> PDUs have a payload of an optional tag and a URI. The <publish/> query also contains the DER object to be published, encoded in Base64.

Both the <publish/> and <withdraw/> PDUs also have a "hash" attribute, which carries a hash of an existing object at the specified repository URI. For <withdraw/> PDUs, the hash is mandatory, as this operation makes no sense if there is no existing object to withdraw. For <publish/> PDUs, the hash MUST be present if the publication operation is overwriting an existing object, and MUST be omitted if this publication operation is writing to a new URI where no prior object exists. Presence of an object when no hash attribute is specified is an error, as is absence of the hash attribute or an incorrect hash value when an object is present. Any such errors MUST be reported using the <report_error/> PDU.

The current hash algorithm is SHA-256 [[SHS](#)], to simplify comparison of publication protocol hashes with RPKI manifest hashes.

The intent behind the hash attribute is to allow the client and server to detect any disagreements about the effect that a <publish/> or <withdraw/> PDU will have on the repository.

Note that every publish and withdraw action requires a new manifest, thus every publish or withdraw action will involve at least two objects.

[2.3.](#) Listing the repository

The `<list/>` operation allows the client to ask the server for a complete listing of objects which the server believes the client has published. This is intended primarily to allow the client to recover upon detecting (probably via use of the "hash" attribute, see [Section 2.2](#)) that they have somehow lost synchronization.

The `<list/>` query consists of a single PDU.

The `<list/>` reply consists of zero or more PDUs, one per object published in this repository by this client, each PDU conveying the URI and hash of one published object.

[2.4.](#) Error handling

Errors are handled at two levels.

Since all messages in this protocol are conveyed over HTTP connections, basic errors are indicated via the HTTP response code. 4xx and 5xx responses indicate that something bad happened. Errors that make it impossible to decode a query or encode a response are handled in this way.

Where possible, errors result in an XML `<report_error/>` PDU which takes the place of the expected protocol response PDU. Like the rest of this protocol, `<report_error/>` PDUs are CMS-signed XML messages and thus can be archived to provide an audit trail.

`<report_error/>` PDUs only appear in replies, never in queries.

Like all other PDUs in this protocol, the `<report_error/>` PDU includes a "tag" attribute to assist in matching the error with a particular query when using batching. It is optional to set the tag on queries but, if set on the query, it MUST be set on the reply or error.

The error itself is conveyed in the `error_code` attribute. The value of this attribute is a token indicating the specific error that

occurred.

The body of the <report_error/> element itself is an optional text string; if present, this is debugging information.

[2.5.](#) XML Schema

The following is a RelaxNG compact form schema describing the Publication Protocol.

```
# $Id: rpki-publication.rnc 3171 2015-02-26 00:09:05Z sra $
# RelaxNG schema for RPKI publication protocol.
```

```
default namespace =
  "http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/"
```

```
# This is version 3 of the protocol.
```

```
version = "3"
```

```
# Top level PDU is either a query or a reply.
```

```
start |= element msg {
  attribute version { version },
  attribute type    { "query" },
  query_elt*
}
```

```
start |= element msg {
  attribute version { version },
  attribute type    { "reply" },
  reply_elt*
}
```

```
# PDUs allowed in queries and replies.
```

```
query_elt = publish_query | withdraw_query | list_query
reply_elt = publish_reply | withdraw_reply | list_reply | error_reply
```

```
# Tag attributes for bulk operations.
```

```
tag = attribute tag { xsd:token { maxLength="1024" } }
```

```

# Base64 encoded DER stuff.

base64 = xsd:base64Binary

# Publication URIs.

uri = attribute uri { xsd:anyURI { maxLength="4096" } }

# Digest of an existing object (hexadecimal).

hash = attribute hash { xsd:string { pattern = "[0-9a-fA-F]+" } }

# Error codes.

error = xsd:token { maxLength="1024" }

# <publish/> element

publish_query = element publish { tag?, uri, hash?, base64 }
publish_reply = element publish { tag?, uri }

# <withdraw/> element

withdraw_query = element withdraw { tag?, uri, hash }
withdraw_reply = element withdraw { tag?, uri }

# <list/> element

list_query = element list { tag? }
list_reply = element list { tag?, uri, hash }

# <report_error/> element

error_reply = element report_error {
  tag?,
  attribute error_code { error },
  xsd:string { maxLength="512000" }?
}

```

[3.](#) Examples

Following are examples of various queries and the corresponding replies for the RPKI publication protocol

3.1. <publish/> Query, No Existing Object

```
<msg
  type="query"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <publish
    uri="rsync://wombat.example/Alice/blCrcCp9ltyPDNzYKPFxc.cer">
    MIIIE+jCCA+KgAwIBAgIBDTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADAzMTEwMzExMC8GA1UEAxMoOEZCQDIX
    OEYwNkU1MEFCNzAyQTdEOTZEQzZhGMENEQ0Q4MjhGN0YxNzCCASiWdQYJKoZI
    hvCNAQEBAQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAMezikp0k5nP7v6SZoNsXIMQYRgNtC6F
    r/9Xm/1yQHomiPqHUK47rHhGojYiK5AhrwoYhkh4UjJl2iwlkLDYczXuaBU3
    F5qrKlZ4aZnjIxdLP7+hktVpeApL6yuJTUAYeC3UIxnLDVdD6phydZ/F0Qlu
    ffiNDjzteCCvoyOUatqt8WB+oND6LToHp028g1YUYLHG6mur0dPdcH0VXLsm
    UduZ1HDz1nDuYvIVKjB/MpH9aW9XeaQ6ZFILZVPwuvI2brR+ThH7Gv27GL/
    o8qFdC300VQfoTZ+rKPGDE8K1cI906BL4kiwx9z0oiDcE96QCz+B0vsjc9mG
    aA1jgAxlXWsCAwEAA0CAhcwggITMB0GA1UdDgQWBBSpuCGPBuUKtwKn2W3I
    8M3Ngo9/FzAfBgNVHSMEGDAWgBTfSoAX5mqekXLkYS2M9Mg/I43iozBVBgNV
    HR8ETjBMMEqgSKBGhkRyc3luYzovL2xvY2FsaG9zdDo0NDAwL3Rlc3RiZWQv
    UkLSLzEvMzBxQUYtWnFucEZ5NUdFdGpQVElQeU90NHFNLMnybDBFBggrBgEF
    BQcBAQQ5MDcwNQYIKwYBBQUHMAKGGKXJzeW5j0i8vbG9jYWxob3N00jQ0MDAv
    dGVzdGJlZC9XT01CQVQuY2VyMBGGA1UdIAEB/wQOMAwWcgYIKwYBBQUHdGwIw
    DwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zA0BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwgZsGCCsGAQUFBwEL
    BIGOMIGLMDQGCCsGAQUFBzAFhIhyc3luYzovL2xvY2FsaG9zdDo0NDAwL3Rl
    c3RiZWQvUkLSL1IwLzEvMFMGCCsGAQUFBzAKhkdyC3luYzovL2xvY2FsaG9z
    dDo0NDAwL3Rlc3RiZWQvUkLSL1IwLzEvajdnaGp3YmxDcmNDcDlsdHlQRE56
    WUtQZnhjLm1uZjAaBggrBgEFBQcBCAEB/wQLMAmgBzAFAGMA/BUwPgYIKwYB
    BQUHAQcBAf8ELzAtMCsEAgABMCUDAwAKAZA0AwUAAACAQMFACAAAiAwDgMF
    AsAAAiwDBQDAAAJKMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA4IBAQCehuH7jtI2PJY6+zwv
    306vmCuXhtu9Lr2mmRw2ZErB8EMcb5xypMrNqMoKeu14K2x4a4RPJkK4yATH
    M81FPNRsU5mM0acIRnAPtxjHvPME7PHN2w2nGLASRsZmaa+b8A7SS0xVcFUR
    azENztppsolHeTpm0cpLItK7mNpudUg1JGuFo94VLf1MnE2EqARG1vTsNhel
    /SM/Uv0ARCC0Bvf0Gz7kSuupDSZ7qx+LiDmtEsLdbGNQBiyPbLrDk41PHrxd
    x28qIj7ejZkRzNFw/3pi8/XK281h8zeHoFVu6ghRPy5db0A4akX/KG6b8XIX
    0iwPYdLiDbdWFbtTdPcXBauY
  </publish>
</msg>
```

[3.2.](#) <publish/> Query, Overwriting Existing Object

```
<msg
  type="query"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <publish
    hash="deadf00d"
    uri="rsync://wombat.example/Alice/blCrcCp9ltyPDNzYKPfxc.cer">
    MIEE+jCCA+KgAwIBAgIBDTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADAZMTEwLWYDVQQDEyHE
    RjRBODAxN0U2NkE5RTkxNzJFNDYxMkQ4Q0Y0QzgzRjIzOERFMkEzMB4XDTA4
    MDUyMjE4MDUxMloXDTA4MDUyNDE3NTQ1M1owMzExMC8GA1UEAxMoOEZCODIx
    OEYwNkU1MEFCNzAyQTdEOTZEQzhGMENEQ0Q4MjhGN0YxNzCCASiwdQYJKoZI
    hvCNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAMEziKp0k5nP7v6SZoNsXIMQYRgNtC6F
    r/9Xm/1yQHomiPqHUK47rHhGojYiK5AhkrwoYhkH4UjJl2iwlDYczXuaBU3
    F5qrKlZ4aZnjIxdlP7+hktVpeApL6yuJTUAYeC3UIxnLDVdD6phdZ/F0Qlu
    ffiNDjzteCCvoyOUatqt8WB+oND6LToHp028g1YUYLHG6mur0dPdcHOVXLsm
    UDUz1HDz1nDuYvIVKjB/MpH9aw9XeaQ6ZFIlZVPwuuVl2brR+ThH7Gv27GL/
    o8qFdC300VQfoTZ+rKPGDE8K1cI906BL4kiwx9z0oiDcE96QCz+B0vsjc9mG
    aA1jgAxlXWsCAwEAAoCAhcgwITMB0GA1UdDgQWBBSpuCGPBuUKtwKn2W3I
    8M3Ngo9/FzAfBgNVHSMEGDAWgBTfSoAX5mqekXLkYS2M9Mg/I43iozBVBgNV
    HR8ETjBMMEqgSKBGhkRyc3luYzovL2xvY2FsaG9zdDo0NDAwL3Rlc3RiZWQv
    UkLSLzEvMzBxQUYtWnFucEZ5NUdFdGpQVElQeU90NHFNLMnybDBFBggrBgEF
    BQcBAQQ5MDcwNQYIKWYBBQUHMAKGKXJzeW5j0i8vbG9jYWxob3N0OjQ0MDAv
    dGVzdGJlZC9XT01CQVQuY2VyMBgGA1UdIAEB/wQOMAwWcgYIKWYBBQUHdGiw
    DwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zA0BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwgZsGCCsGAQUFBwEL
    BIGOMIGLMDQGCCsGAQUFBzAFhIhyc3luYzovL2xvY2FsaG9zdDo0NDAwL3Rl
    c3RiZWQvUkLSL1IwLzEvMFMGCCsGAQUFBzAKhkdyC3luYzovL2xvY2FsaG9z
    dDo0NDAwL3Rlc3RiZWQvUkLSL1IwLzEvajdnaGp3YmxDcmNDcDlsdHlQRE56
    WUtQZnhjLm1uZjAaBggrBgEFBQcBCAEB/wQLMAmgBzAFAGMA/BUwPgYIKWYB
    BQUHAQcBAf8ELzAtMCsEAgABMCUDAwAKAzAOAwUAAACAQMFAcAAAiAwDgMF
    AsAAAiwDBQDAAAjKMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA4IBAQCehU7jtI2PJY6+zww
    306vmCuXhtu9Lr2mmRw2ZErB8EMcb5xypMrNqMoKeu14K2x4a4RPJkK4yATh
    M81FPNRsU5mM0acIRnAPtxjHvPME7PHN2w2nGLASRsZmaa+b8A7SS0xVcFUR
    azENztppsolHeTpm0cpLIitK7mNpudUg1JGuFo94Vlf1MnE2EqARG1vTsNhel
    /SM/UvOArCC0Bvf0Gz7kSuupDSZ7qx+LiDmtEsLdbGNQBiyPbLrDk41PHrxd
    x28qIj7ejZkRzNFw/3pi8/XK281h8zeHoFVu6ghRPy5db0A4akX/KG6b8XIX
    0iwPYdLiDbdWFbtTdPcXBauY
  </publish>
</msg>
```

[3.3.](#) <publish/> Reply

```
<msg
  type="reply"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <publish
    uri="rsync://wombat.example/Alice/blCrcCp9ltyPDNzYKPfxc.cer"/>
</msg>
```

[3.4.](#) <withdraw/> Query

```
<msg
  type="query"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <withdraw
    hash="deadf00d"
    uri="rsync://wombat.example/Alice/blCrcCp9ltyPDNzYKPfxc.cer"/>
</msg>
```

[3.5.](#) <withdraw/> Reply

```
<msg
  type="reply"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <withdraw
    uri="rsync://wombat.example/Alice/blCrcCp9ltyPDNzYKPfxc.cer"/>
</msg>
```

[3.6.](#) <report_error/> With Text

```
<msg
  type="reply"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <report_error
    error_code="your_hair_is_on_fire">
    Shampooing with sterno again, are we?
  </report_error>
```

```
</msg>
```

[3.7.](#) `<report_error/>` Without Text

Weiler, et al.

Expires August 29, 2015

[Page 10]

Internet-Draft

RPKI Publication Protocol

February 2015

```
<msg
  type="reply"
  version="3"
  xmlns="http://www.hactrn.net/uris/rpki/publication-spec/">
  <report_error
    error_code="your_hair_is_on_fire"/>
</msg>
```

[4.](#) Operational Considerations

There are two basic options open to the repository operator as to how the publication tree is laid out. The first option is simple: each publication client is given its own directory one level below the top of the rsync module, and there is no overlap between the publication spaces used by different clients. For example:

```
rsync://example.org/rpki/Alice/
rsync://example.org/rpki/Bob/
rsync://example.org/rpki/Carol/
```

This has the advantage of being very easy for the publication operator to manage, but has the drawback of making it difficult for relying parties to fetch published objects both safely and as efficiently as possible.

Given that the mandatory-to-implement retrieval protocol for relying parties is rsync, a more efficient repository structure would be one which minimized the number of rsync fetches required. One such structure would be one in which the publication directories for subjects were placed underneath the publication directories of their issuers: since the normal synchronization tree walk is top-down, this can significantly reduce the total number of rsync connections

required to synchronize. For example:

```
rsync://example.org/rpki/Alice/  
rsync://example.org/rpki/Alice/Bob/  
rsync://example.org/rpki/Alice/Bob/Carol/
```

Preliminary measurement suggests that, in the case of large numbers of small publication directories, the time needed to set up and tear down individual rsync connections becomes significant, and that a properly optimized tree structure can reduce synchronization time by an order of magnitude.

The more complex tree structure does require careful attention to the `base_uri` attribute values when setting up clients. In the example above, assuming that Alice issues to Bob who in turn issues to Carol, Alice has ceded control of a portion of her publication space to Bob,

who has in turn ceded a portion of that to Carol, and the `base_uri` attributes in the `<client/>` setup messages should reflect this.

The details of how the repository operator determines that Alice has given Bob permission to nest Bob's publication directory under Alice's is outside the scope of this protocol.

[5.](#) IANA Considerations

IANA is asked to register the `application/rpki-publication` MIME media type as follows:

```
MIME media type name: application  
MIME subtype name: rpki-publication  
Required parameters: None  
Optional parameters: None  
Encoding considerations: binary  
Security considerations: Carries an RPKI Publication Protocol  
    Message, as defined in this document.  
Interoperability considerations: None  
Published specification: This document  
Applications which use this media type: HTTP  
Additional information:  
    Magic number(s): None  
    File extension(s):
```

Macintosh File Type Code(s):
Person & email address to contact for further information:
Rob Austein <sra@hactrn.net>
Intended usage: COMMON
Author/Change controller: Rob Austein <sra@hactrn.net>

6. Security Considerations

The RPKI publication protocol and the data it publishes use entirely separate PKIs for authentication. The published data is authenticated within the RPKI, and this protocol has nothing to do with that authentication, nor does it require that the published objects be valid in the RPKI. The publication protocol uses a separate Business PKI (BPKI) to authenticate its messages.

Each RPKI publication protocol message is CMS-signed. Because of that protection at the application layer, this protocol does not require the use of HTTPS or other transport security mechanisms.

Although the hashes used in the <publish/> and <withdraw/> PDUs are cryptographic strength, the digest algorithm was selected for convenience in comparing these hashes with the hashes that appear in RPKI manifests. The hashes used in the <publish/> and <withdraw/>

PDUs are not particularly security-sensitive, because these PDUs are protected by the CMS signatures.

Compromise of a publication server, perhaps through mismanagement of BPKI keys, could lead to a denial-of-service attack on the RPKI. An attacker gaining access to BPKI keys could use this protocol delete (withdraw) RPKI objects, leading to routing changes or failures. Accordingly, as in most PKIs, good key management practices are important.

7. References

7.1. Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [RFC 2119](#), [BCP 14](#), March 1997.

[RFC5652] Housley, R., "Cryptographic Message Syntax (CMS)", [RFC](#)

[5652](#), STD 70, September 2009.

[RFC6492] Huston, G., Loomans, R., Ellacott, B., and R. Austein, "A Protocol for Provisioning Resource Certificates", [RFC 6492](#), February 2012.

[SHS] National Institute of Standards and Technology, "Secure Hash Standard", FIPS PUB 180-4, March 2012, <<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips180-4/fips-180-4.pdf>>.

[7.2](#). Informative References

[RFC6480] Lepinski, M. and S. Kent, "An Infrastructure to Support Secure Internet Routing", [RFC 6480](#), February 2012.

Authors' Addresses

Samuel Weiler
SPARTA, Inc.
7110 Samuel Morse Drive
Columbia, Maryland 21046
US

Email: weiler@tislabs.com

Weiler, et al.

Expires August 29, 2015

[Page 13]

Internet-Draft

RPKI Publication Protocol

February 2015

Anuja Sonalker
Battelle Memorial Institute

Email: sonalkera@battelle.org

Rob Austein
Dragon Research Labs

Email: sra@hactrn.net

