Network Working Group R. Bush

Internet-Draft Internet Initiative Japan & Arrcus

Updates: 6811 (if approved) R. Volk

Intended status: Standards Track Deutsche Telekom Expires: October 9, 2020

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April 7, 2020

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BGP RPKI-Based Origin Validation on Export draft-ietf-sidrops-ov-egress-03

Abstract

A BGP speaker may perform RPKI origin validation not only on routes received from BGP neighbors and routes that are redistributed from other routing protocols, but also on routes it sends to BGP neighbors. For egress policy, it is important that the classification uses the 'effective origin AS' of the processed route, which may specifically be altered by the commonly available knobs such as removing private ASs, confederation handling, and other modifications of the origin AS. This document updates [RFC6811].

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.

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1. Introduction

This document does not change the protocol or semantics of [RFC6811], BGP prefix origin validation. It highlights an important use case of origin validation in eBGP egress policies, explaining specifics of correct implementation in this context.

The term 'effective origin AS' as used in this document refers to the Autonomous System number which is used by $[\mbox{RFC6811}]$ BGP Prefix Origin Validation.

As the effective origin AS of a BGP UPDATE is decided by configuration and outbound policy of the BGP speaker, a validating BGP speaker MUST apply Route Origin Validation policy semantics (see [RFC6811]] Sec 2 and [RFC8481]] Sec 4) against the origin Autonomous System number which will actually be used by subsequent [RFC6811]] BGP Prefix Origin Validation.

This effective origin AS of the announcement might be affected by removal of private ASs, confederation [RFC5065], migration [RFC7705], etc. Any AS_PATH modifications resulting in effective origin AS change MUST be taken into account.

This document updates [RFC6811] by clarifying that implementations must use the effective origin AS to determine the Origin Validation state when applying egress policy.

2. Suggested Reading

It is assumed that the reader understands BGP, [RFC4271], the RPKI, [RFC6480], Route Origin Authorizations (ROAs), [RFC6482], RPKI-based Prefix Validation, [RFC6811], and Origin Validation Clarifications, [RFC8481].

3. Egress Processing

BGP implementations supporting RPKI-based origin validation MUST provide the same policy configuration primitives for decisions based on validation state available for use in ingress, redistribution, and egress policies. When applied to egress policy, validation state MUST be determined using the effective origin AS of the route as it will (or would) be announced to the peer. The effective origin AS may differ from that of the route in the RIB due to commonly available knobs such as: removal of private ASs, AS path manipulation, confederation handling, etc.

Egress policy handling can provide more robust protection for outbound eBGP than relying solely on ingress (iBGP, eBGP, connected, static, etc.) redistribution being configured and working correctly -better support for the robustness principle.

4. Operational Considerations

Configurations may have complex policy where the final announced effective origin AS may not be easily predicted before the outbound policies have been run. Therefore it SHOULD be possible to specify origin validation policy which will run after all non-validating outbound policies.

An implementation SHOULD be able to list announcements that were not sent to a peer, e.g., because they were marked Invalid, as long as the router still has them in memory.

5. Security Considerations

This document does not create security considerations beyond those of [RFC6811] and [RFC8481]. By facilitating more correct validation, it attempts to improve BGP reliability.

6. IANA Considerations

This document has no IANA Considerations.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to reviews and comments from Linda Dunbar, Nick Hilliard, Benjamin Kaduk, Chris Morrow, Keyur Patel, Alvaro Retana, Job Snijders, Robert Sparks, and Robert Wilton.

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