Secure Routing

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Evolution of user requirements for ISP

Stage 1
Connectivity

Stage 2
Security

Stage 3
Customized Security Service

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Use case 1: path security (stage 2)

- Based on the **security state of nodes and security functions supported by the nodes**, to form the routing path to meet the users’ requirements for higher security.
  - If Node 3 doesn’t support specific security functions, such as IPsec or physical isolation, or its security state isn’t appraised OK, then it won’t be included in the routing path for User A.
Use case 2: Customized security service (stage 3)

- Based on **users’ customized security requirements**, to form routing paths with corresponding various security services.
  - When userA needs IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) services, the path must pass through Node5 which provides IPS services.
Secure Routing

• **Combination of security and network:**
  – From the perspective of Carriers/ISPs, to integrate security service into the network service provided to the users.
  – From the perspective of users, the security service may include security functions like firewalls, IPS, anti-ddos, etc.

• To implement secure routing at the protocol level, some extensions of the existing protocols are needed, including:
  – Collect security information from nodes;
  – Distribute security policy via protocols, such as SRv6.
4 related drafts

1. **draft-chen-secure-routing-use-cases-02**
   https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-chen-secure-routing-use-cases-02

2. **draft-chen-secure-routing-requirements-01**

3. **draft-chen-atomized-security-functions-00**

4. **draft-chen-bgp-ls-security-capability-00**
Next To Do

• Apply for a mailing list to discuss the secure routing solution,

• Extend existing protocols for distributing security policy.

Comments, feedback, reviews, co-authors...