

Draft Update: FC-BGP Protocol Specification

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-wang-sidrops-fcbgp-protocol/02/>

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IDR WG

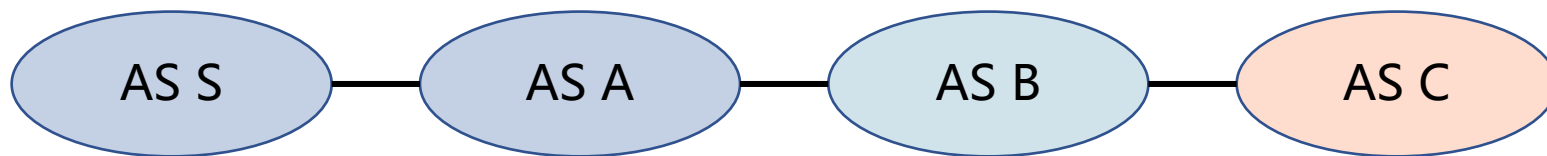
IETF 121

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Outline of the Talk

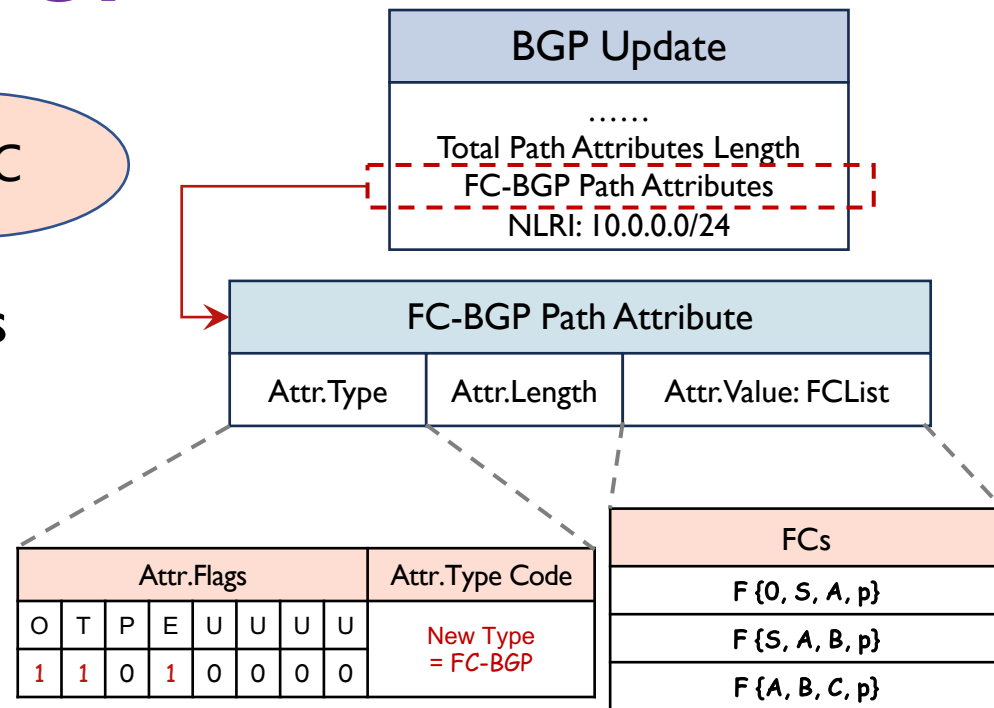
- Recap on FC-BGP Basics
- Draft Update Summary based on IETF 119 and 120
- Next Steps

Recap on FC-BGP



Suppose AS B receives a BGP update $P:S \leftarrow A$, AS B uses the following **Forwarding Commitment** to publicly certify its routing intent over the next hop to AS C

$$\mathcal{F}_{\{A,B,C,P\}} = \left\{ \mathcal{H}(A, B, C, P)_{\text{Sig}_B} \parallel A \parallel B \parallel C \right\},$$



- (i) FC-BGP adopts a **per-pathlet validation scheme** for validating BGP updates, instead of the **per-path validation scheme** used in BPGsec, which has two benefits
 - 1) **Same security guarantees** as BGPsec in full-deployment, but with much lower path validation overhead in dynamic networks, like the Internet
 - 2) (Strictly) **more security benefits** than BGPsec in case of partial deployment
- (ii) The routing commitments do not cause extra disclosure of routing policies.

Comments/Suggestions since IETF 119 & 120

Comments	Update
The draft is somewhat light.	Draft Update Summary
Prove that it is equivalently secure as BGPsec.	Section 1
Add considerations of AS Confederation and transparency of Route Server	Section 3, 4.3
Clarify certificate and keys for signature signing and what happens when keys refreshed.	Section 4.1
Comparability: co-existence of FC-BGP with BGP/BGPsec.	Section 6.1
Don't modify priority of route selection.	Section 6.4
Security Consideration about insertion of ASN 0	Section 7
Remove the forwarding mechanism.	Done
Where do you implement FC-BGP? The impacts to FIB or RIB size	Implementation Status

Draft Update Summary

1. Comparison with BGPsec
2. Refining the FC-BGP protocol
3. Interoperability with BGPsec
4. Operational and Security Considerations

Change No.1: Comparison with BGPsec

- Text in this v-02

1. Introduction

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FC-BGP and BGPsec offer different levels of security benefits in the case of partial deployment, even though they achieve the same security benefits when fully deployed.

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In contrast to BGPsec, FC-BGP treats **partial deployability** as a first-class citizen. It adopts a pathlet-driven authentication paradigm, in which the authenticity of an AS-path can be incrementally built based on authenticated pathlets. This design ensures that downstream FC-BGP-aware ASes can use the authenticated pathlets provided by upstream upgraded ASes, even if the full AS-path traverses legacy ASes that do not support FC-BGP.

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Change No.2: Refining the FC-BGP Protocol

Processing BGP UPDATE

- **Sending**

- Text in this v-02

- 4. FC-BGP UPDATE Messages

- 4.1. Generation

- 4.2. Propagation

- 4.3. Processing Instructions for AS Confederation Members

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- **Receiving**

- Text in this v-02

- 5. Processing a Received FC-BGP UPDATE Message

- 5.1. Overview

- 5.2. Validation

- 5.2.1. Validation Algorithm

Change No.2: Refining the FC-BGP Protocol

AS Confederation

- The leftmost bit of the Flags field: Confed_Segment flag (Flags-CS)
- Text in this v-02

3. FC Path Attribute

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The leftmost bit of the Flags field in Figure 2 is the **Confed_Segment flag (Flags-CS)**. The Flags-CS flag is **set to 1** to indicate that the FC-BGP speaker that constructed this FC segment is sending the UPDATE message to a peer AS within the same AS confederation [RFC5065]. (That is, a sequence of consecutive Confed_Segment flags are set in an FC-BGP UPDATE message whenever, in a non-FC-BGP UPDATE message, an AS_PATH segment of type AS_CONFED_SEQUENCE occurs.) In all other cases, the Flags-CS flag is **set to 0**.

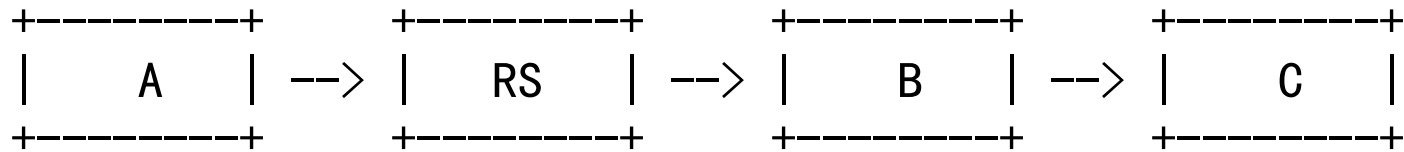
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4.3. Processing Instructions for AS Confederation Members

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Change No.2: Refining the FC-BGP Protocol Route Server

- The second leftmost bit (i.e., the second highest) of the Flags field is the Route_Server flag (Flags-RS).
- Text in [4.1. Generation; 5.2.1. Validation Algorithm; 7. Security Considerations]



RS inserts ASN into AS path.

1. FC(0, A, RS) by AS A
2. FC(A, RS, B) by RS
3. FC(RS, B, C) by AS B

RS acts like a typical FC-BGP-enabled AS.

RS does not insert ASN into AS path.

1. RS populates its FC segment into FCList.
 1. FC(0, A, RS) by AS A
 2. FC(A, RS, B, **Flags-RS**) by RS
 3. FC(RS, B, C) by AS B
2. RS fails to populate FC segment.
 1. FC(0, A, RS) by AS A
 2. FC(RS, B, C) by AS B

A typical partial deployment case

Change No. 2: Refining the FC-BGP Protocol RPKI / BGPsec Certificate/Key

- FC-BGP relies on RPKI. It uses BGPsec keys to sign/verify FCs.

- Text in this v-02

Similar to BGPsec, FC-BGP relies on RPKI to **perform route origin validation** [RFC6483].

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This certificate is associated with its AS number. The **router key generation** here follows [RFC8208] and [RFC8635].

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it **MUST** match the **AS number in the Subject field of the RPKI router certificate** that will be used to verify the FC segment constructed by this FC-BGP speaker (see Section 3.1.1 of [RFC8209] and [RFC6487])

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FC-BGP only supports one **algorithm suite** in this document as **BGPsec Algorithm** defined in [RFC8208].

Change No. 3: Interoperability with BGPsec

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6.11. Co-existence with BGPsec

It is **NOT RECOMMENDED** that both BGPsec and FC-BGP be enabled together.

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General Principle. The BGP speaker SHOULD **prioritize BGPsec over FC-BGP**. When both features are enabled, the BGP speaker processes the BGPsec UPDATE message first, then processes the FC-BGP UPDATE message.

FC-BGP UPDATE Message Generation. The BGP speaker SHOULD prioritize the BGPsec_Path attribute over the AS_PATH attribute.

FC-BGP UPDATE Message Validation. The BGP speaker should also prioritize the BGPsec_Path over AS_PATH.

In summary, the coexistence of BGPsec and FC-BGP is not burdensome.

Change No.4: Operational and Security Considerations Route Selection

- We do not modify the priority of BGP route selection in FC-BGP. Instead, we leave route selection to local policy.
- Text in this v-02

6.4. BGP Route Selection

While FC-BGP does modify the BGP route selection result, it is not the primary intention of FC-BGP to modify the BGP route selection process itself. Instead, FC-BGP focuses on providing an additional layer of validation and verification for BGP UPDATE messages.

However, the handling of FC-BGP validation states, as well as the integration of FC-BGP with the BGP route selection, **is indeed a matter of local policy**. FC-BGP implementations SHOULD provide mechanisms that allow operators to define and configure their own local policies on a **per-session basis**.

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Change No. 4: Operational and Security Considerations

Inserting ASN 0

- Text in this v-02

7.3.1. Three AS Numbers

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In the context of BGP [RFC4271], to detect an AS routing loop, it scans the full AS path (as specified in the AS_PATH attribute) and checks that the autonomous system number of the local system does not appear in the AS path. As outlined in [RFC7607], Autonomous System 0 was listed in the IANA Autonomous System Number Registry as "Reserved - May be used to identify non-routed networks". **So, there should be no AS 0 in the AS_PATH attribute of the BGP UPDATE message. Therefore, AS 0 could be used to populate the PASN field when no previous AS hops in the AS path.**

Implementation Status

- FRR: based on FRR 9.0.1
 - FC Path Attribute
 - SIG = ECDSA(SHA256(PASN, CASN, NASN, Address, Prefixlen))
 - Sign FC with ECDSA-SHA256 when sending BGP UPDATE
 - FC Verification when receiving BGP UPDATE
 - Keys: Loading from file
 - TODO:
 - AS Confederation, Route Server, AS Path Prepending, etc.
 - RPKI Keys
- Dev. and Test Env.
 - OS: Ubuntu 22.04
 - OpenSSL 3.0.2
- H3C: commercial release, in testing
 - Device: CRI9000 Series
 - FC Path Attribute
 - SIG = ECDSA(SHA256(PASN, CASN, NASN, Address, Prefixlen))
 - Sign FC with ECDSA-SHA256 when sending BGP UPDATE
 - FC Verification when receiving BGP UPDATE
 - Keys: Generates within router

Next Steps

- We are looking forward to WG Adoption.
- We are open to discuss which WG is more appropriate.

Questions? Feedback?

Comments are welcomed.

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-wang-sidrops-fcbgp-protocol/02/>

Please email feedback to

draft-wang-sidrops-fcbgp-protocol@ietf.org

or, open issues at

<https://github.com/FCBGP/fcbgp-protocol>