



Developing a Routing PKI or Certification of Internet Resources

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Agenda

- Why are we doing this?
- Efforts in this area
- RIPE NCC efforts
- How you can contribute?
- Conclusions and questions



Why are we doing this?

- New trends emerging:
- Trading of IPv4 resources
- Address and routing security



Trading of IPv4 resources

- Sooner or later, we'll run out of IPv4 addresses
 - RIRs will have to say no to requests for new addresses
 - May 2010?
 - Not every network will be IPv6 ready by then
 - There will still be a demand for IPv4
- Solution: See if one can get IPv4 from others
 - Some no longer need their IPv4 addresses
 - Buy or borrow, but don't steal
- A market for IPv4 will emerge



Trading of IPv4 resources

- Issues in a market:
 - Is the person offering me the resource authorized to do this?
 - How do I know that I'm the only buyer?
 - How do I show that I'm now authorized to use the resource?
- Similar situations (house, car, ...): Certificate of ownership
- This could be done for addresses as well



Address and routing security

- Basic security questions
 - Is this a valid prefix?
 - Who injected it into the network?
 - Is the person who did this authorized to do this?
 - Is the forwarding path acceptable?
 - Can I trust my peer to deliver accurate information?
- Answers have to be
 - Reliable
 - Fast
 - Cheap



Address and routing security

- Potential technologies
 - *Improved* Internet Routing Registries
 - DNS/DNSSEC
 - Signed peerings
 - Certificates
 - ...
- Certificates can be used for both trading and address security
 - What is a certificate?



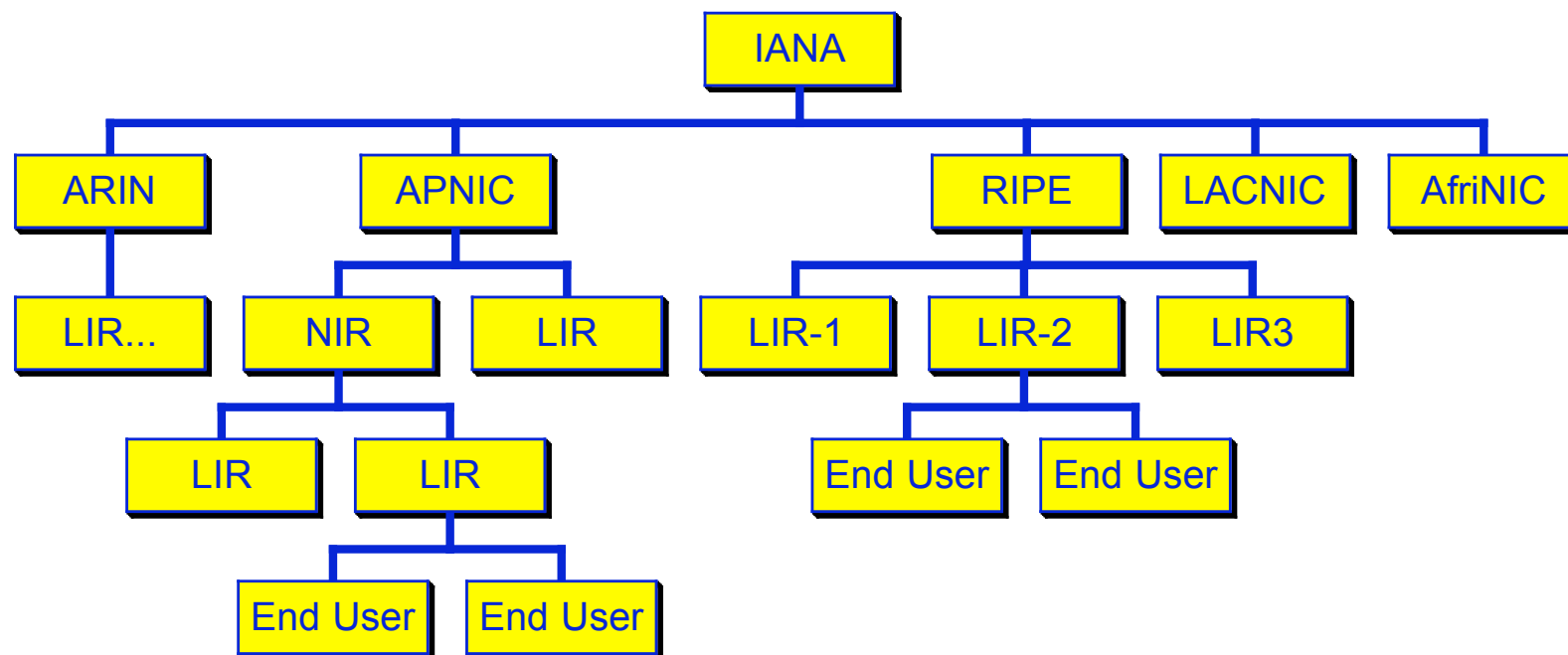
Public Key Infrastructure

- Public/Private key pairs can be used to sign and encrypt messages
 - Sign with private key, Check with public key
 - Valid signature: the message originated from the owner of the private key and has not been tampered with
 - But these are just series of bits...
- Public Key Infrastructure deals with:
 - Who issued these bits?
 - When are they valid?
 - Where/how can they be used?



PKI

- Various ways to set this up
- Hierachy seems best suited for this case
- Mirrors address allocation hierachy



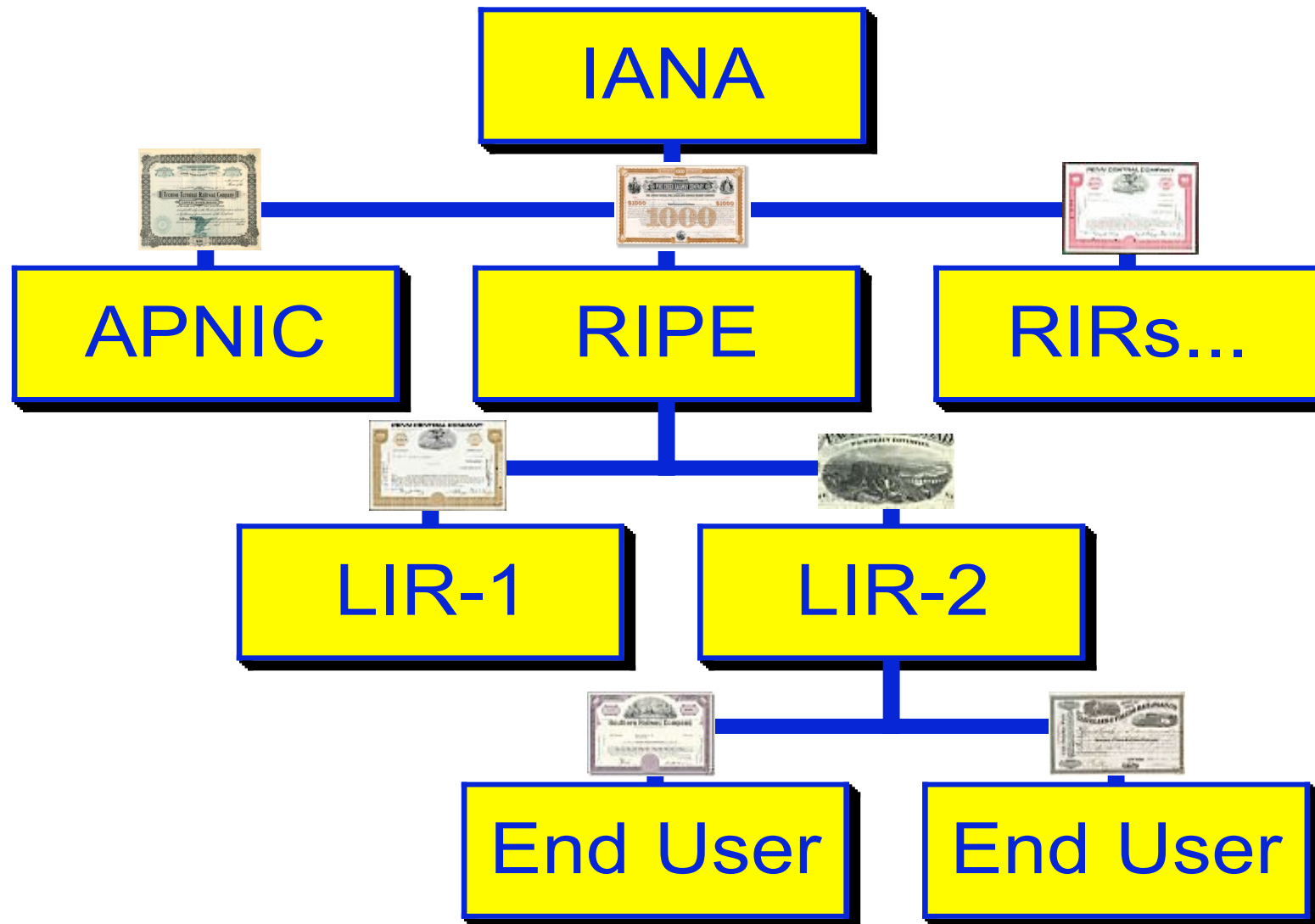


Certificates

- What is a certificate?
 - Structured file with information
 - Signed with a private key
 - X.509 is the standard
- Properties
 - Valid for a certain period
 - Can be revoked
 - Allows for generating subordinate certificates
 - Validity can be checked by walking backwards to the root



The full tree...





Let's set this up for resources...

- Not that simple:
 - More than technology
 - Also organizational, procedural and legal aspects
- Issuing certificates
 - Identification of the parties
 - Validation
 - Revocation
 - Allocation of blocks downstream
 - 2 purposes:
 - Authorized user
 - ROA



Let's set this up for resources... (2)

- Practical: 10,000 LIRs world wide, with 100,000's of customers
- Other requirements
 - Use existing standards and technologies when possible
 - Extend function of existing organizations, no new organizations
 - Should fit into the existing frameworks
 - Incremental deployment
 - Reliable, trustable and efficient results
 - Don't force anybody to make authoritative claims beyond its actual knowledge



Do we have to do this?

- Not certain, but use cases are very likely to occur
 - IPv4 will run out, something will have to happen then
 - Routing security is become more and more important
 - Government pressure
- Long time to develop this
 - Can't wait until people actually ask for this

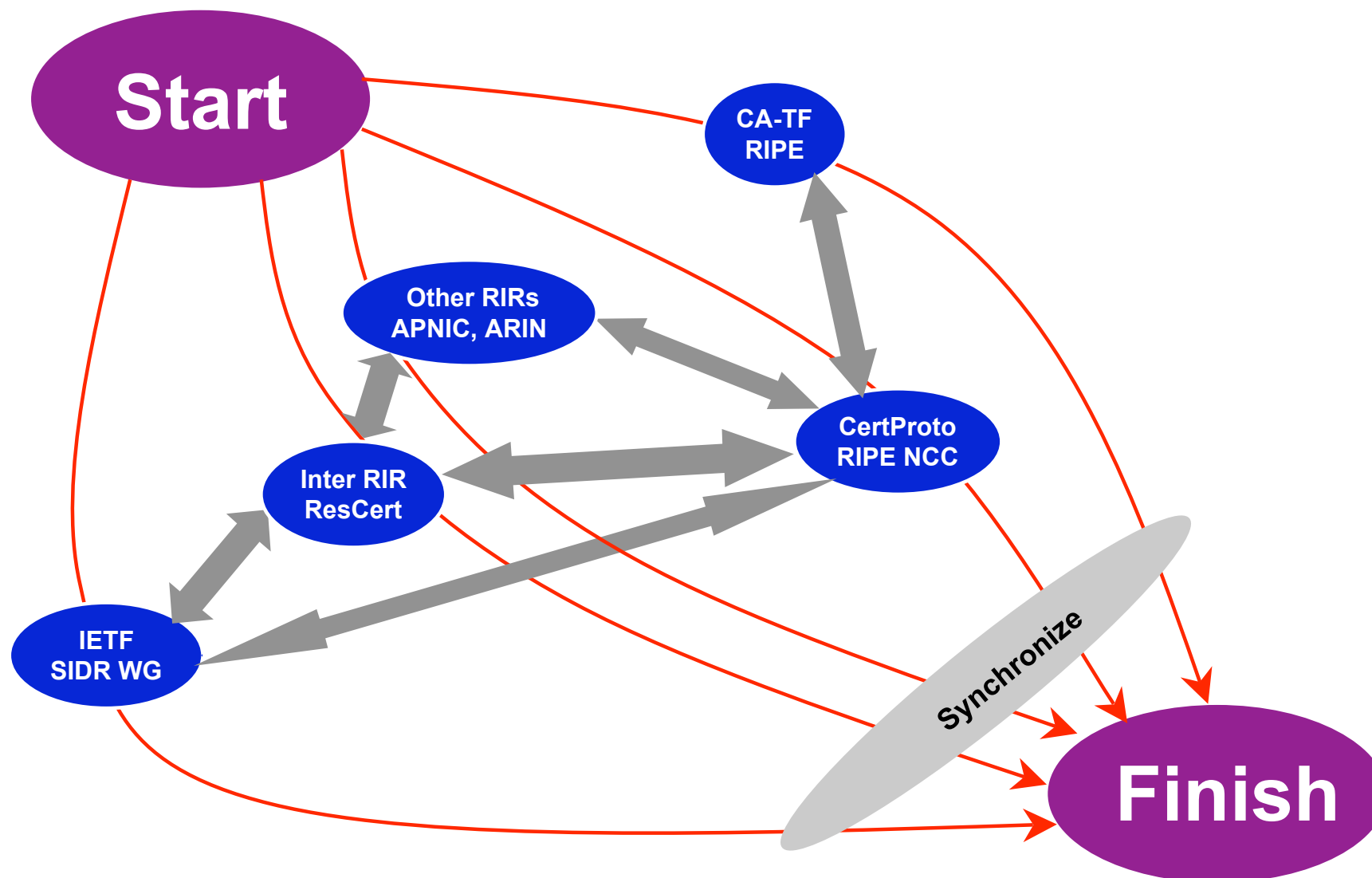


Efforts in this area

- SIDR-WG/IETF
 - Working group to formulate a standard architecture for a secure inter-domain routing security framework
- ResCert/Inter-RIR coordination
 - Provide a common system across RIRs, discuss common issues amongst RIRs
- RIPE/CA-TF
 - Provide guidance to the RIPE NCC from an LIRs view
- RIPE NCC/CertProto, CertDeploy
 - Evaluate the consequences for the NCC operations and systems
 - More on this project later
- Activities at ARIN and APNIC



Relation between these efforts



Drawing in arbitrary units and not to scale

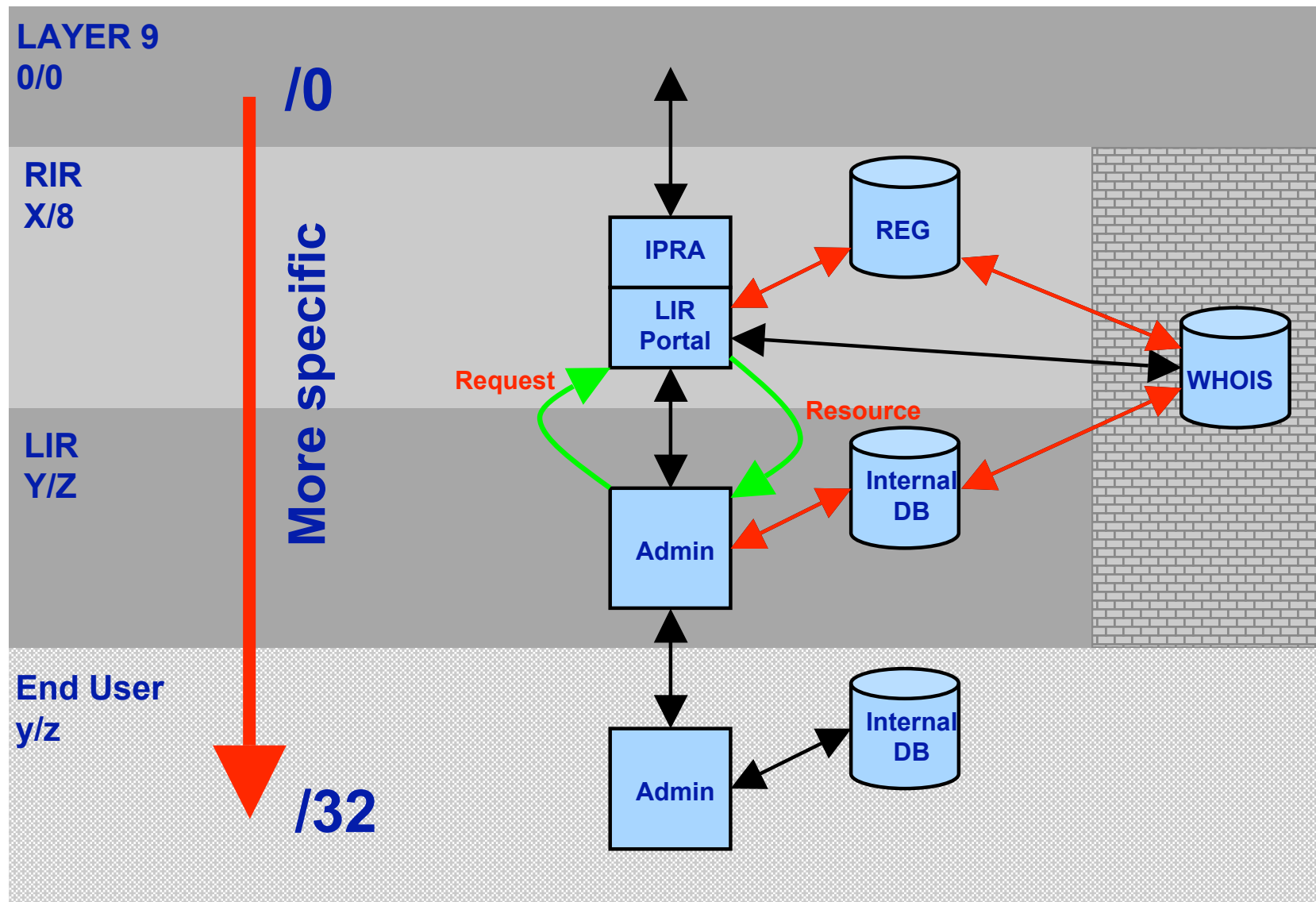


Current view of the system

- System to hand out certificates
 - X.509 with IP/AS extensions (RFC 3779)
 - System runs in parallel with existing procedures
- Functional layout
 - Extensive discussions between all parties
 - Rough consensus
 - Different implementations of elements are possible, but common interfaces
 - Details still being discussed but converging



Current situation



The diagram illustrates a multi-layered network architecture with three main horizontal layers: **LAYER 9** (RIR X/8), **LAYER 8** (LIR Y/Z), and **End User** (y/z). A vertical red line on the left represents a network boundary or interface, with a large red arrow pointing downwards from Layer 9 to the End User layer.

Layer 9 (RIR X/8): Contains a **Cert Engine** (purple box) and an **IPRA / LIR Portal** (blue box). It is connected to a **REG** (blue cylinder) and a **WHOIS** (blue cylinder) database. The **IPRA / LIR Portal** is connected to an **Admin** (blue box) in Layer 8.

Layer 8 (LIR Y/Z): Contains a **Cert Engine** (purple box) and an **Admin** (blue box). It is connected to an **Internal DB** (blue cylinder). The **Admin** is connected to an **Internal DB** in the End User layer.

End User (y/z): Contains a **Cert Engine** (purple box) and an **Admin** (blue box). It is connected to an **Internal DB** (blue cylinder).

Inter-layer Protocols:

- Up-Down-Protocol:** Indicated by blue double-headed arrows between the **Cert Engine** and **Admin** boxes across layers.
- Left-Right-Protocol:** Indicated by pink double-headed arrows between the **Cert Engine** and **Admin** boxes within each layer.

Data Flow:

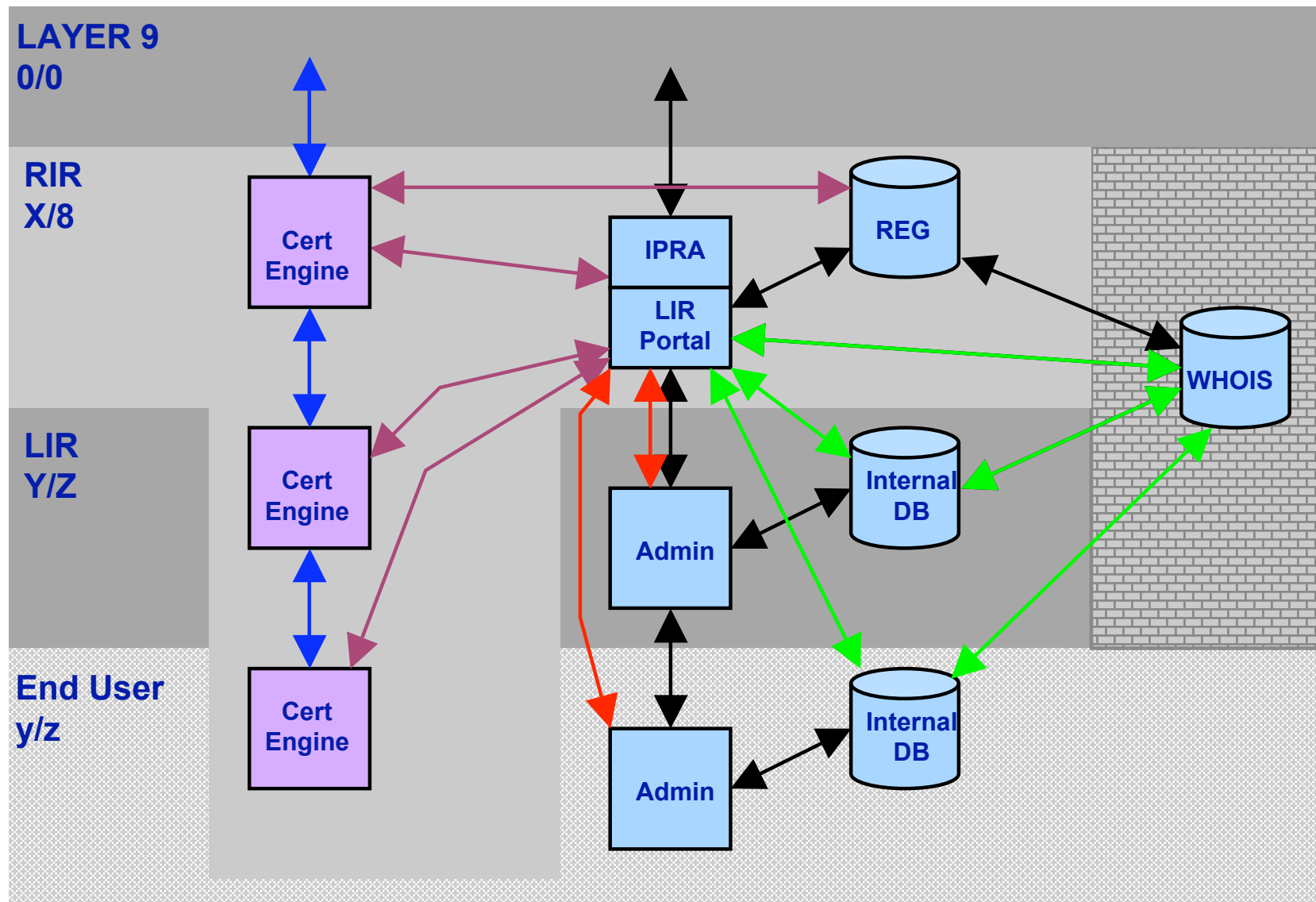
- Request Cert or info about it:** A yellow arrow points from the **IPRA / LIR Portal** to the **Cert Engine** in Layer 9.
- Certs and CRL:** An orange arrow points from the **Cert Engine** in Layer 9 to the **Cert Engine** in Layer 8.

Database Connections:

- The **REG** and **WHOIS** databases are connected to the **IPRA / LIR Portal** in Layer 9.
- The **Internal DB** is connected to the **Admin** in Layer 8.
- The **Internal DB** is connected to the **Admin** in the End User layer.



Outsourced CA (aka hosted CA)





What has the RIPE NCC been doing?

- 2004-2005: “This might be of interest for us”
 - Read up
 - Attend workshops/BOFs, followed mailing lists
- 2006: “Getting serious”
 - 1.2 FTE as of 1/3/2006
 - Initial studies
 - Understand technology
 - Introduce this to RIPE community:
 - CA Task Force for community input
- 2007:
 - CertProto Project: January-August 2007
 - CertDeploy Project: September 2007-??



CertProto Project

- External Goal: Enable CA-TF to do their work
- Internal
 - Goal: Understand all aspects of building and integrating a certification system for Internet resources before we actually start building it
 - Objectives:
 - Build a prototype (1/3/2007)
 - Report at RIPE 54 (May 2007)
 - Full report for management review (June 2007)
 - Plan forward (summer 2007)



People on the team

- BA: Tim Bruijnzeels, Trudy Prins
- COMMS: Chris Buckridge
- DB: Denis Walker
- FIN: Sonia Garbi Gomez
- POL: Filiz Yilmaz
- RS: Xavier Le Bris , Alex le Heux, Mike Petrusha,
- SG: Robert Kisteleki, Rene Wilhelm
- CA-TF liaison: Andrew de la Haye

- PM: Henk Uijterwaal



Work Areas

- Support for CA-TF
- Prototype
- Business Analysis/System Analysis
- Data Accuracy
- Financial aspects
- Policy



Prototype

- Why?
 - Certification: X.509 well tested but application to Internet resources is new
 - Little experience at the the RIPE NCC
- Built and delivered a prototype
- Based on assumptions
 - Correct at the time we designed it, but things have evolved since then
 - Standards were not defined
 - Business analysis not done



Prototype (2)

- Delivered 1/3/2007
- Successful testing internally
- Conclusion:
 - Approach works but too much hands on work for all partners
 - Fed conclusions back into design shown earlier
 - Tossed the prototype away

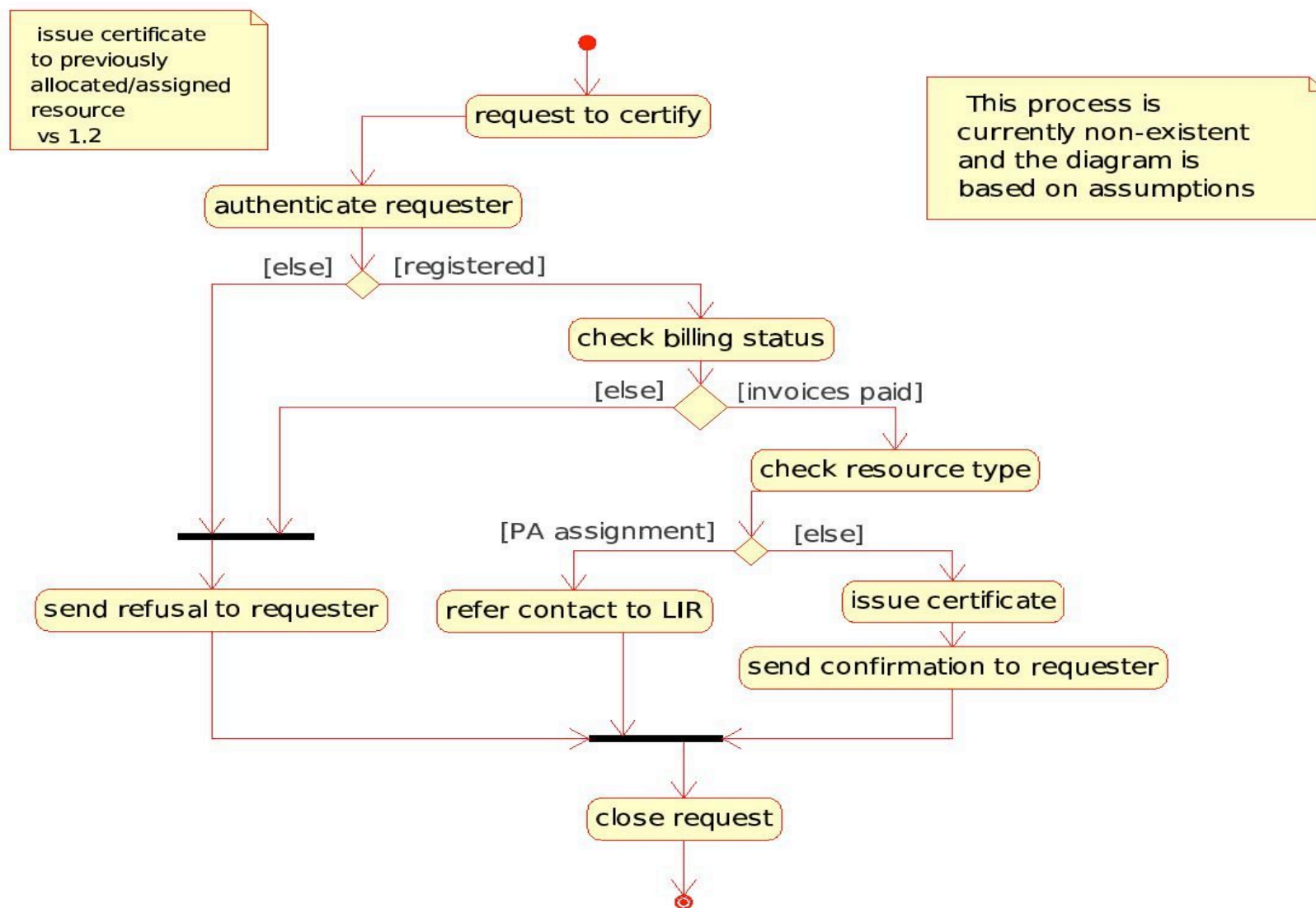


Business analysis & Systems analysis

- BA: Looked at current operations and added certification to it
 - Identified processes that need modification
 - Identified processes that we need but don't have
 - Modeled all processes with UML
- SA: How does this affect our systems?
 - Main component: REG, our authoritative, internal DB
 - Will need a lot of modifications...
 - ... but there is a project to re-write it anyway
 - Our requirements are known and included



BA example: Issue Certificate





Business analysis & System analysis (2)

- Conclusion:
 - Verified that our processes and the current view of the system are compatible
 - Identified which modifications are needed
 - Listed all issues that need to be resolved (and aren't show-stoppers)
- This will be translated into detailed requirements for the final system



Data accuracy

- The system will use registration data from the Internal DB and the RIPE DB
 - Problems if the data is inconsistent
- Checked this: **≈99%** of the data is internally consistent
 - Quite good
 - Defined specific actions to improve
- Not a problem
 - Note: This does not deal with DB versus Real life



Financial and policy aspects

- What will happen to your membership fees if we introduce this service?
 - Issues:
 - Development
 - Maintenance
 - Various scenarios
 - Effects at the few % level
- Do we have to change existing policies?
 - Yes, identified
 - Proposals will come later



CertDeploy Project

- Towards an actual certification service offered by the RIPE NCC to its members
- Deliverables:
 - Produce a system that supports all operations needed by a future RIPE NCC certification service
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Documentation (both technical and user)
 - Draft CP and CPS documents for the RIPE community
 - Produce components that can be used by the community to build tools for operations themselves and/or be able to use our service (ie. RPKI Engine + Back End stub)
 - Draft proposals for policy modification to be put in the PDP



CertDeploy/Objectives

- Inform community on the development:
 - RIPE meetings
 - Regional meetings/user groups
 - CA-TF meetings
- Collaborate with ResCert team and other RIRs
 - Interfaces and inter-operability
 - Consistent plans
- Work in a way that is flexible enough to adapt to changing external constraints
- Ensure sufficient quality of all S/W for a production situation
- Gain understanding about the implications of providing a certification service by the departments that will be involved in service delivery.



CertDeploy/Non goals:

- No decision yet if this service will be offered by the RIPE NCC
 - Don't introduce this as production service to our members
 - No detailed roll-out plan
 - Don't develop SLAs/SCMs
 - Don't develop user training for the LIR course



Planning

- Lots of work:
 - 6-9 months of work
 - Start October
 - \approx 5 FTE
- Currently being scheduled



Pointers and URLs

- SDR WG
 - <http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/sidr-charter.html>
 - 6 architecture documents
 - Read and comment!
- RESCERT:
 - <http://mirin.apnic.net/resourcecerts/wiki/index.php>
 - Information repository
- CA-TF
 - <http://www.ripe.net/ripe/tf/certification>
 - Public website of closed group
- CertDeploy: will have a website...



Conclusions

- New trends in the industry may require certification of resources
- RIRs have to be ready to issue these certificates
- RIPE NCC well on its way to have this service



Questions?

