



# MANRS

MANRS

Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security

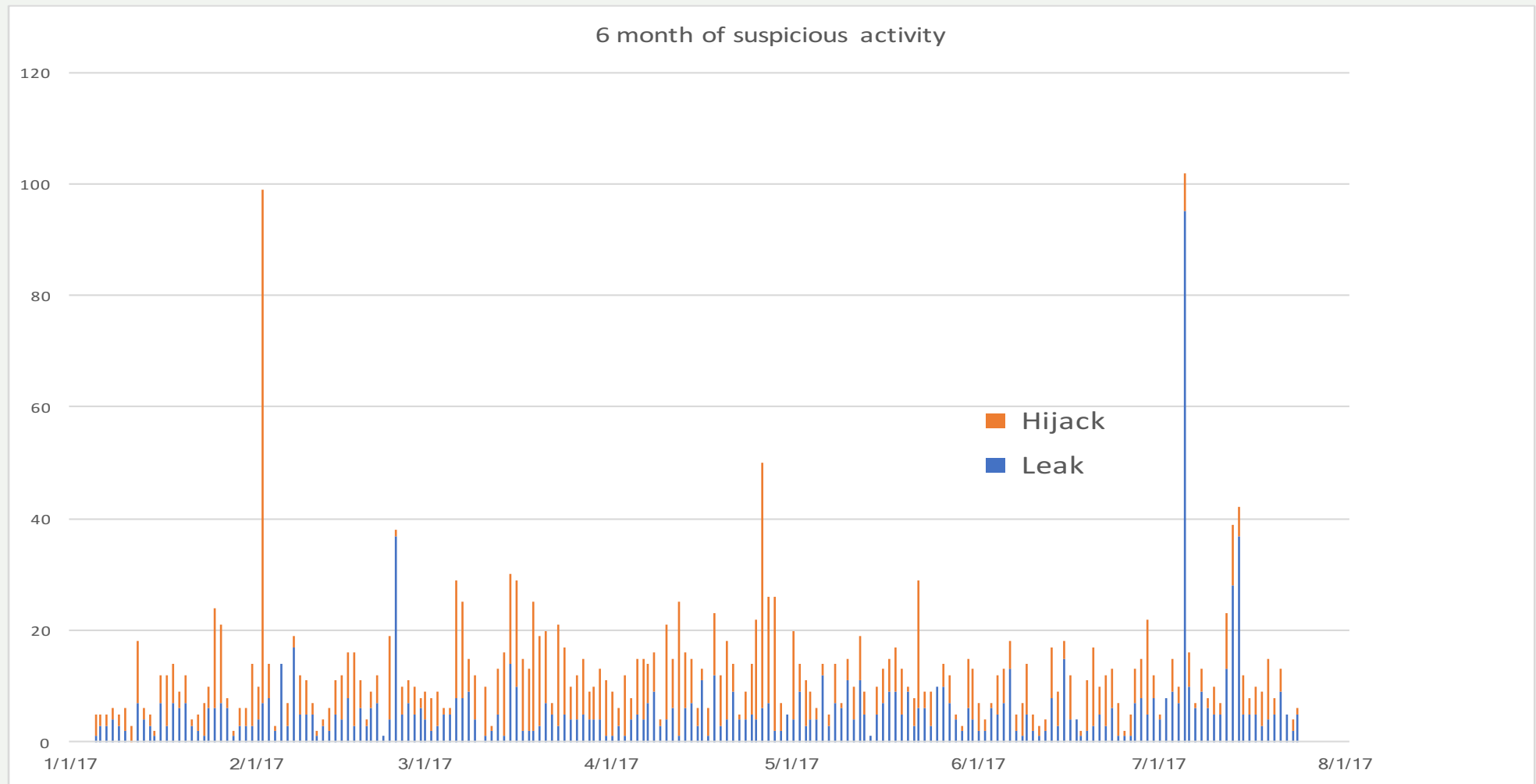
n Žorž <[zorz@isoc.org](mailto:zorz@isoc.org)>

# The Problem

A Routing Security Overview



# No Day Without an Incident



# Routing Incidents Cause Real World Problems

Insecure routing is one of the most common paths for malicious threats.

Attacks can take anywhere from hours to months to even recognize.

Unadvertent errors can take entire countries offline, while attackers can steal an individual's data or hold an organization's network hostage.



# The Honor System: Routing Issues

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is  
based entirely on trust between  
networks

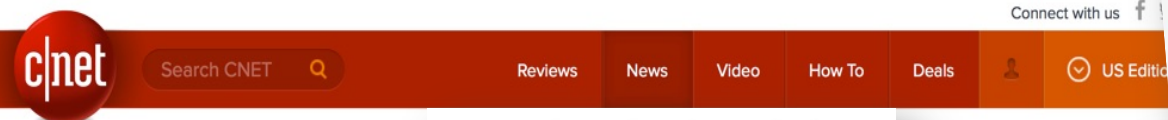
No built-in validation that updates are  
legitimate

The chain of trust spans continents

Lack of reliable resource data



# Which Leads To ...



CNET > Tech Culture >  
How Pakistan knocked YouTube offline (and how to make sure it never happens again)

## How Pakistan knocked YouTube offline (and how to make sure it never happens again)

Large scale BGP hijack out of India

Posted by Andree Toonk - November 6, 2015 - Hijack - 1 Comment

MARCH 12, 2015 COMMENTS (35) VIEWS: 37374 ENGINEERING, INTERNET, LATENCY, PERFORMANCE, SECURITY  
DOUG MADORY  
Routing Leak briefly takes down Google

Massive route leak causes Internet slowdown  
Posted by Andree Toonk - June 12, 2015 - BGP instability - No Comments

Global Collateral Damage of TMnet leak

## DDoS Attacks Storm Linode Servers Worldwide

BY DOUGLAS BONDERUD • JANUARY 5, 2016

OCTOBER 14, 2015 COMMENTS (2) VIEWS: 9681 PERFORMANCE, SECURITY DOUG MADORY

## Global Impact

Event type	Country	ASN	Start time
BGP Leak		Origin AS: PO box T511 Phonexay road - Xaysettha district (AS 131267) Leaker AS: Viettel Corporation (AS 7552)	2016-01-13 12:25:47
BGP Leak		Origin AS: Lirex net EOOD (AS 8262) Leaker AS: Traffic Broadband Communications Ltd. (AS 48452)	2016-01-13 12:11:26

hijack incident by Syrian Telecom...  
by Andree Toonk - December 9, 2014 - Hijack - 2 Comments

JANUARY 29, 2015 COMMENTS (17) VIEWS: 36909 SECURITY DOUG MADORY

## The Vast World of Fraudulent Routing

CSO

Most read:

Home > Data Protection > Cyber Attacks/Espionage

TODAY'S TOP STORIES

DDoS attack on BBC may have been biggest in history

# The Threats: What's Happening?

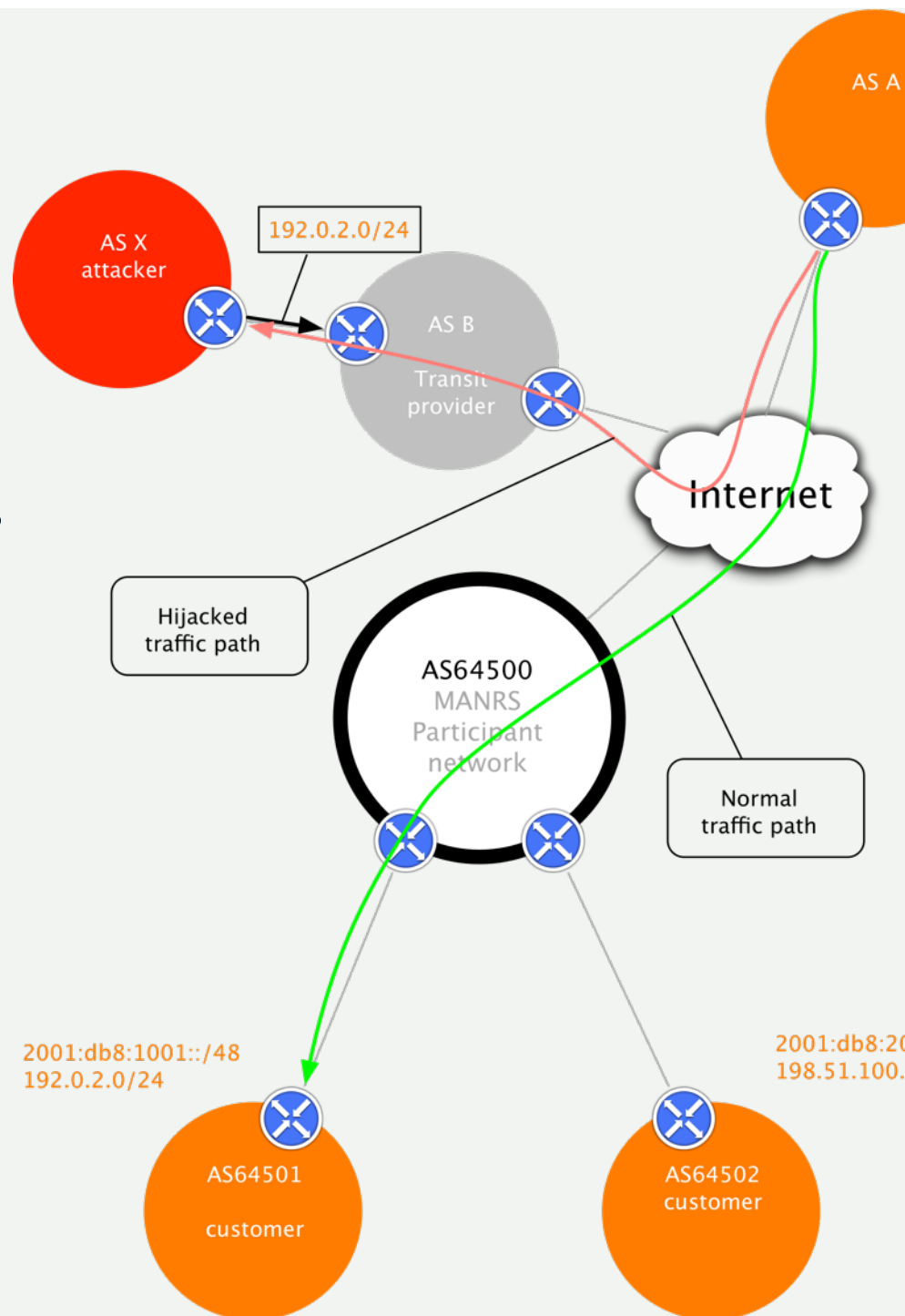
Event	Explanation	Repercussions	Solution
<b>Prefix/Route Hijacking</b>	A network operator or attacker impersonates another network operator, pretending that a server or network is their client.	Packets are forwarded to the wrong place, and can cause Denial of Service (DoS) attacks or traffic interception.	Stronger filtering policies
<b>Route Leak</b>	A network operator with multiple upstream providers (often due to accidental misconfiguration) announces to one upstream provider that it has a route to a destination through the other upstream provider.	Can be used for traffic inspection and reconnaissance.	Stronger filtering policies
<b>Address Spoofing</b>	Someone creates IP packets with a false source IP address to hide the identity of the sender or to impersonate another computing system.	The root cause of reflection DDoS attacks	Source address validation



# Route Hijacking

**Route hijacking**, also known as “BGP hijacking” is when a network operator or attacker (accidentally or deliberately) impersonates another network operator or pretends that the network is their client. This routes traffic to the attacker, while the victim suffers an outage.

**Example:** The 2008 YouTube hijack; an attempt to block YouTube through route hijacking led to much of the traffic to YouTube being dropped around the world (<https://www.ripe.net/publications/news/industry-developments/youtube-hijacking-a-ripe-ncc-ris-case-study>)

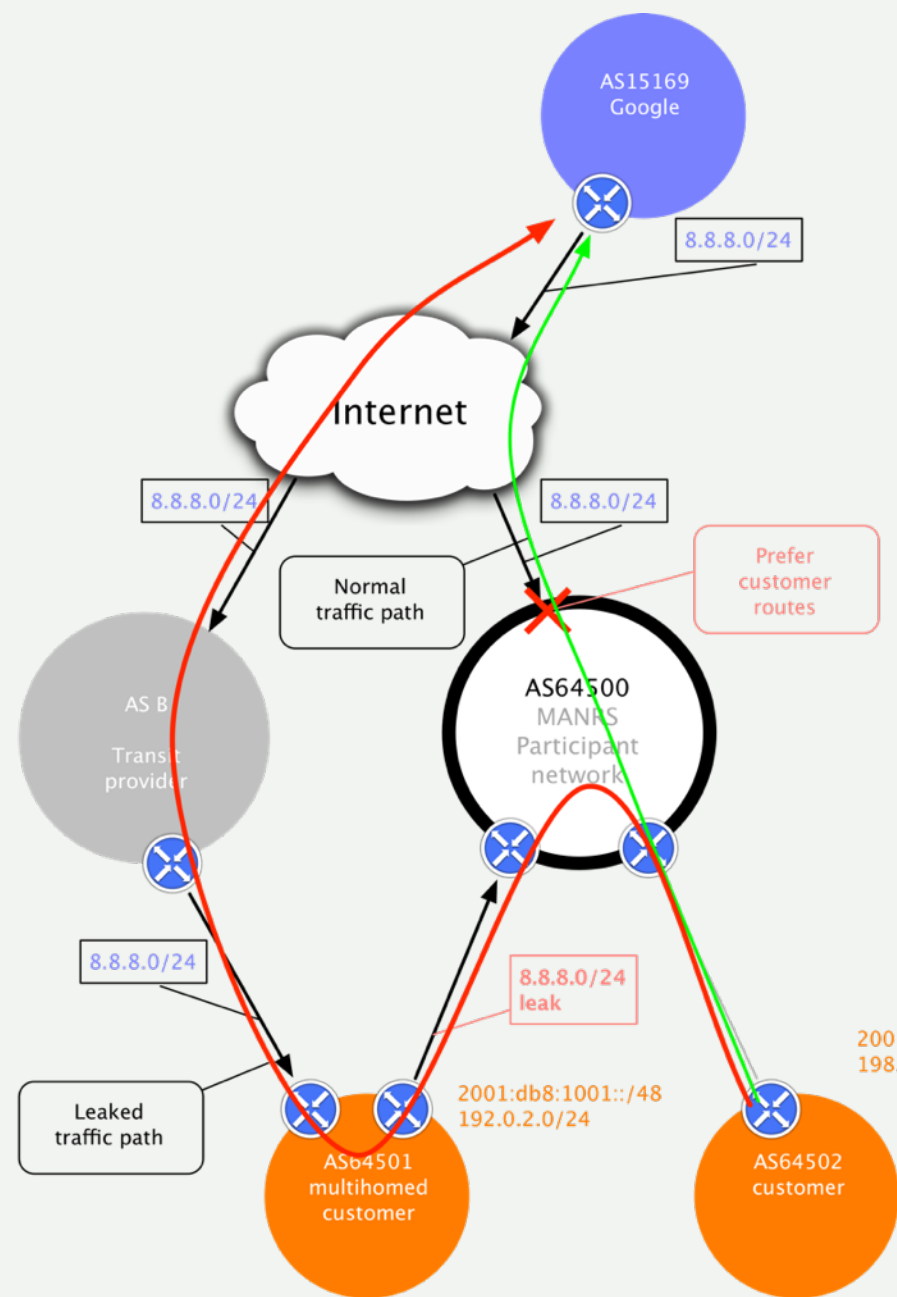




# Route Leak

**Route leak** is a problem where a network operator with multiple upstream providers accidentally announces one of its upstream providers that has a route to a destination through the other upstream provider. This makes the network an intermediary network between the two upstream providers. With one sending traffic now through it to get to the other.

**Example:** September 2014. VolumeDrive (AS46664) is a Pennsylvania-based hosting company that uses Cogent (AS174) and Atrato (AS5580) for Internet transit. VolumeDrive began announcing to Atrato nearly all the BGP routes it learned from Cogent causing disruptions to traffic in places as far-flung from the USA as Pakistan and Bulgaria. (<https://dyn.com/blog/why-the-internet-broke-today/>)

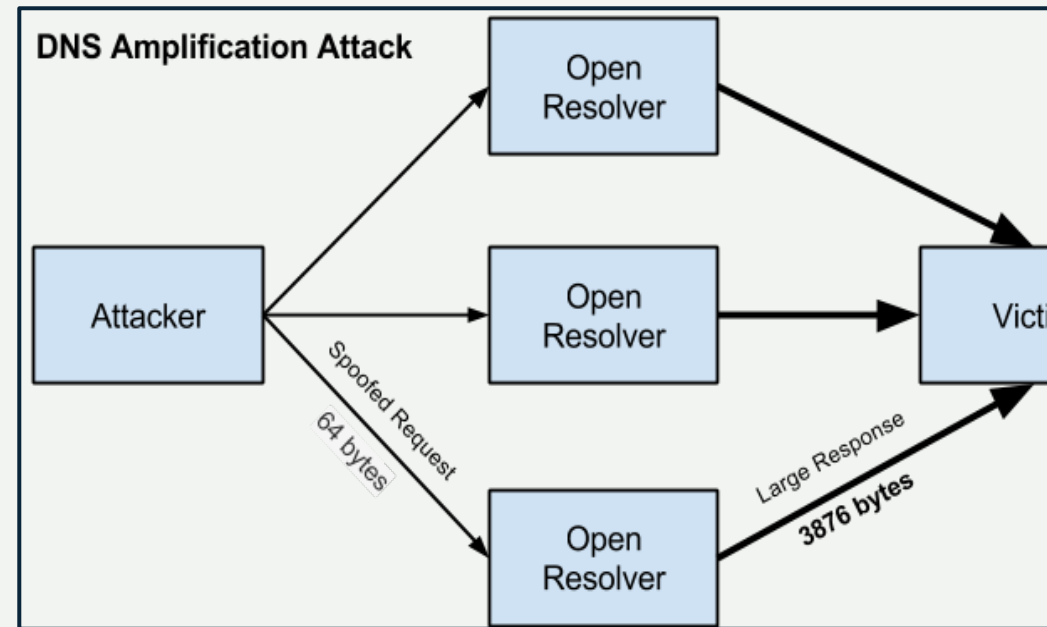


# IP Address Spoofing

**IP address spoofing** is used to hide the true identity of the server or to impersonate another server. This technique can be used to amplify an attack.

**Example:** DNS amplification attack. By sending multiple spoofed requests to different DNS resolvers, an attacker can prompt many responses from the DNS resolver to be sent to a target, while only using one system to attack.

**Example:** Source address validation: systems for source address validation can help tell if the end users and customer networks have correct source IP addresses (combined with filtering).



# 2017 in review: 14000 routing incidents

Statistics of routing incidents generated from BGPStream data

Caveats:

- Sometimes it is impossible to distinguish an attack from a legitimate (or consented) routing change
- CC attribution is based on geolocation [MaxMind's GeoLite City](#) data set



# Global stats

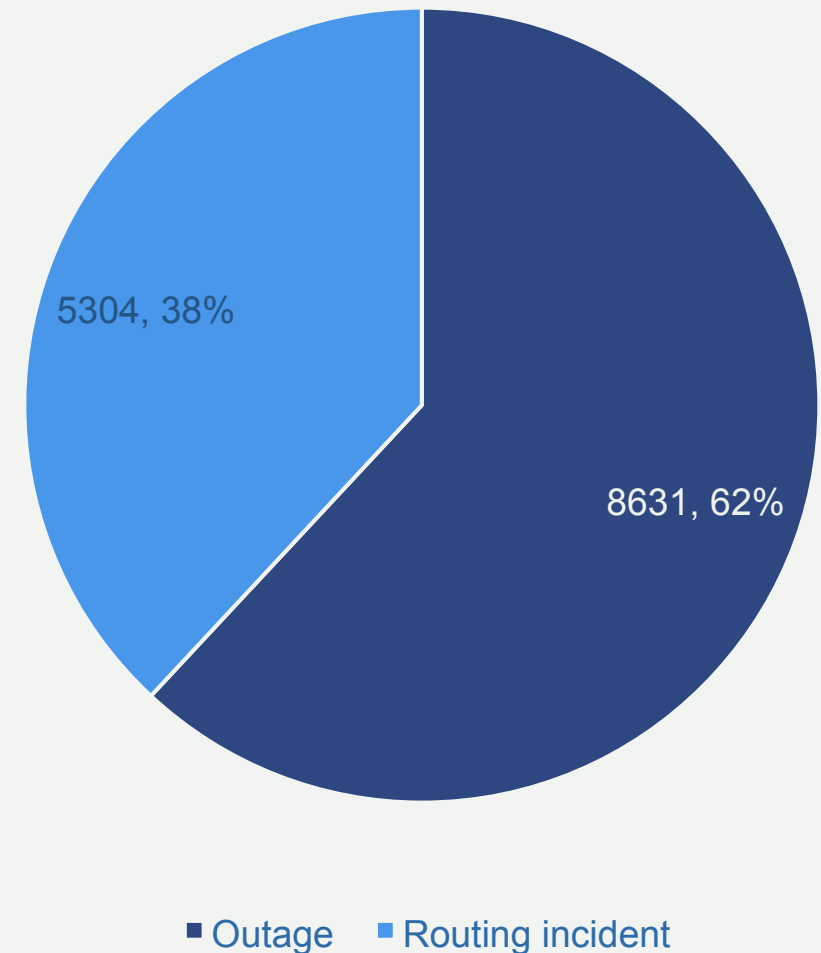
13,935 total incidents (either outages or attacks like route leaks and hijacks)

Over 10% of all Autonomous Systems on the Internet were affected

3,106 Autonomous Systems were a victim of at least one routing incident

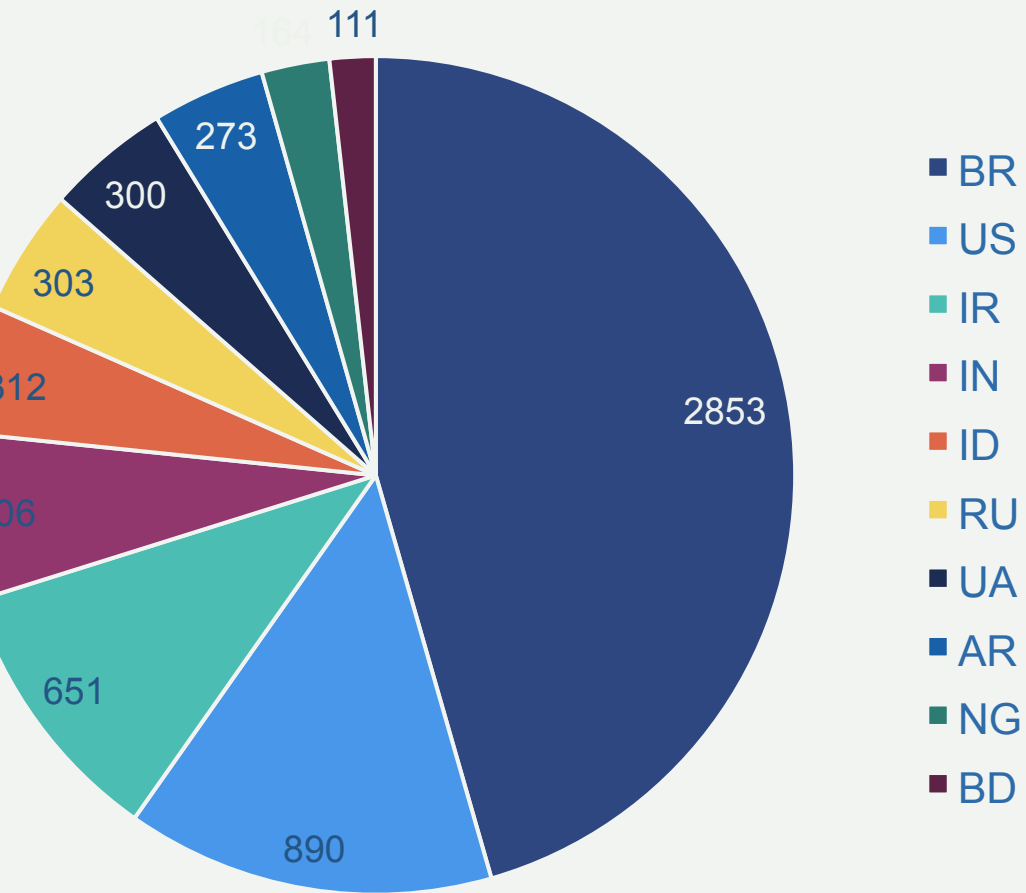
1,546 networks caused at least one incident

Twelve months of routing incidents

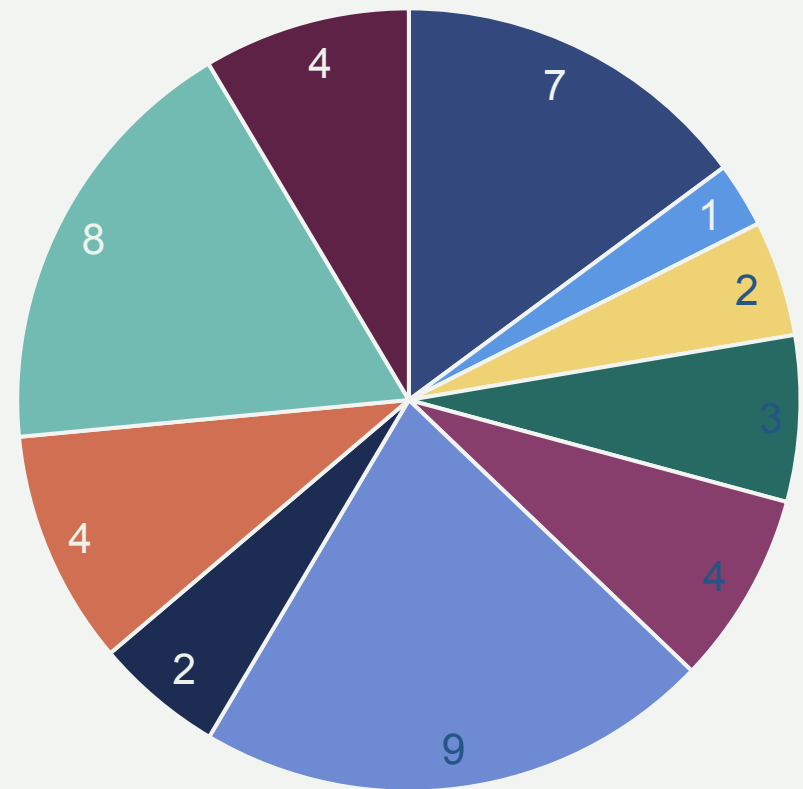


# Outages

Outages per country



Percent of AS's in a country responsible for a routing incident (a route leak or hijack)





# Tools to Help

Prefix and AS-PATH filtering  
RPKI validator, IRR toolset, IRRPT,  
BGPQ3  
BGPSEC is standardized

ut...

Not enough deployment  
Lack of reliable data

We need a systemic approach to  
improving routing security



# We Are In This Together

**Network operators have a responsibility to ensure a globally robust and secure routing infrastructure.**

Our network's safety depends on a routing infrastructure that weeds out bad actors and accidental misconfigurations that wreak havoc on the Internet.

The more network operators work together, the fewer incidents there will be, and the less damage they can do.





# Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS)

Provides crucial fixes to eliminate the most common routing threats



MANRS improves the security and reliability of the global Internet routing system, based on collaboration among participants and shared responsibility for the Internet infrastructure.

MANRS sets a new norm in routing hygiene



# Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security

MANRS defines four simple but concrete actions that network operators must implement to improve Internet security and reliability.

The first two operational improvements eliminate the root causes of common routing issues and attacks, while the second two procedural steps improve mitigation and decrease the likelihood of future incidents.



# MANRS

# MANRS Actions

## Filtering

Prevent propagation of incorrect routing information

Ensure the correctness of your own announcements and announcements from your customers to adjacent networks with prefix and AS-path granularity

## Anti-spoofing

Prevent traffic with spoofed source IP addresses

Enable source address validation for at least single-homed stub customer networks, their own end-users, and infrastructure

## Coordination

Facilitate global operational communication and coordination between network operators

Maintain globally accessible up-to-date contact information in common routing databases

## Global Validation

Facilitate validation of routing information on a global scale

Publish your data, so others can validate



# Benefits of Improved Routing Security

Signals an organization's security-forward posture and can eliminate SLA violations that reduce profitability or cost customer relationships.

Keeds off routing incidents, helping networks readily identify and address problems with customers or peers.

Improves a network's operational efficiency by establishing better and cleaner peerer communication pathways, while also providing granular insight for troubleshooting.

Implementing best practices alleviates many routing concerns of security-focused enterprises and other customers.



# Everyone Benefits

Joining MANRS community means joining a community of security-minded network operators committed to making the global routing infrastructure more robust and secure.

Consistent MANRS principles adoption yields steady improvement, but we need more networks to implement the actions and more customers to demand routing security best practices.

The more network operators apply MANRS actions, the fewer incidents there will be, and the less damage they can do.





# MANRS is an Important Step

Security is a process, not a state. MANRS provides a structure and a consistent approach to solving security issues facing the Internet.

MANRS is the minimum an operator should consider, with low risk and cost-effective actions.

MANRS is not a one-stop solution to all of the Internet's routing woes, but it is an important step toward a globally robust and secure routing infrastructure.





# oin Us

isit <https://www.manrs.org>

Fill out the sign up form with as much detail as possible.

We may ask questions and run tests

## et Involved in the Community

Members support the initiative and implement the actions in their own networks

Members maintain and improve the document and promote MANRS objectives



# MANRS Implementation Guide

you're not ready to join yet,  
implementation guidance is available  
to help you.

Based on Best Current Operational  
Practices deployed by network operators  
around the world

<https://www.manrs.org/bcop/>

## Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS) Implementation Guide

Version 1.0, BCOP series  
Publication Date: 25 January 2017



# MANRS

[1. What is a BCOP?](#)

[2. Summary](#)

[3. MANRS](#)

[4. Implementation guidelines for the MANRS Actions](#)

[4.1. Coordination - Facilitating global operational communication and coordination between network operators](#)

[4.1.1. Maintaining Contact Information in Regional Internet Registries \(RIRs\): AFRINIC, APNIC, RIPE](#)

[4.1.1.1. MNTNER objects](#)

[4.1.1.1.1. Creating a new maintainer in the AFRINIC IRR](#)

[4.1.1.1.2. Creating a new maintainer in the APNIC IRR](#)

[4.1.1.1.3. Creating a new maintainer in the RIPE IRR](#)

[4.1.1.2. ROLE objects](#)

[4.1.1.3. INETNUM and INET6NUM objects](#)

[4.1.1.4. AUT-NUM objects](#)

[4.1.2. Maintaining Contact Information in Regional Internet Registries \(RIRs\): LACNIC](#)

[4.1.3. Maintaining Contact Information in Regional Internet Registries \(RIRs\): ARIN](#)

[4.1.3.1. Point of Contact \(POC\) Object Example:](#)

[4.1.3.2. OrgNOCHandle in Network Object Example:](#)

[4.1.4. Maintaining Contact Information in Internet Routing Registries](#)

[4.1.5. Maintaining Contact Information in PeeringDB](#)

[4.1.6. Company Website](#)

[4.2. Global Validation - Facilitating validation of routing information on a global scale](#)

[4.2.1. Valid Origin documentation](#)

[4.2.1.1. Providing information through the IRR system](#)

[4.2.1.1.1. Registering expected announcements in the IRR](#)

[4.2.1.2. Providing information through the RPKI system](#)

[4.2.1.2.1. RIR Hosted Resource Certification service](#)

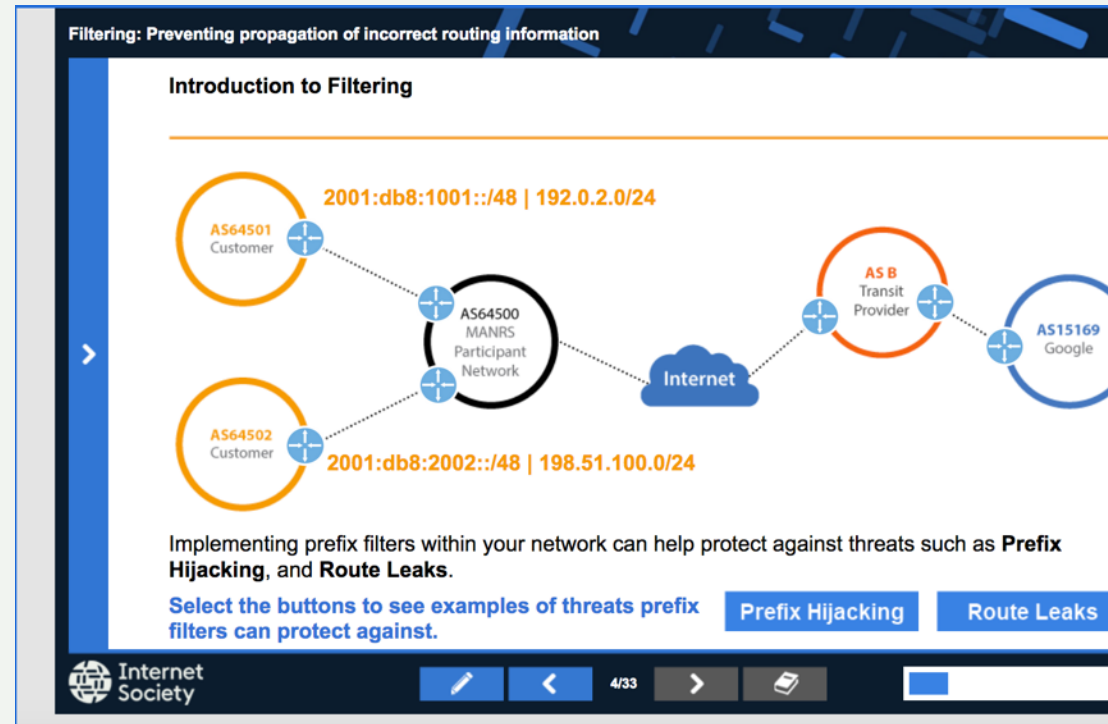
# MANRS Training Modules

training modules based on information in the Implementation Guide.

Walks through the tutorial with a test at the end of each module.

Working with and looking for partners that are interested in integrating it in their curricula.

<https://www.manrs.org/tutorials>



# What's Next: MANRS IXP Partnership Programme

There is synergy between MANRS and IXPs

- IXPs form a community with a common operational objective

- MANRS is a reference point with a global presence – useful for building a “safe neighborhood”

How can IXPs contribute?

- Technical measures: Route Server with validation, alerting on unwanted traffic, providing debugging and monitoring tools

- Social measures: MANRS ambassadors, local audit as part of the on-boarding process

- A development team is working on a set of useful actions



LEARN MORE:  
<https://www.manrs.org>





# Thank you.

an Žorž <[zorz@isoc.org](mailto:zorz@isoc.org)>

[anrs.org](http://anrs.org)