

# Network Attestation for Secure Routing Recaps and Updates

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# Updates

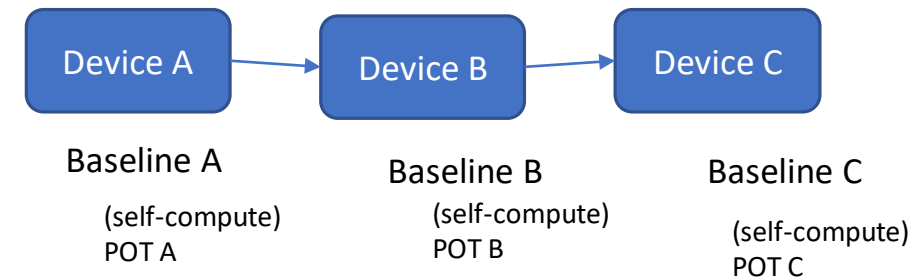
- Fixing the diagrams
- Adding of new concept:
  - Forwarding Baseline: A deterministic reference value that can be used in the path validation process.
- Generic method to describe POT mechanisms
  - POT mechanism is hard to converge
    - People has different designs
    - Different administrative domains want to use different methods
  - But still we want them to work together
  - Develop generic message types, roles and protocols that help them work together

# POT Mechanism

- Verification Points
  - Intermediate nodes (of a path), destination node (of a path), controller
    - Normal routers, domain egress gateway
- POT-updating Points
  - Intermediate nodes (of a path)
- POT Baseline -- reference value to verify an actual POT.
  - Controller-issue or self-dial-test-compute
- POT – actual proof-of-transit carried in the packet or sent out-of-band, computed by POT-updating Points

? Where to encapsulate the POT: IOAM/AH/OOB

? Need a new draft to describe generic POT



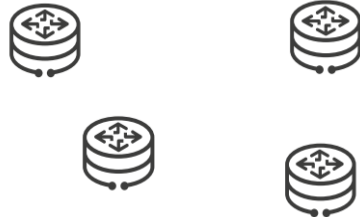

# Recapping and lesson learned

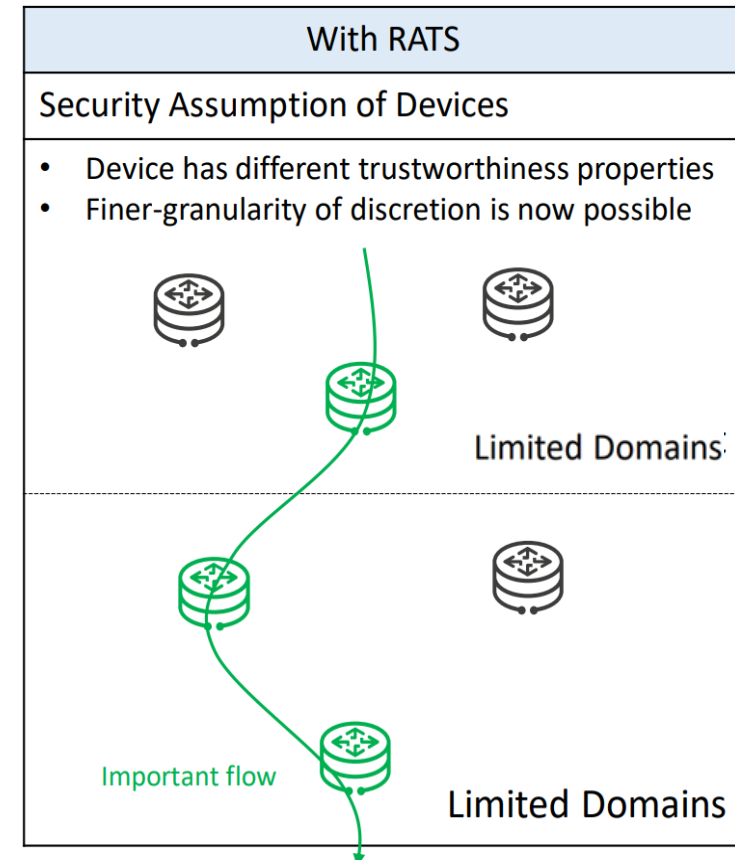
- Domain – within limited domain, connecting 2 limited domains
  - Roman: limited domain, yes; cross domains/internet, emm
- Problem:
  - Verifying and auditing/proving forwarding compliance against a given baseline
- Assumptions:
  - Devices are attestation ready -- devices can be described as claim sets or AR4SI
  - Devices operate in a SDN-controlled, SRv6 ready network (backbone, metro)
- Use Cases:
  - Traffic not go out of country (or a certain domain)
  - Traffic transmit on top of devices only with certain attributes (security SLA assurance)
    - Deb and crowd: focus on critical use cases



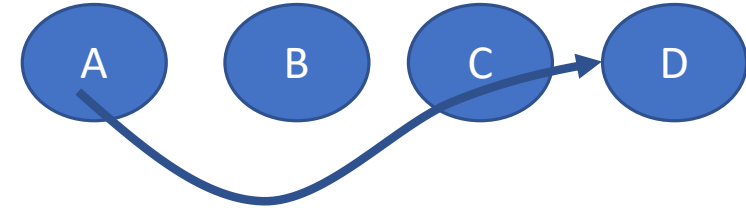
# Paths in trusted domains

- If we operate in limited/trusted domains, do we still need to distinguish paths?
- Yes:

Without RATS	
Security Assumption of Devices	Limitations
<p><b>Not trusted</b>/no trustworthiness</p>  <p>Internet</p>	<p>Correctly propagated routing information does NOT guarantee correct forwarding</p>
<p><b>Completely trusted</b></p>  <p>Limited Domains</p>	<p>Is your device <i>really</i> unconditionally trustworthy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Security by obscurity is bad</li></ul>



# SAVNET vs NASR



- Verify the origin VS Verify the first-half path
  - SAVNET: Each device maintain a table |origin|ingress interface|
  - NASR: Each device maintain a verifiable baseline, using which can verify all hops before
  - Value-add: fix re-route attack
- Verify the route origin VS Verify the attributes of the first-half path
  - SAVNET: No considerations of device attributes verification
  - NASR: Verify intermediate device attributes/properties on the fly
  - Value-add: Verify path (trust) attributes/properties
- Interdomain SAVNET VS Interdomain NASR

# Other issues

- Verifier interop
  - If the verification point is at the intermediary nodes, how and why should the node j believe the verification result of node i?
- Generic POT draft
- Cross operator API – what to send?
  - POT baseline, “path id”, aggregated ARs, keys...
- Service Model?
- Side Meeting reports to SEC ADs before BOFREQ