

IETF 122 – NASR

NASR

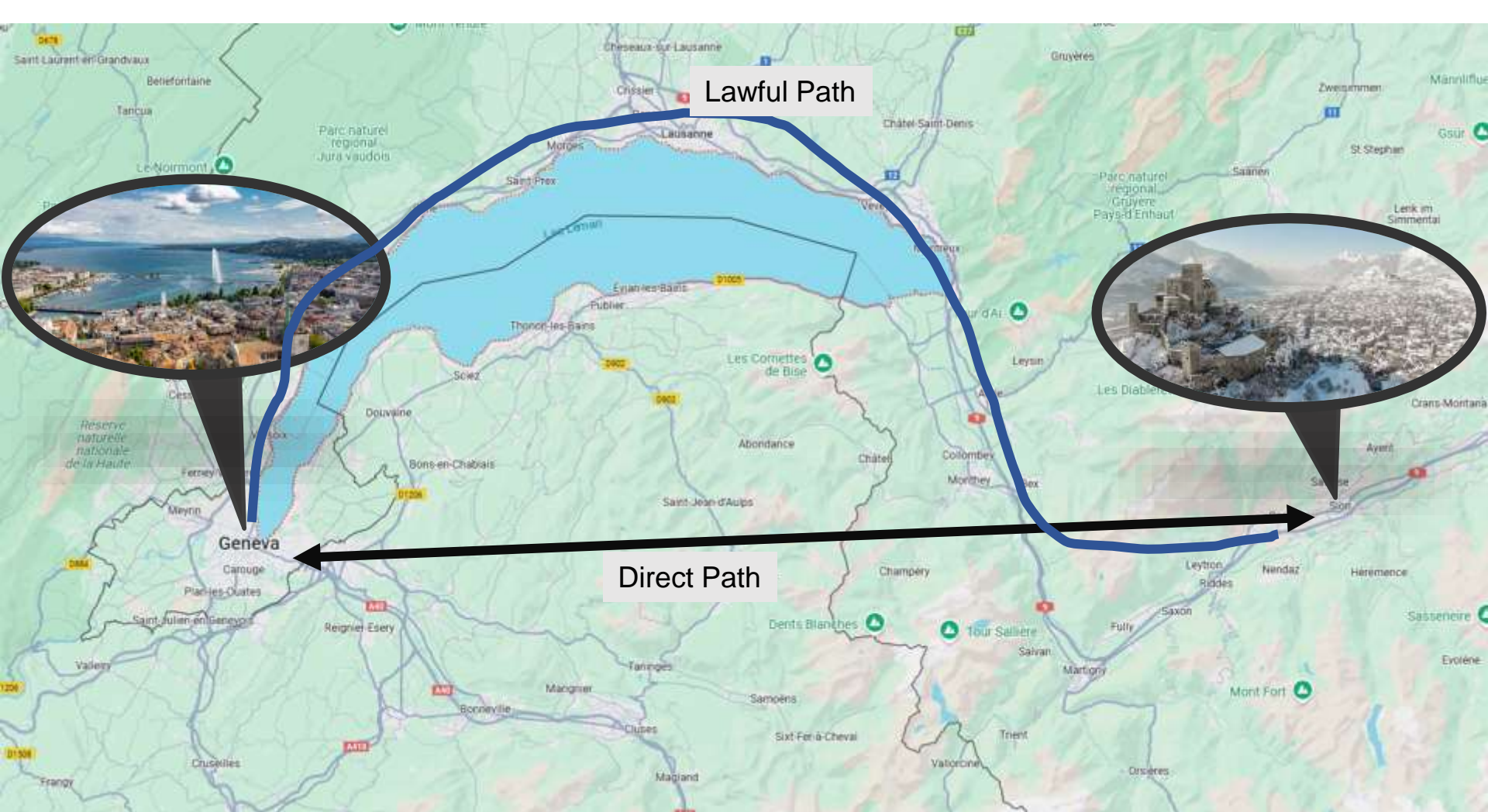
Network Attestation for Secured foRwarding

IETF 122 – Bangkok

Use Cases

Lawful Path

Direct Path



Policy Drivers

From RATS to NASR – Extending attestation from single device to network deployments

RATS WG

Goals: Establish a level of confidence in the trustworthiness of remote peers.

Effect: The (network) device functions correctly as expected.

NASR WG

Goals: Proving state and characteristics of a network path are compliant to a set of claims

Effect: Achieve predictable and verifiable forwarding behavior of a network deployment.

Why NASR now?

RATS fundamentally changed security assumptions to routing/forwarding security

Deployment of RATS technology allows **stricter security assumptions** to network devices, permitting **higher network forwarding security goals**.

Before RATS

- Device is either fully **trusted** or fully **distrusted**, according to deployment location.
- No integrity check, no deterministic behavior → **correctly propagated routing information does NOT guarantee correct forwarding**

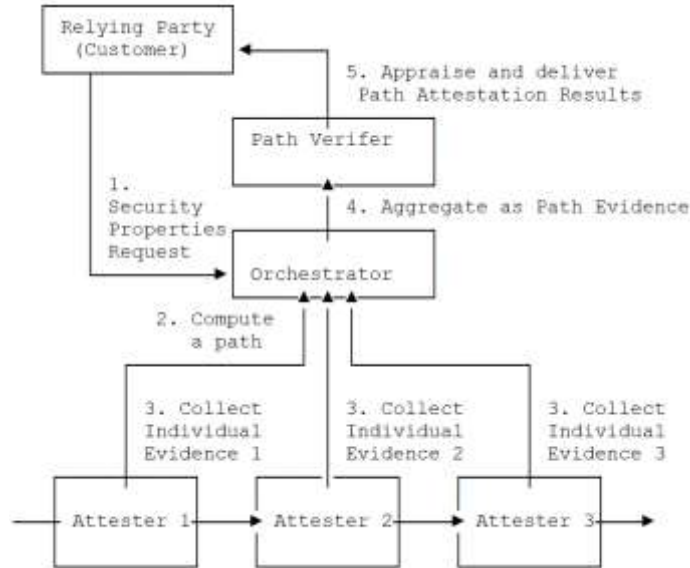
After RATS

- Finer granularity of security visibility down to each security claim – allows **differentiated services**.
- Deterministic forwarding behavior. Picking RATS-deployed devices allows **high-security connectivity services**.

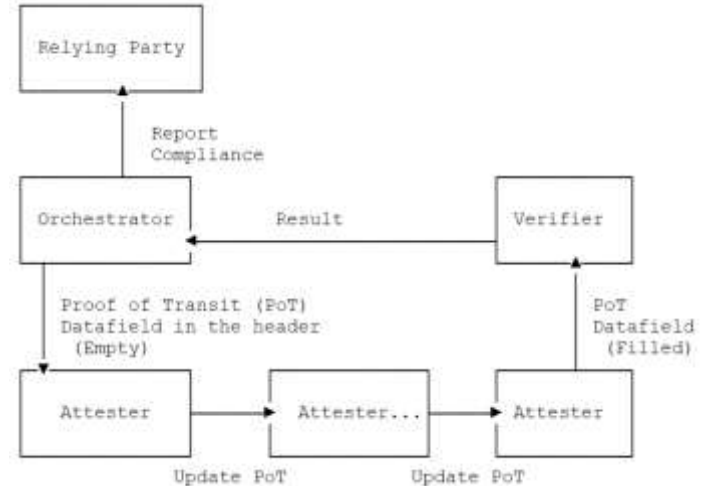
Architecture at-a-glimpse

Solution Steps

1. [Prepare] Clients choose a set of security properties he desires for a network deployment,
2. [Before Use] these properties are collected (YANG/BGP-LS), verified on a path through attestation
3. [During Use] the behavior can be audited and (continuously) verified (e.g., Proof of Transit).



Step 1 and 2



Step 3

Next Steps

THANKS!