



**RIPE NCC**

RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE

# Introduction to RPKI

March 2025

**RIPE NCC Learning & Development**





**This session is  
being recorded**





# Agenda

## BGP and Internet Routing

- Is BGP secure?

## Routing Security with RPKI

- What is RPKI?
- Building Blocks of RPKI
- BGP Origin Validation (BGP OV)



# BGP and Internet Routing

Is BGP secure?





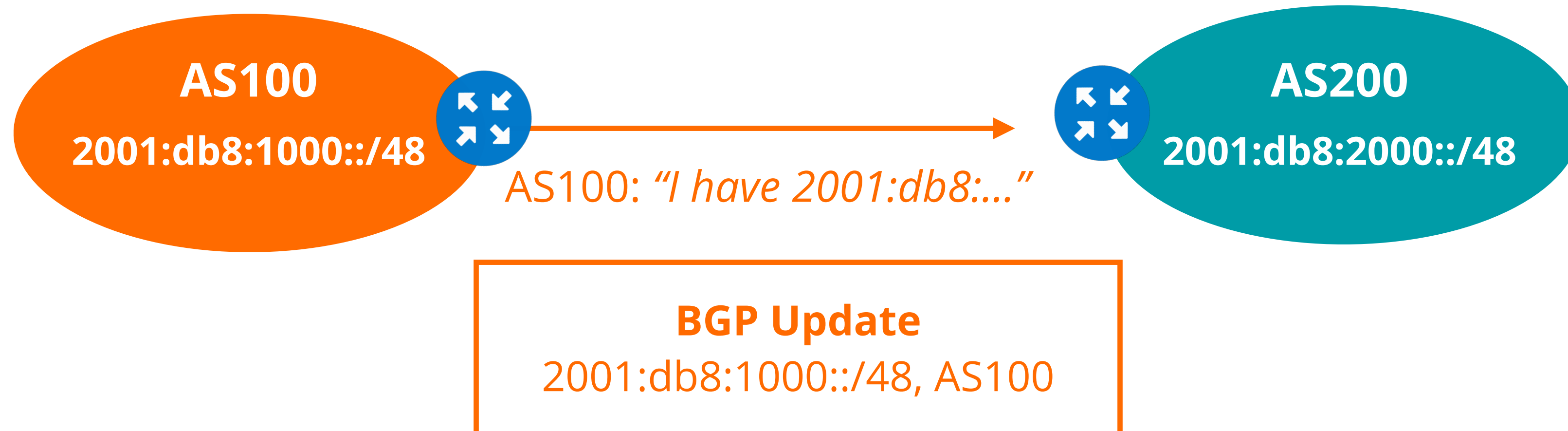
# **BGP**, the Protocol of the Internet!

# How does it work?

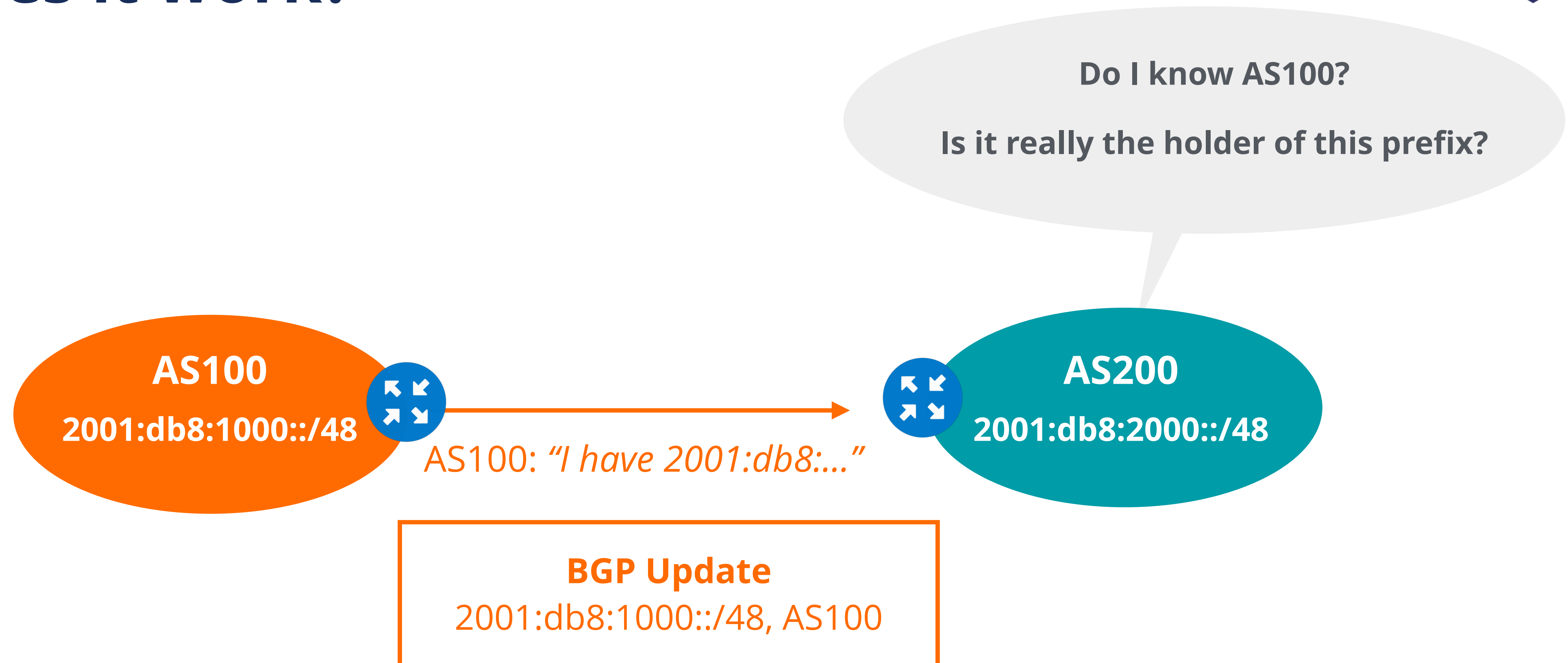




# How does it work?

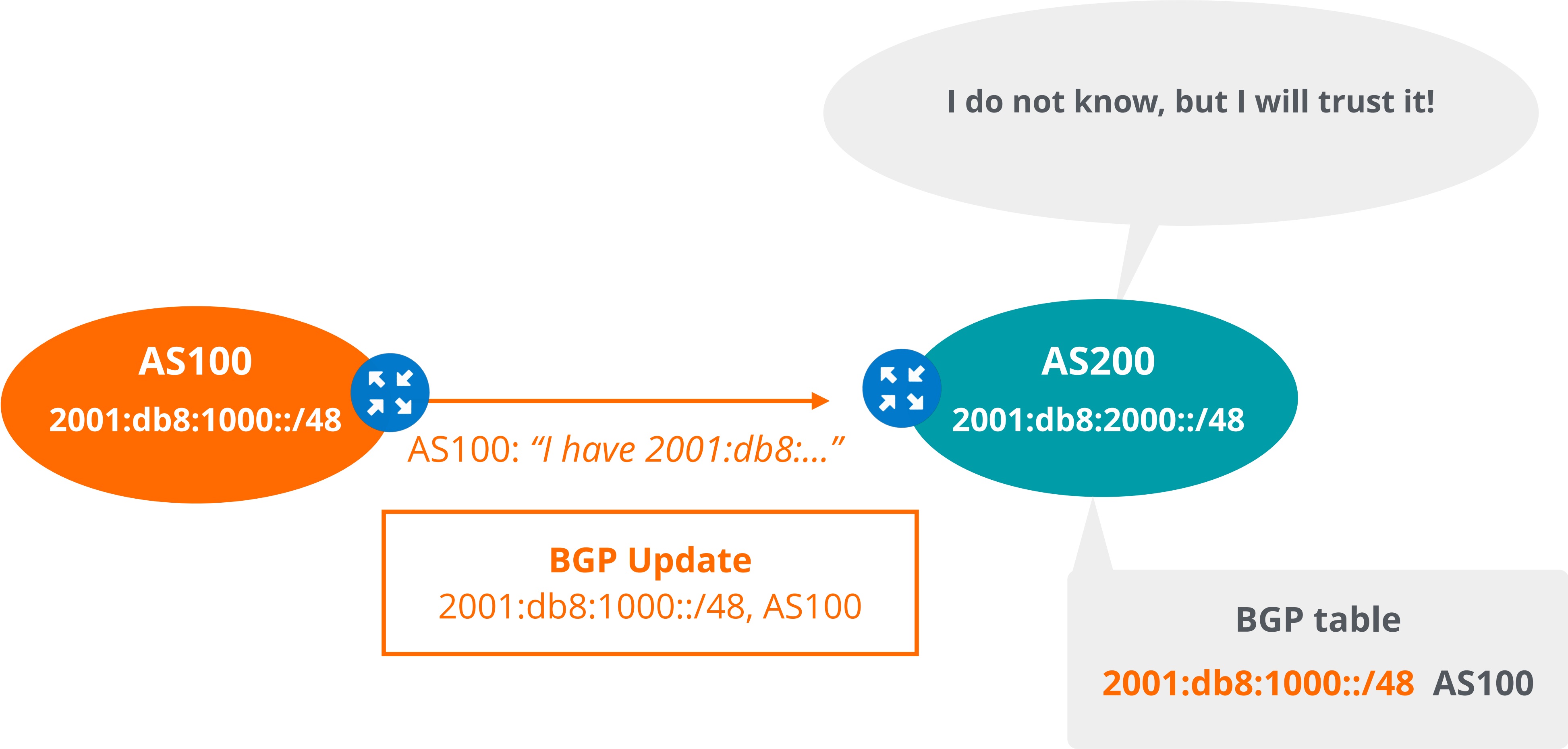


# How does it work?

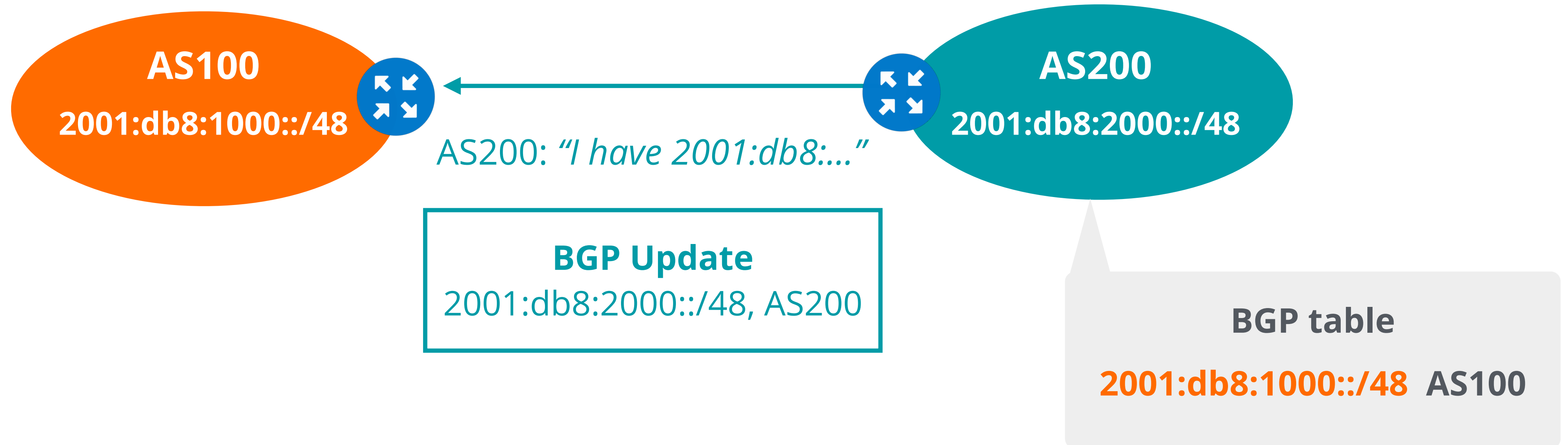




# How does it work?



# How does it work?







# How does it work?

Does this belong to AS200?





# How does it work?

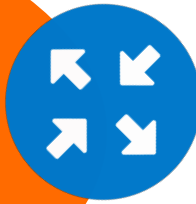
I have no idea, but I will trust it!

**AS100**

2001:db8:1000::/48

**BGP table**

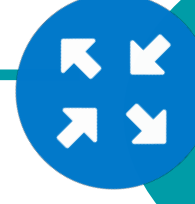
2001:db8:2000::/48 AS200



AS200: "I have 2001:db8:..."

**BGP Update**

2001:db8:2000::/48, AS200



**AS200**

2001:db8:2000::/48

**BGP table**

2001:db8:1000::/48 AS100

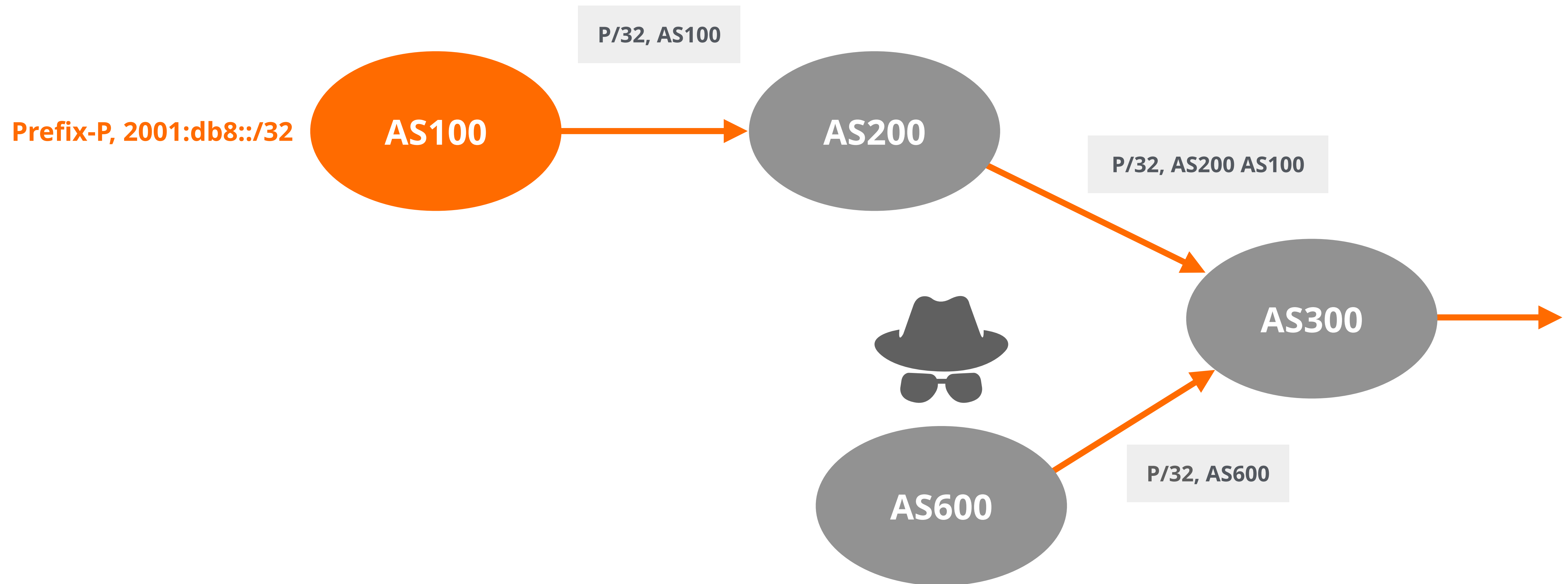




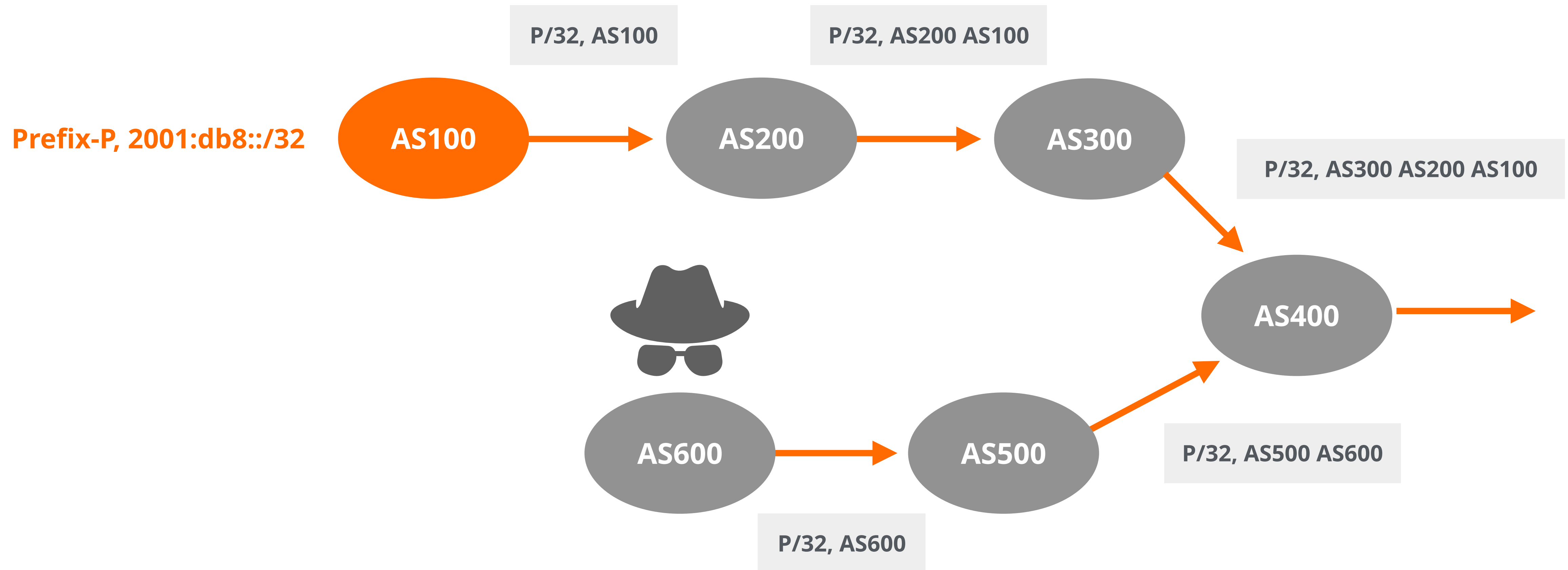
BGP assumes that everybody is telling the truth!

But what if someone lies?

# A hijacker may impersonate the legitimate holder!

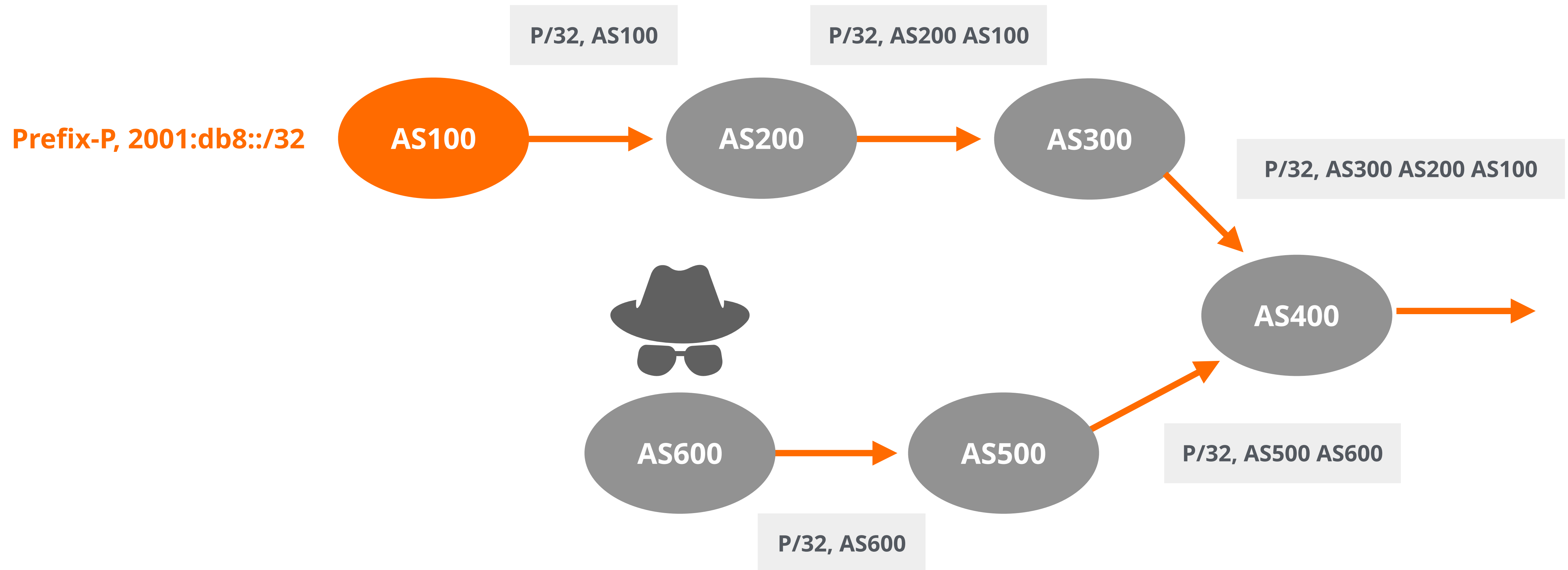


# ... and may announce the exact same prefix!



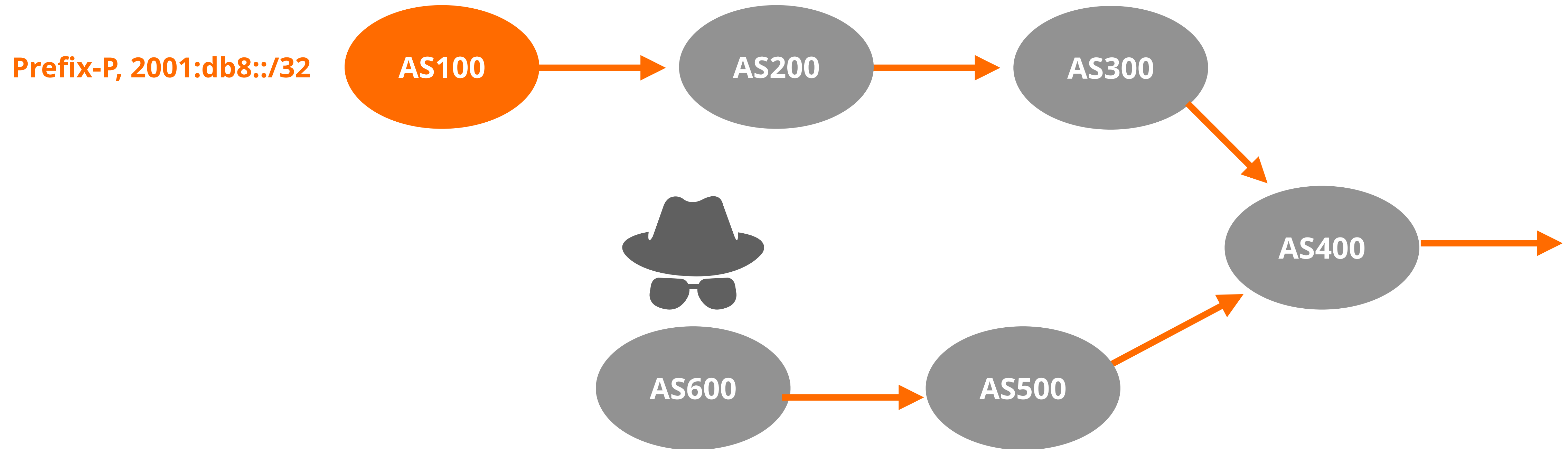


# ... and may announce the exact same prefix!

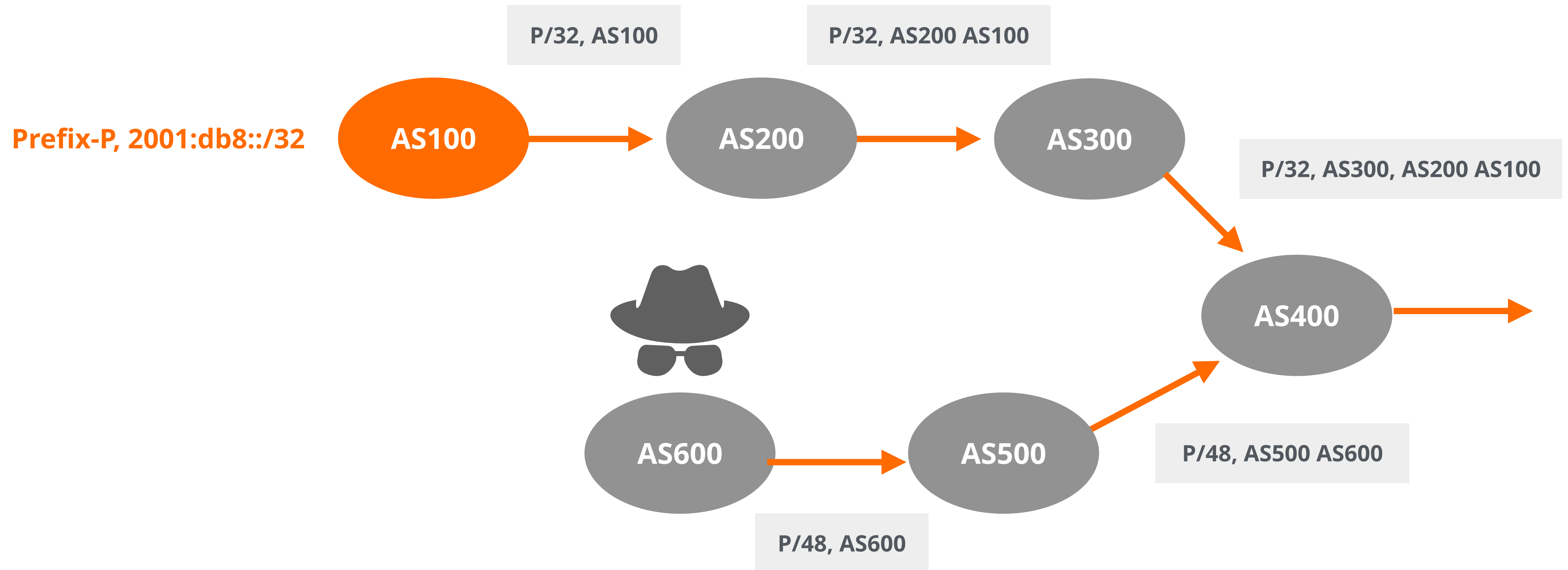


This is a **local hijack**! Only some networks are affected based on BGP path selection

# ... or may announce a more specific prefix!

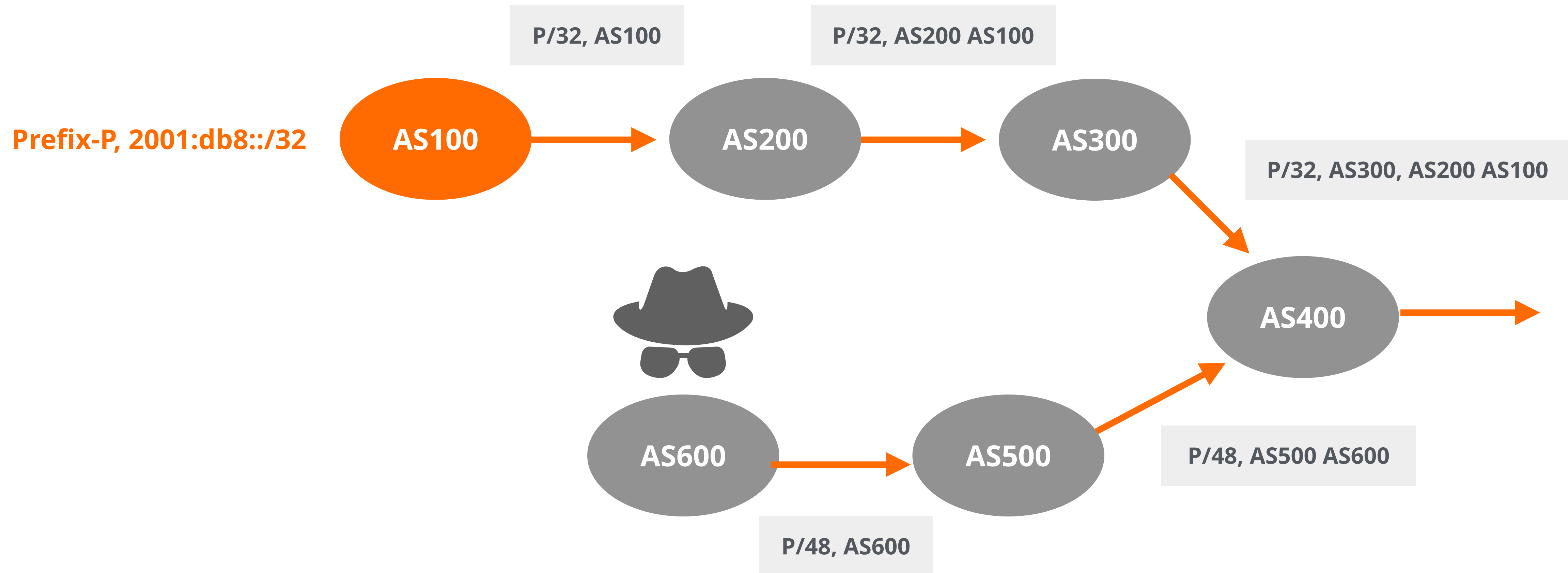


# ... or may announce a more specific prefix!





## ... or may announce a more specific prefix!

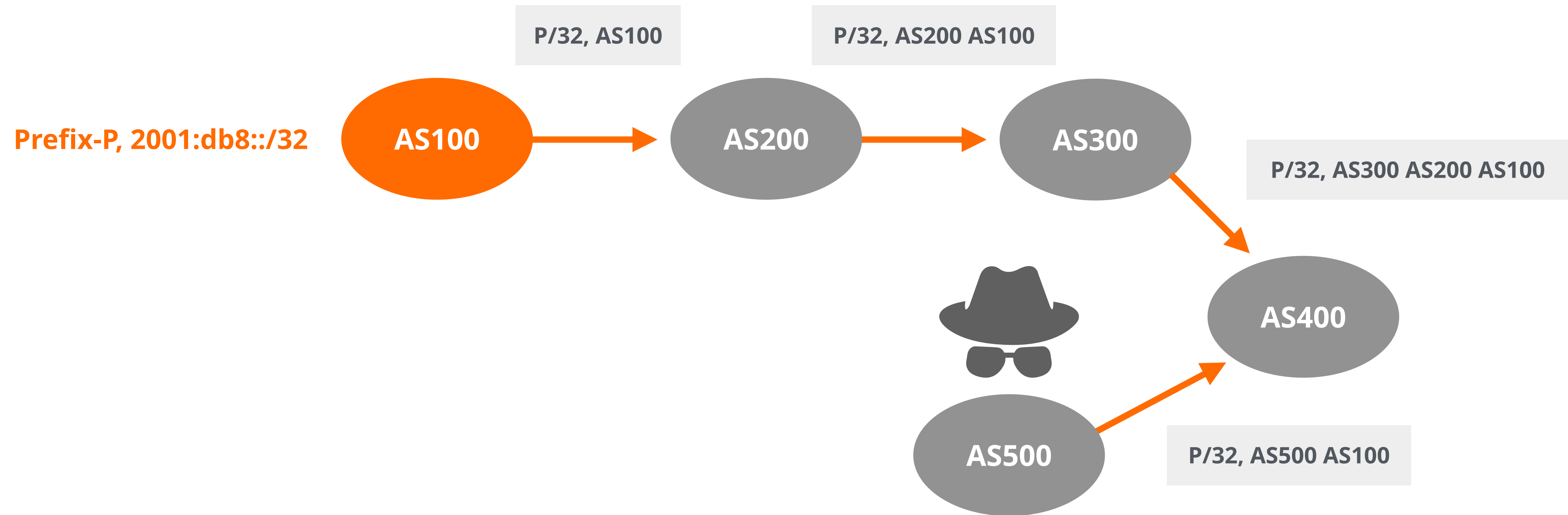


This is a **global hijack!** All traffic for prefix P will be forwarded to the hijacker's network



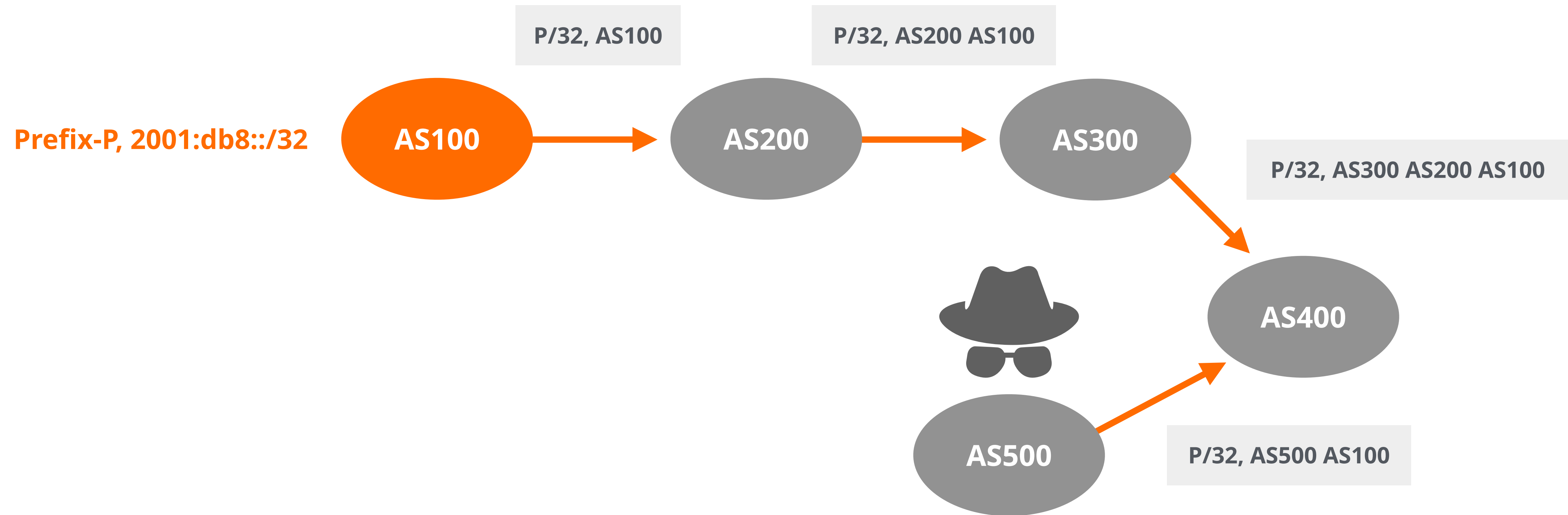


# It is also possible to hijack the AS path!





# It is also possible to hijack the AS path!



The attacker claims that it has a shorter path to prefix P and hijacks the BGP path!



# It happens...

- Because there is no built-in security in BGP!
  - Any AS can announce any prefix
  - Anyone can prepend any ASN to the BGP path
  - BGP announcements are accepted without validation
- Incorrect routing information can be propagated all over the Internet



# Malicious BGP incidents

- An attacker may use BGP hijack for different purposes, such as...
  - censorship
  - stealing cryptocurrency
  - traffic interception and eavesdropping
  - blackholing the entire network
  - stealing credentials
  - sending spam...



# Take the poll!

Are all BGP incidents caused by attacks? Are all of them malicious?



1 min.







Not all BGP incidents are intentional!



# Sometimes they are just human errors...

- Typo errors
  - Also known as “fat fingers”
  - May cause mis-origination
- Configuration errors

## Faulty BGP filter configuration

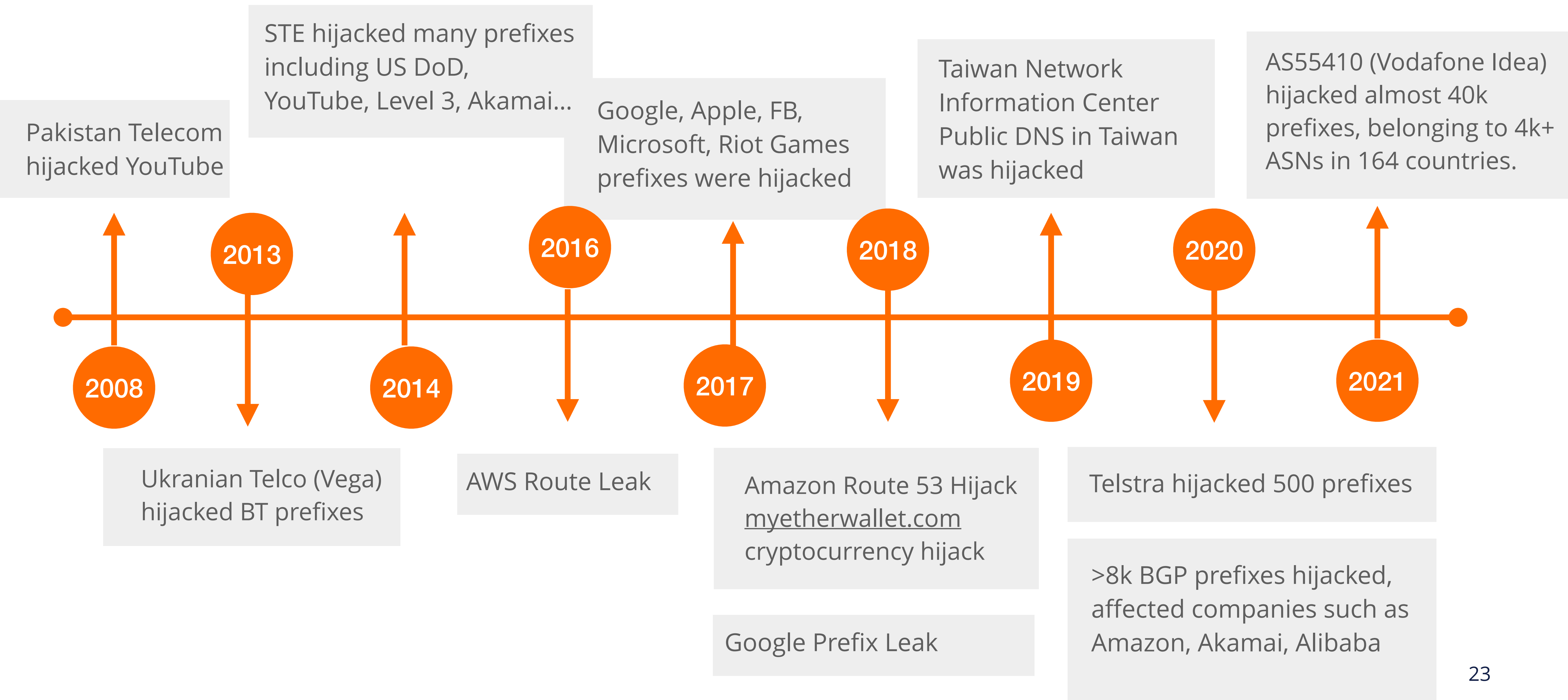
- Causes routing policy violations
- Unintentional route leaks

## AS path prepending mistake

- May cause origin change
- Or forged AS path



# A few notable incidents from recent years



# April 2021: BGP hijack by Vodafone Idea, AS55410



- What happened?
  - 34,000+ prefixes hijacked!
  - Impacted major network operators, cloud and CDN providers
  - 13 times more traffic than usual
- Why did it happen?
  - Caused by wrong advertisement
  - Lack of good filtering by upstream providers

# April 2020: Akamai, Amazon and Alibaba



- What happened?
  - 8k+ routes hijacked by Rostelecom (AS12389)
  - 200+ CDNs and cloud providers impacted
  - Not known how much data leaked
- Why did it happen?
  - Malicious activity
  - Lack of good filtering by upstream providers/peers

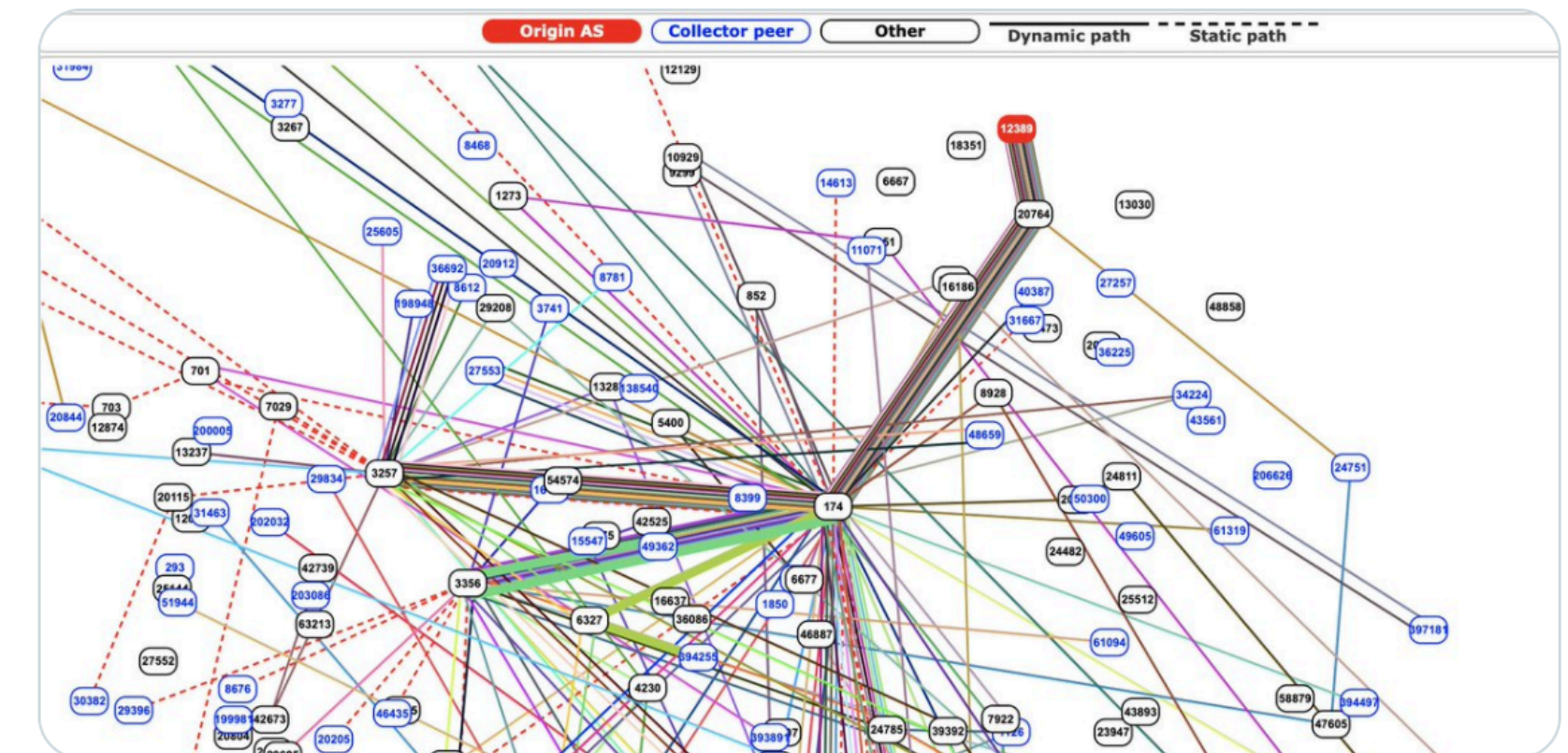


Cisco BGPmon  
@bgpmon

...

Earlier this week there was a large scale BGP hijack incident involving AS12389 (Rostelecom) affecting over 8,000 prefixes.

Many examples were just posted on [@bgpstream](#), see for example this example for [@Facebook](#)  
[bgpstream.com/event/230837](https://bgpstream.com/event/230837)

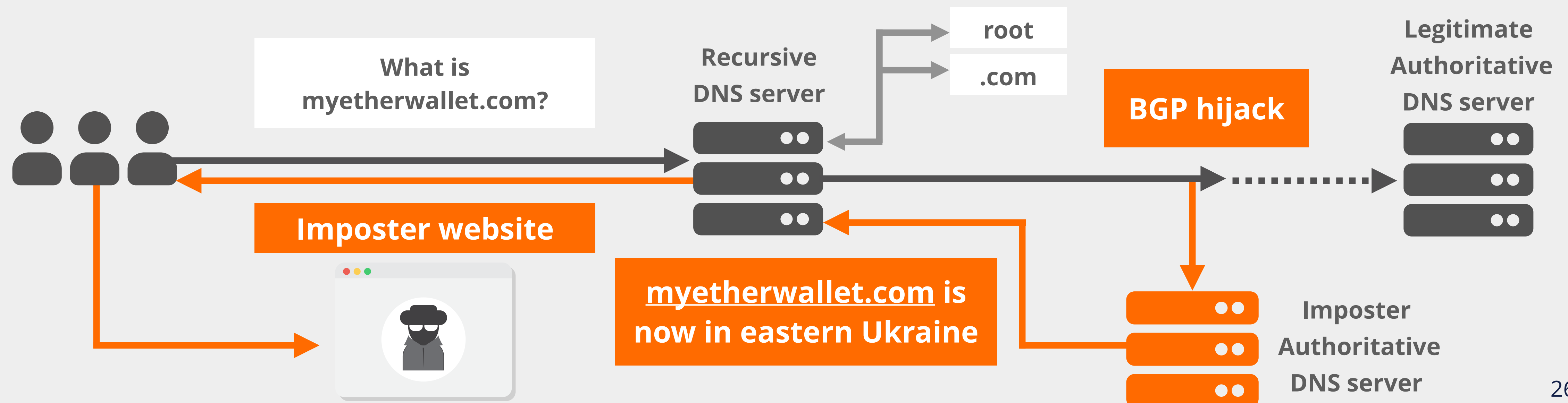






# April 2018: Amazon - MyEtherWallet

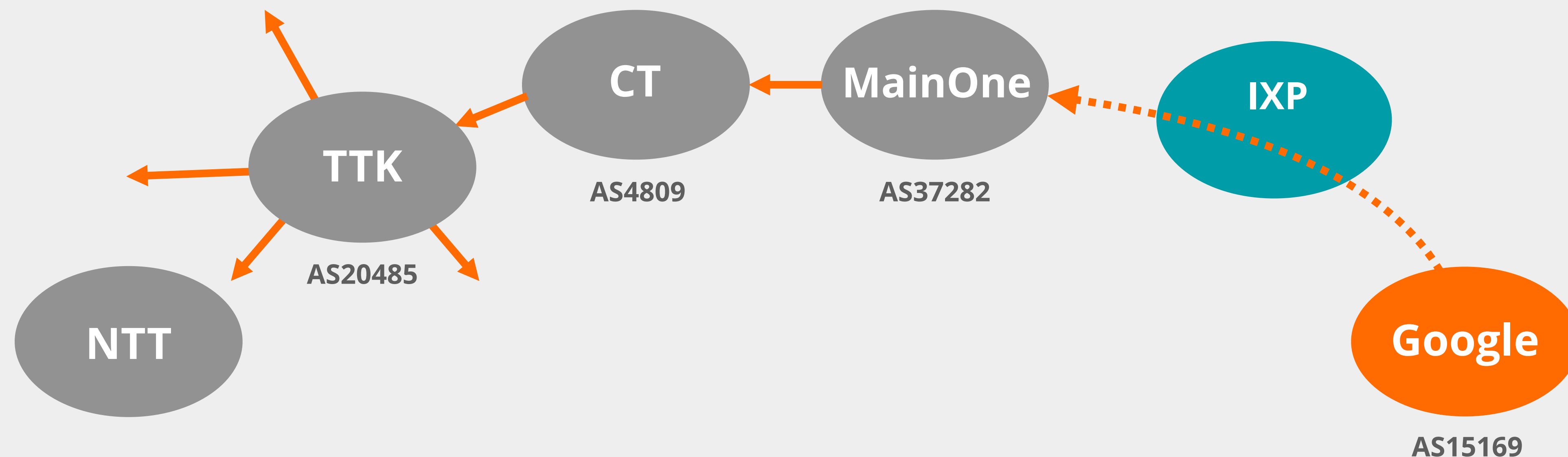
- BGP hijack of Amazon DNS
- How did it happen?
- Why?
  - Attack to steal cryptocurrency





# November 2018: Google prefix leak

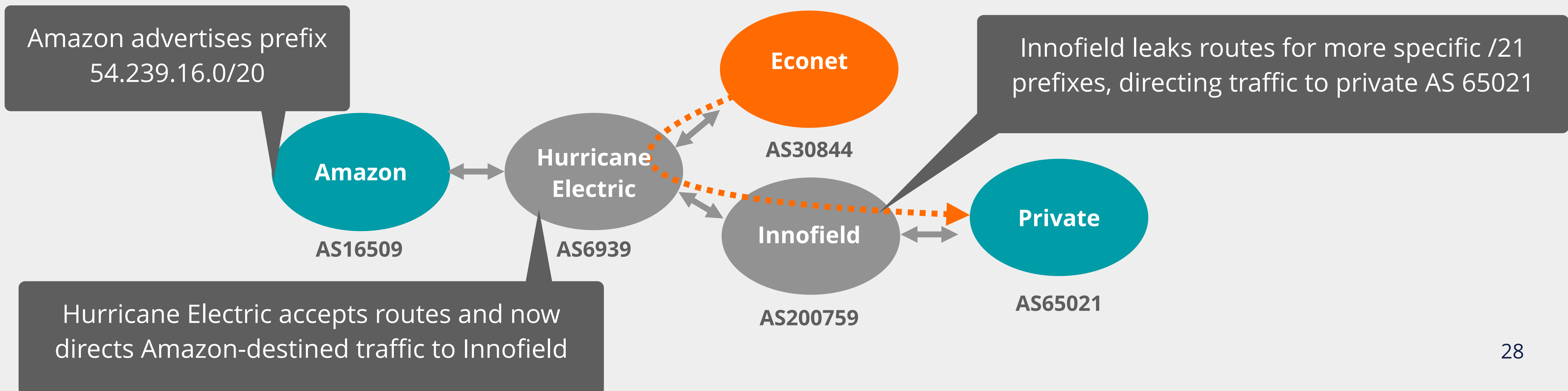
- MainOne leaked Google routes to CT
- CT propagated them to several transit ISPs
- Google services (G Suite and Google Search) affected by the leak
- Due to misconfigured filters





# April 2016: AWS route leak

- Private AS originated Amazon's prefixes, but more specific
- Innofield leaked these routes to its upstream
- No big impact because most ISPs didn't accept the bogus route
- Caused by misconfigured route optimiser





Accidental or intentional...  
Internet routing infrastructure is **affected!**



# In order to secure routing...

- We need to verify the routing information
  - Has the announced prefix been originated by the legitimate holder?
  - Has someone tampered with the AS path of the BGP update?
- Prevent propagation of incorrect routing information

# But how?



1. **Check prefixes** before announcing



2. **Register** your routing information in **IRRs**



3. **Filter** BGP routes from your peers, customers and upstreams



4. Implement BGP filters based on **verifiable information**





These measures are good, but not enough!



# Concerns with the IRR system

1

## **Not globally deployed**

Just distributed databases

2

## **No central authority**

Who will verify the  
accuracy of the data?

3

## **No verification of holdership**

Anyone can input anything

4

## **Not updated properly**

Information is missing,  
outdated or incorrect

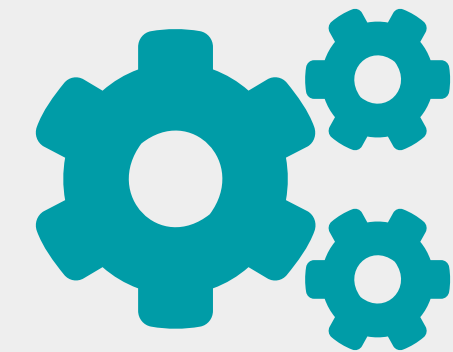
## As a result...



IRRs are not so accurate



Data in IRRs is incomplete



They're not well-maintained

IRR filters are good **only if the IRR entries are correct!**



That's why the Internet community came up with the **RPKI** solution!



# Routing Security with RPKI

What is RPKI?



# What is RPKI?

- RPKI is ...
  - a **resource certification** (X.509 PKI certificates)
  - a security framework
- It is used to make Internet routing more secure and reliable







# How does RPKI help with routing security?

- Verifies the association between resource holders and their Internet number resources.
  - Proves holdship through a public key and certificate infrastructure
- Used to validate the **origin of BGP announcements**
  - Is the originating ASN authorised to originate a particular prefix?
- Stepping stone to “**Path Validation**”





# Implementing RPKI helps to prevent...

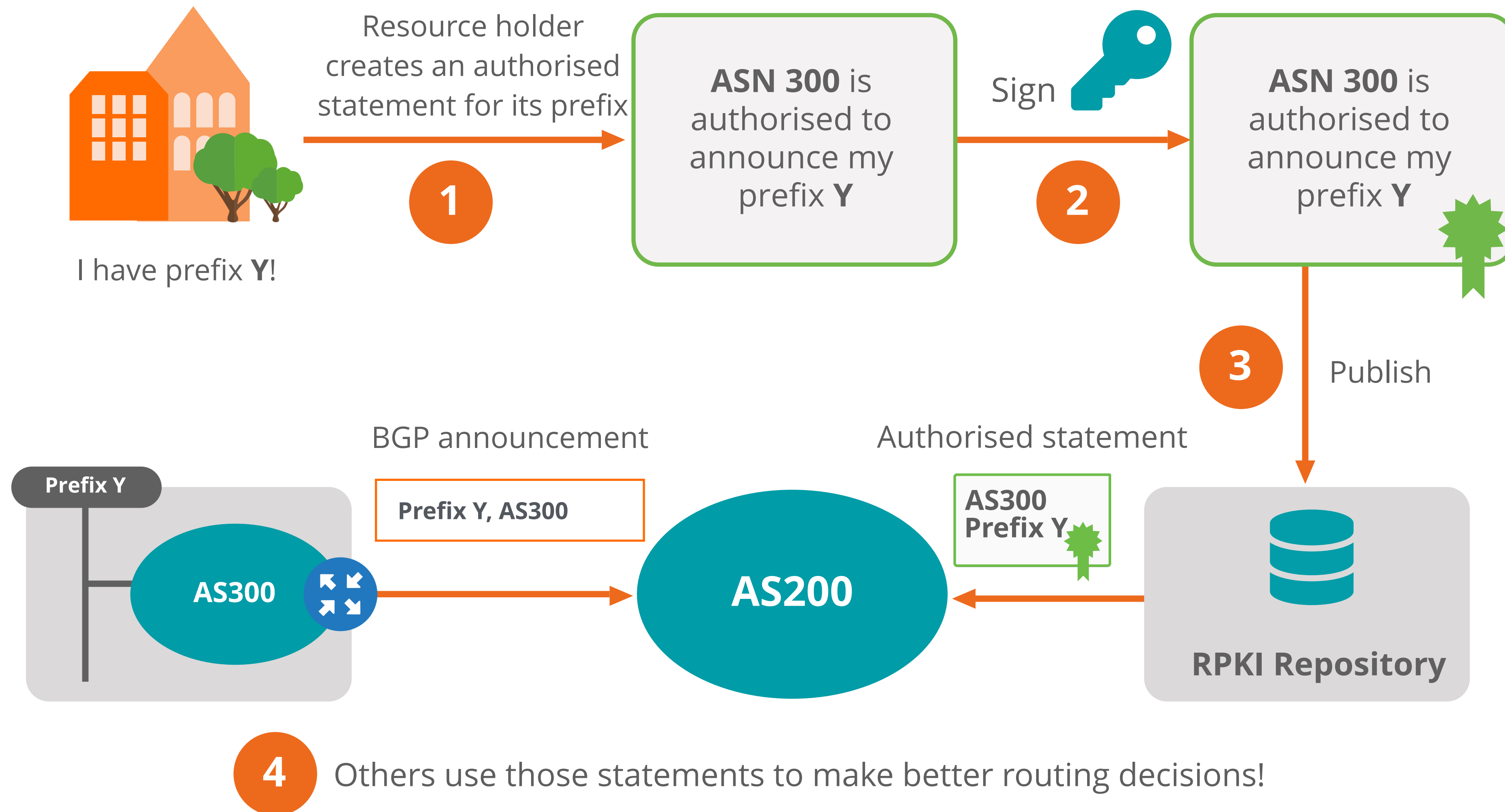
- BGP Origin Hijacks
  - Caused by malicious activities
- Mis-origination
  - Due to typos/fat fingers
- Route leaks
  - Caused by configuration mistakes



# How is it different than the IRR system?

- RPKI is based on RIRs as Trust Anchors
  - RIRs have control over the accuracy of registered data
- Cryptography is used to verify the holdership
  - Provides data you can trust

# How does it work?

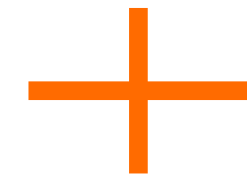




# How does it work?

- RPKI attaches a digital certificate to IP addresses and AS numbers

IP Addresses & AS Numbers



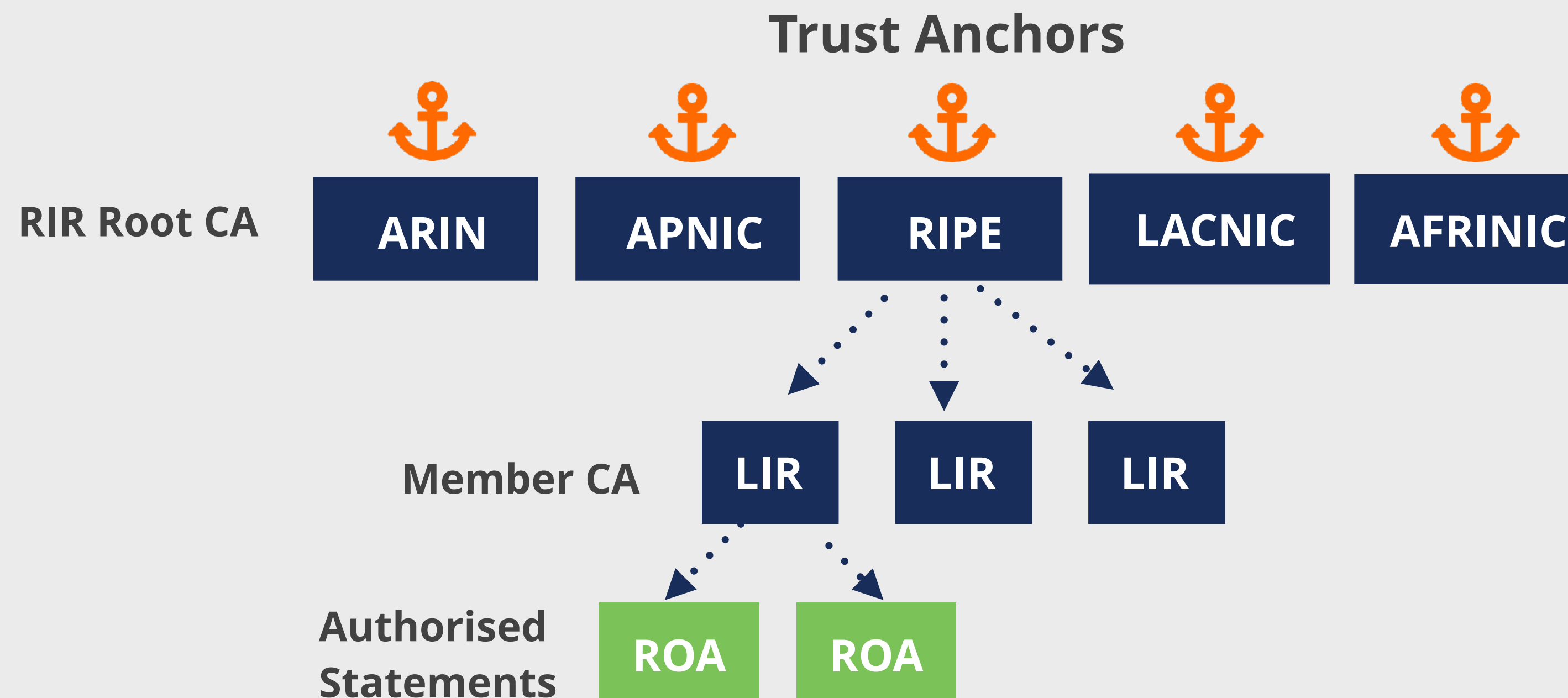
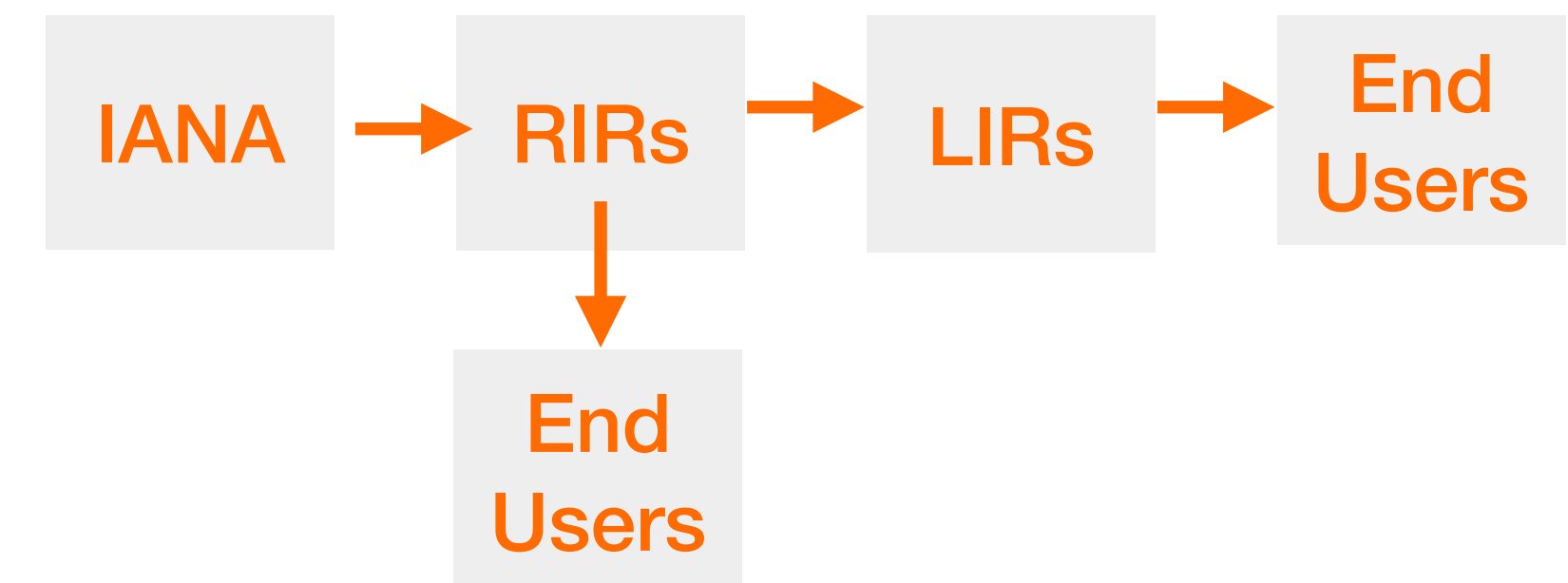
Digital Certificate

- Digital signatures authorise the use of resources
  - Private key to sign, public key to validate



# How to provide trust in RPKI?

- It relies on the 5 RIRs as Trust Anchors
- Certificate structure follows the RIR hierarchy
- RIRs issue certificates to resource holders



# Root Certificate

- RIRs have a **self-signed** root certificate for all resources (0/0 for IPv4, ::/0 for IPv6)
- This signs the resource certificates for all member allocations





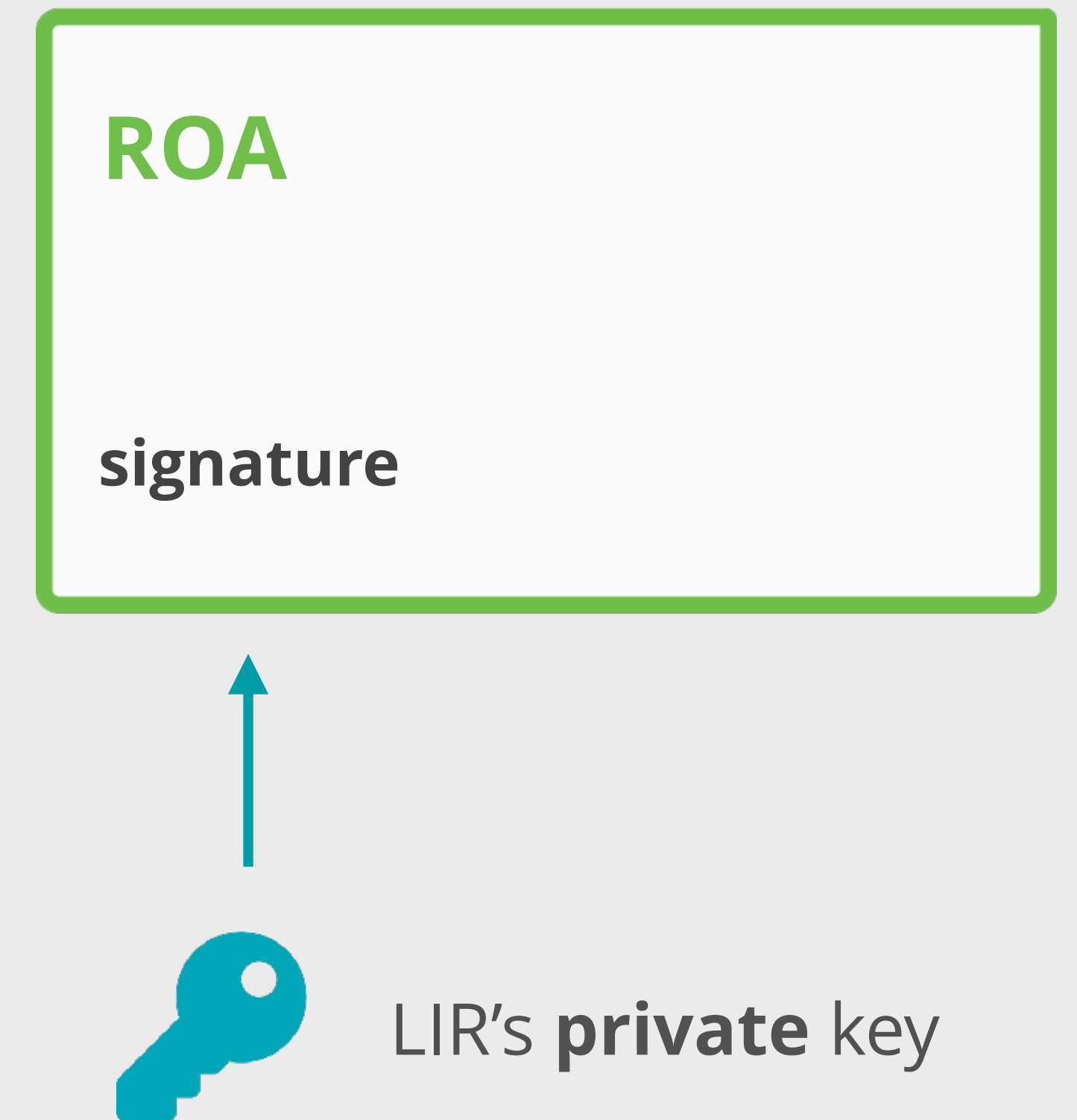
# LIR Certificate

- Resource certificate for member allocations
- Signed by root's private key
- Binds LIR's resources to LIR's public key
- Proves legitimate holdership for the LIR's resources

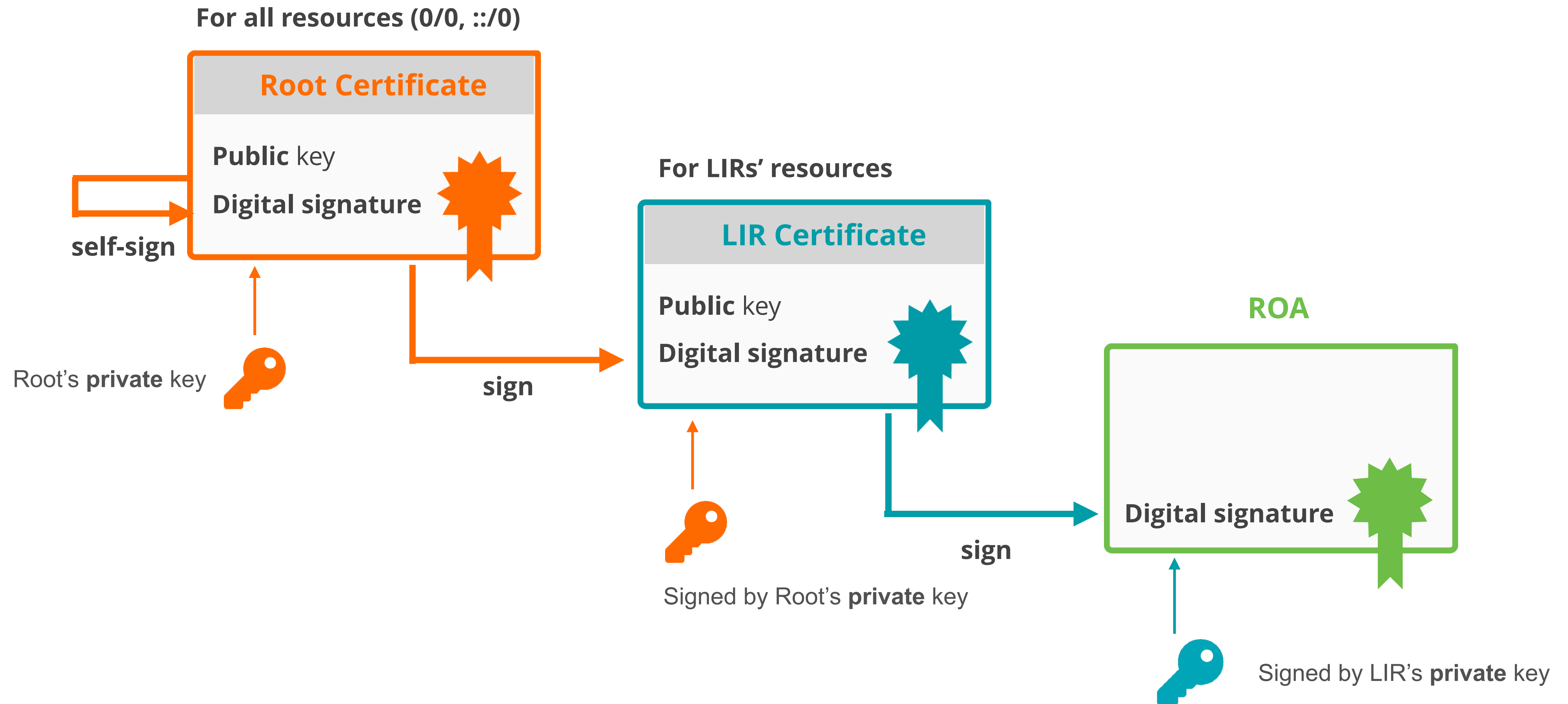


# Authorised Statement

- Called as ROA (Route Origin Authorisation)
- Cryptographically signed object
- Signed by LIR's private key



# RPKI Chain of Trust



# Route Origin Authorisation (ROA)

- Contains a list of address prefixes and an AS number
- LIRs can create a ROA for their resources
- Multiple ROAs can exist for the same prefix
- ROAs can overlap

## ROA

Prefix	2001:db8::/48
Max Length	/48
Origin AS	AS65536

Prefix

Origin ASN

Max Length

2001:db8::/48

The network for which you are creating the ROA

# Route Origin Authorisation (ROA)

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## ROA

Prefix	2001:db8::/48
Max Length	/48
Origin AS	AS65536

Prefix

Origin ASN

Max Length

AS65536

The ASN expected to originate the BGP announcement



# Route Origin Authorisation (ROA)

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## ROA

Prefix	2001:db8::/48
Max Length	/48
Origin AS	AS65536

Prefix

Origin ASN

Max Length

/48

The max prefix length the ROA is authorised to advertise



# Routing Security with RPKI

Building Blocks of RPKI



# Elements of RPKI

- The RPKI system consists of two parts

**SIGNING**

**+**

**VALIDATION**

# SIGNING

Create ROAs for your prefixes  
in the RPKI system

## RIPE NCC RPKI Dashboard

RPKI

Overview

Overview of your dashboard

ROAs

Manage your ROA objects

Alerts

Setup your alerts

History

View your CA history

[Go to overview](#)

BGP Announcements and ROAs

Reseaux IP Europeens Network  
nl.ripenncc-ts

BGP Announcements: 2

ROAs: 0

Pending Changes: 0

Show status: Invalid Unknown Valid

Search for ASN/prefix

Origin AS	Prefix	Status	
✓ AS2121	193.0.24.0/21	Unknown	Create ROA
✓ AS2121	2001:67c:64::/48	Unknown	Create ROA

Rows per page 25 1-2 of 2

Create 2 ROAs

Show status: Invalid Unknown Valid

Origin AS	Prefix	Status
✓ AS2121	193.0.24.0/21	Unknown
✓ AS2121	2001:67c:64::/48	Unknown

# SIGNING

Create ROAs for your prefixes  
in the RPKI system

## RIPE NCC RPKI Dashboard

×

RPKI

⋮

Overview  
Overview of your dashboard

1

🕒 ROAs  
Manage your ROA objects

🔔 Alerts  
Setup your alerts

🕒 History  
View your CA history

[Go to overview](#)

🕒

BGP Announcements and ROAs

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Invalid

Unknown

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Rows per page 25 1-2 of 2

2

3

Create 2 ROAs

Show status: 

Invalid

Unknown

Valid

Origin AS	Prefix	Status
✓ AS2121	193.0.24.0/21	Unknown
✓ AS2121	2001:67c:64::/48	Unknown

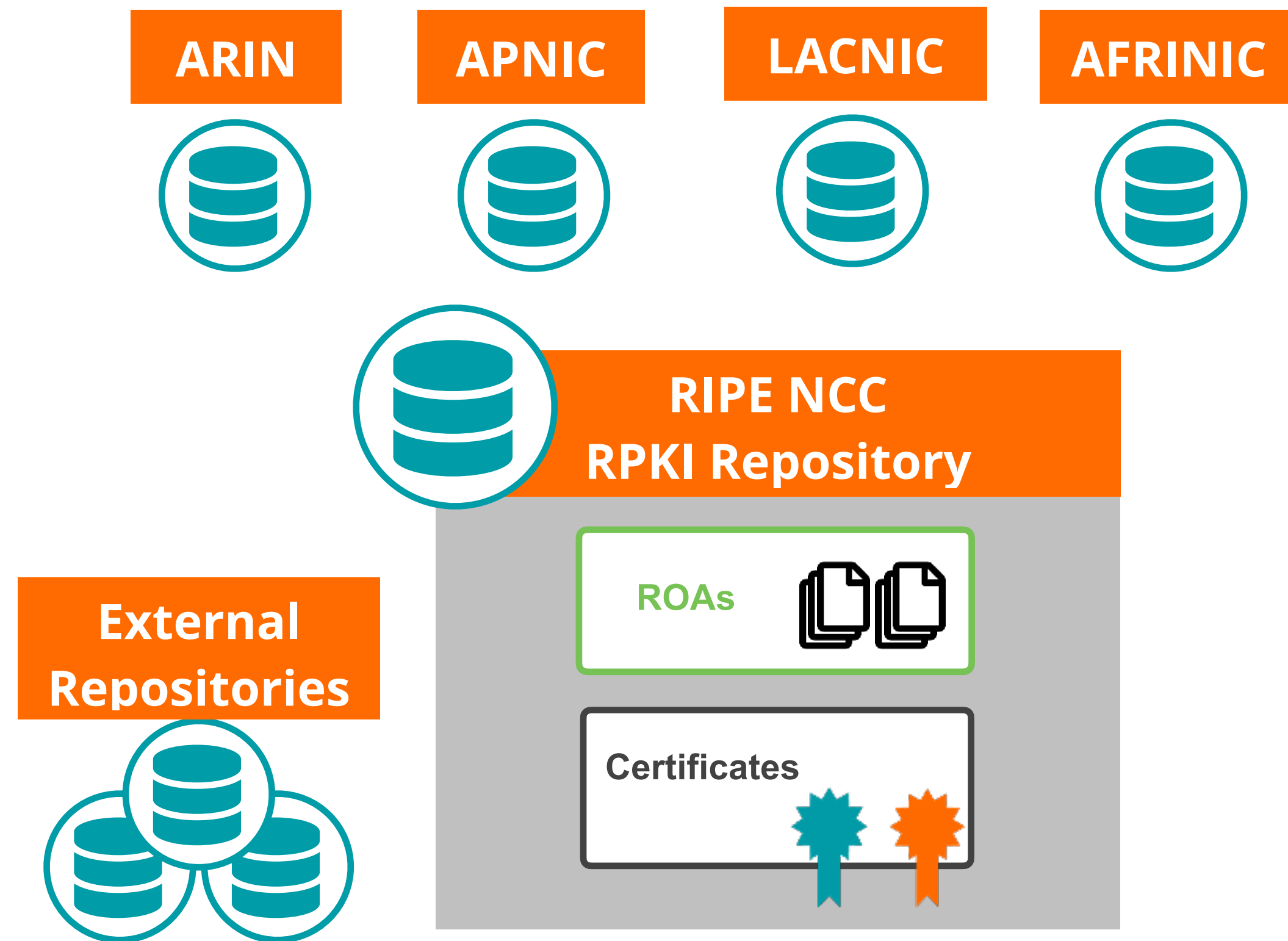
Publication



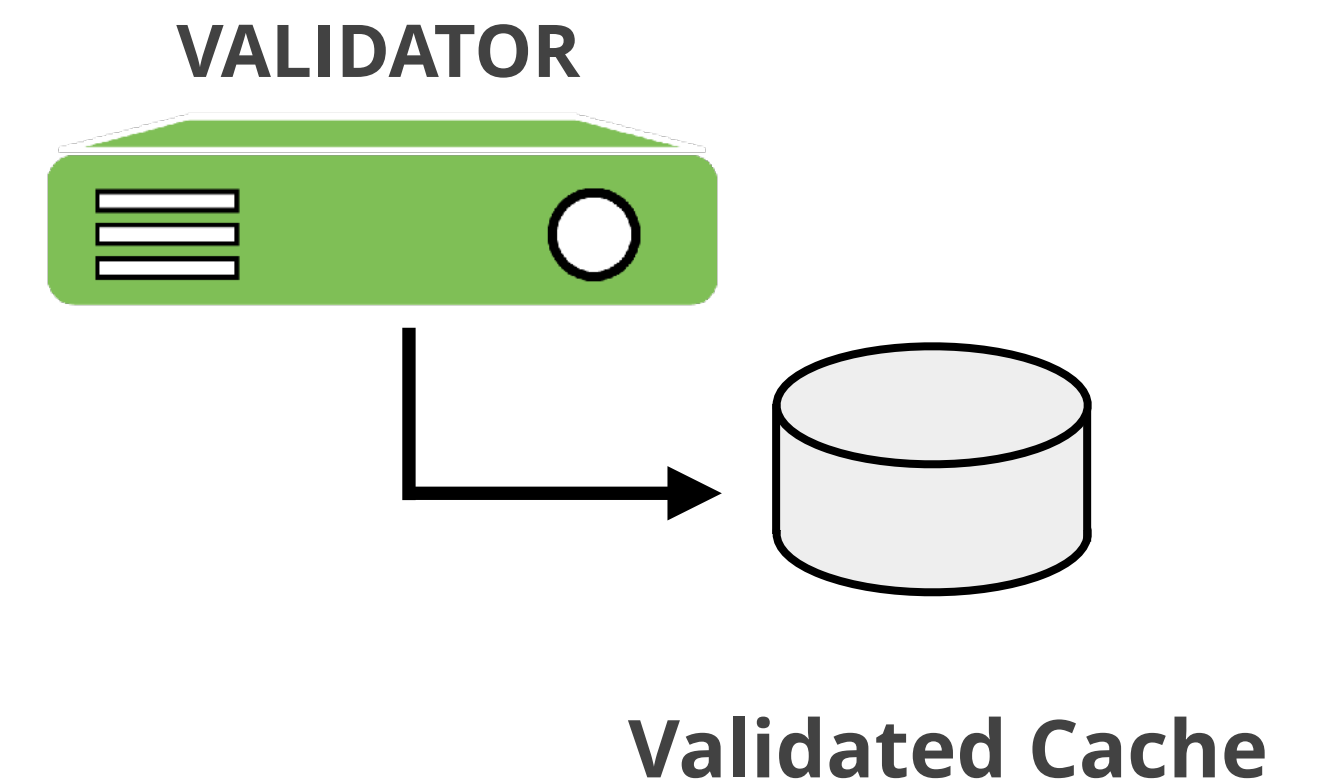
RIPE NCC RPKI Repository

# VALIDATION

Verify information provided  
by others



→  
rsync/RRDP

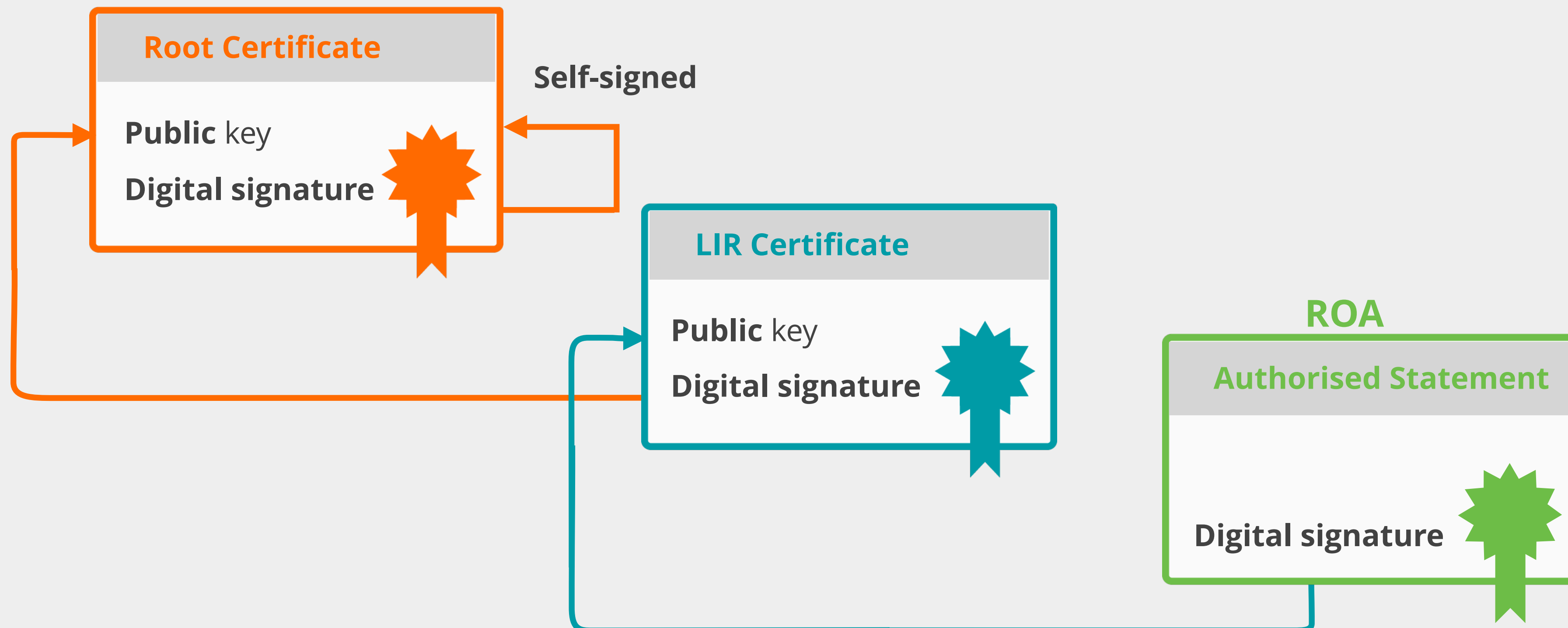






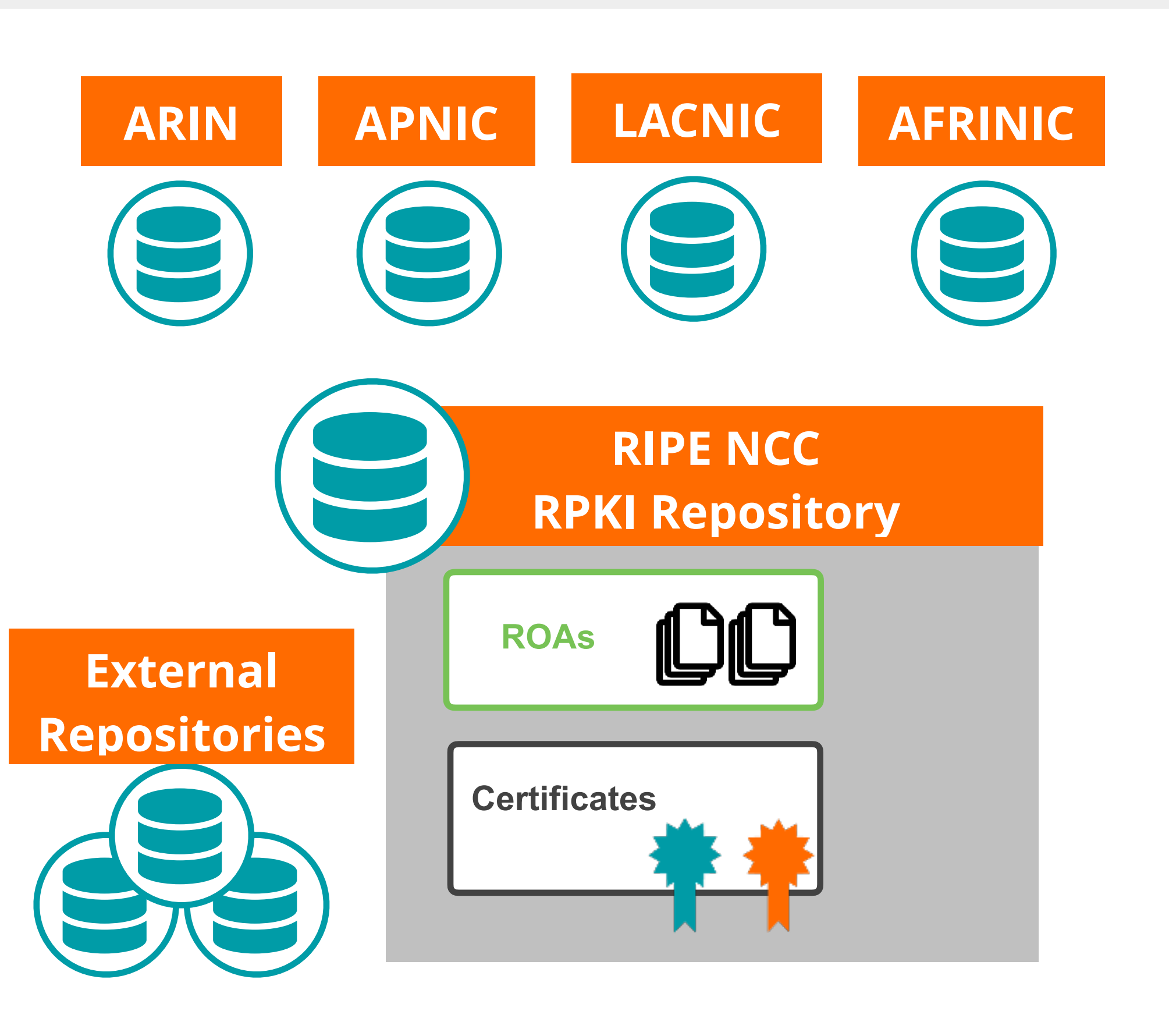
# Validation of ROAs

- ROAs are validated by a **validator**, also known as “relying party software”
  - Validates the **chain of trust** and builds a “**validated cache**”
  - Routinator, Fort, rpki-client, etc.



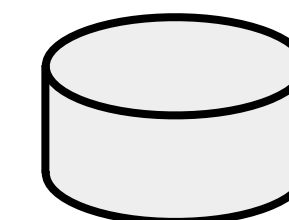
# VALIDATION

Verify information provided by others



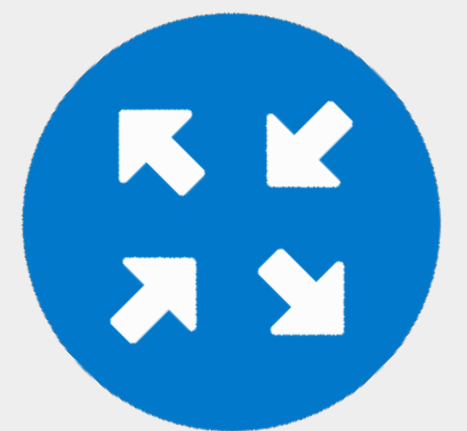
rsync/RRDP

VALIDATOR



Validated Cache

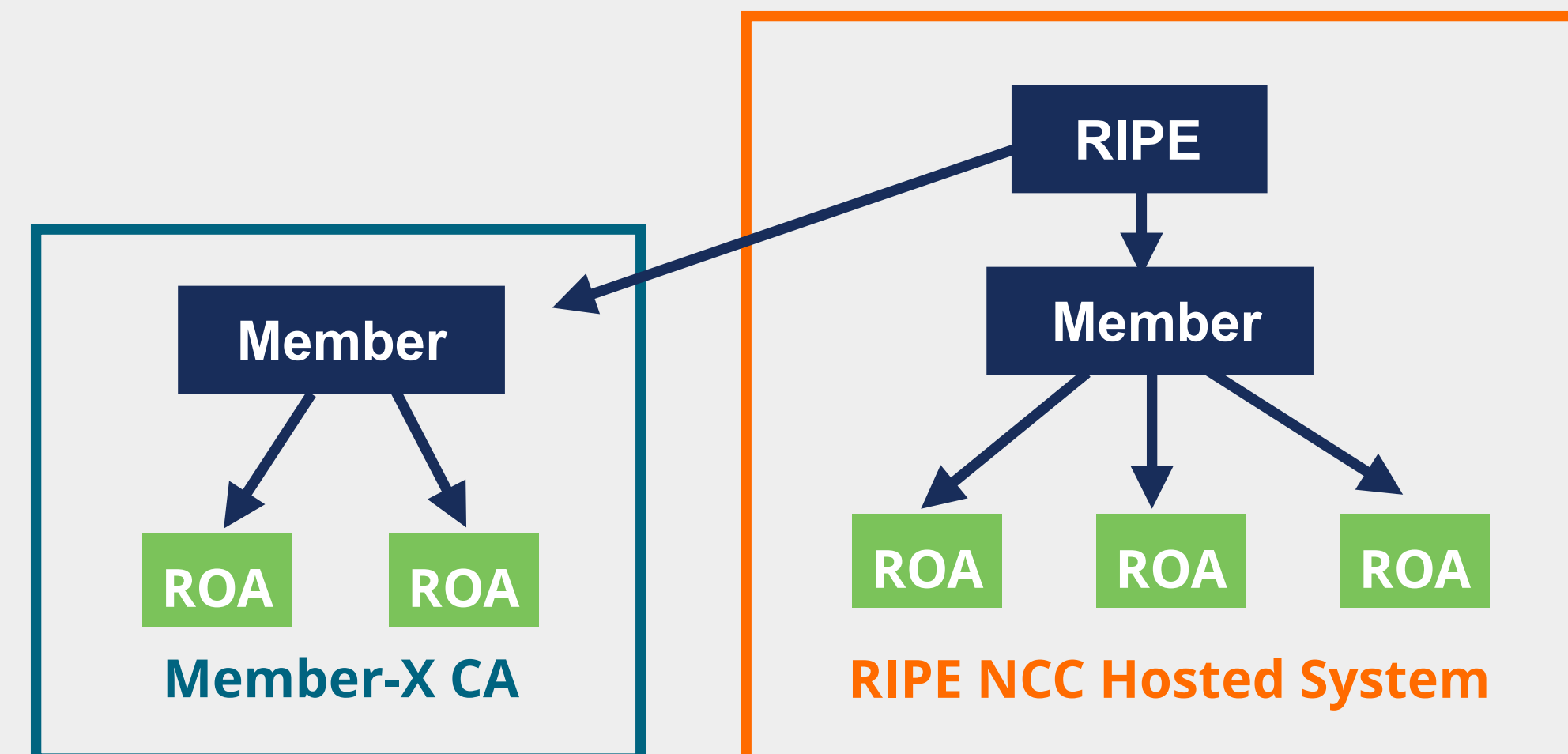
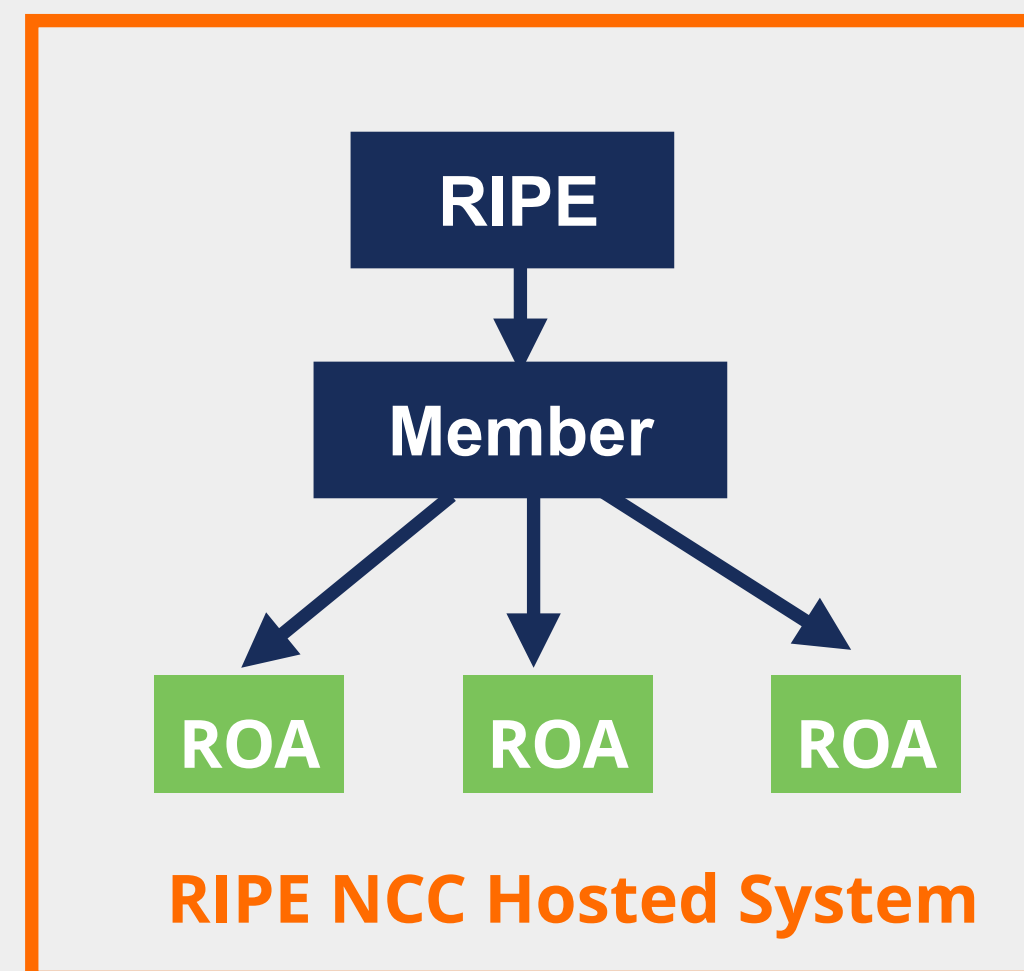
RPKI-RTR





# RPKI has two implementations

- Hosted RPKI
  - RIRs host CAs for LIRs
  - Automated signing and key rollovers
  - Information published in RIR repository
- Delegated RPKI
  - LIR manages full RPKI system
  - Runs its own CA, manages its own keys/key rollovers
  - Creates ROAs in its own platform



# Which RPKI implementation should I choose?



## Hosted RPKI

- Easy to implement
  - Request LIR certificate
  - Create your ROAs
- Recommended option if you're not an RPKI expert
- Everything is managed by RIR
  - Signing, key management, publication, etc.

## Delegated RPKI

- Gives more control
  - Create ROAs in your own platform and keep in your repository
  - Sign and publish your ROAs
  - Store your keys, manage key rollovers
- Good option if you have resources from many RIRs
  - Single system to manage all your ROAs
- Option to delegate to customers



# **Routing Security with RPKI**

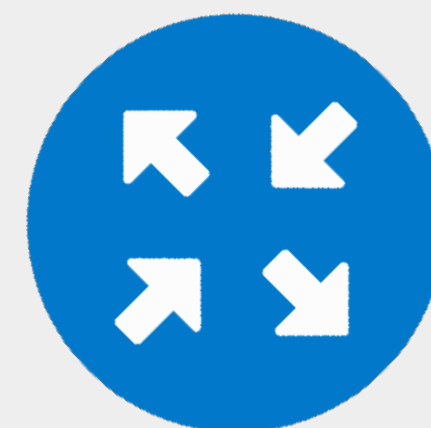
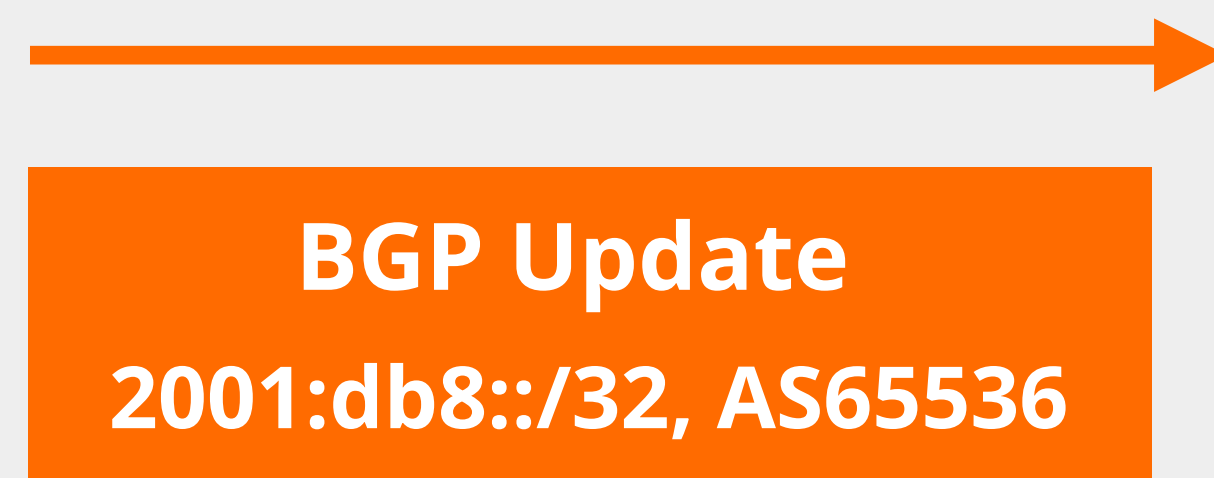
BGP Origin Validation (BGP OV)





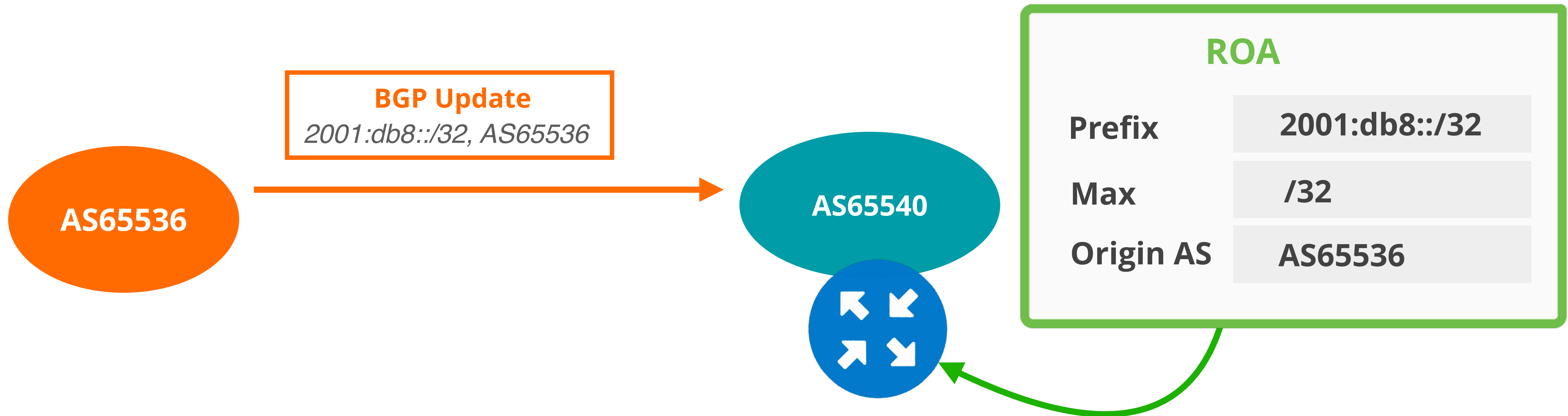
# BGP Origin Validation (BGP OV)

- RPKI-based route filtering
- BGP announcements are compared to the valid ROA
- Origin ASN and Max Length must match!
- Router decides the validation states: **Valid**, **Invalid** and **Not Found**

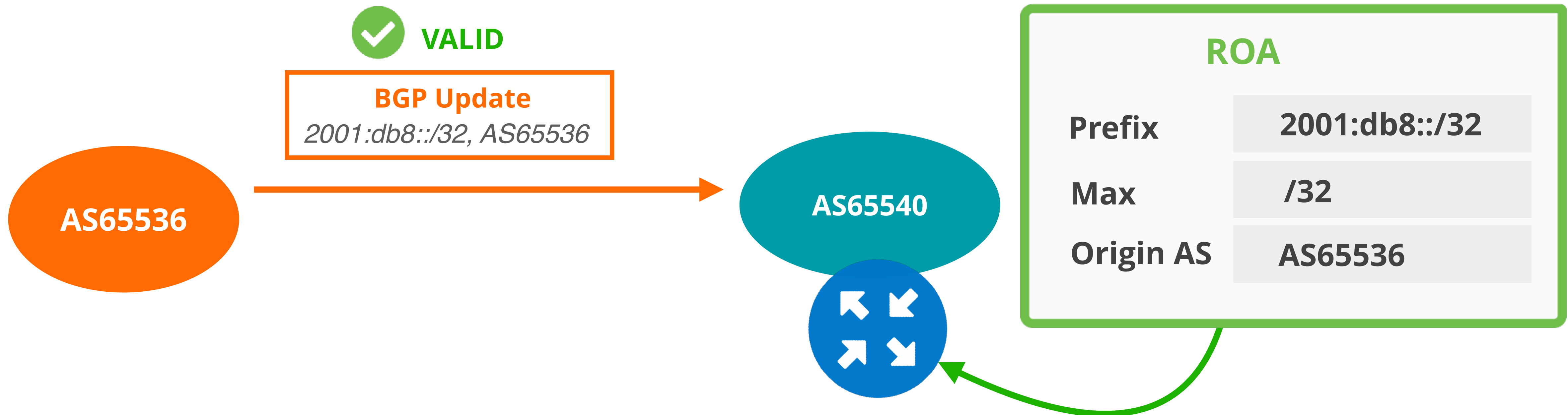


ROA	
Prefix	2001:db8::/32
Max Length	/32
Origin AS	AS65536

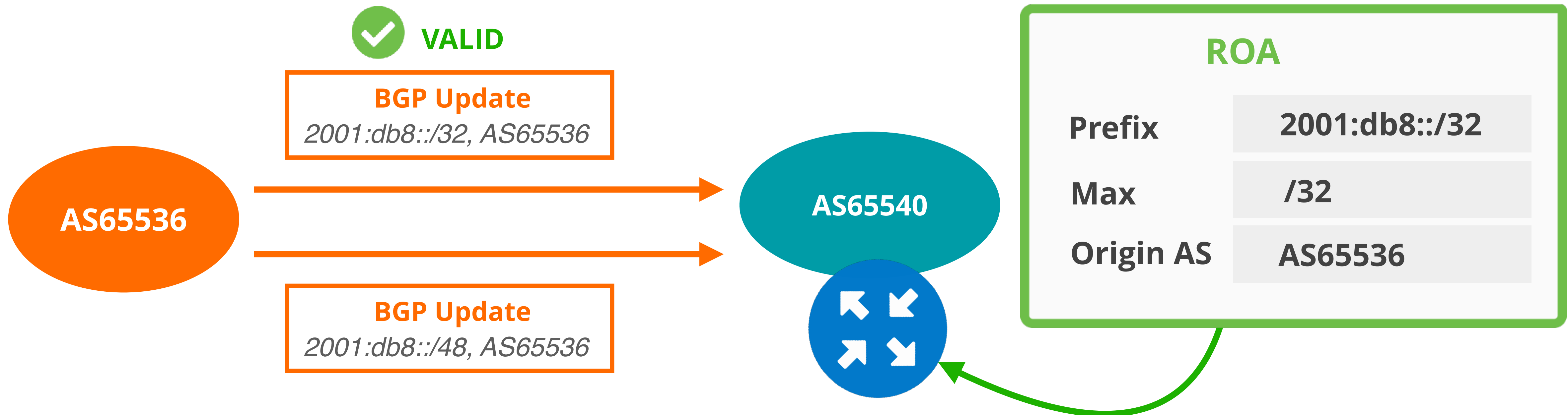
# How does RPKI validate the origin of BGP routes?



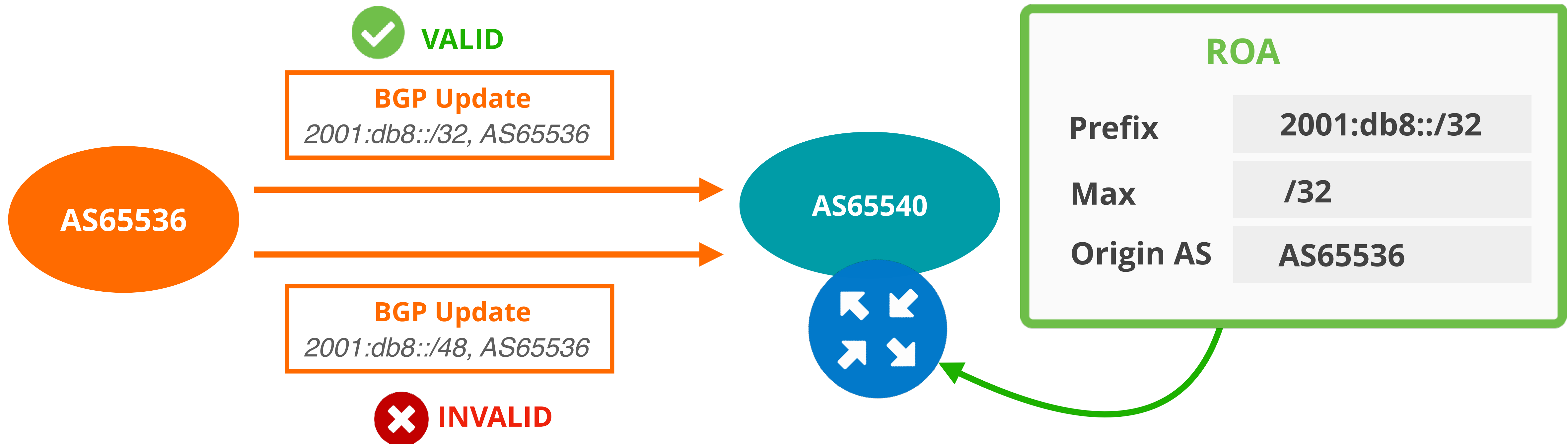
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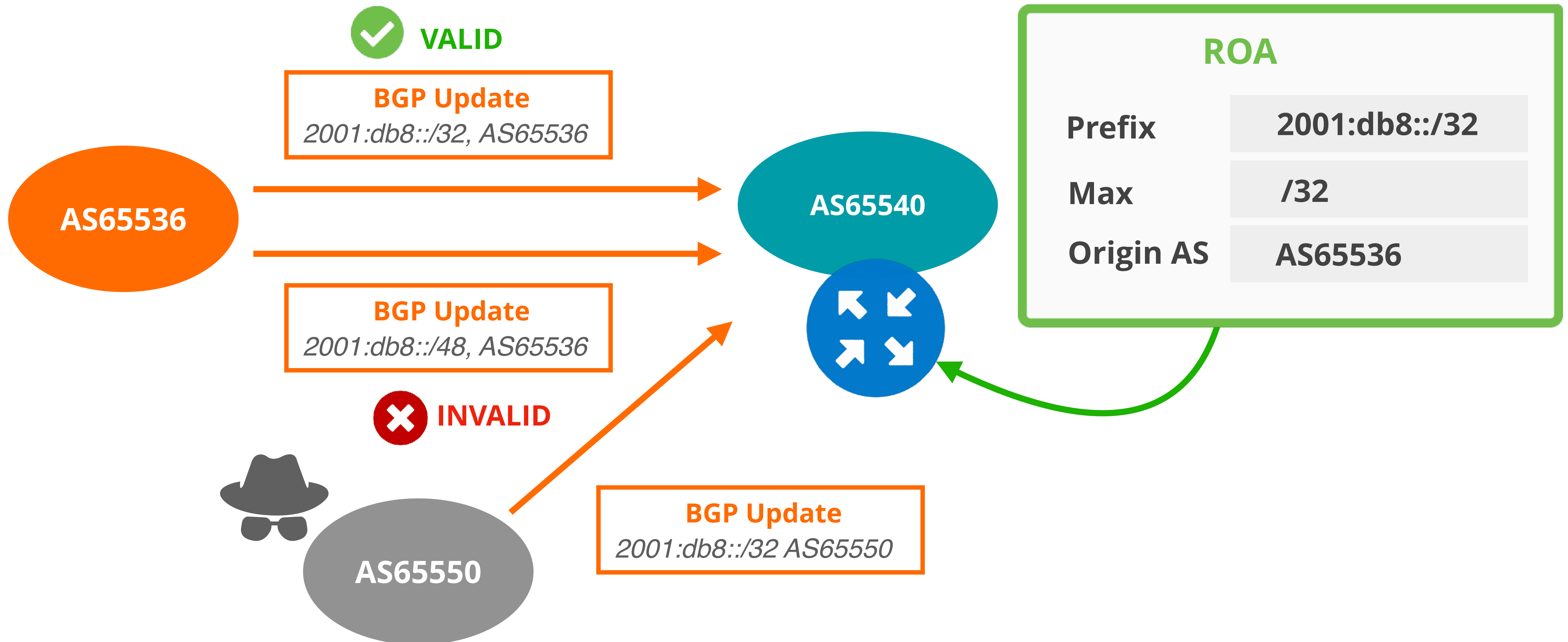
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# How does RPKI validate the origin of BGP routes?

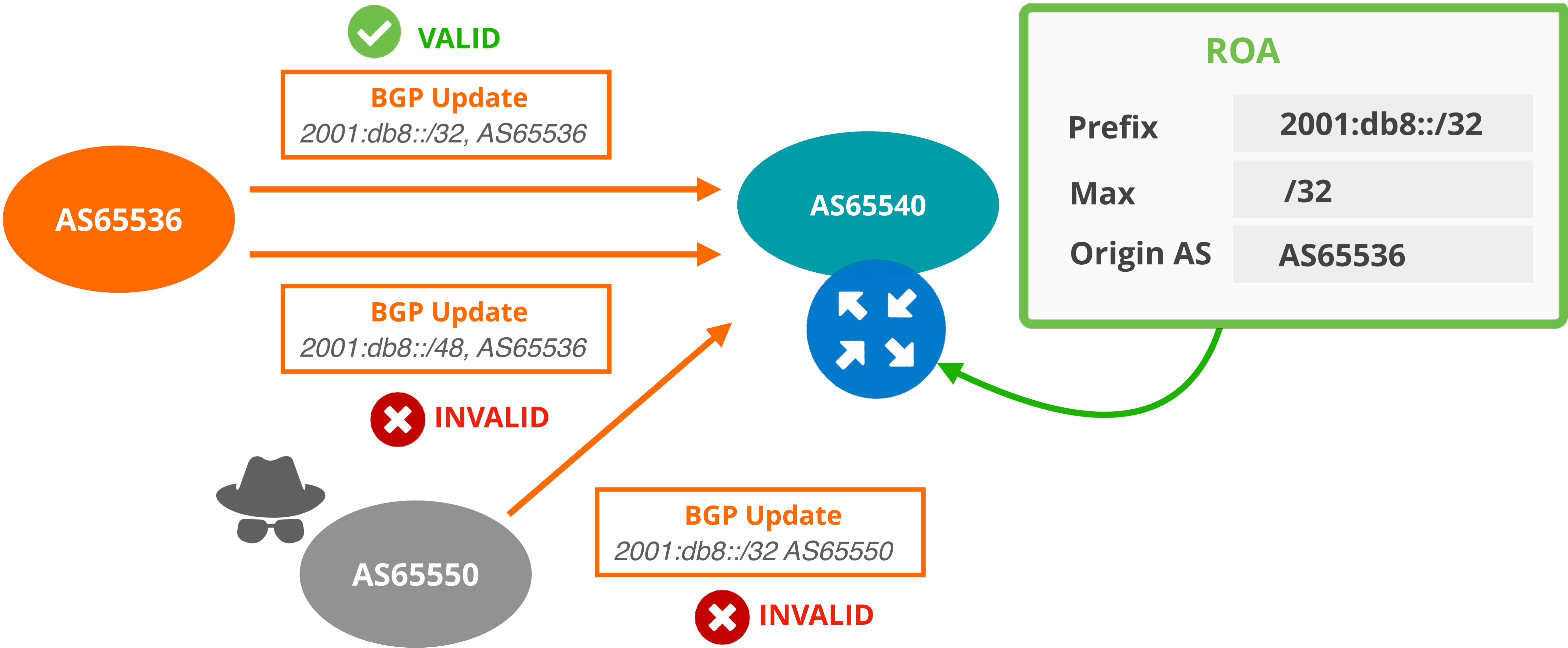


# How does RPKI validate the origin of BGP routes?





# How does RPKI validate the origin of BGP routes?





# Take the poll!

If a ROA is cryptographically **invalid**, will it make my route invalid?



1 min.





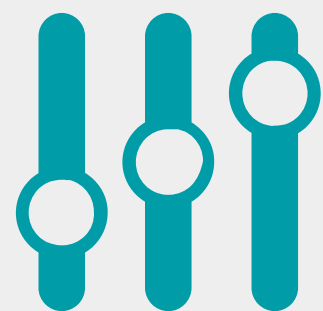


# What to do with invalids?



For BGP origin validation to achieve its goal...

- Invalids should be dropped!



Tag the invalids with BGP communities

- Or set lower local preference for invalids (not a long-term solution)



After analysing the effect, you can start discarding invalids



# Is BGP OV with RPKI enough for BGP security?

- It is only the first step
  - can not help if the AS Path is modified (forged origin attacks)
- It is a stepping stone to “**Path Validation**”
- The ultimate goal is to validate the full BGP path by using **RPKI certificates**
  - BGPsec (RFC 8205)
  - ASPA (draft)
  - AS-Cones (draft)

# A global RPKI ecosystem enhances routing security!



- RPKI is a powerful mechanism
  - Prevents BGP hijacks, mis-originations and route leaks
  - Currently used for validating the origin AS
  - Stepping stone to BGP path validation
- RPKI is opt-in
  - It will only work if every network agrees to abide by it
- Currently ~55% of the Internet uses RPKI validation (03.2025)
  - BGP hijacking may cause significant damage unless the majority implements it



**Let's deploy RPKI today!**

Give support for secure Internet routing  
and  
help to mitigate routing incidents globally!



# RPKI Test Dashboard



<https://localcert.ripe.net/#/rpki>

- You can create test ROAs for your BGP announcements
- It doesn't affect your network
- It's just a test dashboard
- You need to sign in with your RIPE NCC Access account



# Questions



# We Want Your Feedback!



What did you think about this session? Take our survey at:

<https://www.ripe.net/feedback/rpki/>







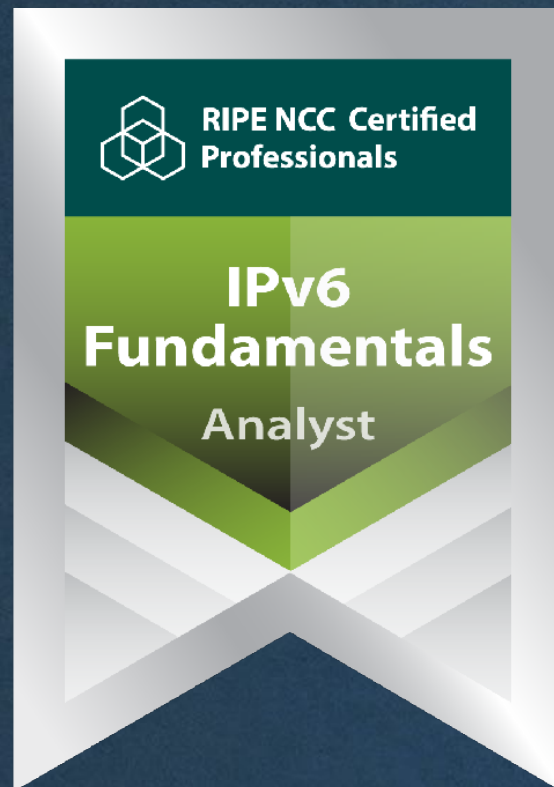
Learn something new today!  
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# RIPE NCC Certified Professionals



<https://getcertified.ripe.net/>





# What's Next in BGP



## Webinars

**Attend another webinar live wherever you are.**

- ❖ BGP Filtering (1 hr)
- ❖ Deploying RPKI (2 hrs)
- ❖ Introduction to RPKI (1 hr)
- ❖ Internet Routing Registry (1 hr)



For more info click the link below



[learning.ripe.net](https://learning.ripe.net)



## Face-to-face

**Meet us at a location near you for a training session delivered in person.**

- ❖ BGP Routing Security (8.5 hrs)



## E-learning

**Learn at your own pace at our online Academy.**

- ❖ BGP Security (10 hrs)



For more info click the link below



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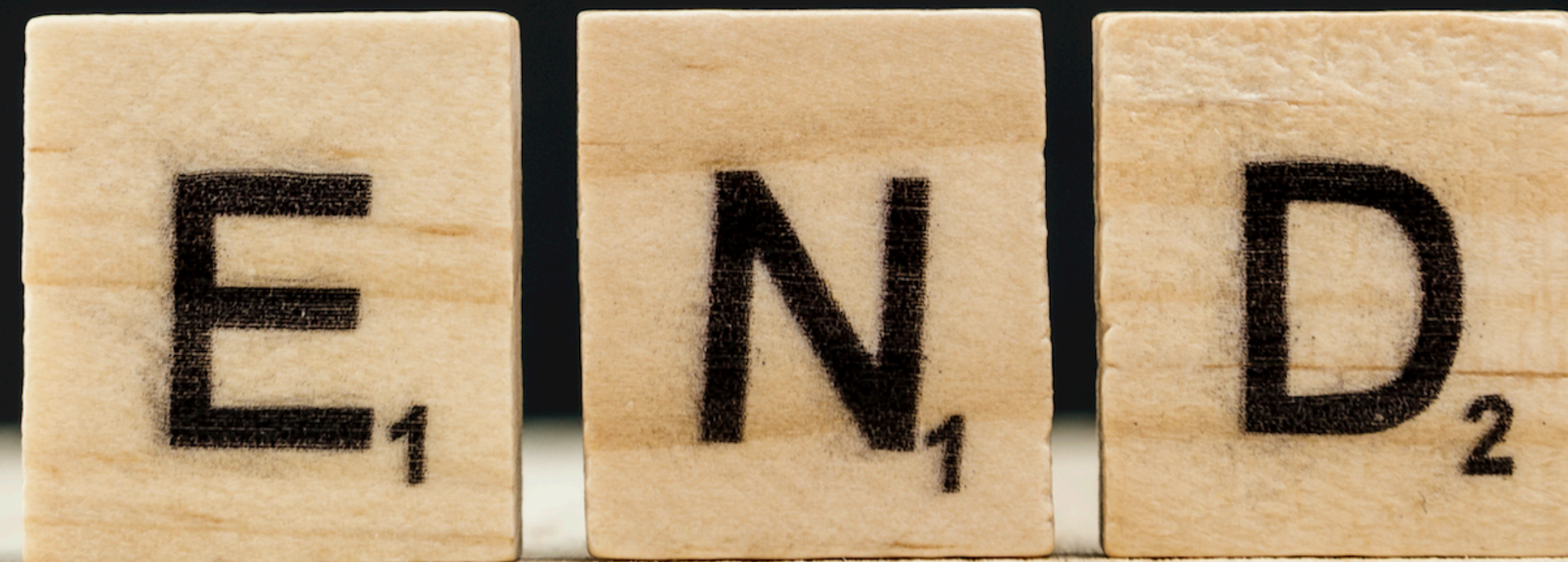
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