

25TIC

Future internet architectures:
SCION

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SIDN Labs

Operator of the .nl TLD

- *Stichting Internet Domeinregistratie Nederland* (SIDN)
- Critical infrastructure services
 - Lookup IP address of a domain name (almost every interaction)
 - Registration of all .nl domain names
 - Manage fault-tolerant and distributed infrastructure



.nl = the Netherlands
17M inhabitants
6.1M domain names
3.4M DNSSEC-signed
2.5B DNS queries/day

SION Labs

- Goal: increase the trustworthiness of our society's internet infrastructure
 - Measure, prototype, evaluate mechanisms that increase the trustworthiness of the Internet and for new internet infrastructures that complement the Internet
 - Reinforce the Dutch, European, and global research and operational communities
- Daily work: help operational teams, write open source software, analyze vast amounts of data, run experiments, write academic papers and tech reports, work with universities

The internet

- Started as small scale experiment
 - Nowadays a basic infrastructure
- Not designed with current usage in mind
 - For example, in the area of security
- Reactive approach to issues
- New infrastructures can offer solutions to this
 - Address issues fundamentally and pro-actively

Russian telco hijacks internet traffic for Google, AWS, Cloudflare, and others

Rostelecom involved in BGP hijacking incident this week impacting more than 200 CDNs and cloud p



By Catalin Cimpanu for Zero Day | April 5, 2020 -- 21:53 GMT (22:53 BST) | Topic: Security

BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL —

How 3ve's BGP hijackers eluded the Internet—and made \$29M

3ve used addresses of unsuspecting owners—like the US Air Force.

DAN GOODIN - 12/21/2018, 6:30 PM

YouTube blames Pakistan network for 2-hour outage

Company appears to confirm reports that Pakistan Telecom was responsible for routing traffic according to erroneous Internet Protocols.

Earlier
larges
provic
Russic

The in

Tech Culture

Updated, 9:40 p.m. to add YouTube's





Security, Stability and Transparency in
inter-network Communication

Put Dutch and European internet communities in leading position
of secure, stable and transparent inter-network communication



2STIC



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

2STiC

- New applications have new security, stability and transparency requirements
 - More interaction with physical space (e.g., transport, smart grids, drones, remote surgery)
- Open programmable network equipment is becoming commercially available
 - Eases adoption
- Experiment with and evaluate emerging internet architectures
 - For example: SCION, RINA and NDN

25TIC

SCION

SCION

- Scalability, Control, and Isolation On Next-generation Networks
- New internet architecture
- Network Security Group, ETH Zurich
- Goal: improve security of inter-domain routing and isolation of compromise
- Scalability and security through Isolation Domains (ISDs)
 - Group of autonomous systems
 - E.g., per country or jurisdiction

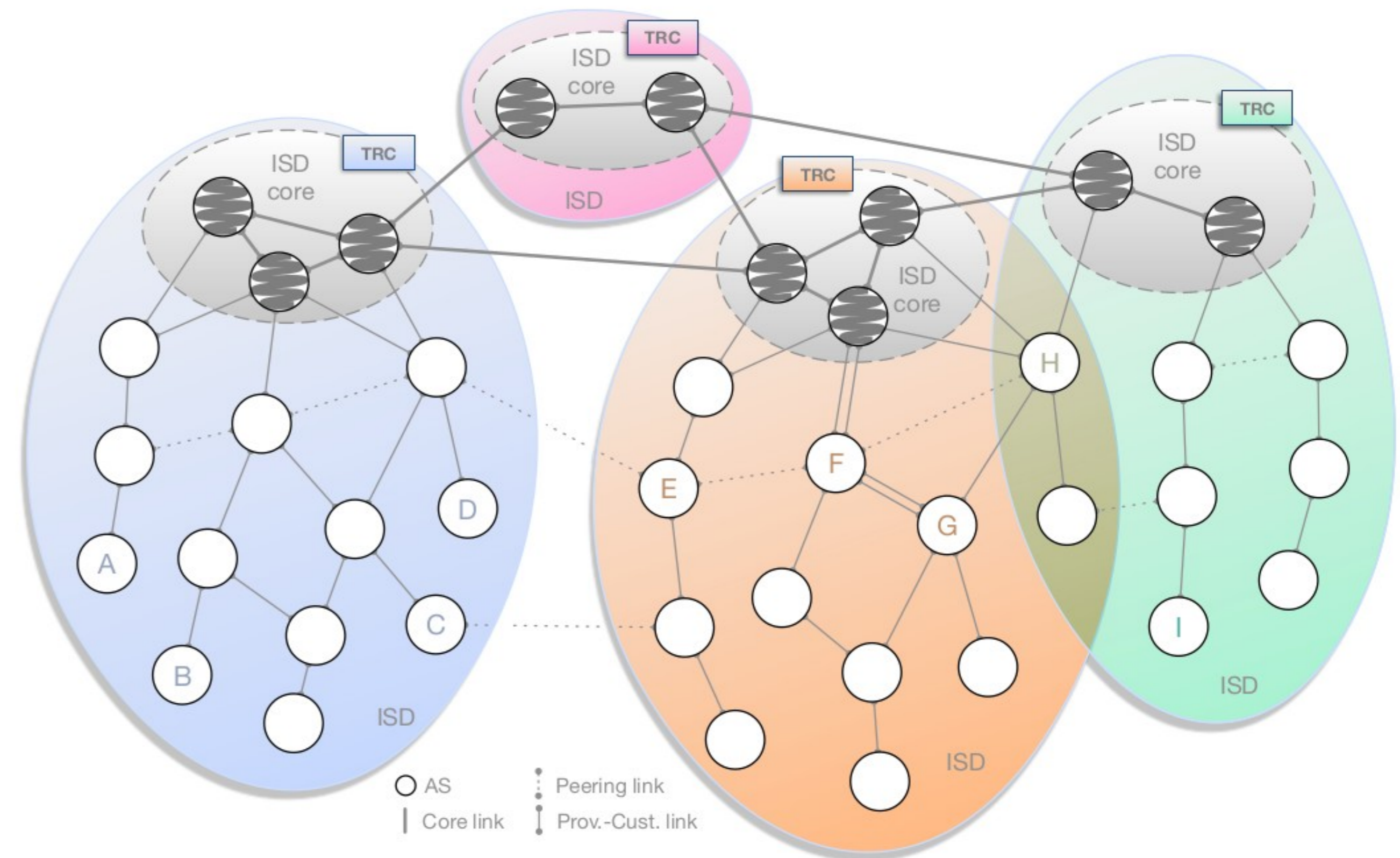
SCION

SCION

- Security by design
 - Routes authenticated both in control and data plane
- Path-aware networking
 - Sender selects path
 - Enables, for example, geofencing
- Multi-path communication
 - Can be used, for example, for redundancy
- Existing application can still be used

Isolation domains

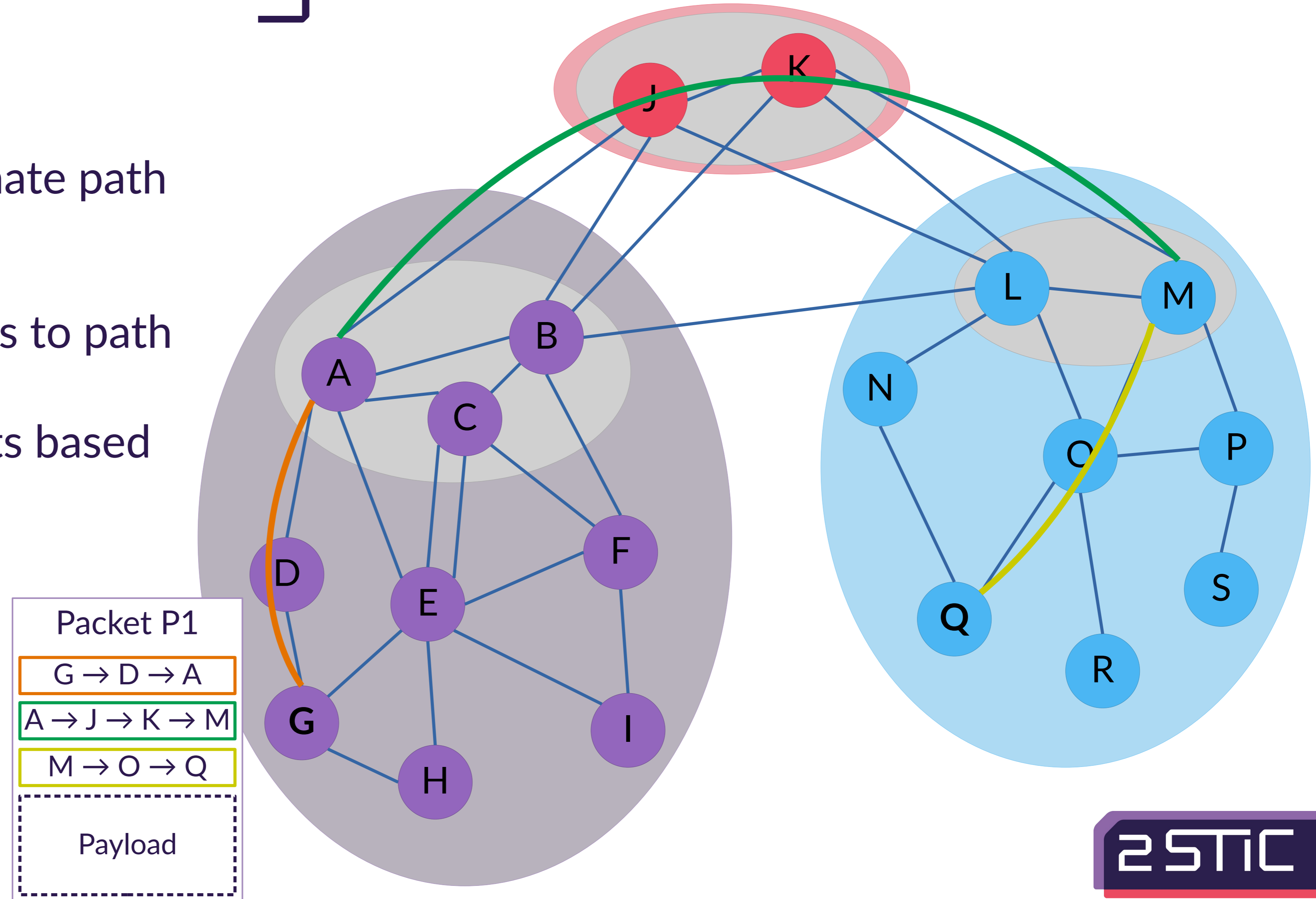
- Group of autonomous systems
 - E.g., per country or jurisdiction
- ISD core: ASes managing the ISD
- Core AS: AS part of the ISD core
- PKI organised per ISD
- Hierarchical control plane
 - Inter-ISD control plane
 - Intra-ISD control plane



Source: The SCION Internet Architecture: An Internet Architecture for the 21st Century, Barrera et al., 2017

Routing: overview

- Control plane
 - Construct and disseminate path segments
- Data plane
 - Combine path segments to path
 - Packets contain path
 - Routers forward packets based on path (stateless)

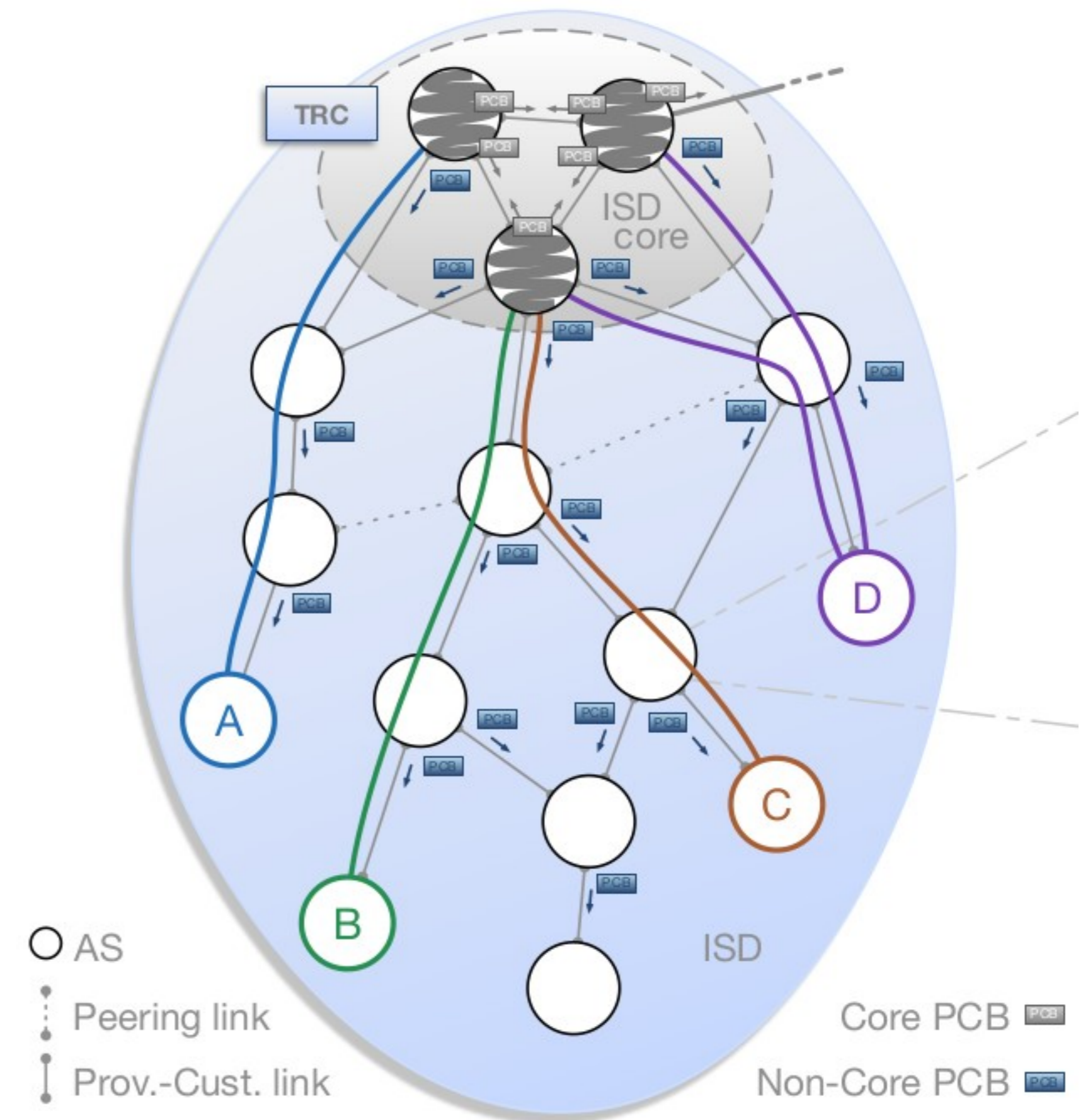


Control plane: path exploration

- Inter-ISD
 - Performed by core ASes
 - Flooding similar as with BGP
 - Less ASes involved (only core)
- Intra-ISD
 - Downstream multi-path flooding

Intra-ISD path exploration

- Path Construction Beacons (PCBs) sent downstream using multi-path flooding
 - Initialised by core ASes
 - Extended and forwarded by receiving ASes
 - Add incoming and outgoing interface and optional peerings
- Eventually all nodes know how ISD core can be reached
- Path registration
 - Preferred down-segments (path from core to AS) with path server in the core
 - Preferred up-segments registered with local path server in AS



Source: The SCION Internet Architecture: An Internet Architecture for the 21st Century, Barrera et al., 2017

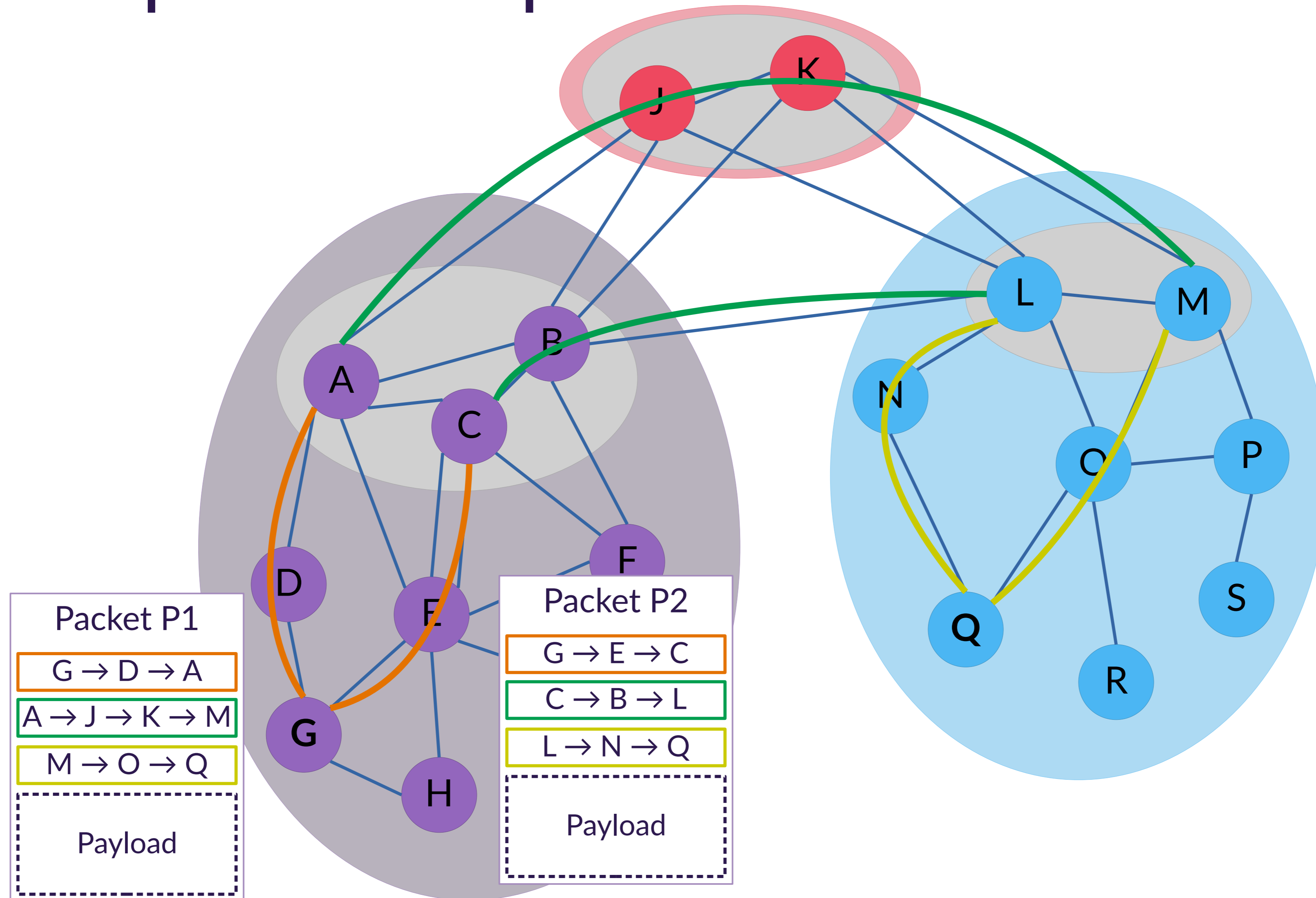
Path Construction Beacons

- Path Construction Beacons are signed by every AS along the path
 - Authenticated path
- Hop fields included that can be used to later select paths
 - Contain forwarding information
 - Contain cryptographic MAC computed using hop field key
 - Only processed locally

Data plane: path lookup

- Path construction performed by end hosts
- Request route to (ISD, AS) from local path server
- Local path server replies with
 - Up-path segments to local ISD core
 - Down-path segments in remote ISD from core to destination AS
 - Core-path segments needed to connect up-path and down-path segments
- End hosts pick and combine segments to determine path

Data plane: path combination



Data plane: path combination

- Possible paths determined by
 - Up-stream AS, by deciding which PCBs to forward to where
 - Core AS, by offering path segments to path server in local AS
 - Local AS, by registering down-path segments with ISD core
 - Local AS, by offering path segments to clients
 - Clients, by combining path segments offered by local path server

Routing summary

- Path information included in packet headers
 - Corresponding hop fields included
 - No forwarding information necessary at routers
 - Packet-carried forwarding state (PCFS)
- Sender selects the path
 - Possible to use multiple paths
 - Fast failover
- Recipient address no longer used to route between autonomous systems
 - Only used by the destination AS
 - Local delivery is responsibility of destination AS

Security

- Path information authenticated in control plane and data plane
- Control plane
 - Beacons authenticated using digital signatures
 - No route hijacks
- Data plane
 - User selects path
 - Hop fields ensure only authorised paths possible

Security

- Address spoofing no longer possible on AS-level
 - Protects against reflection attacks
 - Reduces impact of DDoS attacks
- Hidden paths
 - Path information not published
 - Can only be used by parties that know the relevant hop fields

Reliability and QoS

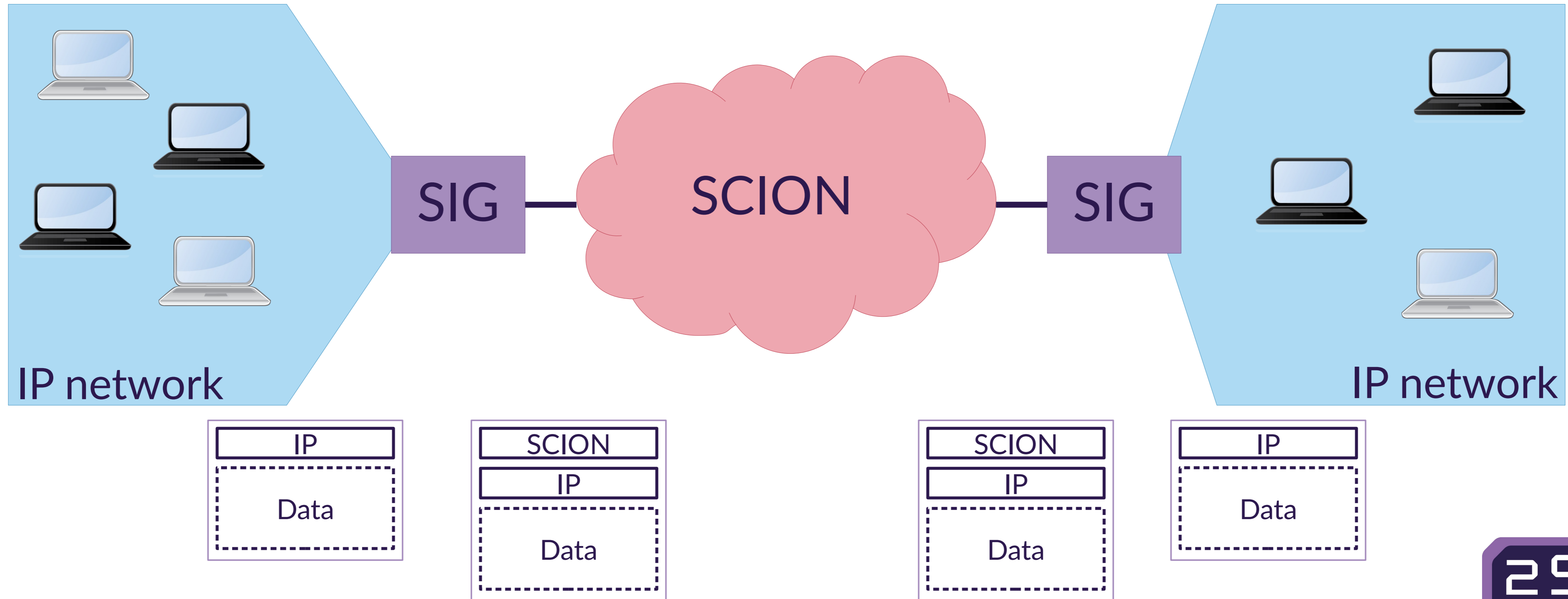
- Redundancy through use of multi-path communication
- Fast failover in case of link failure
 - No waiting for convergence
- Possible to add latency information to beacons
 - Path selection based on latency
- COLIBRI extension
 - Minimum bandwidth reservation

Deployment

- Open source implementation available
<https://github.com/scionproto/scion>
- International testbed SCIONLab
<https://www.scionlab.org/>
- Production network managed by spin-off Anapaya
- In use at banks, government and hospitals

Deployment

- Can be combined with existing applications using SCION-IP Gateway



SCION recap

- Security by design
 - Routes authenticated both in control and data plane
 - For example, no route hijacks and no address spoofing
- Path-aware networking
 - Control over path that network traffic takes
- Improved reliability and QoS
 - Multi-path communication
 - Bandwidth reservation
- Existing application can still be used
 - SCION-IP gateway

SCION at SIDN Labs

- BGP-free connection to SCIONLab
- Video conferencing demo
<https://www.sidnlabs.nl/en/news-and-blogs/a-practical-demo-of-scion-a-new-internet-architecture>
- SCION in P4
 - Run SCION on programmable networking hardware
 - Sharing experiences with SCION team
 - Will be released as open source



Thanks for your attention!

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