



ARISTA

TCP Authentication Option

SwiNOG #38, 21. June 2023
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A normal BGP configuration ...

```
router bgp 65005
  router-id 10.255.255.42
  bgp missing-policy direction in action deny
  bgp missing-policy direction out action deny
  neighbor ISP peer group
  neighbor ISP ttl maximum-hops 1
  neighbor ISP route-map EVERYTHING in
  neighbor ISP route-map OWN-AS out
  neighbor 10.11.12.5 peer group ISP
  neighbor 10.11.12.5 remote-as 65001
  neighbor 10.11.12.5 password 7 42yEZ7Db8KU/4m8Is9OcJw==
```

... with a problem!

```
router bgp 65005
  router-id 10.255.255.42
  bgp missing-policy direction in action deny
  bgp missing-policy direction out action deny
  neighbor ISP peer group
  neighbor ISP ttl maximum-hops 1
  neighbor ISP route-map EVERYTHING in
  neighbor ISP route-map OWN-AS out
  neighbor 10.11.12.5 peer group ISP
  neighbor 10.11.12.5 remote-as 65001
  neighbor 10.11.12.5 password 7 42yEZ7Db8KU/4m8Is9OcJw==
```

**TCP MD5 Option
obsoleted in 2010**

Challenge: Securing TCP Sessions

SYN Flooding
TCP FIN Attacks
TCP RST Attacks
TCP Session Hijacking
Replay Attacks

Securing TCP Sessions

SYN Cookies

- Mitigating DoS caused by SYN floods

IPsec

- Protects IP payload (transport mode) or IP packet (tunnel mode)
- Overhead

TLS

- Secures TCP data stream but not the TCP header

Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSM)

- Protects eBGP sessions
(Sender sets TTL to 255, Receiver rejects packets if TTL is less than 254)
- No protection for eBGP sessions from attackers that are one hop away
- No protection for iBGP sessions from internal attack

TCP MD5

- Aims to protect the TCP session through authentication
- Based on a weak hashing algorithm
- Changing the key is disruptive

RFC 4953: Defending TCP Against Spoofing Attacks

TCP Authentication Option

TCP Authentication Option (TCP-AO)

- Protects long-lived TCP connections (BGP, LDP, RPKI-RTR) by preventing attacks from disabling the TCP connection
- Obsoletes TCP MD5

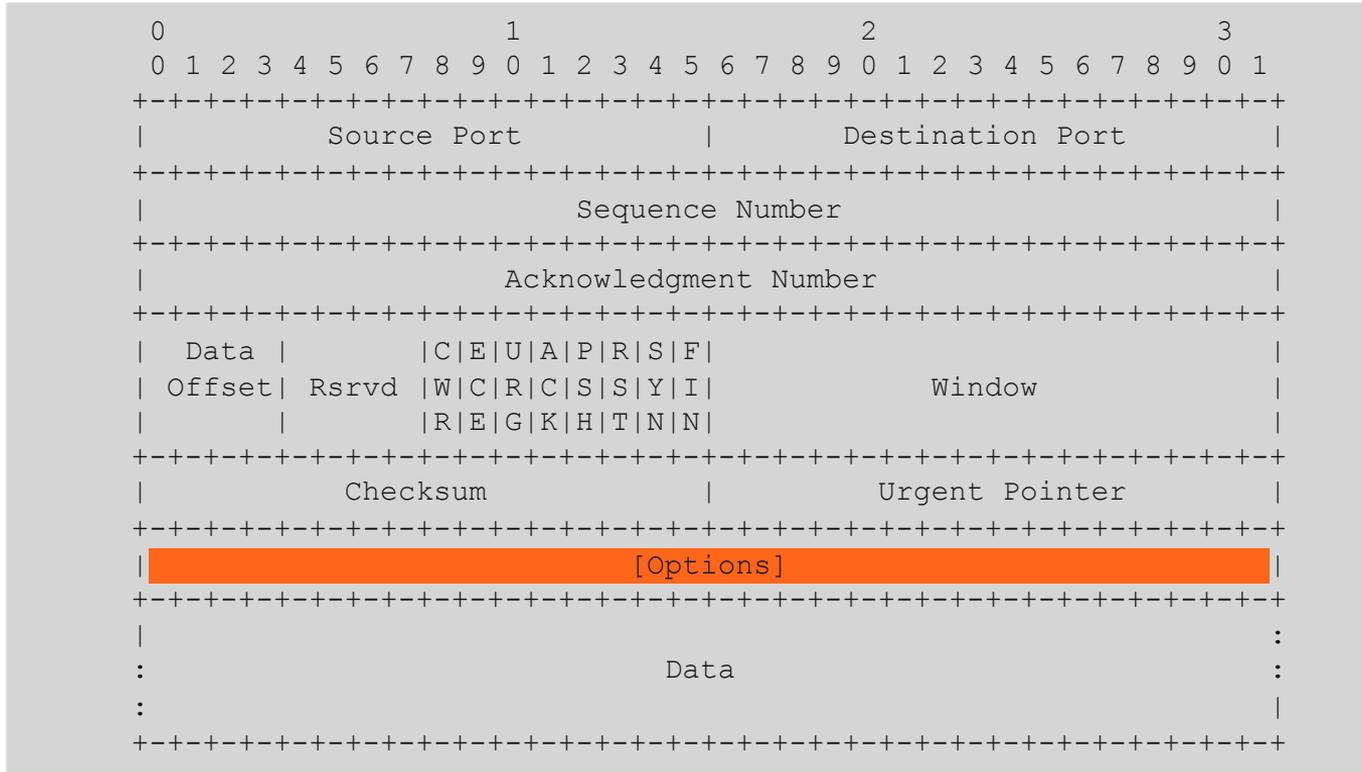
Properties:

- Supports **strong** cryptographic algorithms
- Supports **multiple** cryptographic algorithms
- Key rollover and negotiation built in
- Replay protection for long-lived connections

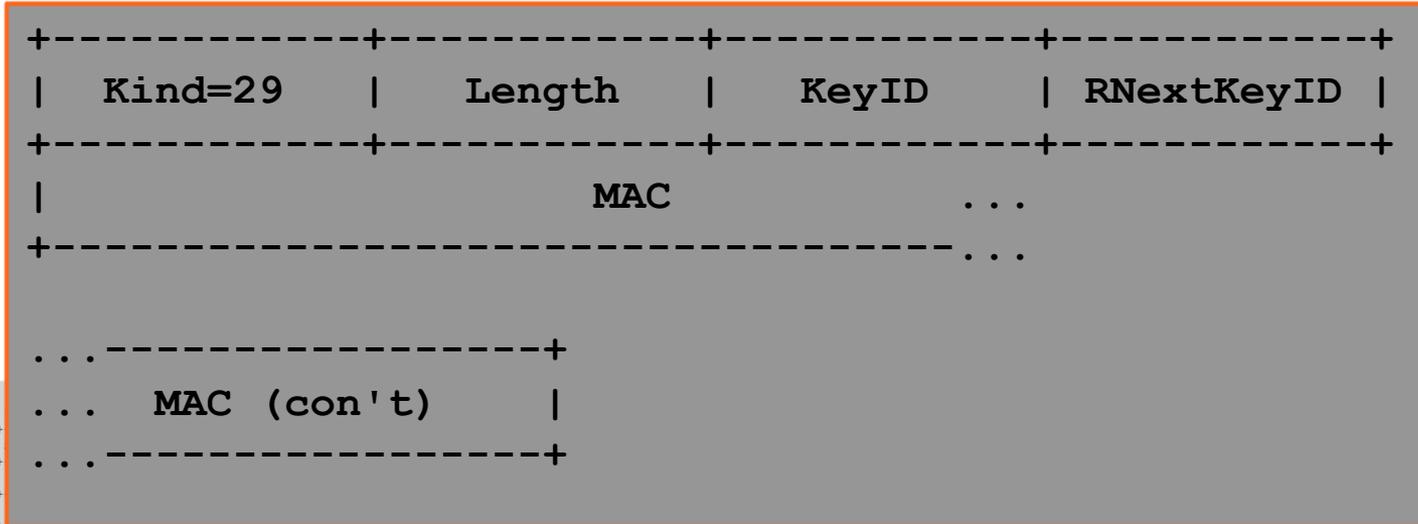
RFC 5925: The TCP Authentication Option

RFC 5926: Cryptographic Algorithms for the TCP Authentication Option

TCP Header - RFC 9293



TCP-AO Header



```

0
0 1 2 3 4
+-----+
|
+-----+
|
+-----+
|
+-----+
| Data | C|E|U|A|P|R|S|F| | |
| Offset| Rsvd | W|C|R|C|S|S|Y|I| Window |
| | | R|E|G|K|H|T|N|N| |
+-----+
| Checksum | Urgent Pointer |
+-----+
| (Options) |
+-----+
|
| Data :
| :
| :
+-----+

```

TCP-AO Concepts: Master Key Tuple (MKT)

MKT is composed of:

- TCP connection identifier
- TCP option flag
- IDs (KeyID or RNextKeyID)
- Master Key
- Key Derivation Function (KDF)
- Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithm

Properties of MKTs

- MKT parameters are not changed.
- New MKTs can be installed
- Connection can change which MKT it uses.

TCP-AO Concepts: Traffic Keys

Key derived from:

- MKT (master key)
- Local and remote IP address pairs
- TCP port numbers
- TCP Initial Sequence Numbers (ISNs) in each direction.

→ Keys are unidirectional!

Mandatory algorithms (RFC 5926):

- KDF_HMAC_SHA1
- KDF_AES_128_CMAC

traffic_key = KDF_alg(master_key, context, output_length)

TCP-AO Concepts: Message Authentication Code

Mandatory algorithms (RFC 5926):

- HMAC-SHA-1-96
- AES-128-CMAC-96

Message used for calculating MAC consists of:

- Sequence Number Extension (SNE)
→ Replay protection!
- IP pseudoheader (as used for the TCP checksum)
- TCP header
- TCP data

MAC = MAC_alg(traffic_key, message)

TCP-AO Configuration

EOS Configuration Example

Kind=29	Length	KeyID	RNextKeyID
	MAC

```
service routing protocols model multi-agent
```

```
management security
```

```
  session shared-secret profile BGP
```

```
    secret 10 7 $1c$zXHy2/5IOz6JEC5qRNYMBA== receive-lifetime 2023-01-01 00:00:00 infinite \  
      transmit-lifetime 2023-01-01 00:00:00 infinite
```

```
    secret 0 7 $1c$zXHy2/5IOz6JEC5qRNYMBA== receive-lifetime 2023-01-01 00:00:00 infinite \  
      transmit-lifetime 2023-01-01 00:00:00 infinite
```

```
router bgp 65006
```

```
  neighbor 10.255.255.5 remote-as 65001
```

```
  neighbor 10.255.255.5 password shared-secret profile BGP algorithm hmac-sha1-96
```

```
  neighbor 10.255.255.10 remote-as 65002
```

```
  neighbor 10.255.255.10 password shared-secret profile BGP algorithm aes-128-cmac-96
```

<https://www.arista.com/en/support/toi/eos-4-28-2f/16087-bgp-tcp-authentication-option-tcp-ao>

TCP-AO Configuration Examples



<https://github.com/TCP-AO/Configuration-examples>

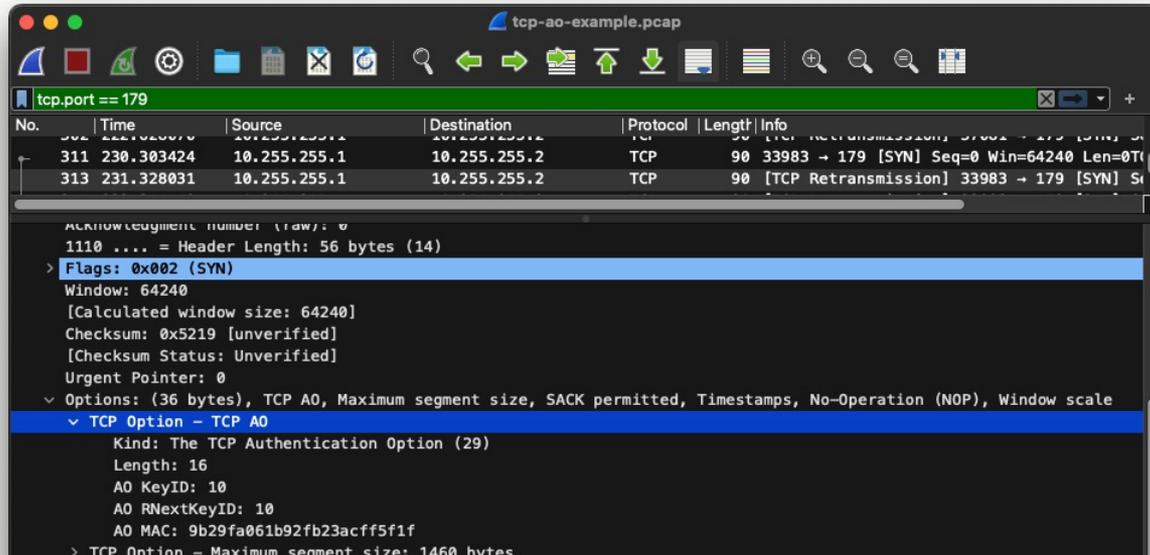
TCP-AO Availability



TCP-AO Support in Network OSs

- Arista (EOS 4.28.2F)
- Cisco (IOS-XR 6.5.3, IOS-XE 16.12)
- Juniper (Junos OS 20.3R1, Junos OS Evolved 22.2R1)
- Nokia (SR OS 16.0.R15, 19.10.R7, 20.5.R1)
- Huawei
- Others?

TCP-AO Support in Wireshark and Tcpcdump



```
$ tcpdump --version
tcpdump version 4.99.1
libpcap version 1.10.1 (with TPACKET_V3)
OpenSSL 3.0.2 15 Mar 2022
$ tcpdump -r tcp-ao-example.pcap -t
IP 10.255.255.1.33983 > 10.255.255.2.bgp: Flags [S], seq 1371347505, win 64240, options [tcp-ao
keyid 10 rnextkeyid 10 mac 0x9b29fa061b92fb23acff5f1f,mss 1460,sackOK,TS val 1337951907 ecr
0,nop,wscale 7], length 0
```

TCP-AO Open Source Kernel Implementations

- Linux patches by Leonard Crestez
 - <https://lwn.net/Articles/907153/>
- Linux patches by Dmitry Safonov
 - Initiative to upstream Arista's TCP-AO implementation
 - Per-socket keys, without a centralized key database in the kernel.
 - <https://lwn.net/Articles/934738/>
- FreeBSD patches by Philip Paeps
 - Development started in 2021 but now stalled. Will be continued in the future.
 - Code: <https://github.com/TCP-AO/freebsd-src/tree/pp-tcp-ao>

TCP-AO and Open Source Routing Stacks

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'FRRouting/frr'. The issue title is 'Feature Request: TCP-AO (RFC 5925) #7240', which is marked as 'Open'. It was opened by user 'netravnen' on October 3, 2020, and has 3 comments. The issue description includes the text: 'Feature Request: Support for TCP Authentication Option' and 'This document specifies the TCP Authentication Option which obsoletes the TCP MD5 Signature option of RFC 2385 (MD5). TCP-AO specifies the use of stronger Message Authentication Code (MAC)'. A comment from user 'donaldsharp' is highlighted, stating: 'Someone needs to implement this in the linux kernel first. We have no way to do it from FRR until then'. The repository statistics show 1.1k forks and 2.6k stars.

<https://github.com/FRRouting/frr/issues/7240>

Main Takeaways

TCP-AO ...

- ... obsoletes the TCP MD5 option.
- ... supports strong cryptographic algorithms.
- ... allows rekeying during a TCP connection.
- ... supported by major networking vendors.
- ... not yet supported in Linux and BSD kernels.



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Thank You
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