



## Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Loose Mode

The Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Loose Mode feature creates a new option for Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (Unicast RPF), providing a scalable anti-spoofing mechanism suitable for use in multihome network scenarios. This mechanism is especially relevant for Internet Service Providers (ISPs), specifically on routers that have multiple links to multiple ISPs. In addition, Unicast RPF (strict or loose mode), when used in conjunction with a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) “trigger,” provides an excellent quick reaction mechanism that allows network traffic to be dropped on the basis of either the source or destination IP address, giving network administrators an efficient tool for mitigating denial of service (DoS) and distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks.

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### Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to [www.cisco.com/go/cfn](http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn). An account on Cisco.com is not required.

### Prerequisites for Unicast RPF Loose Mode

To use Unicast RPF, you must enable Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) switching or distributed CEF (dCEF) switching in the router. There is no need to configure the input interface for CEF switching. As long as CEF is running on the router, individual interfaces can be configured for other switching modes.

# Information About Unicast RPF Loose Mode

## Unicast RPF Background

A number of common types of DoS attacks take advantage of forged or rapidly changing source IP addresses, allowing attackers to thwart efforts by ISPs to locate or filter these attacks. Unicast RPF was originally created to help mitigate such attacks by providing an automated, scalable mechanism to implement the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Best Common Practices 38/Request for Comments 2827 (BCP 38/RFC 2827) anti-spoofing filtering on the customer-to-ISP network edge. By taking advantage of the information stored in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) that is created by the CEF switching process, Unicast RPF can determine whether IP packets are spoofed or malformed by matching the IP source address and ingress interface against the FIB entry that reaches “back” to this source (a so-called “reverse lookup”). Packets that are received from one of the best reverse path routes back out of the same interface are forwarded as normal. If there is no reverse path route on the same interface from which the packet was received, it might mean that the source address was modified, and the packet is dropped (by default).

This original implementation of Unicast RPF, known as “strict mode,” required a match between the ingress interface and the reverse path FIB entry. With Unicast RPF, all equal-cost “best” return paths are considered valid, meaning that it works for cases in which multiple return paths exist, provided that each path is equal in routing cost to the others (number of hops, weights, and so on), and as long as the route is in the FIB. Unicast RPF also functions when Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) variants are being used and unequal candidate paths back to the source IP address exist. The strict mode works well for customer-to-ISP network edge configurations that have symmetrical flows (including some multihomed configurations in which symmetrical flows can be enforced).

However, some customer-to-ISP network edges and nearly all ISP-to-ISP network edges use multihomed configurations in which routing asymmetry is typical. When traffic flows are asymmetrical, that is, those in which traffic from Network A to Network B would normally take a different path from traffic flowing from Network B to Network A, the Unicast RPF check will always fail the strict mode test. Because this type of asymmetric routing is common among ISPs and in the Internet core, the original implementation of Unicast RPF was not available for use by ISPs on their core routers and ISP-to-ISP links.

Over time and with an increase in DDoS attacks on the Internet, the functionality of Unicast RPF was reviewed as a tool that ISPs can use on the ISP-to-ISP network edge (an ISP router “peered” with another ISP router) to enable dynamic BGP, triggered null route. To provide this functionality, however, the mechanisms used with Unicast RPF had to be modified to permit its deployment on the ISP-to-ISP network edge so that asymmetrical routing is not an issue.

## Loose Mode

To provide ISPs with a DDoS resistance tool on the ISP-to-ISP edge of a network, Unicast RPF was modified from its original strict mode implementation to check the source addresses of each ingress packet without regard for the specific interface on which it was received. This modification is known as “loose mode.” Loose mode allows Unicast RPF to automatically detect and drop packets such as the following:

- IETF RFC 1918 source addresses
- Other Documenting Special Use Addresses (DUSA) that should not appear in the source
- Unallocated addresses that have not been allocated by the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)

- Source addresses that are routed to a null interface on the router

Loose mode removes the match requirement on the specific ingress interface, allowing Unicast RPF to loose-check packets. This packet checking allows the “peering” router of an ISP having multiple links to multiple ISPs to check the source IP address of ingress packets to determine whether they exist in the FIB. If they exist, the packets are forwarded. If they do not exist in the FIB, the packets fail and are dropped. This checking increases resistance against DoS and DDoS attacks that use spoofed source addresses and unallocated IP addresses.

# How to Configure Unicast RPF Loose Mode

## Configuring Unicast RPF Loose Mode

To configure Unicast RPF loose mode, perform the following steps.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ip cef**
4. **interface** *type slot / port-adapter / port*
5. **ip verify unicast source reachable-via any**

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>enable</b> <b>Example:</b>  Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.  • Enter your password if prompted.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>configure terminal</b> <b>Example:</b>  Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>ip cef</b> <b>Example:</b>  Router (config)# ip cef	Enables CEF on the route processor card.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>interface</b> <i>type slot / port-adapter / port</i> <b>Example:</b>  Router (config)# interface serial5/0/0	Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 5</b>	<b>ip verify unicast source reachable-via any</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Router (config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any</pre>	Enables Unicast RPF using loose mode.

## Troubleshooting Tips

### CEF Not Enabled

If CEF is not enabled on your device and an attempt is made to deploy Unicast RPF, the following error message is generated:

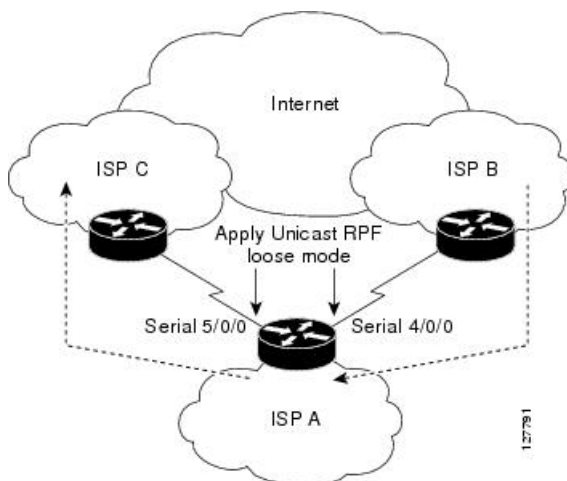
```
Router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
% CEF not enabled. Enable first.
```

# Configuration Examples for Unicast RPF Loose Mode

## Example Configuring Unicast RPF Using Loose Mode

The following example (see the figure below) uses a simple dual-homed ISP to demonstrate the concept of Unicast RPF loose mode. The example illustrates an ISP (A) peering router that is connected to two different upstream ISPs (B and C) and shows that traffic flows into and out of ISP A may be asymmetric given this dual-homed configuration. Hence, provisions for asymmetrical flows (when outbound traffic goes out one link and returns via a different link) must be accounted for by the Unicast RPF deployment. In this case, it is appropriate to use the loose-mode configuration of Unicast RPF because this configuration alleviates the interface dependency of strict mode.

**Figure 1: Unicast RPF Loose Mode**



```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ip cef distributed
```

```

Device(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/2/0
Device(config-if)# description Connection to Upstream ISP
Device(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.252
Device(config-if)# no ip redirects
Device(config-if)# no ip directed-broadcast
Device(config-if)# no ip proxy-arp
Device(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any

```

## Additional References

### Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	<a href="#">Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</a>
Best practices using Unicast RPF	Internet Service Provider (ISP) Security Bootcamp/Best Practices--CPN-Summit-2004/Paris-Sept-04

### Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature.	--

### MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported by this feature.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:  <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a>

### RFCs

RFCs	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature.	--

## Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	<a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a>