

CS558 Network Security

Lecture 4: ARP and BGP

Current Events

02.16.2022

Blumenthal & Blackburn Introduce Comprehensive Kids' Online Safety Legislation

The introduction of the Kids Online Safety Act follows bombshell reporting & a series of watershed bipartisan hearings revealing Big Tech's repeated failures to protect children & teens from serious dangers on their platforms

Current Events



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02.16.2022

Blumenthal Introduce Co Online Safety

The introduction of the Kids Online Sa
bipartisan hearings revealing Big Tech
dangers on their platforms

Dangerous "Kids Online Safety Act" Does Not Belong in Must-Pass Legislation

BY JASON KELLEY AND AARON MACKEY | DECEMBER 15, 2022



Review: Encrypted Email

Review: Encrypt Then Sign vs Sign Then Encrypt

Ad-Hoc, Fast, Decentralized Routing is Hard

(That's it. That's the tweet.)

An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol

The Problem:

The world is a jungle in general, and the networking game contributes many animals. At nearly every layer of a network architecture there are several potential protocols that could be used. For example, at a high level, there is TELNET and SUPDUP for remote login. Somewhere below that there is a reliable byte stream protocol, which might be CHAOS protocol, DOD TCP, Xerox BSP or DECnet. Even closer to the hardware is the logical transport layer, which might be CHAOS, DOD Internet, Xerox PUP, or DECnet. The 10Mbit Ethernet allows all of these protocols (and more) to coexist on a single cable by means of a type field in the Ethernet packet header. However, the 10Mbit Ethernet requires 48.bit addresses on the physical cable, yet most protocol addresses are not 48.bits long, nor do they necessarily have any relationship to the 48.bit Ethernet address of the hardware. For example, CHAOS addresses are 16.bits, DOD Internet addresses are 32.bits, and Xerox PUP addresses are 8.bits. A protocol is needed to dynamically distribute the correspondences between a <protocol, address> pair and a 48.bit Ethernet address.

An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol

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This format allows the packet buffer to be reused if a reply is generated; a reply has the same length as a request, and several of the fields are the same.

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Link Layer Reminder

A(dress) R(esolution) P(rotocol) Reminder

A(dress) R(esolution) P(rotocol) Reminder

- Request
- Response
- Gratuitous ARP
 - Request/Announcement: IP of sender in both
 - Response: Normal response to no request

648	10.124459	Apple_f0:71:99	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.86.1? Tell 192.168.86.48
653	10.214837	Google_c9:6c:39	Apple_f0:71:99	ARP	42	192.168.86.1 is at 70:3a:cb:c9:6c:39

- ▶ Frame 648: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface 0
- ▼ Ethernet II, Src: Apple_f0:71:99 (a4:5e:60:f0:71:99), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
 - ▶ Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
 - ▶ Source: Apple_f0:71:99 (a4:5e:60:f0:71:99)
 - Type: ARP (0x0806)
- ▼ Address Resolution Protocol (request)
 - Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
 - Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
 - Hardware size: 6
 - Protocol size: 4
 - Opcode: request (1)
 - Sender MAC address: Apple_f0:71:99 (a4:5e:60:f0:71:99)
 - Sender IP address: 192.168.86.48
 - Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
 - Target IP address: 192.168.86.1

0000	ff ff ff ff ff ff	a4 5e 60 f0 71 99 08 06 00 01^`q.....
0010	08 00 06 04 00 01	a4 5e 60 f0 71 99 c0 a8 56 30^`q...V0
0020	00 00 00 00 00 00	c0 a8 56 01V.

653	10.214837	Google_c9:6c:39	Apple_f0:71:99	ARP	42	192.168.86.1 is at 70:3a:cb:c9:6c:39
▶ Frame 653: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface 0						
▼ Ethernet II, Src: Google_c9:6c:39 (70:3a:cb:c9:6c:39), Dst: Apple_f0:71:99 (a4:5e:60:f0:71:99)						
▶ Destination: Apple_f0:71:99 (a4:5e:60:f0:71:99)						
▶ Source: Google_c9:6c:39 (70:3a:cb:c9:6c:39)						
Type: ARP (0x0806)						
▼ Address Resolution Protocol (reply)						
Hardware type: Ethernet (1)						
Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)						
Hardware size: 6						
Protocol size: 4						
Opcode: reply (2)						
Sender MAC address: Google_c9:6c:39 (70:3a:cb:c9:6c:39)						
Sender IP address: 192.168.86.1						
Target MAC address: Apple_f0:71:99 (a4:5e:60:f0:71:99)						
Target IP address: 192.168.86.48						
0000	a4	5e	60	f0	71	99 70 3a cb c9 6c 39 08 06 00 01 ·^·q·p: ··l9····
0010	08	00	06	04	00	02 70 3a cb c9 6c 39 c0 a8 56 01 ·····p: ··l9··V·
0020	a4	5e	60	f0	71	99 c0 a8 56 30 ·^·q··· V0

ARP Security?

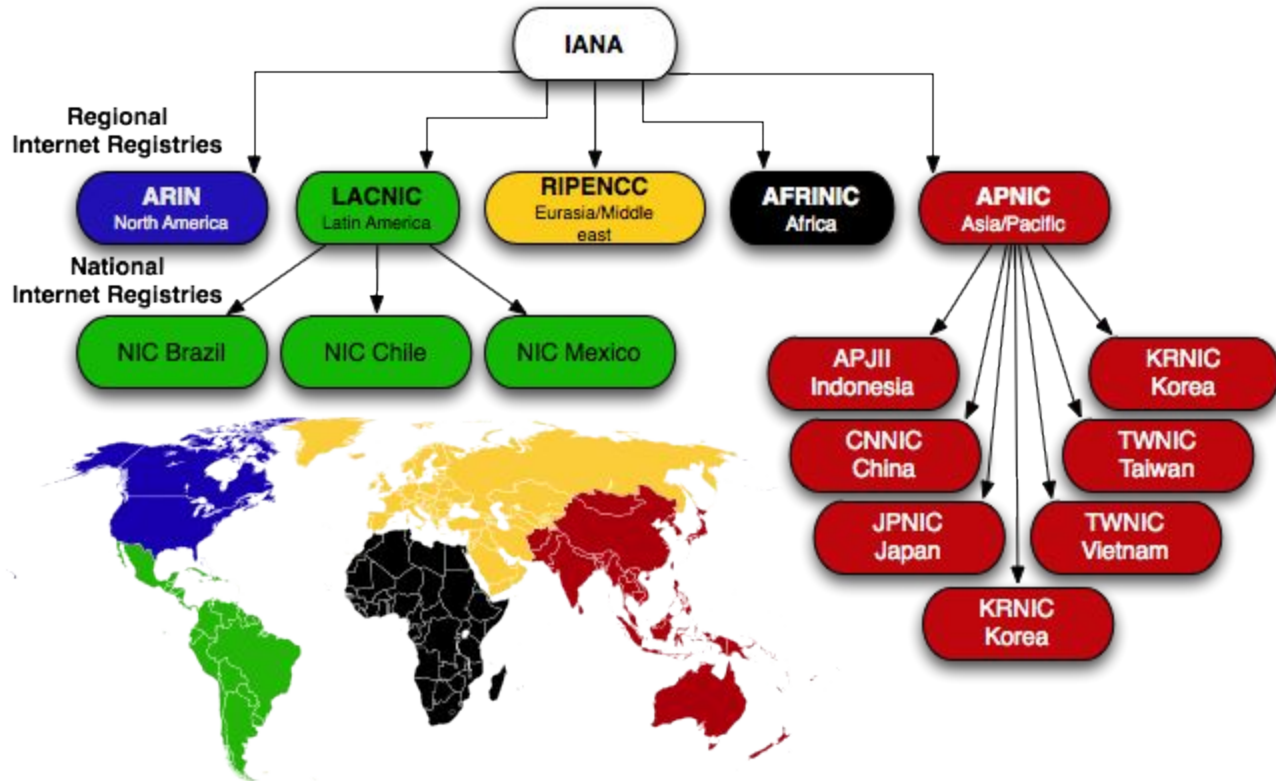
ARP Spoofing Mitigations

- Detection: Watching for potential mismatches
- Prevention: Centralization of some kind
- Cryptography: Secure-ARP

Prepping for BGP

Internet Organization/s

- CIDR (Class-less internet domain routing) notation
- Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
- Regional Internet Registrars
- ISPs and Backbone Networks (Level3)
- Autonomous Systems





Credit: xkcd/195

Autonomous Systems Reminder

111

search

AS number 111**AS name** BOSTONU-AS**organization** [Boston University](#)**country** United States **AS rank** 11752

customer cone	1 asn	10 prefix	165888 address		
AS degree	5 global	3 transit	4 provider	1 peer	0 customer

Spoofers 01/2022-01/2023**Tested IP Blocks** 17**Spoofing IP Blocks** 0 (0.0%)
IPv4 /24s0
0 (0.0%)
IPv6 /40s[see more spoofers data >](#)

AS Rank ▲	AS neighbors ▾	Organization		AS customer cone ▾	number of paths	relationship
1	3356	Level 3 Parent, LLC		48838	137	provider
3	174	Cogent Communications		34689	54	provider
68	32787	Akamai Technologies, Inc.		658	206	provider
578	10578	Harvard University		66	40	provider
24263	10961	Boston GigaPoP		1	12	peer