Project HY-335b Phase 2

Group #44 Dimitris Bisias csd4273 Christos Papastamos csd4569

Question 2.1

By using the "update-source lo" command, you tell the current router to use the loopback address as the source address when accessing the referenced ip.

```
ATLA_router# show bgp summary
IPv4 Unicast Summary:
BGP router identifier 44.157.0.1, local AS number 44 vrf-id 0
BGP table version 202
RIB entries 127, using 23 KiB of memory
Peers 7, using 143 KiB of memory
Neighbor
               ٧
                        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent
                                            TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
                      44
44
                                                    0
44.151.0.1
                              3044
                                      2867
                                                 0
                                                         0 1d23h39m
                                                                               25
44.152.0.1
               4
                              3037
                                      2861
                                                 0
                                                          0 1d23h21m
                                                                               35
                                                    0
                                                         0 1d23h40m
                       44
44.153.0.1
              4
                              3018
                                      2868
                                                                               2
                                                 0 0
44.154.0.1
                              3039
                                      2860
                                                         0 1d23h24m
                        44
                                                                               4
              4
44.155.0.1
              4
                        44
                              4490
                                      4375
                                                 0 0
                                                         0 3d00h45m
                                                                               25
44.156.0.1
                        44
                              3081
                                      2868
                                                 0 0 0 1d23h40m
                                                                               25
                        44
44.158.0.1
                              4466
                                      4368
                                                        0 3d00h17m
Total number of neighbors 7
ATLA_router# _
```

Question 2.2

The "next-hop-self" command <u>is used on the iBGP sessions</u> to inform the (internal) neighbors of the router (that the command was executed) that if they need to reach the destinations it advertised, they have to use as a next-hop the current router. If "next-hop-self" isn't specified, the neighbor routers don't know how to reach the advertised ip, therefore ignoring the advertisement.

Here we see the show ip bgp command executed on our PARI router

And here is the show ip bgp command executed on PARI router of team #46

Database quecy s	cript, trigger time	stamp> ***	*2021-	05-23 18:33:31****	
	er syrt, er tyger et a				
6-PARI	4- 4707 1	TO 2- AC	152.0	1	
	n is 1767, local ro		, 155, b	.1, V/1 10 0	
tatus codes	ef 100, local AS 46	ad h bleton		Tid a bast - midel and	
	internal, r RIB-fa			lid, > best, = multipath	
	NNN nexthop's vrf i				
retain codes: @	- IGP, e - EGP, ?	u, < announce	-181-Se	· Lit	
rigin codes: i	- Tur, e - Eur, r	- incomplete			
Network	Next Hop	Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path			
11.0.0.0/8	46.156.0.1	metrice E	100	8 44 42 1 L	
121.0.0.0/0	46,151,0.1		100	8 44 41 1 i	
12.0.0.0/8	46.156.0.1		100	8 44 42 2 i	
>t	46,151,0.1		100	8 44 41 2 t	
*>i3.0.0.0/8	46.155.8.1		100	0 21 24 3 i	
* 14.0.0.0/8	46,156,0.1		100	8 44 42 1 4 1	
*>1	46.151.8.1		100		
• 1	46.155.0.1		100		
>15.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
	46.156.0.1		100		
* 16.0.0.0/8 *>i	46.151.0.1		100		
i	46.155.0.1		100		
			100		
>17.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1				
>18.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100	0 21 24 3 5 7 8 t	
>19.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
>110.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
>111.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
>112.9.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
>113.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
*>114.0.0.0/8	46,155,0.1		100		
>i21.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1	Θ	100	0 21 i	
122.0.0.0/8	46.156.0.1		100	0 44 42 22 i	
>L	46.151.0.1		100		
1	46.155.0.1		109		
>i23.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1	Θ	100		
>124.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		109	0 21 24 i	
>125.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
*>126.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
>127.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1	0	100		
>129.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100	8 29 i	
>i31.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1	Θ	109	0 31 i	
>133.0.0.0/8	46.155.0.1		100		
>134.0.6.0/8	46.155.0.1		100	0 31 34 t	
141.0.0.0/8	46.156.0.1		100		
>i	46.151.0.1		100	0 44 41 i	
142.0.0.0/8	46.156.0.1		108	0 44 42 L	
31	46.151.8.1		100	0 44 42 i	
143.0.0.0/8	46.156.0.1		100	8 44 43 i	
i>ŧ	46,151.0.1		100	0 44 43 1	
144.0.0.0/8	46.156.0.1	0	100		
ie	46.151.0.1		100	0 44 i	
	40.130.011	-	100		
* 1	46,151.0.1		100	0 i	
i	46.157.0.1	Θ	100	9 i	
1	46.155.0.1		100	θί	
1	46, 156, 0.1	0	100	0 i	
	0.0.0.0	0		32768 i	
*** 47 0 6 AZE	46 157 6 1	<u> </u>	100	0.47 4	

(we couldn't fit the whole output of the command in the screenshots so we captured the topmost of it)

And a traceroute from our PARI-host to PARI-host of team #43

```
root@PARI_host:~# traceroute 43.103.0.2
traceroute to 43.103.0.2 (43.103.0.2), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 PARI-host.group44 (44.103.0.2) 2.866 ms 2.801 ms 2.800 ms
2 PARI-host.group43 (43.103.0.2) 5.621 ms 5.611 ms 5.598 ms
```

Question 2.3

Here we can see the running-config of the NEWY router

```
router opp 44
neighbor 44, 151,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 151,0.1 update-source lo
neighbor 44, 152,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 152,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 153,0.1 update-source lo
neighbor 44, 153,0.1 update-source lo
neighbor 44, 153,0.1 update-source lo
neighbor 44, 154,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 156,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 156,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 157,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 157,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 157,0.1 remote-as 44
neighbor 44, 158,0.1 remote-as 42
neighbor 44, 158,0.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 44, 158,0.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 44, 158,0.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 44, 159,0.1 rext-hop-self
neighbor 44, 159,0.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 44, 159,0.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 44, 159,0.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 44, 159,0.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 44, 159,0.1 rext-hop-self
neighbor
```

launching a measurement from AS33 to our NEWY host passes through the IXP

```
root@ba8e646f2945:~# ./launch_traceroute.sh 31 44.105.0.1

Hop 1: 31.0.199.1 TTL=0 during transit

Hop 2: 31.0.4.2 TTL=0 during transit

Hop 3: 31.0.7.2 TTL=0 during transit

Hop 4: 31.0.10.1 TTL=0 during transit

Hop 5: 180.122.0.44 TTL=0 during transit

Hop 6: 44.105.0.1 Echo reply (type=0/code=0)

Hop 7: 44.105.0.1 Echo reply (type=0/code=0)

Hop 8: ^CHop 9: 44.105.0.1 Echo reply (type=0/code=0)

Hop 10: 44.105.0.1 Echo reply (type=0/code=0)

Hop 11: 44.105.0.1 Echo reply (type=0/code=0)

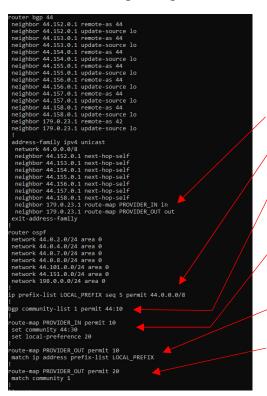
Hon 11: 44.105.0.1 Echo reply (type=0/code=0)
```

And here is the bgp route from AS31 (Using BGP Looking glass)

Question 2.4

In order to follow the Gao-Rexford guidelines on our eBGP sessions, we use the following community values: 44:10 for Customers, 44:20 for Peers (including the IXP), 44:30 for Providers

Here is the running-config of router LOND:



inform the session about the incoming and outgoing routing tables

create a prefix list for all local prefixes

create a community list for the accepted community tags on the advertisements (here 44:10 is referring to all Customer adverts)

create a route map for taging the incoming trafic from provider 1 with the 44:30 community tag and set the preferance of the advert to 20

create a route map for allowing the local prefixes to advertise to the eBGP neighbor

create a route map for allowing adverts from community 1 (tag 44:10) to pass to the beighbor



By launching a looking glass from 43-PARI we can see that for our customers AS 46, 47, 48, 49, 21 and 53 there is a route passing through our AS. Also by looking for our Peers we can see that there is no path through our AS, instead they all pass through our provider AS42.

For the requested traceroute, we tried a traceroute from 45 but it seems like they hadn't don the project so we couldn't trace from them. Doing a traceroute from 46 couldt show us what we needed as all our peers from the IXP are their peers too, and our peer 43 is their provider so there is no need to use a path goint through us.

Question 2.5

For the example of our application we started a client on LOND-host with servers on the rest of the hosts in out AS (including student1 and staff1). Below is the output of the client which shows that all hosts executed measurements to each other.