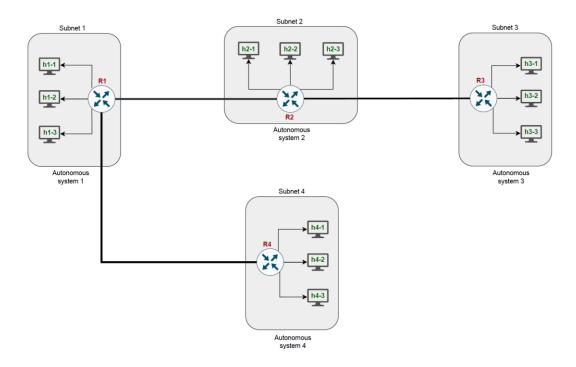
BGP Hijacking – Mininet Assignment Group-6

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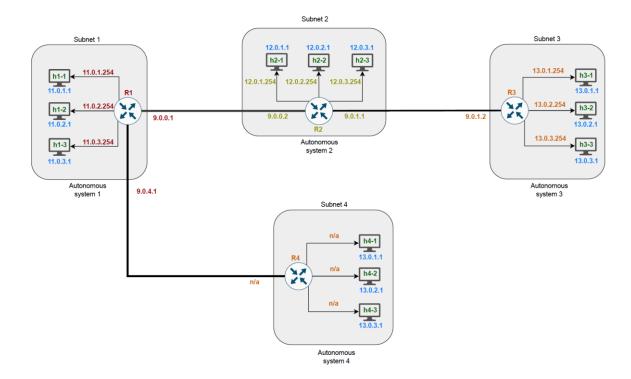
Soumya Kumar sm23mtech11010@iith.ac.in **Q1)** There are 12 hosts (h1-1,h1-2,h1-3,h2-1,h2-2,h2-3,h3-1,h3-2,h3-3,h4-1,h4-2,h4-3) and 4 Routers(R1,R2,R3,R4). Among the 4 subnets, each subnet has 3 hosts.



Q2) The IP addresses for the 12 hosts, 4 routers and their interfaces are mentioned in below tables

Host	interfaces	IPv4
h1-1	eth0	11.0.1.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
h1-2	eth0	11.0.2.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
h1-3	eth0	11.0.3.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
h2-1	eth0	12.0.1.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
h2-2	eth0	12.0.2.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
n2-3	eth0	12.0.3.1
112-3	lo	127.0.0.1
h3-1	eth0	13.0.1.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
h3-2	eth0	13.0.2.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
h3-3	eth0	13.0.3.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
h4-1	eth0	13.0.1.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
L 4 2	eth0	13.0.2.1
h4-2	lo	127.0.0.1
n4-3	eth0	13.0.3.1
114-3	lo	127.0.0.1

Router	interface	IPv4
R1	eth1	11.0.1.254
	eth2	11.0.2.254
	eth3	11.0.3.254
	eth4	9.0.0.1
	eth5	9.0.4.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
R2	eth1	12.0.1.254
	eth2	12.0.2.254
	eth3	12.0.3.254
	eth4	9.0.0.2
	eth5	9.0.1.1
	lo	127.0.0.1
R3	eth1	13.0.1.254
	eth2	13.0.2.254
	eth3	13.0.3.254
	eth4	9.0.1.2
	lo	127.0.0.1
	eth1	n/a
R4	eth2	n/a
114	eth3	n/a
	eth4	n/a



Q3) Checking the reachability through PING command to h3-1 host from h1-1,h1-2,h2-1 hosts

• From h1-1 to h3-1

• From h1-2 to h3-1

• From h2-1 to h3-1

```
Node: h2-1

root@mininet-vw:"/bgp# ping 13.0.1.1

PING 13.0.1.1 (13.0.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=0.064 ms
84 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=0.104 ms
84 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=0.108 ms
84 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=0.095 ms
84 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=0.096 ms
84 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=0.108 ms
84 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=0.108 ms
85 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=0.094 ms
86 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=0.094 ms
86 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=10 ttl=62 time=0.087 ms
86 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=11 ttl=62 time=0.087 ms
86 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=11 ttl=62 time=0.098 ms
86 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=11 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
86 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=11 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
86 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=15 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
86 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=15 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
87 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=15 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
88 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=15 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
89 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=15 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
90 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
91 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
92 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
93 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
94 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
95 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
96 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
96 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
97 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
98 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
98 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
99 bytes from 13.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
90 bytes from 13.0.1
```

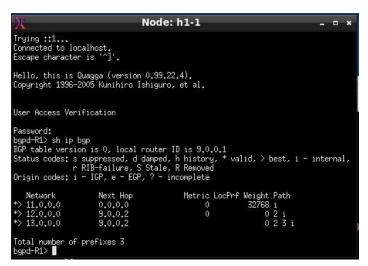
Q4) Router R1 BGP routing table is connected from h1-1 via telnet

Network: Network id's where R1 can accessible

Next Hop: The immediate neighbour that it should reach

Weight: it gives the cost to that path

Path: Shows the path to reach the host



Q5) Router R2 BGP routing table is connected from h2-1 via telnet

The entries are same as R1 but Routes are different

```
Node: h2-1 _ _ x

Trying ::1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^]'.

Hello, this is Quagga (version 0.99.22.4).
Copyright 1996-2005 Kunihiro Ishiguro, et al.

User Access Verification

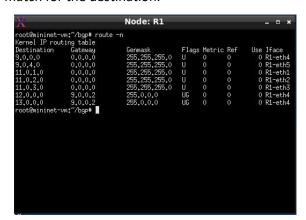
Password:
bgpd-R2> sh ip bgp
BGP table version is 0, local router ID is 9.0.0.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal, r RIB-failure, S Stale, R Removed
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

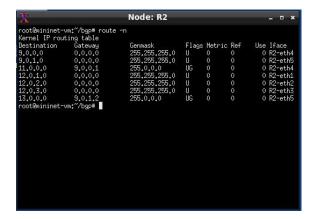
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 11.0.0.0 9.0.0.1 0 1 i
*> 12.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i
*> 13.0.0.0 9.0.1.2 0 0 3 i

Total number of prefixes 3
bgpd-R2>
```

Q6) The BGP routing table consists of all AS paths and it contains all network id's.

The forwarding tables contains all ip's of its subnet and a packet will decide to go longest prefix match for the destination.

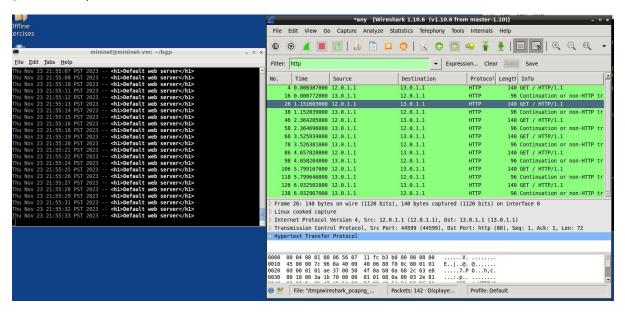




Q7) Capturing packets from h1-1 to h3-1 via wireshark

```
Destination
                                                                  Protocol Length Info
    20 5.924429000 11.0.1.1
32 5.924720000 13.0.1.1
                                                                              140 GET / HTTP/1.1
                                           13.0.1.1
                                                                 нттр
                                                                                96 Continuation or non-HTTP traffic
                                                                  HTTP
                                           11.0.1.1
     42 6.986637000 11.0.1.1
                                           13.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                               140 GET / HTTP/1.1
     54 6.986952000 13.0.1.1
                                           11.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                                96 Continuation or non-HTTP traffic
     66 8.064766000 11.0.1.1
                                                                              140 GET / HTTP/1.1
                                           13.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
     78 8.065119000 13.0.1.1
                                           11.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                                96 Continuation or non-HTTP traffic
     88 9.145502000 11.0.1.1
                                           13.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                              140 GET / HTTP/1.1
    100 9.145837000 13.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                                96 Continuation or non-HTTP traffic
                                           11.0.1.1
    110 10.21777200€ 11.0.1.1
                                           13.0.1.1
    122 10.21808500€ 13.0.1.1
                                           11.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                                96 Continuation or non-HTTP traffic
    132 11.29330300€ 11.0.1.1
                                                                              140 GET / HTTP/1.1
                                           13.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
    144 11.29354400€ 13.0.1.1
                                           11.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                                96 Continuation or non-HTTP traffic
    154 12.35212100€ 11.0.1.1
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                              140 GET / HTTP/1.1
    166 12.35236400(13.0.1.1
                                           11.0.1.1
                                                                 HTTP
                                                                               96 Continuation or non-HTTP traffic
 Frame 20: 140 bytes on wire (1120 bits), 140 bytes captured (1120 bits) on interface 0
 Linux cooked capture
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 11.0.1.1 (11.0.1.1), Dst: 13.0.1.1 (13.0.1.1)
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49603 (49603), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 72
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
```

Q8) Get request from the h2-1 In wireshark

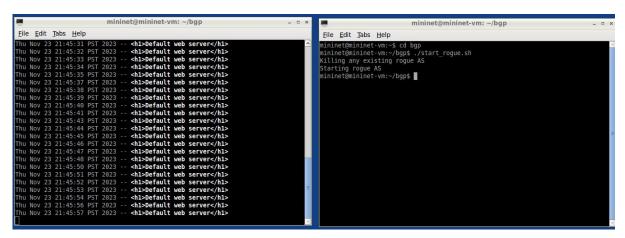


The code for website2.sh is given below

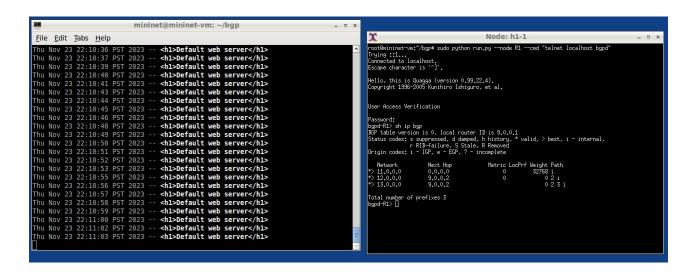
Q9) h4 bgp attack with start_rougue.sh script

Now the packets are going from h3-1 to h4-1

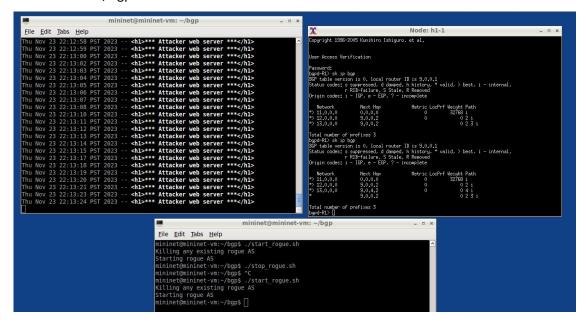
Q10) From h2-1 it is not changing from rouge because AS3 is the shortest path(1 hop) where as attacker(AS4) has 2 hops



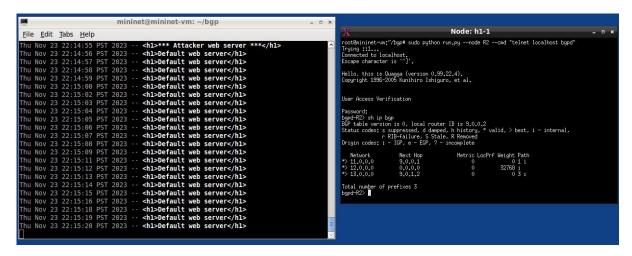
Q11) Before BGP attack, bgp table from R1



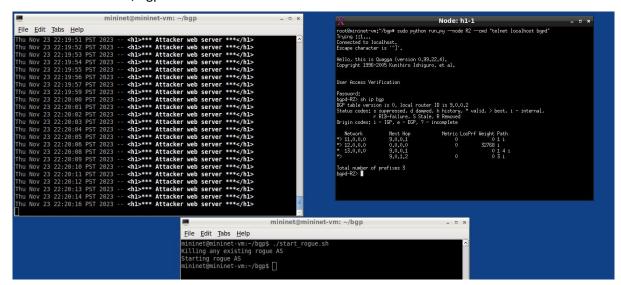
After BGP attack, bgp table from R1



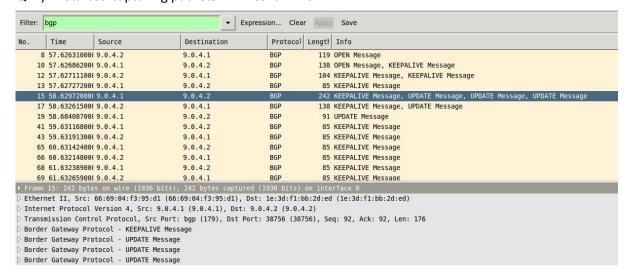
Before BGP attack, bgp table from R2

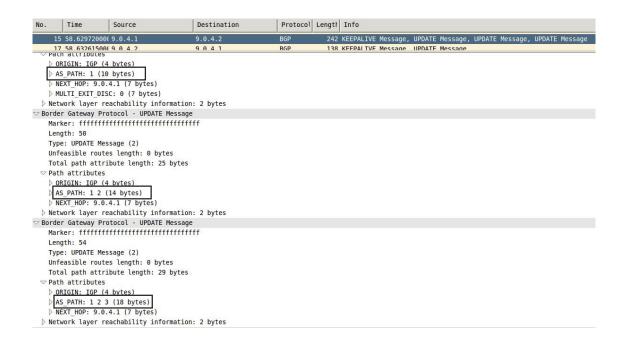


After BGP attack, bgp table from R2



Q12) Started capturing packets in wireshark from R1





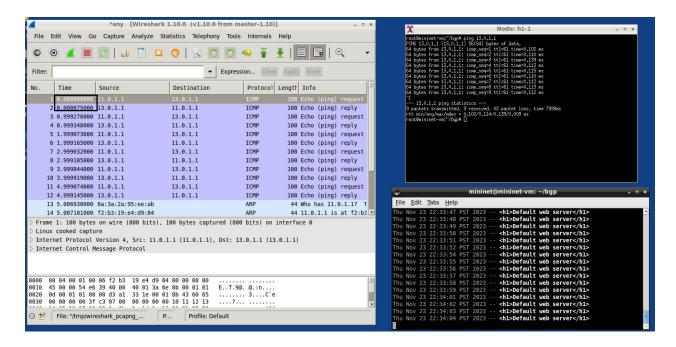
RS4 is sending the path of AS4 to R1 and AS4 trying to act as a AS3 , From R1 AS4 is the shortest path so the path has been changed from AS3 to As4 $\,$

15 58.62972000(9.0.4.1	9.0.4.2	BGP	242 KEEPALIVE Message, UPDATE Message, UPDATE Message
17 58.63261500(9.0.4.2	9.0.4.1	BGP	138 KEEPALIVE Message, UPDATE Message
19 58.68408700(9.0.4.1	9.0.4.2	BGP	91 UPDATE Message
41 59.63116800(9.0.4.1	9.0.4.2	BGP	85 KEEPALIVE Message
43 59.63191300(9.0.4.2	9.0.4.1	BGP	85 KEEPALIVE Message
65 60.63142400(9.0.4.1	9.0.4.2	BGP	85 KEEPALIVE Message
Frame 19: 91 bytes on wire (728 b	its), 91 bytes capture	d (728 bits) on i	Interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: 66:69:04:f3:95:	d1 (66:69:04:f3:95:d1)	, Dst: le:3d:f1:b	b:2d:ed (le:3d:fl:bb:2d:ed)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src:	9.0.4.1 (9.0.4.1), Ds	t: 9.0.4.2 (9.0.4	1.2)
Transmission Control Protocol, Sr	c Port: bgp (179), Dst	Port: 38756 (387	756), Seq: 268, Ack: 164, Len: 25
Border Gateway Protocol - UPDATE	Message		
Marker: fffffffffffffffffffff	ffffffff		
Length: 25			
Type: UPDATE Message (2)			
Unfeasible routes length: 2 byte	es		
∀ Withdrawn routes:			
ATTURITAMI IOUTES!			
⇒ 13.0.0.0/8			

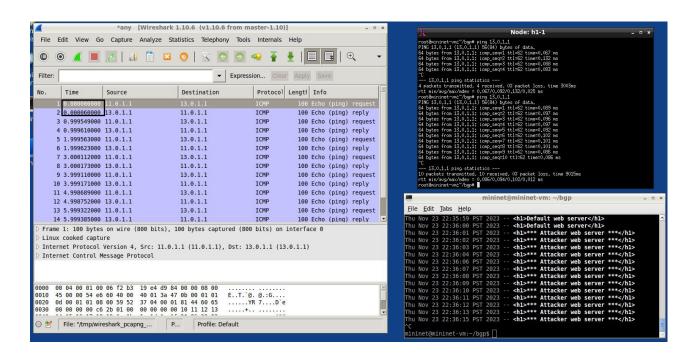
Q13) Normally AS3 is hosting a website and that website is accessing by AS1 via AS2, There a attacker's network AS4 it pretends as a AS3 and grab AS1 path to AS4 as it is the shortest path without any intermediate.

The Rogue in AS4 will start capturing packets by running "start_rogue.sh" program, path will be changed and to stop "stop_rogue.sh" should run.

The Rouge is successfully fooled AS1 but not AS2 hosts because of the path distance



BGP attack, In wireshark the RTT is 0.60ms



```
def getIP(hostname):
    AS, idx = hostname.replace('h', '').split('-')
    AS = int(AS)
    if AS == 4:
    ip = '%s.0.%s.1/24' % (10+AS, idx)
    return ip
def getGateway(hostname):
    AS, idx = hostname.replace('h', '').split('-')
    AS = int(AS)
    # This condition gives AS4 the same IP range as AS3 so it can be an # attacker.
    if AS == 4:
       AS = 3
    gw = '%s.0.%s.254' % (10+AS, idx)
    return gw
def startWebserver(net, hostname, text="Default web server"):
    host = net.getNodeByName(hostname)
    return host.popen("python webserver.py --text '%s'" % text, shell=True)
```

The attacker's network h4 wants to attack h3-1 only From AS3. So we need to have same IP address of the h4-1 and h3-1

Modified Code for the bgp.py

```
mininet@mininet-vm: ~/bgp
                                                                                   _ - ×
<u>File Edit Tabs Help</u>
lef getIP(hostname):
   AS, idx = hostname.replace('h', '').split('-')
   AS = int(AS)
   if AS == 4 and int(idx)==1:

AS = 3

ip = '%s.0.%s.1/24' % (10+AS, idx)
ef getGateway(hostname):
   AS, idx = hostname.replace('h', '').split('-')
   AS = int(AS)
   if AS == 4 and int(idx)==1:
     AS = 3
   gw =
   return gw
ef startWebserver(net, hostname, text="Default web server"):
                                                                    119,1
                                                                                    68%
```

The modification inside bgp config file, we added 13.0.1.0/24 for longest prefix matching so it will get the priority

```
mininet@mininet-vm: ~/bgp/conf
File Edit Tabs Help
 -*- bgp -*-
 BGPd sample configuratin file
 $Id: bgpd.conf.sample,v 1.1 2002/12/13 20:15:29 paul Exp $
hostname bgpd-R4
password en
enable password en
router bgp 4
 bgp router-id 9.0.4.2
 network 13.0.1.0/24
network 14.0.0.0/8
 neighbor 9.0.4.1 remote-as 1
 neighbor 9.0.4.1 ebgp-multihop
 neighbor 9.0.4.1 next-hop-self
 neighbor 9.0.4.1 timers 5 5
log file /tmp/R4-bgpd.log
debug bgp as4
"bapd-R4.conf" 31L, 514C
```

After changing those we can see the difference between h4-1 and h4-2

```
Node: h4-1

root@mininet-vm:"/bgp# ifconfig
h4-1-eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr c5:79;30:45:b2:f6
inet addr: 13,0.1.1 Beast13,0.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
inetE addr: 13,0.1.1 Beast13.0.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
inetE addr: fe80::c479:30ffffe45tb2f6/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:648 (648.0 B) TX bytes:648 (648.0 B)

lo Link encap:Local Loopback
inet addr: 127.0,0.1 Mask:255.0,0.0
inetE addr: :1:1/28 Scope:Host
UP LOOPBACK RUNNING HTU:65536 Metric:1
RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0
```

The modified Zebra configuration path

```
mininet@mininet-vm: ~/bgp/conf
                                                                            _ = ×
File Edit Tabs Help
  -*- zebra -*-
hostname R4
password en
enable password en
interface lo
 ip address 127.0.0.1/32
interface R4-eth1
 ip address 13.0.1.254/24
interface R4-eth2
 ip address 14.0.2.254/24
interface R4-eth3
 ip address 14.0.3.254/24
zebra-R4.conf" 28L, 311C
                                                                             Top
```

The new bgp path at R1 from h1-1

ANTI-PLAGIARISM Statement < Include it in your

report>

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