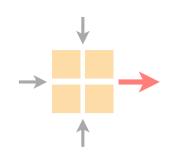
Communication Networks

Spring 2020





Tobias Bühler

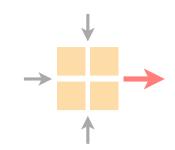
https://comm-net.ethz.ch/

ETH Zürich

April 9 2020

Communication Networks

Exercise 7

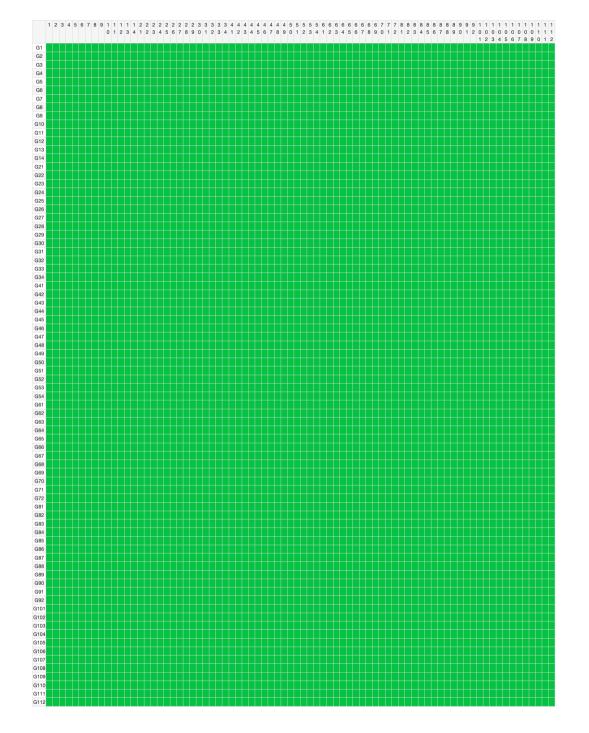


Routing project

Overview current assignment

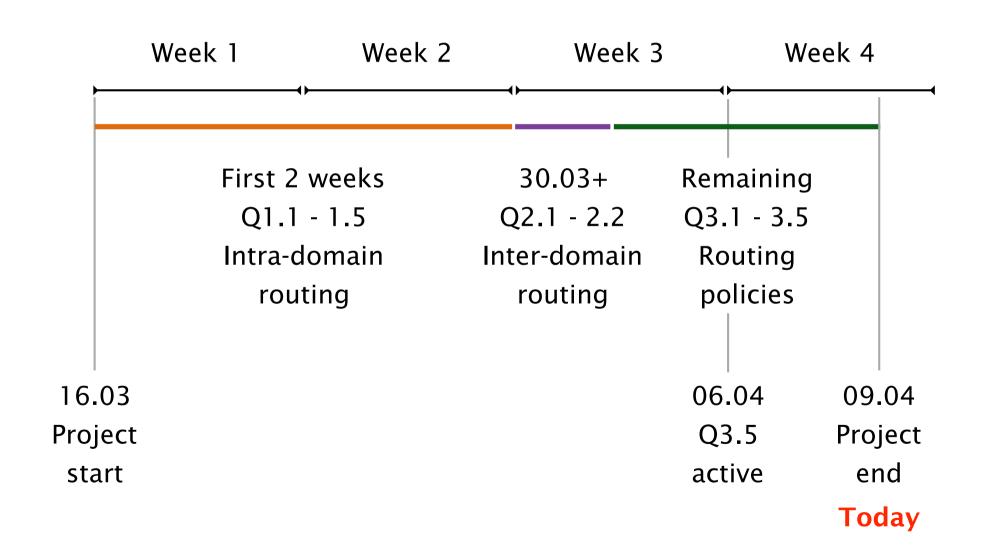
Old exam multiple choice question

Solutions will be published next week



08.04 around 11:00

Routing project timetable



The deadline for the routing project is today at midnight

You can still ask us questions during the exercise session or later today

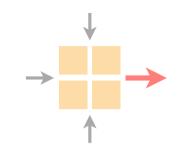
Submit your configs (newest version) as well as your report via email. Subject: [comm net] groupX project 1

Please send the email to:

<u>lvanbever@ethz.ch</u>, <u>thomahol@ethz.ch</u> and <u>buehlert@ethz.ch</u>

Communication Networks

Exercise 7



Routing project

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Old exam multiple choice question

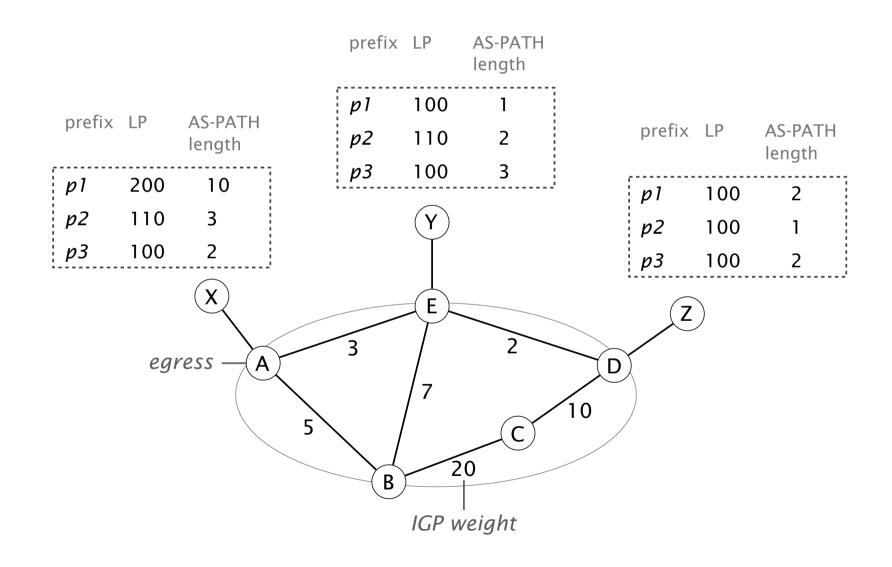
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Today's exercise consists of two old BGP exam questions

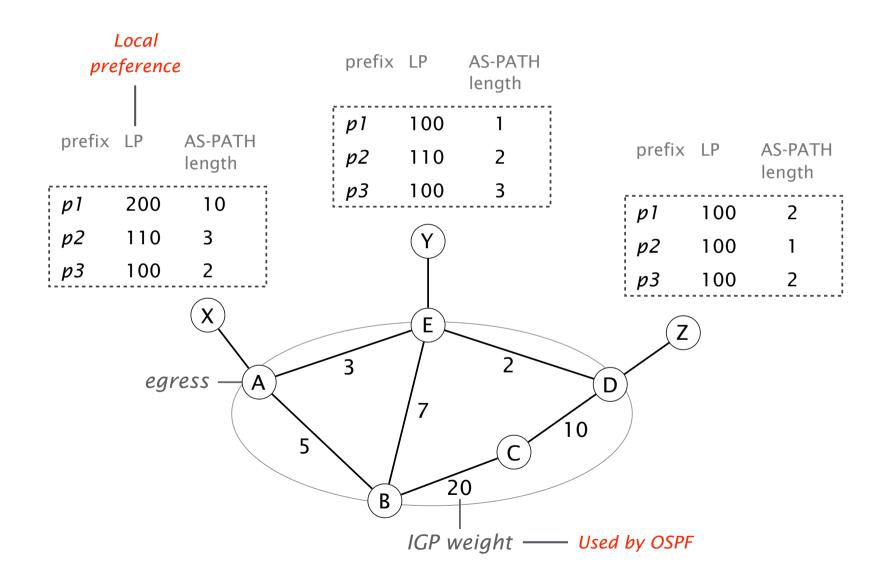
As normal, you will receive detailed solutions next week, unlike for the old exams online

BGP is a main topic of the lecture, you can also expect a large BGP part in this year's final exam

Task 1: Putting everything together (exam 2016)



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Task 1: Putting everything together (exam 2016)

Your goal: find the used *egress* and *internal next hop* for all routers (A, B, C, D, E) and each prefix (p1, p2, p3)

Use (part of) the BGP decision algorithm:

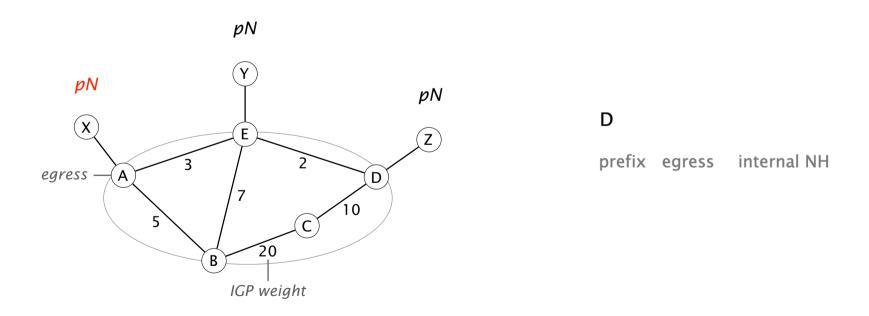
Local preference value (higher is better)

AS path length (shorter is better)

IGP path to the next-hop (lowest cost is preferred)

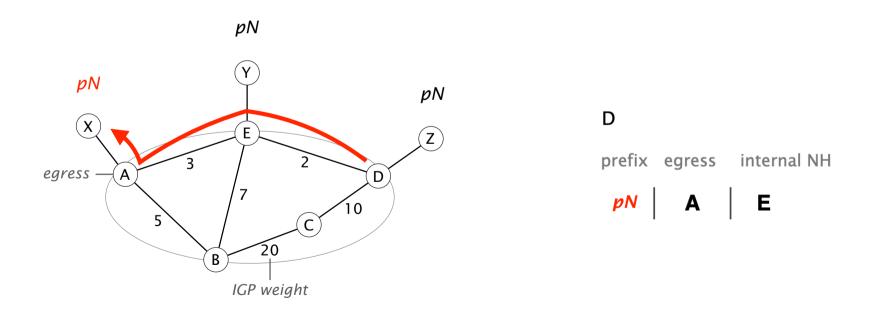
Task 1: Putting everything together (exam 2016)

Example: we want to find the egress and internal NH for prefix pN. We know that X advertises the best route

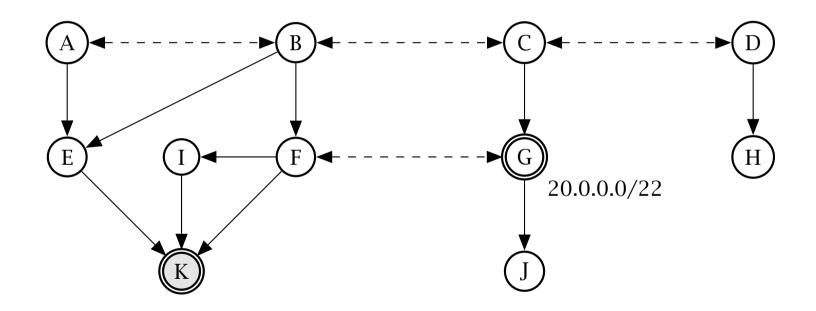


Task 1: Putting everything together (exam 2016)

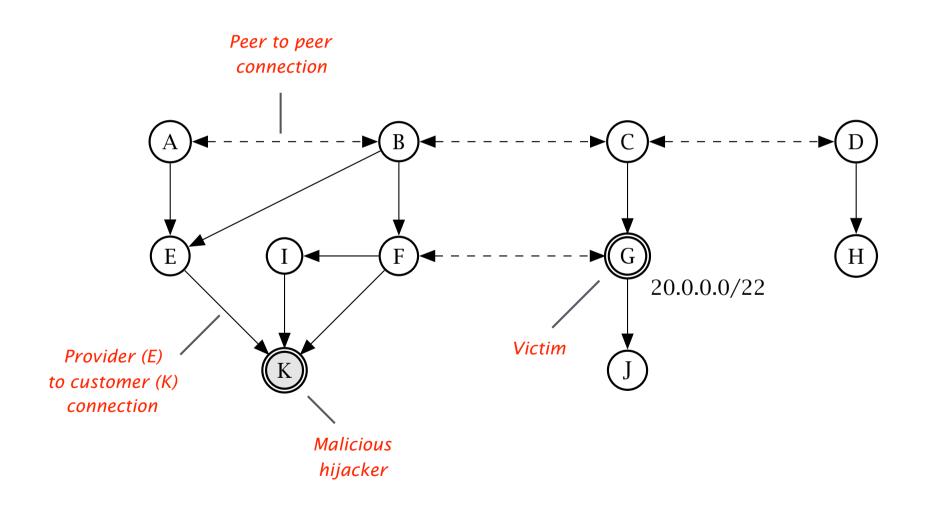
Example: we want to find the egress and internal NH for prefix pN. We know that X advertises the best route



Task 2: BGP Hijack (exam 2018)



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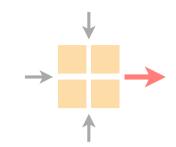
Apply your knowledge from the lecture and question 3.5 from the routing project

Hijacker's goal 1: attract/hijack as much traffic as possible (from as many ASes as possible)

Hijacker's goal 2: keep a return path open to perform an *interception* rather than a *blackhole* attack

Communication Networks

Exercise 7



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Exam 2017 - Task 3: Warm-up (true/false questions)

Normally, we always ask a set of true/false questions at the beginning of each larger exam topic

Rules:

You select the correct answer: +1 point

You select the wrong answer: -1 point

You do not select anything: 0 point

In each true/false block you cannot receive fewer than zero points

In the classical BGP selection and exportation policies (with providers, peers, customers), an Autonomous System (AS) will never announce a route received from a provider to another provider.

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True

An AS has full control over its outgoing traffic.

An AS has full control over its outgoing traffic.

True

The forwarding table of a BGP router contains all routes received from its BGP peers whereas the routing table only contains the BGP best path.

The forwarding table of a BGP router contains all routes received from its BGP peers whereas the routing table only contains the BGP best path.

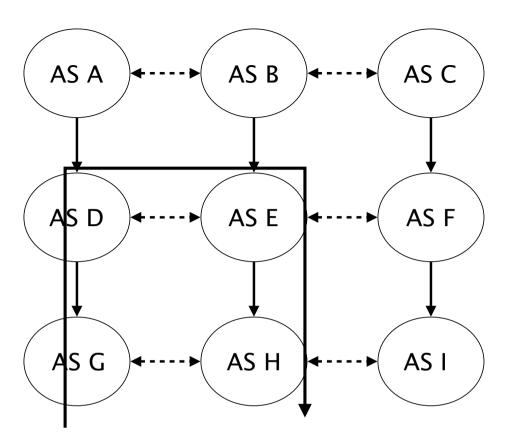
False

Tier-1s only have Tier-2s as customers.

Tier-1s only have Tier-2s as customers.

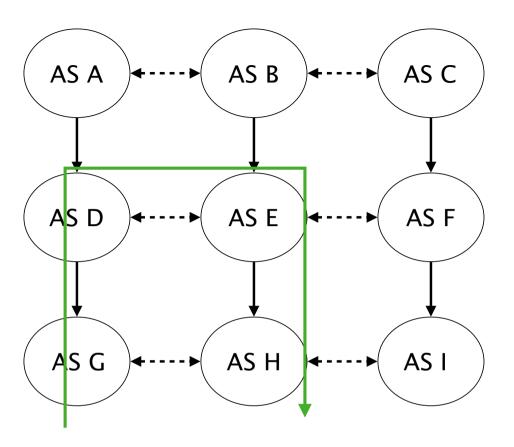
False

Exa



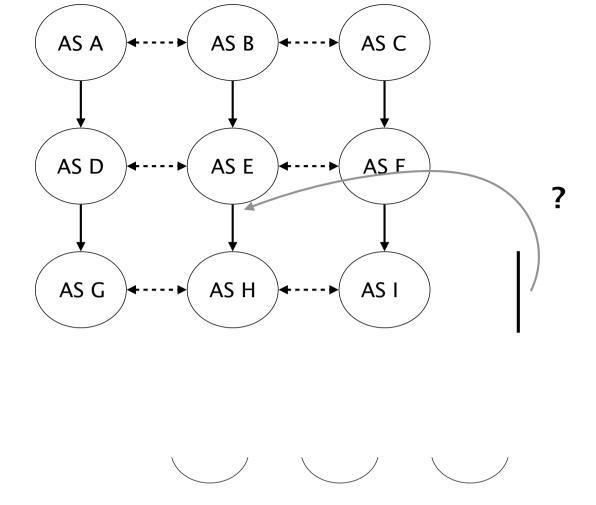
The path [G, D, A, B, E, H] from AS G to AS H is valid.

Exa

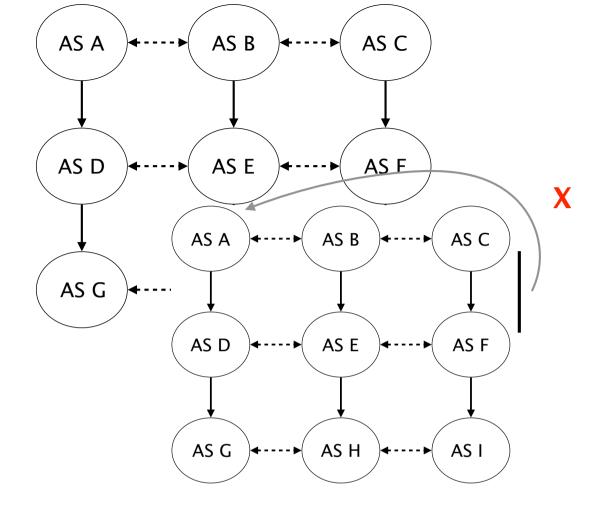


The path [G, D, A, B, E, H] from AS G to AS H is valid.

True

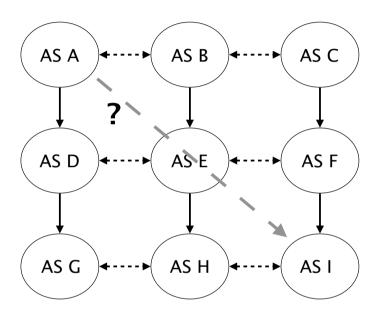


AS A receives at least one route traversing the link between AS C and AS F.

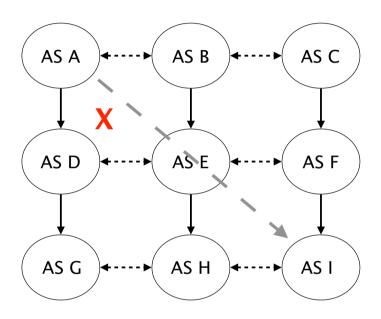


AS A receives at least one route traversing the link between AS C and AS F.

False

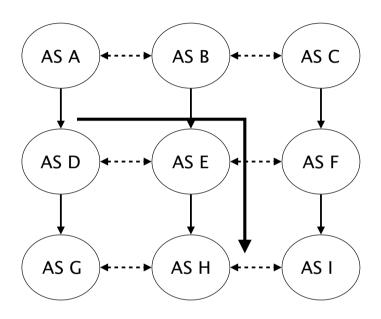


AS A's best route to reach AS I has an AS-PATH length of 4.

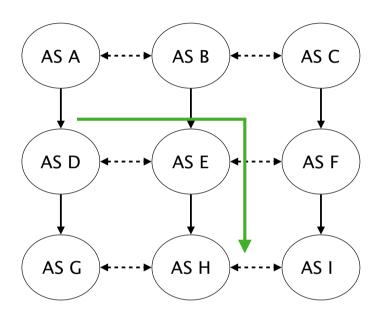


AS A's best route to reach AS I has an AS-PATH length of 4.

False

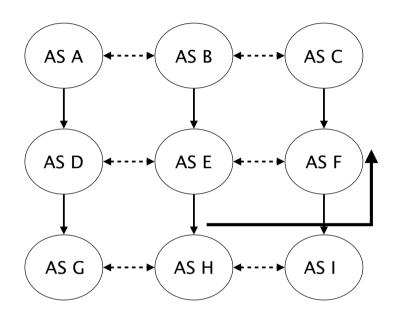


AS D uses the path [D, E, H] to reach AS H.

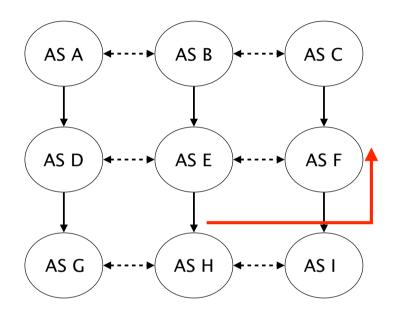


AS D uses the path [D, E, H] to reach AS H.

True



AS H uses the path [H, I, F] to reach AS F.

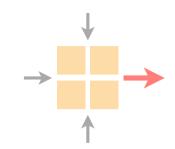


AS H uses the path [H, I, F] to reach AS F.

False

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