

CSCI 4430 Tutorial Project 2 (Part I)

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(Acknowledgement: Helen Chan)

Outline

- Project Overview
 - Goal
 - Environment
 - Main Ideas
- Prepare the VMs
 - Access to VMs
 - Setup NFQUEUE on VM A
- Header Checksum

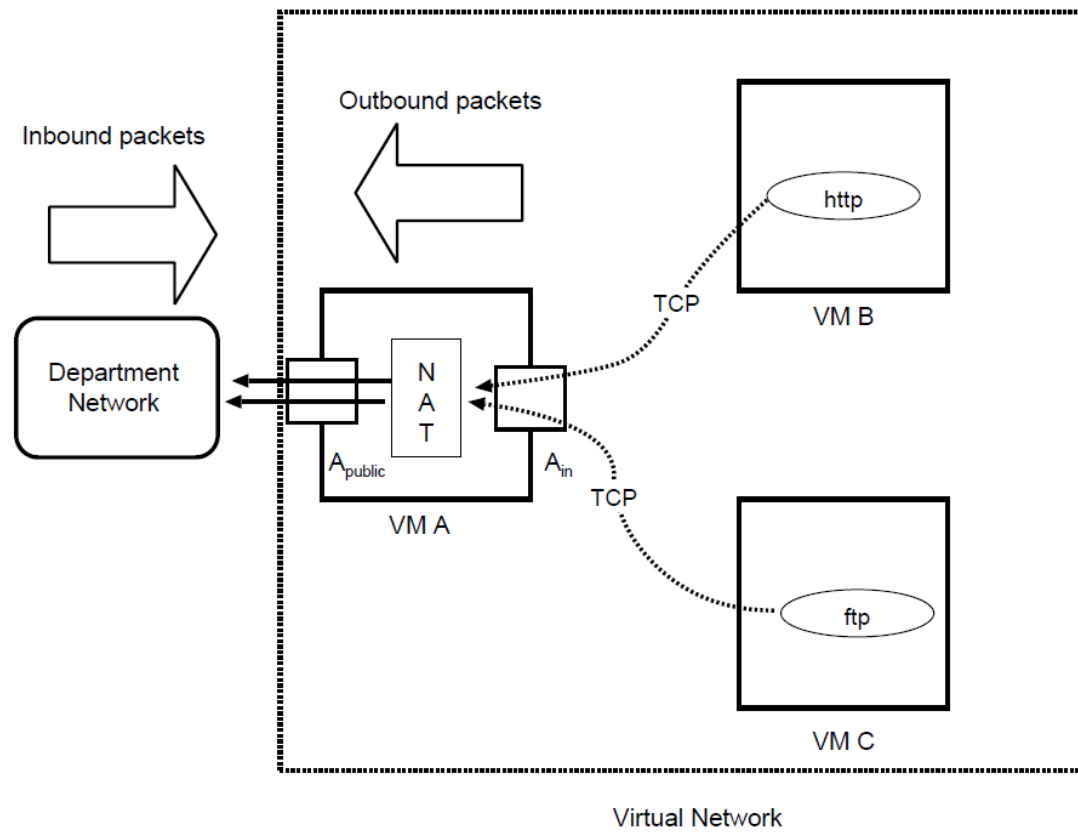
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Goal & Environment

- Goal:
Build an **NAT program** in C/C++ to forward **TCP** traffic
 - NAT: lecture notes “Network Layer -IP”, pp.60-68
 - TCP: lecture notes, “Transport Layer - TCP”
- Environment:
 - **VM A: 2 network interfaces**
 - eth0: Virtual, internal network
 - eth1: Department network
 - **VM B, VM C: 1 network interface**
 - eth0: Virtual, internal network only

Goal & Environment



Goal & Environment

1. Direct all outbound traffic of VM B and VM C to VM A
 - Refer to the specification for setting the default gateway on VM B and VM C - `sudo route add default gw A in`
 - **Part of the setup before NAT program is run/tested, NOT to handle it in your program**
2. Trap packets for your NAT program on VM A
 - Refer to Table 1 in the specification - `run_iptables.sh`
 - **Part of the setup before NAT program is run/tested, NOT to handle it in your program**
3. Run your NAT program on VM A

Main Ideas

- Program input :

```
$ ./nat <public ip> <internal ip> <subnet mask>
```

- Public IP: 10.3.1.[vm group id]
- Internal IP: 10.0.[vm group id].[0-255]
- Subnet mask: 24

- What to do:

1. Monitor packets on the NFQUEUE
2. Identify packets matching the criteria, e.g. protocol, inbound vs. outbound
 - a. Lookup or create NAT entries if necessary
3. Modify the packets if necessary
 - a. Recalculate checksum
4. Decide whether to accept or reject packets

Assignment Overview

- **NFQUEUE** (libnetfilter-queue)
 - Online Documentation:
 - http://www.netfilter.org/projects/libnetfilter_queue/doxygen/index.html
 - Installation on Ubuntu
 - `sudo apt-get install libnetfilter-queue-dev`

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Access to VMs

- Email on VMs assignment
 - Contains **VM Group ID**, and other information
 - *Note that “Group No.” is not necessary the same as “VM Group ID”*
- Accessible within CSE network
- Power up the VMs via vSphere Client
- Set up your own password
 - Or you risk your homework being accessible by others
- IPs of VMs
 - **eth0: 10.0.[vm group id].(1|2|3)**
 - 1 for VM A, 2 for VM B, 3 for VM C
 - **eth1: 10.3.1.[vm group id]**
 - Only available on VM A

Access to VMs

- Access via vSphere Client
- Access via SSH

- VM A: within the CSE network,

```
$ ssh -p[13000 + vm group id] csci4430@projgw.cse.cuhk.edu.hk
```

- VM B, VM C : **on VM A**,

```
$ ssh csci4430@10.0.[vm group id].(2|3)
```

Setup NFQUEUE on VM A

- Install NFQUEUE (for development)

```
$ sudo apt-get install libnetfilter-queue-dev
```

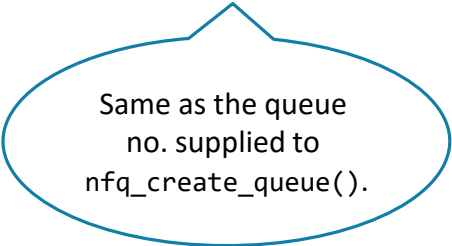
- Compile the example program provided in lecture

- Download nfq.zip from the course webpage
- Add rules to trap packets, e.g.

```
$ sudo iptables -A OUTPUT -p icmp -j NFQUEUE --queue-num 0
```

- Run the program: `$ sudo ./nftest`
- Generate some packets, e.g.

```
$ ping -c 3 10.0.[vm group id].2
```



Same as the queue no. supplied to `nfq_create_queue()`.

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Header Checksum

- Recalculate the checksum of a packet whenever the packet is modified
 - Packets with incorrect checksum will be dropped
- How to calculate checksum?
 - Refer to the lecture notes “Transport Layer - Introduction, UDP, Checksum”
- We provide the implementation to generate checksums for **IP** and **TCP** headers:
 - "*checksum.h*" and "*checksum.c*"
 - You may use them directly in the assignment

Today's Tutorial

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Next week's tutorial ...

- More details on packet processing (using NFQUEUE)
- Some recommended materials to go through before next week's tutorial
 - Example program on NFQUEUE in class
 - Lecture notes on routing and NAT
 - Assignment Specification

Next week tutorial: Project 2 (Part II)

Extra

VM Hostname

- Same hostname for VM A, VM B and VM C ...
 - Prompt: `csci4430@csci4430-0:~$`
- Change hostname:
 - On VM A, assume the new hostname is “vm-a”:
 - `$ echo "vm-a" | sudo tee /etc/hostname`
 - Edit `/etc/hosts`, replace `"csci4430-0"` with `"vm-a"` :

<code>127.0.0.1</code>	<code>localhost</code>
<code>127.0.1.1</code>	<code>vm-a</code>
 - Re-login to VM
 - Similar on VM B and VM C

(Acknowledgement: Qin Liu)

VM Hostname

- Entering IP every time when log onto VM B and VM C ...
- Associate IPs to hostnames
 - Append the entry to "*/etc/hosts*",

```
10.0.[vm group id].1      vm-a
10.0.[vm group id].2      vm-b
10.0.[vm group id].3      vm-c
```
 - May do it on VM B and VM C as well
 - Access VMs by hostname,
 - On VM A, `$ ssh vm-b`

(Acknowledgement: Qin Liu)

Useful Commands

- `ifconfig`
 - Display information of network interfaces
 - For all the network interfaces (by default) `$ ifconfig -a`
 - For a specific interface "eth0", `$ ifconfig eth0`
- `nslookup`
 - Query IP addresses by domain names
 - e.g. find the IP address of workstation `linux1` on VM A or other workstations, `$ nslookup linux1`

```
Name:      linux1.cse.cuhk.edu.hk
Address:   137.189.88.145
```

Useful Commands

- **iptables**
 - User-level tool for maintaining packet filter rules in kernel
 - Display rules in a table "*table*",
`$ sudo iptables -t [table] -nL`
 - Drop all the rules in a table "*table*",
`$ sudo iptables -t [table] -F`
- **nc**
 - Netcat: a simple utility for establishing and listening TCP or UDP connections, see man page for details
 - Note: this command is not available on sparc1-sparc20