Netfilter & Packet Dropping



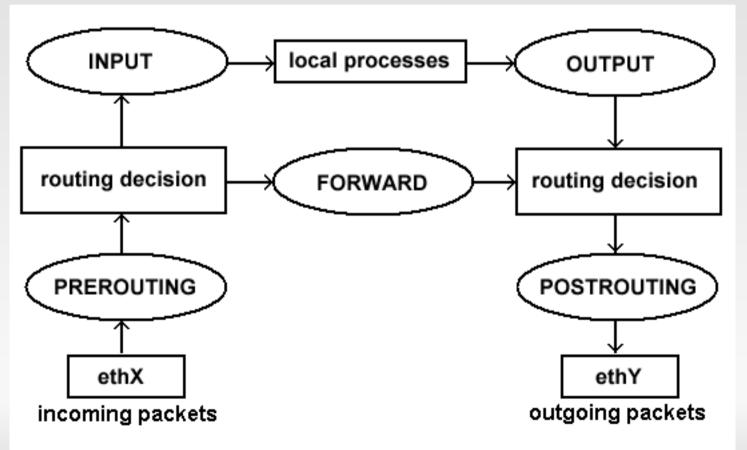
- Netfilter provides a set of hooks is several points of the kernel network stack.
- The hooks can be exploited to define custom functions for manipulating IP packets
 - Dropping
 - Manipulation of header fields
 - Etc.
- The hooks are triggered by the kernel after the execution of the functions that implement the network procedures



Netfilter Architecture



 An incoming IP packet travels in the kernel following a path





Netfilter Architecture



- Kernel path for incoming packets
- 1. Sanity checks (i.e., not truncated, IP checksum OK, etc)
- 2. Routing decision (it decides whether the packet is destined for another interface, or a local process)
 - Local process: the netfilter framework is called again for the NF IP LOCAL IN hook
 - Another interface: the netfilter framework is called for the NF_IP_FORWARD hook
- 3. Final step (the packet passes a final netfilter hook the NF_IP_POST_ROUTING hook)



Netfilter Architecture



- When a hook is triggered, a customized function can manipulate the packet content
- Kernel modules can register to listen at any of the hooks described in the previous slide
- After manipulating a packet, the module returns a code to the claling function:
 - NF_ACCEPT: continue traversal as normal
 - NF_DROP: drop the packet; don't continue traversal
 - NF_STOLEN: stole the packet from the path
 - NF_QUEUE: queue the packet (for userspace handling)
 - NF_REPEAT: call this hook again

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Netfilter & Iptables



- The iptables tool has been developed over the netfilter framework
- Kernel modules can register a new table, and ask for a packet to traverse a given table
- Hooks registered with netfilter

Prerouting	Forwarding	Postrouting
Conntrack	Mangle	Mangle
Mangle		Src NAT
Dst NAT	Filter	Conntrack
QDisc		



Registration of filtering functions

Structure containing the function handle:

```
static struct nf_hook_ops netfilter_ops_pre;
```

Customized attributes of the hook:

```
netfilter_ops_pre.hook = hook_pre_routing;
netfilter_ops_pre.pf = PF_INET;
netfilter_ops_pre.hooknum = NF_INET_PRE_ROUTING;
netfilter_ops_pre.priority = NF_IP_PRI_FIRST;
Registration of the hook
ret = nf_register_hook(&netfilter_ops_pre);
```



Registration of filtering functions

- hook_pre_routing is the function implementing the packet filtering
- PF_INET: Internet Protocol Family
- NF_INET_PRE_ROUTING: the function is triggered before the routing decision
- NF_IP_PRI_FIRST: the registered function has the highest priority of execution
- The unregistration is performed using the following function:

```
nf_unregister_hook(&netfilter_ops_pre);
```



Kernel Modules



- The kernel module implementing the filtering function needs to be cross-compiled for the um architecture
- The Makefile is very similar to the Makefile used to compile kernel modules
- In addition to indicating the directory which contains the headers and the objects of the Netkit kernel, it is necessary to define the architectures of the host and target machines
 - ARCH=um
 - SUBARCH=i386



Kernel Modules



Makefile for the pkt_drop module

obj-m += pkt_drop.o

KERNELPATH="path/to/kernel/src"

all:

make -C \$(KERNELPATH) M=\$(shell pwd) ARCH=um SUBARCH=i386 modules

clean:

make -C \$(KERNELPATH) M=\$(shell pwd) ARCH=um SUBARCH=i386 clean



Example

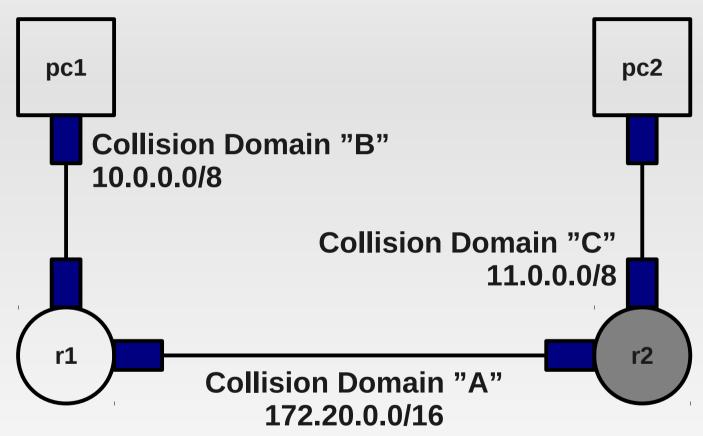


- Packet dropping:
 - A simple linux kernel module which defines a function that drops data packets before performing the routing decision.
 - The function is registerd as a PREROUTING hook
 - Note that some of the auxiliary functions defined by the kernel to access the header fields may NOT work
- See the code pkt_drop.c



Example





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Example



The command insmod is usually used to load kernel modules

```
insmod pkt_drop.ko drop_deg=5
(5 out of 10 ICMP echo reqs will be discarded)
```

 The command rmmod is usually used to unload kernel modules

```
rmmod pkt_drop
```

- modprobe is an alternative command to load and unload modules
 - modprobe -i pkt_drop.ko drop_deg=5
 - modprobe -r pkt_drop.ko

