

DNS Log Analysis Summary – Splunk SIEM

Environment:

- Log Source: `dns.log.gz`
 - Host: `kali`
 - Index: `dns_logs`
 - Sourcetype: `DNS_Logs`
 - Total Events Analyzed: 422,130
 - Time Range Covered: Up to May 28, 2025, 2:45:10 PM
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Key Findings

1. DNS Activity Volume

- A single timechart query showed **422,130 DNS events** occurred within the hour of **2:00 PM to 3:00 PM**, indicating a high concentration of DNS traffic during that period.
 - This could suggest a scripted or automated process, possibly a software update check, service heartbeat, or even scanning/malicious behavior.
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2. Top Source IPs

Using `| top src_ip`, the top 10 IP addresses generated over 45% of total DNS queries. Notably:

- `10.10.117.210` alone generated **75,943 queries** (~18%) — a significant outlier that warrants further inspection.
- Multiple internal IPs from `192.168.202.x` range are heavily represented, suggesting multiple internal clients or virtual machines contributing to DNS activity.

Rank	IP Address	Queries	Percentage
1	10.10.117.210	75,943	17.99%
2	192.168.202.93	25,934	6.14%
3	192.168.202.103	17,872	4.23%
...

Recommendation: Investigate the activity and role of **10.10.117.210**. High query volume could indicate a misconfigured host, DNS tunneling, or malware beaconing.

3. Most Queried Domain

- **teredo.ipv6.microsoft.com** accounted for **9% of all DNS queries (39,118)**.
 - This domain is linked to Microsoft's Teredo service — used for IPv6 tunneling over IPv4.
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4. NXDOMAIN Responses

- A search for NXDOMAIN responses returned **zero results**, suggesting:
 - All DNS queries resolved successfully
 - Logs may not contain DNS response codes
 - Possible filtering or logging limitation

Good Sign: No failed resolutions might indicate clean, well-functioning DNS behavior — or it could indicate logging gaps.

Summary

DNS log analysis revealed high traffic from a small group of internal IPs, with a major share of queries targeting Microsoft's IPv6 tunneling service. While no immediate signs of NXDOMAIN or known malicious domains appeared, the **query volume** and **Teredo usage** are red flags worth reviewing.

Next Steps

- **Investigate** high-traffic IPs like `10.10.117.210` — check process logs or outbound connections.
- **Audit** Teredo service usage across the network; consider disabling it on systems where not needed.
- **Enhance field extraction** to include DNS response codes, query types, and TTLs for deeper threat hunting.
- **Correlate** DNS logs with endpoint, proxy, or firewall logs to confirm normal vs. suspicious behaviors.